Figure S1. Effects of probiotic mixture (PM) on the viability of Gardnerella vaginalis (A) and Atopobium vaginae (B). The inoculum of G. vaginalis (GV) or A. vaginae (AV) contained $1 \times 10^7$ CFU/mL. The pathogens were incubated without or with PM (closed triangle, $1 \times 10^6$, $1 \times 10^7$, $1 \times 10^8$ CFU/mL) at $37^\circ C$ for 24 h, and number of the survival. The numbers of GV and AV were assayed using qPCR. All data are expressed as mean ± SD ($n = 3$). All values are shown as the mean ± SD ($n = 4$). *$p < 0.05$ vs. control group treated with GV or AV alone.

Figure S2. Effects of probiotic mixture (PM) on the adhesion of Gardnerella vaginalis (GV) to HeLa cells. GV ($1 \times 10^7$ CFU/mL) was infected in HeLa cells ($1 \times 10^7$ cells/mL), treated with probiotics (treated $1 \times 10^6$, $1 \times 10^7$, $1 \times 10^8$ CFU/mL) 1 h after the infection of G. vaginalis, incubated at $37^\circ C$ in 10% CO$_2$–90% air for 24 h, and then washed three times with saline. The numbers of G. vaginalis were assayed using qPCR. All data are expressed as mean ± S.D. ($n = 4$). *$p < 0.05$ vs. control treated with GV alone.