Fig. S1. Antibiotic treatment induces systemic influx of inflammatory cells. (A) Gating strategy for identification of inflammatory myeloid cells and component inflammatory monocytes and neutrophils. (B and C) Mice were infected for 30 d, and their transmission status was identified. Splenic inflammatory monocytes (B) and neutrophils (C) were quantified from superspreaders (SS; black circles) and nonsuperspreaders (Non-SS; red squares) at day 6 after streptomycin treatment. Weight of the mice is represented in Inset; filled squares represent the sickest nonsuperspreader hosts.
Fig. S2. CD4 T-cell depletion in infected antibiotic-treated hosts. Splenocytes were obtained and stained for Gr1, B220, CD4, CD3, CD44, and CD11b. Dead cells were excluded, and cells were gated on Gr1-ve, B220-ve populations. Flow cytometry plots show successful depletion of CD4 T cells in all hosts.

Fig. S3. Antibiotic-treated nonsuperspreaders do not have higher levels of IL-1 receptor agonist. IL-1 receptor agonist levels were quantified via ELISA in the serum and intestinal wash of superspreader and nonsuperspreader hosts that were treated with streptomycin for 6 d.

Fig. S4. Antibiotic treatment induces a transient increase in systemic neutrophils but a sustained increase in colonic neutrophils. Mice were infected for 30 d, and their transmission status was identified. Data shown are representative of two experiments with a total of eight mice in each condition. Non-superspreaders were treated with 5 mg of streptomycin via oral gavage, and splenocytes and colonoocytes were collected 3 and 7 d after streptomycin treatment and compared with uninfected and untreated nonsuperspreaders. Neutrophil frequencies were quantified in the spleen (A) and the colon (B). Colonic neutrophils were quantified as a percentage of total leukocytes (CD45+ cells). **P < 0.005; ***P < 0.0005; ****P < 0.0005. ns, not significant.
Antibiotic-treated nonsuperspreaders have lower frequencies of Tbet+CD4 T cells. Mice were infected for 30 d, and their shedding status was identified. Superspreaders (black circles) and nonsuperspreaders (red squares) were treated with 5 mg of neomycin via oral gavage. Frequencies of splenic CD4+ Tbet+ TH1 cells were quantified in antibiotic-treated superspreaders and nonsuperspreaders treated with neomycin (A) and streptomycin (B). *P < 0.05; **P < 0.005.

Cohousing does not ameliorate weight loss in antibiotic-treated nonsuperspreaders. Superspreaders and nonsuperspreader hosts were cohoused during antibiotic treatment with two superspreader mice placed with three nonsuperspreaders. Mice were weighed daily, and significance was calculated by using the Mann–Whitney two-tailed test. *P < 0.05.