# Supplementary Figures

### Figure S1

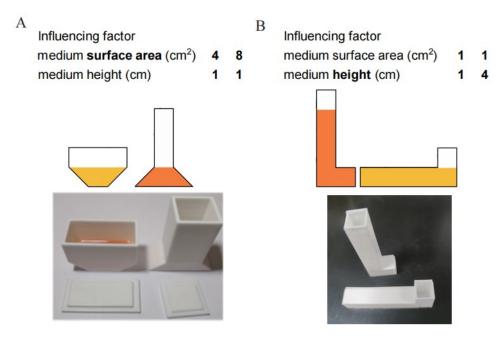


Figure S1 3D printed models and actual images of the surface area (A) or height (B) differences of the culture medium.

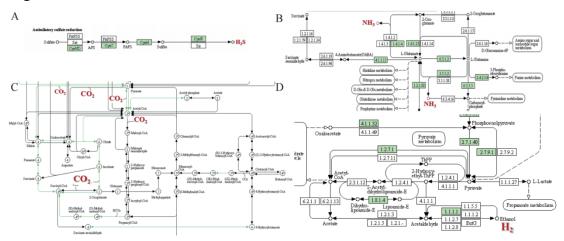


Figure S2 Four small molecule gas components (A:  $H_2S$ , B:  $NH_3$ , C:  $CO_2$ , D:  $H_2$ ) produced by AKK obtained through GSMM analysis and KEGG alignment.

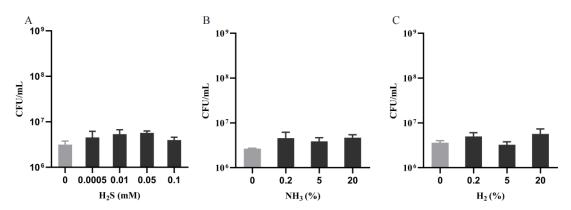


Figure S3 Effects of different concentrations of small molecule gas components (A:  $H_2S$ , B:  $NH_3$ , C:  $H_2$ ) on the growth of AKK. \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001.

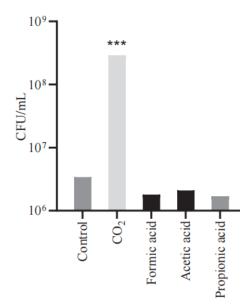


Figure S7 Results of short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs) addition on AKK growth. \*\*\*p<0.001, unmarked p-values are not significance.

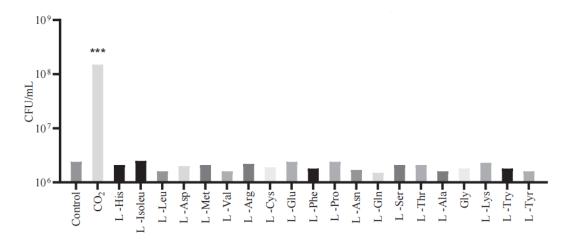


Figure S5 Results of amino acids supplementation on AKK growth. \*\*\*p<0.001, unmarked p-values are not significance.

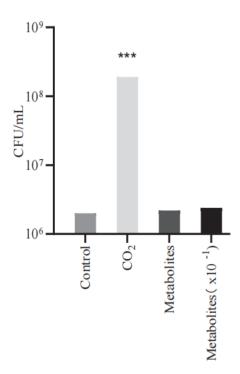


Figure S6 Results of different concentrations of metabolites addition on AKK growth. \*\*\*p<0.001, unmarked p-values are not significance.

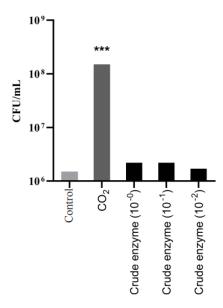


Figure S7 Results of different concentrations of crude enzyme supplementation on AKK growth. \*\*\*p<0.001, unmarked p-values are not significance.

