An insight into intestinal mucosal microbiota disruption after stroke

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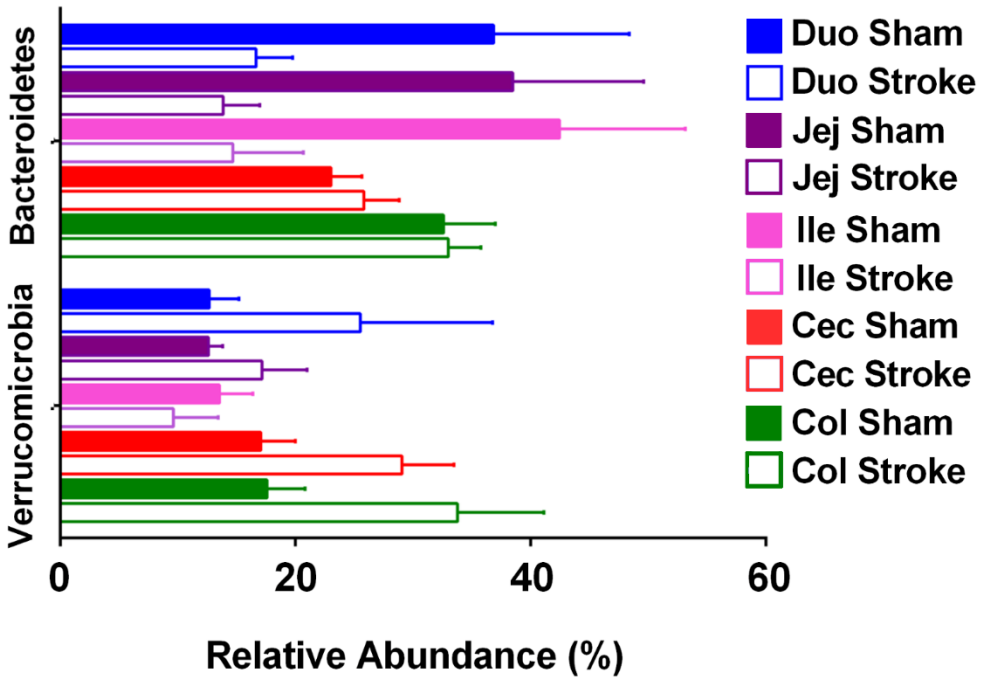
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES: 4



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27 **Supplementary Figure 1:** Phylum Bacteroidetes was significantly decreased (P=5.3E^{-3}) and

28 Verrucomicrobia (P=0.045) were markedly increased in the intestinal mucosal samples

29 isolated from post-stroke mice as compared to sham-operated counterparts, consistently

30 across all 5 GIT sections. n = 5 per group.

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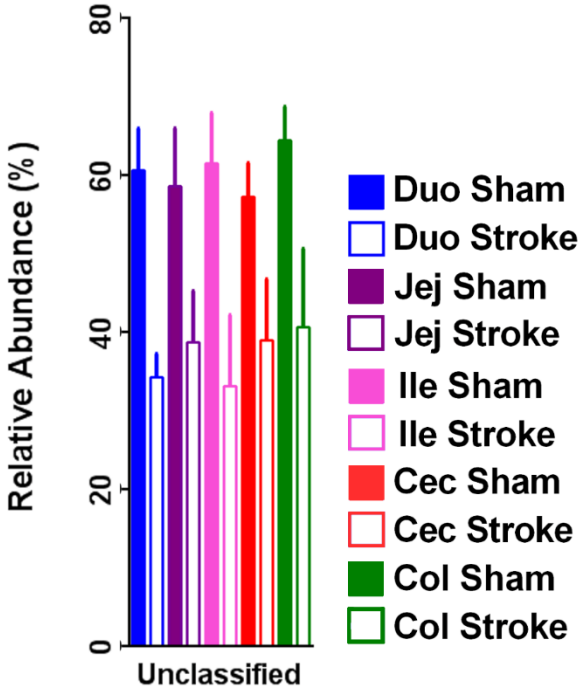
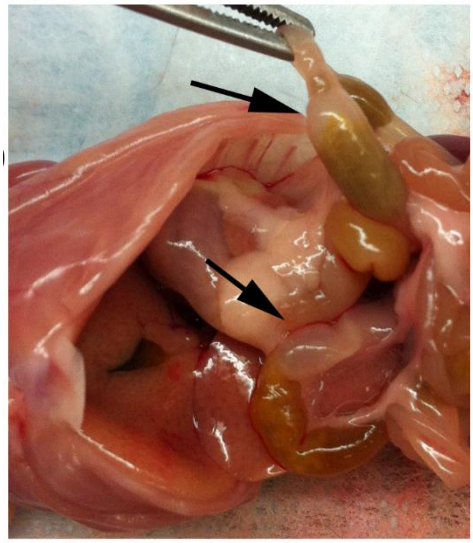
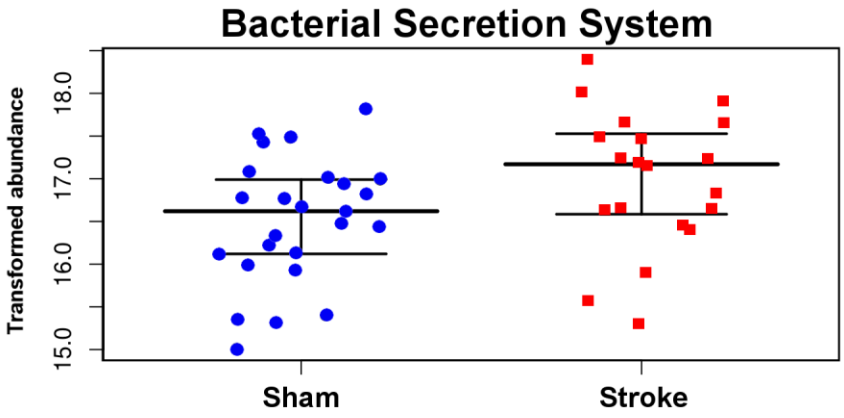


Supplementary Figure 2: Genera Unclassified elevated significantly (ANOVA) across the GIT sections after stroke. GIT sections are abbreviated in labels: duodenum (Duo), jejunum (Jej), ileum (Ile), cecum (Cec), and colon (Col). *n* = 5 per group.



Supplementary Figure 3: Representative image of the presence of multiple gas pockets, denoted by black arrows, in the small intestine of post-stroke mice that were completely absent in sham-operated counterparts.



Supplementary Figure 4: KEGG level 3 *Bacterial Secretion System* category was significantly (P=0.042) higher represented in stroke than in sham mucosa. Y axes represents log2 transformed functional category abundance.