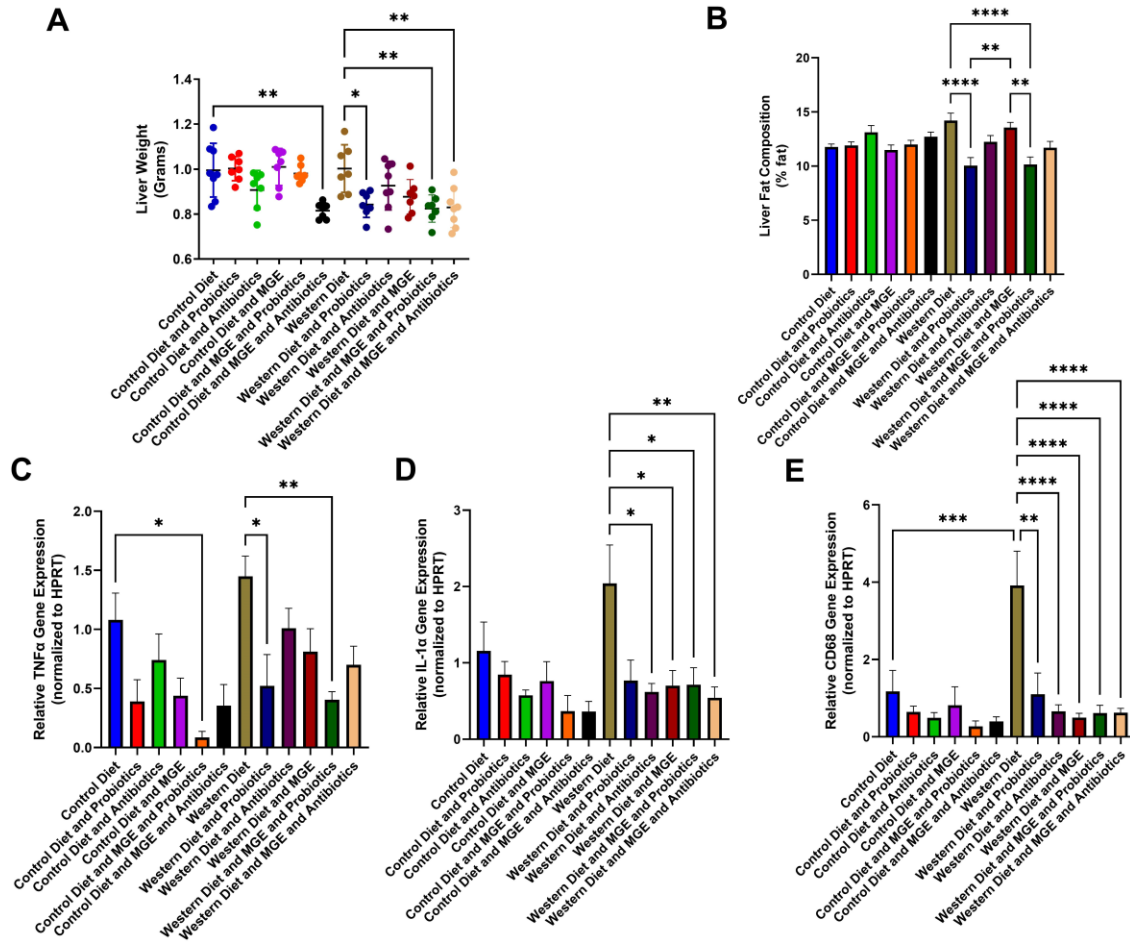
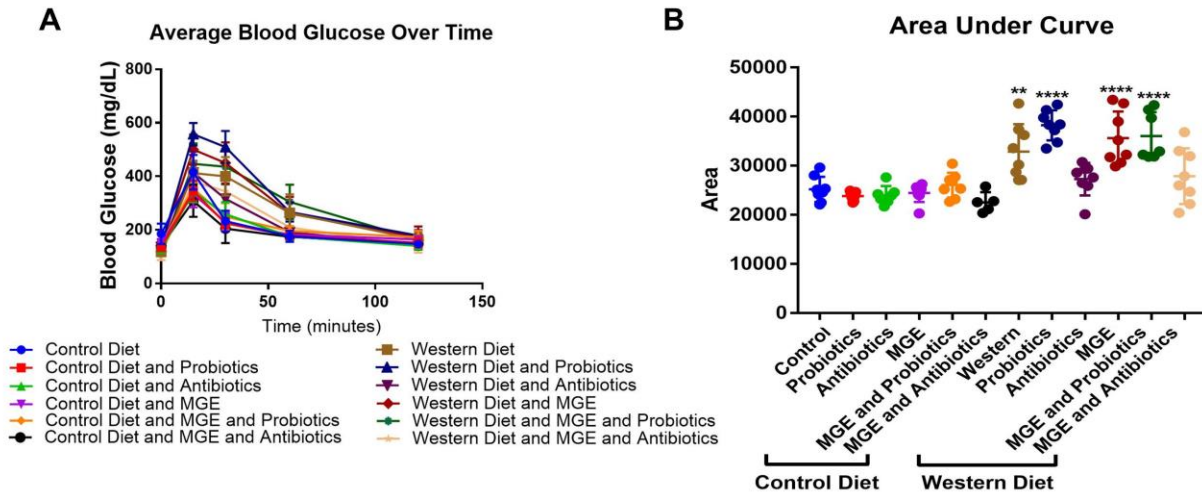


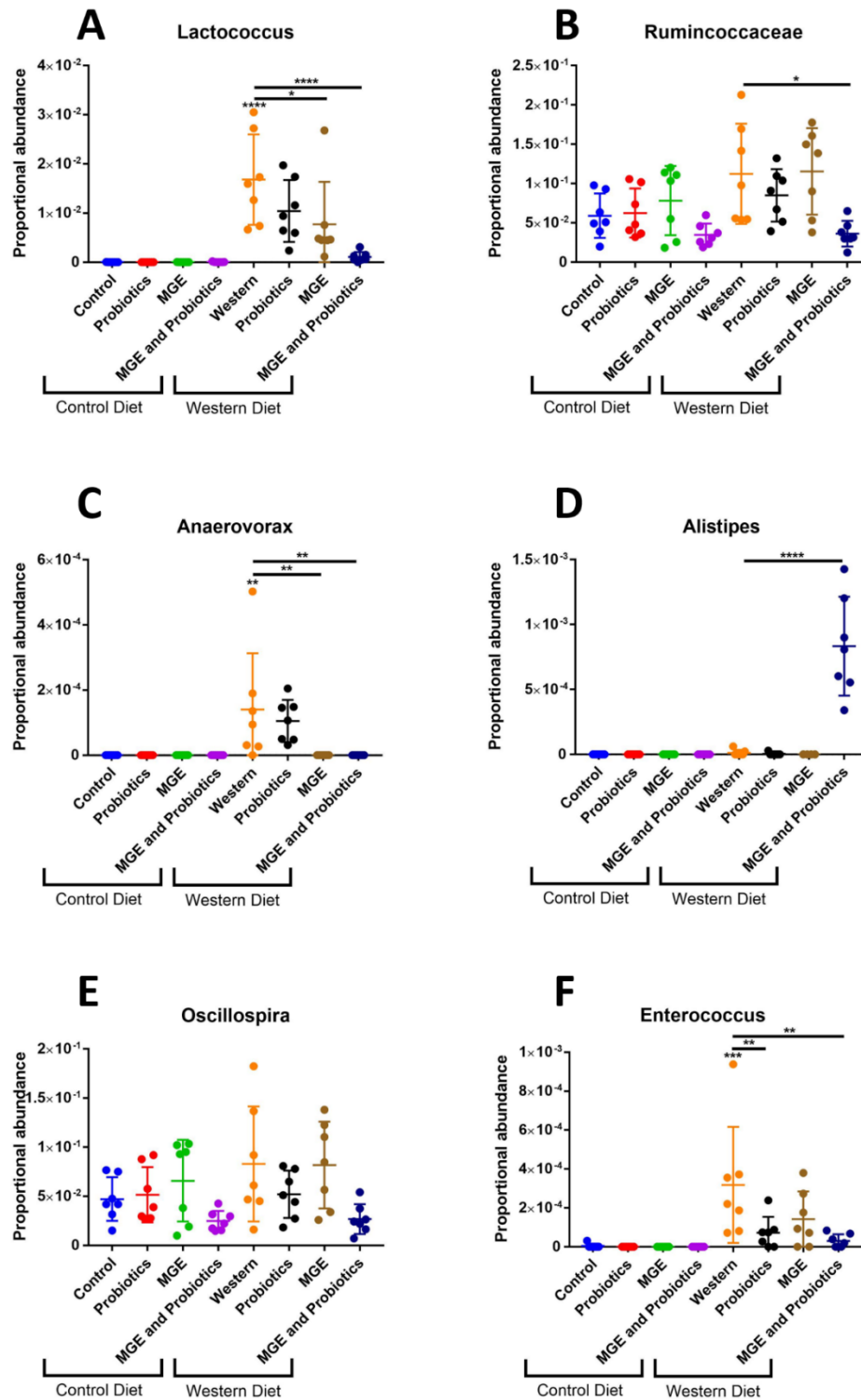
Supplemental Figure S1. Dietary intervention strategies modulate liver adiposity in Western diet-fed mice. (A) Liver weight at study completion. (B) Liver adiposity as determined by EchoMRI. (C) Liver TNF- α gene expression as determined by RT-PCR. (D) Liver IL-1 α gene expression as determined by RT-PCR. (E) Liver CD68 gene expression as determined by RT-PCR. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$.



