

Supplementary information

Loading ceftriaxone, vancomycin, and *Bifidobacteria bifidum* TMC3115 to neonatal mice could differently and consequently affect intestinal microbiota and immunity in adulthood

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Table S1 Growth rate of mice at PND 28 and PND35

Group	PND28/21	PND35/21
Control	1.22093±0.049172697 a	1.754654±0.056296959 a
Ceftriaxone	1.227212±0.028876946 a	1.550802±0.051420144 bc
Vancomycin	1.281697±0.024769572 a	1.737158±0.07036476 ab
TMC3115	1.300216±0.052911482 a	1.688636±0.096658585 ab
Ceftri+TMC3115	0.995577±0.02582756 b	1.436436±0.057417893 c
Vanco+TMC3115	1.068182±0.026875634 b	1.492862±0.05819838 c

Fold changes of murine body weight at PND28 and 35 verse PND21 were calculated and taken as growth rate (n=12/group). Data are expressed as mean ± standard error of the mean. Mean values not sharing a letter are significantly different. N, number; TMC3115, *Bifidobacterium bifidum* TMC3115; Ceftri, Ceftriaxone; Vanco, Vancomycin. PND, postnatal day.

Table S2 Top 10 predominant bacteria in different groups at genus level

PND21

Rank	Control	Ceftriaxone	Vancomycin	TMC3115	Ceftri+TMC3115	Vanco+TMC3115
1	<i>Bacteroides</i> 55.29%	<i>Staphylococcus</i> 35.14%	<i>Lactobacillus</i> 94.36%	<i>Bacteroides</i> 57.78%	<i>Enterococcus</i> 78.04%	<i>Lactobacillus</i> 96.29%
2	<i>Lactobacillus</i> 31.8%	<i>Enterococcus</i> 18.91%	<i>Enterobacter</i> 3.64%	<i>[Prevotella]</i> 16.34%	<i>Bifidobacterium</i> 12.74%	<i>Enterobacter</i> 2.07%
3	<i>Parabacteroides</i> 6.46%	<i>Rummeliibacillus</i> 16.55%	<i>Pseudomonas</i> 0.82%	<i>Parabacteroides</i> 11.32%	<i>Rummeliibacillus</i> 3.14%	<i>Bifidobacterium</i> 0.42%
4	<i>[Prevotella]</i> 1.99%	<i>Acinetobacter</i> 9.45%	<i>Klebsiella</i> 0.48%	<i>Lactobacillus</i> 5.86%	<i>Staphylococcus</i> 1.68%	<i>Others</i> 0.24%
5	<i>Anaeroplasma</i> 1.5%	<i>Stenotrophomonas</i> 5.91%	<i>Others</i> 0.28%	<i>Odoribacter</i> 2.85%	<i>Others</i> 1.21%	<i>Acinetobacter</i> 0.2%
6	<i>Stenotrophomonas</i> 1.28%	<i>Others</i> 3.88%	<i>Bacteroides</i> 0.14%	<i>Oscillospira</i> 1.21%	<i>Stenotrophomonas</i> 1.01%	<i>Stenotrophomonas</i> 0.18%
7	<i>Enterococcus</i> 0.95%	<i>Vibrio</i> 2.51%	<i>Enterococcus</i> 0.13%	<i>Prevotella</i> 1.13%	<i>Vagococcus</i> 0.74%	<i>Klebsiella</i> 0.16%
8	<i>Others</i> 0.25%	<i>Arthrobacter</i> 1.64%	<i>Bifidobacterium</i> 0.03%	<i>Helicobacter</i> 0.96%	<i>Wautersiella</i> 0.54%	<i>Pseudomonas</i> 0.1%
9	<i>Oscillospira</i> 0.11%	<i>Lactobacillus</i> 1.22%	<i>Parabacteroides</i> 0.03%	<i>AF12</i> 0.7%	<i>Acinetobacter</i> 0.44%	<i>Bacteroides</i> 0.08%
10	<i>Prevotella</i>	<i>Bacteroides</i>	<i>[Prevotella]</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Bacteroides/Lactobacillus</i>	<i>Wautersiella</i>

0.11%

1.21%

0.03%

0.49%

0.12%

0.07%

The percentage is the mean relative abundance of different genera. n=4/group. TMC3115, *Bifidobacterium bifidum* TMC3115; Ceftri, Ceftriaxone; Vanco, Vancomycin; PND, postnatal day.

