Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Food & Function. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2021

1

19

## Seabuckthorn polysaccharide ameliorates high-fat diet-induced

obesity by gut microbiota-SCFAs-liver axis 2 Ying Lan<sup>†</sup>, Qingyang Sun<sup>†</sup>, Zhiyuan Ma<sup>†</sup>, Jing Peng<sup>†</sup>, Mengqi Zhang<sup>†</sup>, Chi Wang<sup>‡</sup>, 3 Xiaotian Zhang<sup>‡</sup>, Xianfang Yan<sup>‡</sup>, Lili Chang<sup>†</sup>, Xinglin Hou<sup>†</sup>, Ruixue Qiao<sup>†</sup>, Aiziguli Mulati<sup>†</sup>, Yuan Zhou<sup>†</sup>, Qiang Zhang<sup>†</sup>, Zhigang Liu<sup>\*,†</sup>, Xuebo Liu<sup>\*,†</sup> 5 †Laboratory of Functional Chemistry and Nutrition of Food, College of Food Science and 7 Engineering, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, China <sup>‡</sup> College of Animal Science and Technology, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, China 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 \* Correspondence authors: Dr. Zhigang Liu, E-mail: Zhigangliu@nwsuaf.edu.cn Prof. Xuebo Liu, E-mail: Xueboliu@nwsuaf.edu.cn

**Table S1 Composition and Calories in Diet** 

	RC	HFD
Ingredient (g/kg)		
Casein	200	267
Corn starch	397.486	0
Dextrin	132	157
Sucrose	100	89
Soybean oil	70	33
Cellulose	50	67
Minerals	35	66
Vitamin	10	13
L-Cysteine	3.0	4
Choline chloride	2.5	3
TBHQ	0.014	0.067
Lard	0	301
SP	0	0
Total	1000	1000
	kcal%	kcal%
Protein	19	19.4
Carbohydrate	64	20.6
Fat	17	60

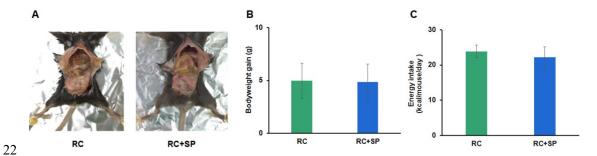


Figure S1. Effects of SP treatment in regular chow fed mice. A) Representative anatomical image of mice; B) body weight gain; C) energy intake. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM, n = 10. The regular chow (RC) group was fed with a normal diet, and the SP treatment (RC+SP) group was fed with RC containing 0.1% w/w SP. 10 mice per group, the mice were fed continuously for 12 weeks. Food intake were recorded every 2 days, and the body weight was recorded every 5 days.