

NF- κ B regulation and the chaperone system mediate restorative effects of the probiotic *Lactobacillus fermentum* LF31 in the small intestine and cerebellum of mice with ethanol-induced damage

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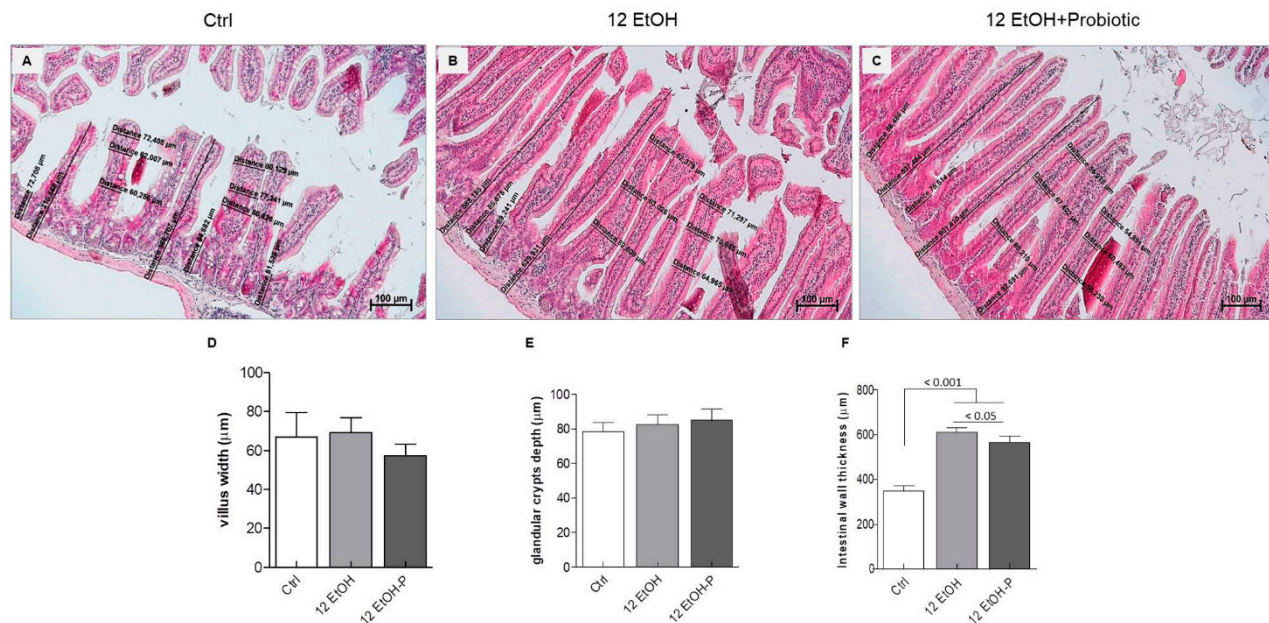


Figure S1: Small intestinal histomorphometry. The morphological analysis performed on the mucosa of the jejunum, stained with H&E, was conducted to evaluate the width of the intestinal villi, the depth of the glandular crypts, and the thickness of the entire intestinal wall of mice fed with a standard diet (Ctrl, **A**), ethanol (12 EtOH, **B**), and ethanol and *L. fermentum* LF31 diets (12 EtOH+Probiotic, **C**). The data obtained show no statistically significant differences in the evaluations of the width of the villi and the depth of the glandular crypts (**D** and **E**, respectively). On the other hand, the intestinal wall thickness, as a consequence of the difference in villus length, was significantly greater in the 12 EtOH and 12 EtOH+Probiotic groups than in the control group ($p < 0.001$) and between the 12 EtOH and 12 EtOH+Probiotic groups ($p < 0.05$) (**G**).