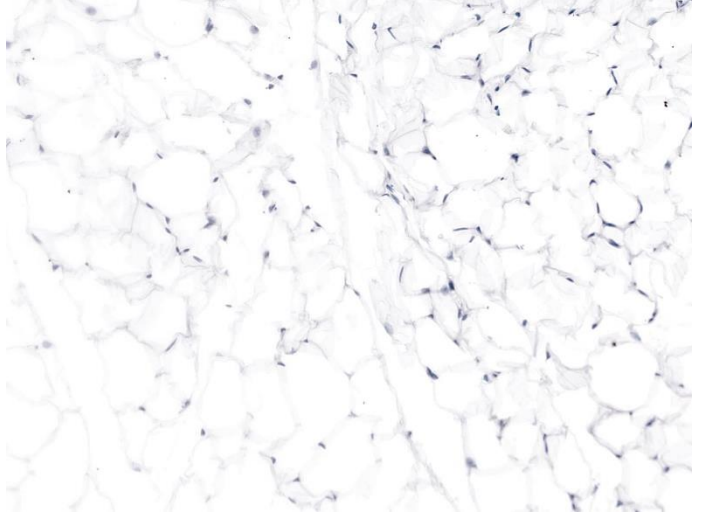
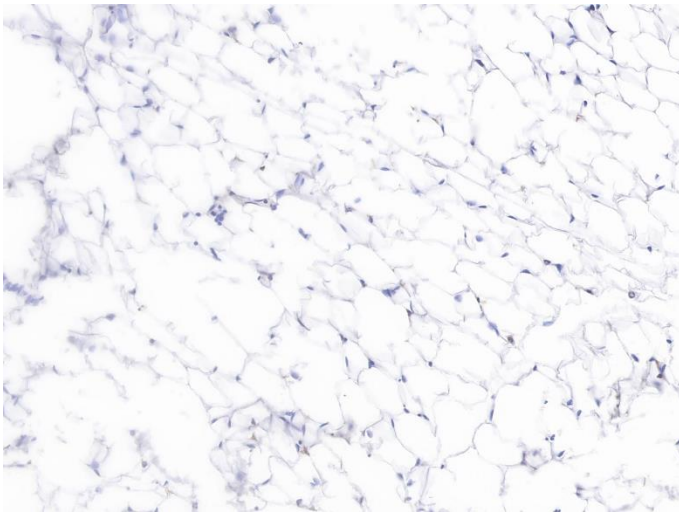
Supplemental Figure S2. Diet and antibiotic administration modulate glucose homeostasis. A) Average blood glucose over time following overnight fasting and intraperitoneal injection with 10 mg/kg glucose solution. Each line represents the average blood glucose of the entire group (n=8). (D) Area under the curve of average blood glucose over time for each individual animal. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$.



