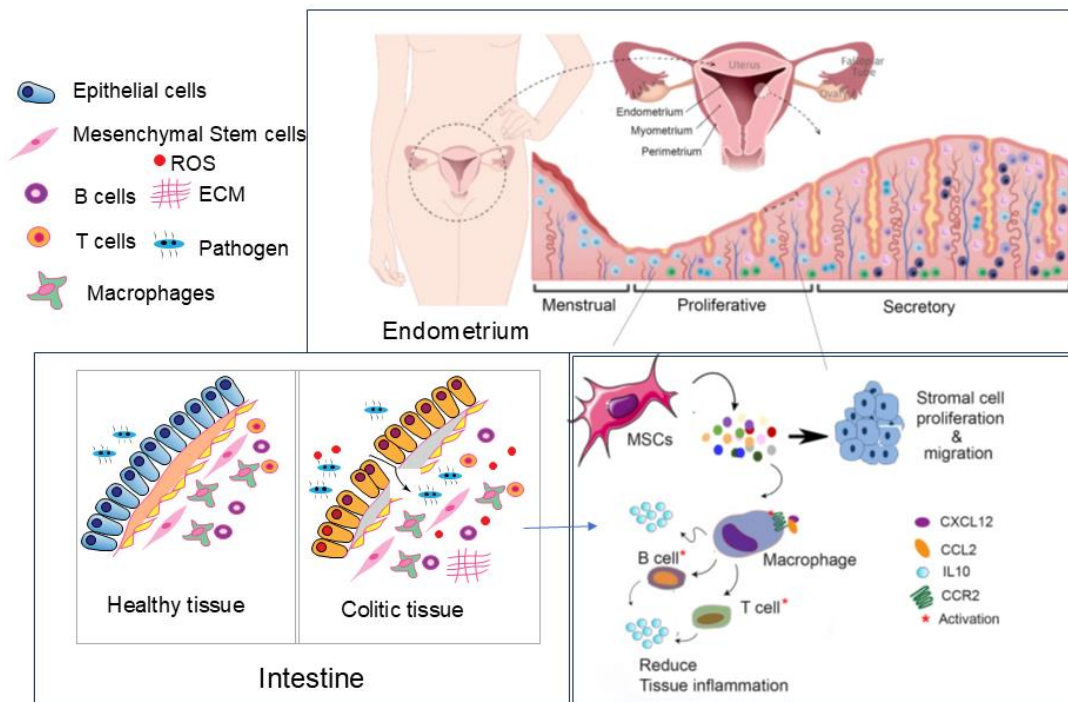
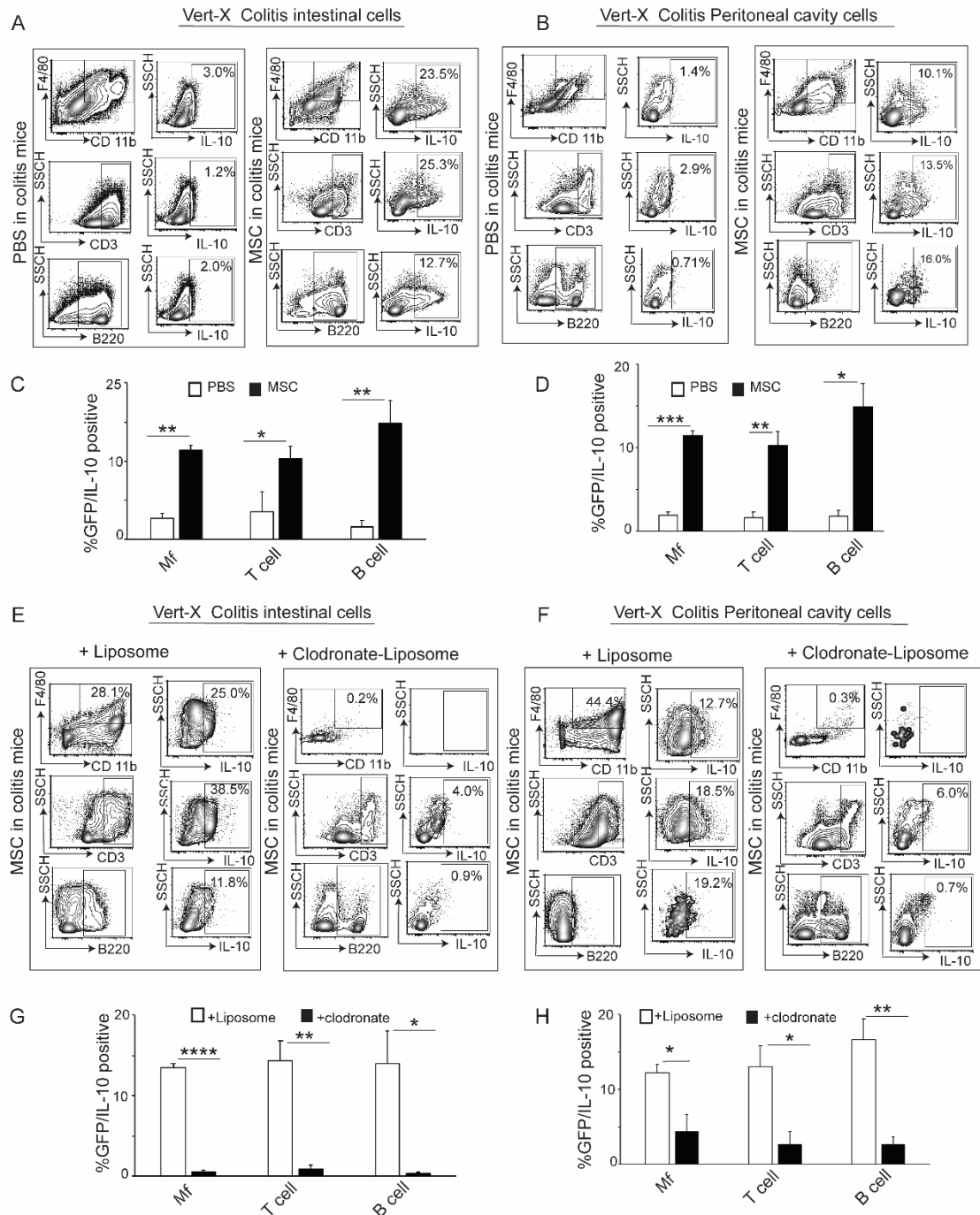


