

## **Supplementary Materials**

### **Evaluating the prebiotic activity of arabinogalactan on the human gut microbiota using 16S rRNA gene sequencing and Raman-activated cell sorting**

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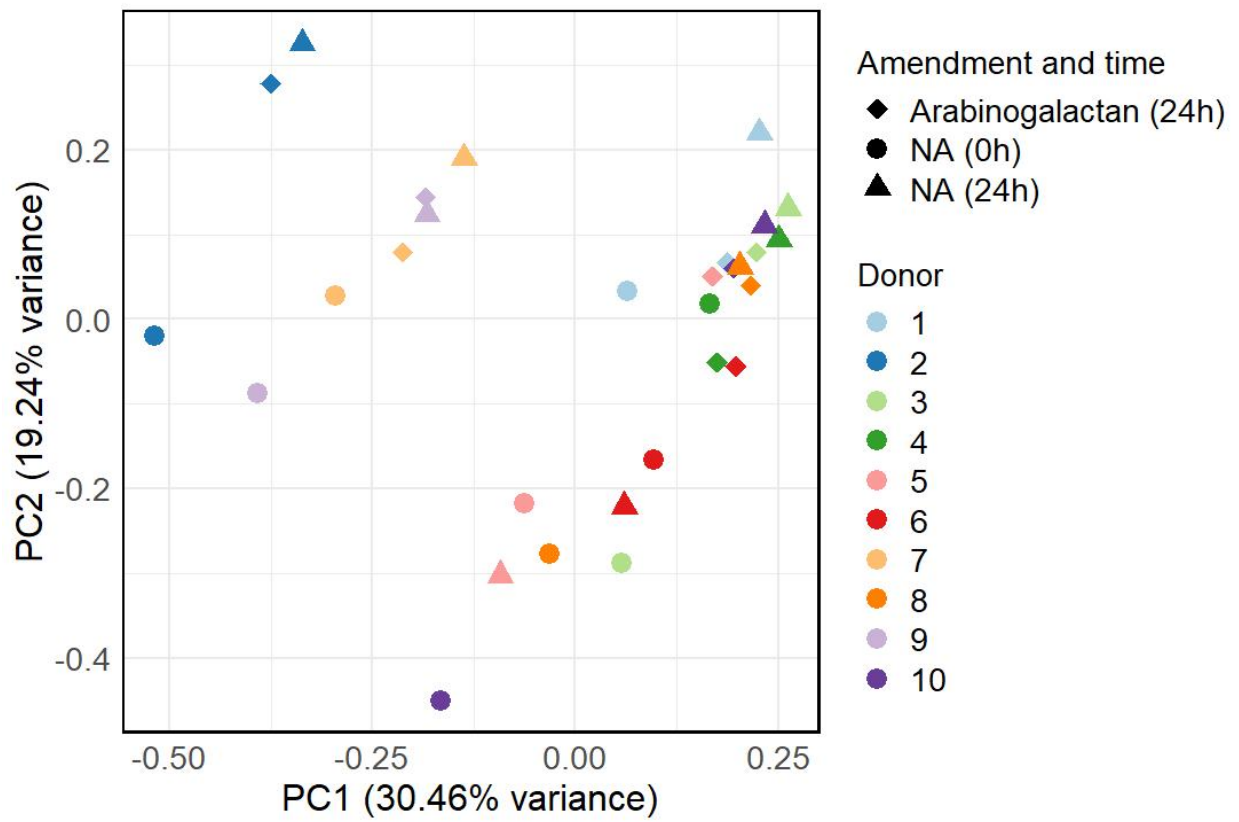
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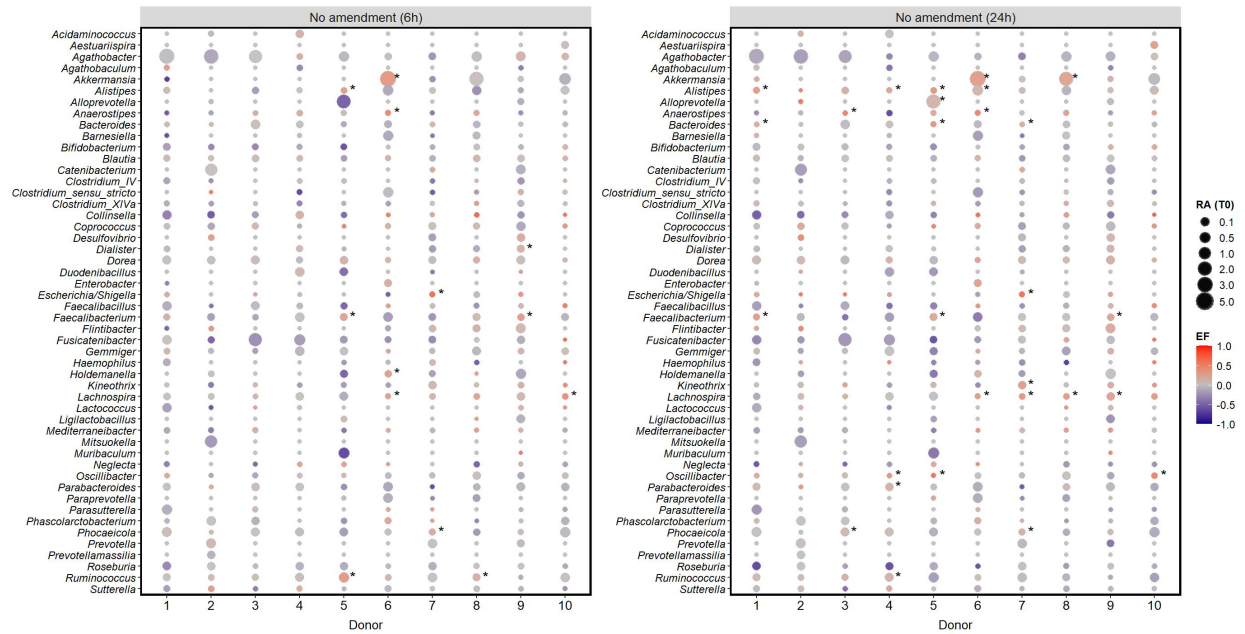
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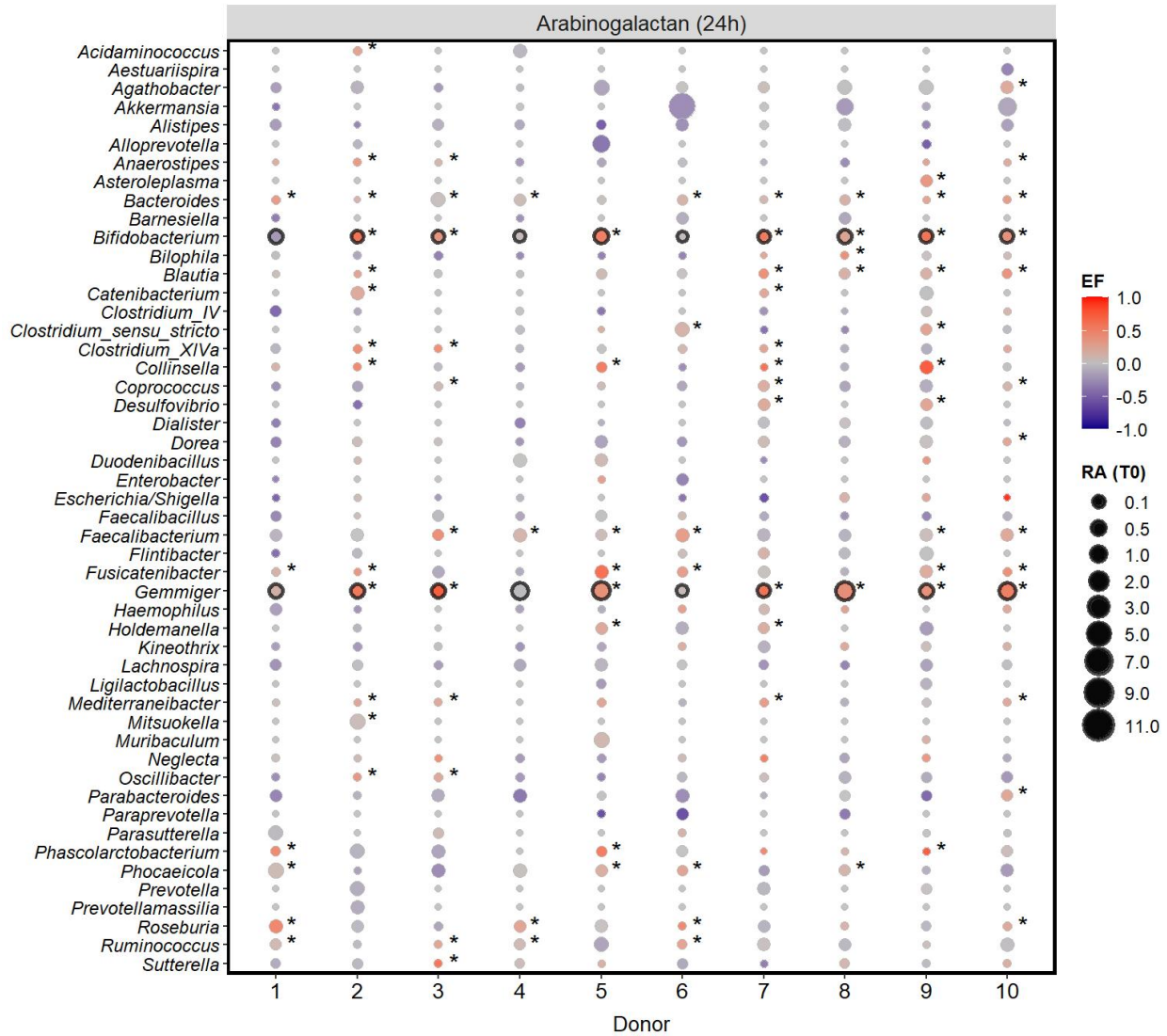
