

Supplemental Figure

THE DIFFERENCE OF REGULATORY EFFECT OF TWO INONOTUS OBLIQUUS EXTRACTS ON HIGH FAT-DIET MICE IN RELATION TO THE FATTY ACID ELONGATION FUNCTION OF GUT MICROBIOTA

Jian Yu ³, Jun-Yan Xiang ³, Hongyu Xiang ^{1,2,3*}, Qihong Xie ^{1,2,3*}

¹ Key Laboratory for Molecular Enzymology and Engineering of Ministry of Education, School of Life Sciences, Jilin University, Changchun, Jilin 130012, People's Republic of China

² National Engineering Laboratory for AIDS Vaccine, School of Life Sciences, Jilin University, Changchun, Jilin 130012, People's Republic of China

³ School of Life Sciences, Jilin University, Changchun, Jilin 130012, People's Republic of China

* Corresponding authors:

Hongyu Xiang, Professor; E-mail: hyxiang@jlu.edu.cn

Qihong Xie, Professor; E-mail: qhxic@jlu.edu.cn

Tel & Fax: +86-431-85153832

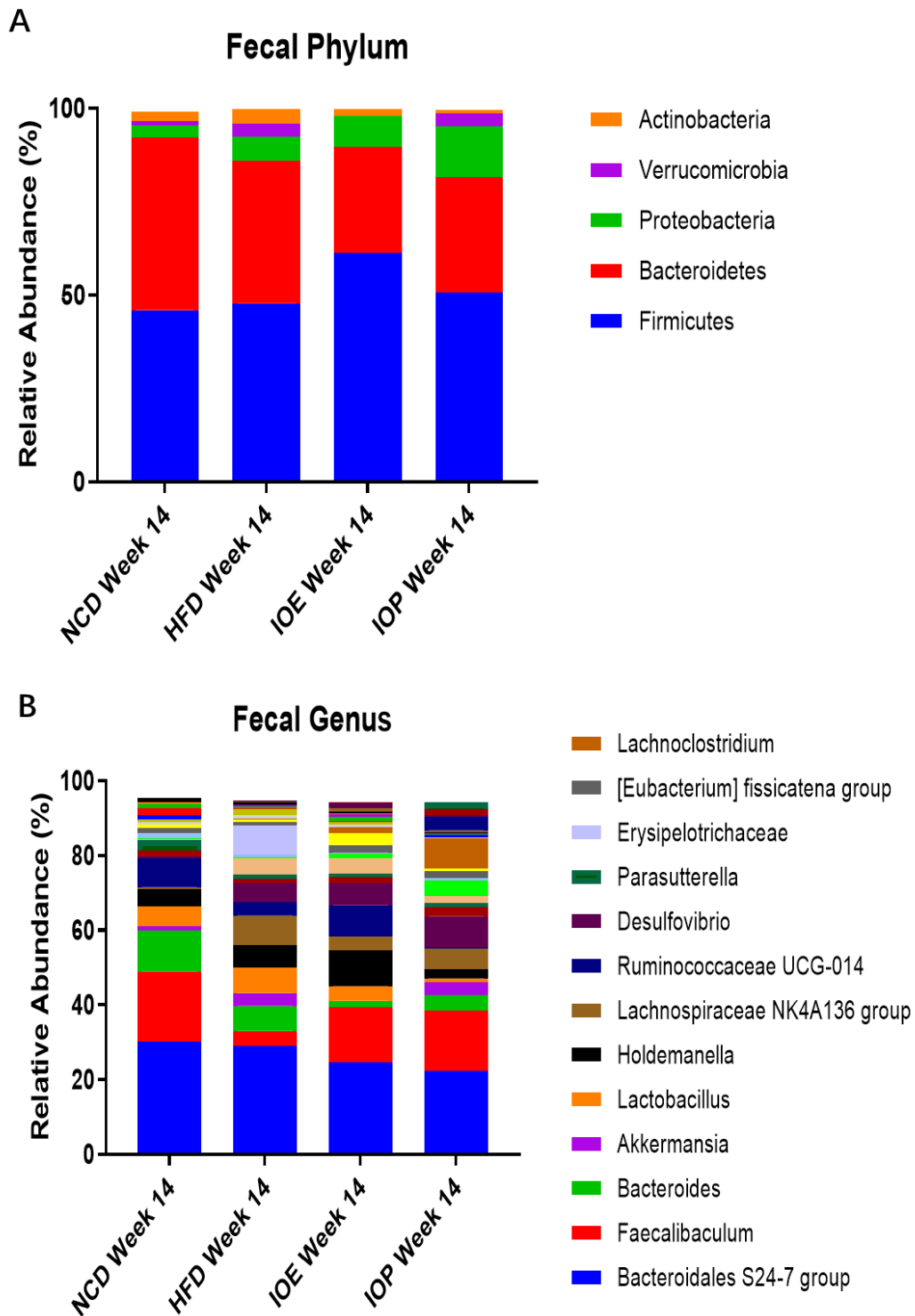


Figure S1. The composition of gut microbiota at week 14. (A) The composition of gut microbiota at phylum level; (B) The composition of gut microbiota at genus level

