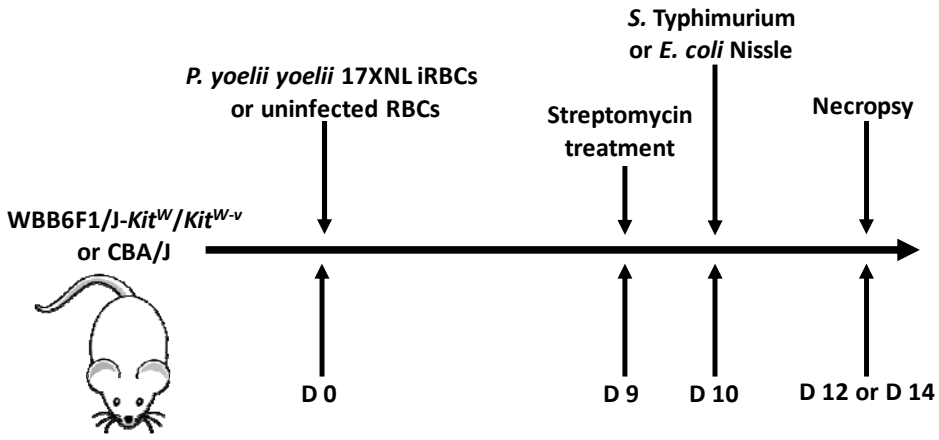
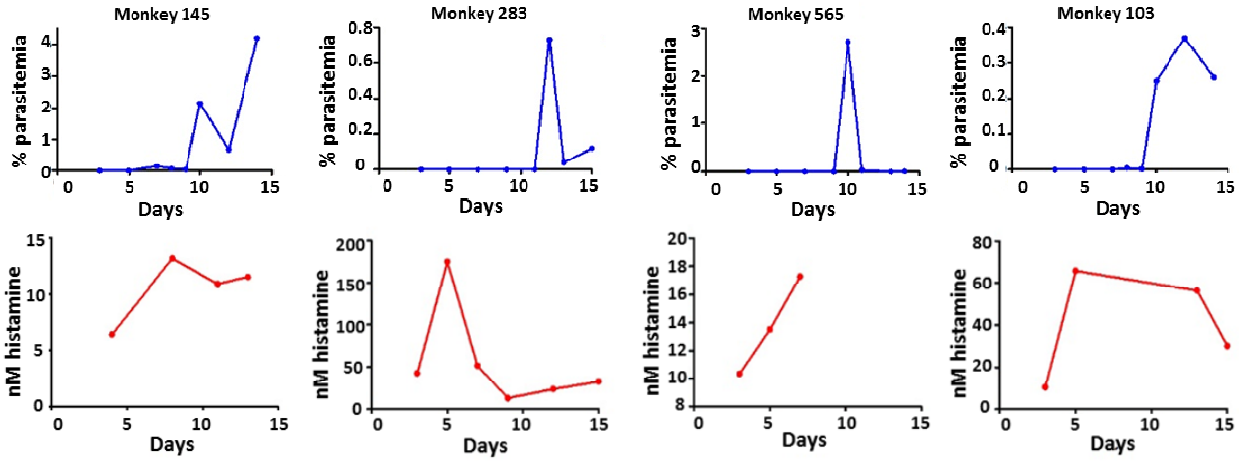


Supplementary Fig. 1. Experimental design

Depending on the experiment, either WBB6F1/J-Kit^{W}/$Kit^{W\text{-}v}$ or CBA/J mice were inoculated intraperitoneally (i.p.) on day 0 (D 0) with uninfected CD-1 red blood cells (RBCs; uninfected control) or with 10^{7} *P. yoelii* 17XNL-infected RBCs (iRBCs). Mice were orally gavaged at 9 days (D 9) after RBC inoculation with 20 mg of streptomycin to enhance subsequent colonization at 10 days (D 10) after RBC inoculation with *E. coli* Nissle, which is resistant to streptomycin and ampicillin, or *S*. Typhimurium strain IR715 (pHP45Ω), which is resistant to streptomycin, ampicillin, and nalidixic acid. For both bacterial species, mice were inoculated with 0.1 ml of an overnight culture (37°C) of 10^{8} colony forming units (CFU). Mice were sacrificed at either 2 or 4 days bacterial infection according to experiment.



Supplementary Fig. 2. *Plasmodium fragile* infection is associated with increased plasma histamine

(A) Individual parasitemias and **(B)** plasma histamine levels in *P. fragile*-infected Rhesus macaques (from Fig. 1) over the course of infection. Parasitemia data from individual macaques were published previously (Mooney et al., 2014) and are provided here for comparison with histamine levels.