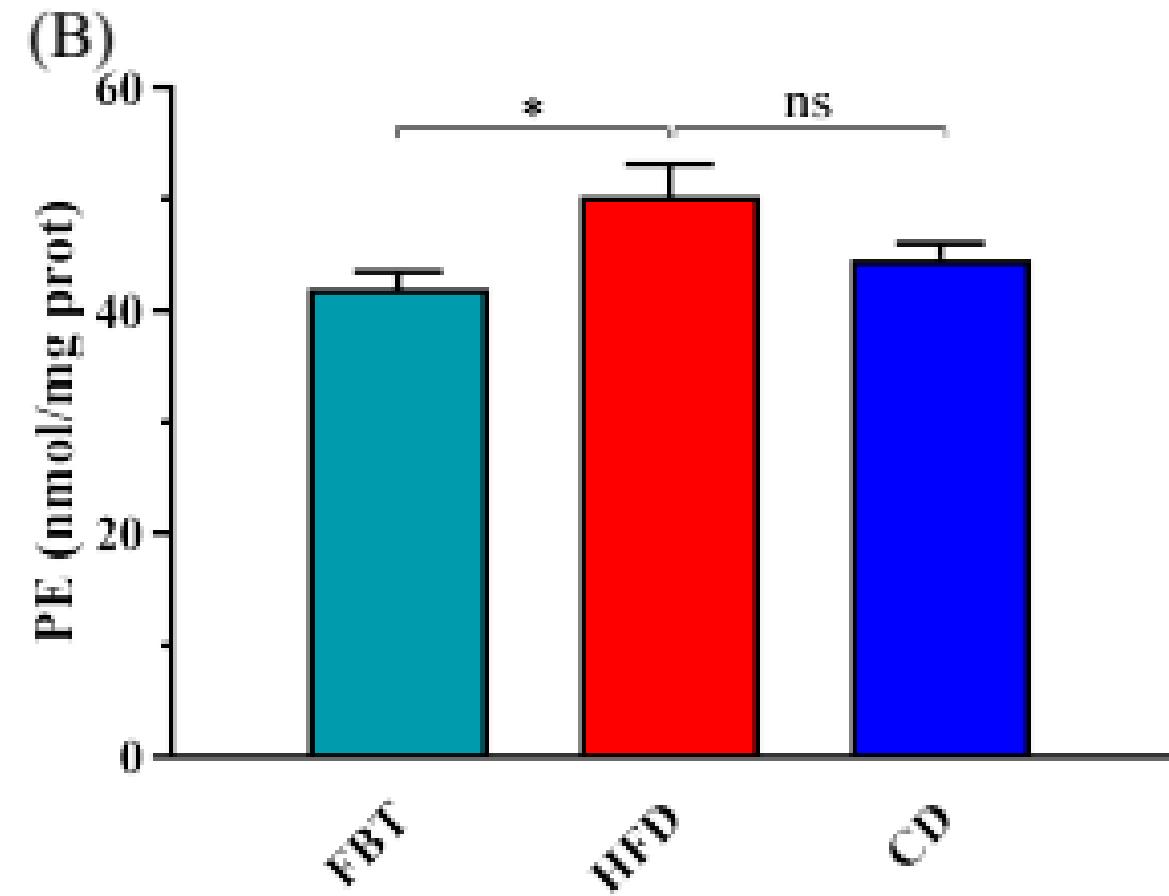
