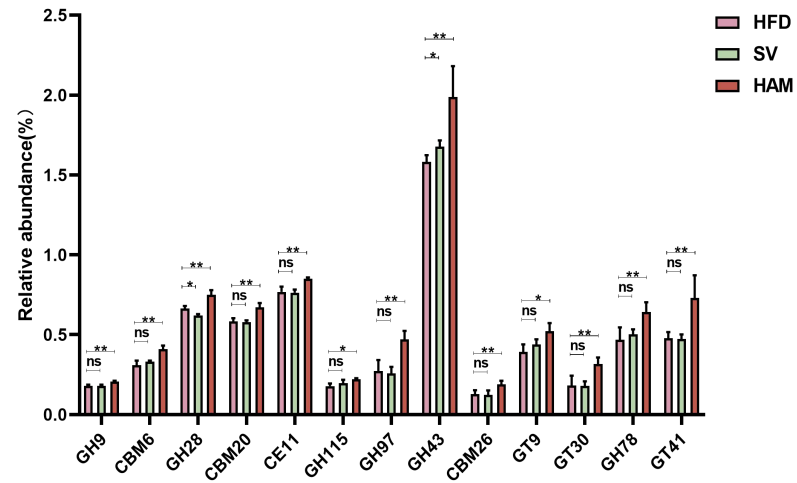
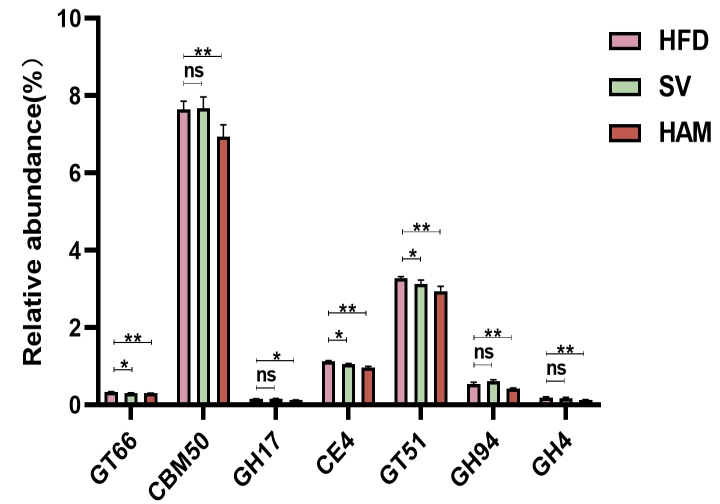
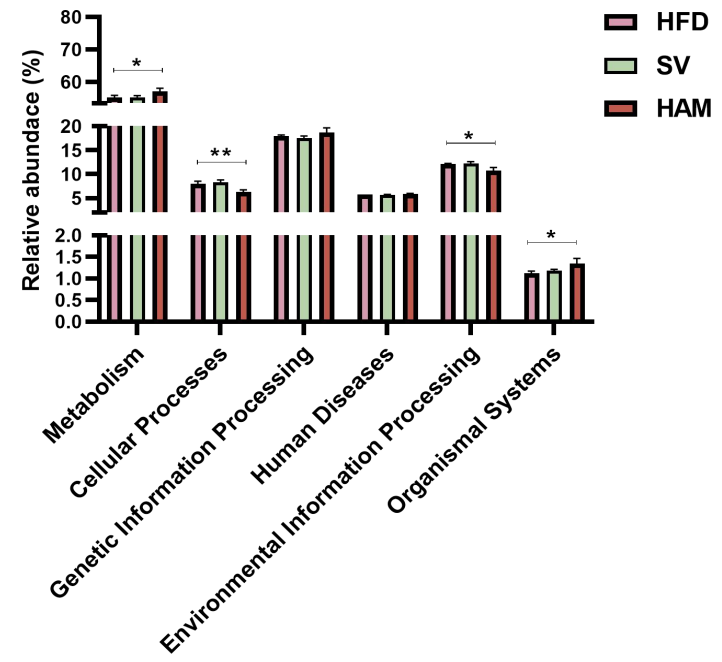
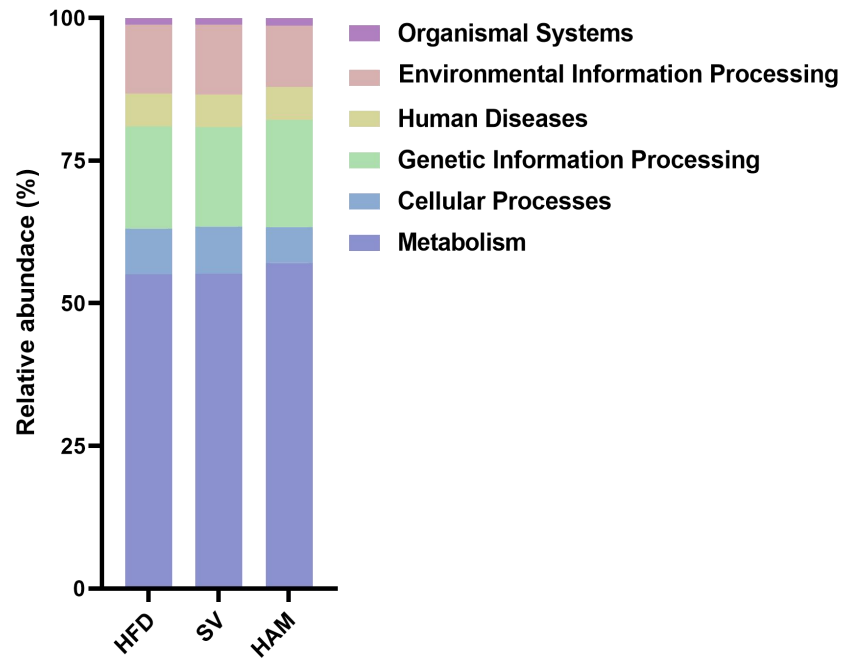


