Effect of moxibustion on intestinal microbiome in acute gastric ulcer rats

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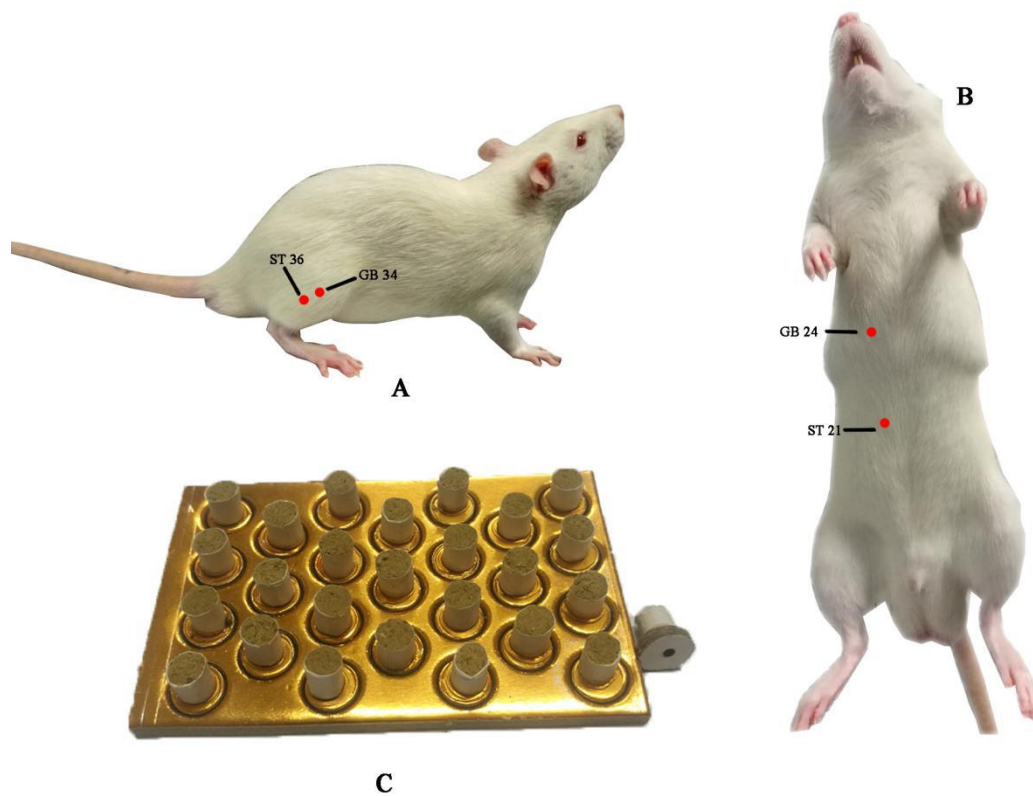※Correspondence should be addressed to Zong-bao Yang, yangzb@xmu.edu.cn and Mi-Liu, newmean9722@qq.com.

