

Supplementary figure legends

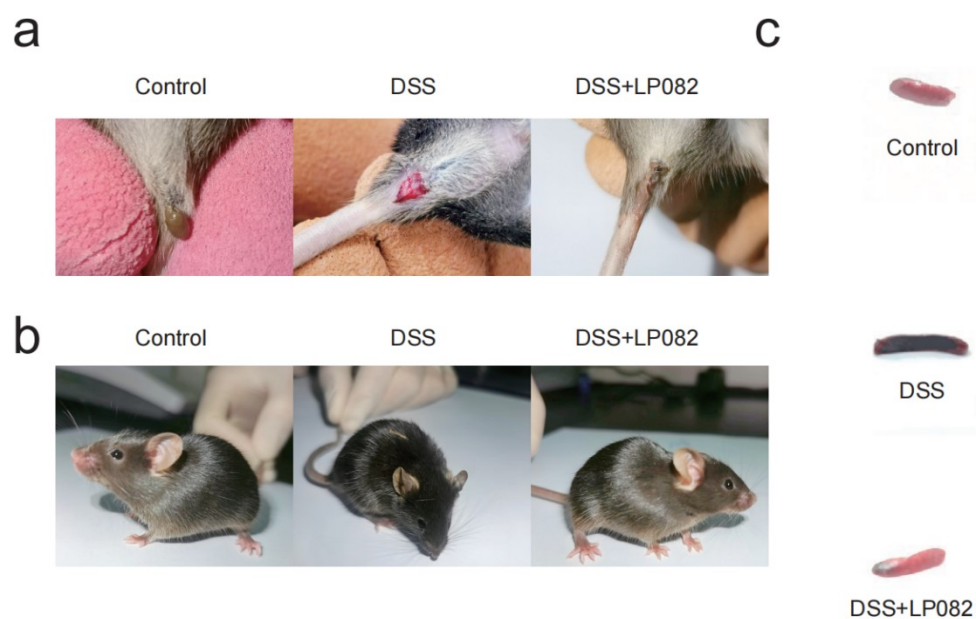


Fig. S1.

(a) Blood in the stool of experimental mice.

(b) Mental state of experimental mice.

(c) Spleen condition of experimental mice.

Supplementary figure legends

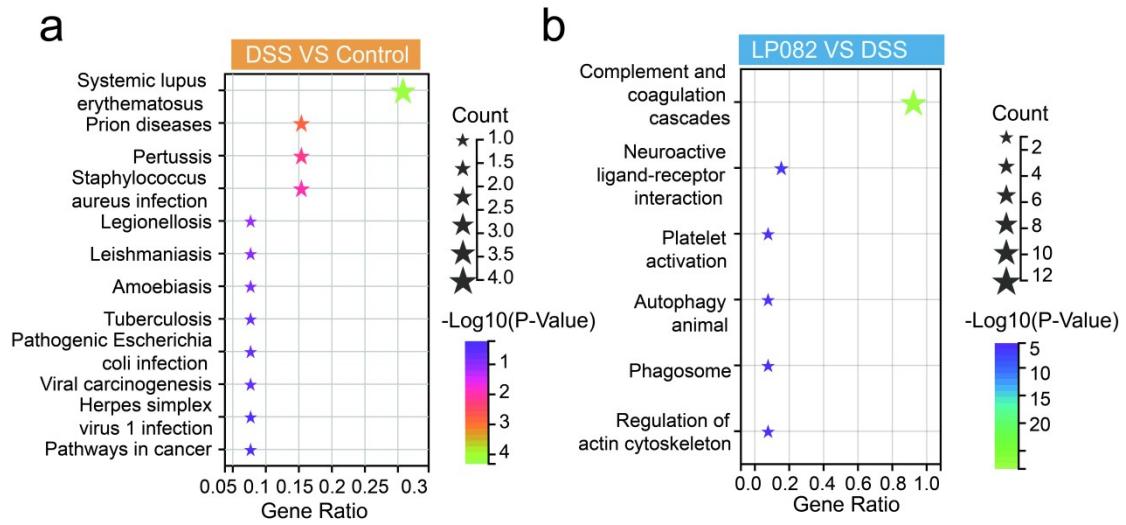


Fig. S2.

(a) KEGG pathway enriched by differentially expressed genes between DSS and control groups.

(b) KEGG pathway enriched by differentially expressed genes between LP082 and DSS groups.

Supplementary table legends

Score	Weight loss (%)	Stool consistency	Visible blood in faeces
0	0	Normal	Normal
1	1~5	Loose state, which is pasty and semi-formed stool that does not adhere to anus	Positive for fecal occult blood test
2	6~10	Obvious loose state, which is a pasty and basically unformed stool that does not adhere to the anus	Strongly positive for fecal occult blood test
3	11~15	Dilute stool is a watery stool that can adhere to the anus	Visible blood in faeces
4	≥16	The degree of loose stool is more obvious, and the thin water sample is more clear and long	Obviously visible blood in faeces

Table S1.

Disease activity index scoring system of dextran sodium sulfate-induced colitis.

Supplementary table legends

Project	Degree	Score
Inflammation	None	0
	Mild or few	1
	Moderate	2
	Severe massive	3
	Extremely severe and massive	4
Depth of inflammation	None	0
	Submucosal layer	1
	muscular layer	2
	Serous layer	3
	Transmural	4
Range of inflammation (%)	0	0
	1~25	1
	26~50	2
	51~75	3
	76~100	4
Crypts damage	None	0
	1/3 crypt of basement was destroyed	1
	2/3 crypt of basement was destroyed	2
	Only intact surface epithelium	3
	All crypts and epithelium were destroyed	4
Goblet cells loss	None	0
	1~25%	1
	26~50%	2
	51~75%	3

	75~100%	4
The degree of neutrophil infiltration	None	0
	Crypt base infiltration	1
	Muscularis mucosae infiltrate	2
	Muscularis mucosae severity infiltrate	3
	Mucosal thickening and edema	
	Submucosal infiltration	4

Table S2.

Histopathology scoring system of dextran sodium sulfate-induced colitis.