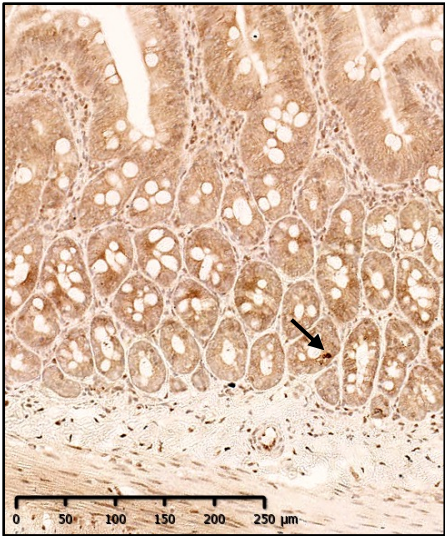


(a) Duodenum

Non-irradiated

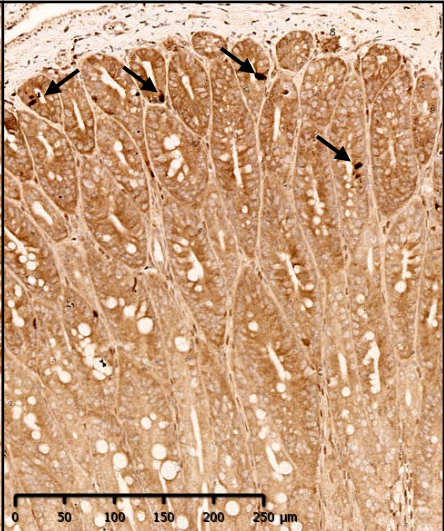
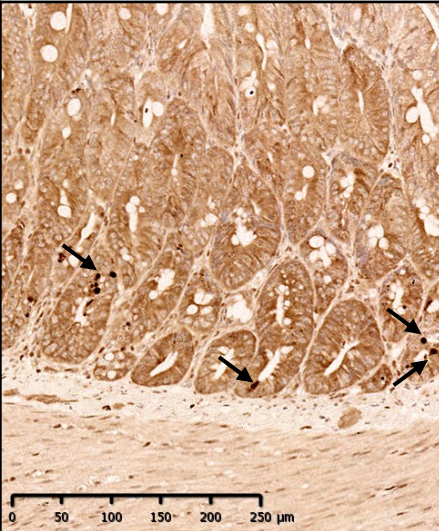
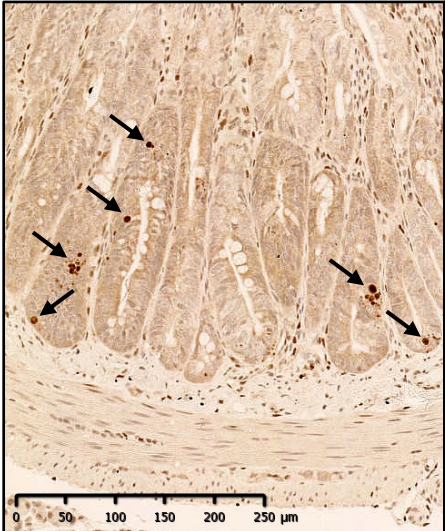


Vehicle control

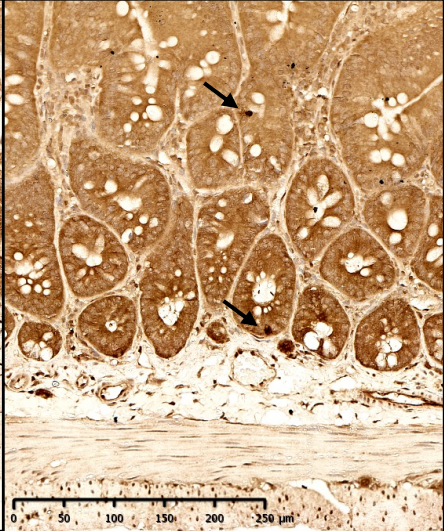
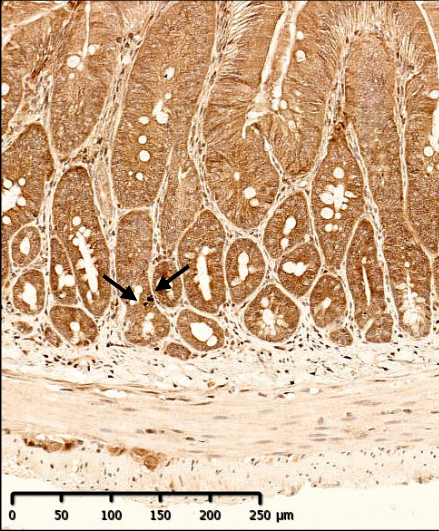
CKI 2ml/kg

