fishes

Supplementary Materials

Figures S1, S2, S3 and S4 shows photomicrographs of pyloric caeca, mid intestine, distal intestine, and liver, respectively, of Atlantic salmon fed control feed or algae-containing diets.

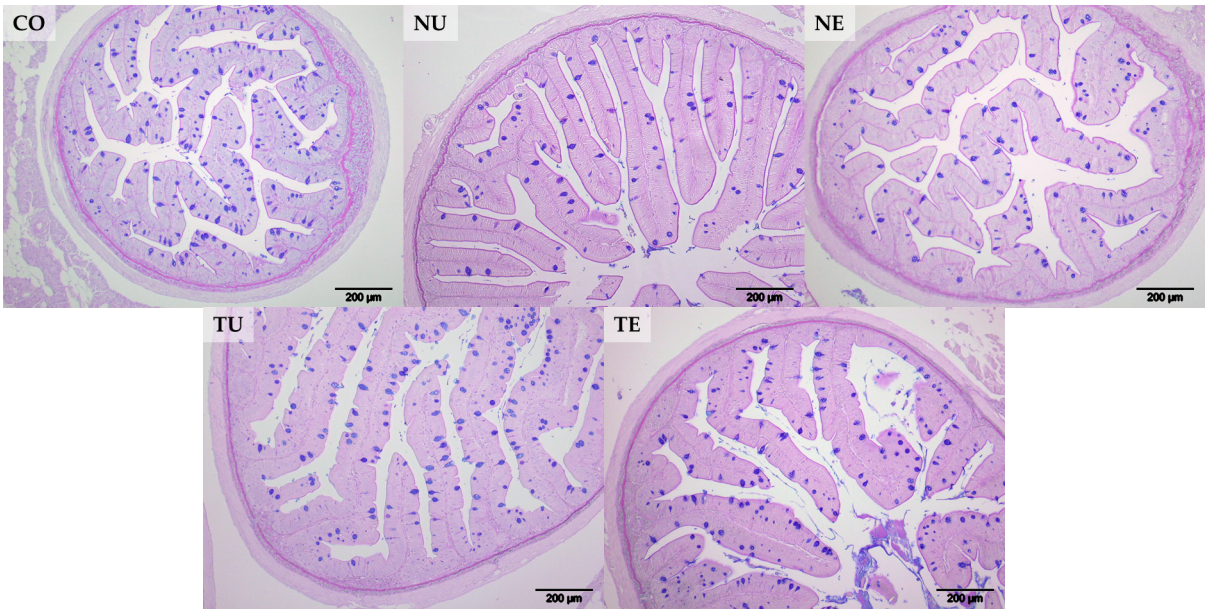


Figure S1. Comparison of the photomicrographs of the pyloric caeca from Atlantic salmon fed control feed (CO) or algae-containing diets (NU, NE, TU, TE). Scale bar: 200 µm.