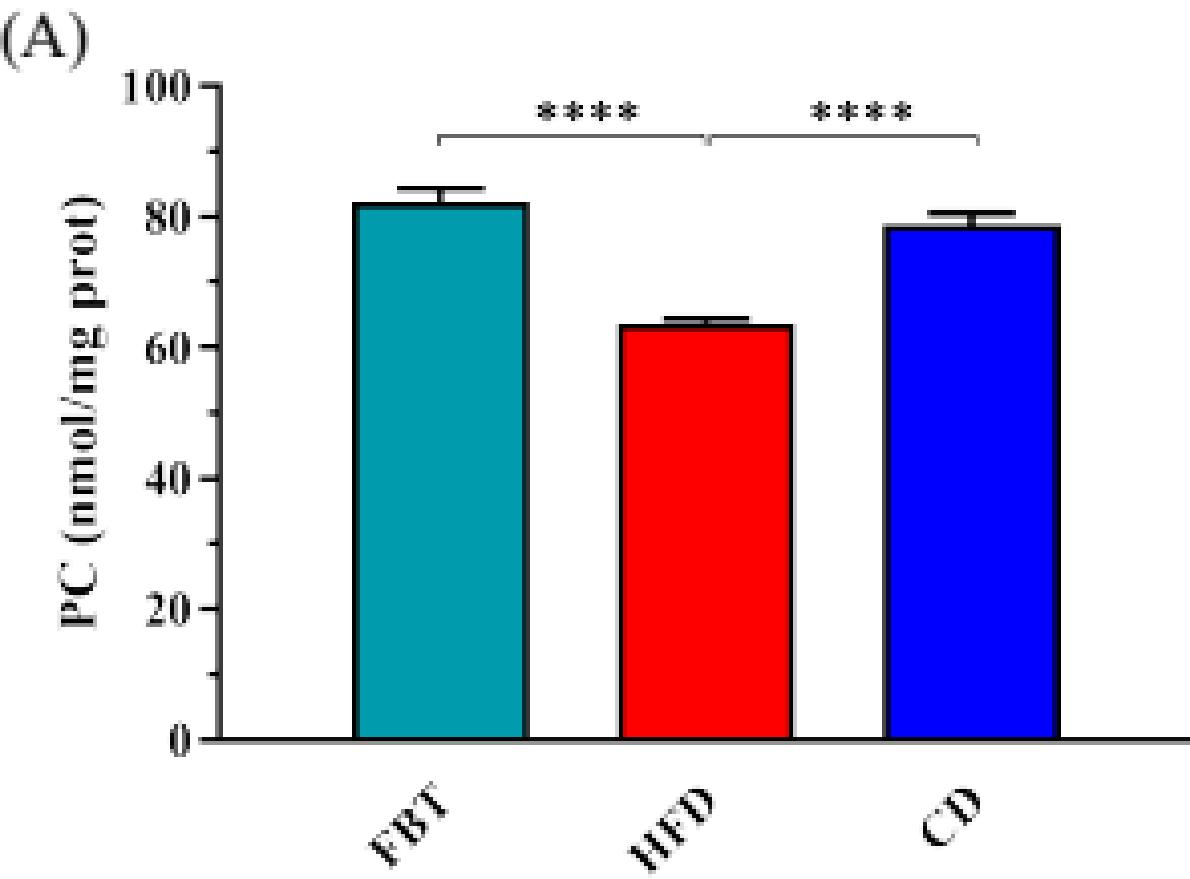