Table S3 Top 10 predominant bacteria in different groups at genus level

PND56

Rank	Control	Ceftriaxone	Vancomycin	TMC3115	Ceftri+TMC3115	Vanco+TMC3115
1	<i>Bacteroides</i> 36.3%	<i>Bacteroides</i> 38.41%	<i>Oscillospira</i> 23.91%	<i>Bacteroides</i> 31.73%	<i>Bacteroides</i> 66.4%	<i>Bacteroides</i> 61.28%
2	<i>[Prevotella]</i> 13.72%	<i>Oscillospira</i> 18.98%	<i>Lactobacillus</i> 23.27%	<i>Oscillospira</i> 21.67%	<i>Parabacteroides</i> 13.2%	<i>Parabacteroides</i> 22.65%
3	<i>Lactobacillus</i> 12.86%	<i>Parabacteroides</i> 14.71%	<i>Mucispirillum</i> 9.86%	<i>Lactobacillus</i> 9.55%	<i>Akkermansia</i> 5.46%	<i>Akkermansia</i> 7.78%
4	<i>Parabacteroides</i> 11.97%	<i>Akkermansia</i> 11.33%	<i>Ruminococcus</i> 7.93%	<i>[Prevotella]</i> 7.32%	<i>[Prevotella]</i> 4.57%	<i>Trabulsiella</i> 1.8%
5	<i>Prevotella</i> 5.38%	<i>[Prevotella]</i> 6.63%	<i>Bacteroides</i> 6.97%	<i>Ruminococcus</i> 6.14%	<i>Lactobacillus</i> 3.2%	<i>Oscillospira</i> 1.7%
6	<i>Oscillospira</i> 4.91%	<i>Desulfovibrio</i> 2.5%	<i>Helicobacter</i> 6.36%	<i>Parabacteroides</i> 3.09%	<i>Sutterella</i> 1.6%	<i>Blautia</i> 1.55%
7	<i>Helicobacter</i> 2.06%	<i>Bilophila</i> 2.26%	<i>[Prevotella]</i> 5.77%	<i>Bilophila</i> 2.61%	<i>Oscillospira</i> 1.36%	<i>Klebsiella</i> 0.16%
8	<i>Odoribacter</i>	<i>Ruminococcus</i>	<i>Bilophila</i>	<i>Odoribacter</i>	<i>Helicobacter</i>	<i>Bilophila</i>

	1.95%	1.55%	2.87%	2.05%	1.13%	0.82%
9	<i>Sutterella</i>	<i>Dehalobacterium</i>	<i>Adlercreutzia</i>	<i>Coprococcus</i>	<i>Trabulsiella</i>	<i>Enterobacter</i>
	1.4%	0.79%	1.88%	1.93%	1.02%	0.64%
10	<i>Akkermansia</i>	<i>Coprococcus</i>	[<i>Ruminococcus</i>]	<i>Dehalobacterium</i>	<i>Blautia</i>	<i>Helicobacter</i>
	1.34%	0.71%	1.69%	1.88%	0.65%	0.59%

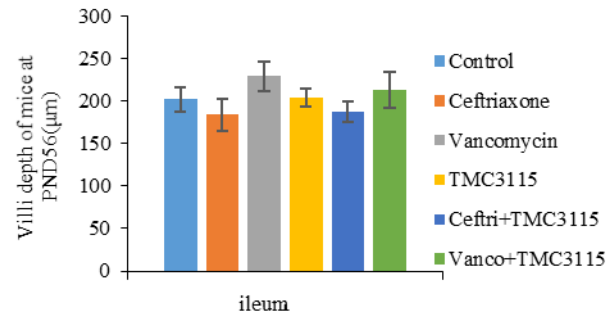
The percentage is the mean relative abundance of different genera. n=4/group. TMC3115, *Bifidobacterium bifidum* TMC3115; Ceftri, Ceftriaxone; Vanco, Vancomycin; PND, postnatal day.

