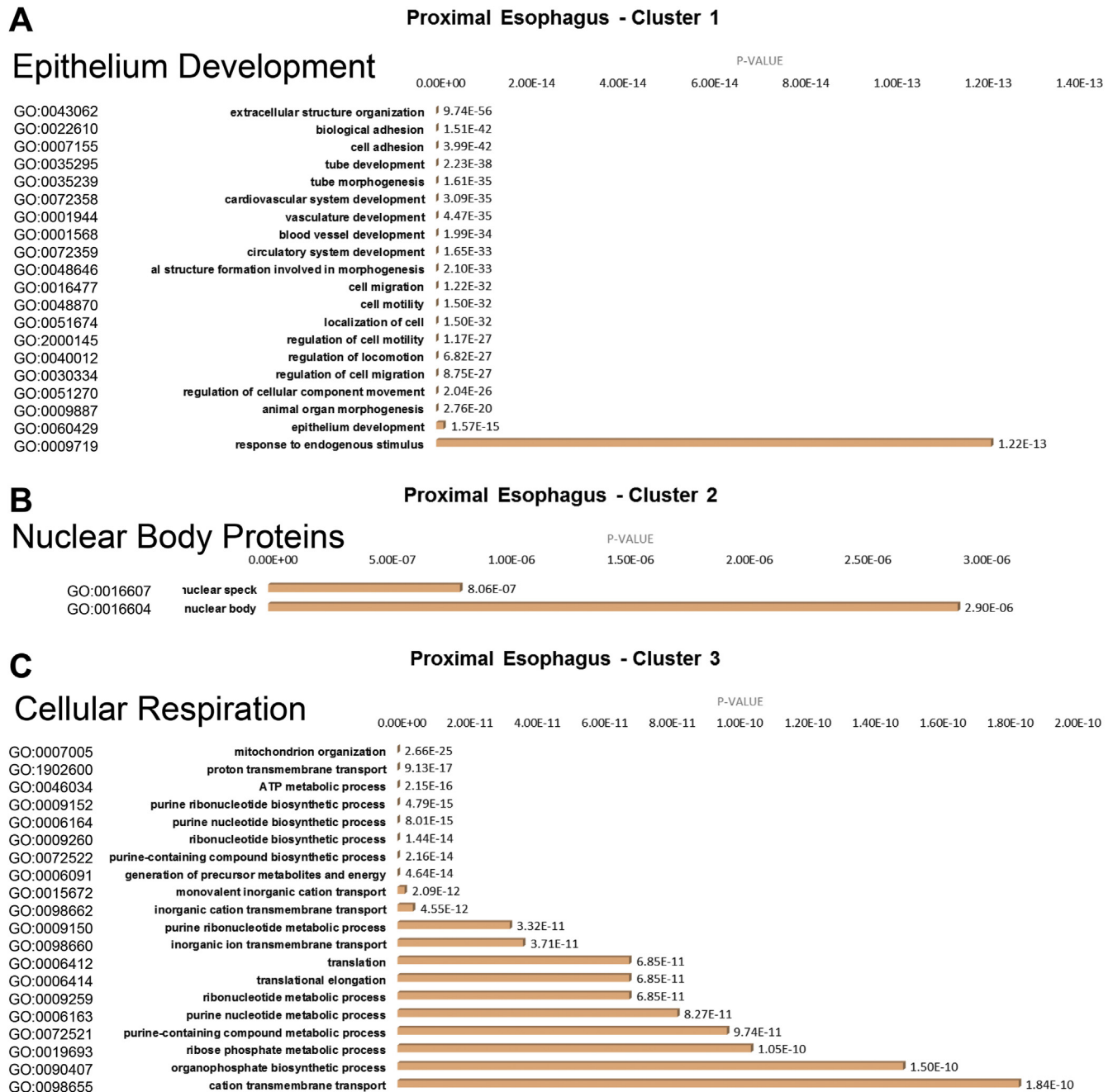


Supplementary Figure 1. Relative tissue bacterial load. (A) Bacterial load from PHF SPF FMT mice and (B) antibiotic-treated mice in esophagus and colon. Relative bacterial load was examined by quantitative reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction compared with host genomic DNA via the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ method. Data are from corresponding esophageal microbiota analysis (Figures 1 and 5). ABX, antibiotics. Data are represented as mean \pm standard deviation and are pooled from 3 independent experiments. Statistics by unpaired *t* test. * $P \leq .05$; N/S, nonsignificant.