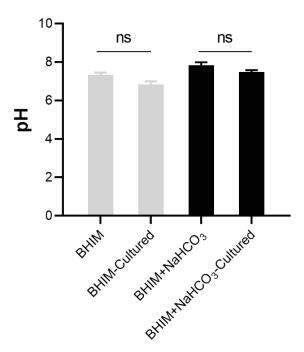


Fig. S8 pH values before and after culture. ns indicates no significantly difference in results at p > 0.05.

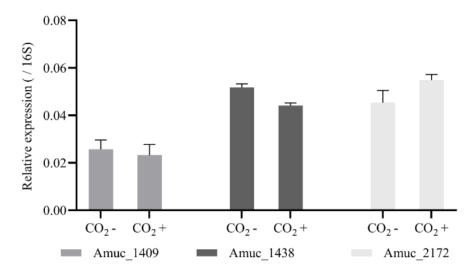


Figure S9 Results of relative expression of Amuc\_1409, Amuc1438, Amuc\_2172 under the difference of  $CO_2$ .

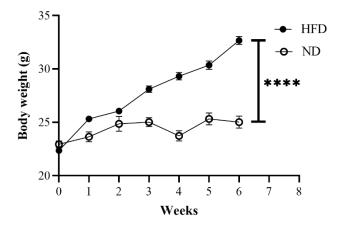


Fig. S10 Weight changes during the obesity mouse modeling process. In the 6-week obesity mouse model, we recorded the weight changes of mice in the high-fat diet modeling group and the normal diet control group. The obesity model was considered successful and ready for subsequent experiments when the body weight of mice in the high-fat diet group exceeded 30% of that in the normal diet control group.

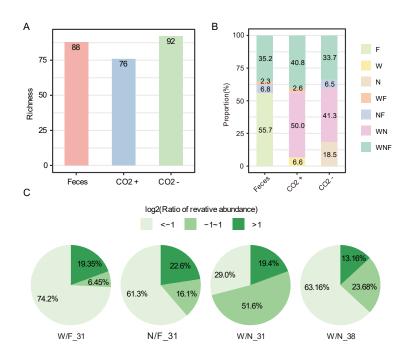


Figure S11 A shows the number of species detected in the Feces, CO<sub>2</sub>+ and CO<sub>2</sub>- groups. B shows the proportions of 7 categories of species in each group. C shows the distribution of relative abundance ratios of species.

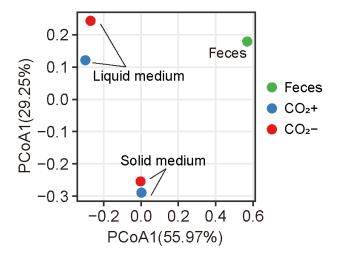


Fig. S12 PCoA analysis of the fecal microbiota and the microbiota cultivated under  $CO_2$ -/+ conditions.

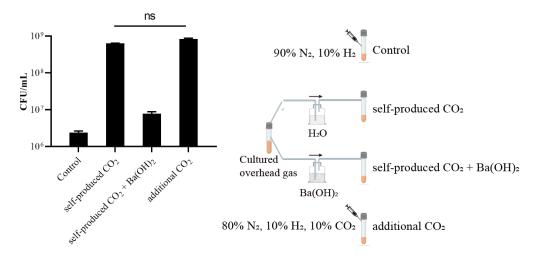


Fig. S13 Effects of self-produced and additional CO<sub>2</sub> on *A. muciniphila* growth (Left, growth results, Right, schematic diagram of the experiment). ns, no significance.

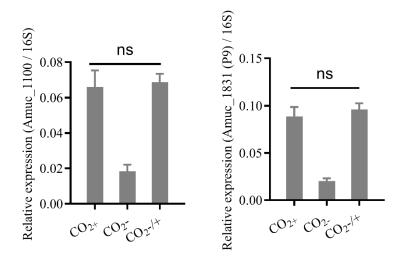


Fig. S14  $CO_2$  produced by *A. muciniphila* themselves and  $CO_2$  supplemented induced the expression of Amuc\_1100 (left) and Amuc\_1831 (right) in *A. muciniphila*. Group  $CO_2$ - dissipated  $CO_2$  by stirring, group  $CO_2$ + did not stir, group  $CO_2$ -/+ stirred for 10 min then added additional gas  $CO_2$  ns, no significance.

