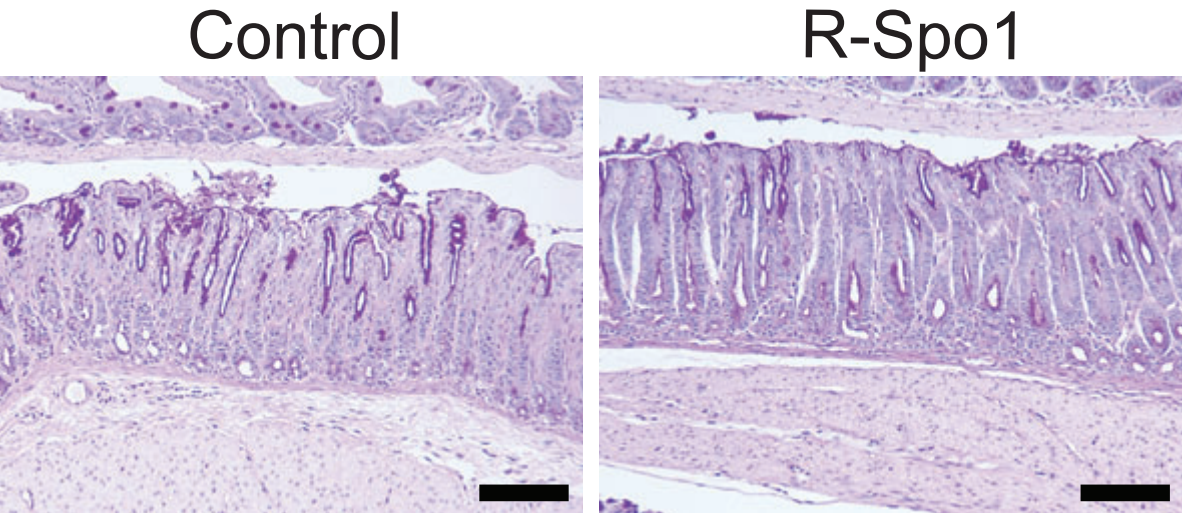
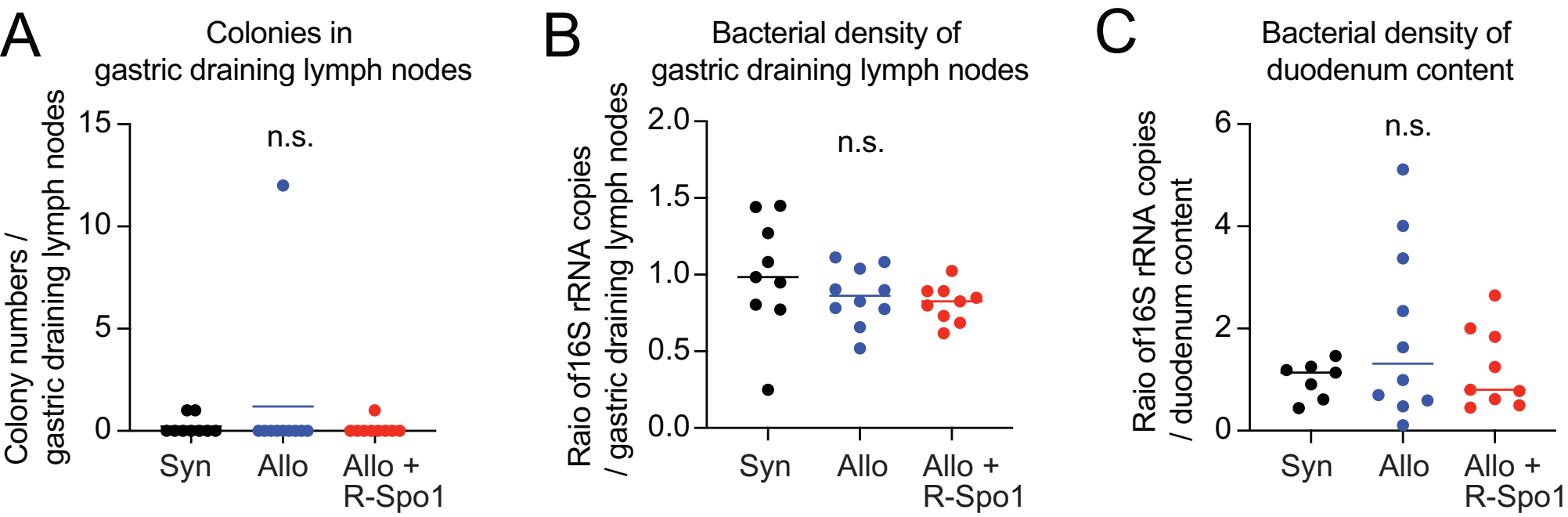
Supplemental Figure 1. R-Spo1 does not alter the mucus layer on surface of gastric epithelium in naïve mice.
PAS staining of the fundic glands in the stomach. Mice were treated with R-Spo1 same as in Figure 1. Bars, 100 μm.

Supplemental Figure 2. Bacterial densities of gastric draining lymph nodes and duodenum content quantified by 16S rRNA qPCR were not different between syngeneic and allogeneic recipients.
Lethally irradiated B6D2F1 mice were transplanted and treated with R-Spo1 as in Figure 2. The stomach and duodenum were harvested on day +7. (**A**) Numbers of bacterial colony in gastric draining lymph nodes (n = 9-10 /group). (**B**-**C**) Bacterial density of gastric draining lymph node (**B**, n = 9-10 /group) or duodenum content (**C**, n = 7-10 /group) collected from mice treated as indicated. Data from two experiments were combined and shown as mean ± SEM.


Control
R-Spo1


A
Colonies in
gastric draining lymph nodes
Colony numbers /
gastric draining lymph nodes
15
10
5
0
n.s.
Syn
Allo
Allo +
R-Spo1
B
Bacterial density of
gastric draining lymph nodes
Raio of16S rRNA copies
/ gastric draining lymph nodes
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
n.s.
Syn
Allo
Allo +
R-Spo1
C
Bacterial density of
duodenum content
Raio of16S rRNA copies
/ duodenum content
6
4
2
0
n.s.
Syn
Allo
Allo +
R-Spo1