Figure S1: The location of acupoints for Zusanli(ST 36, located 5 mm below the fibular head and lateral to the anterior tubercle of the tibia) and Yanglingquan(GB 34,located 5mm above the outer side of ST 36) on rats (a); The location of acupoints for Liangmen(ST 21, located 5 mm horizontally to the spot above 2cm from navel) and Riyue(GB 24,located on the middle line of clavicle, the lower edge of the seventh rib) on rats(b); moxa cones(c).
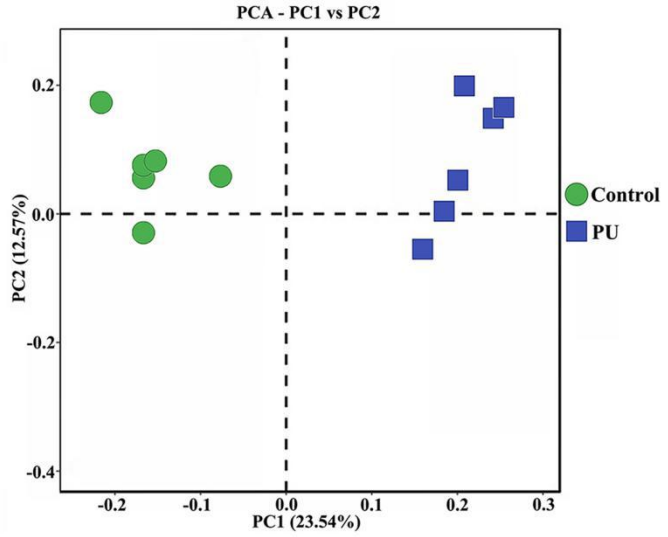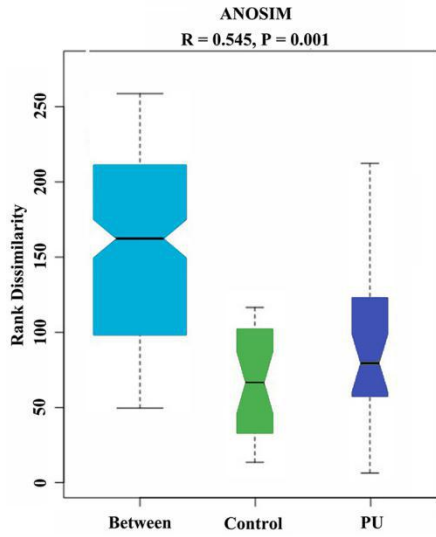
(A)
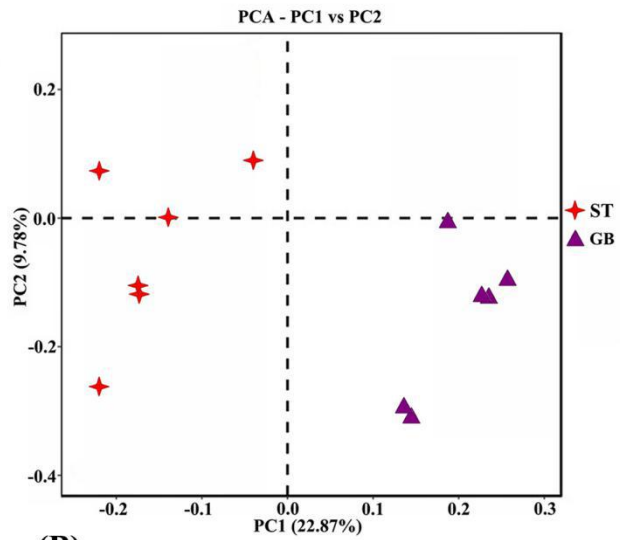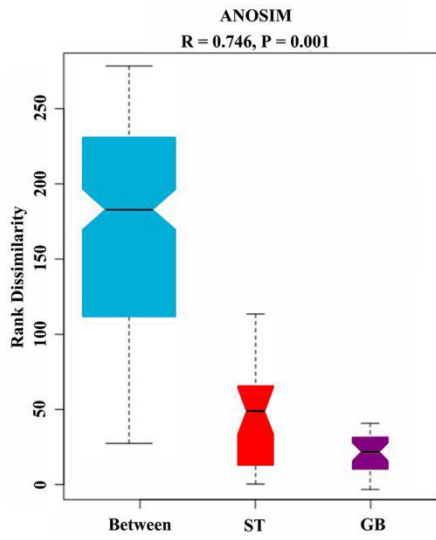
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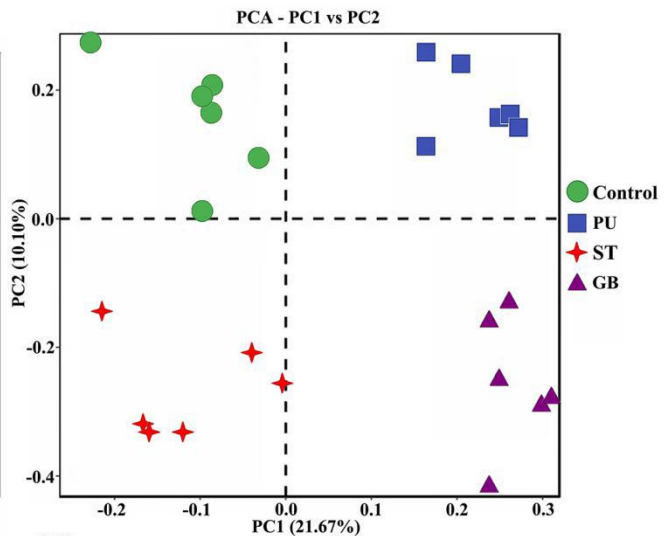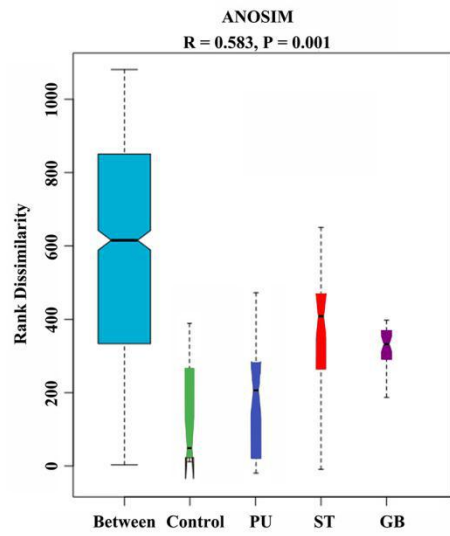
(C)

