

Title: Effects of Different Diets on Microbiota in The Small Intestine Mucus and Weight Regulation in Rats

Authors and affiliations:

Yu Meng¹, Xiaojun Li¹, Jie Zhang¹, Chunlian Wang¹ and Fanggen Lu^{1*}

¹ Departments of Gastroenterology, The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Changsha, Hunan, P.R. China; mengyu001@csu.edu.cn

* Correspondence: fanggenlu@csu.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-138-0842-3923

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1. Community bar blots of the relative abundance at class level (A), order level (B) and family level (C) in SIM and fecal samples of each group. D. Taxa tree illustrated the origin of gut microbiota and the proportion of gut microbiota in each group.

Figure S2. Heatmaps of changes in bacterial abundance at different levels in SIM samples and fecal samples of each group. A. At class level, B. At order level, C. At family level, and at genus level (D).

Figure S3. Study design. The rats were fed with STD, HFD, HSD and HPD, respectively, and were sacrificed after 12 weeks. SIM and fecal samples were collected for microbiota analysis and the ileum tissues were collected for histological staining.

Figure S1

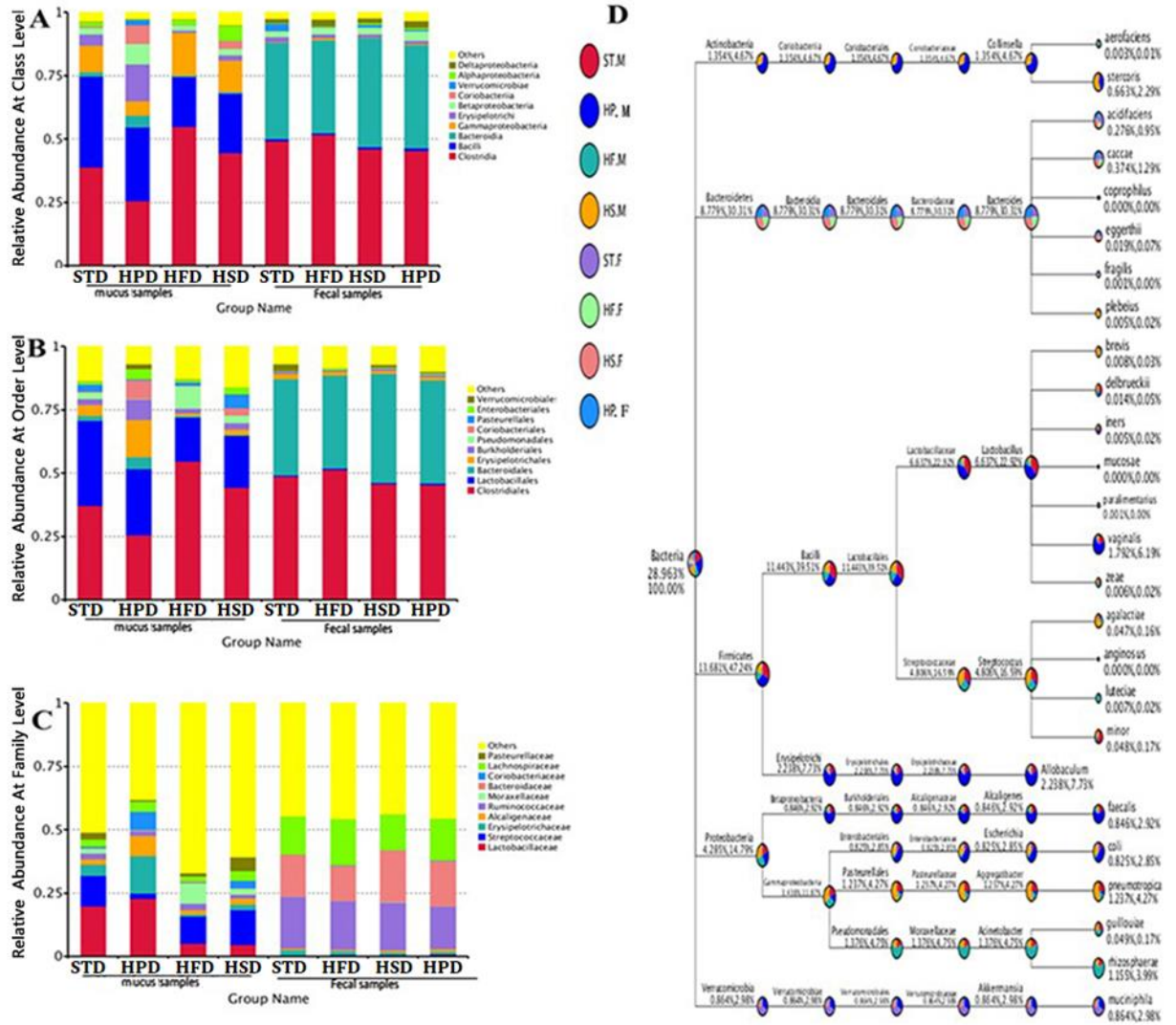


Figure S3

