

Supplementary Materials

- Fig. S1. Comparisons of community structure across experimental stages.
- Fig. S2. Relative abundance of *B. vulgatus* ATCC 8482 and *B. dorei* DSM 17855 in gnotobiotic mice across experimental stages and treatment groups
- Fig. S3. Characterization of the *B. vulgatus* ATCC 8482 INSeq library.
- Fig. S4. Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree of BVU0240/AcrR orthologs identified in human gut-associated *Bacteroides* and other members of the family Bacteroidaceae.
- Fig. S5. DNA-binding characteristics of AcrR_{BV} and AcrR_{BD} in the presence and absence of possible effectors.
- Table S1. Nutritional characteristics of experimental micronutrient deficient and sufficient diets
- Table S2. 92 sequenced, human gut-derived bacterial strains
- Table S3. COPRO-Seq analysis of community composition in fecal samples
- Table S4. Influence of micronutrient deficiencies on the relative abundances of specific taxa.
- Table S5. Identification of community members that exhibit significant changes in their abundance as a function of diet treatment and/or time
- Table S6. Microbial RNA-Seq analysis of changes in community metatranscriptome as a function of diet treatment with grouping of transcripts into KEGG Orthology (KO) groups
- Table S7. Microbial RNA-Seq analysis of changes in *B. vulgatus* gene expression as a function of diet treatment with grouping of transcripts into KEGG Orthology (KO) groups
- Table S8. Strain-level microbial RNA-Seq analysis of the effects of vitamin A on gene expression (summarized at the level of KEGG Orthology (KO) groups)
- Table S9. Mouse weights as a function of diet treatment and time
- Table S10. *In vitro* retinoid sensitivities of *Bacteroides* strains
- Table S11. Strains, primers, and plasmids used in this study
- Table S12. Microbial RNA-Seq analysis of differential gene expression between wildtype *B. vulgatus* and transposon mutants (DESeq2)
- Table S13. Bioinformatic characterization of AcrR regulons in human gut *Bacteroides* strains
- Table S14. High resolution quantitative mass spectrometry-based proteomic assay of wildtype *B. vulgatus* cultured in the presence of 1 μ M retinol versus vehicle alone (0.02% DMSO).
- Table S15. Effects of retinol, bile acids, and Phenylalanine-Arginine β -Naphthylamide (PA β N) on growth of wildtype and mutant strains of *B. vulgatus* and wildtype *B. dorei*
- Table S16. UPLC-MS analysis of the effects of micronutrient deficiency on fecal bile acid metabolites