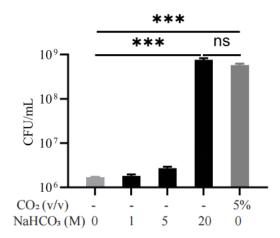


Figure S15 NaHCO $_3$  and CO $_2$  have similar effects in promoting rapid growth of AKK. \*\*\*p<0.001, ns = no significance.

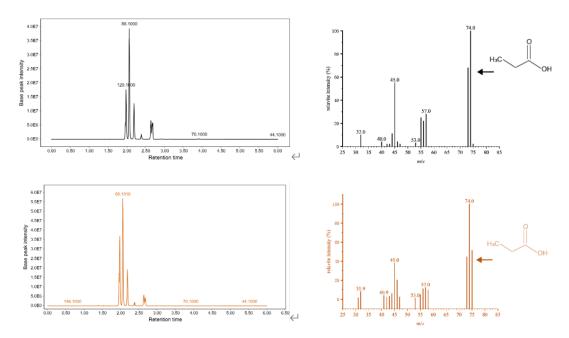


Figure S16 GC-MS images of detected  $^{13}$ C-labeled SCFAs by adding  $^{13}$ CO $_2$  to the *A. muciniphila* culture environment. The left panel shows the total ion chromatogram, with the upper left indicating the  $^{12}$ C-labeled control group and the lower left representing the  $^{13}$ C-labeled experimental group. The right panel displays the results from comparing the sample peaks with those of standard compounds. The two groups on the right show the propionic acid detection peaks, with the upper showing the  $^{12}$ C-labeled control group and the lower showing the  $^{13}$ C-labeled experimental group.

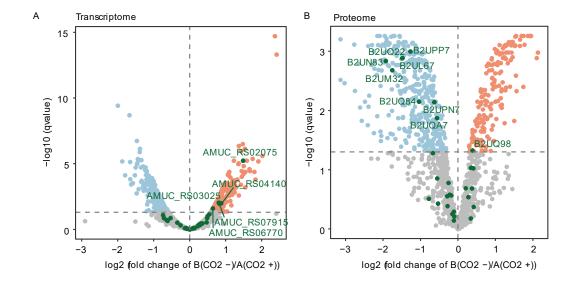


Figure S17 Transcriptome data (A) and proteome data (B) volcano plot, and green points represent CO<sub>2</sub>-related genes or proteins.

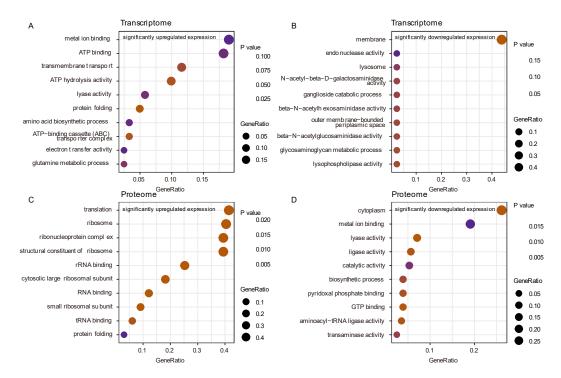


Figure S18 GO enrichment results of differentially expressed genes and corresponding genes of differentially expressed proteins. A, GO enrichment results of significantly upregulated genes in transcriptome; B, GO enrichment results of significantly downregulated genes in transcriptome; C, GO enrichment results of corresponding genes of significantly upregulated proteins in proteome; D, GO enrichment results of corresponding genes of significantly downregulated proteins in proteome.

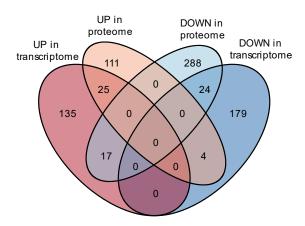


Figure S19 Overlap between differentially expressed genes obtained from transcriptome data and differentially expressed proteins obtained from proteome data.