Table S4 Short chain fatty acids in cecal contents of mice at PND 56

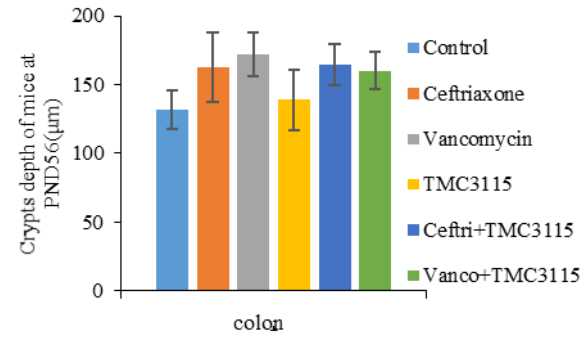
SCFAs ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	Control	Ceftriaxone	Vancomycin	TMC3115	Ceftri+TMC3115	Vanco+TMC3115
Acetic acid	1167.38 \pm 465.87	1217.62 \pm 410.50	1057.22 \pm 127.36	1284.02 \pm 281.19	1677.28 \pm 875.18	1124.22 \pm 260.79
Propionic acid	495.46 \pm 170.90	412.92 \pm 124.93	405.22 \pm 145.91	497.97 \pm 144.25	657.53 \pm 313.52	657.53 \pm 313.52
Isobutyric acid	68.50 \pm 31.34	65.60 \pm 18.55	69.77 \pm 13.55	71.89 \pm 17.17	60.53 \pm 16.70	41.65 \pm 5.63
Butyric acid	858.63 \pm 552.98	1075.77 \pm 895.05	858.63 \pm 552.98	665.60 \pm 181.71	325.51 \pm 130.00	188.55 \pm 46.06
Isovaleric acid	51.49 \pm 26.04	49.54 \pm 21.04	54.80 \pm 15.85	51.93 \pm 14.21	38.94 \pm 12.66	38.24 \pm 8.14
Valeric acid	134.85 \pm 37.53	85.53 \pm 89.12	106.26 \pm 26.83	87.44 \pm 18.03	2.5 \pm 0.42	ND
Caproic acid	2.92 \pm 1.27	2.10 \pm 1.51	2.21 \pm 0.51	2.39 \pm 1.64	0.62 \pm 0.68	0.21 \pm 0.10

n=4, per group. Data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) of mean. SCFAs: short chain fatty acids; TMC3115, *Bifidobacterium bifidum* TMC3115; Ceftri, Ceftriaxone; Vanco, Vancomycin ; PND, postnatal day, μg : microgram; ND, not detected.

