



Supplementary materials

Dietary Salt Administration Decreases Enterotoxigenic *Bacteroides fragilis* (ETBF)-Promoted Tumorigenesis via Inhibition of Colonic Inflammation

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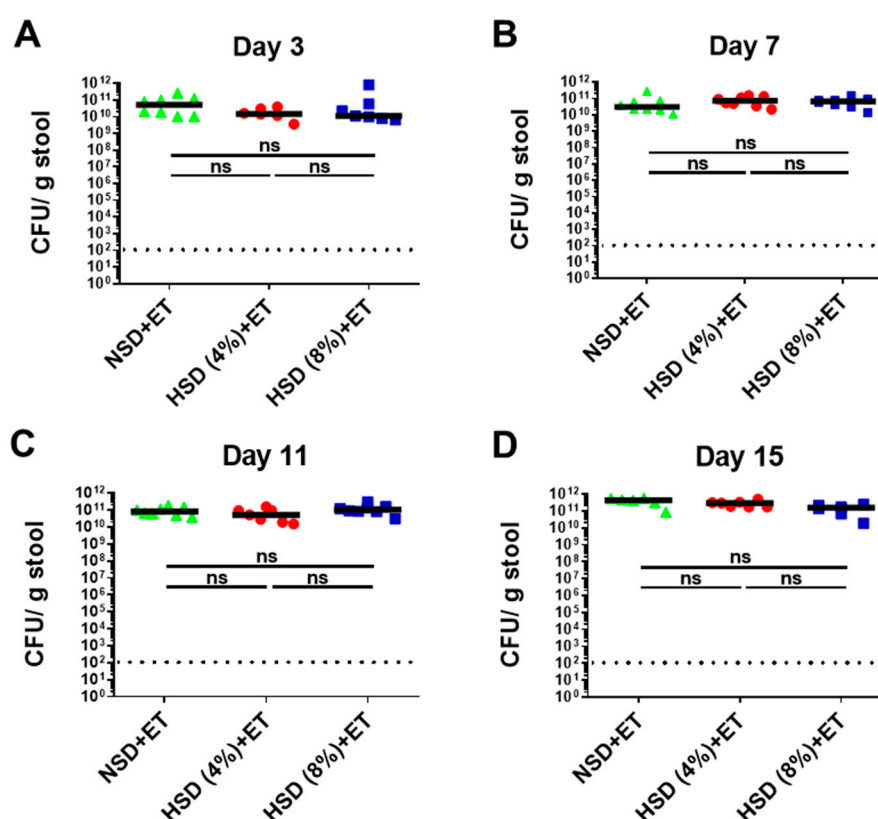


Figure S1. High-salt diet does not impact ETBF colonization in mice. WT-ETBF colonization was assessed by stool plating. C57BL/6 female mice were inoculated with WT-ETBF ($\sim 1 \times 10^9$ CFU). HSD (4% and 8%) treated groups were given chow containing either 4% NaCl or 8% NaCl, respectively. NSD, normal salt diet; HSD, high salt diet; ET, ETBF. Significance between treated groups were determined using Mann–Whitney *U* test. * $p < 0.05$. ns, no statistical significance.

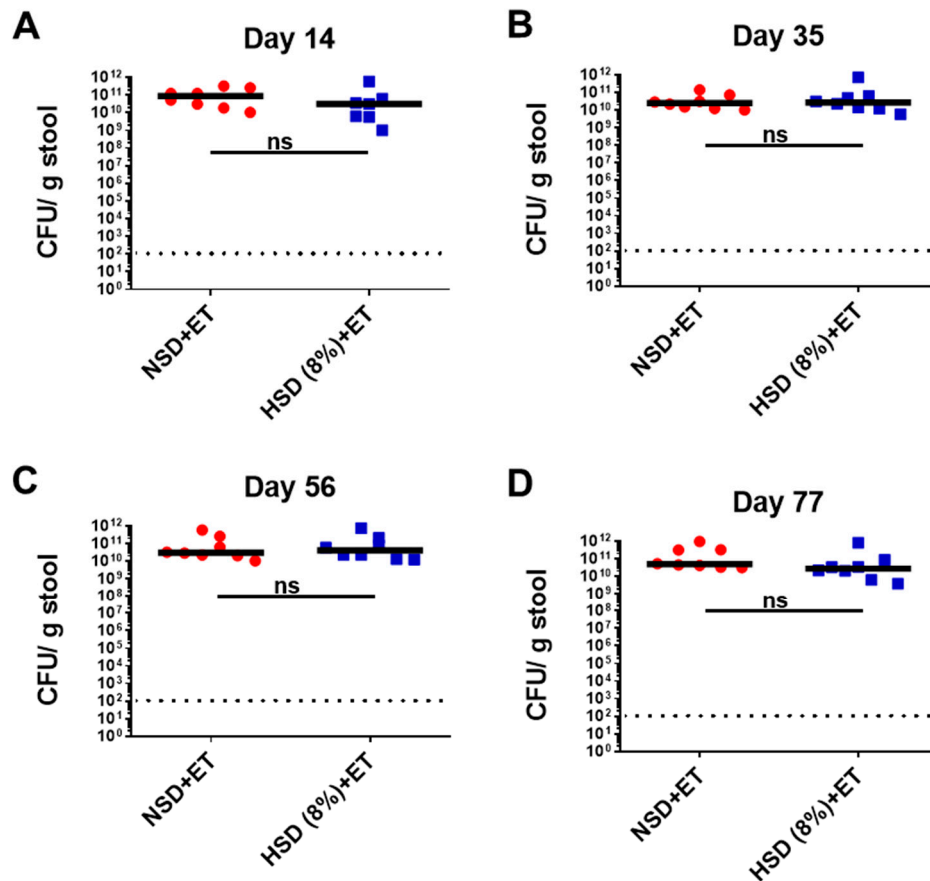


Figure S2. High salt diet does not impact ETBF colonization in AOM/DSS-treated mice. WT-ETBF colonization was assessed by stool plating. AOM/DSS-treated C57BL/6 female mice were inoculated with WT-ETBF ($\sim 1 \times 10^9$ CFU). HSD (8%) treated groups were given chow containing either 8% NaCl, respectively. NSD, normal salt diet; HSD, high salt diet; ET, ETBF. NSD+ET vs. HSD (8%) + ET. Significance between treated groups were determined using Mann-Whitney *U* test. ns, no statistical significance.