

Table S1. The Characteristics of ES100-PIP/GA NCs (mean \pm SD, n = 3)

Fig. S1. Characterization of ES100-PIP/GA NCs. hydrodynamic particle size and polydispersity index (PDI) of (a) PIP/GA NCs and (b) ES100-PIP/GA NCs after at 4 °C for different time. (c) TEM of PIP/GA NCs and ES100-PIP/GA NCs in simulated digestive solutions.

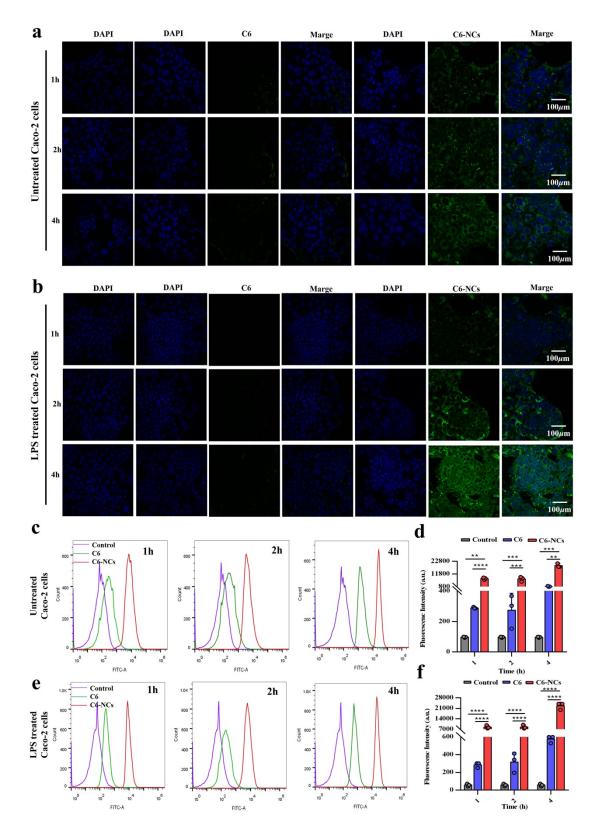


Fig. S2. *In vitro* cell uptake of different NCs. Laser confocal microscopy showed that free C6 and C6-NCs pretreated Caco-2 (a) and LPS treated Caco-2 (b) cells for 1, 2 and 4 h, and untreated cells were used as negative controls. Scale bar is 100 μm. FCM

histogram of internalization of C6 and C6 NCs in Caco-2 (c) and LPS treated Caco-2 (e) cells after incubation for 1, 2 and 4 h. Fluorescence intensity of Caco-2 (d) and LPS treated Caco-2 (f) cells after treatment with free C6 and C6-NCs. *p<0.05, *p<0.01 and ***p<0.001.

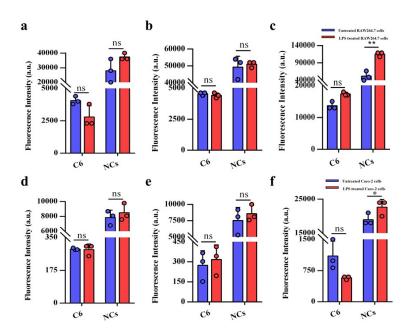


Fig. S3. In vitro cell uptake of different NCs.Fluorescence intensity of RAW 264.7 and LPS treated RAW 264.7 after incubation with free C6 and C6-NCs for 1 h (a), 2 h (b) and 4 h (c). Fluorescence intensity of Caco-2 and LPS treated Caco-2 after incubation with free C6 and C6-NCs for 1 h (d), 2 h (e) and 4 h (f). *p<0.05 and **p<0.01.

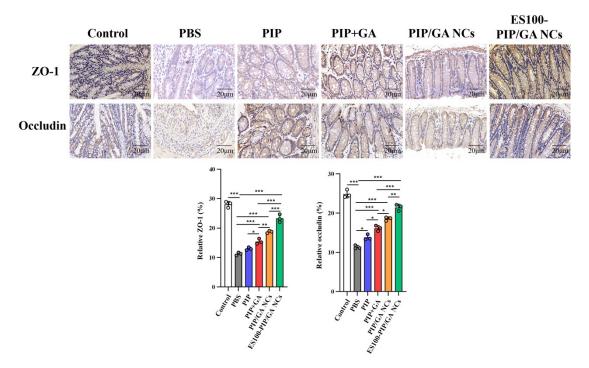


Fig. S4. ES100-PIP/GA NCs improved the tight junctions of the colonic epithelial barrier in mice. Immunohistochemical results of ZO-1 and occludin in colon tissue. Scale bar = $20 \ \mu m$

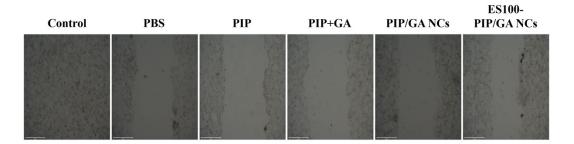


Fig. S5. Repair ability of intestinal epithelial cells in vitro. Cell migration of Caco-2 after 24 h treatment. Scale bars = $1000 \mu m$.

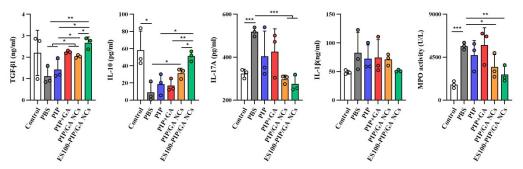
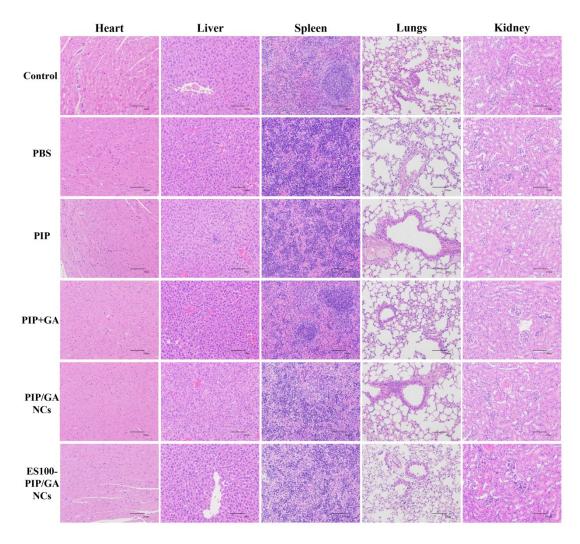


Fig. S6. ES100-PIP/GA NCs improved inflammatory factors in the mice's blood. The expression of TGF- β 1 (a), IL-17A (b), IL-10 (c), IL-1 β (d), MPO activity (e) in serum



was determined by ELISA kit. **p*<0.05, ***p*<0.01 and ****p*<0.001.

Fig. S7. In vivo biosafety evaluation of ES100-PIP/GA NCs. H&E staining of main organs slices from mice. Scale bar = $100 \mu m$.