Supplementary Figure 1. The cumulative food intake (A) and energy efficiency (body weight gain per kcal of food consumption) (B) of mice in different groups.



Supplementary Figure 2. The hepatic levels of PC (A) and PE (B) in mice.

*Lactobacillus reuteri*



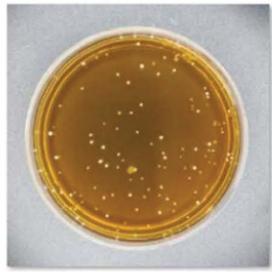
0 µg/mL



16 µg/mL



18 µg/mL



20 µg/mL

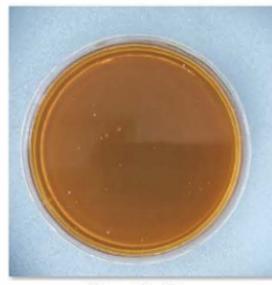


22 µg/mL



24 µg/mL

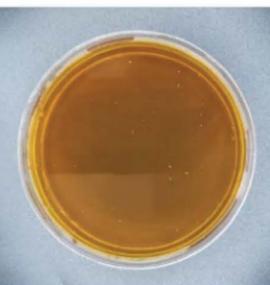
*Lactobacillus johnsonii*



0 µg/mL



16 µg/mL



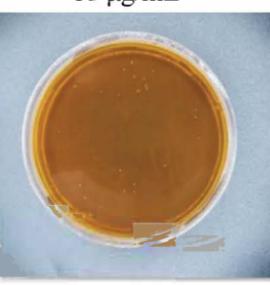
