

Supplemental figure legends

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2 Supplemental Fig. 1. Hematological values of uninfected and *H. pylori*-infected gerbils.
3 Horizontal bars represent mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM), and asterisks
4 represent significant differences ($p < 0.05$). A). Hemoglobin values among infected and
5 uninfected gerbils at the 11 week time point. Corresponding data at the 16 week time
6 point are shown in the main manuscript. B). Hematocrit values (combined data from
7 both 11 and 16 week time points) were significantly lower in infected gerbils than
8 uninfected gerbils ($p < 0.0001$, Mann-Whitney U test). C). Hematocrit values of
9 uninfected and infected gerbils (16 week time point), by diet. Hematocrit values were
10 significantly reduced among the infected gerbils ($40.6 \pm 1.1\%$) compared to the
11 uninfected gerbils ($49.2 \pm 0.6\%$, $p < 0.0001$), with infected gerbils on a combination diet
12 exhibiting the greatest reduction ($34.9 \pm 2.3\%$). In a comparison of all cohorts of gerbils
13 to the uninfected normal diet group, infected gerbils on a combination high salt/low iron
14 diet were the only cohort with a significantly lower hematocrit level ($p < 0.05$, Kruskal-
15 Wallis with Dunn's multiple comparison). D.) *H. pylori* colonization density (16 week time
16 point), expressed as log colony forming units per gram stomach tissue. No significant
17 differences were observed between cohorts (Kruskal-Wallis with Dunn's multiple
18 comparison). E.) Mean Corpuscular Volume at the 11 week time point, by diet. When
19 comparing each cohort to the reference group of uninfected gerbils on a normal diet, no
20 significant differences were observed between cohorts (Kruskal-Wallis with Dunn's
21 multiple comparison). Corresponding data at the 16 week time point are shown in the
22 main manuscript. F.) Serum ferritin of gerbils, by diet at the 11 week time point. No
23 significant differences were observed between cohorts (Kruskal-Wallis with Dunn's

24 multiple comparison). Corresponding data at the 16 week time point are shown in the
25 main manuscript.

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27 Supplemental Fig. 2. Gastric inflammation at the 16 week time point in *H. pylori*-infected
28 and uninfected gerbils, scored based on histologic analysis (0-12 scale). Horizontal bars
29 represent mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM), and asterisks represent significant
30 differences ($p < 0.05$). A). Gastric inflammation was severe in the antrum and corpus of
31 most *H. pylori*-infected gerbils, but no inflammation was detected in uninfected gerbils
32 ($p < 0.0001$, Mann-Whitney U test). B). Serum ferritin levels were inversely correlated
33 with total gastric inflammation scores at the 16 week time point ($R = -0.58$, $p < 0.0001$
34 Spearman's Rank-Order Correlation). C). Hemoglobin values were inversely correlated
35 with total gastric inflammation scores ($R = -0.58$, $p < 0.0001$ Spearman's Rank-Order
36 Correlation). D). Gastric inflammation scores were positively correlated with gastric pH
37 ($R = 0.84$, $p < 0.0001$ Spearman's Rank-Order Correlation).

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39 Supplemental Fig. 3. Analysis of hemoglobin, ferritin, gastric pH, parietal cell loss and
40 chief cell loss in *H. pylori*-infected and uninfected gerbils at the 16 week time point.
41 Horizontal bars represent mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM), and asterisks
42 represent significant differences ($p < 0.05$). A). Hemoglobin was inversely correlated with
43 gastric pH ($R = -0.64$, $p < 0.0001$). B). Serum ferritin and gastric pH were inversely
44 correlated ($R = -0.63$, $p < 0.0001$). C). Parietal cell loss was positively correlated with
45 gastric pH ($R = 0.91$, $p < 0.0001$). D). Parietal cell loss was inversely correlated with
46 hemoglobin values ($R = -0.63$, $p < 0.0001$). E). *H. pylori*-infected gerbils exhibited loss of