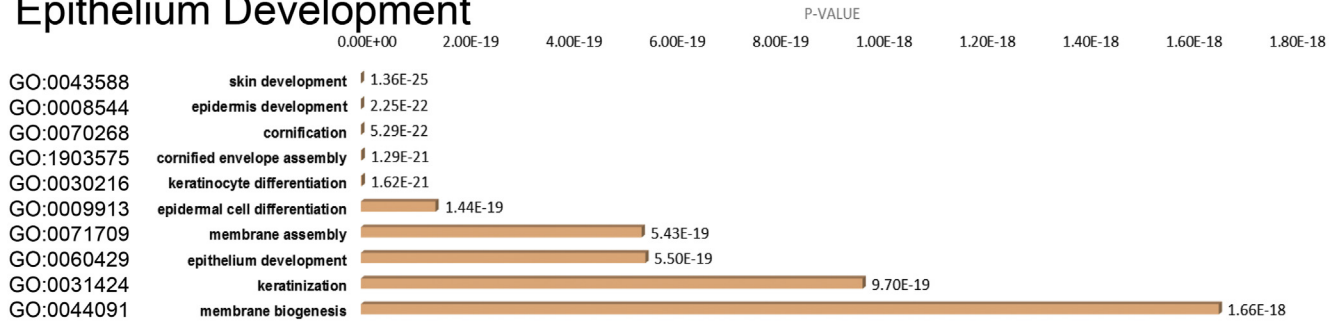


Supplementary Figure 2. Gene ontology (GO) functional enrichment analysis of gene clusters differentially expressed due to colonization. Differentially expressed genes in the PE (A–C) and DE (D–F) as measured by RNA-seq in Figure 2 were analyzed with TOPPFUN (false discovery rate [FDR]-adjusted $P < .05$ and gene limit $n \leq 2000$), and top significantly enriched GO terms with corresponding P values were plotted.