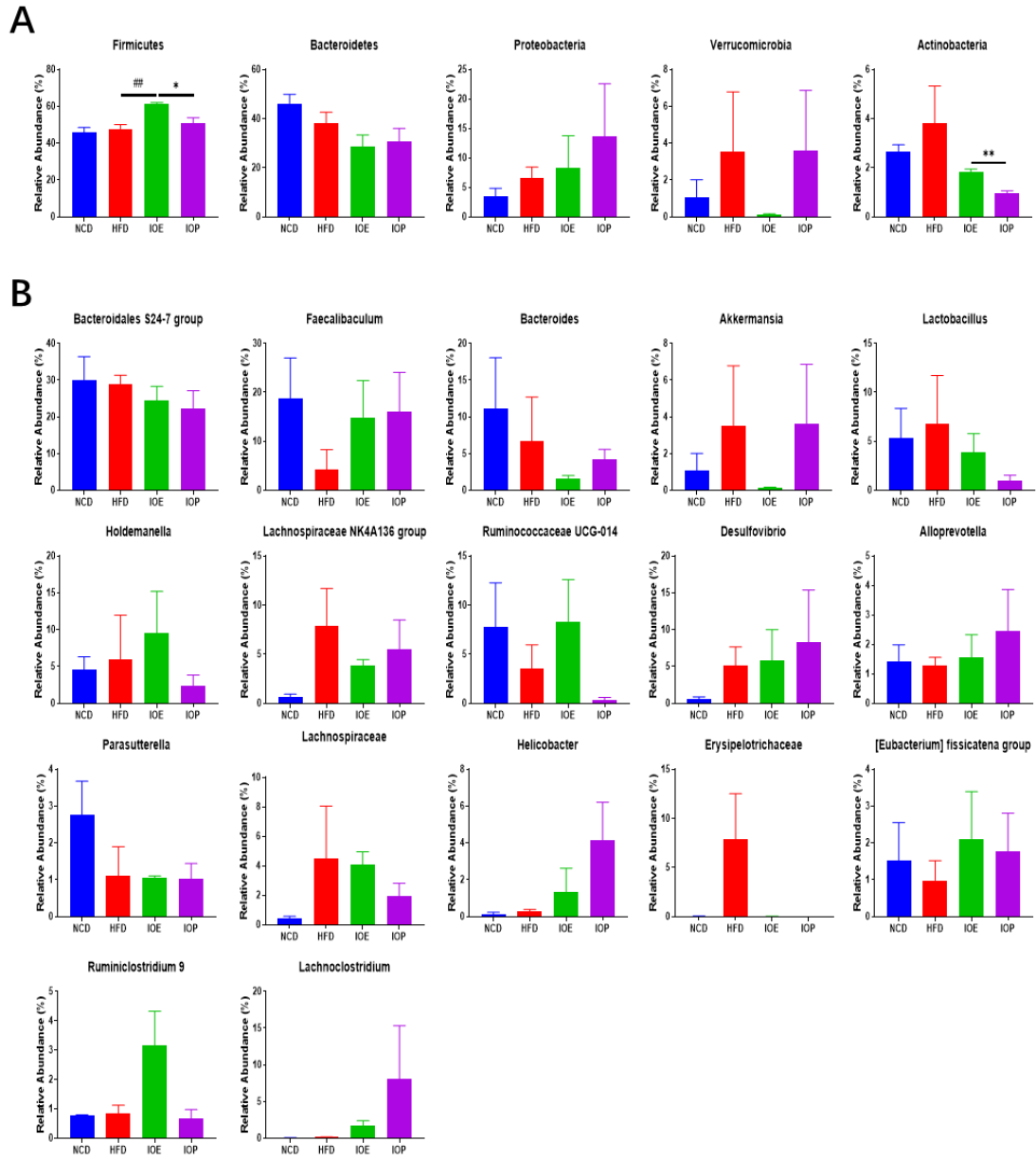


Figure S2. Statistical analysis of gut microbial relative abundance at week 14. (A) Statistical analysis of microbiota at the phylum level; (B) Statistical analysis of microbiota at the genus level. #: $P < 0.05$ (vs. HFD); ##: $P < 0.01$ (vs. HFD); ###: $P < 0.001$ (vs. HFD); *: $P < 0.05$ (IOE vs. IOP); **: $P < 0.01$ (IOE vs. IOP); ***: $P < 0.001$ (IOE vs. IOP).

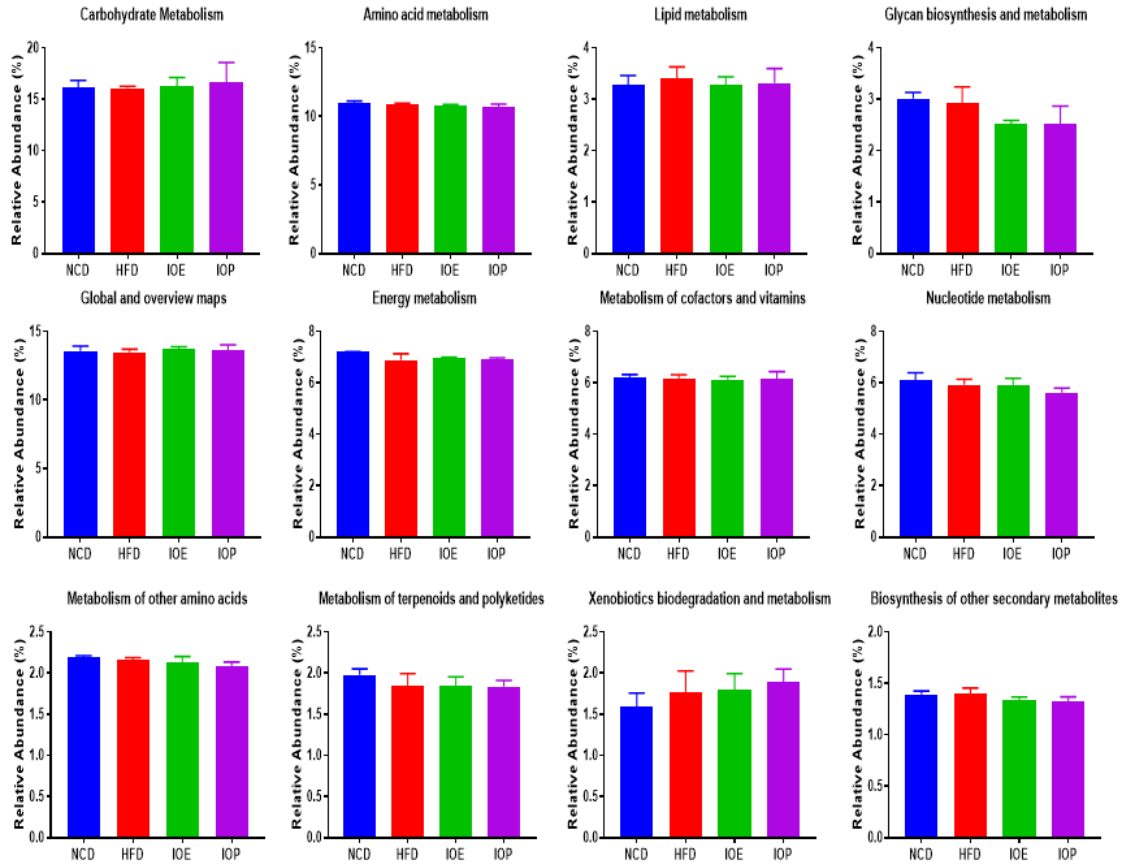


Figure S3. Statistical analysis of gut microbial predictive function (Class 2) of metabolism (Class 1) at week 14.

