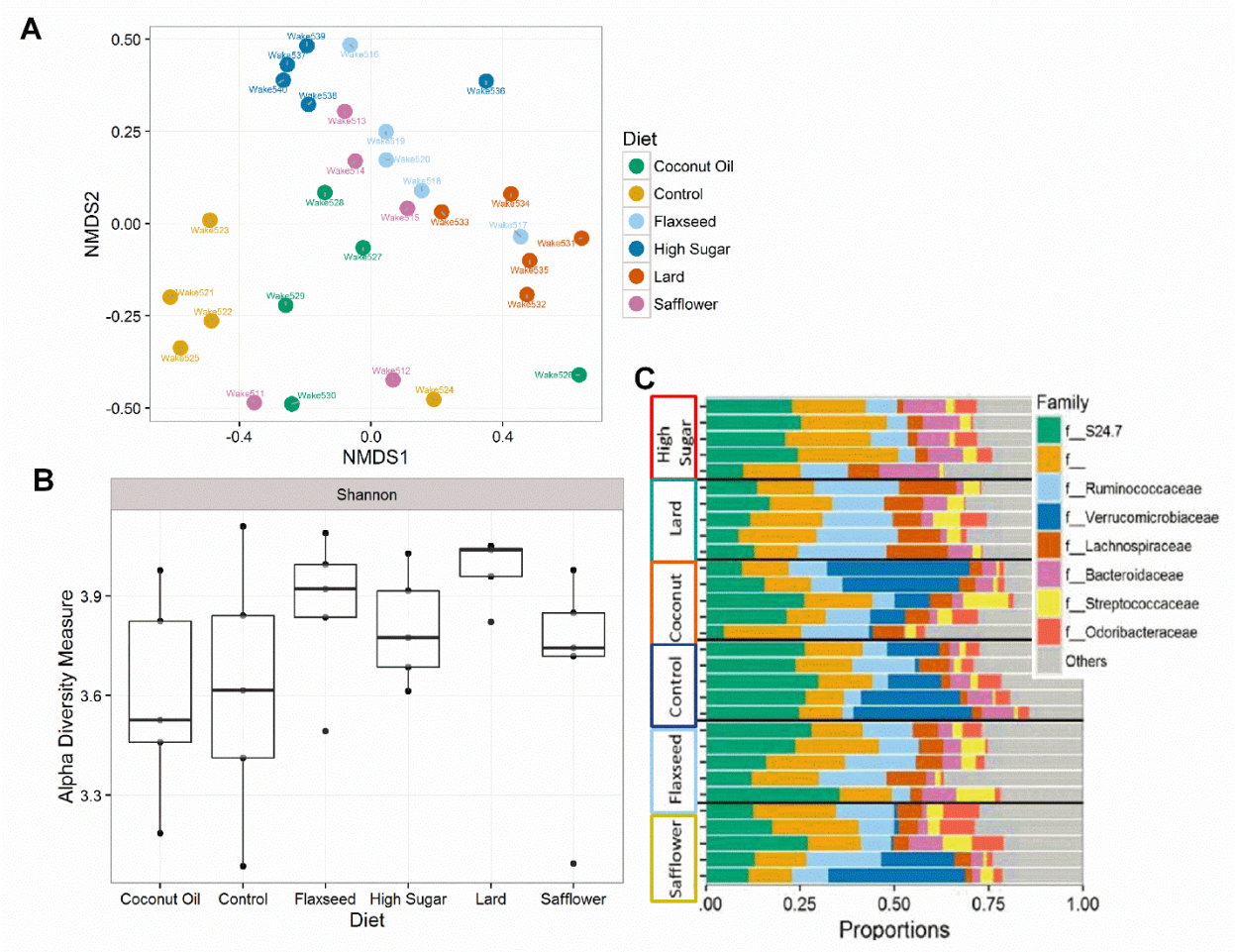

Supplemental Figure 1. Diet regulates fecal microbiota populations. **A.** Summarized OTU abundances into Bray-Curtis dissimilarities and performed a non-metric multidimensional scaling (NMDS) ordination. There is a strong overall effect of diet on community-level differences between diet types (permutational multivariate analysis of variance: $p < 0.001$, R- squared = 0.44, n=5). **B.** Microbial diversity as measured by Shannon index, was not significantly affected by diet type. **C.** OTUs were aggregated into family-level taxa and the relative abundance of the most abundant microbes were plotted. General linear models were used to test for differences in OTU abundances by examining overall community alone. After adjusting for p-values (α value threshold = 0.01), we found 106 differentially abundant OTUs.