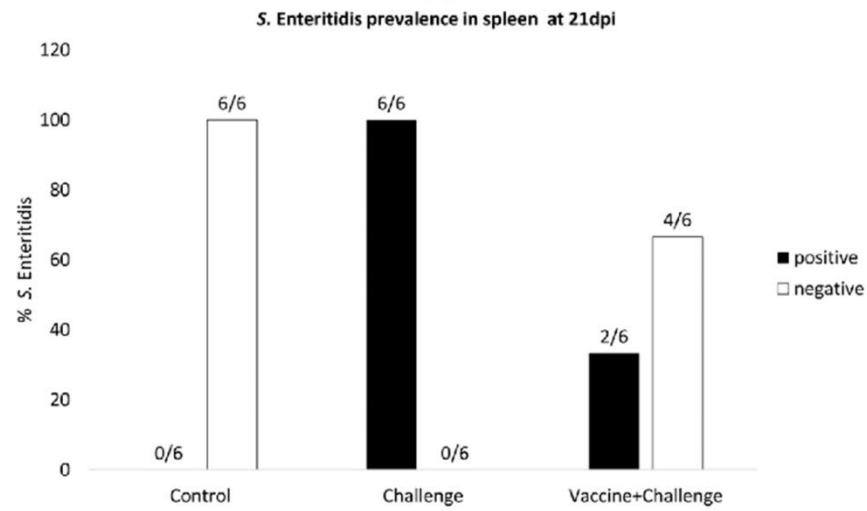
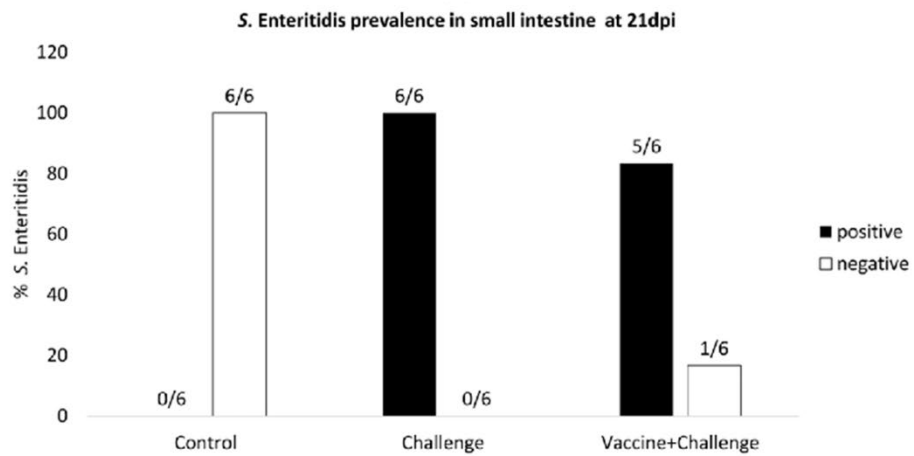


(A)



(B)



(C)

Supplementary Figure 3. Prevalence of *S. Enteritidis* in ceca, spleen, and small intestine of vaccinated birds. At d1 of age birds were allocated into treatment groups: 1) No vaccine, no challenge; 2) No vaccine, challenge; or 3) Vaccine, booster, challenge. At d1 and d7 of age birds in the negative and positive control groups were mock vaccinated with PBS and birds in the treatment group were vaccinated with CNP. At d14 of age birds in the negative control group were given a mock challenge of 0.5 mL PBS/bird and birds in the positive control and the treatment group were orally challenged with 1×10^7 CFU/bird of *S. Enteritidis*. Gizzard, pancreas, small intestine, spleen, liver, ceca, heart, and blood samples were collected from one bird/pen (n=6) at 21 dpi and analyzed for *S. Enteritidis* loads by plating. *Salmonella* Enteritidis was detected in the **(A)** ceca, **(B)** spleen, and **(C)** small intestine of vaccinated birds. Samples that were double negative for *S. Enteritidis* presence after selective enrichment were considered negative for *Salmonella* colonization.