Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure S1. *E. faecalis*-infected macrophages produce TNF-α. Macrophages produce substantial TNF-α following infection with *E. faecalis* at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 1000 (red line) compared to uninfected control (blue line).

Supplementary Figure S2. Immunohistochemical staining for biopsies from *IL10*−/− mice after 3 months colonization. Increased numbers of macrophages and TNF-α production are found in the lamina propria of *E. faecalis* colonized mice but not seen in shams.

Supplementary Figure S3. RT-PCR for *Ntn1*, *Tnfrsf1a*, and *Tnfrsf1b*. A, Gene expression pattern for *Ntn1*, *Tnfrsf1a*, and *Tnfrsf1b* in YAMC cells treated with 100 ng/ml TNF-α. B, Gene expression pattern for *Ntn1*, *Tnfrsf1a*, and *Tnfrsf1b* in YAMC cells co-cultured with *E. faecalis*-infected macrophages in a dual-chamber co-culture system. C, *Ntn1* and *Tnfrsf1b* expression increase for YAMC cells treated with TNF-α, this increase is not seen for *Tnfrsf1a*. D, *Ntn1* and *Tnfrsf1b* expression increase in a dose-dependent fashion for YAMC cells co-cultured with *E. faecalis*-infected macrophages. No significant increase is noted for *Tnfrsf1a*.

Supplementary Figure S4. Netrin-1 staining for biopsies from *IL10*−/− mice after 3 months colonization. Netrin-1 production is increased for colonic epithelial cells from colonized mice compared to sham.

Supplementary Figure S5. YAMC cells produce scant TNF-α. Netrin-1 production is inhibited by anti-TNF-α in a dose-dependent fashion, suggesting that TNF-α produced by YAMC cells induces physiological level of netrin-1.
Supplementary Figure S6. NF-κB/p65 staining for biopsies from IL10\(-/-\) mice after 3 months colonization. Nuclear localization sequence of NF-κB/p65 is increased in colon macrophages and epithelial cells from colonized mice compared to sham.