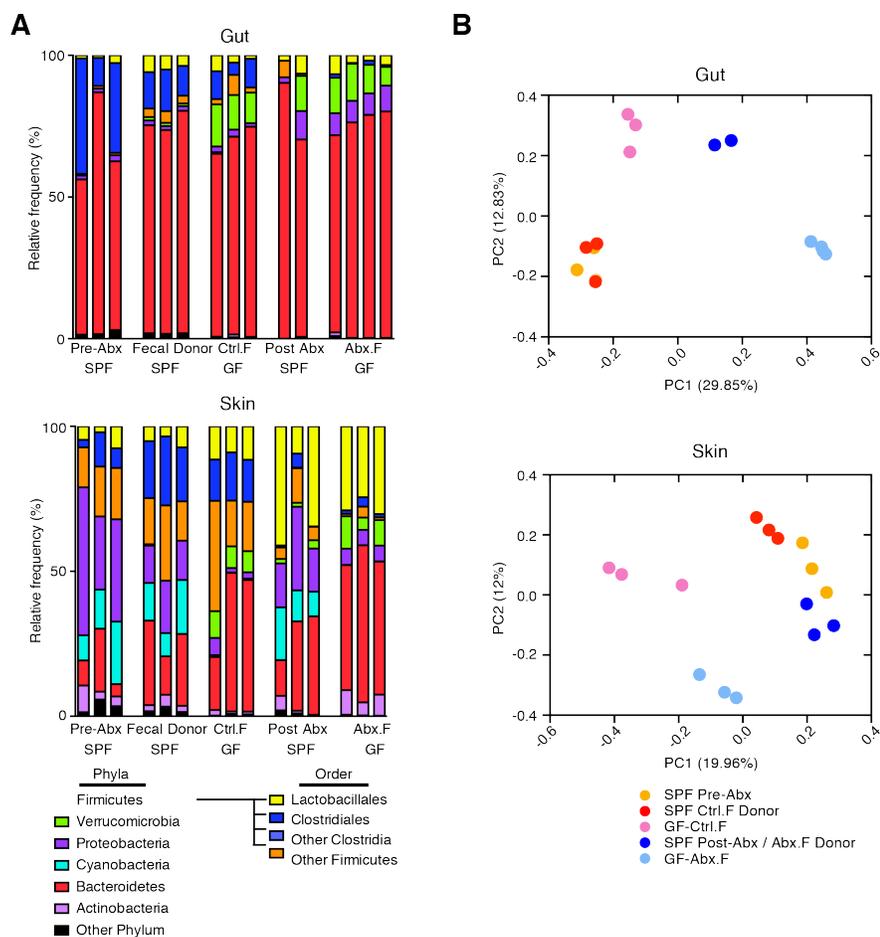
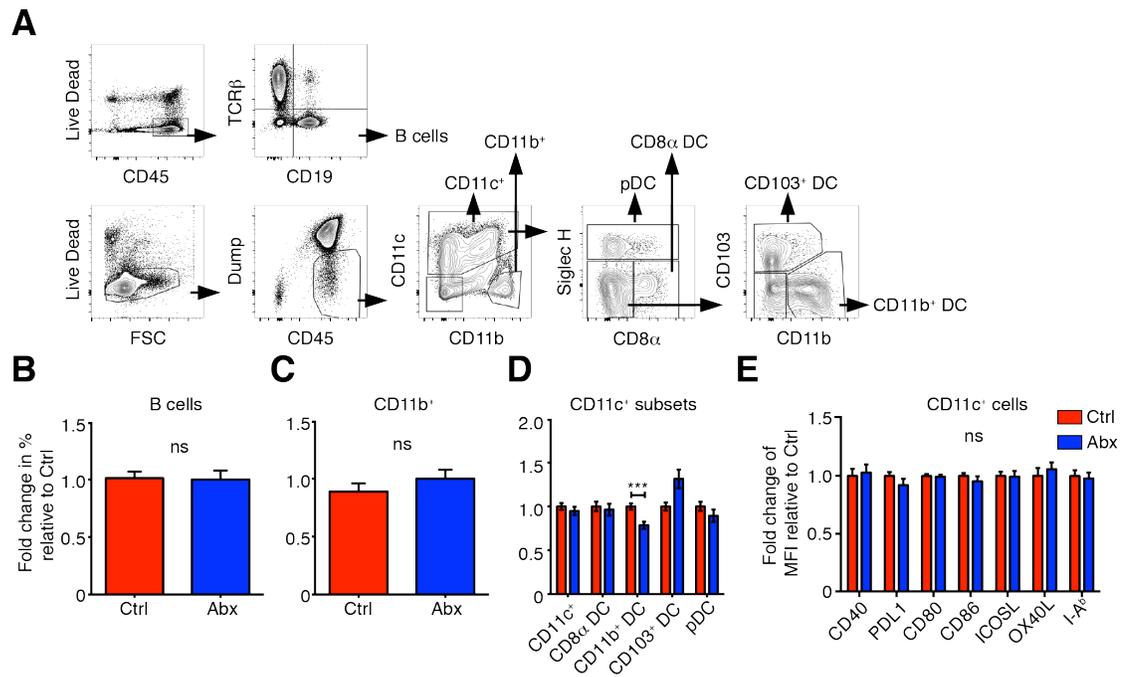


Supplemental Figure 1. Abx treatment prolonged minor-mismatched skin graft survival and altered bacterial composition in both gut and skin. (A) In-house bred B6 littermates were used as male donors of skin grafts and female recipients. Untreated, $n = 4$, Abx-pre-treated $n = 10$. Log rank test. (B,C) Fecal and skin samples were harvested and sequenced using the 16S MiSeq platform. (B) Relative frequency of bacterial phyla and order in Ctrl mice and mice on day 10 of Abx treatment. Each bar represents an individual mouse. Representative of 4 independent experiments. (C) Normalized relative frequencies of *Lactobacilliales* and *Clostridiales*. Data were pooled from 5 individual experiments with $n = 3-4$ for Ctrl and $n = 4-5$ for Abx groups. Student t-test. **Data represent the mean +/- SEM.**



Supplemental Figure 2. Reconstituted GF mice had different microbial communities than their corresponding fecal donor. Fecal and skin bacterial DNA was sequenced using the 16S MiSeq platform. **(A)** Relative frequency of bacterial phyla and order in SPF mice prior to Abx treatment (pre-Abx), in SPF mice on day 10 of Abx treatment (post-Abx), or in GF mice 7 days post oral gavage with fecal material from untreated SPF mice (GF-Ctrl.F) or from 10-day Abx-treated SPF mice (GF-Abx.F). **(B)** Principal component analysis. Data were pooled from 2 individual experiments with $n = 2-4$.



Supplemental Figure 3. Abx pre-treatment did not alter the composition of APCs in dLN. APCs from the peripheral LNs of Abx mice were analyzed by flow cytometry (A) Gating strategy for B cells, CD11b⁺ cells and DCs. (B-D). Fold change relative to controls in percentage of B (B), CD11b⁺ (C), and CD11c⁺ cells (D). Student t test. (E). Fold change in mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) relative to that in controls for costimulatory molecules on CD11c⁺-gated cells. One-way ANOVA. Data were normalized from 3 individual experiments with n = 5 per group. Data represent the mean +/- SEM.