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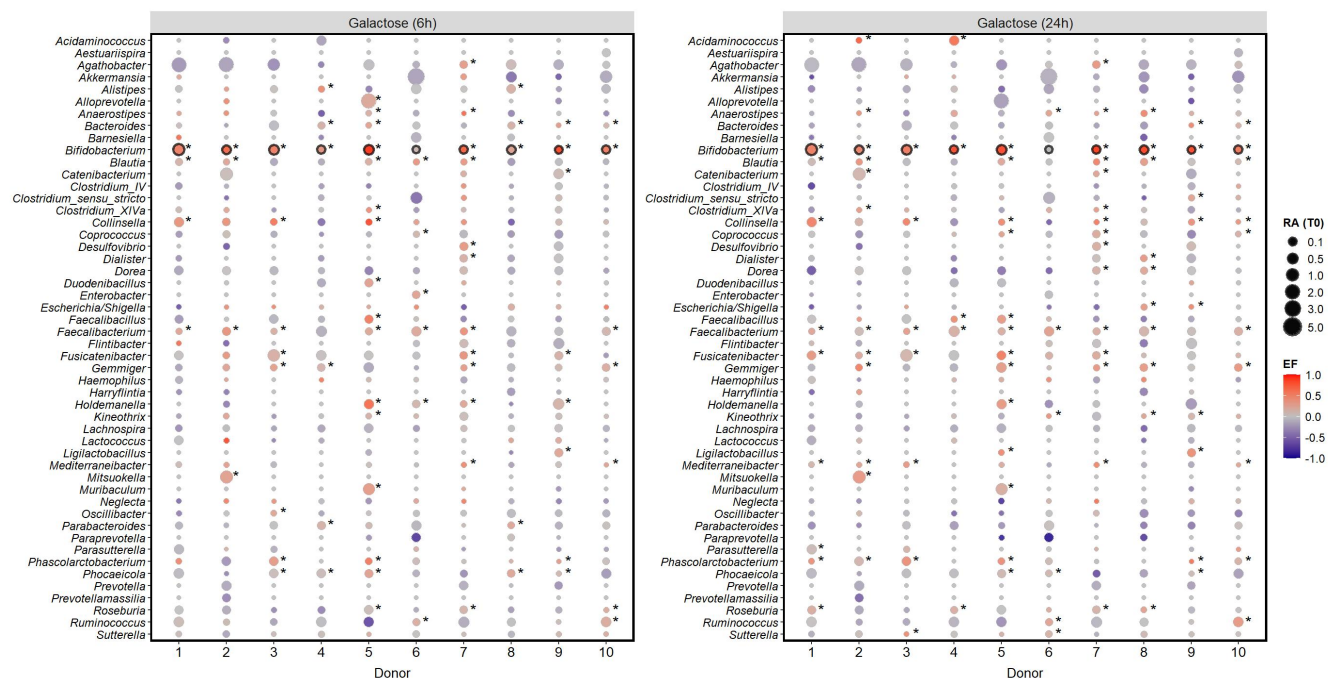
**Supplementary Figure 1.** Principal coordinate analysis (PCoA) ordination of genus-level microbiome profiles showing clustering of samples incubated with Arabinogalactan for 24 hours, compared to no amendment (NA) samples at 0 and 24 hours. Color and shape indicate donor identity and treatment condition, highlighting both individual and treatment-related differences.