D

Distal Esophagus - Cluster 1

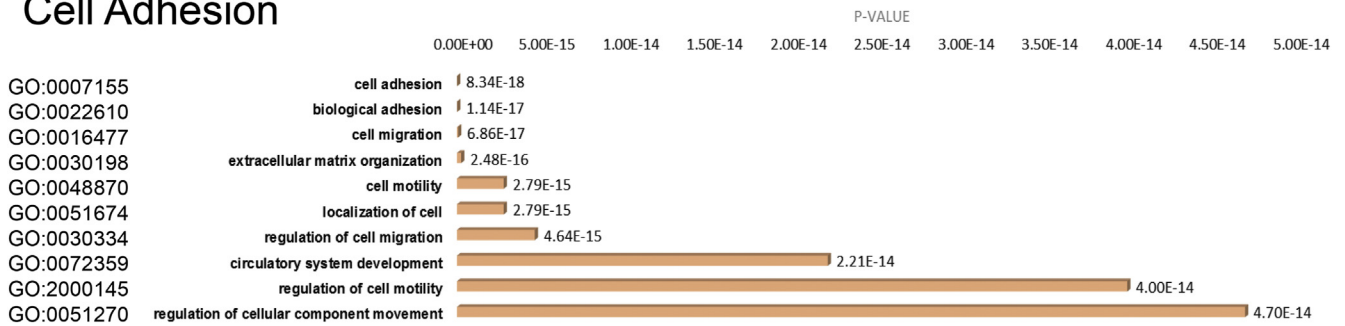
Epithelium Development



E

Distal Esophagus - Cluster 2

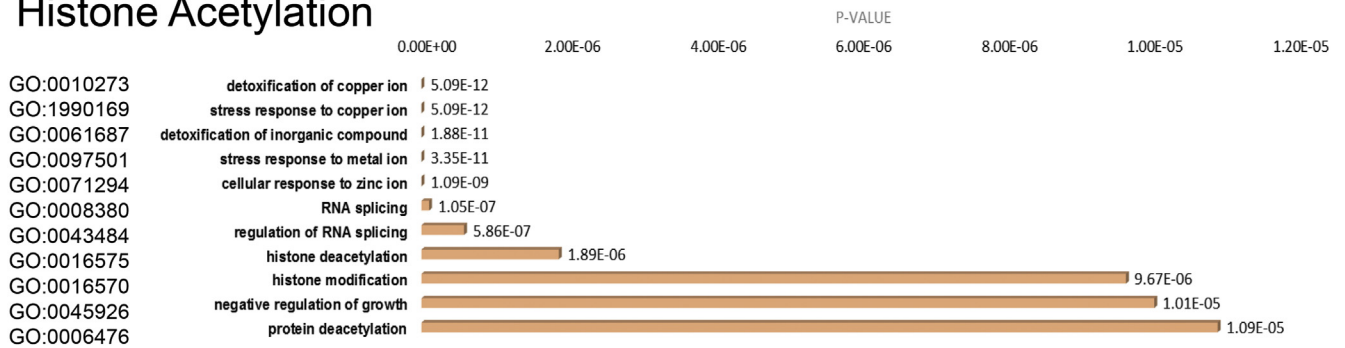
Cell Adhesion



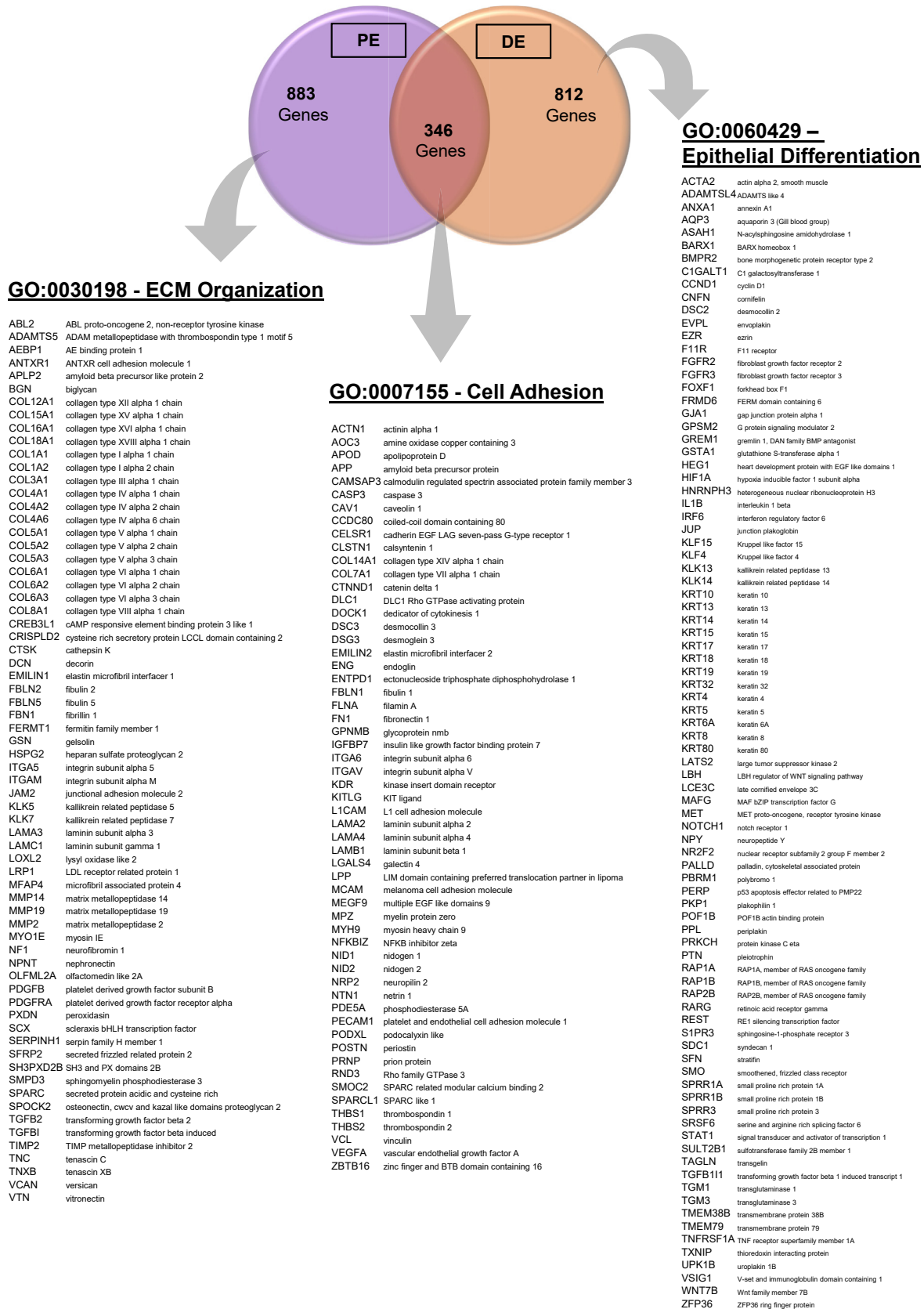
F

Distal Esophagus - Cluster 3

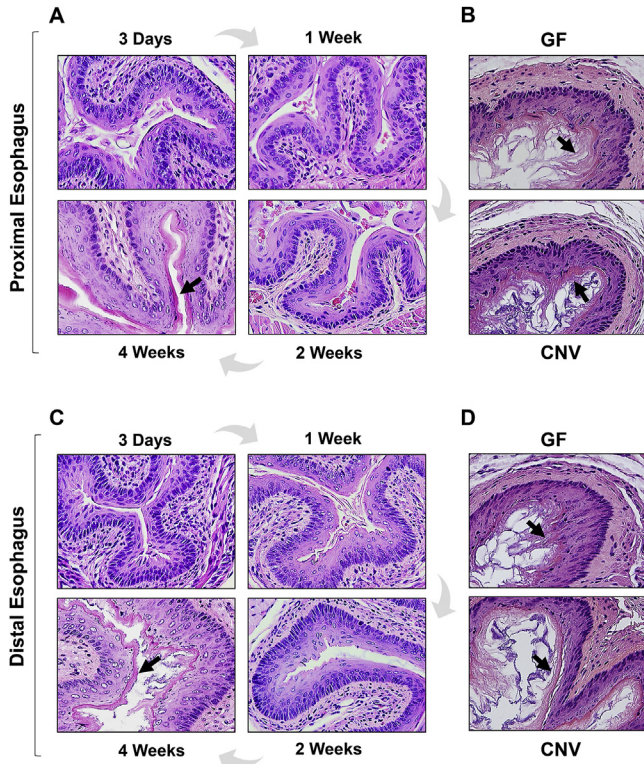
Histone Acetylation



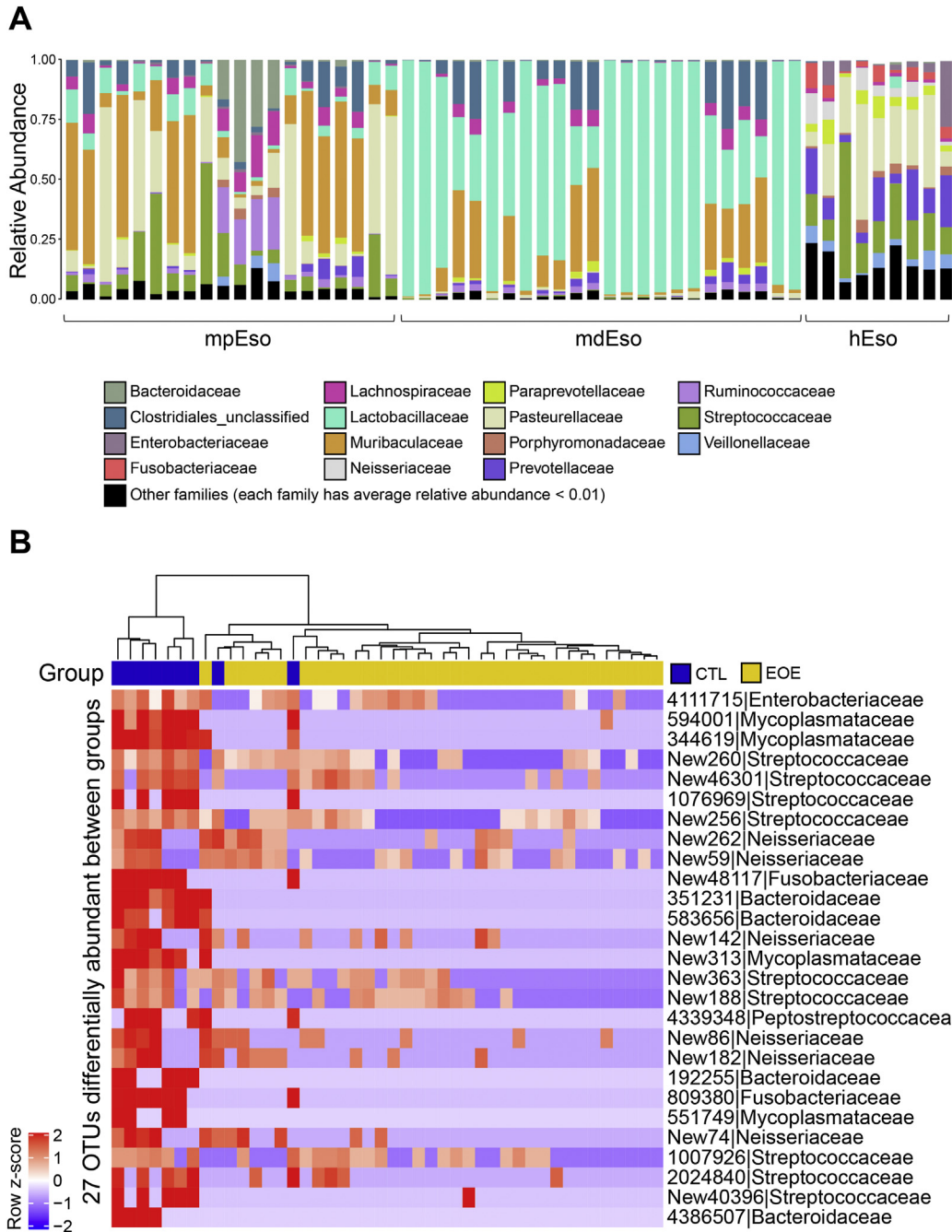
Supplementary Figure 2. continued



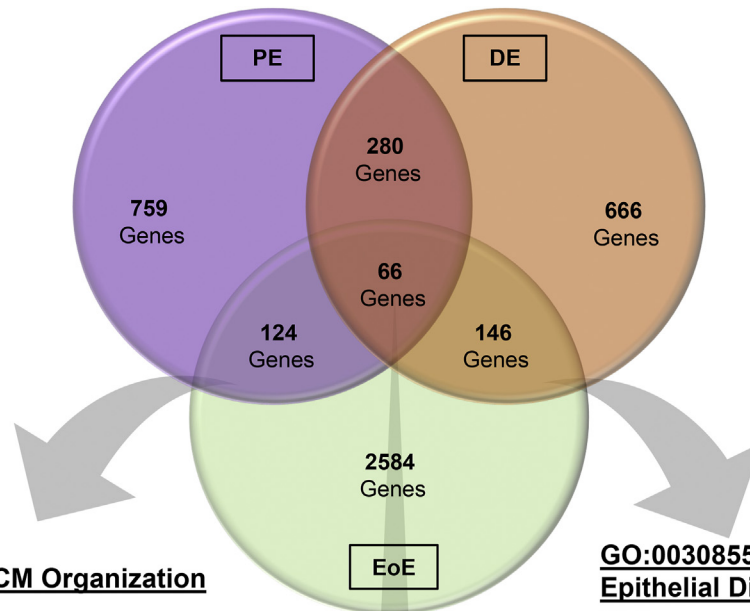
Supplementary Figure 3. Gene ontology (GO) functional enrichment analysis of genes differentially expressed due to colonization. Differentially expressed genes by RNA-seq from the PE and DE (Figure 2B; Supplementary Tables 1–2) were integrated, and common and unique gene groups were analyzed with TOPPFUN (FDR-adjusted $P < .05$ and gene limit $n \leq 2000$). The top representative, significantly enriched GO term with corresponding genes from input was summarized for each group. The complete GO functional analysis of gene groups is in Supplementary Table 3. ECM, extracellular matrix.



Supplementary Figure 4. Esophageal tissue morphology as a function of microbiota colonization. H&E staining of proximal (A, B) and distal (C, D) esophagus ($\times 20$ magnification). Tissues obtained from SPF (A, C) and GF and CNV (B, D) mice. Images are representative from 3 independent experiments; n are for each proximal and distal site: 3 days, n = 10; 1 week, n = 6; 2 weeks, n = 10; 4 weeks, n = 9; GF, n = 9; CNV, n = 9.