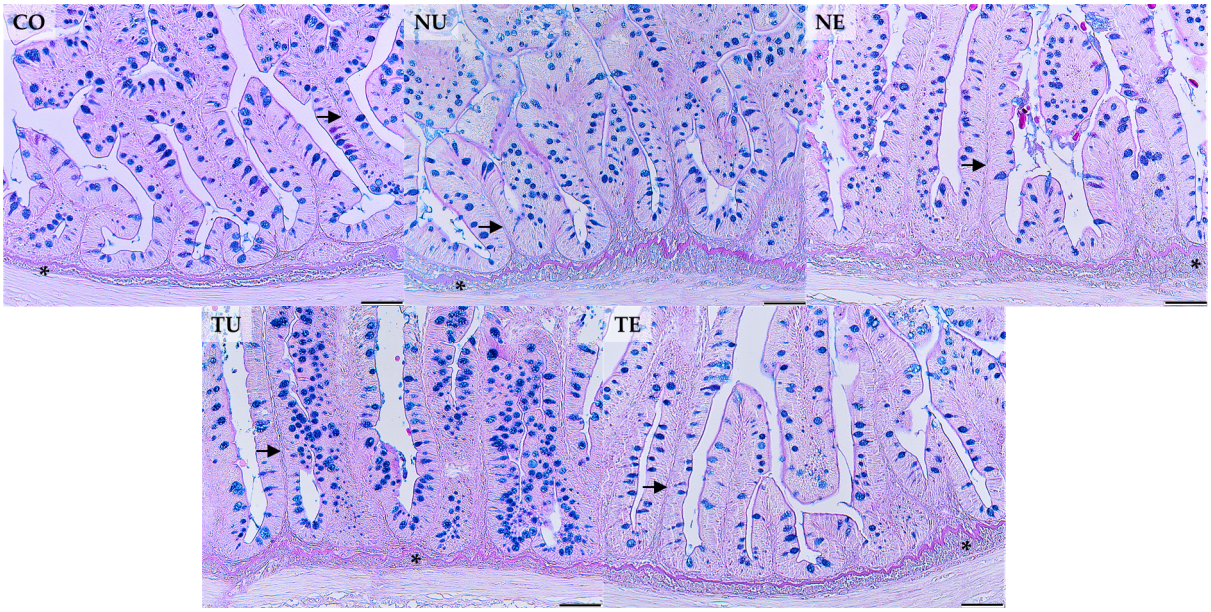


Figure S2. Comparison of the photomicrographs of the mid intestine from Atlantic salmon fed control feed (CO) or algae-containing diets (NU, NE, TU, TE). Black arrow: Lamina propria. Asterisk: Stratum granulosum. Scale bar: 100 µm.

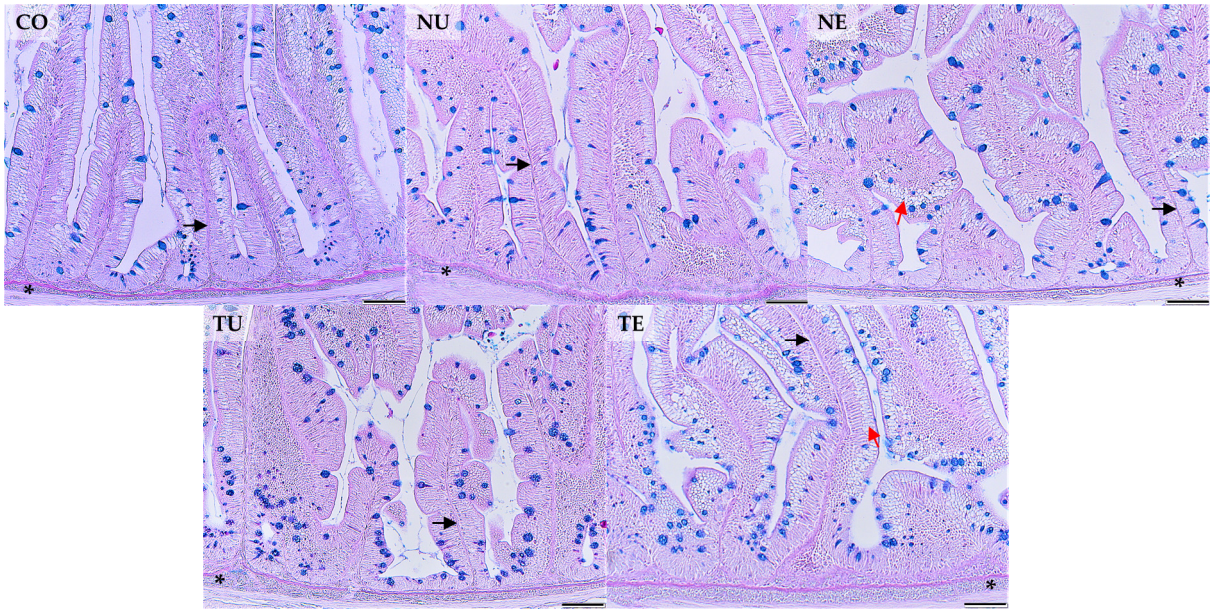
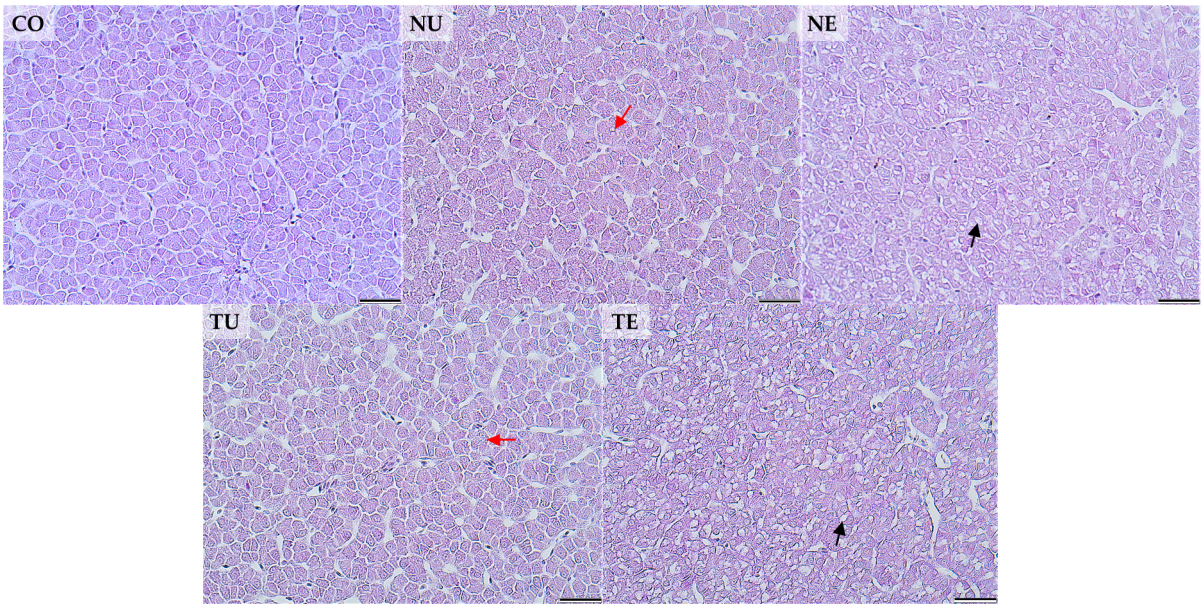


