

**Supplemental Table 1**

Table 1 Primer Sequences Used for qRT-PCR Analysis

	<b>Forward Primer</b>	<b>Reverse Primer</b>
<i>URAT1</i>	GCTACCAGAATCGGCACGCT	CACCGGGAAGTCCACAATCC
<i>GLUT9</i>	GAGATGCTCATTGTGGGACG	TCACTCCGAACAGGTATGGC
<i>OAT1</i>	CACAATGATTCGGCAGACGG	AGGTATGGAGGGGTAGAACTCG
<i>OCT1</i>	ACATCCATGTTGCTCTTTCG	TTGCTCCATTATCCTTACCG
<i>ABCG2</i>	GGCCTGGACAAAGTAGCAGA	GTTGTGGGCTCATCCAGGAA
<i>TLR-4</i>	GGAAGACAAAAGAAAGACAGCCC	TGGGGAGATTCTTGATCTGCT
<i>MYD88</i>	TCATGTTCTCCATACCCTTGGT	AAACTGCGAGTGGGGTCAG
<i>NLRP3</i>	GCAGCGATCAACAGGCGAGAC	TCCCAGCAAACCTATCCACTCCTC
<i>OAT4</i>	GCATAATACCGAGGGGCCAT	CCGTCTGCCGAATCATTGTG
<i>Caspase1</i>	CTTGAGACATCCTGTCAGGG	AGTCACAACACCAGGCATATT
<i>XOD</i>	TAGAAGAAAGTTGGGGCTGTGCG G	AGGAGCAGATGGGGGTCAAGCAG
<i>PNP</i>	AGGCCCAACTTTGAGACTG	ACAGTGCCTTGCGACGATAA
<i>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></i>	GCCTCTTCTATTCTGCTTGTGG	GTGGTTTGTGAGTGTGAGGGTCTG
<i>IL-1<math>\beta</math></i>	TGCAGCAGCACATCAACAAGAG	TGCTCATGTCCTCATCCTGGAAG
<i>NFKB</i>	ATGGCAGACGATGATCCCTAC	TGTTGACAGTGGTATTCTGGTG
<i>OCTN2</i>	CTTATTCCCATACGGGCGCT	TTTCTGAGGCACCTGTCGTC
<i>PRPS2</i>	ATGCCTAACATCGTGCTCTTC	GATCTCGACACTGGTCTCCTG
<i>Colla1</i>	CCCTACTCAGCCGTCTGTGC	GGGTTCGGGCTGATGTACC
<i>Spp1</i>	TCACCATTCCGATGAGTCTG	ACTTGTGGCTCTGATGTTCC
<i>Timp1</i>	CAACTCGGACCTGGATGCTAA	ACTCTTCACTGCGGTTCTGG
<i>Cox-2</i>	CCCATTAGCAGCCAGTTGTC	CAGGATGCAGTGTGAGTTC
<i>Occludin</i>	ACGGACCCTGACCACTATGA	TCAGCAGCAGCCATGTACTC
<i>Claudin-1</i>	AGCTGCCTGTTCCATGTACT	CTCCCATTTGTCTGCTGCTC
<i>Zo-1</i>	ACCCGAAACTGATGCTGTGGATAG	AAATGGCCGGCAGAACTTGTGT A
<i><math>\beta</math>-actin</i>	CAACTTGATGTATGAAGGCTTTGGT	ACTTTTATTGGTCTCAAGTCAGTG TACAG

## **ABBREVIATIONS USED**

UA, Uric acid; SUA, Serum uric acid; XOD, Xanthine Oxidase; SCFAs, Short-chain Fatty Acids; PO, Potassium oxonate; BUN, Blood urea nitrogen; CRE, Creatinine; ALT, Alanine aminotransferase; AST, Aspartate aminotransferase; H&E, Hematoxylin and eosin; PAS, Periodic acid-Schiff; OTU, Operational taxonomic units; UPGMA, Unweighted Pair Group Method with Arithmetic mean; PCoA, Principal coordinate analysis; URAT1, Urate transporter 1; GLUT9, Glucose transporter 9; OAT1, Organic anion transporter 1; OAT4, Organic anion transporter 4; OCTN2, Organic cation/carnitine transporter2; OCT1, Organic cation transporter 1; ABCG2, ATP-binding cassette superfamily G member 2; TLR4, Toll-like receptor 4; LPS, Lipopolysaccharide; PRPS, Phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate synthase; PNP, Purine nucleoside phosphorylase; NLRP3, Nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-like receptor with a pyrin domain; TLR4, Toll-like receptor 4; MyD88, Myeloid differentiation factor 88; NF- $\kappa$ B, Nuclear factor kappa B

## **Microbiome sequencing and analysis.**

For microbiome analysis, the raw data were processed to produce valid data after removing connectors and low-quality bases by implementing UNOISE in Vsearch (v2.6.0) and zero-radius Operational Taxonomic Units (zOTU) were constructed. The SILVA ribosomal RNA database (138.1) was used as a reference for annotation. A follow-up analysis was performed using Qiime2 (<https://docs.qiime2.org>, combined with the R package vegan, ggpubr, ggplot, and Gplots). All samples were diluted to 40000 counts for alpha diversity index calculations and unweighted Unifrac principal coordinate analysis (PCoA) distance. Random forest was analyzed by R package “randomForest”. And the other analysis were analyzed using the OmicStudio tools at (<https://www.omicstudio.cn/tool>;<http://meta.bgi.com/>). PICRUST2(<https://github.com/picrust/picrust2/wiki/Workflow>) was used to predict the functional abundance of 16S rRNA genes.

