Supplemental Figure 2. GBS COH1 interaction with vaginal epithelium *in vitro* and persistence *in vivo*. Adherence (A) and invasion (B) of GBS COH1 and mutant strains to HVEC. Values are expressed as the total of cell-associated cfu (A) or total intracellular cfu (B) recovered compared to original inoculum. Assays were performed at an MOI of 1. (C)

Approximately  $1 \times 10^7$  cfu GBS was inoculated into the vaginal lumen of 8 week old CD1 mice

(n = 10 per group). GBS persistence was measured by swabbing the vagina and enumerating recovered bacteria. Experiments were repeated at least 2 times in triplicate (for cell assays) and data from a representative experiment is shown. Data was analyzed by unpaired Student's t test for cell assays and Kruskal-Wallis test for persistence. \* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\* p < 0.001.

Supplemental Figure 3. Restoration of WT phenotypes in vitro following covR complementation, and cell viability assays. Adherence (A) and invasion (B) of GBS A909,  $\Delta covR$ , and complemented pcovR strains in HVEC. Values are expressed as the total of cell-associated cfu (A) or total intracellular cfu (B) recovered compared to original inoculum. Assays were performed at an MOI of 1 (A) or MOI of 10 (B). (C) Pigmentation of A909 (1),  $\Delta covR$  (2), and pcovR (3) on THB agar. (D) Percent of viable HVEC subjected to invasion assay with A909 or mutant strains at an MOI of 10. Values are expressed as the percent of cells unstained with Trypan Blue compared to total cells. Experiments were repeated at least twice with four replicates and data from a representative experiment is shown. Data was analyzed by unpaired Student's t test. \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001.

Supplemental Figure 4. Estrous stage impacts normal flora load and both estrous stage and CovR regulation affects GBS vaginal persistence in vivo. (A) Estrous stage of 8 week old CD1 mice was determined by vaginal lavage. Total aerobic normal flora load was calculated by swabbing the vagina and enumerating recovered bacteria on Tryptic Soy agar similar to as described in Experimental Procedures. Aerobic flora load was significantly higher at estrus compared to diestrus (p = 0.0074). Lines represent mean cfu recovered. (B) Approximately  $1 \times 10^7$  cfu GBS was inoculated into the vaginal lumen of same CD1 mice as (A). GBS persistence was measured by swabbing the vagina and enumerating recovered bacteria. Mice were placed in groups, by staging estrus just prior to inoculation, and sample size was as follows:

proestrus (n = 11), estrus (n = 8), metestrus (n = 7), and diestrus (n = 6). (C) Approximately  $1\times10^7$  cfu GBS was inoculated into the vaginal lumen of 8 week old CD1 mice as in (B) (n = 12 per group). All *in vivo* experiments were conducted independently at least twice and data from one representative experiment is shown. Data was analyzed by Kruskal-Wallis test. \*\* p<0.01.

Supplemental Figure 5. Neutrophil infiltration into the vaginal lumen requires a functional CXCr2 receptor *in vivo*. Approximately  $1\times10^7$  cfu GBS was inoculated into the vaginal lumen of 16-17 week old WT BALB/c and CXCr2 KO mice. Vaginal lavage fluid was collected and wet-mounted unstained onto slides. For all groups, n = 10, or n = 9 for WT BALB/c mice inoculated with WT GBS. One representative image from each treatment group per given day is shown. Prior to bacterial inoculation (Day 0) only stratified squamous vaginal epithelial cells were observed. On subsequent days, free neutrophils were observed in the vaginal lumen (Black arrows) in WT mice only. Magnification = 100X, scale bar = 100 µm.