

Supplementary Material for

# Diet supplementation with fish-derived extracts suppresses diabetes and modulates intestinal microbiome in a murine model of high-fat induced obesity

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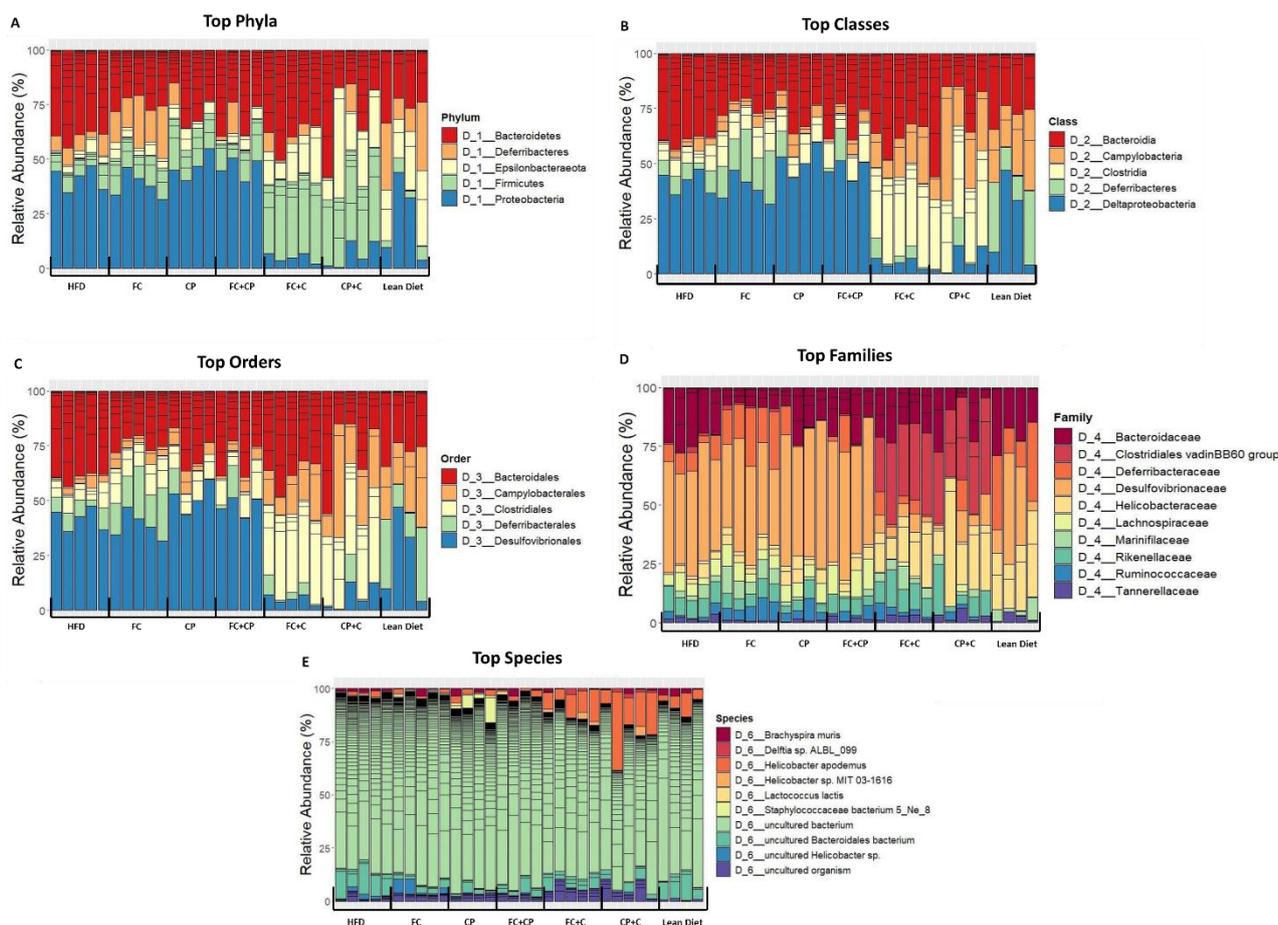
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**Figure S1.** The effect of fish-derived dietary supplements on the intestinal microbiome composition of top A. phyla, B. classes, C. orders, D. families and E. species. Top genera are depicted in the main paper.

**Table S1.** Nutritional composition of supplemented diets given to each diet group.

| Chemical composition | Unit<br>(per 100g of supplemented food) | Diet Groups |         |        |        |        |        |        |
|----------------------|---|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                      |   | S (ND)      | S (HFD) | FC     | CP     | FC+CP  | FC+C   | CP+C   |
| Energy               | Kcal                                    | 272.4       | 537.8   | 538.0  | 534.0  | 536.0  | 538.1  | 536.1  |
|                      | KJ                                      | 1138.8      | 2253.3  | 2254.8 | 2237.5 | 2246.1 | 2255.1 | 2246.5 |
| Carbohydrates        | g                                       | 44.0        | 24.6    | 24.6   | 24.6   | 24.6   | 24.6   | 24.6   |
| Protein              | g                                       | 22.3        | 35.2    | 34.8   | 33.8   | 34.3   | 35.0   | 34.5   |
| Fat                  | g                                       | 2.9         | 33.2    | 33.4   | 33.4   | 33.4   | 33.3   | 33.3   |

**Table S2.** Summary of top genera found in the intestinal microbiome of high-fat induced obese mice and their role in inflammation and obesity.

| Phylum          | Genus                                | Role   | Reference |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Bacteroidetes   | <i>Bacteroides</i>                   | Decreased during IBD, protect against pathogenic microorganism intestinal colonization | [1-3]     |
|                 | <i>Alistipes</i>                     | Found in healthy individuals, protection against colitis                               | [4]       |
|                 | <i>Odoribacter</i>                   | Short-chain fatty acid (SCFAs) producers   | [5]       |
| Firmicutes      | <i>Lachnospiraceae NK4A136 group</i> | Butyrate producers, SCFAs  | [6,7]     |
|                 | <i>Ruminiclostridium 9</i>           | Butyrate producers, SCFAs  | [8]       |
|                 | <i>Ruminiclostridium</i>             | Acetate producers, SCFAs   | [9]       |
| Deferribacteres | <i>Mucispirillum</i>                 | Increased during intestinal inflammation   | [10]      |
| Proteobacteria  | <i>Helicobacter</i>                  | Induction of inflammation mainly by <i>H.pylori</i>                                    | [11,12]   |

### References for Supplementary information

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