

The effects of Grape Seed Proanthocyanidins in cafeteria-induced obese rats are influenced by fecal microbiota in a photoperiod dependent manner.

Verónica Arreaza-Gil, Iván Escobar-Martínez, Begoña Muguerza, Gerard Aragonès, Manuel Suárez, Cristina Torres-Fuentes*, Anna Arola-Arnal.

Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Departament de Bioquímica i Biotecnologia, Nutrigenomics Research Group, 43007 Tarragona, Spain. veronica.arreaza@urv.cat (V. A-G); ivan.escobar@urv.cat (I. E-M); begona.muguerza@urv.cat (B.M.); gerard.aragones@urv.cat (G.A.); manuel.suarez@urv.cat (M.S); anna.arola@urv.cat (A. A-A).

*Corresponding author: cristina.torres@urv.cat (C. T-F)

Supplementary Material

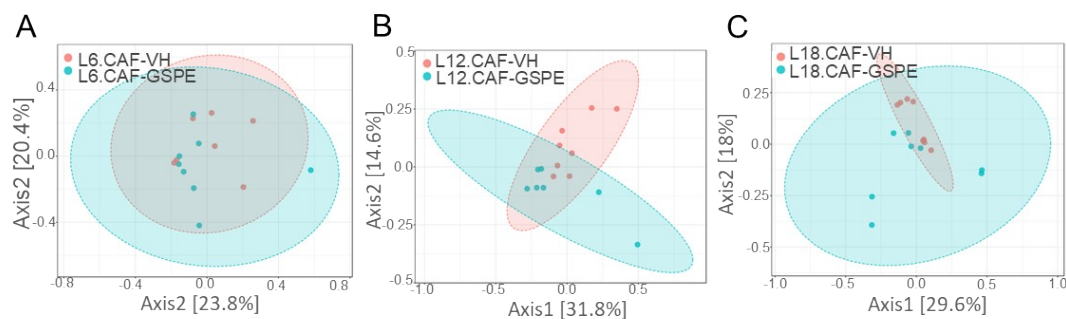


Fig. S1. GSPE effects on β -diversity. (A to B): β -diversity based on Bray-Curtis distances and visualized by a Principal Coordinates Analysis (PCoA) 3D plot (PERMANOVA, $p < 0.001$) in GSPE-treated rats under (A) L6; (B) L12; and (C) L18 conditions. ($n=7-8$); L6: 6h light/18h darkness; L12: 12h light/12h darkness; L18: 18h light/6h darkness; CAF: cafeteria diet; VH: vehicle; GSPE: grape seed proanthocyanidin extract;