Figure S3. Comparison of the photomicrographs of the distal intestine from Atlantic salmon fed control feed (CO) or algae-containing diets (NU, NE, TU, TE). Black arrow: Lamina propria. Asterisk: Stratum granulosum. Red arrow: Supranuclear vacuolization. Scale bar: 100 μm.

A



B

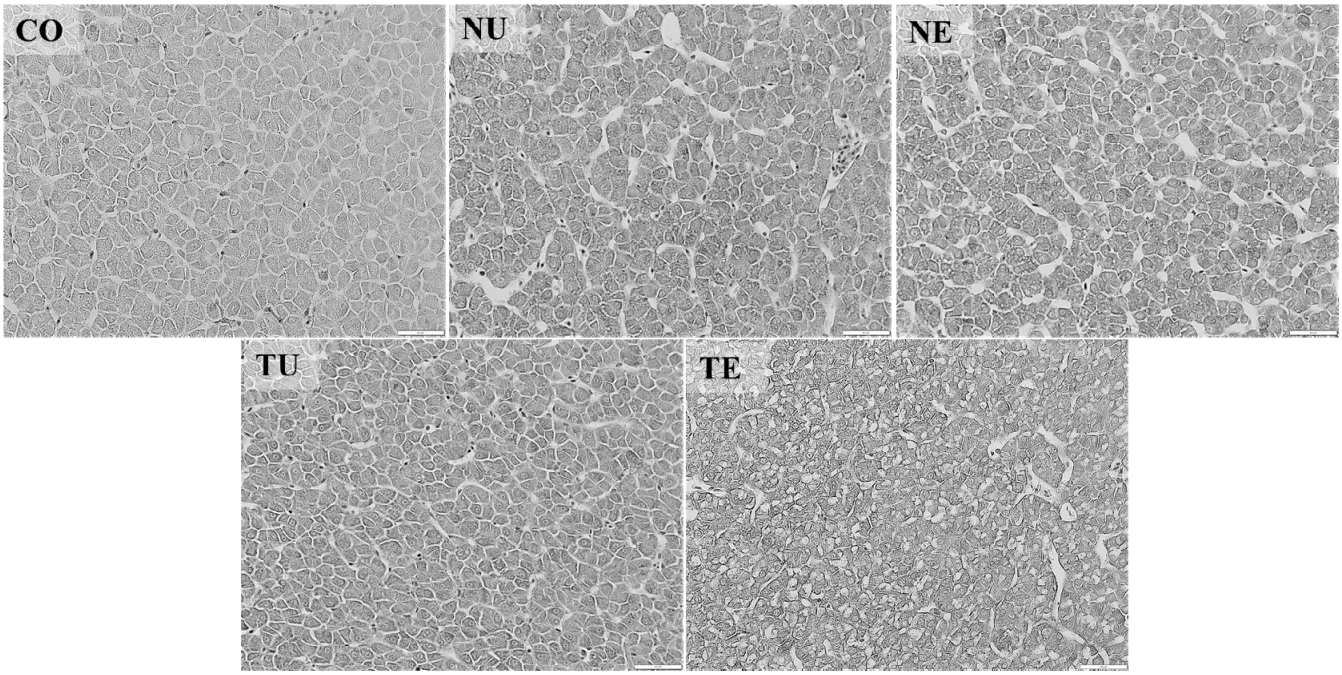


Figure S4. Comparison of the photomicrographs of the liver from Atlantic salmon fed control feed (CO) or algae-containing diets (NU, NE, TU, TE). A. Original images. B. Green channel of the original image. Red arrow: Small vacuoles. Black arrow: Large vacuoles. Scale bar: 50 μm.

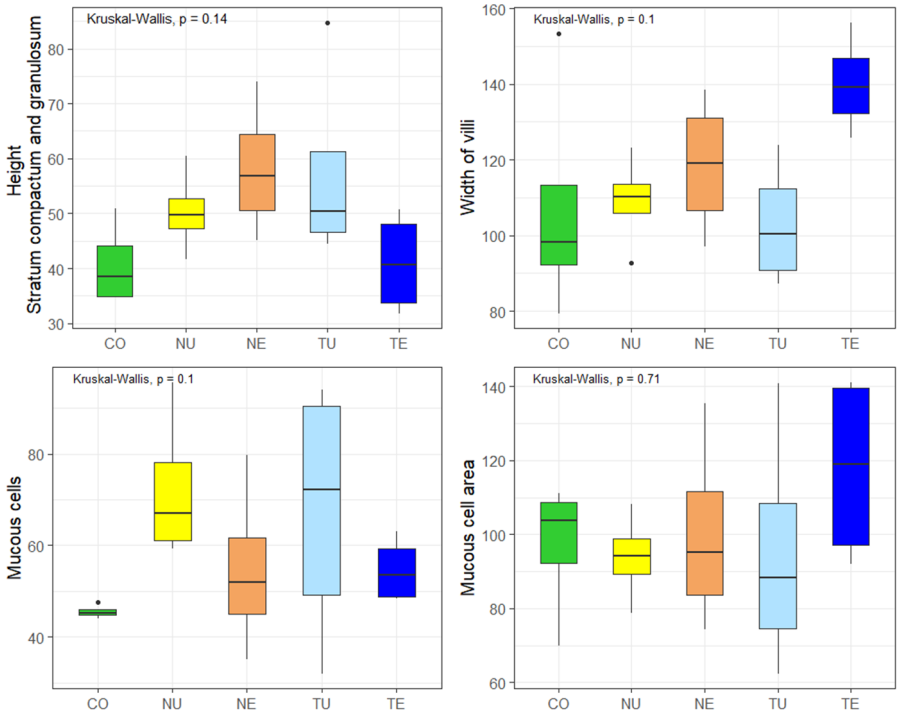


Figure S5. Comparison of the histological parameters that were assessed in the mid-intestine of Atlantic salmon fed control feed (CO) or algae-containing diets (NU, NE, TU, TE).