CKI 3 ml/kg

Day 7

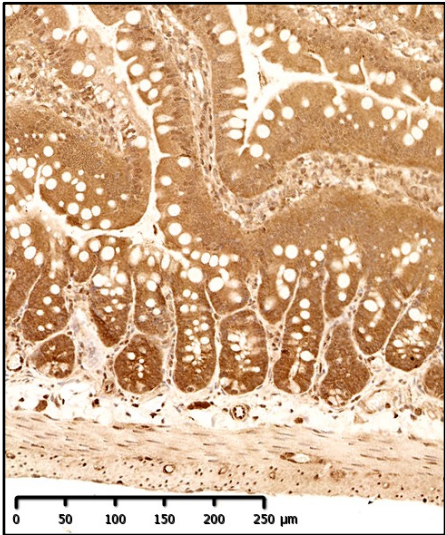


Day 11



(b) Jejunum

Non-irradiated

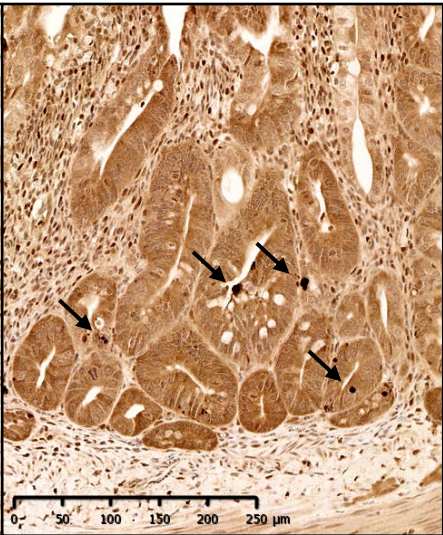
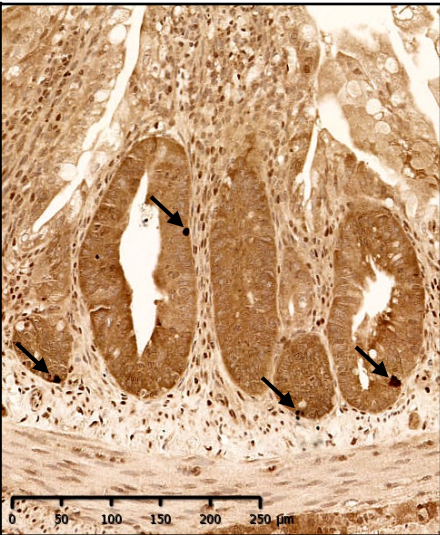
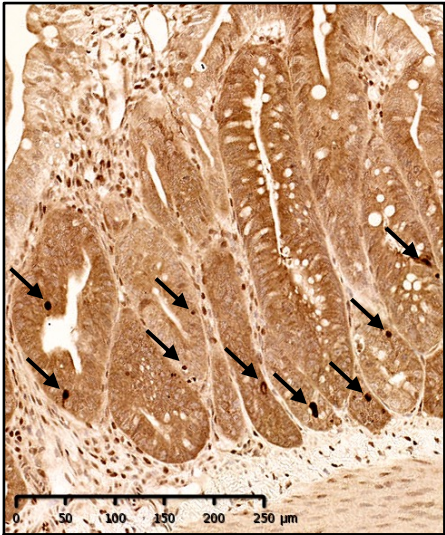


