

Supporting information

“Dietary supplements *Lactobacillus Salivarius* LI01 synergize with *Bifidobacterium Longum* TC01 in alleviating liver failure in rats treated with D-galactosamine”

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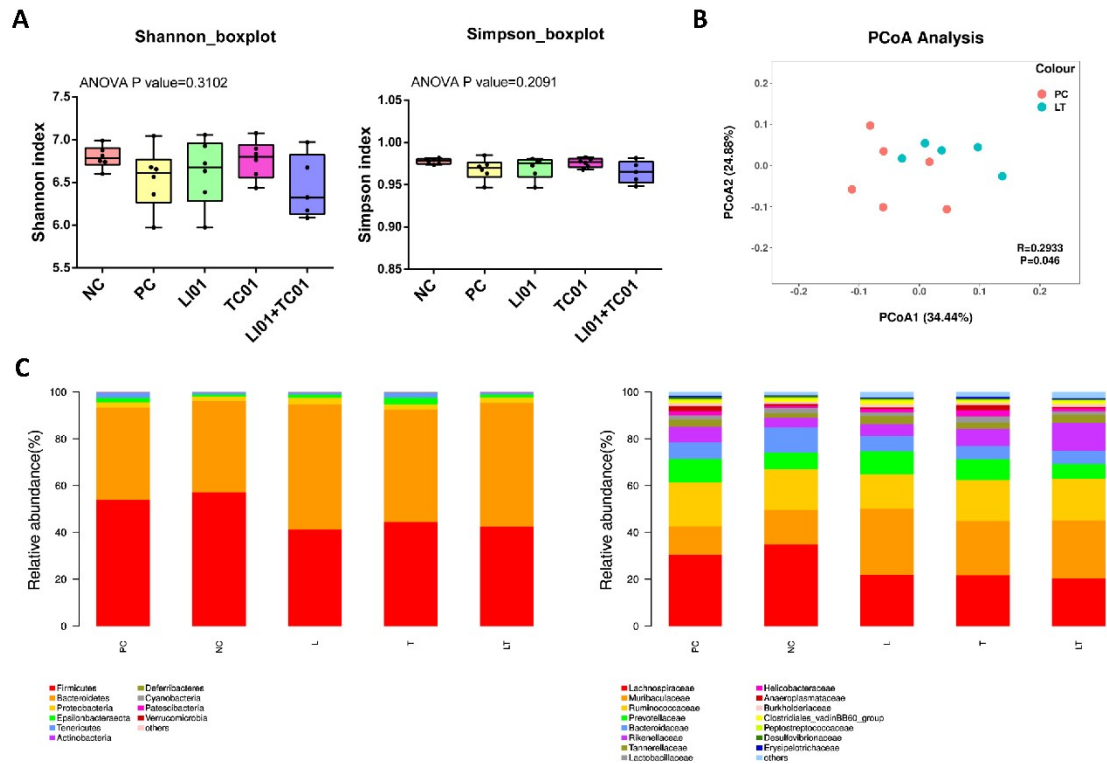
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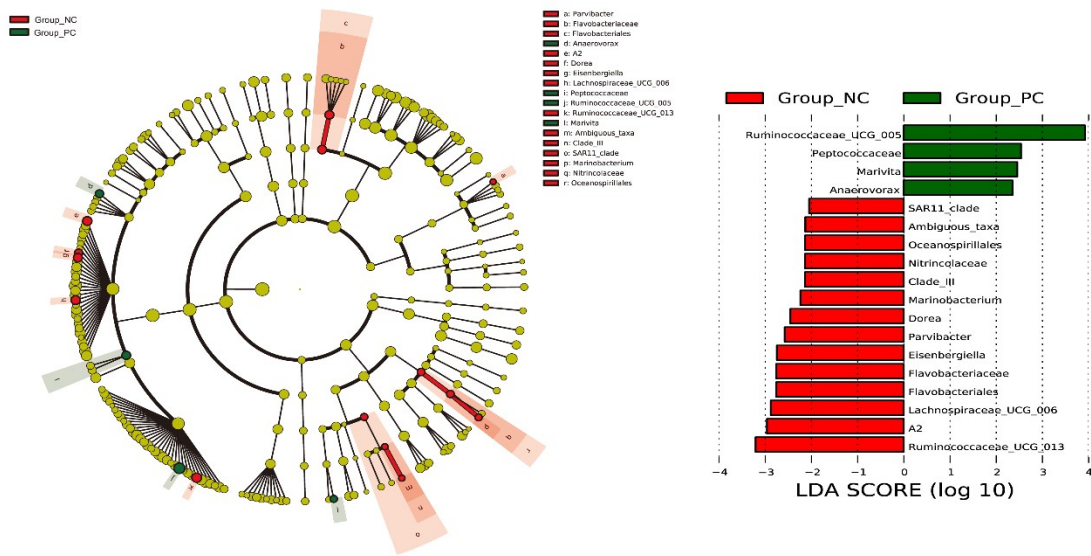
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ESI Fig. 1 Coadministration of LI01 and TC01 altered gut microbial community at multiple biological levels in D-GaIN-induced liver injury. (A) Shannon, Simpson index among experimental groups. (B) PCoA analysis between the PC and LI01+TC01 group. (C) Relative abundances of taxa among experimental groups at the phylum and family levels.



ESI Fig. 2 D-GaIN-induced liver injury altered specific taxa in gut microbiota. LefSe analysis between the NC group and PC group. Green indicates higher abundance of taxa in the PC group while red presents more enrichment in the NC group. Rings from the inside out represents phylum to genus levels, and sizes of circles indicate relative abundance of the taxon. Only the taxa whose LDA score > 2 is displayed.

ESI Table 1 Primer pairs for Real-time Quantitative PCR analysis.

Gene	Forward sequence (5'-3')	Reverse sequence (3'-5')
GADPH	GGCACAGTCAAGGCTGAGAATG	ATGGTGGTGAAGACGCCAGTA
TNF- α	CAGGTTCCGTCCCTCTCATA	TGCCAGTTCCACATCTCG
IL-10	GAAGCTGAAGACCCTCTGGA	TGGCCTTGTAGACACCTTTG
MCP-1	CTATGCAGGTCTCTGTCACGCTTC	CAGCCGACTCATTGGGATCA
M-CSF	CGAGGTGTCGGAGCACTGTA	CGATCAACTGCTGCAAAATCTG
TJP-1	TGAGAAGCAGACACCCACTC	AGCCCTGTATTCCGTCTCCT

GADPH was used as internal control.