Supplementary material

Commensal and opportunistic bacteria present in the microbiota in Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) larvae differentially alter the hosts' innate immune responses.

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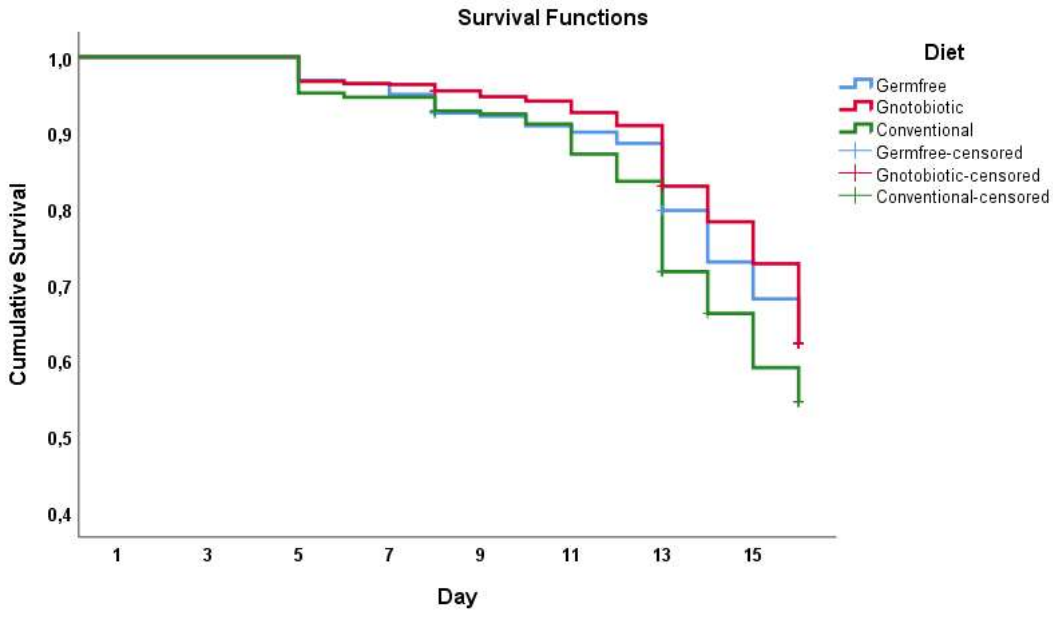

Figure S1: Kaplan-Meier survival curves. Censored events represent rearing flasks that were samples.

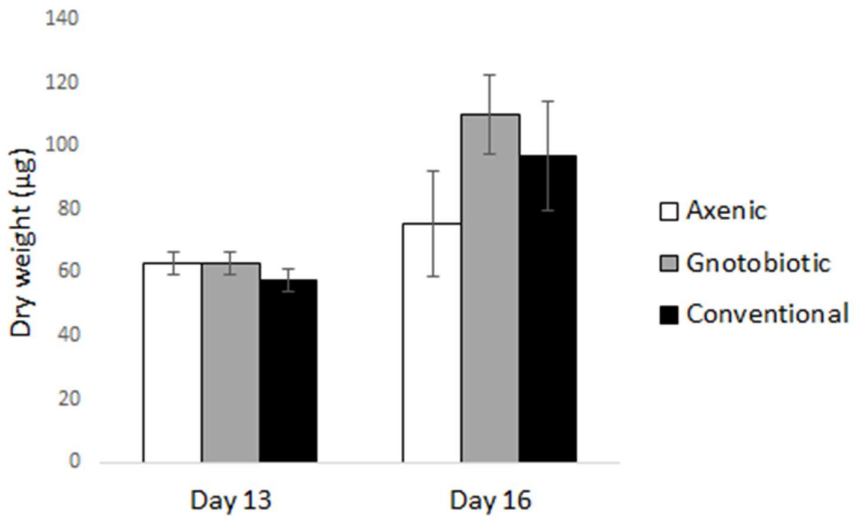

Figure S2: Dry weight of cod larvae. Dry weight (µg) of cod larvae in axenic (germ-free), gnotobiotic and conventional treatments at 13 and 16 dph.