Vehicle control

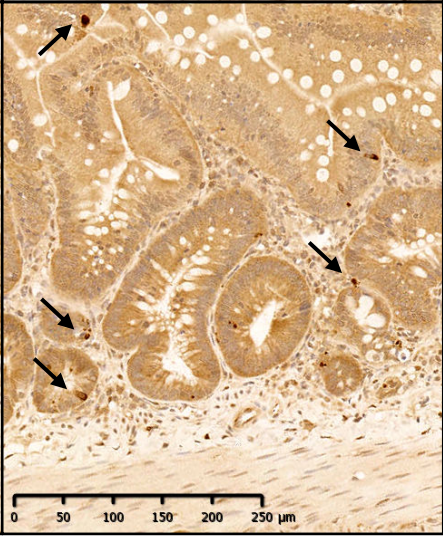
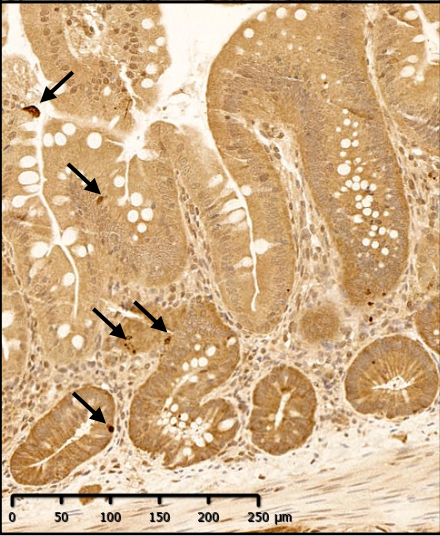
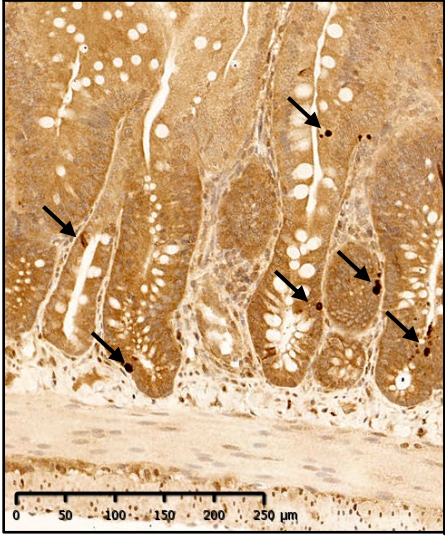
CKI 2ml/kg

CKI 3 ml/kg

Day 7

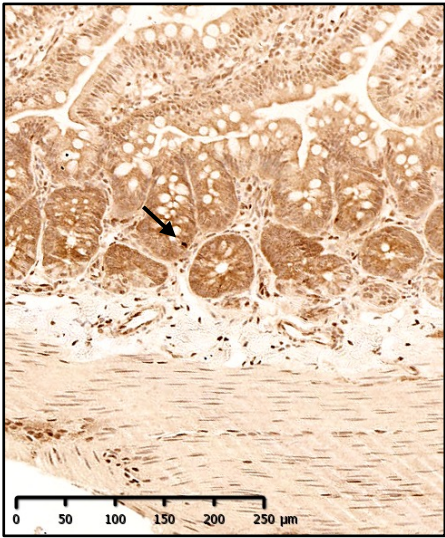


Day 11



(c) Ileum

Non-irradiated

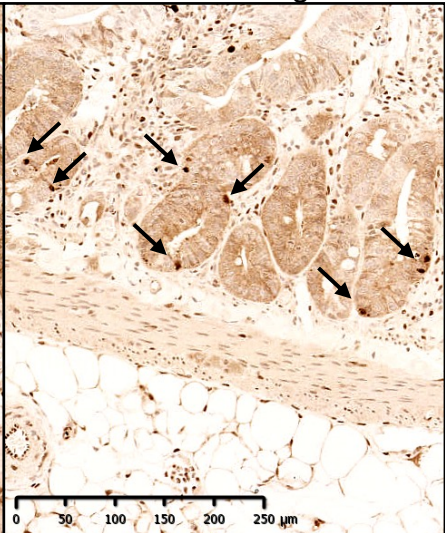
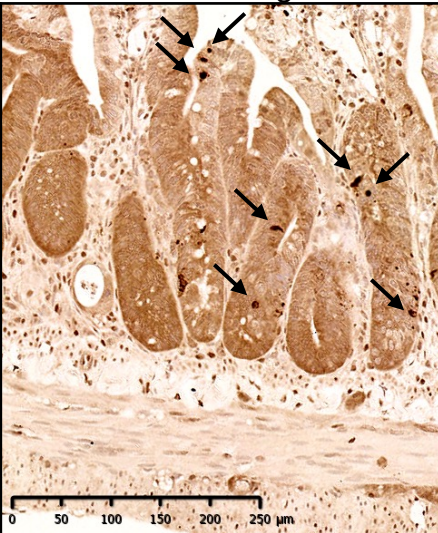
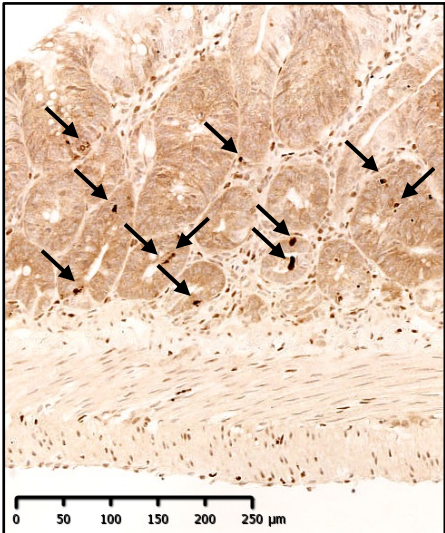