18 µg/mL



20 µg/mL

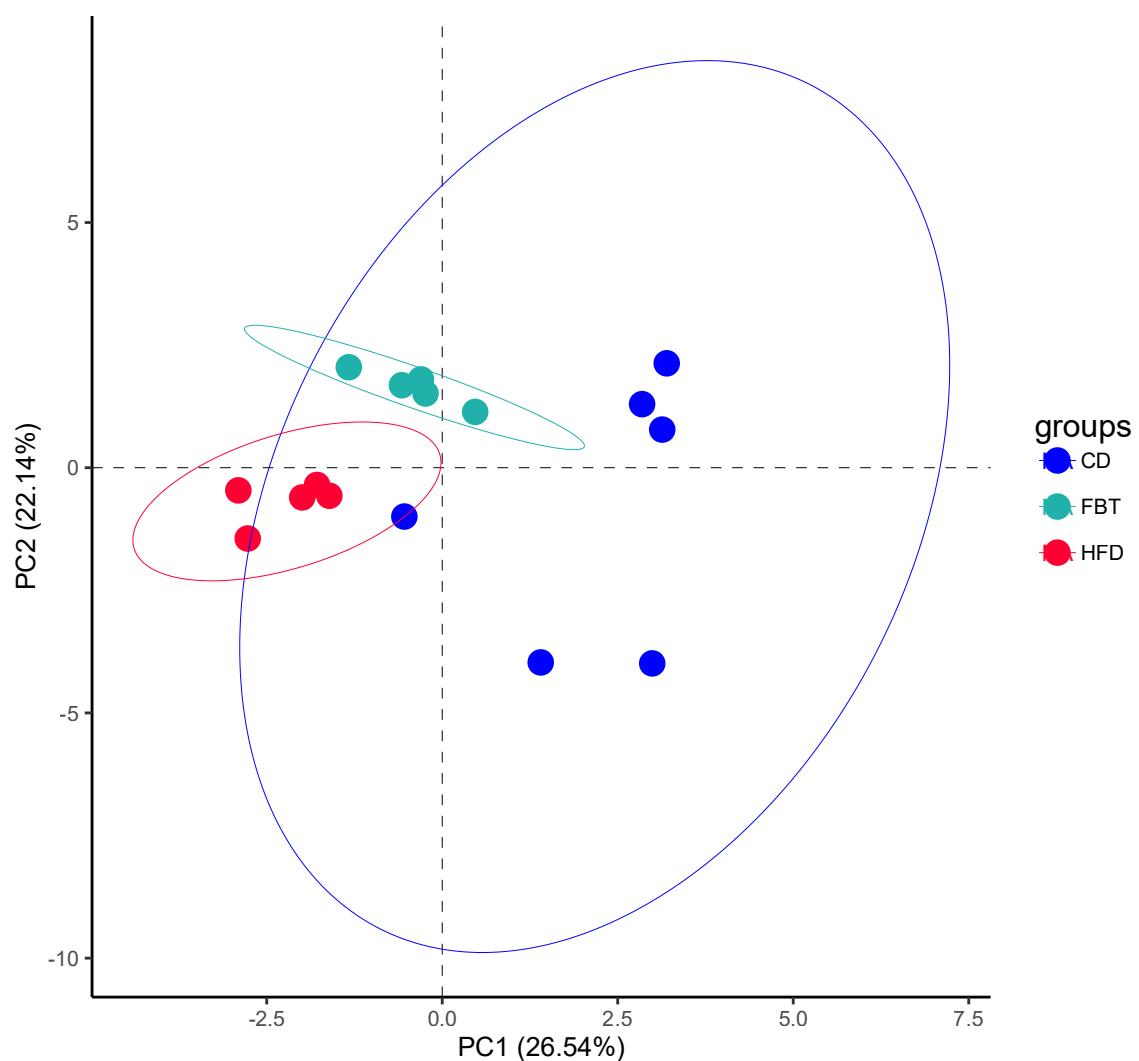


22 µg/mL

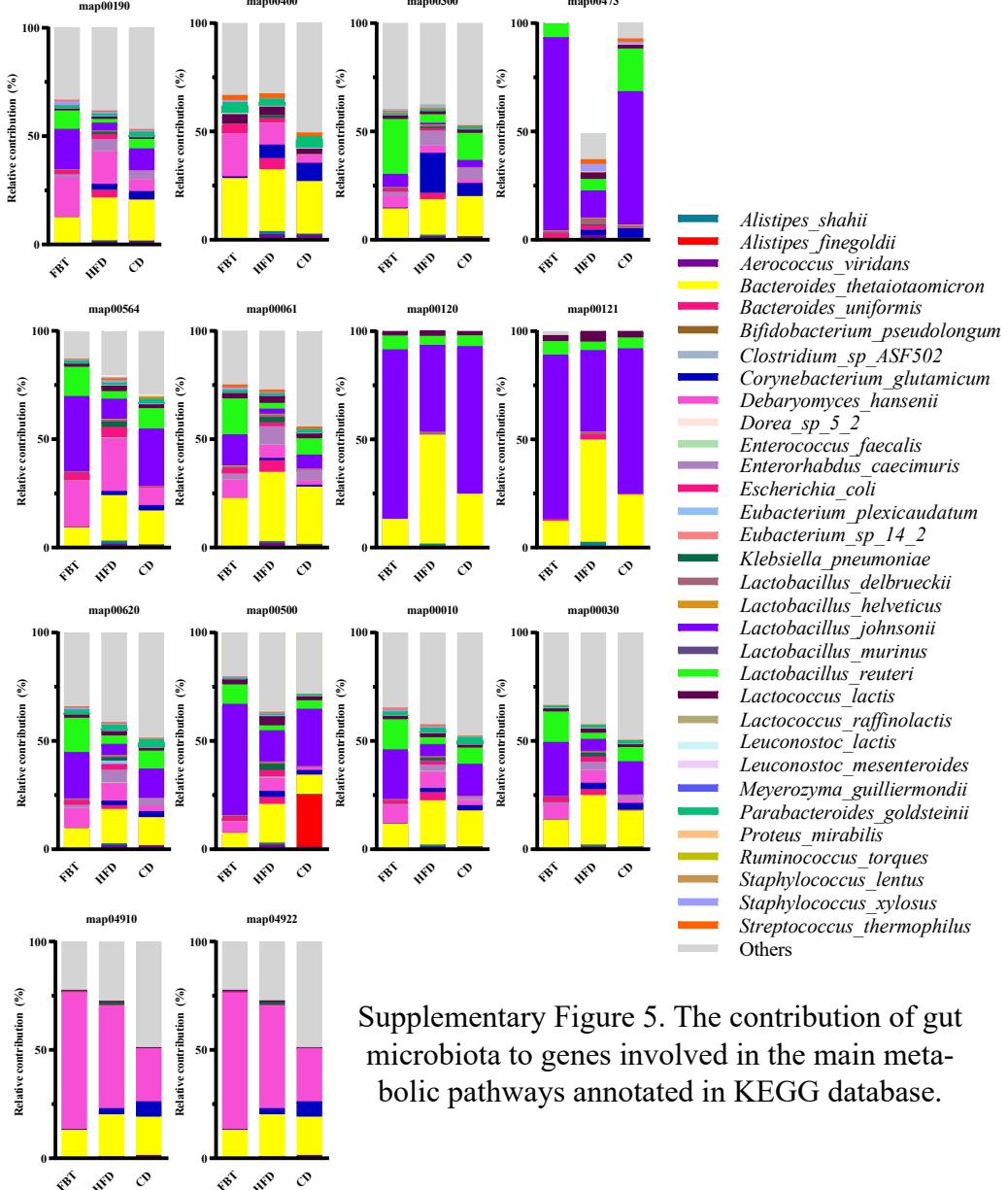


24 µg/mL

Supplementary Figure 3. The proliferation effects of FBT on *Lactobacillus reuteri* and *Lactobacillus johnsonii* in vitro.



Supplementary Figure 4. The different profiles of the cecal tryptophan metabolites showing in principal component analysis (PCA).



Supplementary Figure 5. The contribution of gut microbiota to genes involved in the main metabolic pathways annotated in KEGG database.