Bifidobacterium lactis Probio-M8 adjuvant treatment confers added benefits to patients with coronary artery disease via target modulation of the gut-heart/-brain axes

Baoqing Sun^{d#}, Teng Ma^{a,b,c#}, Yalin Li^{a,b,c#}, Ni Yang^{a,b,c}, Bohai Li^{a,b,c}, Xinfu Zhou^d, Shuai Guo^{a,b,c}, Shukun Zhang^e, Lai-Yu Kwok^{a,b,c}, Zhihong Sun^{a,b,c}, Heping Zhang^{a,b,c*}

- ^a Inner Mongolia Key Laboratory of Dairy Biotechnology and Engineering, Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia, China
- ^b Key Laboratory of Dairy Products Processing, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia, China
- ^c Key Laboratory of Dairy Biotechnology and Engineering, Ministry of Education, Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia, China
- ^d Department of Cardiology, Weihai Municipal Hospital, Cheeloo College of Medicine, Shandong University, Weihai, Shandong, China
- ^e Department of Pathology, Weihai Municipal Hospital, Cheeloo College of Medicine, Shandong University, Weihai, Shandong, China

Figure S1. Patient screening process and effects of probiotic intervention on host gut microbiota and clinical indicators. (a) Flow diagram of the patient screening process for their suitability of participating in the clinical trial and sample collection. (b) Significant effect size of specific species-level genome bins (SGBs) on the clinical indicators in the probiotic (Pro) and placebo (Pla) groups.

(c) Multivariable association of SGBs and clinical features. Five-pointed stars illustrate the identified responsive SGBs in the probiotic and placebo groups.