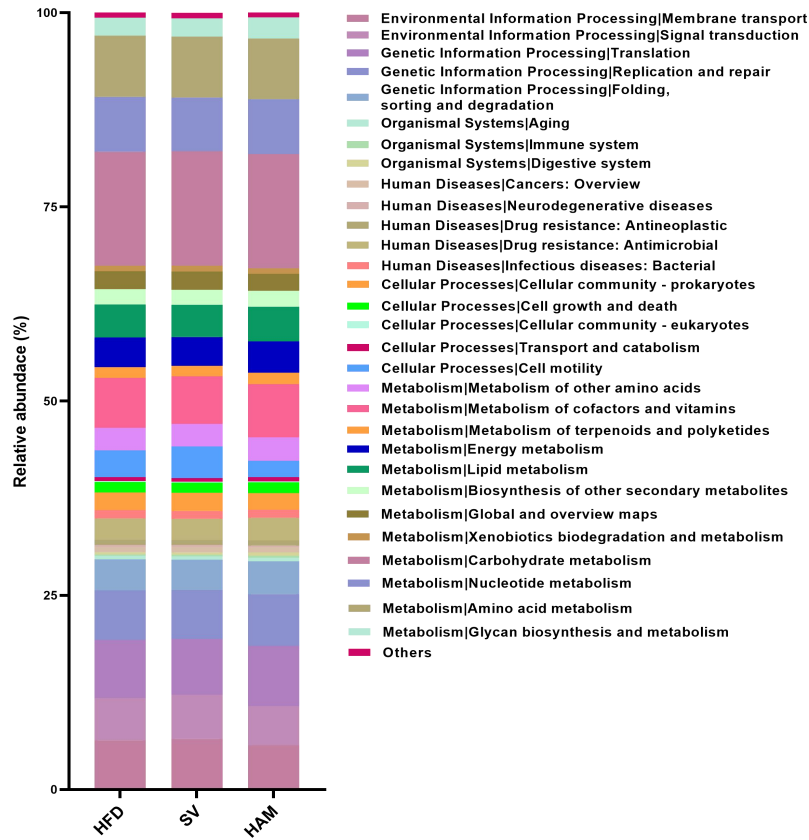
Supplementary Fig.1 The relative abundance of CAZy classes (e.g., AA, CBM, CE, GH, GT and PL) at level 1 in obesity-induced colonic inflammation rats. Values are means \pm SEM.
* p <0.05 and ** p <0.01 when comparing other groups with HFD group.

A**B**

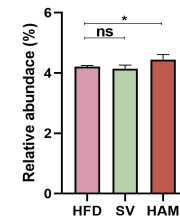
Supplementary Fig.2 The relative abundance of CAZy subclasses at level 2 in obesity-induced colonic inflammation rats. (A) the relative abundance of CAZy subclasses was increased in the HAM group compared with the HFD group; (B) the relative abundance of CAZy subclasses was decreased in the HAM group compared with the HFD group. Values are means \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ when comparing other groups with HFD group.



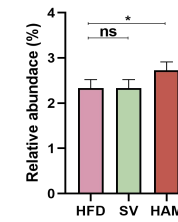
Supplementary Fig.3 KEGG pathways comparisons at level 1 among the HFD group, SV group and HAM group. Values are means \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ when comparing other groups with HFD group.



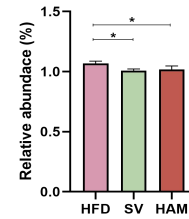
Metabolism|Lipid metabolism



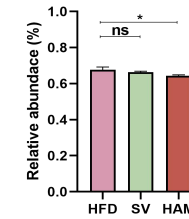
Metabolism|Glycan biosynthesis and metabolism



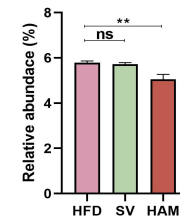
Human Diseases|Infectious diseases: Bacterial



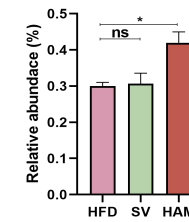
Human Diseases|Drug resistance: Antineoplastic



Environmental Information Processing|Signal transduction



Organismal Systems|Digestive system



Supplementary Fig.4 KEGG pathways comparisons at level 2 among the HFD group, SV group and HAM group. Values are means \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ when comparing other groups with HFD group.