Vehicle control

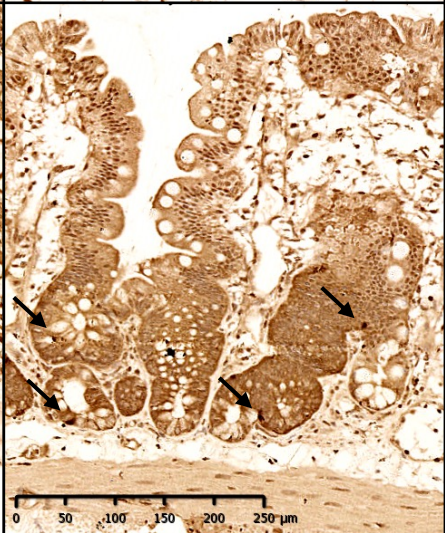
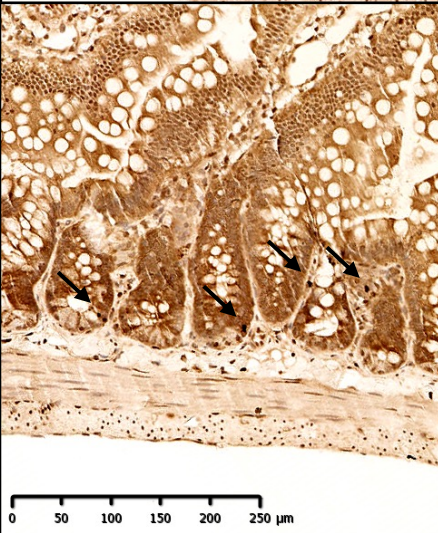
CKI 2ml/kg