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

Supplemental Figures

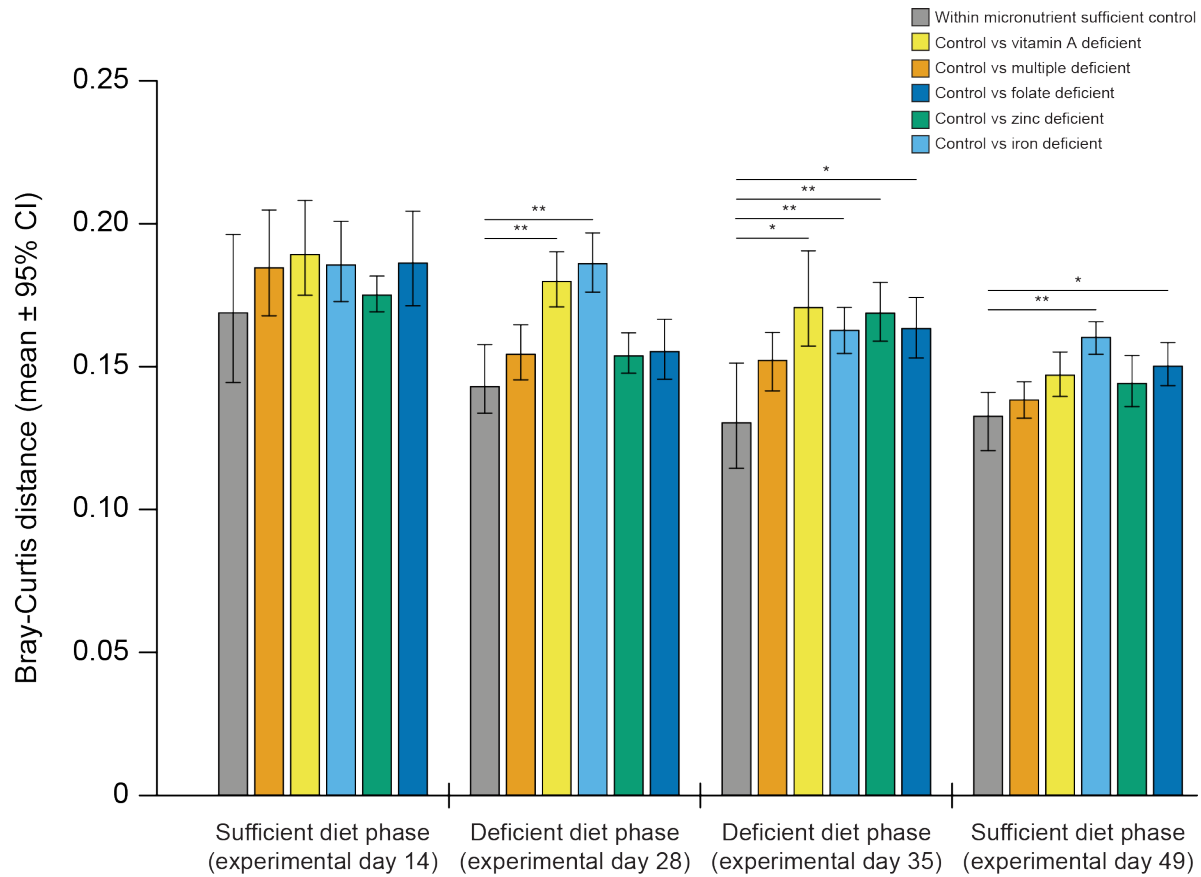


Fig. S1. Comparisons of community structure across experimental stages. Mean Bray-Curtis dissimilarities between the control group monotonously fed the micronutrient sufficient diet and each experimental treatment group were compared to the mean within-group dissimilarities for the control group. Bias-corrected and accelerated confidence intervals were calculated using 10,000 bootstrap resamplings, with replacement. The significance of each comparison was determined as the proportion of 10,000 randomizations that generated absolute differences in mean dissimilarities more extreme than the observed difference. *P*-values were FDR-corrected after setting the minimum value to 0.0001. *, *P*<0.05; **, *P*<0.01.

