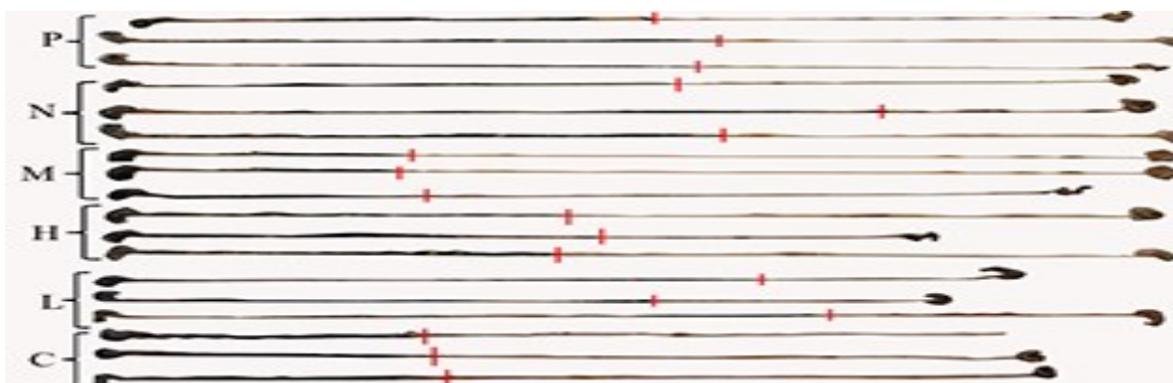




Supplementary Fig. S1. Picture of prebiotic sesame candies



Supplementary Fig. S2 The propulsion length of ink in small intestine of mice. N: the normal control group; P: normal mice treated with 10 mg kg⁻¹ Maren Runchuang Wan; C: normal mice treated with low dose of Commercial sesame candy; L: normal mice treated with low dose of Prebiotics sesame candy (12.5%); M: the Loperamide-induced model mice group; H: normal mice treated with high dose of Prebiotics sesame candy (25%).

Supplementary Table S1. Prebiotics sesame candies improved black fecal parameters in mice.

Group	Time to the first black stool defecation (min)	Fecal weight (mg)	Fecal number (n/5h)
N	131.40±8.99	72.00±8.37	8.80±2.59
M	239.00±18.06 ^{###}	33.33±11.18 ^{###}	2.11±1.17 ^{###}
C	169.67±5.47 ^{***}	48.33±11.69 ^{ns}	3.83±1.17 ^{ns}
L	144.00±7.62 ^{***}	66.67±36.70 ^{**}	5.67±1.89 ^{***}
H	176.56±7.43 ^{***}	46.67±20.62 ^{ns}	4.22±1.30 [*]
P	143.88±5.06 ^{***}	61.25±11.26 ^{**}	5.88±0.99 ^{***}

Data were represented as mean ± standard deviation (SD) (n=10). (*) $p < 0.05$, (**) $p < 0.01$, (***) $p < 0.001$, compared with the Loperamide-induced model mice group; (#) $p < 0.05$, (##) $p < 0.01$, (###) $p < 0.001$, compared with the normal control group; ns, not significant.