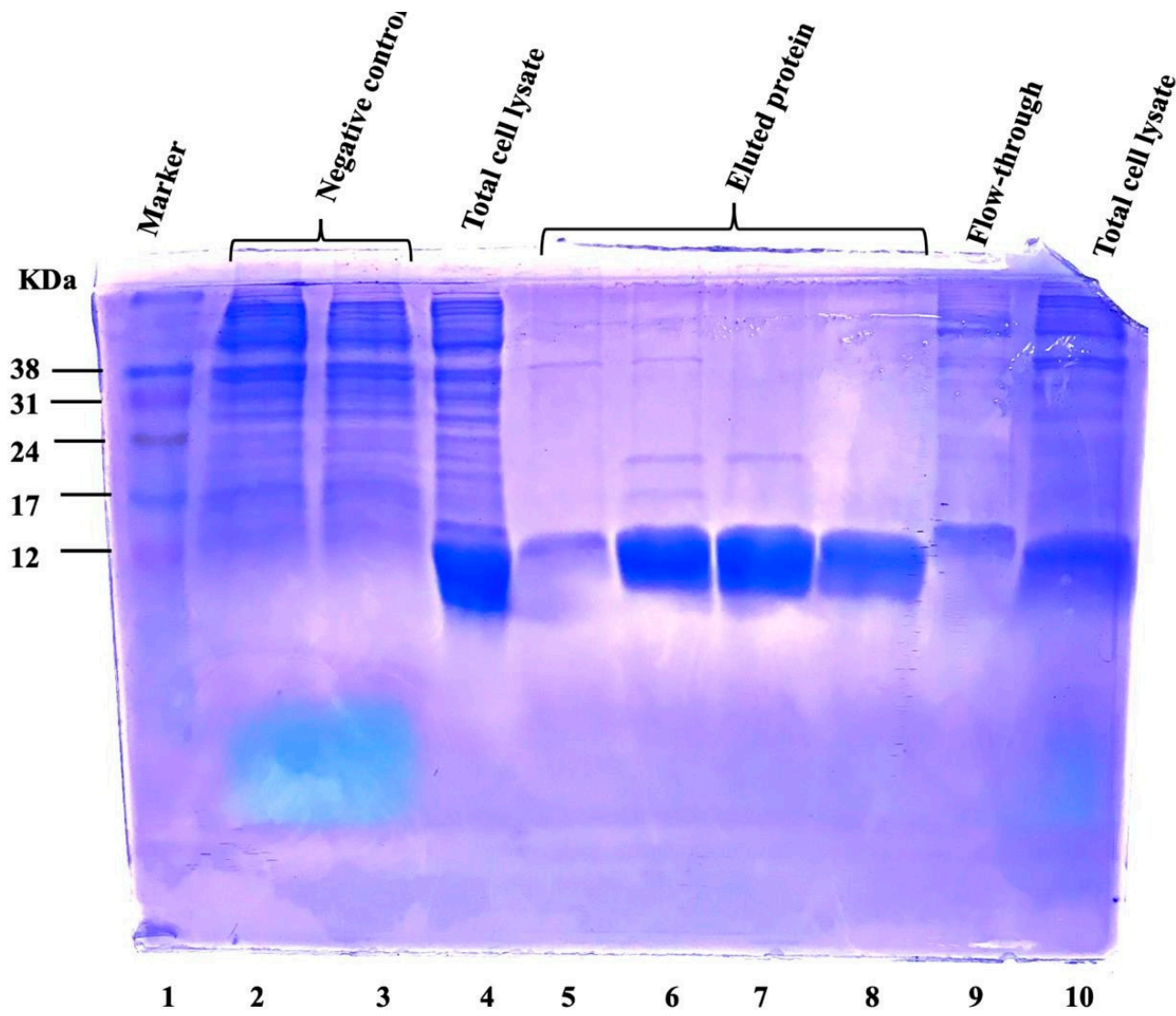
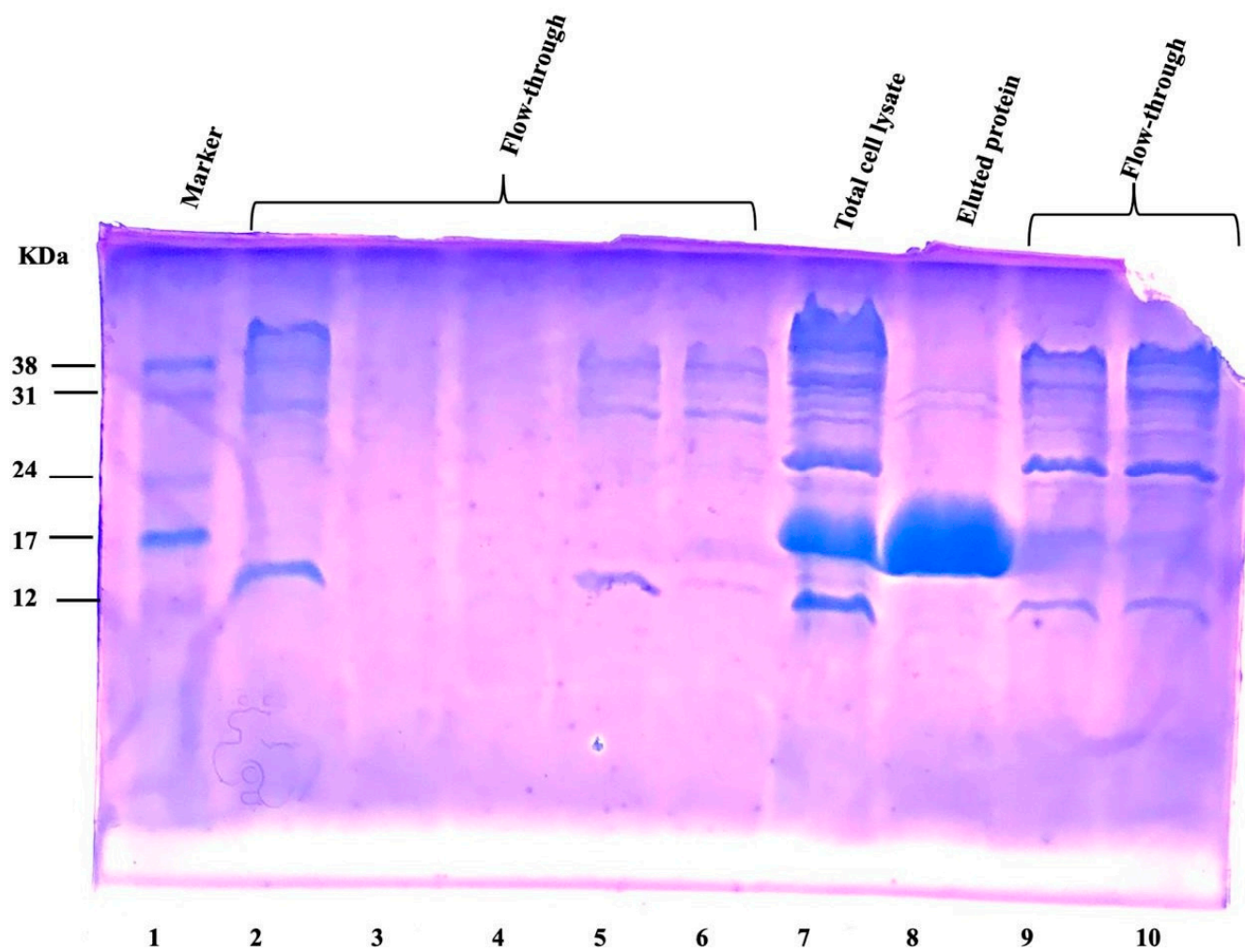


Supporting Information

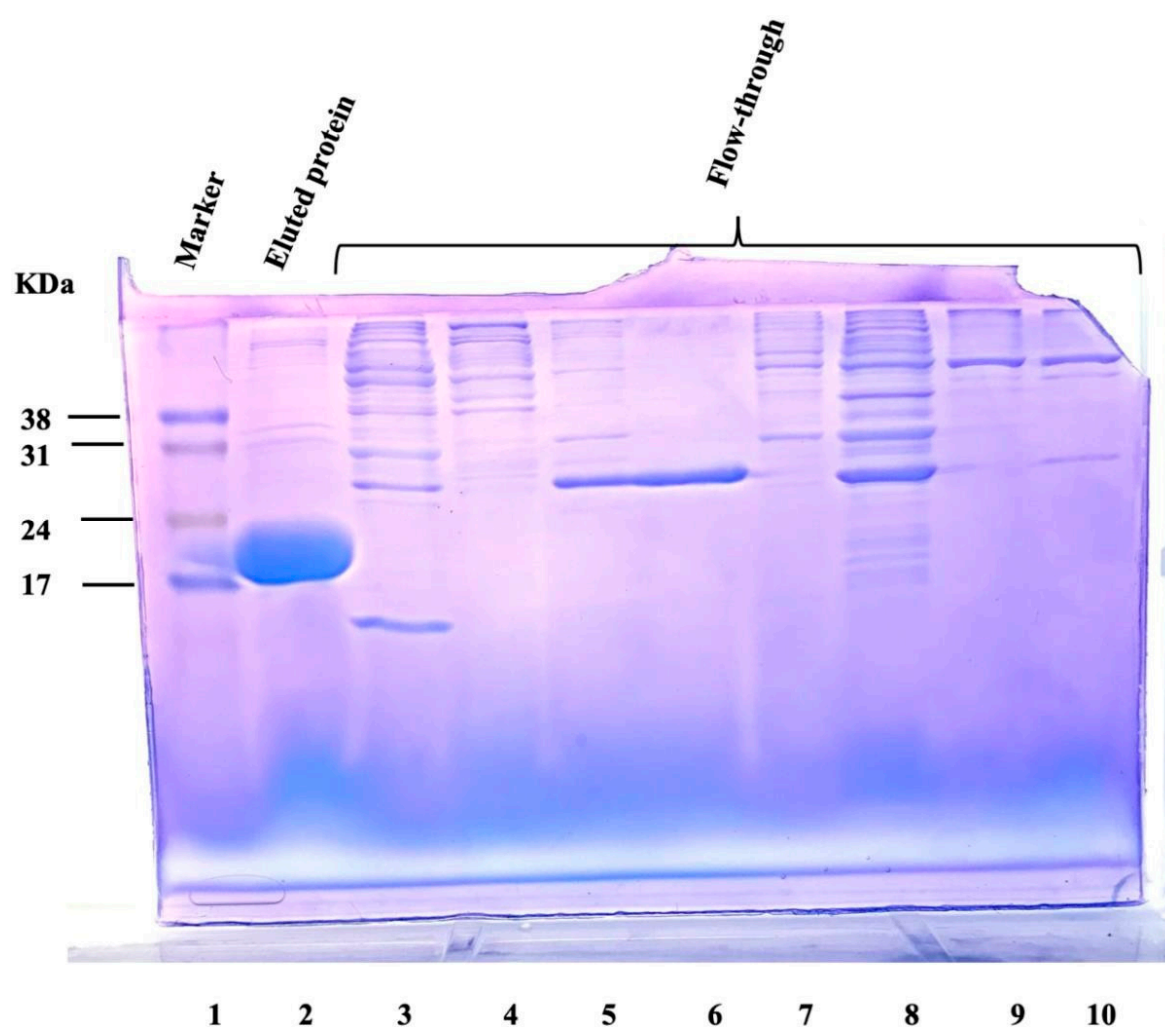
a



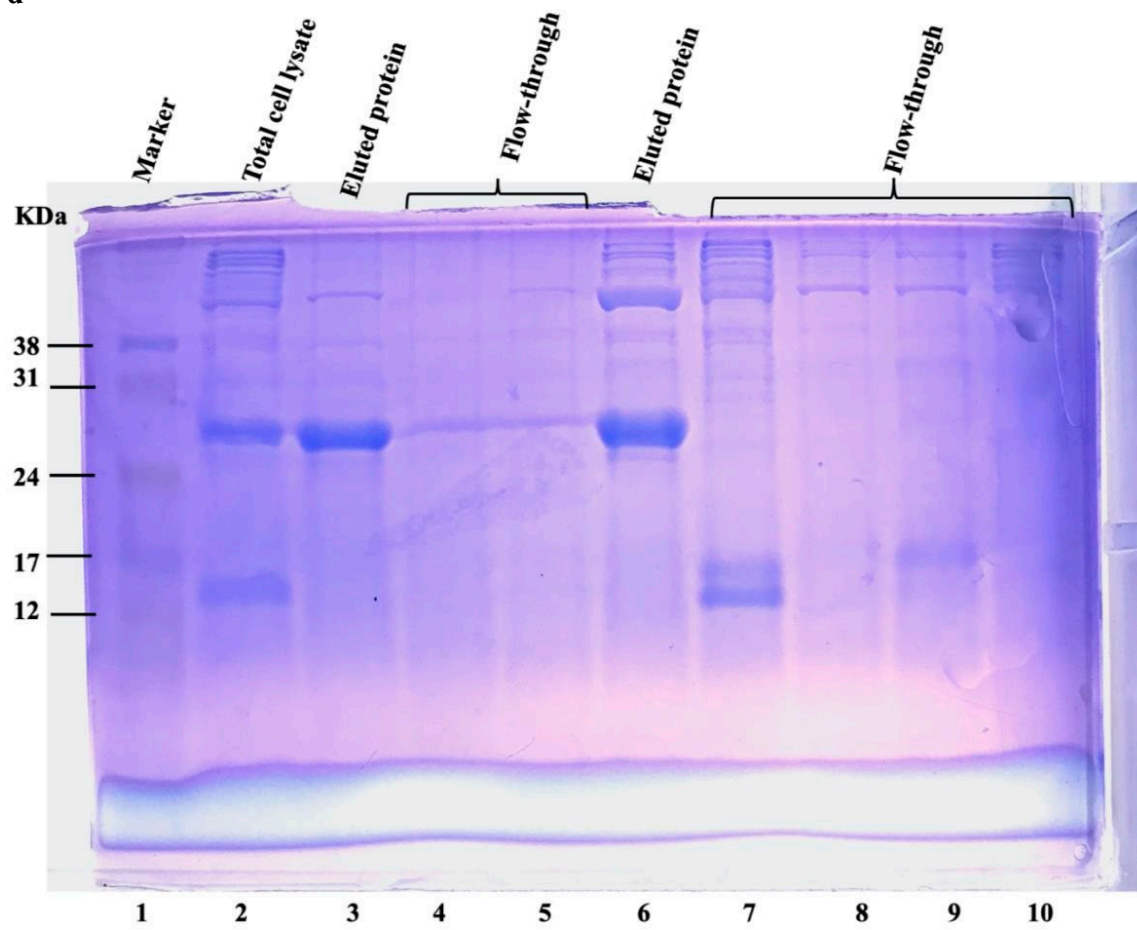