Supplementary Figure 5. Mouse and human esophageal microbiota at homeostasis and in patients with EoE. (A) 16S rRNA analysis from murine proximal (mpEso) and distal (mdEso) esophagi of SPF littermates from Figure 4 and Supplementary Table 4 compared with non-EoE human samples (Supplementary Table 5). Taxonomic composition is represented at the family level, where each vertical bar represents 1 individual mouse or human. (B) 16S rRNA analysis from patients with EoE and human non-EoE controls (Supplementary Table 5). Heatmap of differentially abundant OTUs between sites (DS-FDR 0.10; Supplementary Table 5) labeled at the individual OTU level (right). Mouse data are pooled from 3 independent experiments (A); n = 24 for each site (48 total samples): 24 for mdEso and 24 for mpEso. Human data obtained from n = 9 control and n = 35 patients with EoE. CTL, control; DS-FDR, discrete false discovery rate; EoE, Eosinophilic esophagitis; hEso, human esophagus.



GO:0030198 - ECM Organization

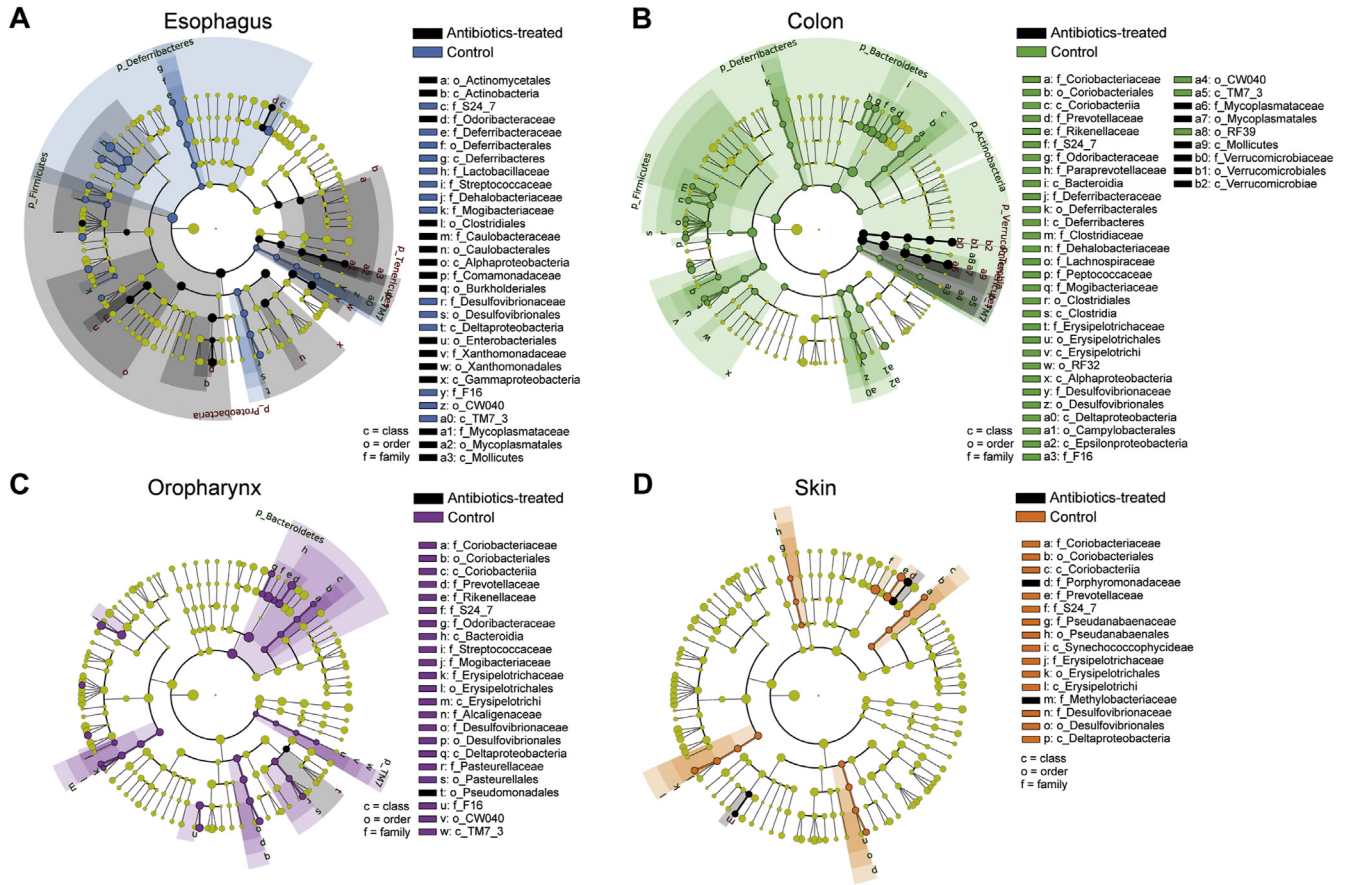
ADAMTS5	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif 5
COL12A1	collagen type XII alpha 1 chain
COL18A1	collagen type XVIII alpha 1 chain
COL1A1	collagen type I alpha 1 chain
COL1A2	collagen type I alpha 2 chain
COL3A1	collagen type III alpha 1 chain
COL4A6	collagen type IV alpha 6 chain
COL6A1	collagen type VI alpha 1 chain
COL6A2	collagen type VI alpha 2 chain
COL6A3	collagen type VI alpha 3 chain
CREB3L1	cAMP responsive element binding protein 3 like 1
CTSK	cathepsin K
EMILIN1	elastin microfibril interfacer 1
FBN1	fibrillin 1
ITGAM	integrin subunit alpha M
KLK5	kallikrein related peptidase 5
MMP14	matrix metallopeptidase 14
MMP19	matrix metallopeptidase 19
PDGFB	platelet derived growth factor subunit B
PDGFRA	platelet derived growth factor receptor alpha
PXDN	peroxidasin
SH3PXD2B	SH3 and PX domains 2B
TIMP2	TIMP metallopeptidase inhibitor 2

