

## **Host responses to *Clostridium perfringens* challenge in a chicken model of chronic stress**

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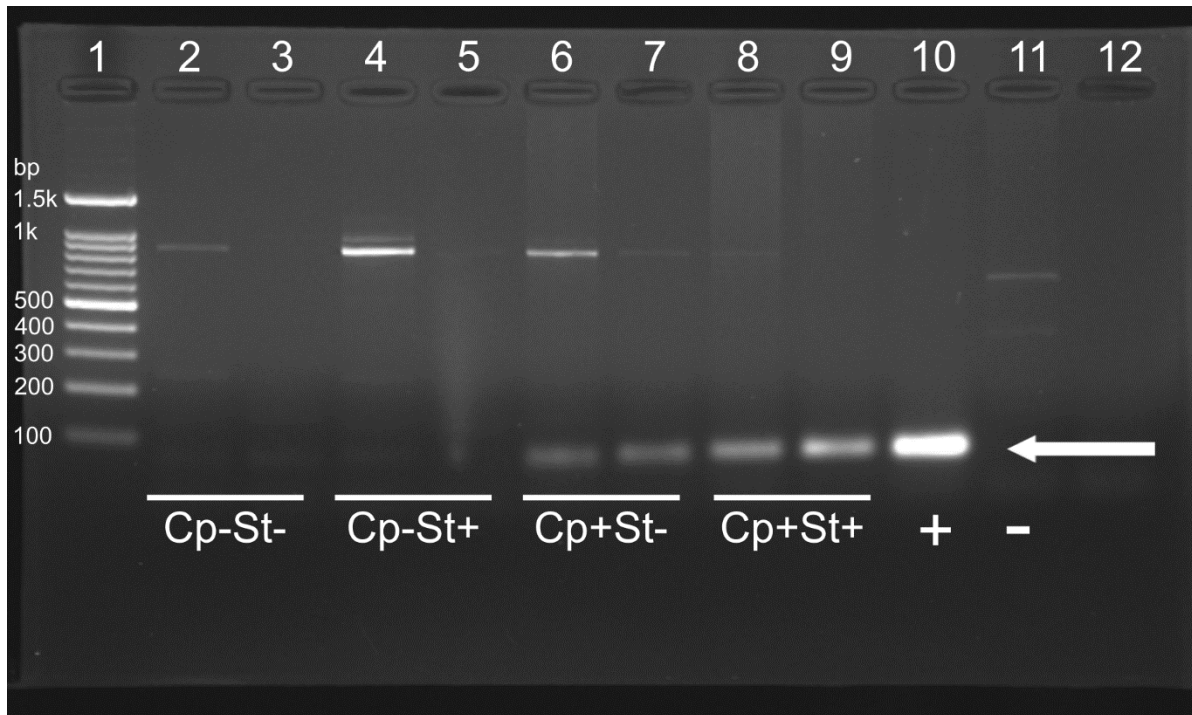