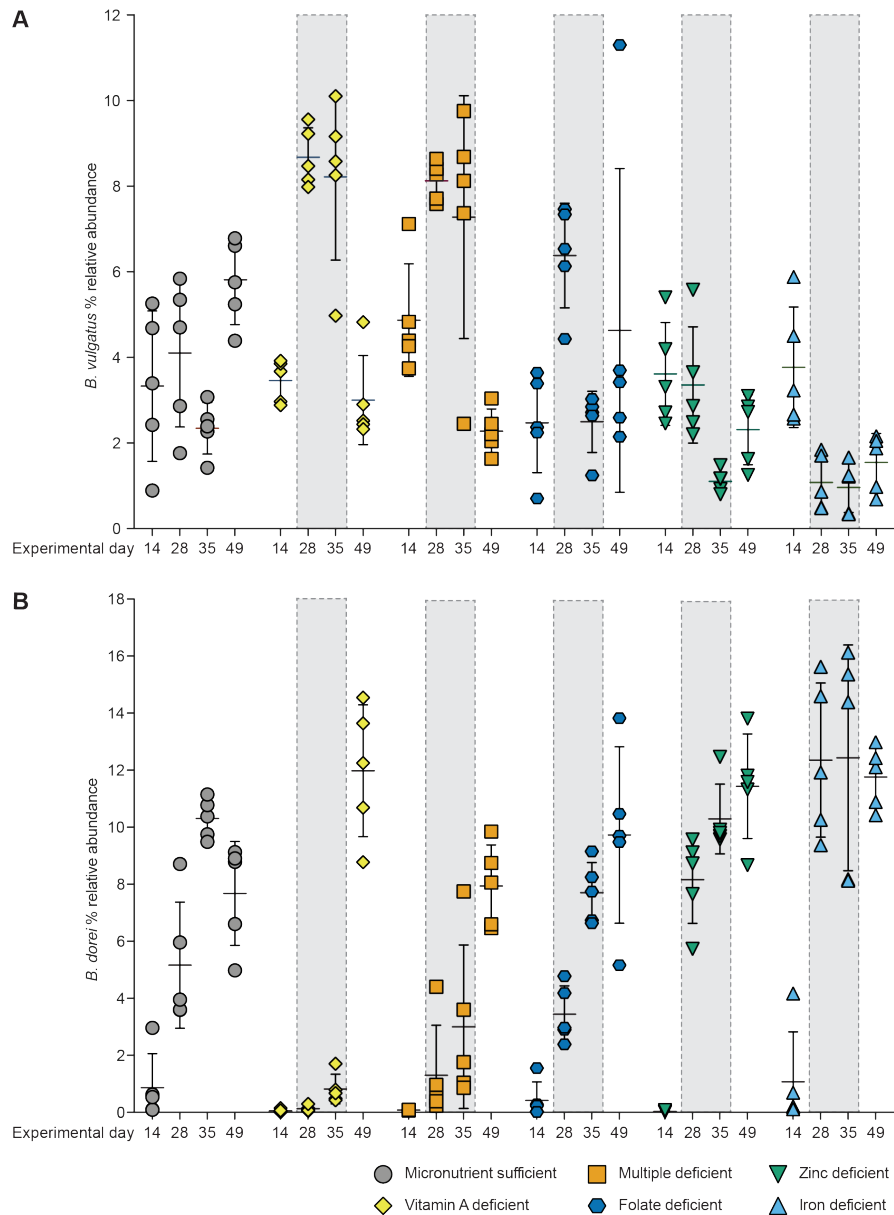


Fig. S2. Relative abundance of *B. vulgatus* ATCC 8482 and *B. dorei* DSM 17855 in gnotobiotic mice across experimental stages and treatment groups. COPRO-Seq analysis of the effects of the micronutrient-deficient versus sufficient diets on the relative abundances of (A) *B. vulgatus* and (B) *B. dorei*. Each data point indicates the relative abundance of the indicated organism in each mouse at the indicated experimental day and are coded by color to indicate experimental group. Grey-shaded boxes indicate time points for which mice were exposed to the specified micronutrient-deficient diet. Mean

values \pm SD are indicated by bars. See table S4 and table S5 for the results of statistical tests of observed differences within and between treatment groups.