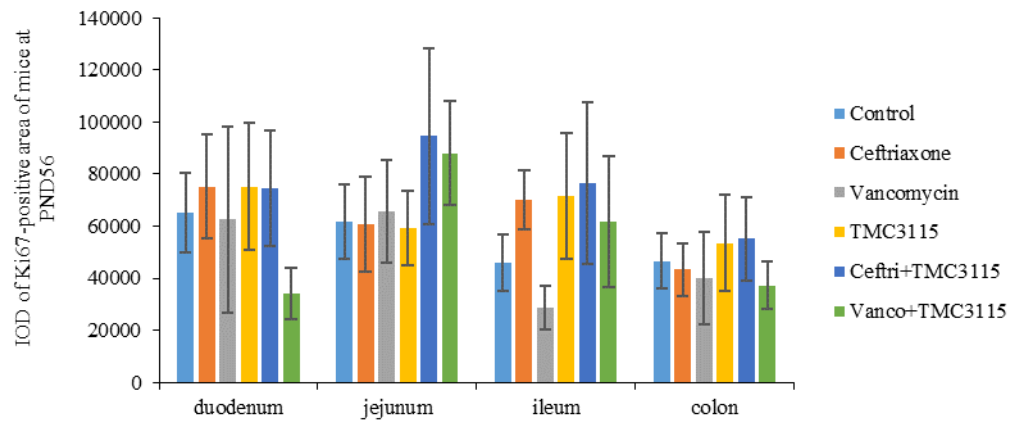
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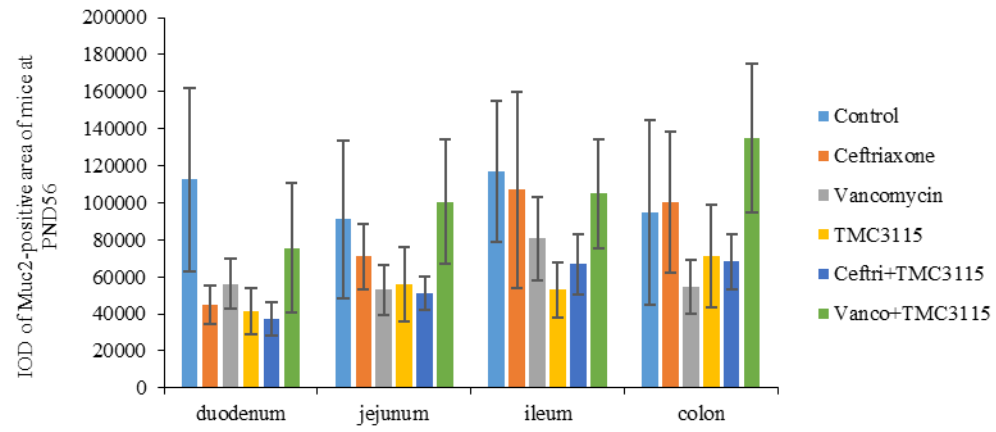
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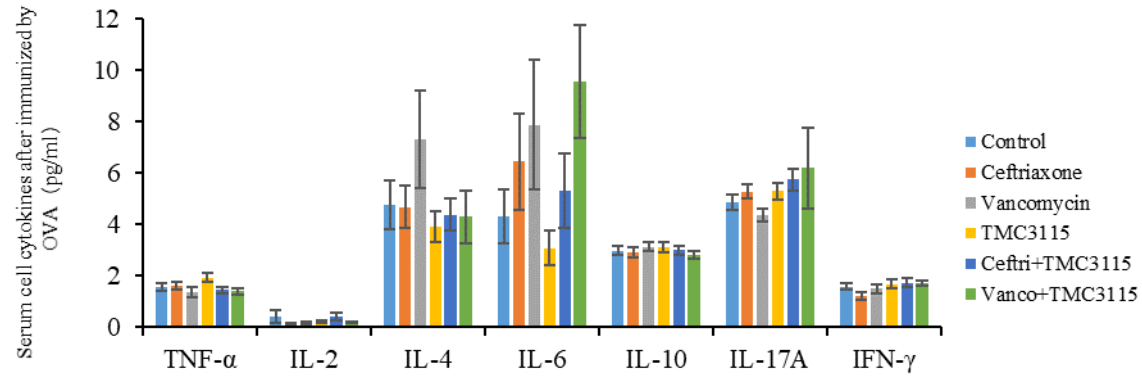


Fig.S1 Intestinal tissue injury of mice at PND56. (a) The depth of intestinal villi in ileum of mice at PND56 (n=12/group). (b) The depth of crypts in colon of mice at PND56 (n=12/group). (c) Ki67-positive area of the four intestinal segments (duodenum, jejunum, ileum, and colon) in mice at PND56. (d) Muc2-positive area of the four intestinal segments (duodenum, jejunum, ileum, and colon) in mice at PND56 (n=12/group). There was no significant difference between groups of the ileal villi depth, colonic crypts depth and the Ki67/Muc2-positive area of the four segments. IOD: integral optical density. (e) Serum cell cytokines of mice at PND56 (n=12/group). TMC3115, *Bifidobacterium bifidum* TMC3115; Ceftri, Ceftriaxone; Vanco, Vancomycin. PND, postnatal day.