Supplementary information

Inulin with different degrees of polymerization protects against diet-induced endotoxemia and inflammation in association with gut microbiota regulation in mice

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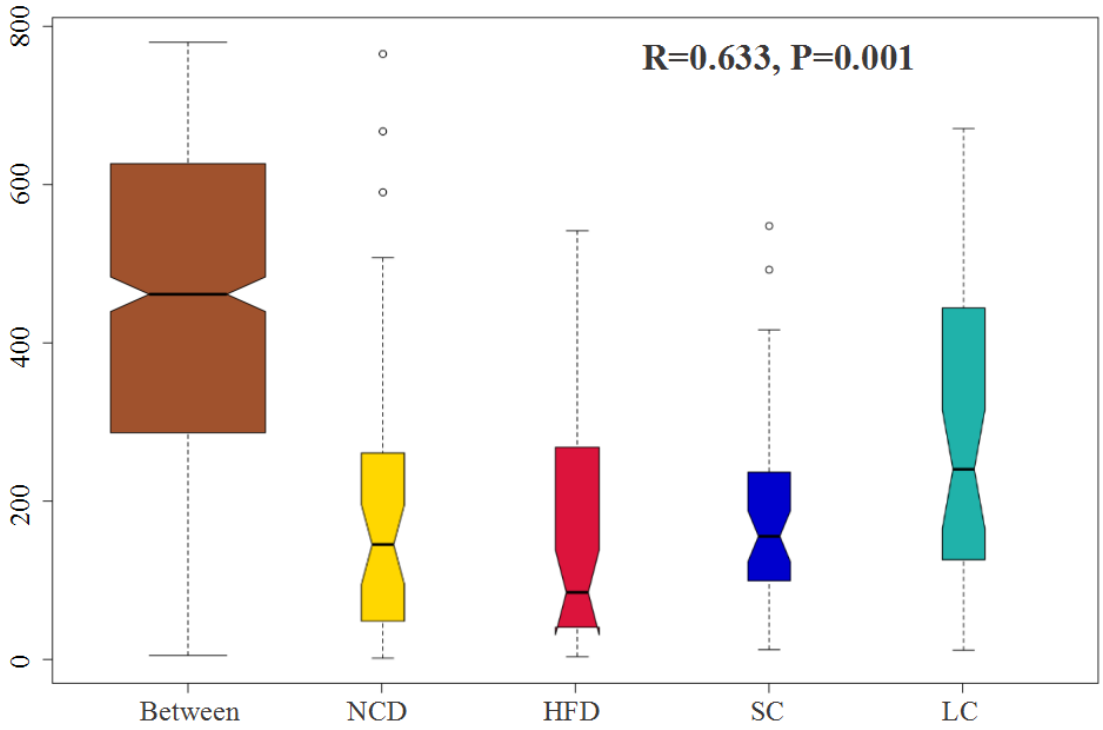
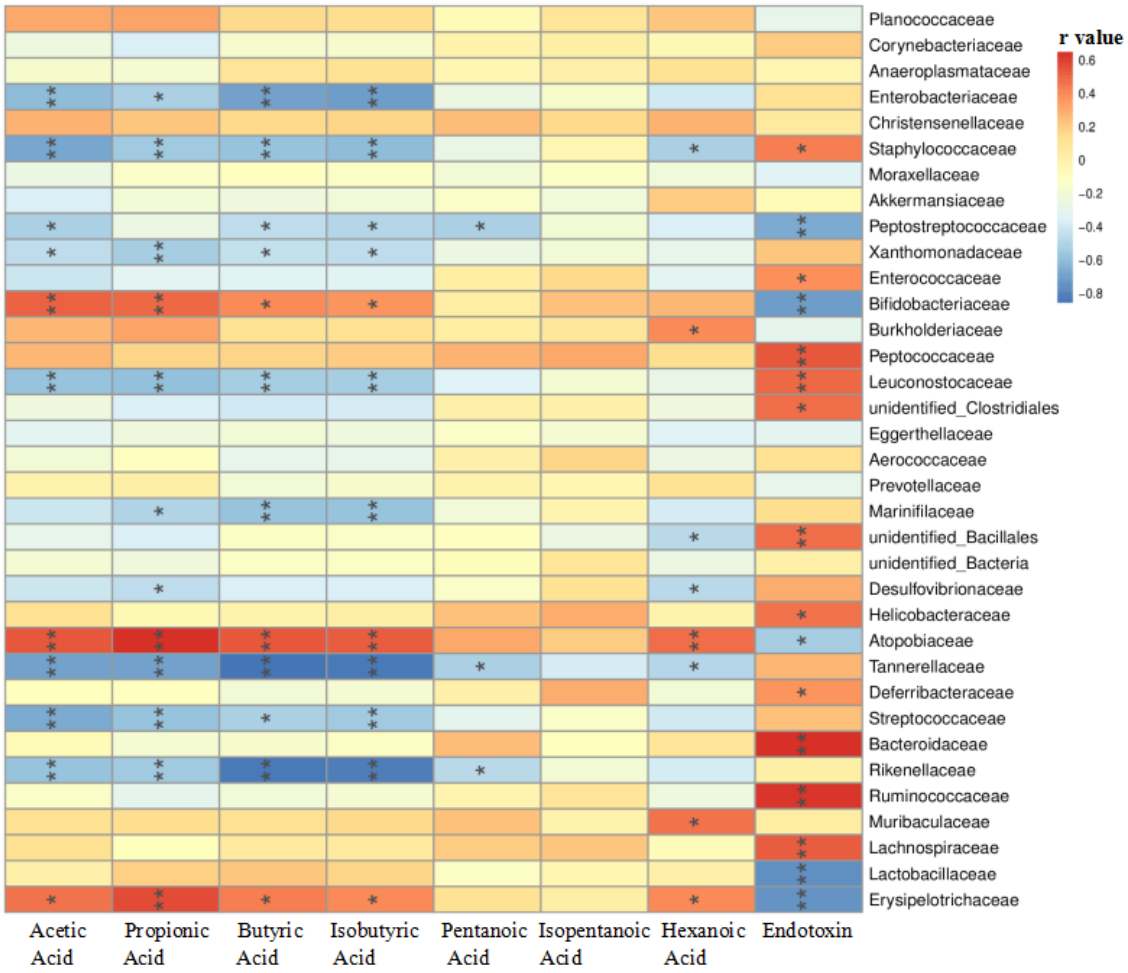
Supplementary Table S1. Primers used in this study

