

Figure S1: *Targ* mutants phenocopy the GF fly phenotype. Representative micrographs (above) and quantification (below) of Bodipy staining (Lipid) and Tk immunofluorescence of CV *yw* flies, Targ ^{MG08536} homozygotes (*Targ*⁰⁸⁵⁶), *Targ* ^{MI09036}/SM6a (*Targ*⁹⁰³⁶/+) heterozygotes, and *Targ* ^{MG08536/MI09036} (*Targ*^{9036/0856}), *Targ* ^{MG08536/Df (2R) BSC858} (*Targ*^{8536/Df858}) and *Targ* ^{MG08536/Df (2R) Exel6284} (*Targ*^{8536/Df6284}) transheterozygotes in the AMG and, where noted, PMG, and FB. Experiments with deficiency transheterozygotes were conducted on a separate day. The mean measurement is indicated. Error bars represent the standard deviation. A Brown-Forsythe ANOVA with a Dunnett's T3 multiple comparisons test was used to evaluate statistical significance. ns not significant, *p<0.05 **p<0.01, ***p<0.001. See also Fig 1.



Figure S2: *Targ* mutation blocks acetate rescue of GF flies. Representative micrographs and quantification of Bodipy staining (Lipid) and Tk immunofluorescence in the AMG, PMG, and FB of *yw* flies and Targ ^{MG08536} homozygotes (*Targ*⁸⁵³⁶) fed LB broth supplemented with antibiotics alone (GF) or with 50 mM acetate (GF/AC). The mean measurement is indicated. Error bars represent the standard deviation. A students t-test was used to evaluate statistical significance. ns not significant, *** p<0.001, ****p<0.0001. See also Fig 1.



Figure S3: *Citrate synthase* (*CS*) and *ATP citrate lyase* (*ACLY*) RNAi in EECs but not **ECs reproduces the GF fly phenotype.** Representative micrographs and/or quantification of Bodipy staining (Lipid) and Tk immunofluorescence in the AMG, PMG, and

FB of CV Tk>, NP1> and (A) Tk>CS^{RNAi} and

NP1> CS^{RNAi} or **(B)** Tk> $ACLY^{RNAi}$ and NP1> $ACLY^{RNAi}$ flies. The mean measurement is indicated. Error bars represent the standard deviation. A student's t-test was used to evaluate statistical significance. ns not significant, *p<0.05. *** p<0.001, **** p<0.0001. See also Fig 3.



Figure S4: The cellular acetyl-CoA pool and Tk participate in lipid homeostasis and IMD pathway signaling in GF, CV uninfected, and V. cholerae-infected flies. (A) Representative micrographs (above) and quantification (below) of Bodipy staining (Lipid) and Tk immunofluorescence in the AMG and FB of *yw* or*Targ*⁸⁵³⁶ mutant GF flies fed LB broth with or without acetate (AC), pyruvate (Pyr), or citrate (Cit). RT-qPCR analysis of (B) *DptA* and *PGRP-LC* expression in CV Tk> and Tk>*Targ*^{RNAi}, Tk>*ACS*^{RNAi}, or Tk>*ACLY*^{RNAi} flies, (C) *DptA* and *CecA1* in *V. cholerae*-infected Tk> and Tk>*ACLY*^{RNAi} flies and (D) *DptA* expression in CV Tk> or Tk>*Tk*^{RNAi} flies. A subset of the data in S4B is also shown in Fig 1D. Statistical tests take this into account. The mean measurement is indicated. Error bars represent the standard deviation. An ordinary one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons (A,B) or student's t-test (C-D) was used to evaluate statistical significance. ns not significant, *p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ****p<0.001. See also Fig 3.



Figure S5: HDAC1 or 6 RNAi does not rescue the antibiotic-treated fly phenotype; overexpression of HDAC3 reproduces the microbe-depleted phenotype. Quantification

of Bodipy staining (Lipid) and Tk immunofluorescence in the AMG of (A) CV Tk>, NP1>, Tk> ACC^{RNAi} , and NP1> ACC^{RNAi} flies and (B) GF Tk> and Tk> ACC^{RNAi} flies. (C) Representative micrographs (above) and quantification (below) of Bodipy staining (Lipid) and Tachykinin (Tk) immunofluorescence in the AMG and FB of GF *Tk*>,

Tk>*HDAC1*^{RNAi} and Tk>*HDAC6*^{RNAi} flies. This data was acquired with that presented in Fig 4B and shares the driver control. This was taken into account in the statistical analysis. **(D)** Representative micrographs and quantification of Bodipy staining

(Lipid) and Tk immunofluorescence in the AMG of CV Tk> and Tk>*HDAC3* flies. This data was acquired with that shown in Fig S7A using the same driver control. This was taken into account in the statistical analysis. RT-qPCR analysis of expression of the indicated genes in the intestines of **(E)** CV Tk> and