b



c



d



e

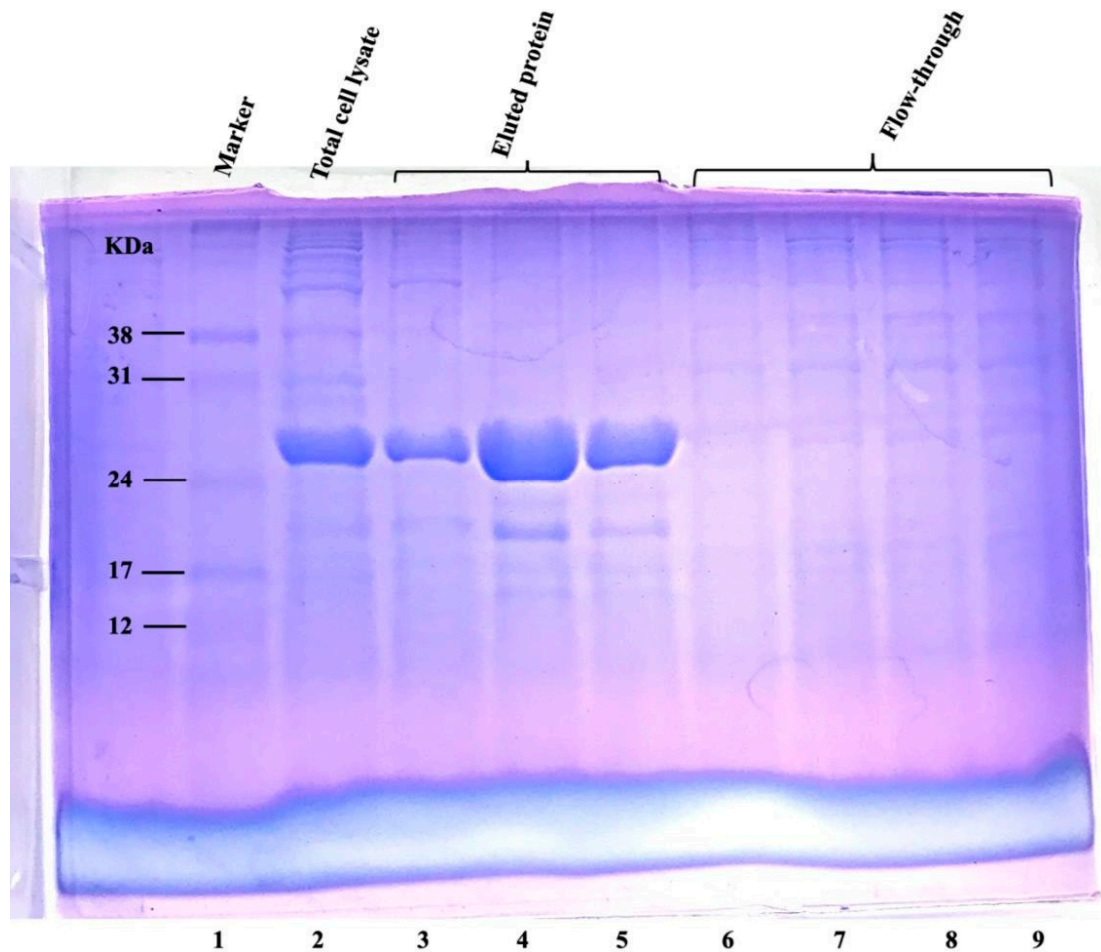


Figure S1. Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE gels showing purification of His-tagged recombinant proteins by Ni-NTA affinity chromatography. A volume of 15 μ L of crude *E. coli* extract and fractions of (a) P153, (b) P264, (c) P509, (d) P537, and (e) P561 were loaded onto 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gels. The size of the protein of interest is 4 KDa higher than the predicted size due to the insertion of V5 and His-tag at the N-terminal of each coding sequence. Negative control sample in **Figure S1.a** corresponds to the crude cell lysate from BL21 cells that were transformed with pET empty vector.