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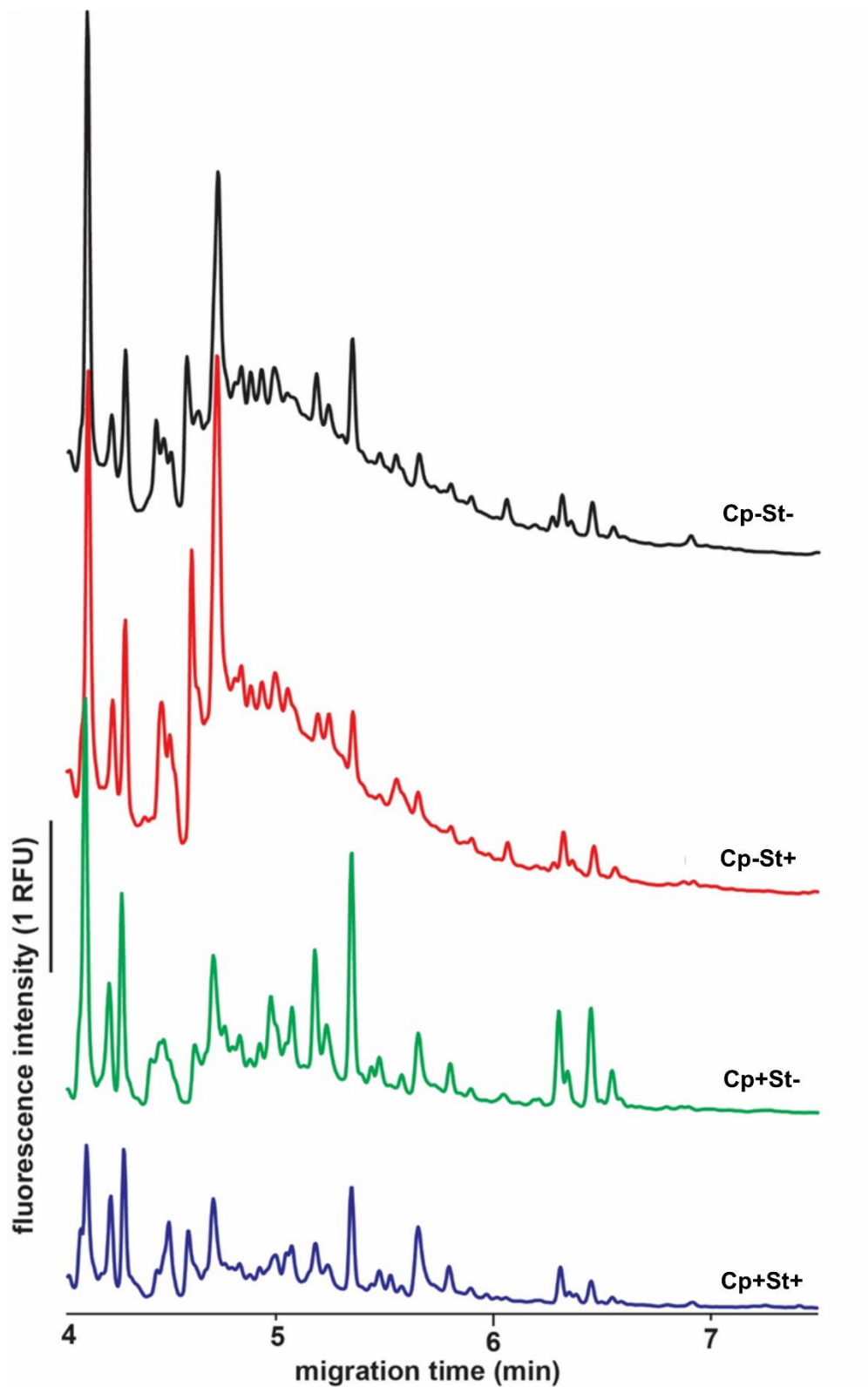
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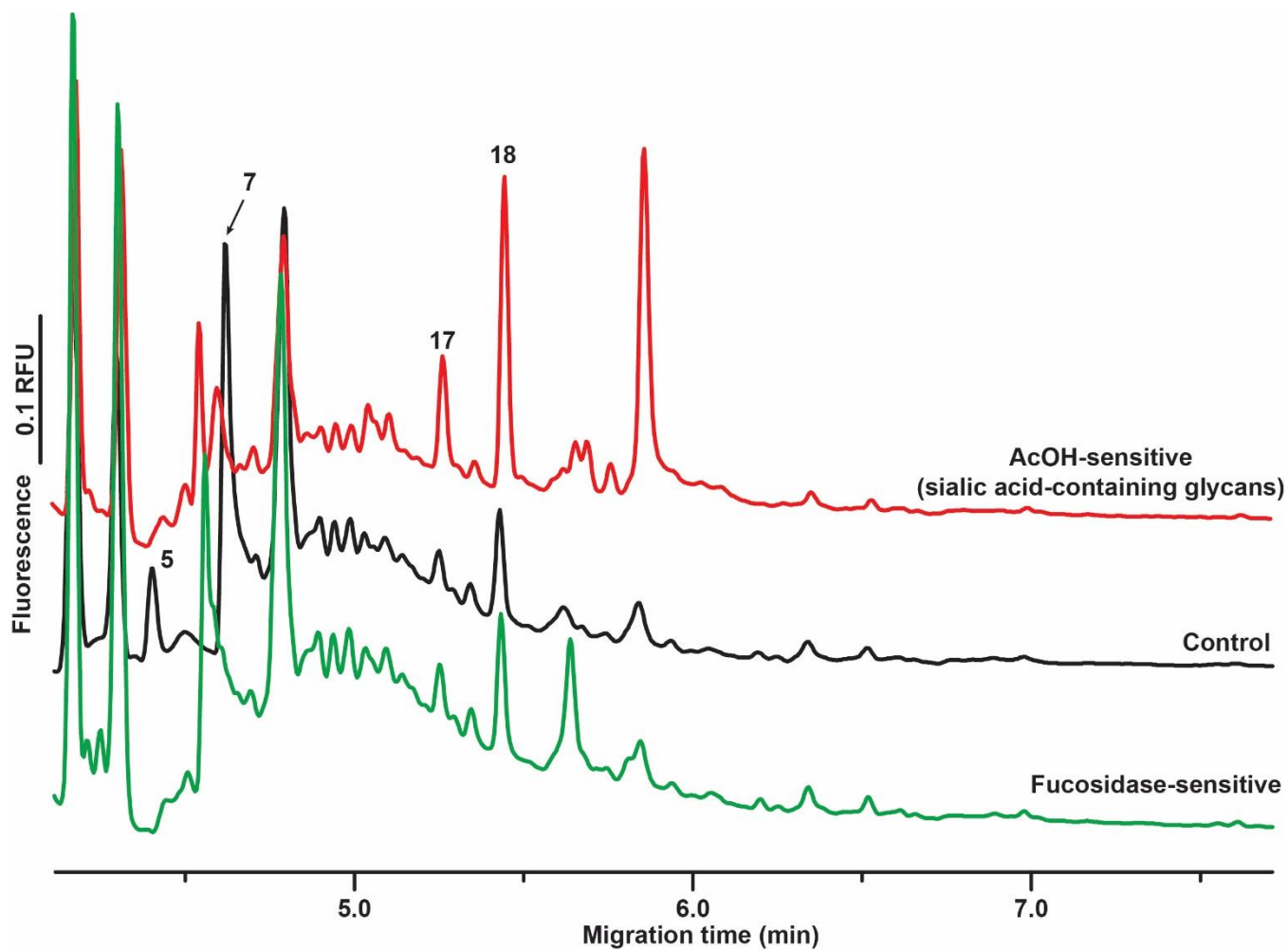
## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL