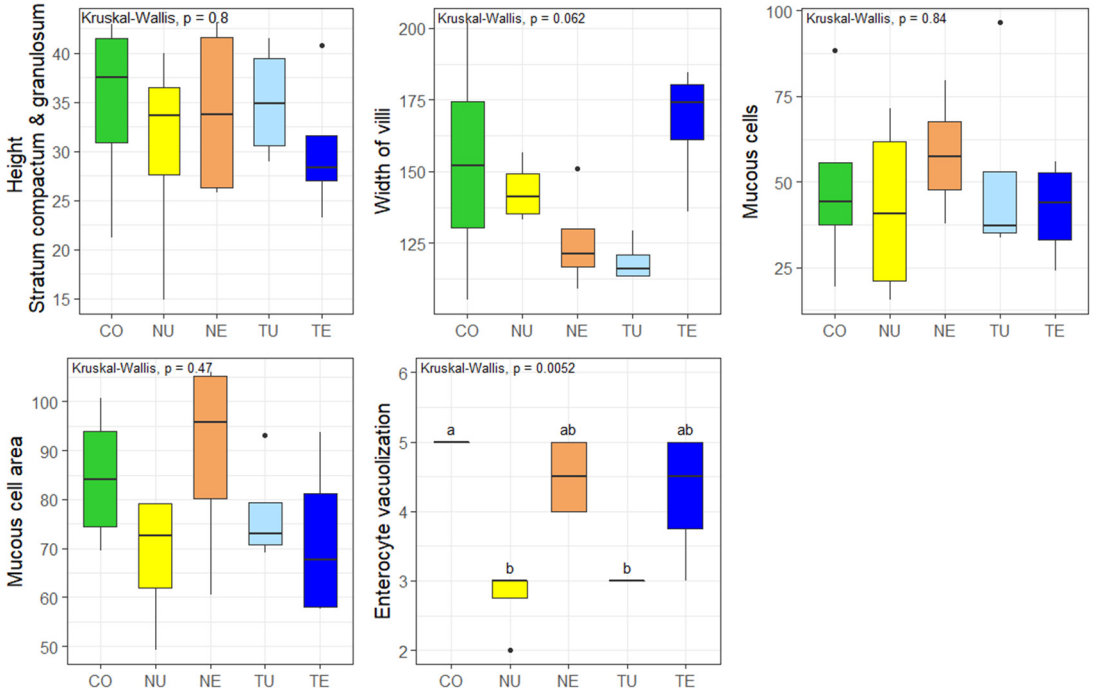


Figure S6. Comparison of the histological parameters that were assessed in the distal intestine of Atlantic salmon fed control feed (CO) or algae-containing diets (NU, NE, TU, TE).

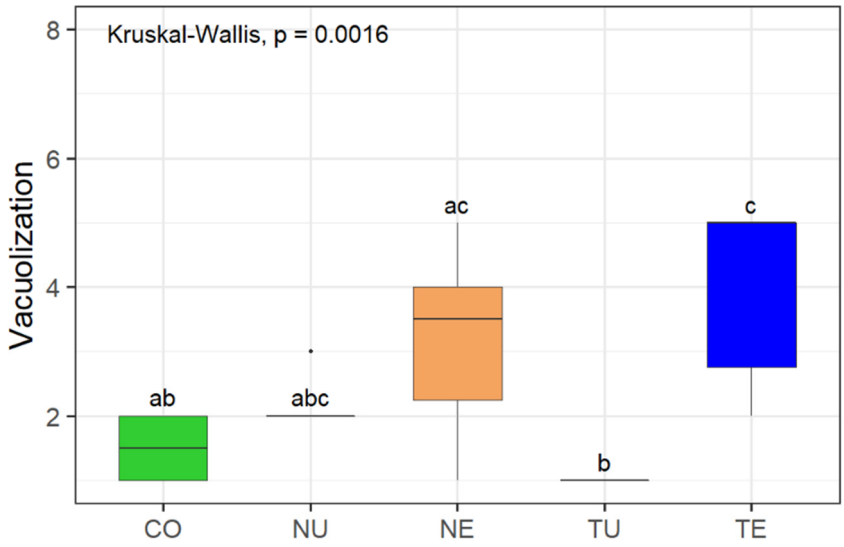


Figure S7. Comparison of vacuolization in the liver of Atlantic salmon fed control feed (CO) or algae-containing diets (NU, NE, TU, TE).