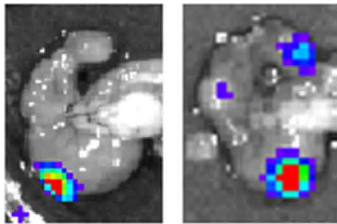Supplement figure 1 Fahlgren et al.

A

B

Supplemental Figure S1. *Y. pseudotuberculosis* mainly colonizes the cecum during low dose infection. (A) BALB/c mice were orally infected with 0.64×10^7 CFUs/mL, and tissues were homogenized, serially diluted, and plated in triplicate on days 1, 3, and 7 p.i. Data are presented as mean and SEM of five organs at each time point. (B) IVIS signal in the cecum from low dose infected, asymptomatic BALB/c mice at days 24 and 34 p.i.

A

B
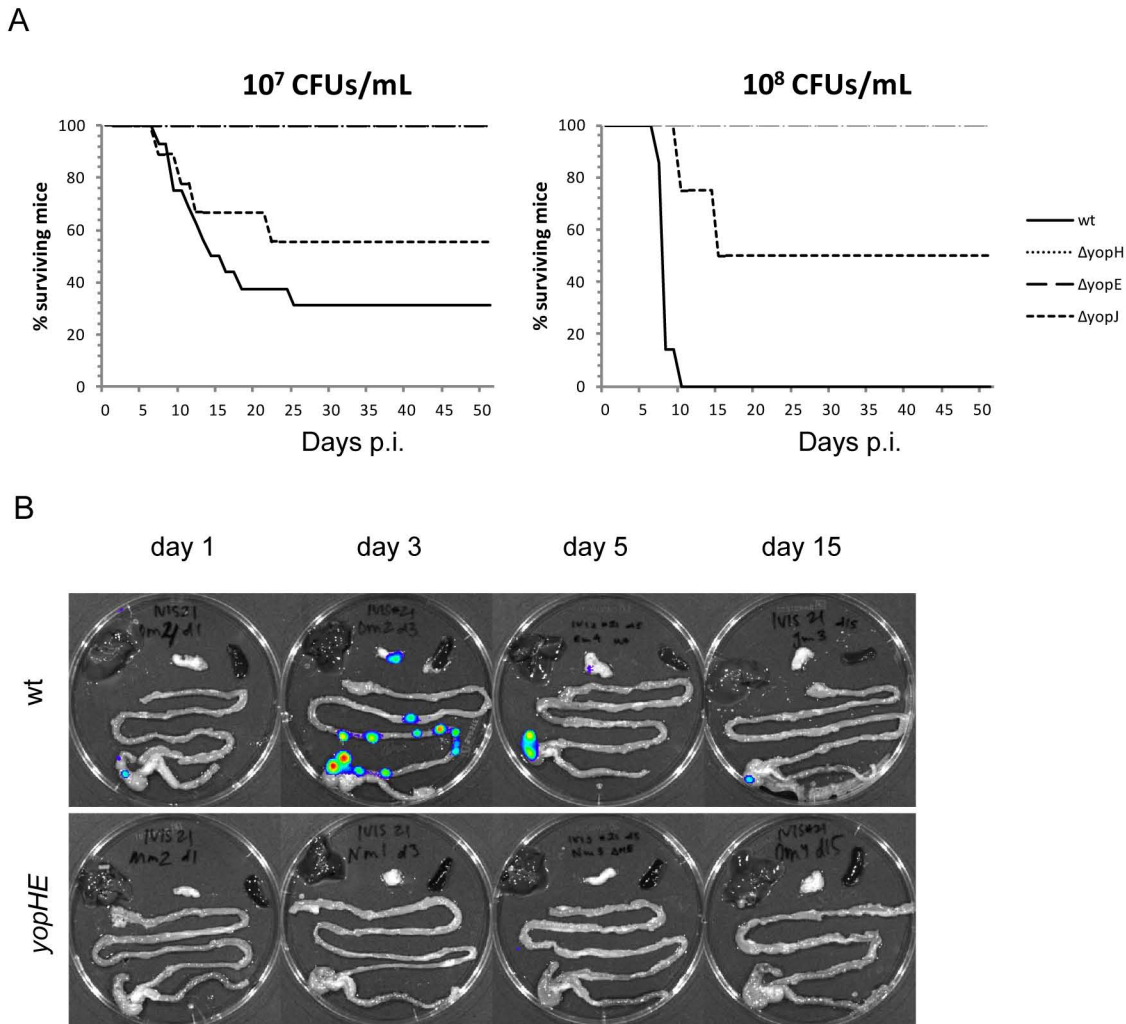
Supplemental Figure S2. *Y. pseudotuberculosis* YopH and YopE are important for susceptibility to infection, and for initial colonization in cecum. (A) Susceptibility to infection in BALB/c mice infected with $1.4 - 1.8 \times 10^7$ or $1.4 - 2.0 \times 10^8$ CFUs/mL bacteria. (B) Organs dissected from BALB/c mice infected with 10^7 CFUs/mL wt or 10^8 CFUs/mL yopEH mutant bacteria, and imaged by IVIS to reveal bacterial localization at indicated time points p.i.