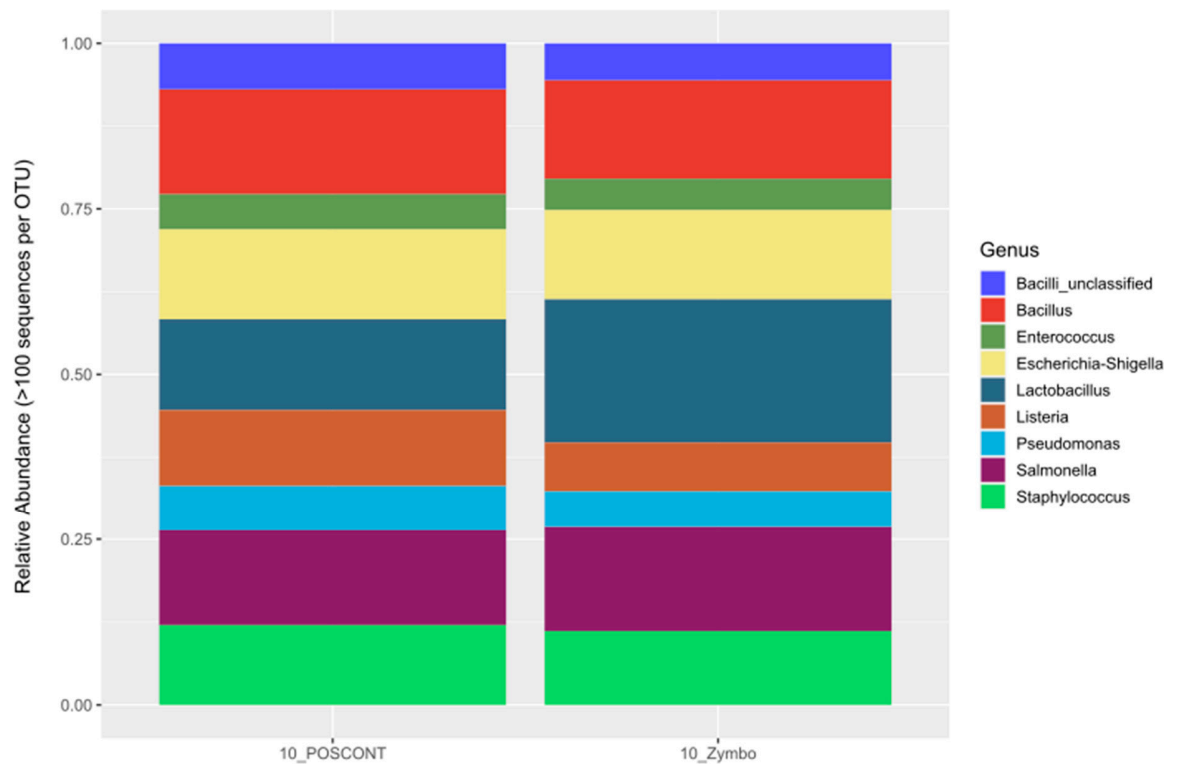


Figure S2. Stacked bar-plots showing the relative abundance of the major bacterial genera in positive controls.

