

Fig. S1

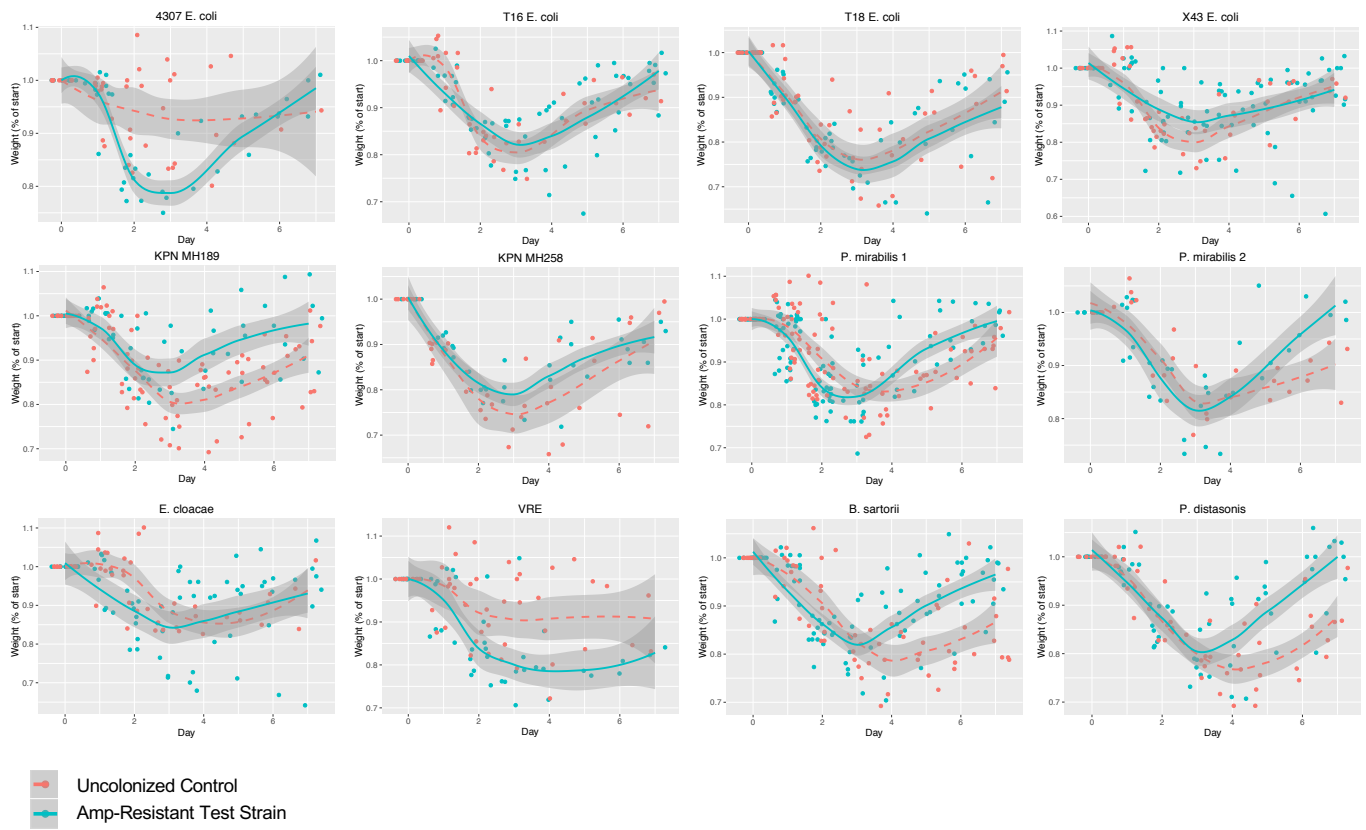


Fig. S2

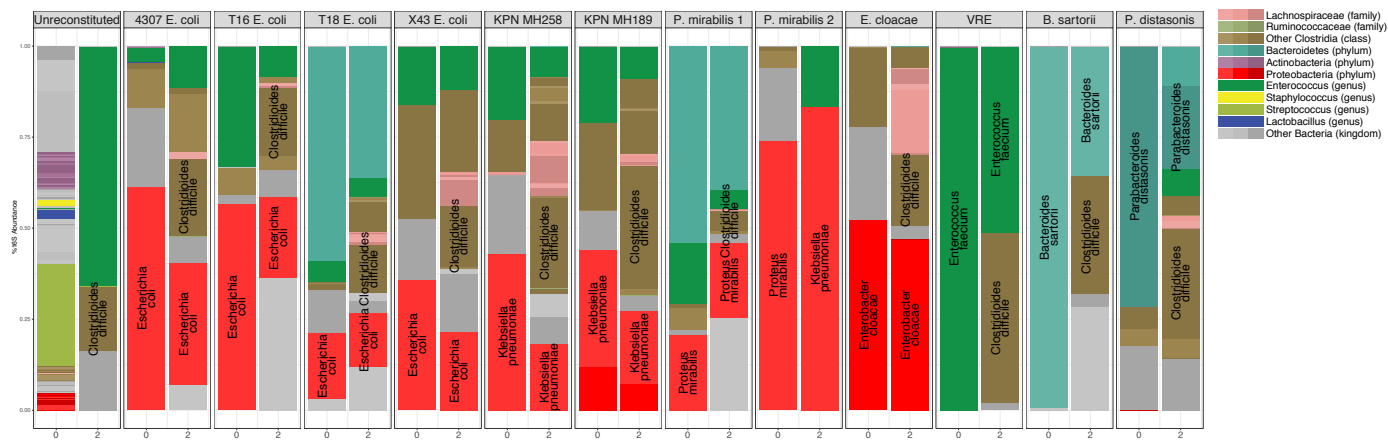


Fig. S3

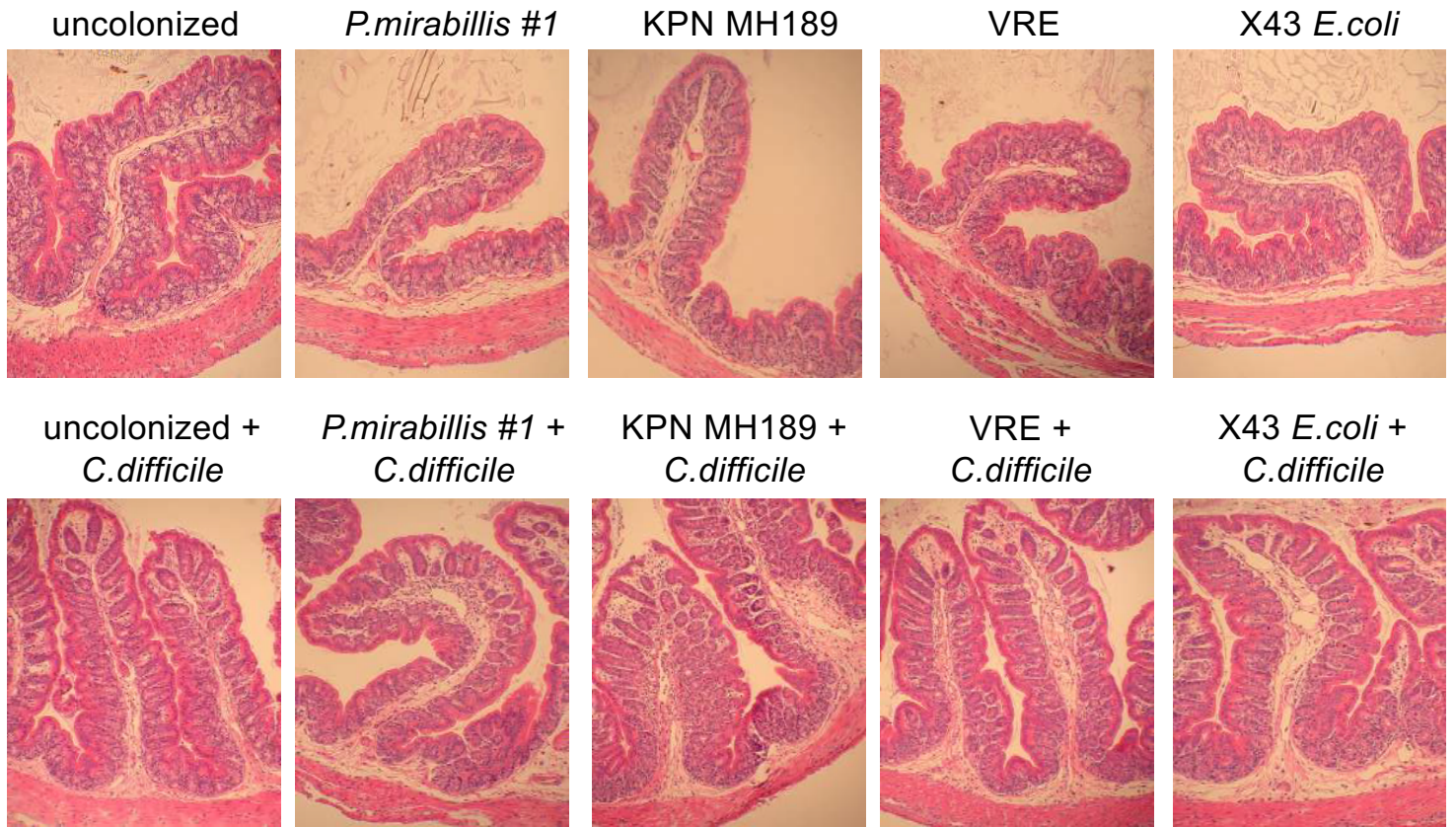


Fig. S4

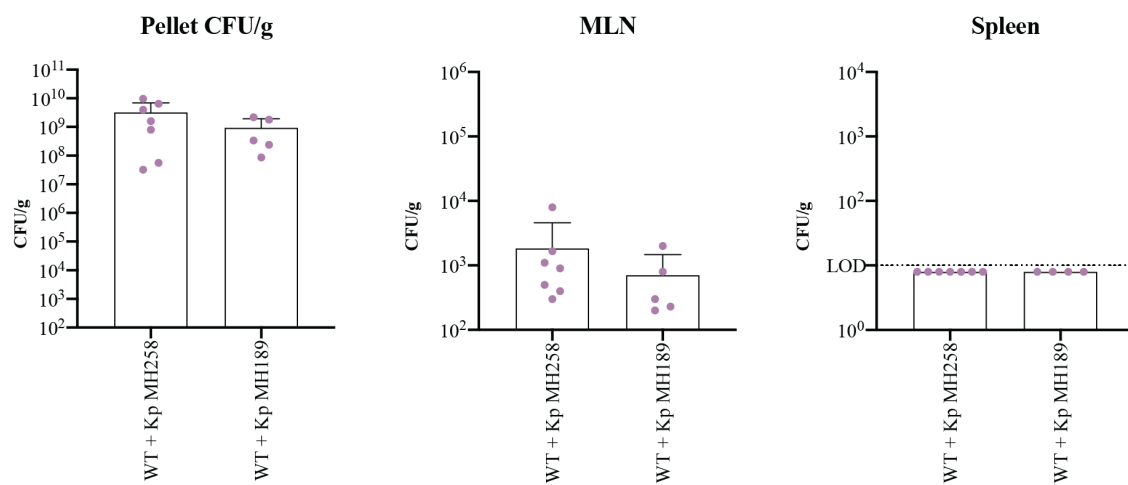


Figure S1. Influence of the residual microbiota on weight loss following CDI.

C57BL/6 mice were infected with 200 spores of *C. difficile* (VPI10463 strain) following ampicillin pretreatment and were assessed for weight loss and recovery following infection. Data representative of 17 independent experiments.

Figure S2. Changes in mouse microbiota composition following *C. difficile* infection.

C57BL/6 mice were infected with 200 spores of *C. difficile* (VPI 10463 strain) following MNV and ampicillin pretreatment. DNA was extracted from fecal pellets and subjected to 16S rRNA PCR amplification and sequencing of the V4-V5 region. The average relative abundance of bacterial taxa for all mice of the same group is plotted both on day 0 and day 2 post infection.

Figure S3. Residual microbiota did not impact tissue histology following CDI.

C57BL/6 mice were infected with 200 spores of *C. difficile* (VPI 10463 strain) following MNV and ampicillin pretreatment and euthanized 2 days later. Pictured are representative H&E-stained cecal sections from antibiotic-treated mice colonized with different ampicillin-resistant bacterial strains in the presence or absence of *C. difficile* infection.

Figure S4. *K. pneumoniae* MH189 dissemination in the absence of *C. difficile*

C57BL/6 mice were treated with ampicillin for 4 days and inoculated with 1x10³ CFUs of *K. pneumoniae* MH189 and MH258 via oral gavage. Fecal, mLN and spleen samples were collected 3 days post inoculation and CFUs were quantified by plating on selective agar.