



Fig. S13. Efficiency of B cell depletion in doubly deficient *Nod2/Cybb* mice.

(A) Percentage of peripheral monocytes (mono: $CD11b^+$, $Ly6C^+$, $Ly6G^-$), neutrophils (neutro: $CD11b^+$, $Ly6C^-$, $Ly6G^+$), B cells ($B220^+$), $CD4^+$ T cells and $CD8^+$ T cells was assessed on day 8 after injection of Jax-DKO mice with anti-CD20 antibody (anti-CD20) or control IgG (sham).

Similar data were obtained from two independent experiments. **(B)** ELISA of *Mucispirillum*-specific IgA and IgG in the luminal content of anti-CD20-treated (n=10) or sham-treated (n=8) Jax-DKO mice gavaged with *Mucispirillum*. Fecal samples were collected before (day 0) and 7 day following infection. Data are shown as fold increase relative to day 0. Results are mean \pm SEM; data are pooled from two independent experiments. **P=0.0017; ****P<0.0001 by Two-tailed Unpaired t-test. **(C)** The presence of *Mucispirillum* was quantified in fecal samples from *Mucispirillum*-infected DKO mice injected with anti-CD20 antibody (anti-CD20) or control protein (sham) and normalized to the universal 16S rRNA gene. qPCR analysis was performed before bacterial administration (day 0) and 10 days post infection (day 10). Fecal DNA from Tac-DKO mice was included as positive control. Data are mean \pm SEM of at least 8 mice. Data are pooled from two independent experiments. *P<0.05; **P<0.01; ***P<0.001; ****P<0.0001; N.S. not significant by Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Dunn's post-test.