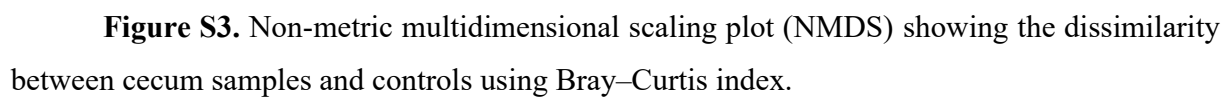
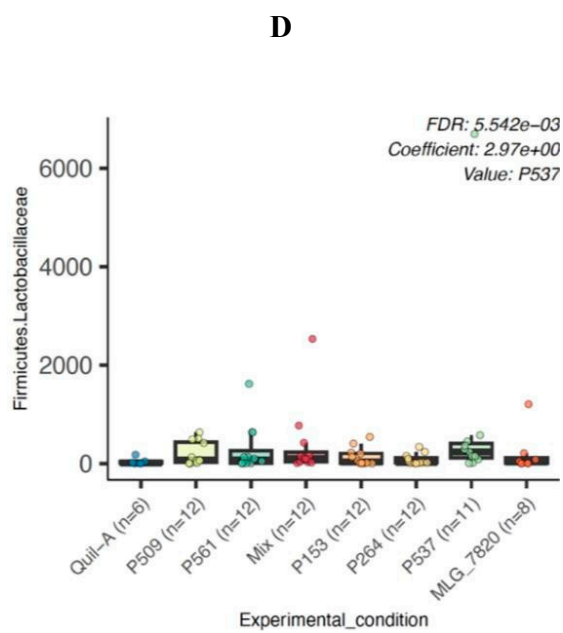
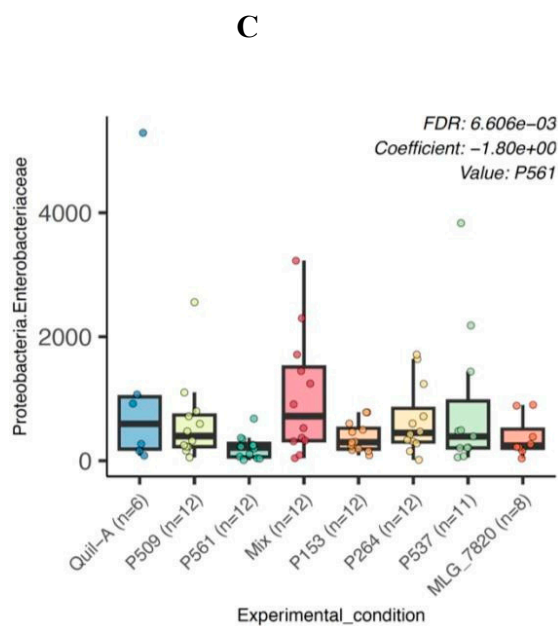
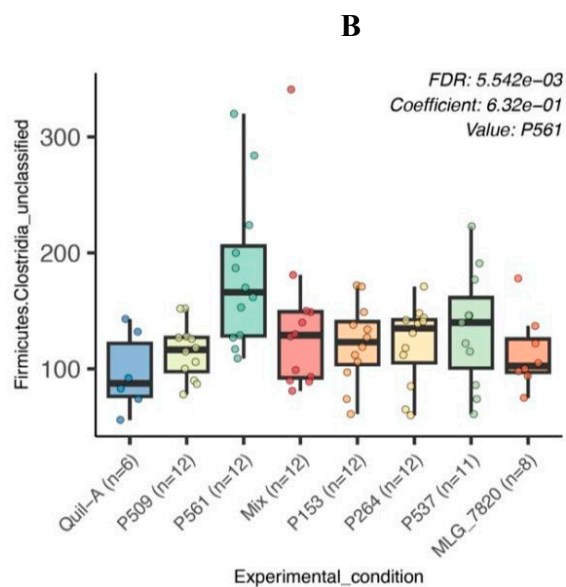
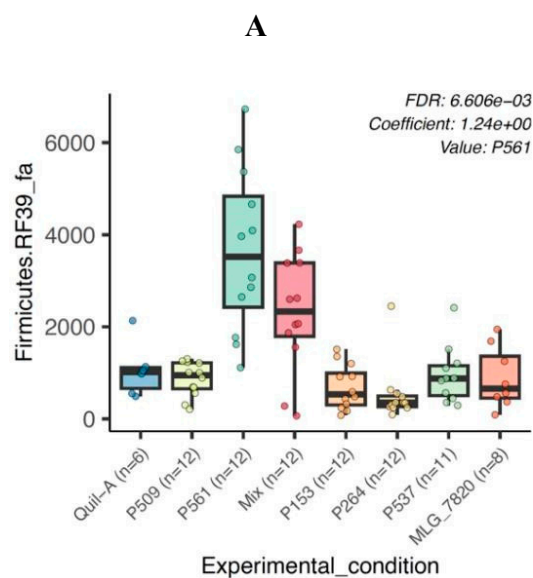
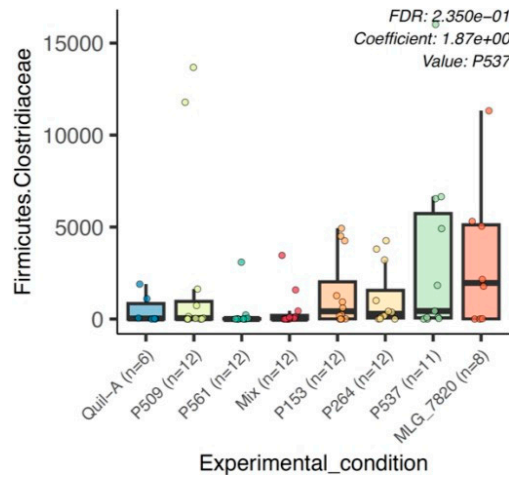
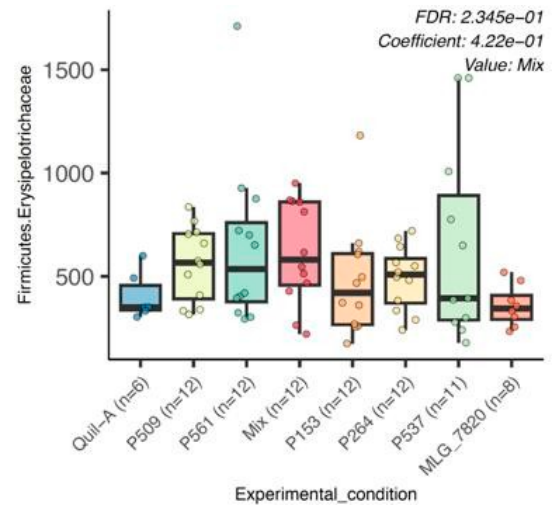