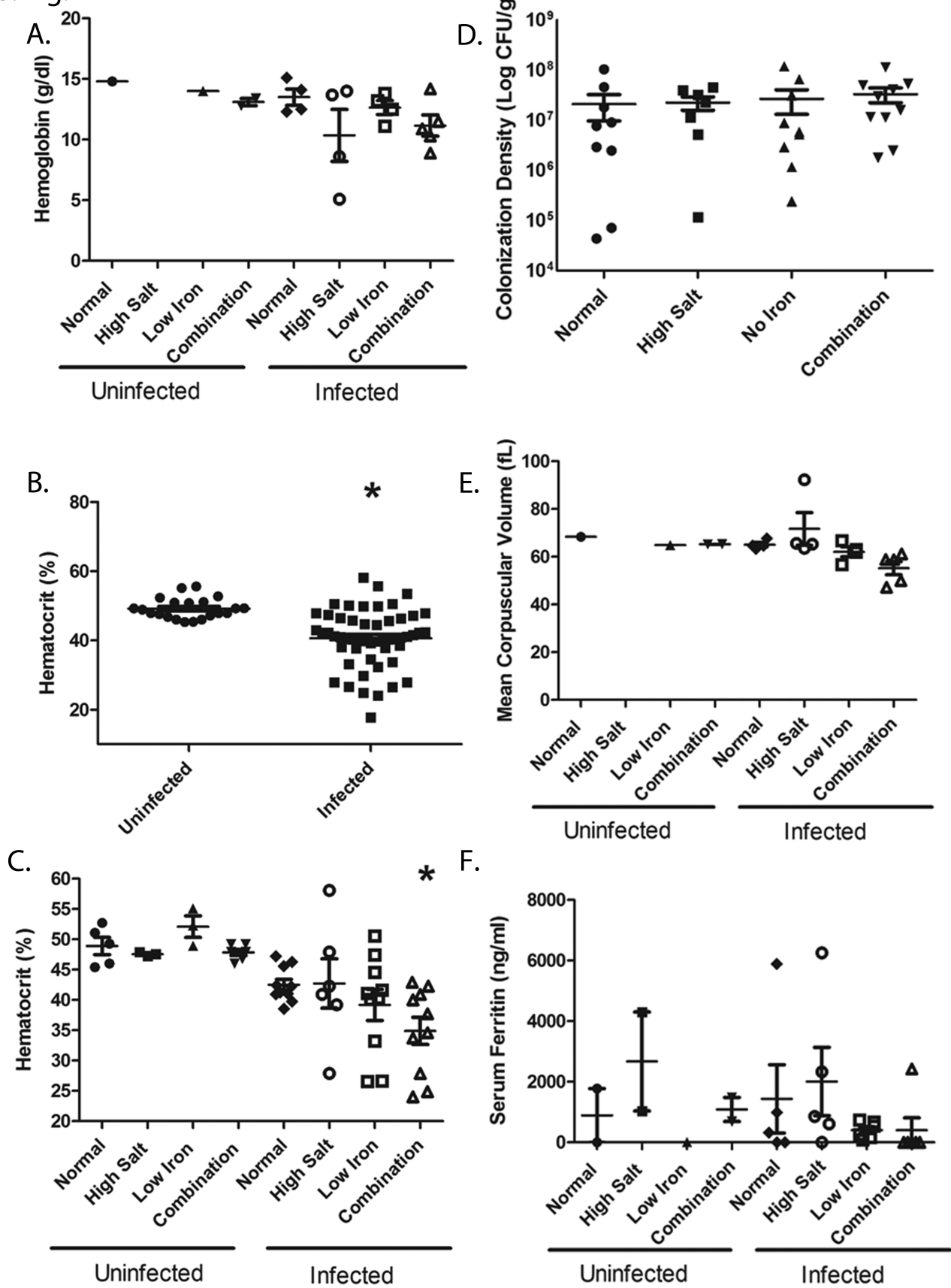
47 parietal cells ($p < 0.0001$, Mann-Whitney U test). F). *H. pylori*-infected gerbils exhibited
48 loss of chief cells ($p < 0.0001$, Mann-Whitney U test). All associations were assessed
49 using Spearman's Rank-Order Correlation.

