	Pre-Operative Body Weights (g)		
	WT	$\alpha$ -Gust <sup>-/-</sup>	$Glp1r^{-/-}$
Sham	$45.6\pm0.2$	$45.9\pm0.3$	$47.3\pm0.6$
RYGB	$46.4\pm0.5$	$46.1\pm0.3$	$47.6\pm0.5$
PF-Sham	$45.6\pm0.1$	$46.0\pm0.6$	n/a

## Supplementary Table 1

**Supplementary Figure 1** 

Α



RYGB Sham

## **Supplementary Figure 2**



## **Supplementary Figure 3**



RYGB 💹 WM-Sham

## **Supplementary Table and Figure Legends**

**Supplementary Table 1.** Pre-operative weights in WT,  $\alpha$ -*Gust*<sup>-/-</sup>, and *Glp1r*<sup>-/-</sup> mice. Values are expressed as mean ± SEM. One-way ANOVA or student's t-test was used to compare surgical interventions within a genotype. All comparisons are non-significant.

**Supplementary Figure 1.** RYGB reduces feeding efficiency even after accounting for reduced calorie absorption. (A) Total calorie absorption was slightly reduced after RYGB in  $\alpha$ -Gust<sup>-/-</sup> mice. (B) Feeding efficiency remained substantially reduced after RYGB even after accounting for reduced calorie absorption in  $\alpha$ -Gust<sup>-/-</sup> and WT mice. (n=6, sham; n=5-7, RYGB). Values are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM. Student's t-test was used to compare surgical interventions within a genotype. \*, *P* < .05 versus sham.

**Supplementary Figure 2.** RYGB reduces hepatic triglyceride content in  $\alpha$ -Gust<sup>-/-</sup> and Glp1r<sup>-/-</sup> mice. Total hepatic triglyceride content was reduced after RYGB in  $\alpha$ -Gust<sup>-/-</sup> and Glp1r<sup>-/-</sup> mice and comparable to WM-shams. (n=5-6, RYGB; n=5, sham; n=5, WM-sham). Values are expressed as means ± SEM. One-way ANOVA was used to compare surgical interventions within a genotype.\*, P < .05 versus sham.

**Supplementary Figure 3**. RYGB-enhanced glucose-stimulated plasma insulin is  $\alpha$ -gustducin and GLP-1R-dependent. (A) Body weights of RYGB and WM-sham mice of each genotype (WT,  $\alpha$ -Gust<sup>-/-</sup> and  $Glp1r^{-/-}$ ) were equivalent during evaluation of glucose homeostasis. (B) Plasma insulin measured 15 minutes after administration of oral glucose was enhanced in RYGB-treated WT mice compared to WM-sham. This effect did not occur in RYGB-treated  $\alpha$ -Gust<sup>-/-</sup> or  $Glp1r^{-/-}$  mice. (n=6-8, RYGB; n=4-6, WM-sham). Values are expressed as means ± SEM. Student's t-test was used to compare means between two interventions within the same genotype. \*, P < .05 versus RYGB.