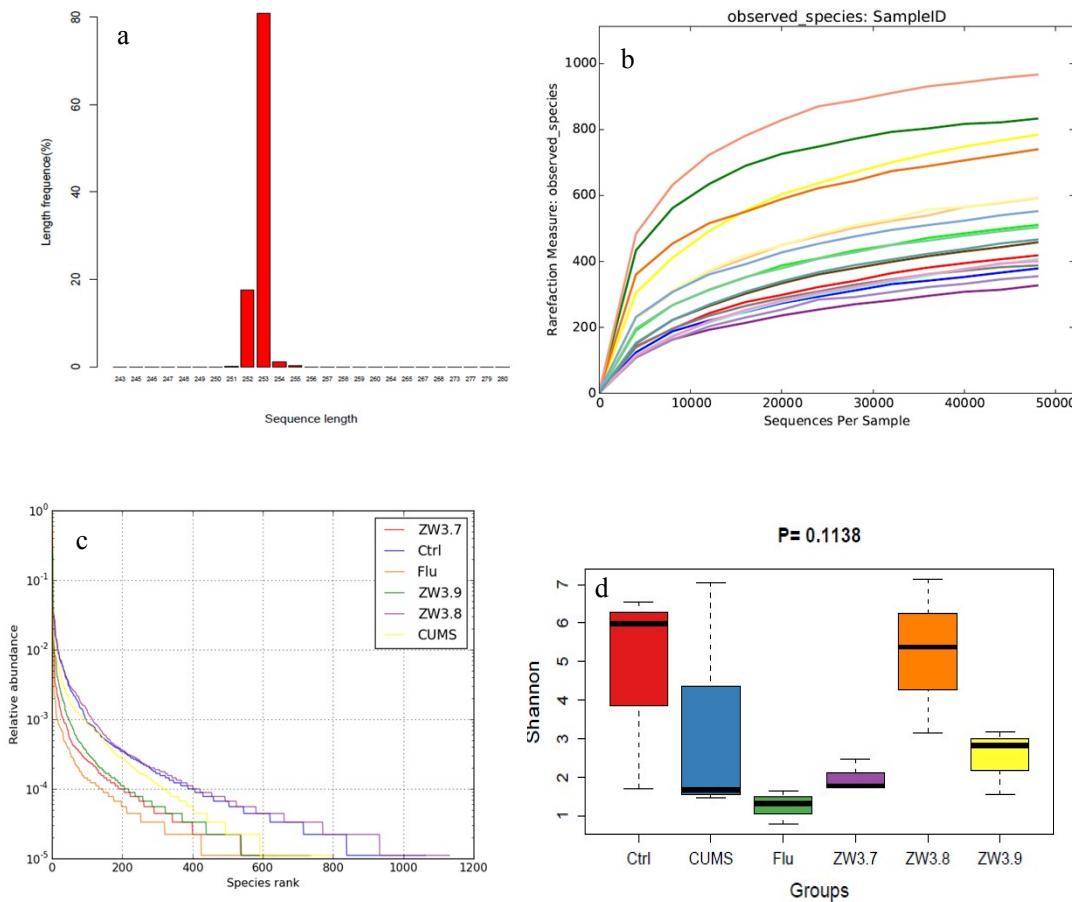
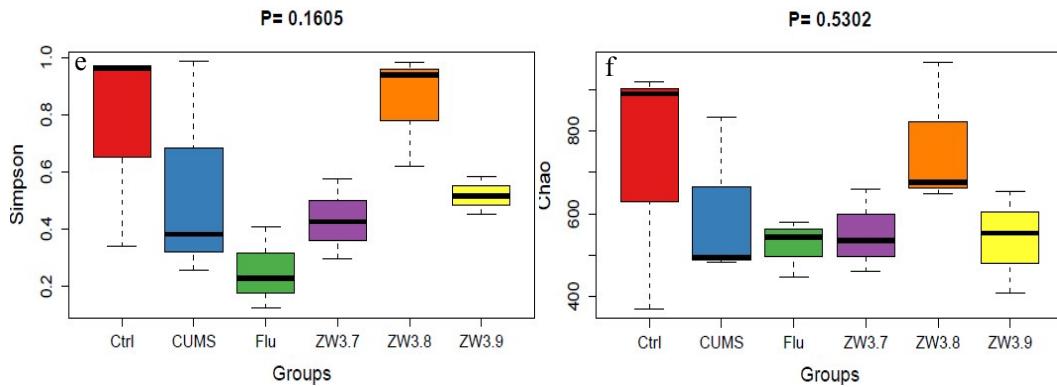