A

B
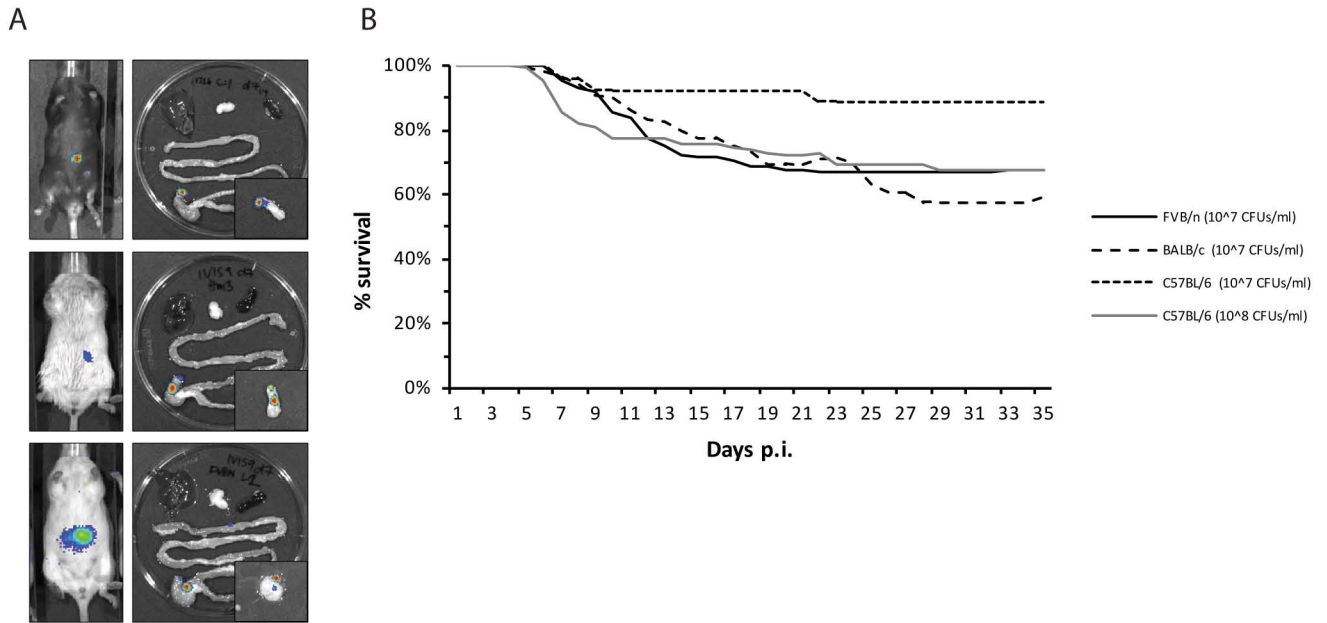
Supplemental Figure S3. Susceptibility to *Y. pseudotuberculosis* infection in different mouse strains. (A) Cecal localization of *Y. pseudotuberculosis* on day 7 p.i. in different mouse strains. From top: C57BL/6, BALB/c, and FVB/N. (B) Survival in C57BL/6, BALB/c, and FVB/N after infection with *Y. pseudotuberculosis.*
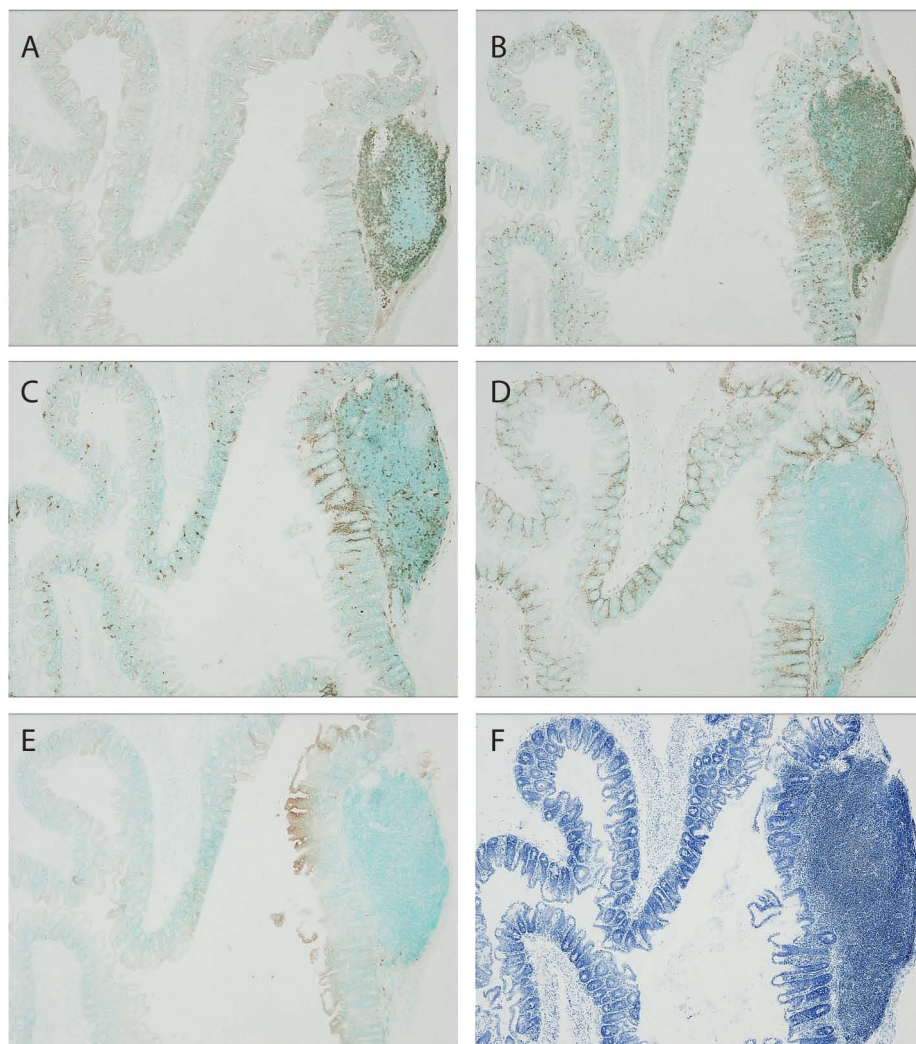
FIG S4 Immunohistochemical staining of control cecum. Binding of monoclonal antibodies with amplification of signal by streptavidin-biotin and HRP-conjugated anti-biotin: (A) anti-B220 for B cells, (B) anti-CD3 for T cells, (C) anti-CD11c for dendritic cells, (D) anti-F4/80 for macrophages, (E) anti-Ly6G6C