CKI 3 ml/kg

Day 7

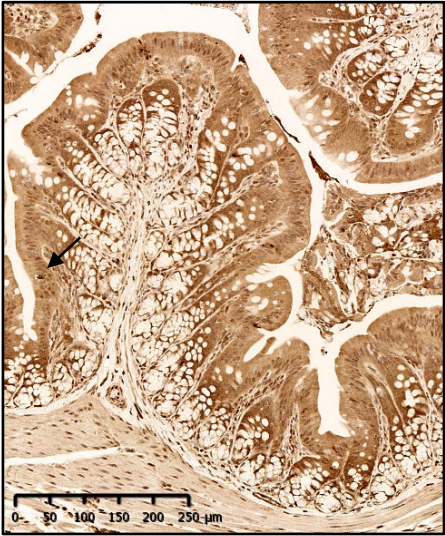


Day 11



(d) Colon

Non-irradiated

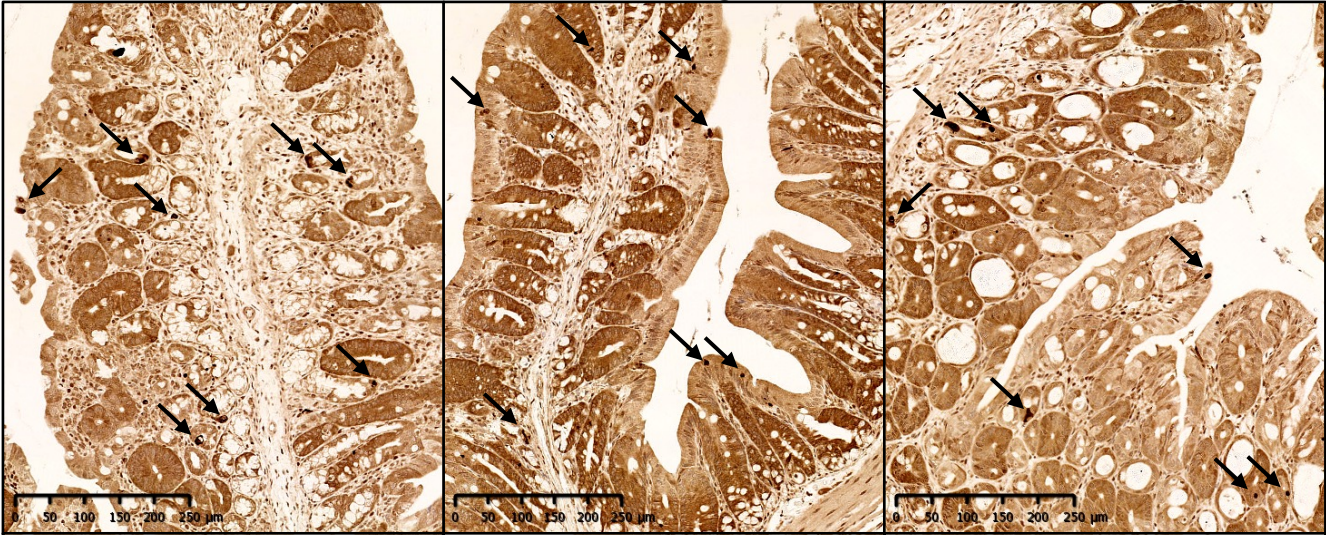


Vehicle control

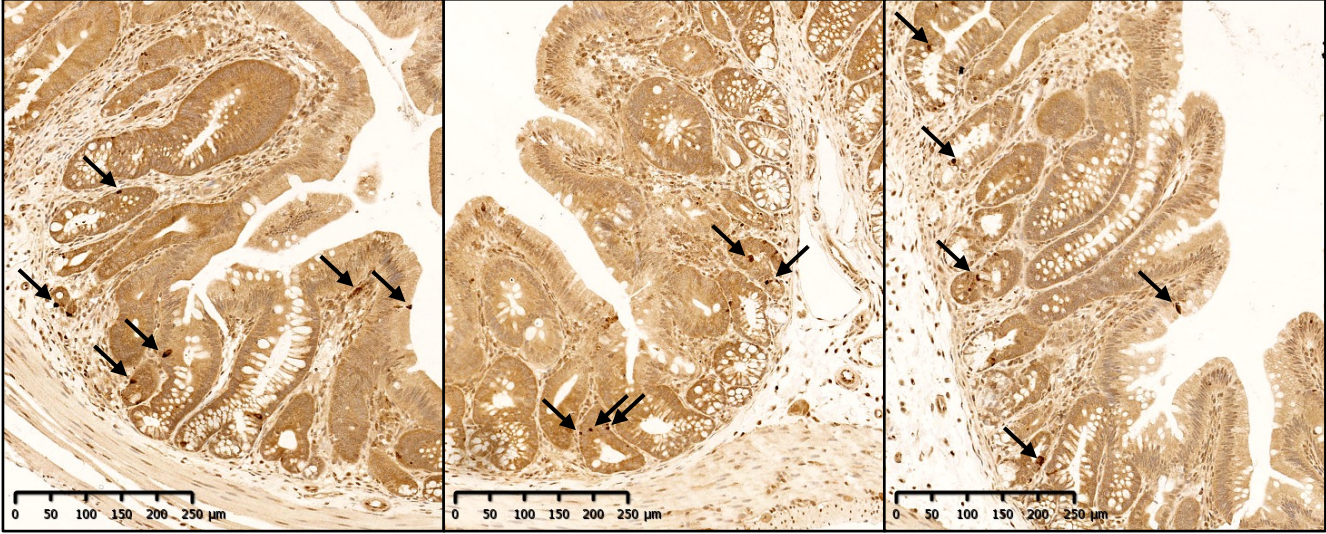
CKI 2ml/kg

CKI 3 ml/kg

Day 7



Day 11



Supplementary figure 3: Administration of CKI prevents cell apoptosis of irradiated epithelia on day 7 post irradiation. Representative IHC images of duodenum (a), jejunum (b), ileum (c) and colon (d) sections stained for Caspase-3. The intestines were collected from irradiated rats on day 7 and 11 post initial irradiation and paraffin-embedded tissues were sectioned for IHC detecting Caspase-3. Note: The images of jejunum for “Non-irradiated” and “Day 7” are presented in the article.