

Supplementary Materials: Replacing fish meal with defatted insect meal (yellow mealworm *Tenebrio molitor*) improves the growth and immunity of Pacific white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*)

Table S1. Insect meal of defatted yellow protein; hydrosoluble part and distribution size of protein of the hydrosoluble part.

Size (kDa)	Percentage (%)
Soluble protein	20,02
<0,555	68,54
1,4–0,555	4,45
6,5–1,4	5,89
12,4–6,5	11,56
>12,4	9,57
insoluble protein	79,98

Table S2. Nucleotide composition of Insect meal.

Nucleotide	Insect defatted meal (g/kg)
Cytosine	0,025
Cytidine	0,185
Uracyl	0,013
Guanine	0,1
Uridine	0,478
Hypoxanthine	0
Adenine	0,165
Guanosine	0
Adenosine	1,467
Inosine	0
Cytidine Mono-Phosphate	0
Uridine Mono-Phosphate	0,23
Guanosine Mono-Phosphate	0,037
Inosine Mono-Phosphate	0,04
Adenosine Mono-Phosphate	0,175
TOTAL	2,915

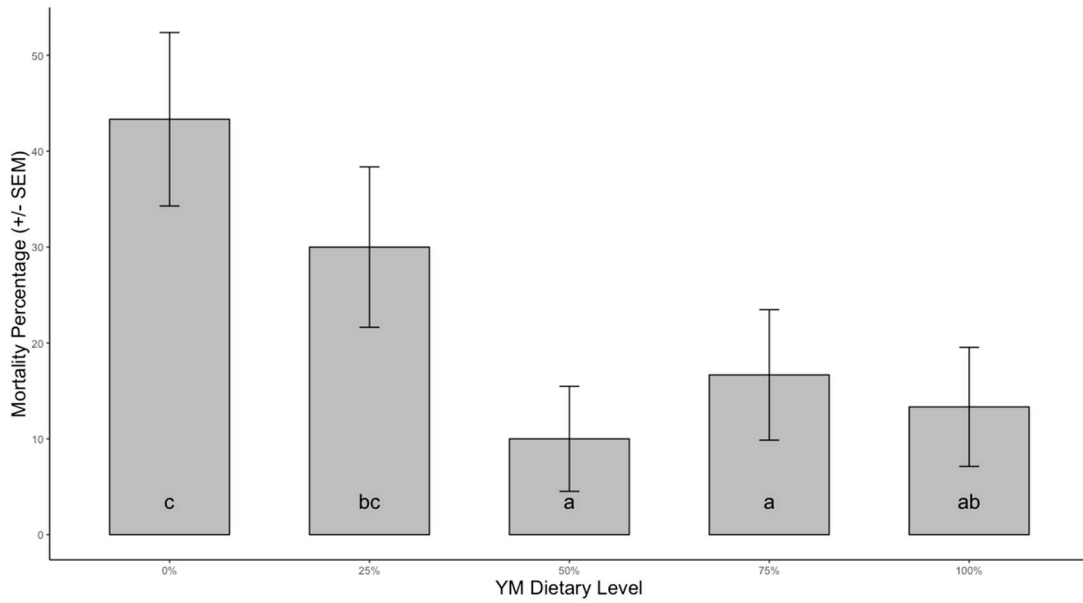


Figure S1: Comparison of cumulative mortality (%) per dietary treatment 10 days after the bacterial challenge ($n = 30$). Different letters show significant differences between dietary groups.

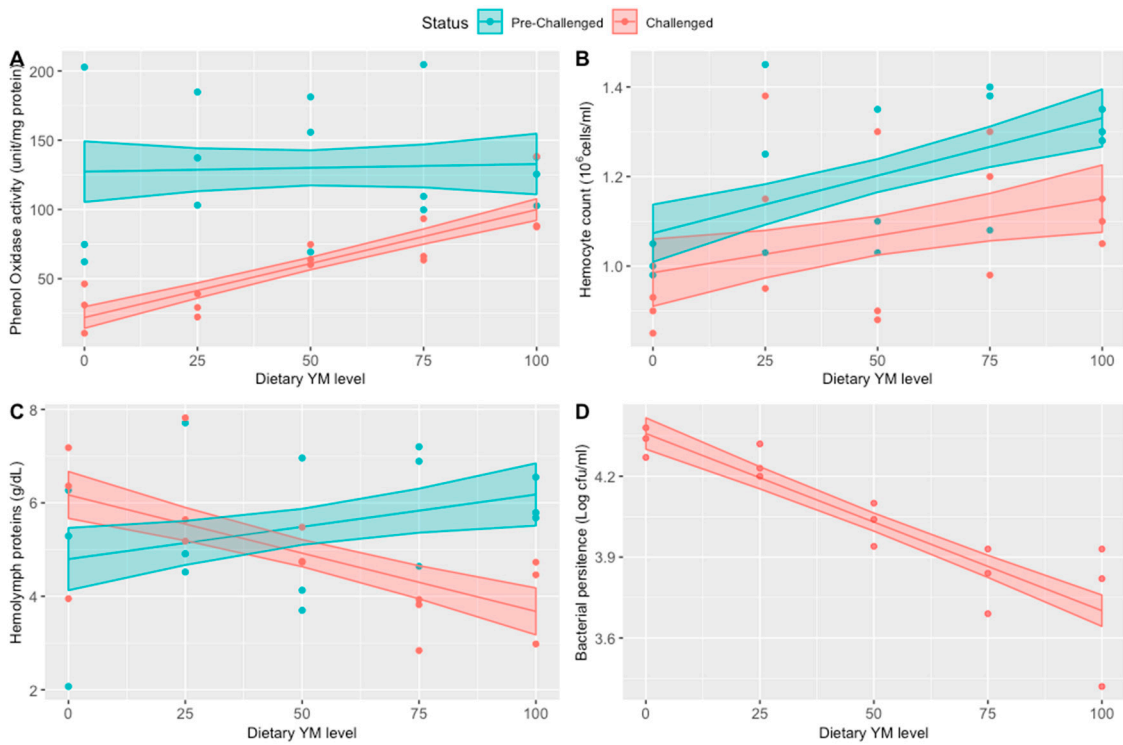


Figure S2. Immune status of the shrimp before and after bacterial challenge with PO expressed as units/mg of protein. (A) Phenoloxidase (B) hemocyte counts (C) hemolymph protein (D) persistent bacterial numbers in hemolymph 3h after the bacterial challenge. Confidence bands for each fitted line correspond to one SEM ($n = 3$).