## Graphical abstract:



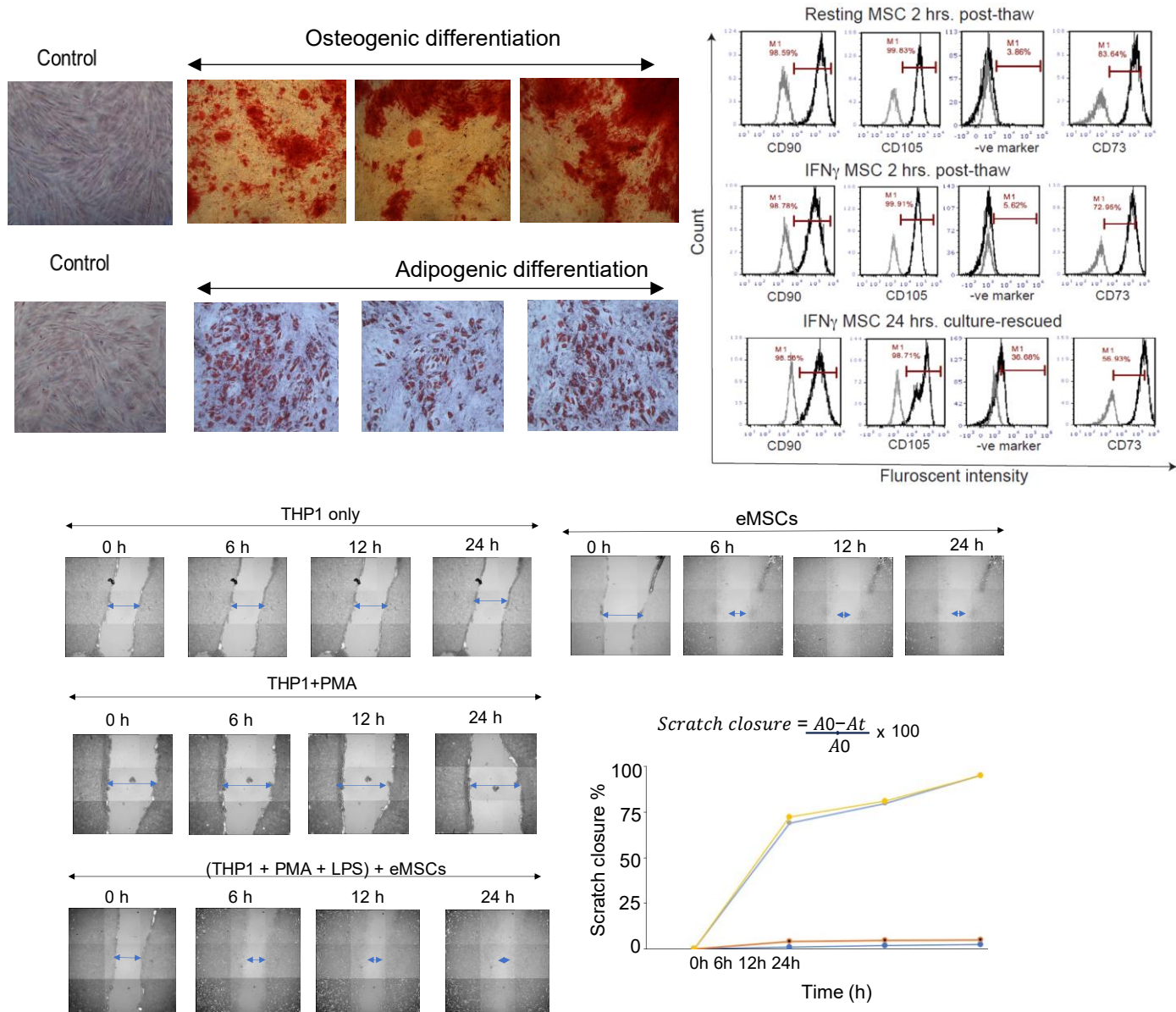
Intestinal and endometrium Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) participate in tissue remodelling after any pathogenic insult or damage, to maintain tissue homeostasis.



**Figure legend:** BM-MSc-Polarized Host Macrophages Secondarily Mobilize IL-10+ Gut- and Tissue-Resident T and B Cells (A–H) IL-10 expression was monitored in MSC-injected colitic mice (n = 3) in the presence (A–D) and absence (E–H) of macrophages. (A–D) Intestinal (A and C) and peritoneal cavity (B and D) cells were stained with specific markers for macrophages (CD 11b and F4/80), T cell (CD3), and B cell (B220); GFP-positive cells were analyzed as a surrogate of IL-10 expression. The cumulative data of three experiments of (A) and (B) were shown in (C) and (D),

respectively, as well as the cumulative data of three experiments of (E) and (F) were shown in (G) and (H), respectively. \*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*\*\*p < 0.0001 by Student's t test.

### Menstrual blood derived MSCs characterization



**Figure legend:** Endometrium derived MSC-condition media enhance the wound healing capacity of stromal cells.