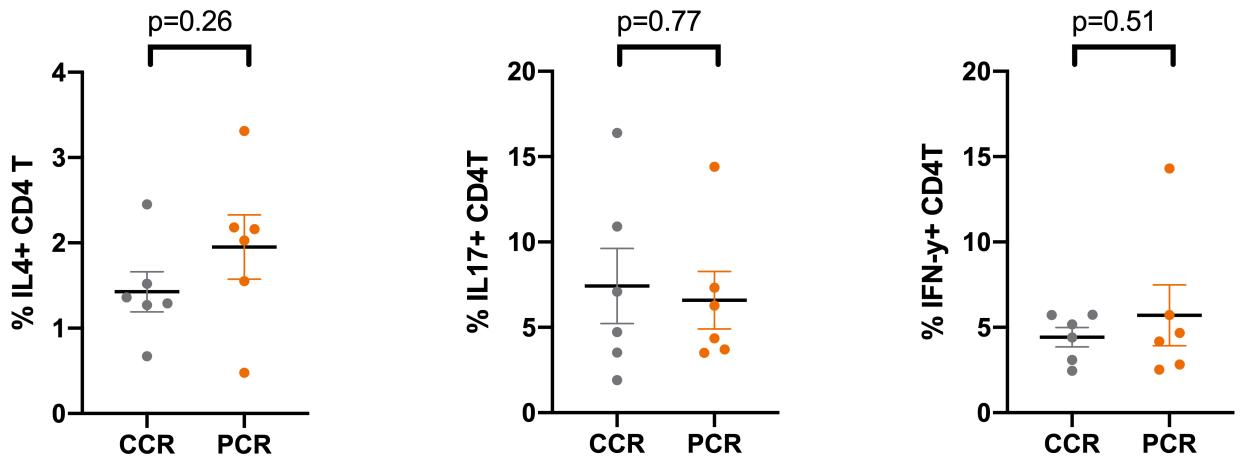
Supplementary Information

Porphyromonas gingivalis indirectly elicits intestinal inflammation by altering the gut microbiota and disrupting epithelial barrier function through IL9-producing $CD4^+$ T cells

Jiho Sohn[1,2,3], Lu Li[3], Lixia Zhang[3], Prasad R. Settem[2], Kiyonobu Honma[3], Ashu Sharma[3], Karen L. Falkner[3], Jan M. Novak[2], Yijun Sun[4], and Keith L. Kirkwood[2,6*]

[1]Genetics, Genomics, and Bioinformatics Program, [2]Departments of Medicine, [3]Oral Biology, and [4]Microbiology and Immunology,
State University of New York at Buffalo, University at Buffalo, NY, USA, [6]Department of Head & Neck/Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery,
Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center, Buffalo, NY, USA



Supplemental Figure 1. *P. gingivalis*-altered gut microbiota does not affect % IL4^{+} or IL17^{+} or IFN-y^{+} CD4^{+} T cells. CD3+ CD4+ T cells in lamina propria of small intestine measured by flow cytometry analysis.

Supplementary table 1. List of genes in the custom Nanostring code set.

Supplementary table 2. Differentially abundant bacterial (16S) taxa in mice inoculated with *P. gingivalis.*

Supplementary table 3. Differentially abundant fungal (ITS) taxa in mice inoculated with *P. gingivalis*

Supplementary table 4. Differentially abundant bacterial (16S) taxa in *P. gingivalis*-altered cecal microbiota recipient mice

Supplementary table 5. Differentially abundant fungal (ITS) taxa in *P. gingivalis*-altered cecal microbiota recipient mice