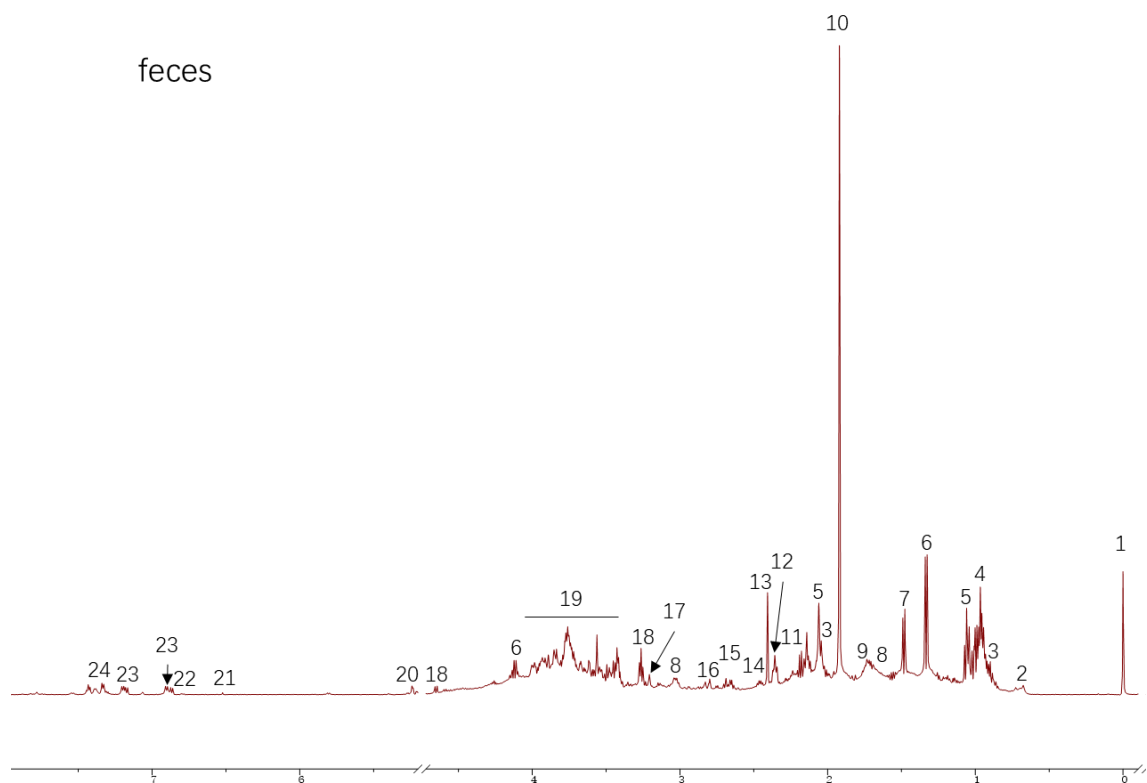


Figure S4. 600 MHz ^1H NMR spectra of mice urine. Keys : 1.TSP; 2.Bile acids; 3.Butyrate; 4.Bcaa; 5.Propionate; 6.Lactate ; 7.Alanine; 8.Lysine ; 9.5-aminovalerate ; 10.Acetate ; 11.Lipid; 12.Glutamate ; 13.Succinate; 14.Glutamine; 15.Citrate; 16.Aspartate; 17.Choline; 18. β -Glucose; 19.Glucose; 20. α -Glucose; 21.Fumarate; 22.Aminohippurate; 23.Tyrosine; 24.phenylacetyl glycine (PAG).