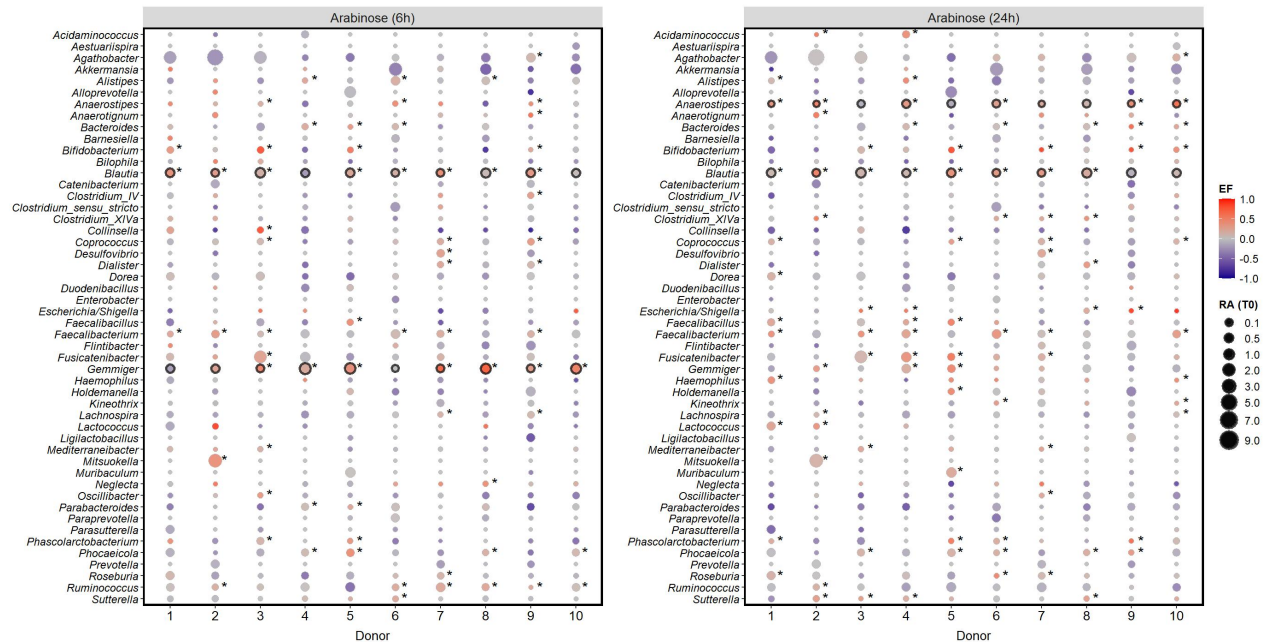
**Supplementary Figure 2.** No amendment controls (NA). Enrichment patterns of dominant bacterial genera after 6 and 24 h incubation in no amendment. Bubble size indicates the relative abundance at 0 h, and color indicates the scaled enrichment factor (EF), as described in the Materials and Methods section. Genera with significant enrichment in individual donors are indicated by an asterisk, while those consistently enriched across all donors are highlighted with a black outline (DESeq2, Wald Test  $p_{\text{adj}} < 0.05$ ,  $n = 30$  samples).