Primers	Forward primer	Reverse primer
TLR4	5'-GGGCCTAAACCCAGTCTGTTTG -3'	5'-CTTCTGCCCGGTAAGGTCCA-3'
IL6	5'-CCACTTCACAAGTCGGAGGCTTA -3'	5'-CCAGTTTGGTAGCATCCATCATTTC-3'
IL1β	5'-TCCAGGATGAGGACATGAGCAC -3'	5'-GAACGTCACACACCAGCAGGTTA -3'
CD11c	5'-ACGTCAGTACAAGGAGATGTTGGA -	5'-ATCCTATTGCAGAATGCTTCTTTACC-3'
IKKε	5'-GGAGTGTGTGCAGACGTATCAGG -3'	5'-AATGAGATGCAGGTGGTTCTGG -3'
Gapdh	5'-TGTGTCCGTCGTGGATCTGA -3'	5'-TTGCTGTTGAAGTCGCAGGAG -3'



Supplementary Figure S1. One-way ANOSIM analysis of the difference in separation among four groups. NCD, normal chow diet; HFD, high-fat diet; SC, high-fat diet plus short-chain inulin; LC, high-fat diet plus long-chain inulin. R > 0 indicated the difference between the extra-groups was greater than the intra-groups. $p < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant.



Supplementary Figure S2. Spearman correlations between levels of metabolites/component and abundance of gut microbial families (n = 10). Cells marked with asterisk depict significance, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.