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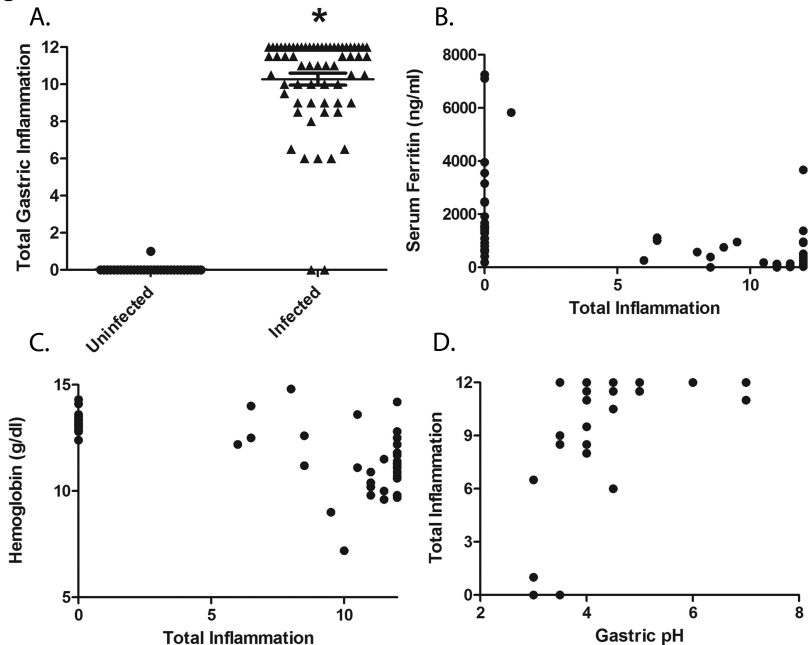
51 Supplemental Fig. 4. Analysis of platelet counts in *H. pylori*-infected and uninfected
52 gerbils at the 16 week time point. A). Platelet count was positively correlated with gastric
53 pH ($R = 0.66$, $p < 0.0001$). B). Platelet count was inversely correlated with hemoglobin
54 values ($R = -0.62$, $p < 0.0001$). C). Platelet count was inversely correlated with mean
55 corpuscular volume ($R = -0.46$, $p < 0.0001$). D). Platelet count was inversely correlated
56 with serum ferritin ($R = -0.53$, $p < 0.0001$). All associations were assessed using
57 Spearman's Rank-Order Correlation.