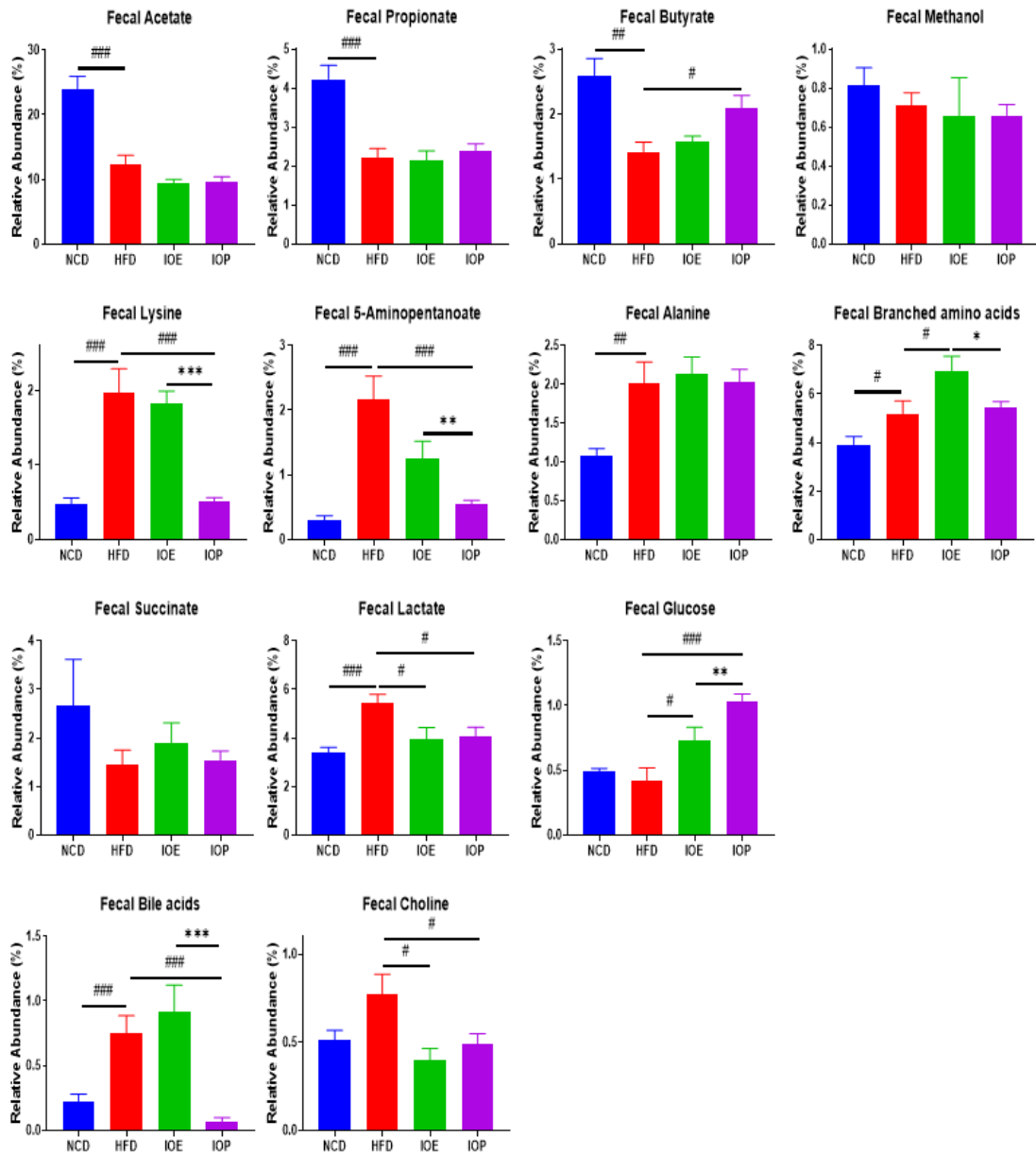


Figure S5. Main metabolites (VIP > 2) identified through ¹H NMR data of fecal samples at week 14. #: P < 0.05 (vs. HFD); ##: P < 0.01 (vs. HFD); ###: P < 0.001 (vs. HFD); *: P < 0.05 (IOE vs. IOP); **: P < 0.01 (IOE vs. IOP); ***: P < 0.001 (IOE vs. IOP).