Tk>*HDAC3* flies, GF Tk> (F) Tk>*PGRP-LCx* or (G) Tk>*PGRP-LCa* flies. (H) Quantification of Bodipy staining (Lipid) and Tk immunofluorescence in the AMG of GF Tk> and Tk>*PGRP-LCx* or Tk>*PGRP-LCa* flies. (I) RT-qPCR quantification of *DptA* and *CecA1* and (J) quantification of Bodipy staining (Lipid) and Tachykinin (Tk) immunofluorescence in the AMG of CV *PGRP-LC*^{E12} mutant flies expressing PGRP-LCaxy, PGRP-LCa, or PGRP-LCy isoforms. The mean measurement is indicated. Error bars represent the standard deviation. A student's t-test (A,B, D-F, G) or an ordinary one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons (C, H, I) was used to evaluate statistical significance. ns not significant,* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, **** p<0.001, **** p<0.0001. See also Fig 4.



Figure S6: Acetate acts upstream of histone acetylation and 20E, and 20E acts upstream of PGRP-LC. Representative micrographs and quantification of Bodipy staining (Lipid) and Tk immunofluorescence in the AMG of CV Tk> and Tk>*Targ*^{RNAi}, Tk>*LC*^{RNAi},

Tk> LE^{RNAi} , or Tk> Rel^{RNAi} flies. Flies were fed LB broth alone or supplemented with the histone deacetylase inhibitor trichostatin A (TSA) or 20-hydroxyecdysone (20E) as indicated. An ordinary one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test was used to evaluate statistical significance. ns not significant, * p<0.05, ***p<0.001. See also Fig 5.



Figure S7: RNAi of the genes encoding the Tip60 histone acetylase complex component pontin and the dATAC and dSAGA HAT complex component Ada3 but not those encoding the HATs Nejire and CG1894 recapitulate the microbe-depleted phenotype; Ada3 RNAi does not block acetate rescue. Representative micrographs and quantification of Bodipy staining (Lipid) and Tk immunofluorescence in the AMG and FB of (A) CV Tk> and Tk> Ada3^{RNAi}, (B) GF Tk> and Tk>Ada3^{RNAi} flies with or without 50 µM acetate (AC) or 10 µM 20E supplementation, or (C) CV Tk> and Tk>pont^{RNAi}, Tk>nej^{RNAi}, or Tk>CG1894^{RNAi} flies. (D) Quantification of Bodipy staining (Lipid) and Tk immunofluorescence in the AMG of the indicated GF flies fed LB alone or supplemented with acetate, pyruvate, or citrate. (E) Quantification of the triacylglyceride content (TAG) of whole flies of the indicated genotype. Experimental triplicates consisting of five female flies each were performed. (F) RT-gPCR quantification of *Tk* transcription in the intestines of flies with the indicated genotypes. Experimental triplicates were performed. For (A), a student's t-test was used to calculate statistical significance. For (B-F), statistical significance was calculated using a one-way ANOVA with a Dunnett's multiple comparisons test. The data in Fig S7A and S5D and in Fig S7B and 7B were acquired jointly and share the driver-only control. This was taken into account in the statistical analysis. ns not significant, * p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***

p<0.001, **** p<0.0001, See also Fig 7.

Table S1. Percent decrease in gene expression for RNAi and mutant fly lines by RT-qPCR, see also Figures 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

RNAi strains	GAL4 strains	% decrease	P value
<i>Targ^{RNAi}</i> (BL 57427)	Actin-Gal4	44.4	0.0025
<i>Targ⁸⁵³⁶</i> (BL 26121)	NA	72.8	0.0081
<i>Targ</i> ^{9036/+} (BL 51248)	NA	33.5	0.0992
Targ ^{8536/9036}	NA	78.0	0.0057
ACS ^{RNAi} (BL 41917)	Tk-Gal4	61.9	0.0047
ACC ^{RNAi} (BL 34885)	Tk-Gal4	36.3	0.1041
<i>CS^{RNAi}</i> (BL 36740)	Tk-Gal4	46.4	0.0140
ACLY ^{RNAi} (BL 65175)	Tk-Gal4	32.5	0.0084
HDAC1 ^{RNAi} (BL 31616)	Tk-Gal4	21.5	0.0942
HDAC3 ^{RNAi} (BL 31633)	Tk-Gal4	22.7	0.0347
HDAC4 ^{RNAi} (BL 28549)	Tk-Gal4	31.2	0.0122
HDAC6 ^{RNAi} (BL 31053)	Tk-Gal4	58.7	<0.0001
<i>Tip60^{RNAi}</i> (BL 35243)	Tk-Gal4	31.6	0.0912
Pont ^{RNAi} (BL 50972)	Tk-Gal4	42.5	0.0064
Ada3 ^{RNAi} (BL 32451)	Tk-Gal4	40.6	0.0266
<i>Gcn5^{RNAi}</i> (BL 33981)	Tk-Gal4	42.4	0.0009
<i>Nej^{RNAi}</i> (BL 31728)	Tk-Gal4	ND	-
HAT (CG1894) ^{RNAi} (BL 34925)	Tk-Gal4	ND	-
Shade ^{RNAi} (BL 67356)	Tk-Gal4	57.2	0.0087
<i>EcR^{RNAi}</i> (BL 58286)	Tk-Gal4	17.2	0.1734
<i>Tachykinin^{RNAi}</i> (JF01818)	Tk-Gal4	89.8	0.0008
<i>DomA^{RNAi}</i> (BL 65873)	Tk-Gal4	51.1	0.0182
<i>DomB^{RNAi}</i> (BL 55917)	Tk-Gal4	44.3	0.0231
H2Av ^{RNAi} (BL 44056)	Tk-Gal4	48.8	0.0358