**Fig. S1** A 2% agarose gel of NetB gene PCR product (78 bp). Fecal samples were collected 24 h post inoculation with control broth or CP1 *C. perfringens* (NetB toxin positive), DNA was extracted, and subjected to conventional PCR. Lane 1: SMOBIO 100 bp DNA Ladder; Lane 2/3: PCR product of negative control birds (Cp-St-); Lane 4/5: PCR product of birds receiving 20 mg/L corticosterone (Cp-St+); Lane 6/7: PCR product of birds receiving *C. perfringens* inoculation (Cp+St-); Lane 8/9: PCR product of birds receiving both *C. perfringens* inoculation and 20 mg/L corticosterone (Cp+St+); Lane 10: PCR of positive control containing DNA isolated from CP1 *C. perfringens* strain; Lane 11: PCR of negative control containing DNA isolated from confirmed NetB negative *C. perfringens*; and Lane 12: PCR of negative control water blank. Positive bands for NetB gene amplification are seen only in samples obtained from Cp+St- and Cp+St+ treatment groups.



**Fig. S2** Representative CE electropherograms of APTS-labelled O-glycans derived from intestinal mucus of chickens in the four treatment groups.



**Fig. S3** Representative CE electropherograms indicating sialic acid and fucose-containing O-glycans as inferred after their loss upon acetic acid (AcOH) or fucosidase-treatments, respectively. Selected glycans are numbered as described in Fig. 3A.