

S1 Table. Bacterial and Fungal strains used in this study

Strain	Experiment
<p><i>Candida albicans</i> SC5314</p>	<p>CA/PA GI colonization and dissemination in antibiotic treated and germ-free mice (Fig. 1) CA/<i>E. coli</i> GI colonization and dissemination (S4 Fig.) <i>In Vivo</i> RNASeq Experiments (Fig. 2) Iron studies (Fig. 4A) <i>In Vitro</i> pyochelin and pyoverdine gene expression, pyoverdine production, and cultured colonocyte cytotoxicity experiments (Figs. 5, 6) HK CA and CA secreted protein <i>in vivo</i> experiments (Fig. 6) Iron-add back experiments (Fig. 7)</p>
<p><i>Candida albicans</i> Can091 Clinical biofilm isolate (Boston, MA, 9/00). Speciated by CHROMAgar. M. Lyon. (Provided by R. Wheeler)</p>	<p>CA/PA GI colonization and dissemination in antibiotic treated mice (S2 Fig., S3 Fig.) Iron studies (Fig. 4A) <i>In Vitro</i> pyoverdine experiments (S10 Fig.)</p>
<p><i>Candida albicans</i> Can098 Clinical bloodstream isolate (Hartford, CT, 3/99). Speciated by CHROMAgar, morphology and PCR. M. Lyon. (Provided by M. Lorenz)</p>	<p>CA/PA GI colonization and dissemination in antibiotic treated mice (S2 Fig., S3 Fig.) Iron studies (Fig. 4A) <i>In Vitro</i> pyoverdine experiments (S10 Fig.)</p>
<p><i>Candida albicans</i> 3153A Clinical biofilm isolate [1] (Provided by M. Lorenz)</p>	<p>CA/PA GI colonization and dissemination in antibiotic treated mice (S2 Fig., S3 Fig.) Iron studies (Fig. 4A) <i>In Vitro</i> pyoverdine experiments (S10 Fig.)</p>
<p><i>P. aeruginosa</i> PAO1</p>	<p>CA/PA GI colonization and dissemination in antibiotic treated and germ-free mice (Fig. 1, S1 Fig. S2 Fig., S3 Fig.) PA/CA-farnesol mutants (S5 Fig.) <i>In Vivo</i> RNASeq Experiments (Fig. 2) PA pyochelin and pyoverdine mutants (Fig. 3, S6 Fig.) <i>In Vitro</i> pyochelin and pyoverdine gene expression, pyoverdine production, and cultured colonocyte cytotoxicity experiments (Figs. 5, 6) HK CA and CA secreted protein <i>in vivo</i> experiments (Fig. 6) Iron-add back experiments (Fig. 7)</p>
<p><i>P. aeruginosa</i> PAK</p>	<p>CA/PA GI colonization and dissemination in antibiotic treated mice (S2 Fig., S3 Fig.) <i>In Vitro</i> pyoverdine experiments (S10 Fig.)</p>

<i>P. aeruginosa</i> PA14	CA/PA GI colonization and dissemination in antibiotic treated mice (S2 Fig., S3 Fig.) <i>In Vitro</i> pyoverdine experiments (S10 Fig.)
<i>Bacteroidetes thetaiotamicron</i> VPI-5482	PA/Commensal Bacteria Interactions (S1 Fig.)
<i>Blautia producta</i> ATCC 27340	PA/Commensal Bacteria Interactions (S1 Fig.)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 10798	PA/Commensal Bacteria Interactions (S1 Fig.) CA/ <i>E. coli</i> GI colonization and dissemination (S4 Fig.) PA gyrB qPCR specificity (Fig. 4B) <i>In Vitro</i> cultured colonocyte cytotoxicity experiments (Fig. 6)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> , clinical isolate (bloodstream infection) (This study)	CA/ <i>E. coli</i> GI colonization and dissemination (S4 Fig.)
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> , clinical isolate (bloodstream infection) (This study)	PA/Commensal Bacteria Interactions (S1 Fig.) PA gyrB qPCR specificity (Fig. 4B)
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> , clinical isolate (bloodstream infection) (This study)	PA gyrB qPCR specificity (Fig. 4B)

1. Murciano C, Villamon E, O'Connor JE, Gozalbo D, Gil ML (2006) Killed *Candida albicans* yeasts and hyphae inhibit gamma interferon release by murine natural killer cells. *Infect Immun* 74: 1403-1406.