Supplementary Figure 1 Colonization of mice with SFB-monoassociated feces is sufficient to drive neutrophil recruitment into the ileum. (a) Representative FACS plots and associated (b) frequencies and numbers of neutrophils in the ileum of SFB-void Jax mice (Jax) following colonization with SFB⁺CC or SFB-monoassociated feces (SFB) for 7 days. Data are representative of four to six mice per group. All data are presented as mean \pm SEM; **p*<0.05, ***p*<0.01, and ****p*<0.001, one-way ANOVA with Tukey test.

Supplementary Figure 2 Neutrophils remain in the ileum for an extended period after initial colonization with SFB-containing microbiota. (a) Representative FACS plots and associated (b) frequencies and numbers of neutrophils in the ileum of SFB-void Jax mice colonized with SFB⁺CC for 7 or 14 days. Data are representative of six mice per group. All data are presented as mean \pm SEM; **p*<0.05 and ****p*<0.001, one-way ANOVA with Tukey test.

Supplementary Figure 3 Neutrophil depletion during colonization with SFBcontaining microbiota results in increased levels of mucosa-associated SFB. SFB-void Jax mice were treated with either isotype control antibody or α Ly6G antibody and colonized with SFB⁺CC for 7 days. Levels of total bacterial DNA (EUB) or SFB DNA in ileal tissue were examined via qPCR. Data are representative of four mice per group. All data are presented as mean ± SEM; ***p*<0.01, Mann-Whitney test, two-tailed. **Supplementary Figure 4** Rag-deficient mice exhibit impaired control of SFB expansion. Levels of total bacterial DNA (EUB) and SFB DNA were examined by qPCR in the feces of SFB-void Jax B6 and Jax $Rag1^{-/-}$ mice after colonization with SFB⁺CC for 7 days. Data are representative of two independent experiments of three to four mice per group. All data are presented as mean ± SEM; ****p*<0.001, Mann-Whitney test, two-tailed.

Supplementary Figure 5 Neutrophil depletion during colonization with SFBcontaining microbiota does not promote ileal inflammation. (a) Representative histology of hematoxylin and eosin-stained ileum sections and (b) associated inflammation scores from SFB-void Jax mice (Jax), and SFB-void Jax mice treated with isotype control antibody or α Ly6G antibody and colonized with SFB⁺CC for 7 days. Data are representative of four to five mice per group. All data are presented as mean ± SEM; not significant, one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test.

Supplementary Figure 6 IL-17A neutralization during colonization with SFBcontaining microbiota results in augmented Th17 responses in the ileum. (a) Expression of IL-17A mRNA in the ileum of SFB-void Jax mice treated with isotype control antibody or α IL-17A antibody and colonized with SFB⁺CC for 7 days. Isolated cells from the ileum of these mice were restimulated with PMA and ionomycin and assessed for intracellular IL-17A. (b) Representative FACS plots as well as cell (c) frequency and number among the indicated groups are shown for expression of IL-17A following restimulation with PMA and ionomycin (pregated on TCR β^+ CD4⁺ cells). Data are representative of two independent experiments with four mice per group. All data are presented as mean ± SEM; **p*<0.05 and ***p*<0.01, one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test.

Supplementary Figure 7 Neutrophil depletion during colonization with with SFB-containing microbiota results in decreased expression of antimicrobial peptides. Expression of RegIII β , RegIII γ , and pan-defensin mRNA in ileal explants from SFB-void Jax mice (Jax), and SFB-void Jax mice treated with isotype control antibody or α Ly6G antibody and colonized with SFB⁺CC for 7 days, and subsequently restimulated *in vitro* with rmIL-23 for 8 hours. Data are representative of two independent experiments with three to six mice per group. All data are presented as mean ± SEM; **p*<0.05 and ****p*<0.001, one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test.





Supplementary Figure 2





■ Jax B6 + SFB⁺CC
Sax Rag1^{-/-} + SFB⁺CC





