SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

The SOS Response Mediates Sustained Colonization of the Mammalian Gut

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FIG S1 Shown are the log CFU per gram of stool for WT:WT control competition experiments in either CD-1 or C57BL/6 mice. Each symbol represents the mean of all individual mice with the standard deviation shown. The limit of detection was 10^2 for the CD-1 mice and 10^3 for C57BL/6 mice.



FIG S2 Clinical evidence of DSS-induced inflammation. (A) Disease activity index was determined at the time of euthanasia. The index combines and averages the scores of weight loss, stool consistency, and bleeding. (B) Colon length of DSS-treated versus mice that did not receive DSS. Colon length was measured shortly after euthanasia. Representative histological images of a colon from (C) a mouse not receiving DSS and (D) a mouse receiving DSS. Arrow indicates inflammatory infiltrate in the colonic mucosa and a region of ulceration.



FIG S3 Shown are the log CFU per gram of stool for WT:WT DSS-treated control competition experiments with C57BL/6 mice. Each symbol represents the mean of all individual mice with the standard deviation shown. The limit of detection was 10^3 .



FIG S4 Comparison of cecal versus stool results for WT:SOS-off competition in the DSS-treated (A) or germ-free experiments (B). At the time of euthanasia cecal contents were collected and prepared similar to the feces. Shown are the competition index calculations. Each circle represents an individual mouse. The comparison between the cecal and stool samples was made using a two-tailed unpaired Student *t* test. NS, no statistical significance (p>0.01).