

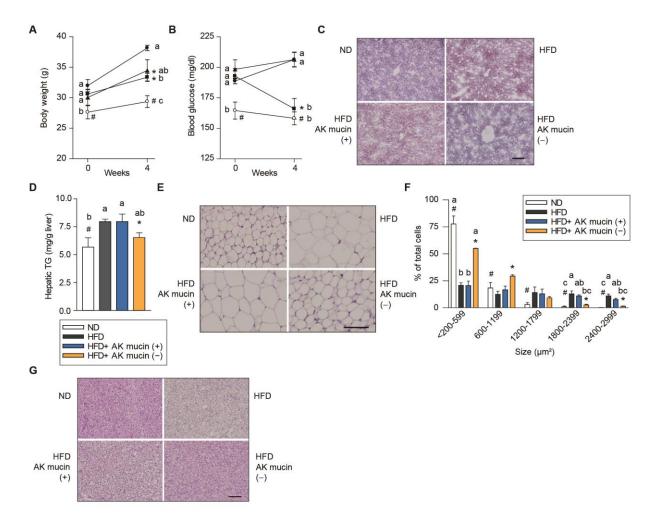
Supplementary Material

Elucidation of Akkermansia muciniphila probiotic traits driven by mucin depletion

Jongoh Shin^{1,#}, Jung-Ran Noh^{2,#}, Dong-Ho Chang³, Yong-Hoon Kim², Myung Hee Kim⁴, Eaum Seok Lee⁵, Suhyung Cho¹, Bon Jeong Ku⁵, Moon-Soo Rhee⁶, Byoung-Chan Kim^{3,7,8,*}, Chul-Ho Lee^{2,*}, and Byung-Kwan Cho^{1,9,*}

* **Correspondence:** Byoung-Chan Kim, bckim@kribb.re.kr; Chul-Ho Lee, chullee@kribb.re.kr; Byung-Kwan Cho, bcho@kaist.ac.kr

Supplementary Figure



Supplementary Figure 1. Effects of *A. muciniphila* on HFD-induced obesity. (A) Absolute body weight (g) and (B) blood glucose (mg/dl) after 4 weeks of treatment. (C) Representative liver Oil-red O-stained pictures and (D) quantification of hepatic triglyceride content. Scale bars, 200 μ m. (E) Representative H&E-stained pictures and (F) size distribution of subcutaneous adipose tissue deposits. Scale bars, 100 μ m. (G) Representative H&E-stained pictures of brown adipose tissues.

Scale bars, 100 μ m. Data are means ± SEM (n=4-5 for each group). #*P*< 0.05, High fat diet (HFD) vs. Normal chow diet (ND) group, **P*<0.05, HFD vs. *A. muciniphila*-treated group (two-tailed Student's t-test). ^{abc}Means not sharing a common letter are significantly different at *P*<0.05 (Tukey-Kramer HSD test).