Figure S2: Analysis of similarities (ANOSIM) and PCA analysis between control group and AGU group (A) ; Analysis of similarities (ANOSIM) and PCA analysis between ST group and GB group (B) ; Analysis of similarities (ANOSIM) and PCA analysis among all the groups (C).

PCA analysis and analysis of similarities (ANOSIM) were used to statistics the microbiome of rats in each group. The result indicated that the control group and the AGU group were comparable. On the basis of the results of PCA analysis in the control group and AGU group, which was found that the two groups had significant differences. The results suggested that the ST group and the GB group were comparable. At the same time, the results also showed the two groups of bacteria had good dispersion, and the two groups of bacteria had significant differences. Meanwhile, according to the PCA and ANOSIM analysis results could be known that all groups of bacteria have significant differences. (**Figure S2**)
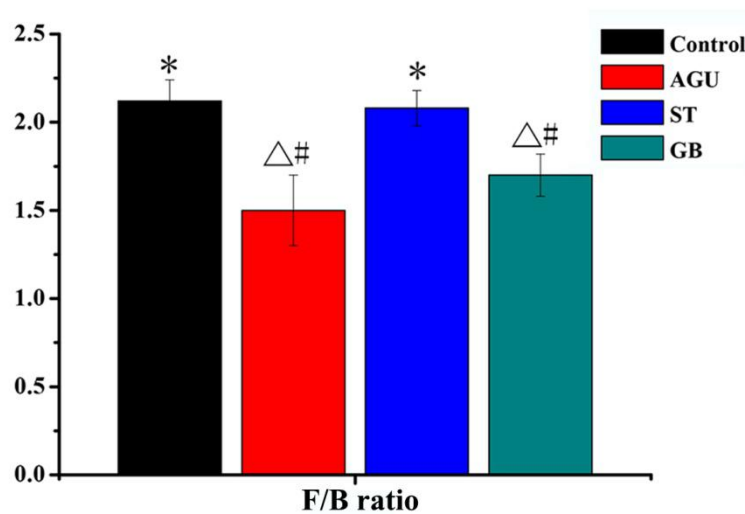

Figure S3: The ratio of Firmicutes to Bacterioidetes in fecal flora of rats in each group. ($\triangle$ significant difference from the control group at $P < 0.05$, * significant difference from the AGU group at $P < 0.05$, #means difference from the ST group at $P > 0.05$.)