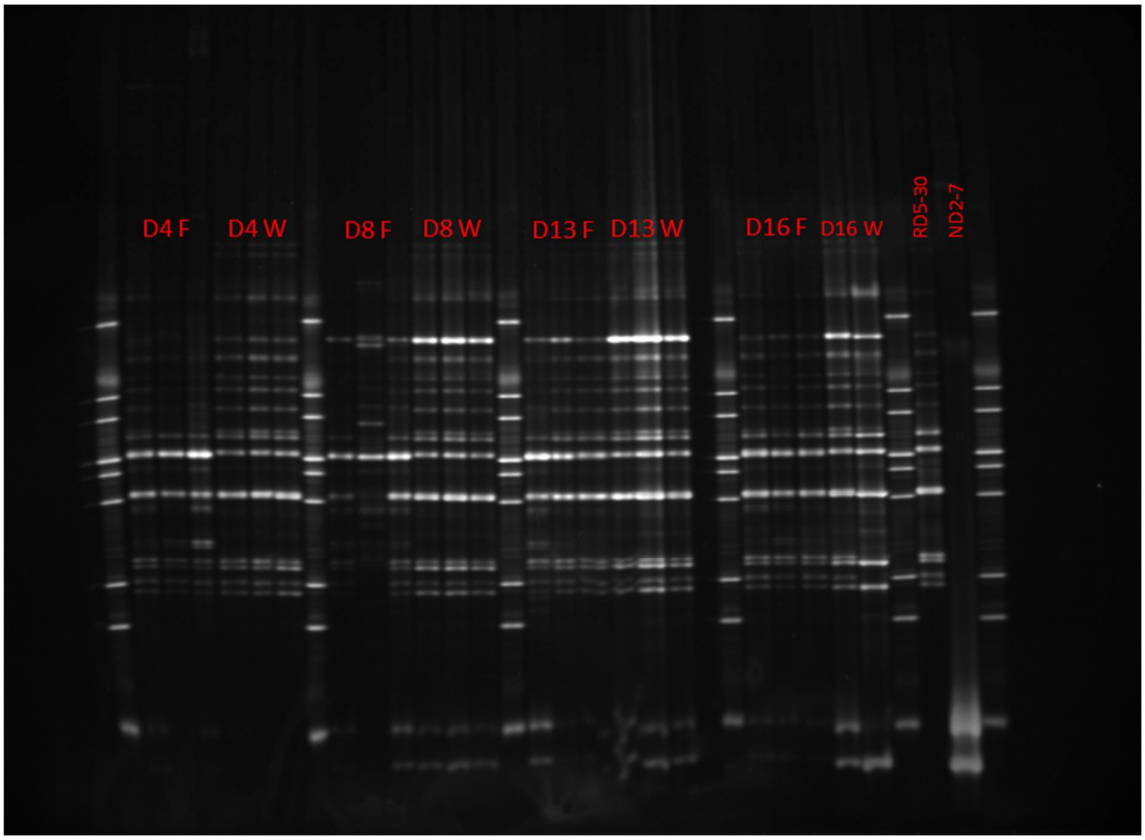

Figure S3: DGGE gel. Picture of DGGE gel with fish (F) and water (W) samples from the gnotobiotic treatment at 4, 8, 13 and 16 dph (D4-D16). Unmarked wells are ladders. Pure strains are in the two last wells; RD5-30 *Vibrio gallicus*., and ND2-7 *Microbacterium* sp.

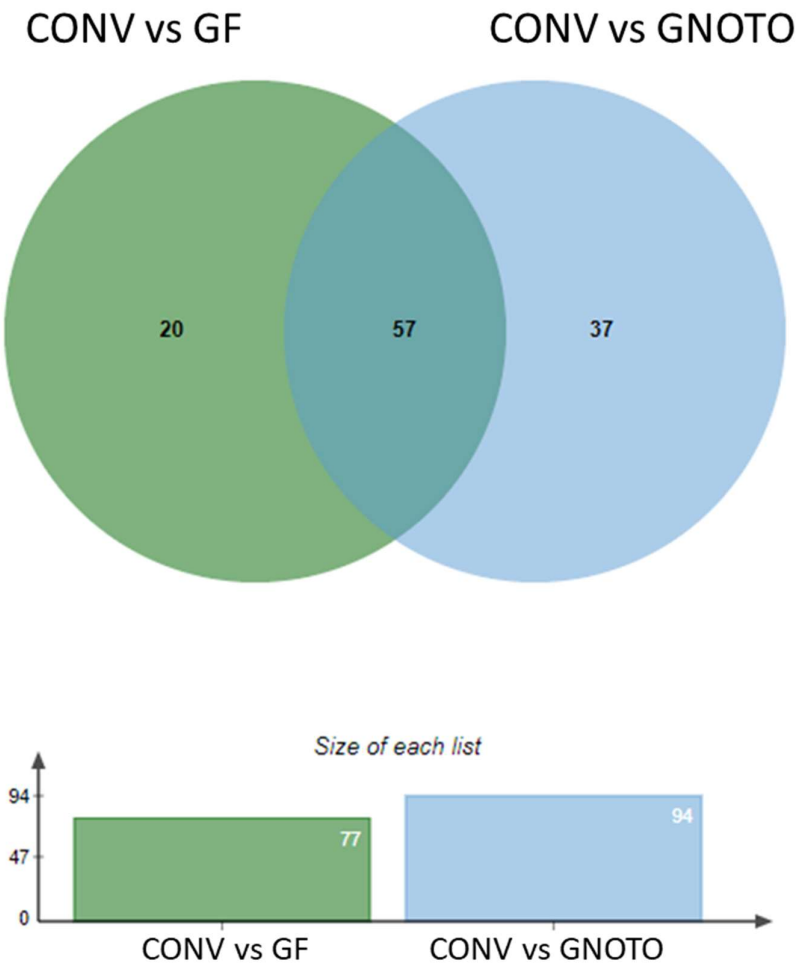

Figure S4: Venn diagram. Venn diagram showing the number of shared and unique genes up-regulated in conventional cod larvae compared with germ-free cod larvae (CONV vs GF), and up-regulated in conventional cod larvae compared with gnotnobiotic cod larvae (CONV vs GNOTO).