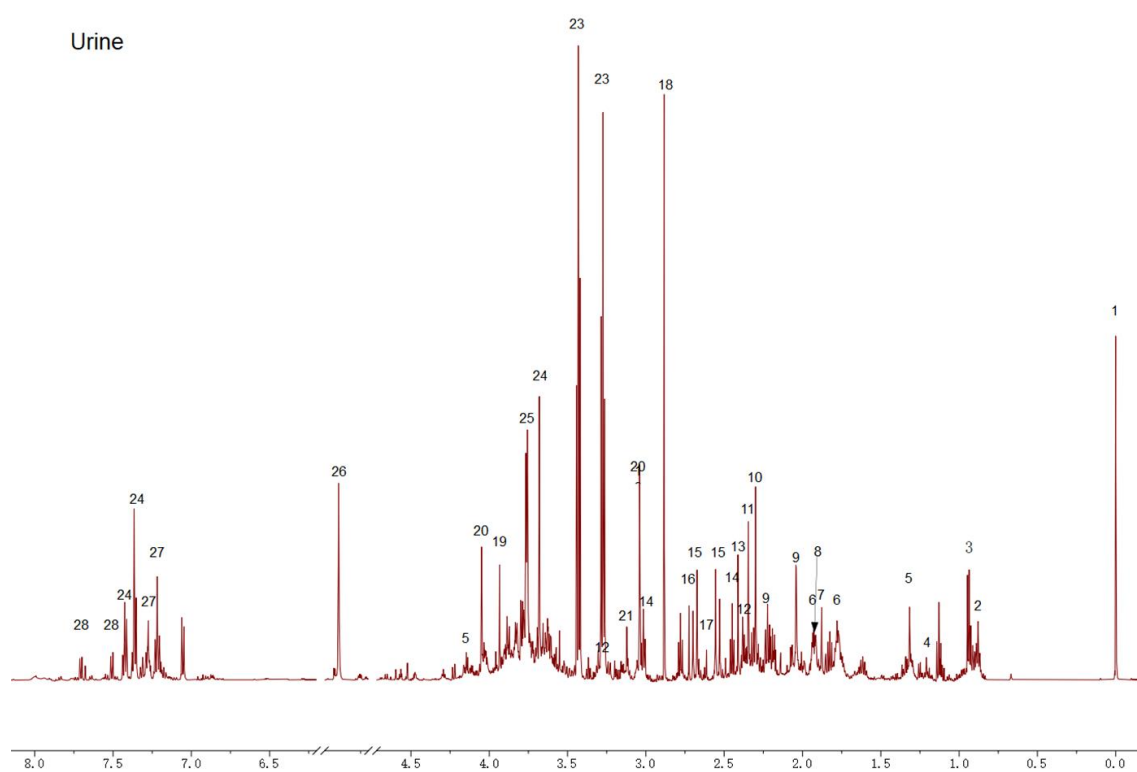


Figure S6. 600 MHz ^1H NMR spectra of mice urine. Keys: 1, TSP; 2, Butyrate; 3, Isoleucine; 4, 3-hydroxybutyrate; 5, Lactate; 6, Arginine; 7, Thymine; 8, Acetate; 9, N-acetylglutamate (NAG); 10, Acetoacetate; 11, Pyruvate; 12, 3-Ureidopropionate; 13, Succinate; 14, 2-Oxoglutarate; 15, Citrate; 16, Dimethylamine (TMA); 17, Methylamine; 18, Trimethylamine (TMA); 19, Creatine; 20, Creatinine; 21, Cis-aconitate; 22, Choline; 23, Taurine; 24, PhenylAcetyl Glycine (PAG); 25, Amino acid; 26, Allatoxin; 27, 3-Indoxylsulfate; 28, N-methylnicotinamide (NMND).