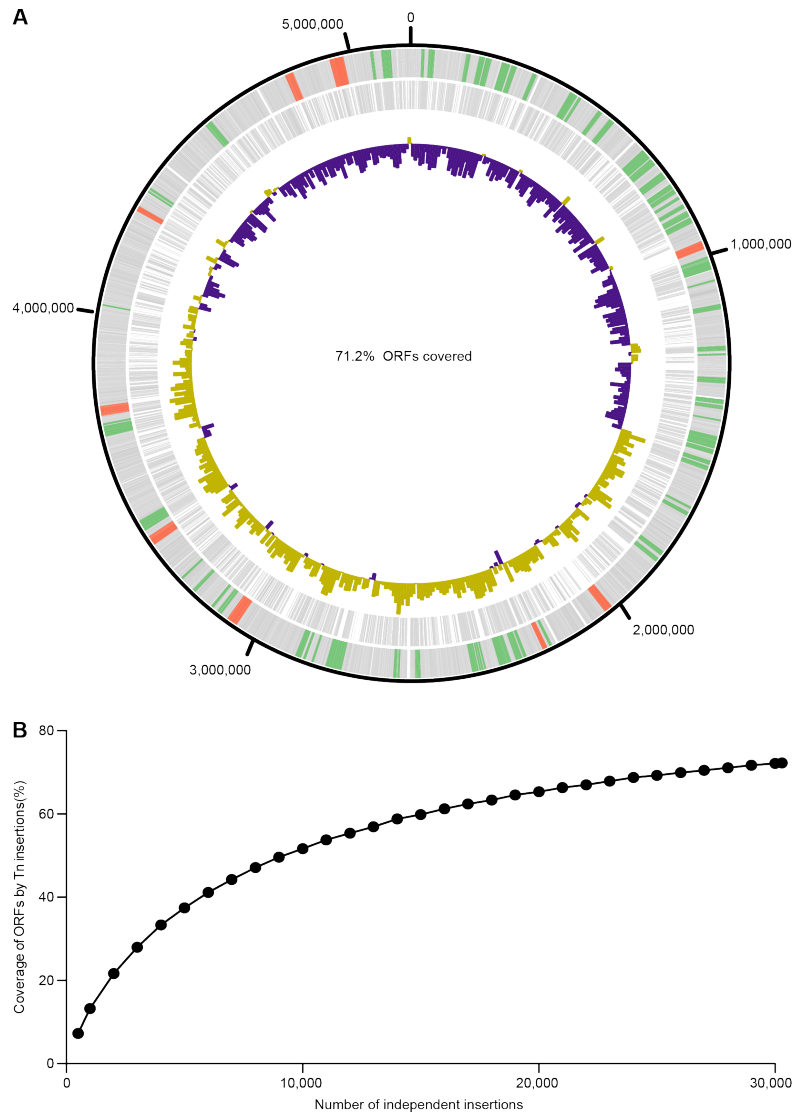


Fig. S3. Characterization of the *B. vulgatus* ATCC 8482 INSeq library. (A) Distribution of Tn mutants in the genome of *B. vulgatus* ATCC 8482. Key; Track 1 (innermost circle), plot of GC skew for the genome using a sliding window size of 10kb (yellow, GC skew > 0; purple, GC skew < 0); Track 2 (middle circle), genes with transposon insertions are depicted in light grey; Track 3 (outermost circle), all genes in the genome are shown with those represented in polysaccharide utilization loci (PULs) colored green, components of capsular polysaccharide synthesis (CPS) loci colored red, and all others colored light grey. (B) Estimating the saturation of *B. vulgatus* ATCC 8482 transposon mutant libraries by *in silico* simulation.

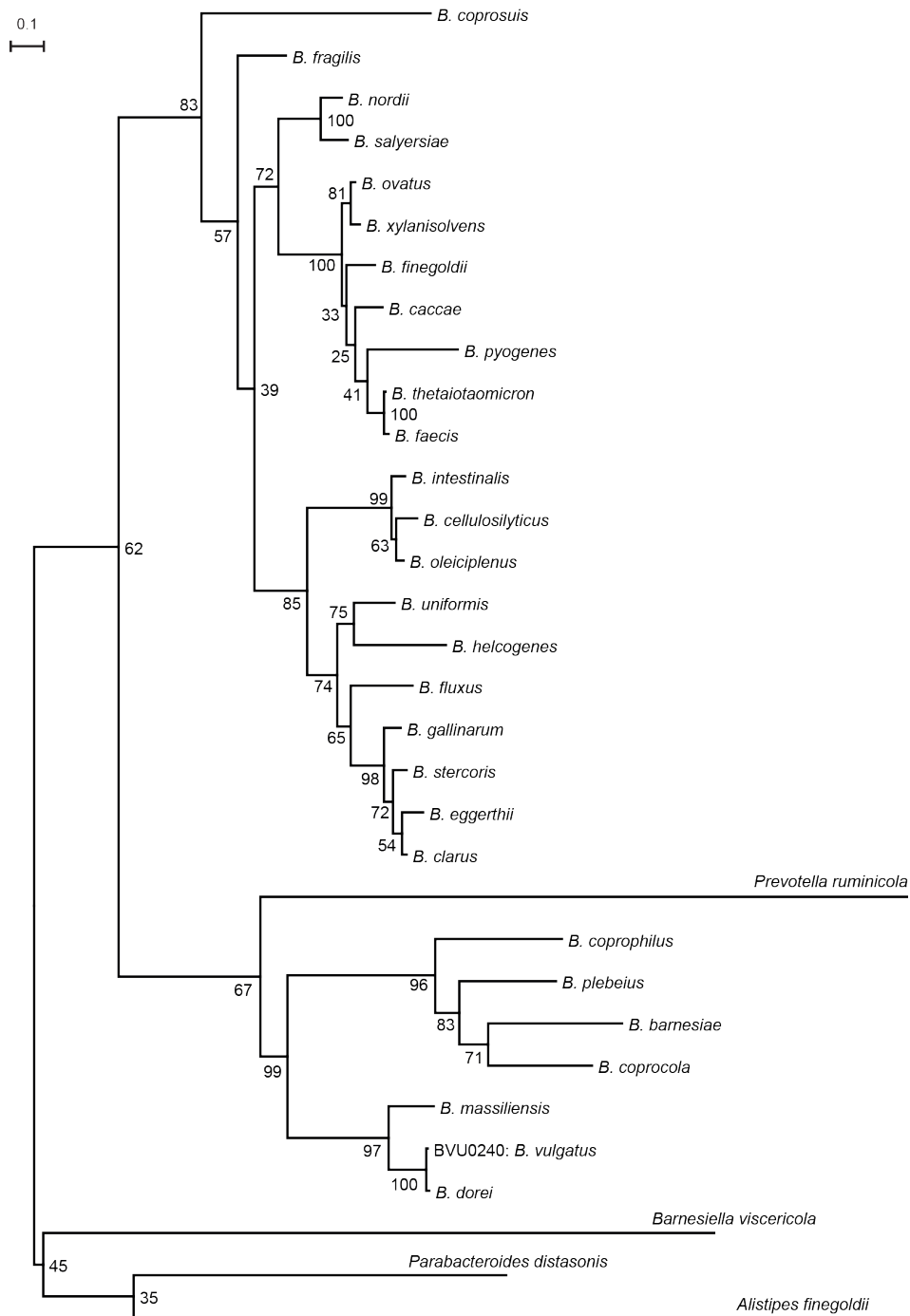


Fig. S4. Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree of BVU0240/AcrR orthologs identified in human gut-associated *Bacteroides* and other members of the family Bacteroidaceae. Multiple amino acid sequence alignments were generated using ClustalX and exported in PHYLIP format. PhyML was used to generate the maximum likelihood tree, with bootstrap support (out of 100) indicated for given nodes.