GO:0030855 – Epithelial Differentiation

CNFN	cornifelin
DSC2	desmocollin 2
GJA1	gap junction protein alpha 1
HEG1	heart development protein with EGF like domains 1
HIF1A	hypoxia inducible factor 1 subunit alpha
KLF15	Kruppel like factor 15
KRT13	keratin 13
KRT32	keratin 32
KRT4	keratin 4
LBH	LBH regulator of WNT signaling pathway
MET	MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase
PALLD	palladin, cytoskeletal associated protein
PPL	periplakin
PTN	pleiotrophin
RAP2B	RAP2B, member of RAS oncogene family
SPRR1A	small proline rich protein 1A
SPRR1B	small proline rich protein 1B
SPRR3	small proline rich protein 3
SULT2B1	sulfotransferase family 2B member 1
TGM1	transglutaminase 1
TGM3	transglutaminase 3
TMEM79	transmembrane protein 79
UPK1B	uroplakin 1B
ZFP36	ZFP36 ring finger protein

GO:0016477 - Cell Migration

ADAMTS1	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif 1
APCDD1	APC down-regulated 1
CAMSAP3	calmodulin regulated spectrin associated protein family member 3
EDNRB	endothelin receptor type B
F2R	coagulation factor II thrombin receptor
FN1	fibronectin 1
GPLD1	glycosylphosphatidylinositol specific phospholipase D1
ITGAV	integrin subunit alpha V
LIMA1	LIM domain and actin binding 1
MEGF9	multiple EGF like domains 9
NR4A1	nuclear receptor subfamily 4 group A member 1
NRP2	neuropilin 2
NTN1	netrin 1
PLAT	plasminogen activator, tissue type
POSTN	periostin
RND3	Rho family GTPase 3
SH3RF1	SH3 domain containing ring finger 1
THBS1	thrombospondin 1
WNT11	Wnt family member 11



Supplementary Figure 7. Taxonomic composition of bacteria in antibiotics-treated mice. (A–D) LefSe analysis of taxa that are significantly enriched in microbiota samples at the indicated sites (esophagus, colon, oropharynx, or skin) from 8-week-old PHF SPF littermates treated with antibiotics or untreated controls. Kruskal-Wallis test was used in (A–D). LefSe, linear discriminant analysis effect size.

Supplementary Figure 6. Gene ontology (GO) functional enrichment analysis of genes differentially expressed due to colonization and EoE. Differentially expressed genes from esophageal biopsies of EoE compared with control individuals (eg, the human EoE transcriptome; Supplementary Table 6) were integrated with the genes that changed after colonization of GF mice with FMT. The murine PE and DE genes were intersected (Figure 4B; Supplementary Tables 2–3), and common and unique genes were analyzed with TOPPFUN (false discovery rate-adjusted $P < .05$ and gene limit $n \leq 2000$). The top representative, significantly enriched GO term with corresponding genes from input was summarized for each group. The complete GO functional analysis of gene groups is in Supplementary Table 7.