

Supplemental Figure Legends

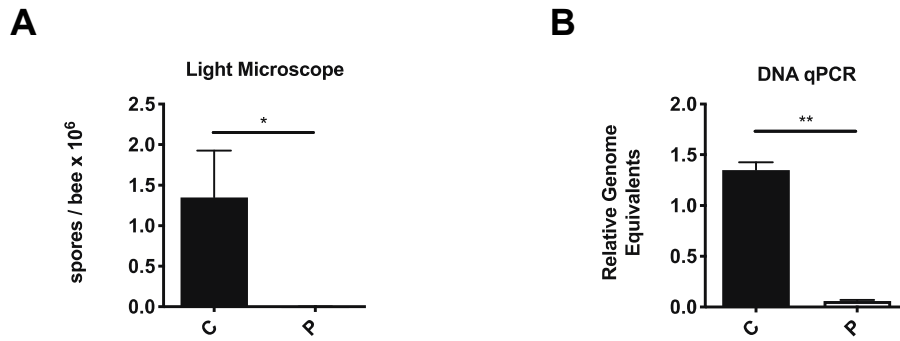


Figure S1. Paromomycin treatment reduces *V. ceranae* infection level in colony bees.

V. ceranae levels in midguts of infected landing board bees fed sucrose syrup containing various doses of Paromomycin for 4 days as determined by spore count using light microscopy (A) or by qPCR (B). Statistical significance is noted as * for $p < 0.05$ and ** for $p < 0.01$.

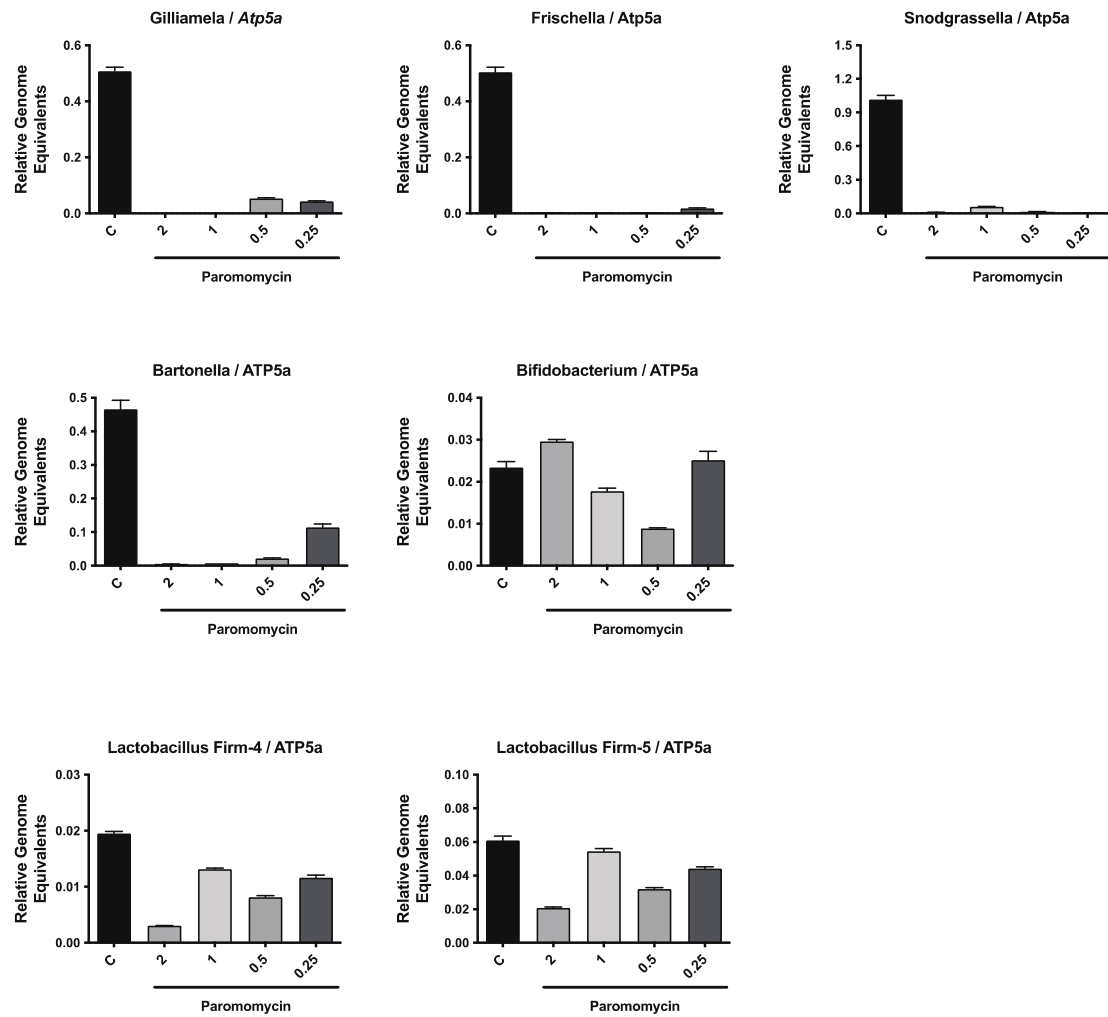


Figure S2. Paromomycin alters relative abundance of bacterial microbiome community members.

Levels of the major species of bacterial microbiome community members (*Gilliamella apicola*, *Frischella perrara*, *Snodgrassella alvi*, *Bartonella apis*, *Bifidobacterium asteroides*, *Lactobacillus Firm-4*, and *Lactobacillus Firm-5*) as determined by qPCR in midguts of infected newly eclosed bees fed sucrose syrup containing various doses of paromomycin for 4 days.