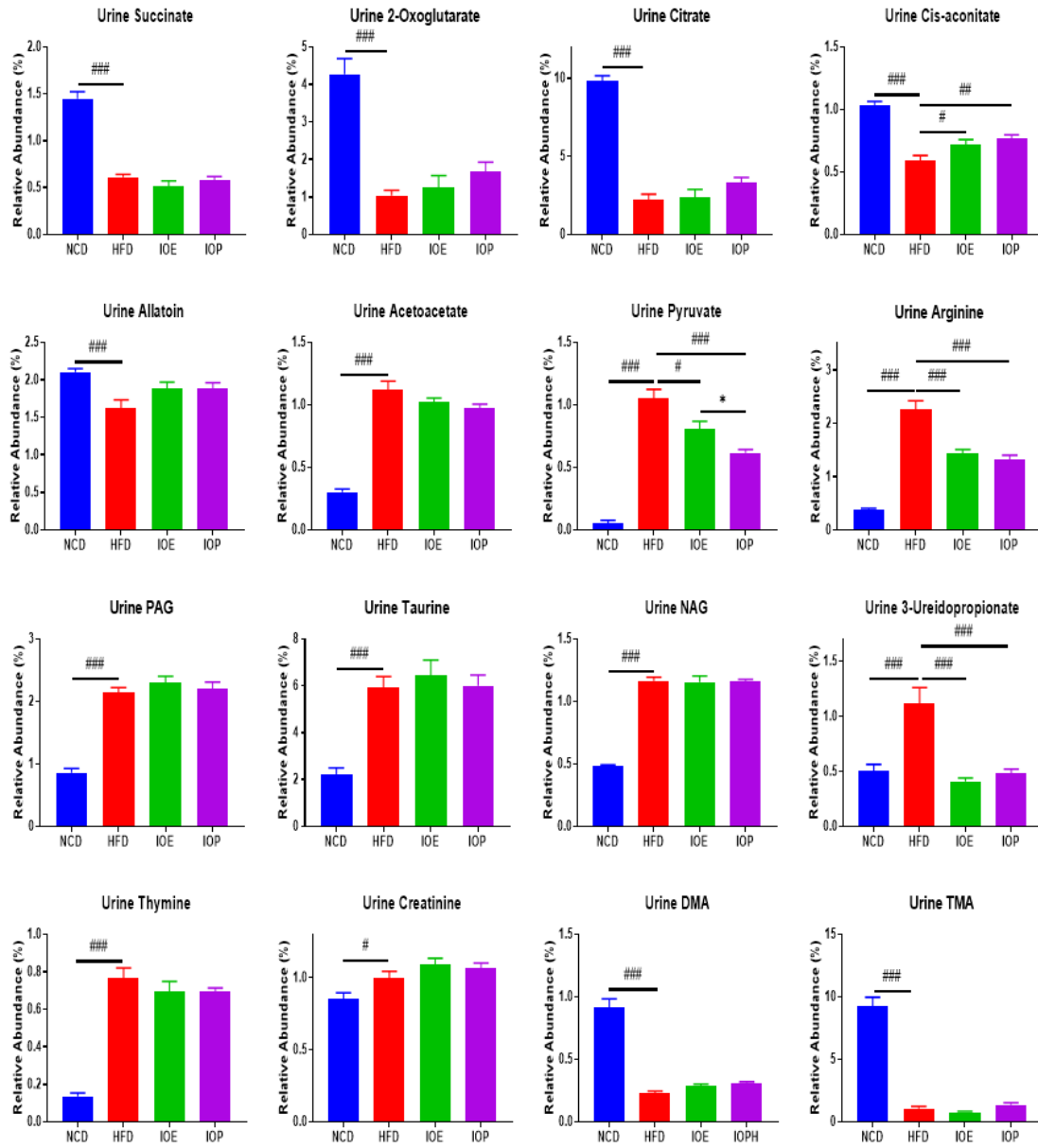


Figure S7. Main metabolites (VIP > 2) identified through ^1H NMR data of urine samples at week 14. #: $P < 0.05$ (vs. HFD); ##: $P < 0.01$ (vs. HFD); ###: $P < 0.001$ (vs. HFD); *: $P < 0.05$ (IOE vs. IOP); **: $P < 0.01$ (IOE vs. IOP); ***: $P < 0.001$ (IOE vs. IOP).