*ND, not done

Primer	Sequence
Targ-F	ACTTGGCTCCGGTATGG
Targ-R	TCGATTATCAGCTGGGCG
ACS-F	CCA TGA TTC TGG AGC TGC CTA
ACS-R	GCC TTC AGG TAC AGG GGT TTC
ACC-F	TAA CAA CGG AGT CAC CCA CA
ACC-R	CAG GTC ACA ACC GAT GTA CG
CS-F	TGC CAA ATG TGG GAG CCT ATG
CS-R	ATG CTG CTT GCG GAA GTT CTT
ACLY-F	TCC GGC AAG GAC ATC CTG A
ACLY-R	GGA ATT TAC TGT GGA AAA ACG GC
HDAC1-F	AAC AAG GCA TCC TCA GAG A
HDAC1-R	CGA TTC CTC GCC ATC AGC TC
HDAC3-F	CTT CCA CAG CGA CGA GTA CA
HDAC3-R	CTT CGT ATA GGC CAC GGA AT
HDAC4-F	GCA CAG GTG GAC CCA CAG AG
HDAC4-R	CAT GAG ATG TTC ACG TTA AAG C
HDAC6-F	ACT GTT GCC TGT GGG ACA AGG
HDAC6-R	TCC GTC AGA TTT AGT TCG
Tip60-F	AAC CAC AAA TAT GAG TTC GAC GA
Tip60-R	TGT GCA TCC TGA CGG GTA AAC
Pont-F	GTG GTG GAC CTC ATC AAA TCG
Pont-R	AGA AGG GCA CTT TGT TAC CCA
Ada3-F	CCT GAA AGC GGA GTA TGA TAG C
Ada3-R	AGA ATG GTC ATC GAA GAG TGC T
Gcn5-F	GGT GGA AAC AAG AGG ACC AGT G
Gcn5-R	CCA AAT TCT CAC TGC TTG GA
TK-F	TACAAGCGTGCAGCTCTCTC
TK-R	CTCCAGATCGCTCTTCTTGC
Dipt-F	AGGTGTGGACCAGCGACAA
Dipt-R	TGCTGTCCATATCCTCCATTCA
PGRP-LC-F	CACGCAGGGTATTGGCAGCATC
PGRP-LC-R	CCTCGCCCCGGTTTCCACTTG
Cecropin-F	CTCTCATTCTGGCCATCACC
Cecropin-R	CTTGTTGAGCGATTCCCAGT
Sad-F	CCGCATTCAGCAGTCAGTGG
Sad-R	ACCTGCCGTGTACAAGGAGAG
Shd-F	CGGGCTACTCGCTTAATGCAG

 Table S2. RT-qPCR primers, see also Figures 1-7.

Shd-R	AGCAGCACCACCTCCATTTC
EcR-F	ACATGAGGCGAAAGTGTCAGGAGT
EcR-R	TTTGTCCTTCTCCTTCTGGGCCTT
Eig75B-F	GCGGTCCAGAATCAGCAG
Eig75B-R	GAGGATGTGGAGGAGGATGA
Eip74EF-F	TTTCATCAAGTGGACGAACCGGGA
Eip74EF-R	CATGTCCGGCTTGTTCTTGTGCAT
DomA-F	AGAGTCCCAAGAAGCAGAAGA
DomA-R	ATCAGGCTCGGAGCACTAAAC
DomB-F	GTCAACGGGGAAGGGAACAGA
DomB-R	CCTCGACGATCAAAGAGGCAT
H2Av-F	CGCACTACGTCACATGGAC
H2Av-R	TGGCGAGGAGTGATACGTTTC
Rp49-F	TACAGGCCCAAGATCGTGAAG
Rp49-R	GACGCACTCTGTTGTCGATACC