

***Supplemental Digital Content S1: Description of genes included in the study***

<b>Gene symbol</b>	<b>Gene name</b>	<b>Function</b>
TLR2	Toll-like receptor 2	Recognize a wide set of bacterial products including components of Gram-positive bacterial cell walls, peptidoglycans and lipoproteins.
TLR4	Toll-like receptor 4	Recognize Gram-negative bacteria (LPS)
TLR5	Toll-like receptor 5	Recognize bacterial Flagellin.
TLR9	Toll-like receptor 9	Recognize PAMPs expressed on infectious agents
MYD88	Myeloid differentiation primary response gene (88)	Downstream signal adaptor molecule in TLR pathway
NOD1	Nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain containing 1	Intracellular pattern-recognition receptors (PRR) that recognizes the bacterial peptidoglycan-derived peptides
NOD2	Nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain containing 2	Intracellular PRR that recognizes the minimal peptidoglycan muramyl dipeptide (MDP), common to all bacteria
RIPK2	Receptor-interacting serine-threonine kinase 2	Key downstream signal adaptor molecule for NOD dependent signaling
NFKB1	Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 1	Downstream transcription factor in TLR/NLR pathway. The 105 kD protein is a transcription inhibitor and the precursor of the 50 kD protein (a DNA binding subunit of the NF-kappa-B (NFKB) protein complex
NFKBIA	Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor, alpha	Inhibitor of NF-kappa-B complex
IKBKB	Inhibitor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells, kinase beta	Cause dissociation of the inhibitor and activation of NF-kappa-B
IL-1B	Interleukin 1 beta	Mediator of the inflammatory response and is involved in a variety of cellular activities including cell proliferation differentiation and apoptosis
IL6	Interleukin 6 (interferon, beta 2)	Secreted into the serum and induces a transcriptional inflammatory response