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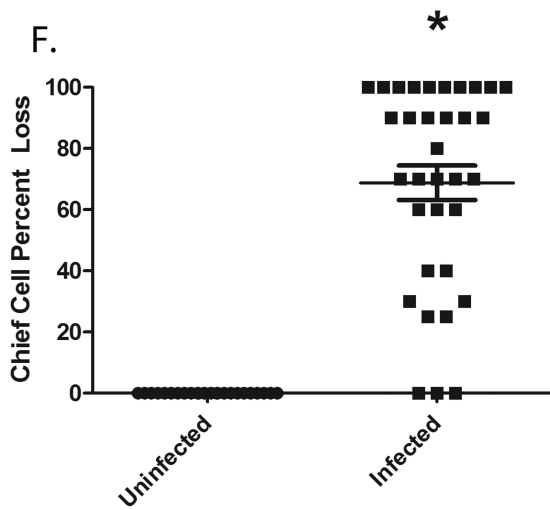
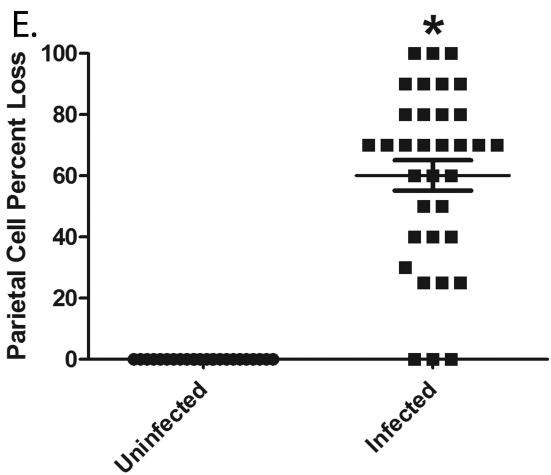
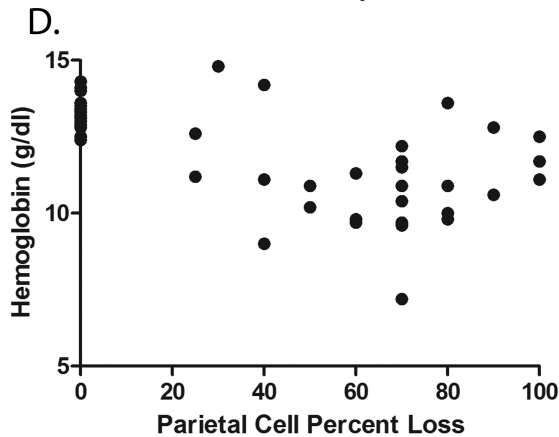
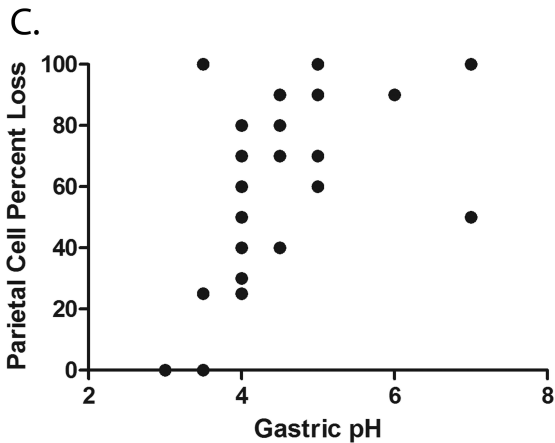
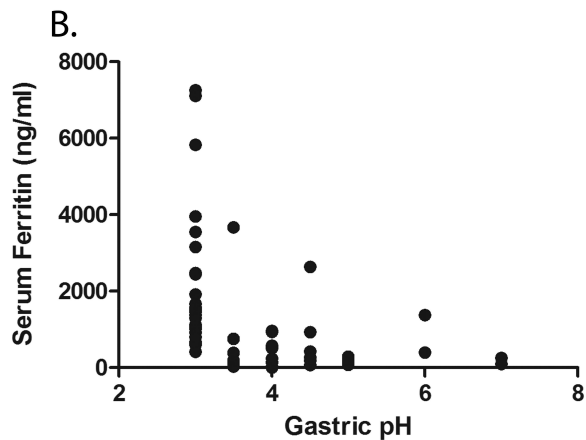
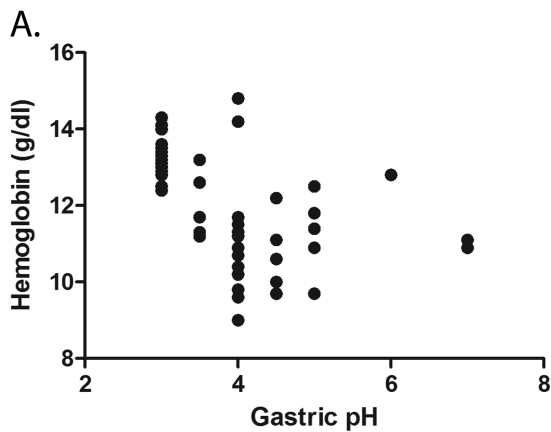
S. Fig. 1



S. Fig. 2



S. Fig. 3



S. Fig. 4

