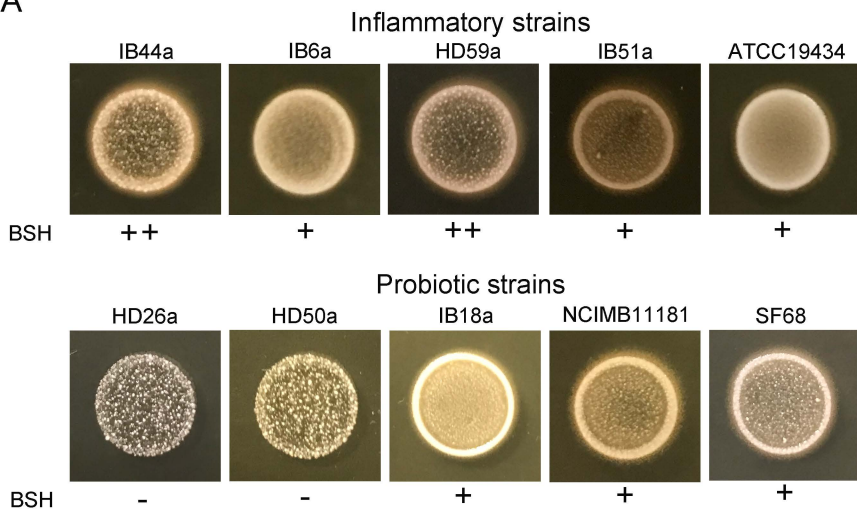
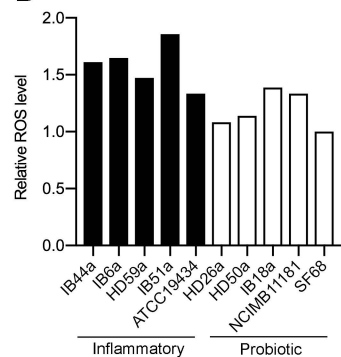


Additional file 4: Fig. S10

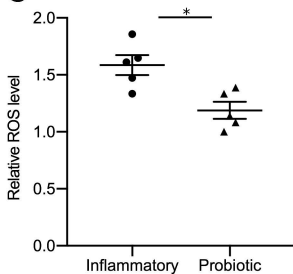
A



B



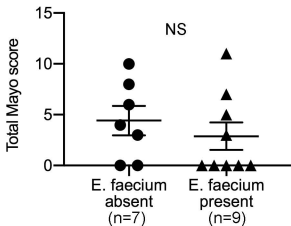
C



Bile salt hydrolase (BSH) activity and reactive oxygen species (ROS)-generating ability in *E. faecium* strains. (a) BSH activity of 10 *E. faecium* strains was evaluated in culture with glyco-conjugated deoxycholic acid (GDCA)-containing agar. If white zonal change of DCA appeared around colonies, BSH activity was considered positive. ++, the thickness of zone ≥ 1.0 mm; +, $0 < \text{the thickness} < 1.0$ mm; -, no zonal change.

(b and c) Supernatant of culture with *E. faecium* strains was evaluated for presence of ROS. Relative ROS level in individual strains (b) and average ROS level in the inflammatory or the probiotic cluster (c) are shown. Mean \pm SE in (c). *, $P < 0.05$.

Additional file 4: Fig. S11



Presence of *E. faecium* in feces of UC patients on treatment is not associated with disease activity. Total Mayo score of 16 UC patients is shown according to the presence of *E. faecium* in feces determined by quantitative PCR. NS, not significantly different.