**A**

Epithelial changes | Mucosal architecture | Score

| Epithelial changes | Mucosa larchitecture | Score |
|---|---|---|
| Intact epithelium | | 1 |
| Sometimes associated with erosions | | 2 |
| Erosions and/or ulcerations; crypt abscesses | Distortion of villous structures | 3 |
| Ulcerations associated with necroses and fibroses | Distortion of villous structures | 4 |

No CP    C P    C PFG    CPBG

**B**

% Ly6G$^+$ CD11b$^+$

No CP    C P    C PFG    CPBG

**C**

**D**

CisPlatin+Fecal Gavage

CisPlatin+Fecal Gavage+ α-Gr1

34

1

Ly6G

CD11b

**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1 LEGEND**

**Anti-Gr1 depletion effectively eliminates cisplatin-induced neutrophilia**. (**A**) Histological scoring of HE staining of the intestinal damage in different groups of treated mice, as determined by two independent observers in a blind manner. No CP, PBS treatment; CP, cisplatin treatment; CPFG, cisplatin followed by fecal gavage; CPBG, cisplatin followed by *Ruminococcus gnavus* gavage. Kruskal-Wallis test. *P<0.05; **P<0.001. (**B**) Representative quantification of $Ly6G^{high}CD11b^{+}$ granulocytes in the peripheral blood of tumor-bearing mice 24 hrs after PBS or cisplatin treatment (5 mice/group). (**C**) Representative staining of Muc3 protein in the ilea of tumor-bearing mice receiving cisplatin in 2 independent experiments (10 mice/group, total). (**D**) Administration of anti-Gr1 antibodies in the peritoneal cavity of cisplatin-treated tumor-bearing mice abrogates the mobilization of $Ly6G^{high}$ cells in peripheral blood.