

Figure S2. Effect of diet on the β -diversity in STD and CAF groups. β -diversity based on Bray-Curtis distances and visualized by a principle coordinates analysis (PCoA) 2D plot of Diet effect. (PERMANOVA test, $p<0.001$). ($n=7-8$). L6: 6h light/18h darkness; L12: 12h light/12h darkness; L18: 18h light/6h darkness; STD: standard diet; CAF: cafeteria diet.

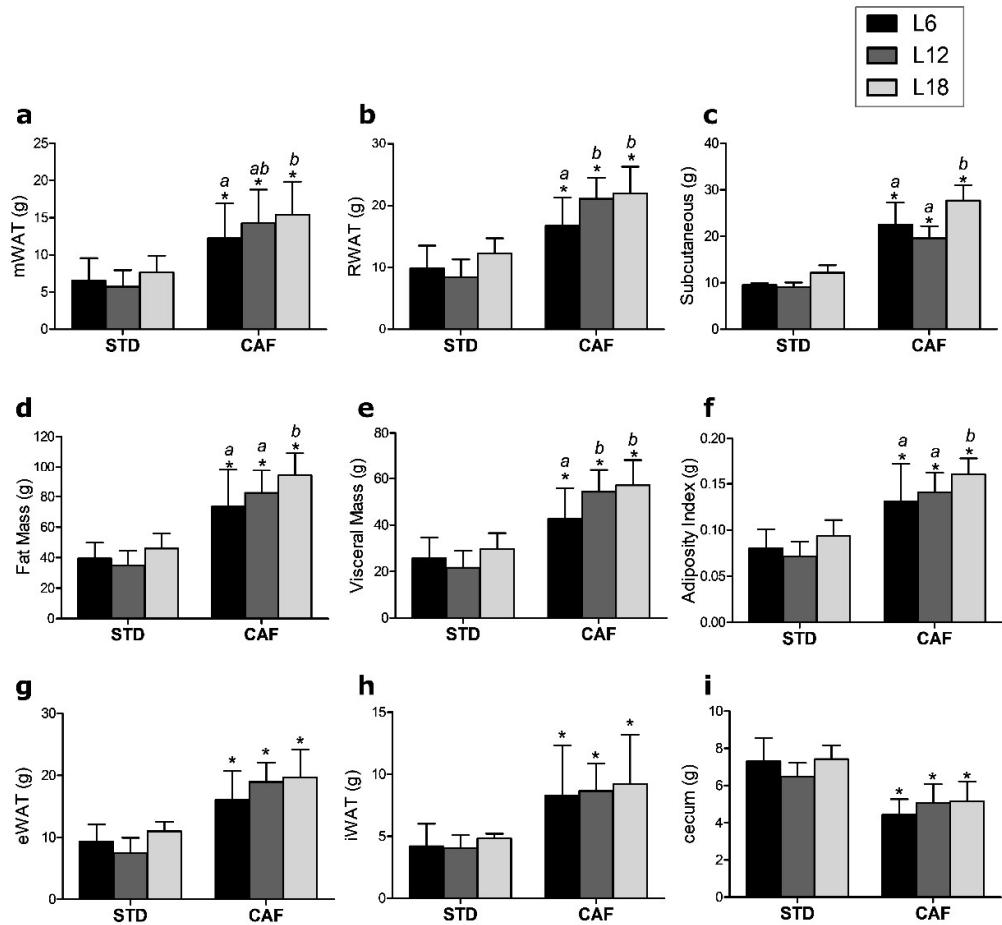


Figure S3. Effects of photoperiod on white adipose tissue depots and cecum weight. (a to f): White adipose tissue depots affected by photoperiods: mesenteric white adipose tissue (mWAT), retroperitoneal (RWAT), Subcutaneous, fat mass, visceral mass and adiposity index. (g to i): White adipose tissue depots and Cecum affected only by diet: epididymal white adipose tissue (eWAT), inguinal white adipose tissue (iWAT) and cecum; Diet and Photoperiod effects were analysed by 2-way ANOVA followed by LSD post hoc test ($p<0.05$). * and ab indicate diet and photoperiod effect respectively. Data are plotted as the mean \pm SD ($n=7-8$). L6: 6h light/18h darkness; L12: 12h light/12h darkness; L18: 18h light/6h darkness; STD: standard diet; CAF: cafeteria diet.

iWAT	Anaerotruncus	0.486	6.09E-04	0.038
Adiposity Index	Klebsiella	0.493	4.98E-04	0.039
RWAT	Dorea	0.494	4.86E-04	0.039
eWAT	Anaerofustis	0.498	4.34E-04	0.039
Subcutaneous	Anaerotruncus	0.499	4.13E-04	0.039

^aSpearman's rank-order correlation coefficient (rho).

^bThe correlations were significant when the P-value and FDR (False Discovery Ratio) was < 0.05. (n=7-8)