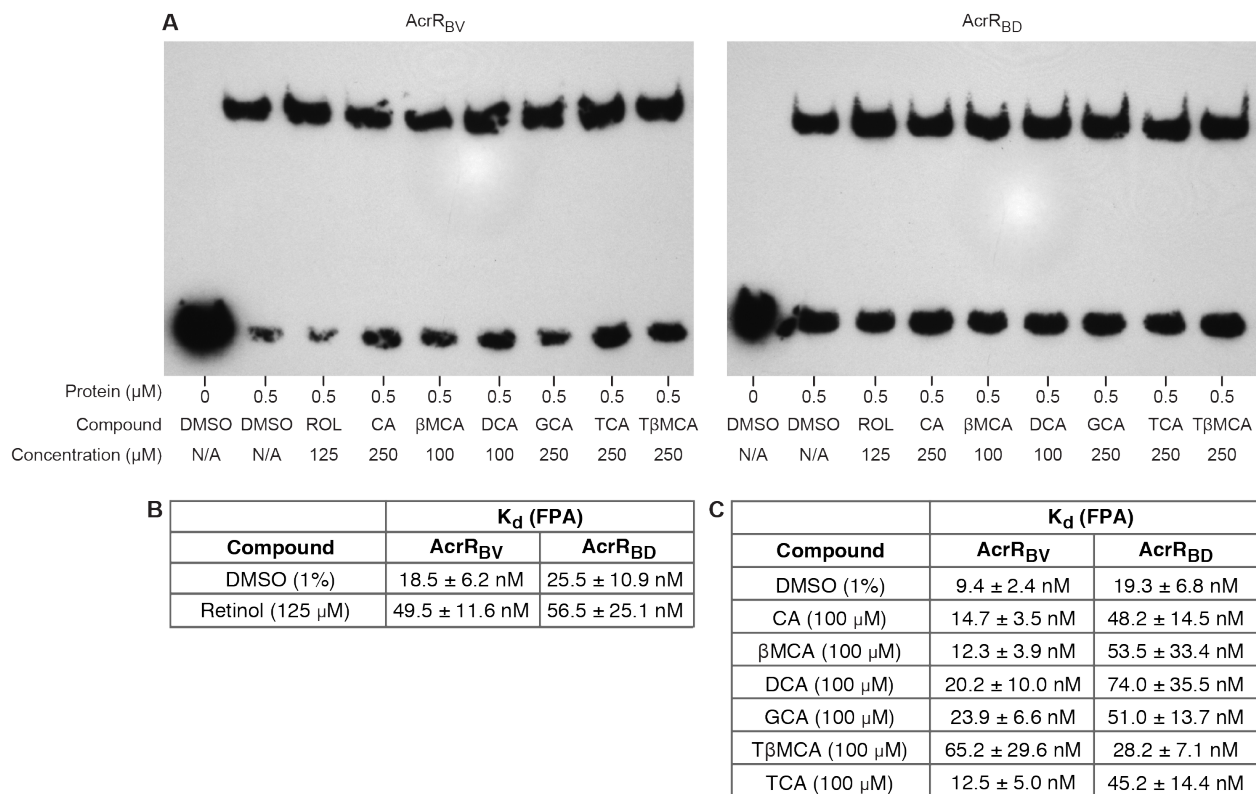


Fig. S5. DNA-binding characteristics of AcrR_{BV} and AcrR_{BD} in the presence and absence of possible effectors. (A) Electrophoretic Mobility Shift Assays (EMSA) of AcrR_{BV} and AcrR_{BD} in the presence and absence of retinol and various bile acid species. (B,C) Binding characteristics (K_d) derived from curve fitting of Fluorescence Polarization (FP) Assay data for AcrR_{BV} and AcrR_{BD} in the presence and absence of (B) retinol or (C) bile acid species. FP data are reported as mean values \pm SEM for experiments performed in triplicate. Abbreviations: ROL, retinol; CA, β MCA, β -muricholic acid; DCA, deoxycholic acid; GCA, glycocholic acid; TCA, taurocholic acid; T β MCA, tauro- β -muricholic acid.