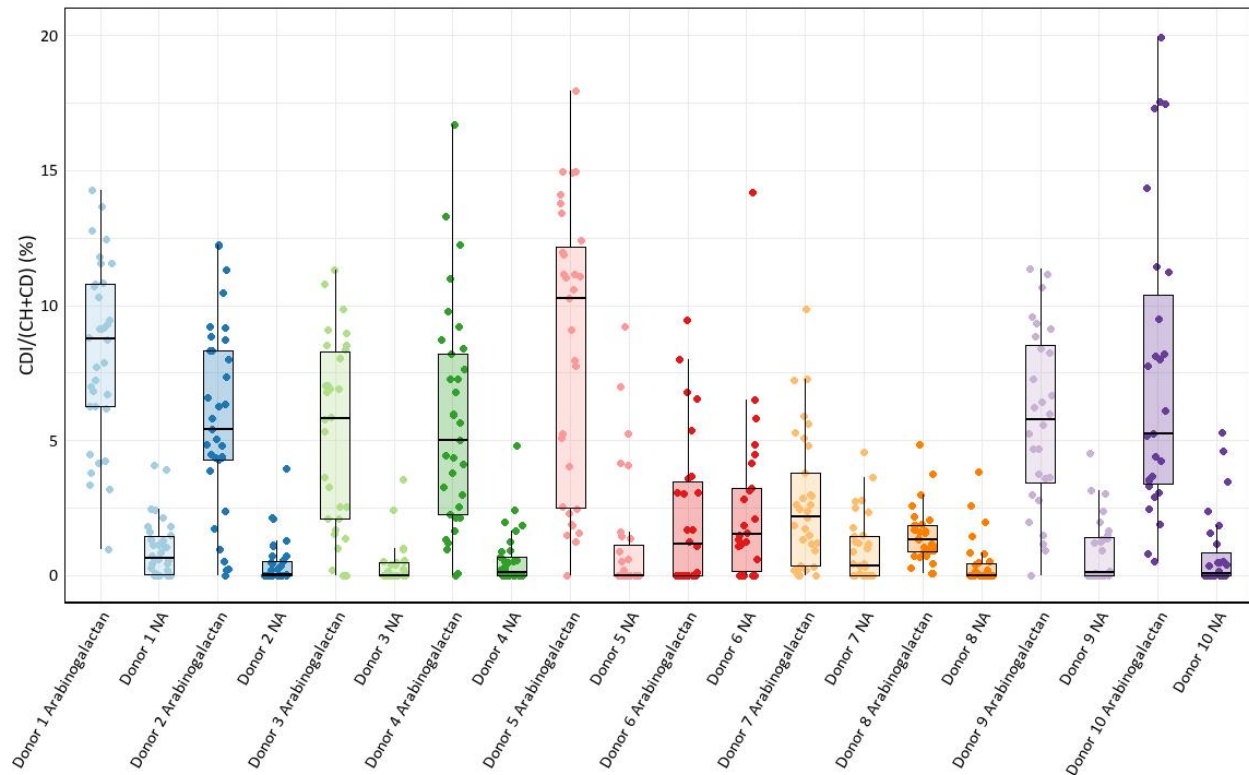
**Supplementary Figure 3.** Enrichment patterns of dominant bacterial genera after 24 h incubation with arabinogalactan. Bubble size indicates the relative abundance at 0 h, and color indicates the scaled enrichment factor (EF), as described in the Materials and Methods section. Genera with significant enrichment in individual donors are indicated by an asterisk, while those consistently enriched across all donors are highlighted with a black outline (DESeq2, Wald Test  $p_{\text{adj}} < 0.05$ ,  $n = 30$  samples).