for PMNs. Positive cells are brown (DAB) and the background is green (methyl green). (F) Toluidine Blue-stained section. Magnification: 4×. Note: the apical staining by anti-Ly6G6C (E) of epithelium covering the follicle is unspecific.
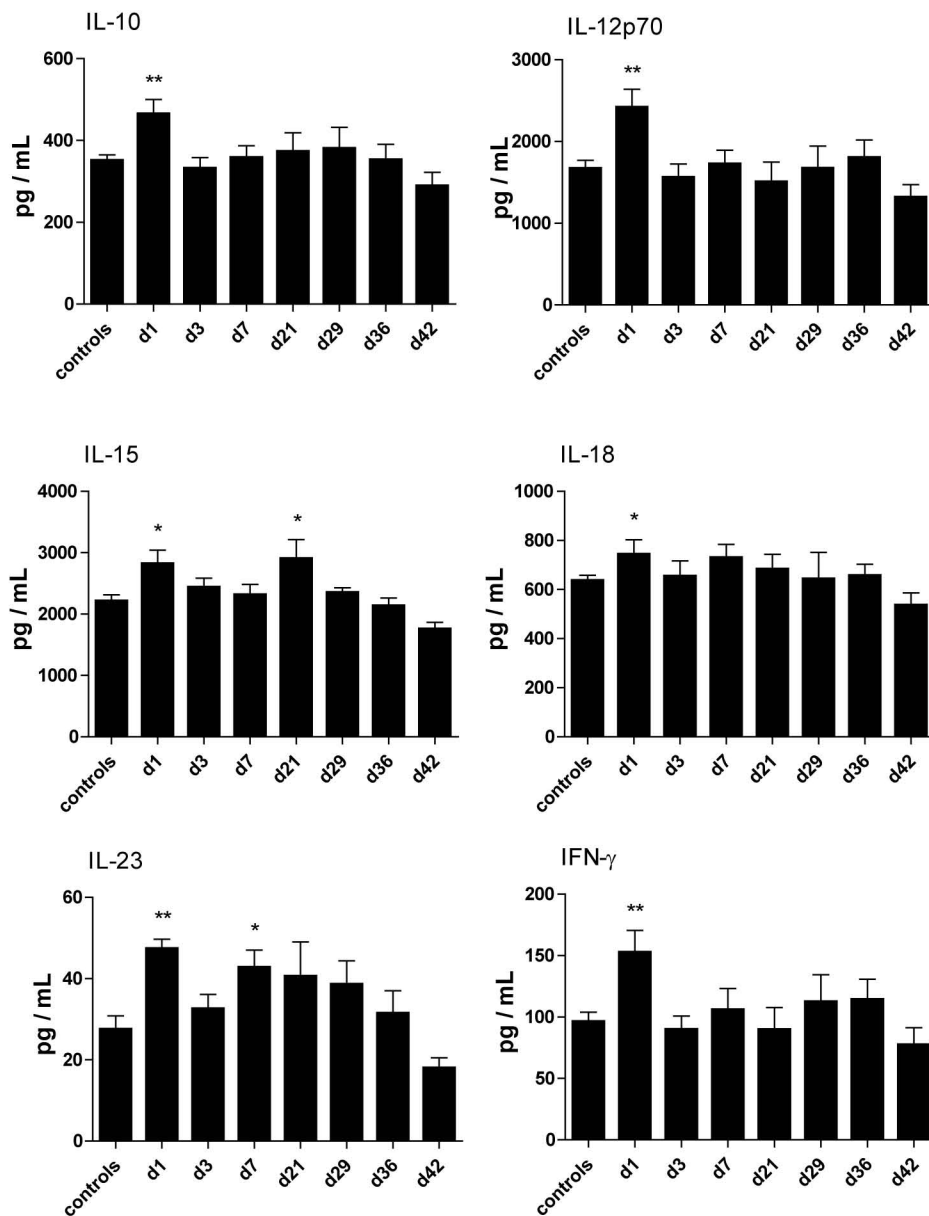
Supplemental Figure S5. Unaltered cytokines in serum of mice with persistent infections. Serum from infected FVB/N mice was sampled, and analyzed by multiplex array for IL-10, IL-12p70, IL-15, IL-18, IL-23, and IFN-γ at indicated time points p.i. Columns represent mean values, and error bars represent the SEM. Day 1 (n = 5), day 3 (n = 5), day 7 (n = 6), day 21 (n = 8), day 29 (n = 5), day 36 (n = 10 persistent, 9 cleared), day 42 (n = 7 persistent, 5 cleared). Controls (n = 2) were grouped from each time point . Data are presented as mean ± SEM. Differences between controls and respective analysis day were analyzed by unpaired t-test with significance set at *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001.

Supplement Table S1. Bacteria shed in feces

Mouse strain	Time point	CFUs/g feces
BALB/c	day 30	3.1×10^3
		11×10^3
		5.5×10^6
	day 32	0.45×10^6
		0.22×10^6
	day 38	5.5×10^3
		6.7×10^3
FVB/N	day 36	0.11×10^6
		1.6×10^6
		4.5×10^6
	day 98	0.36×10^6
		0.55×10^6
	day 115	3.6×10^6
		0.17×10^6

Fecal pellets were collected from IVIS positive mice at indicated time points. They were homogenized, serially diluted, and plated in triplicate.