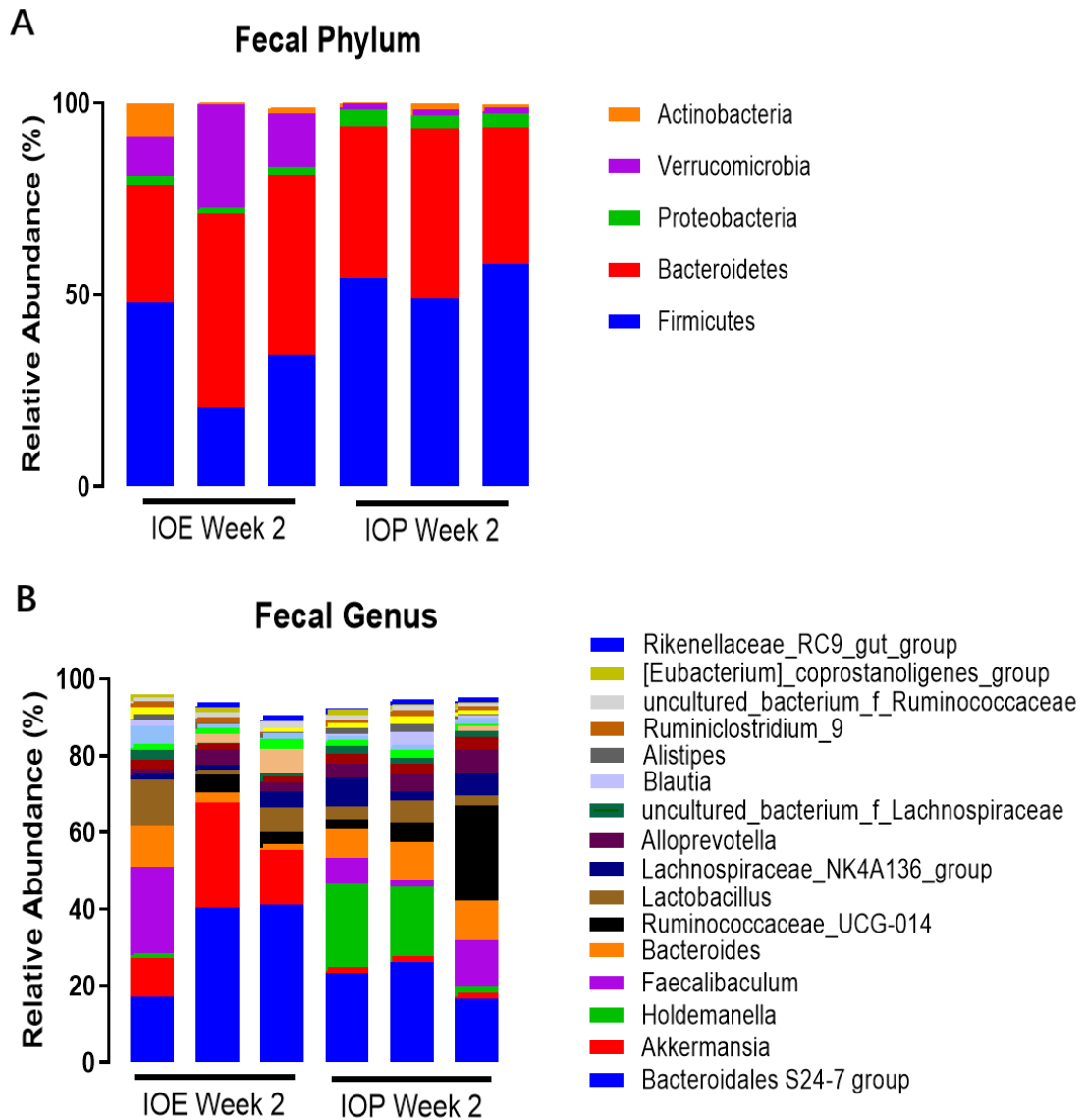


Figure S8. The composition of gut microbiota in the IOE group and the IOP group at week 2. (A) The composition of gut microbiota at phylum level; (B) The composition of gut microbiota at genus level