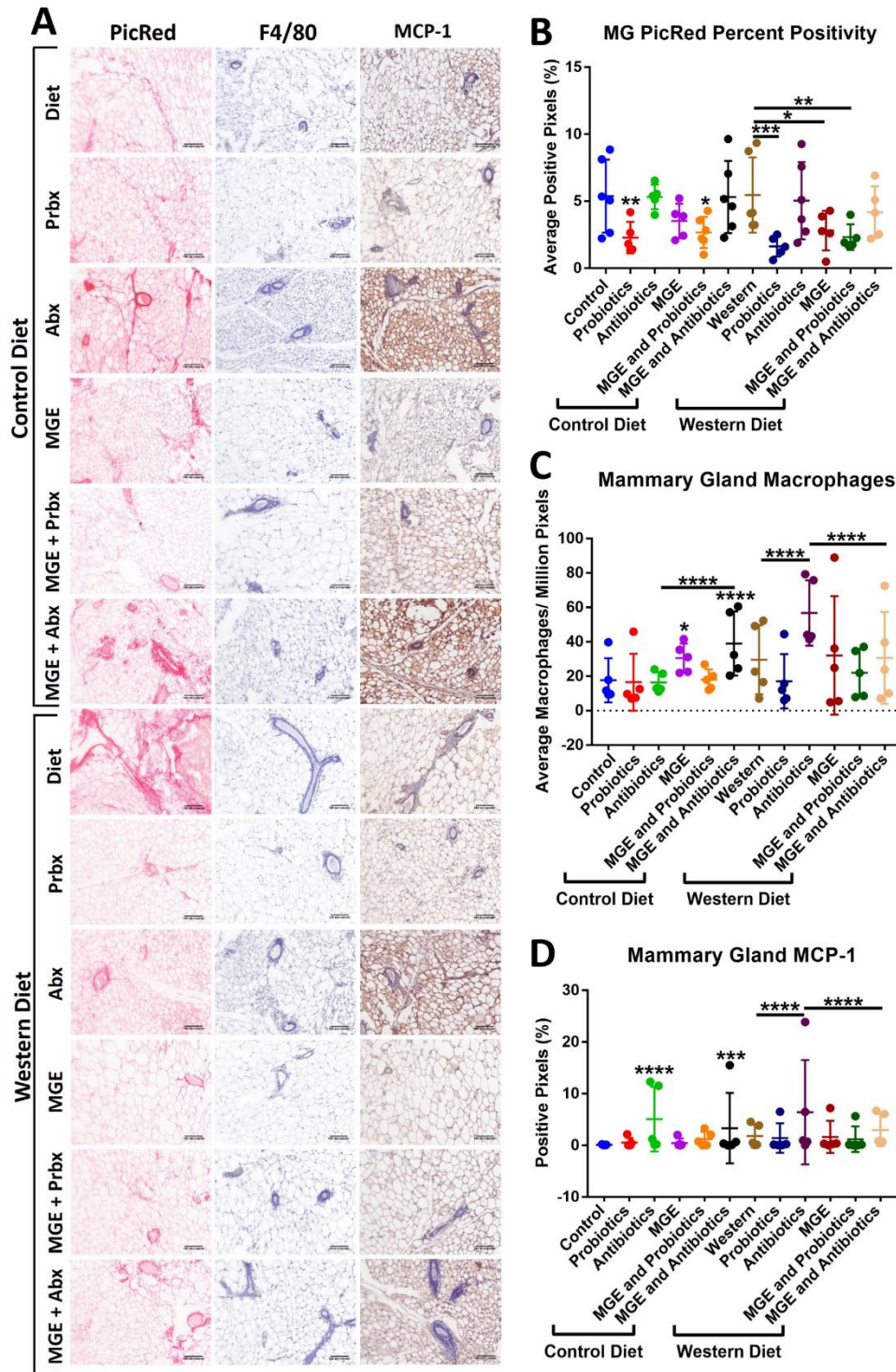
Supplemental Figure S3. Diet and intervention strategies mediate gut colonization of disease-associated microbes. Fecal proportional abundance of (A) *Lactococcus*, (B) *Ruminococcaceae*, (C) *Anaerovorax*, (D) *Alistipes*, (E) *Oscillospira*, and (F) *Enterococcus*. * $p < 0.05$. ** $p < 0.01$. *** $p < 0.001$. **** $p < 0.0001$.



Supplemental Figure S4. IHC negative controls.



Supplemental Figure S5: Diet and intervention strategies mediate factors associated with mammary gland fibrosis and inflammation. (A) Images of mammary glands stained with PicRed, anti-F4/80, and anti-MCP-1 at 20x magnification. (B) Percentage of pixels positive for PicRed staining. (C) Number of F4/80-positive macrophages identified per million pixels. (D) Percentage of pixels positive for anti-MCP-1 staining. * $p < 0.05$. ** $p < 0.01$. *** $p < 0.001$. **** $p < 0.0001$.



Supplemental Figure S6. Average intestinal muscularis thickness calculated from measurements of the H&E images.