Table S1 Effect of probiotics on the weight of organ in stressed mice

	Heart	Liver	Spleen	Kidneys	Testis	Hypothalamus	Brain
Control	0.206±0.046	1.810±0.323	0.153±0.067	0.654±0.122	0.207±0.076	0.003±0.001	0.307±0.025
CUMS	0.210 ± 0.023	1.511±0.168	0.075±0.019	0.590±0.135	0.266±0.095	0.004±0.001	0.306±0.021
Flu	0.243±0.025	1.418±0.223	0.082±0.034	0.614±0.054	0.260±0.054	0.008±0.002	0.295±0.018
ZW3 7	0.233±0.056	1.783±0.143	0.110±0.028	0.625±0.064	0.232±0.068	0.003±0.001	0.292±0.017
ZW3 8	0.238±0.039	1.833±0.225	0.090±0.024	0.672±0.056	0.260±0.032	0.003±0.001	0.302±0.023
ZW3 9	0.217±0.024	1.751±0.298	0.113±0.040	0.591±0.059	0.399±0.034	0.003±0.001	0.283±0.052

The data are presented as the means ± S.D.





FigS1. Alpha diversity, a: Sequence length, b: Rarefaction curves, c: Rank abundance curve, d: Shannon box with OTU level, e: Simpson box with OTU level, f: Chao1 box with OTU level.

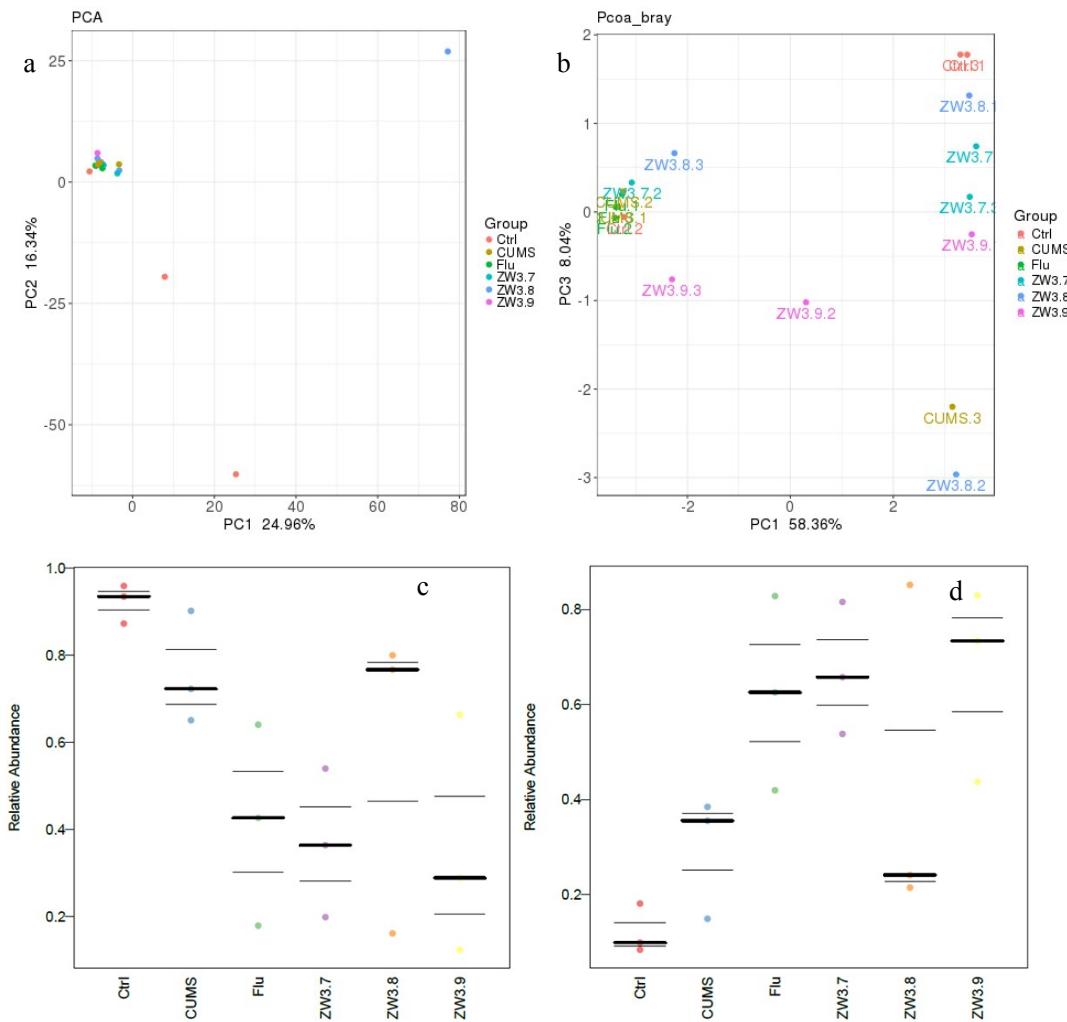


Fig.S2 Beta diversity between groups ,(a) Principal component analysis (PCA) of mice fecal bacterial community,(b) Unweighted UniFrac distance-based PCoA plots; Based on BugBase, the 16S high-throughput results were classified according to the second-class phenotype, (c) Gram-positive, (d) potential pathogenicity.