**Supplementary Figure 4.** Enrichment patterns of dominant bacterial genera after 6 and 24 h incubation with galactose. Bubble size indicates the relative abundance at 0 h, and color indicates the scaled enrichment factor (EF), as described in the Materials and Methods section. Genera with significant enrichment in individual donors are indicated by an asterisk, while those consistently enriched across all donors are highlighted with a black outline (DESeq2, Wald Test  $p_{\text{adj}} < 0.05$ ,  $n = 30$  samples).



**Supplementary Figure 5.** Enrichment patterns of dominant bacterial genera after 6 and 24 h incubation with arabinose. Bubble size indicates the relative abundance at 0 h, and color indicates the scaled enrichment factor (EF), as described in the Materials and Methods section. Genera with significant enrichment in individual donors are indicated by an asterisk, while those consistently enriched across all donors are highlighted with a black outline (DESeq2, Wald Test  $p_{\text{adj}} < 0.05$ ,  $n = 30$  samples).



**Supplementary Figure 6.** Single-cell analysis of microbial metabolic activity in response to arabinogalactan. The percentage of deuterium incorporation (%CD) was measured in individual cells following 24 h incubation with D<sub>2</sub>O, with or without arabinogalactan. The dots indicate single-cell measurements collected from each ten donors, while boxplots illustrate the spread of %CD values across conditions. Statistical testing across all donors revealed a significant increase in microbial metabolic activity following arabinogalactan treatment (ANOVA,  $p < 0.001$ ,  $n = 611$ ).







**Supplementary Table 1. Number of D-labeled and unlabeled cells analyzed during RACS for each donor following AG supplementation**

Donor	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total analyzed cells (n)	821	798	239	174	182	843	169	548	192	782
D-labeled cells (n)	5	28	63	7	60	25	26	40	24	27
Labeled (%)	0.6	3.5	26.35	4.02	32.96	2.96	15.38	7.29	12.5	3.45
Colonies recovered (n)	1	27	33	0	1	0	8	1	0	27
Recovery rate (%)	20	96.4	52.3	0	1.6	0	30.76	2.5	0	100

The total number of sorted cells and the number of colonies recovered are shown. The recovery rate indicates the percentage of colonies obtained from the sorted D-labeled cells.