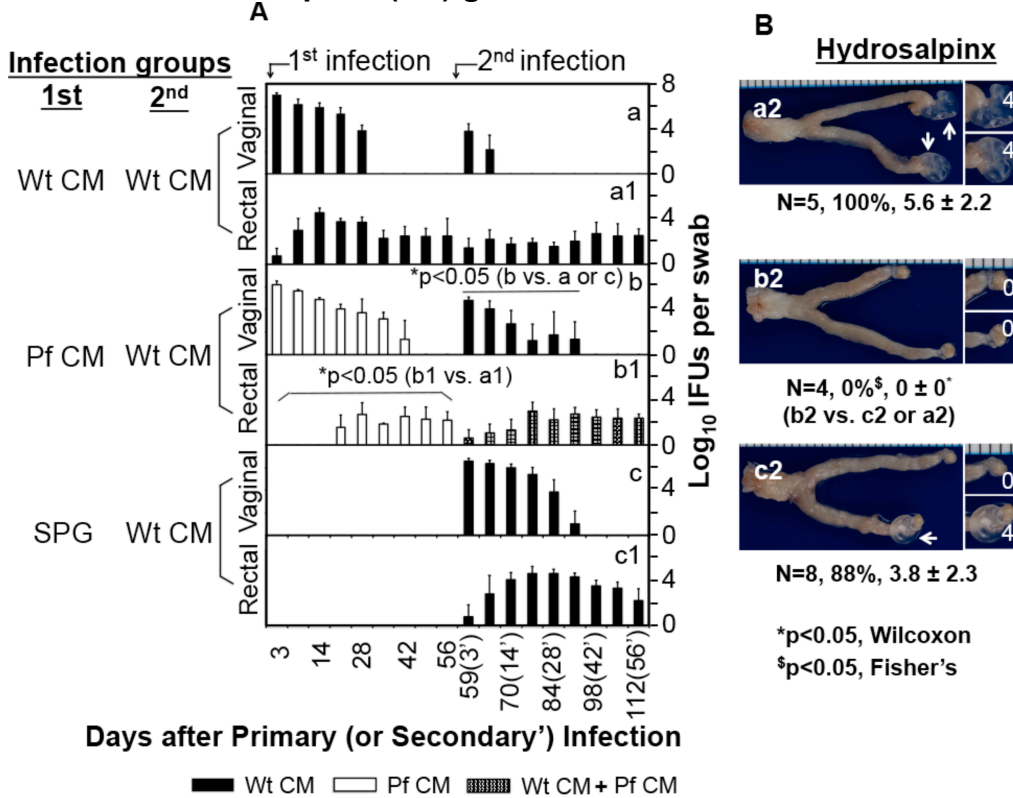


**Fig. S2. Effect of *C. muridarum* spreading into the GI tract during primary infection on subsequent (2<sup>nd</sup>) genital tract infection.**



(A) CBA/J mice intravaginally inoculated with  $2 \times 10^5$  IFUs of Wt CM (n=5, panels a & a1), Pf CM (n=5, b & b1) or buffer (None, n=5, c & c1) [primary (1<sup>st</sup>) infection] were challenged intravaginally on day 56 with  $2 \times 10^5$  IFUs of Wt CM to assess immunity to reinfection (2<sup>nd</sup> infection). X-axis shows CM shedding from vaginal (panels a, b & c) and rectal (a1, b1 & c1) swabs after the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> (in parenthesis) infections. Y-axis shows Log<sub>10</sub> IFUs per swab. Prior Pf CM infection was significantly less protective (c vs. a, p<0.05, Wilcoxon, AUC), correlating with its reduced spreading to the GI tract (b1 versus a1, p<0.05, AUC). (B) Hydrosalpinx on day 112 after the 1<sup>st</sup> infection. Mice with Pf CM primary infection didn't develop hydrosalpinx upon intravaginal re-infection. \*p<0.05, Wilcoxon, hydrosalpinx score; <sup>§</sup>p<0.05, Fishers' Exact, incidence.