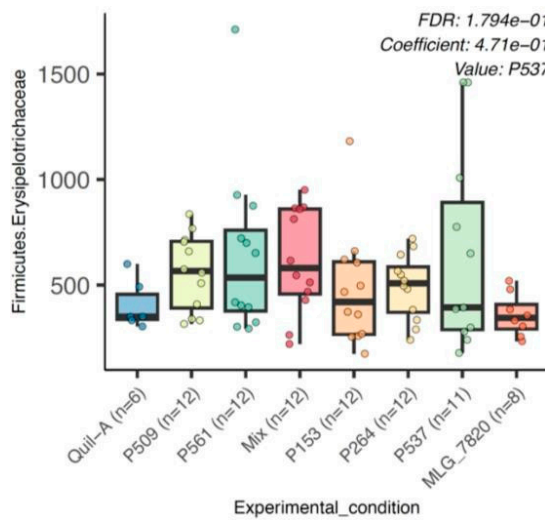
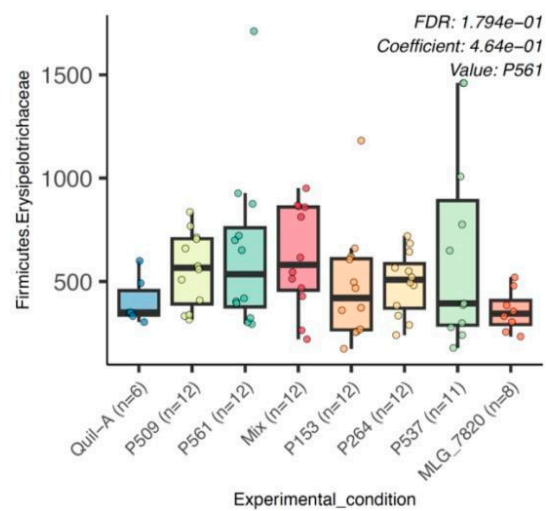


Figure S3. Non-metric multidimensional scaling plot (NMDS) showing the dissimilarity between cecum samples and controls using Bray–Curtis index.



E**F****G****H**

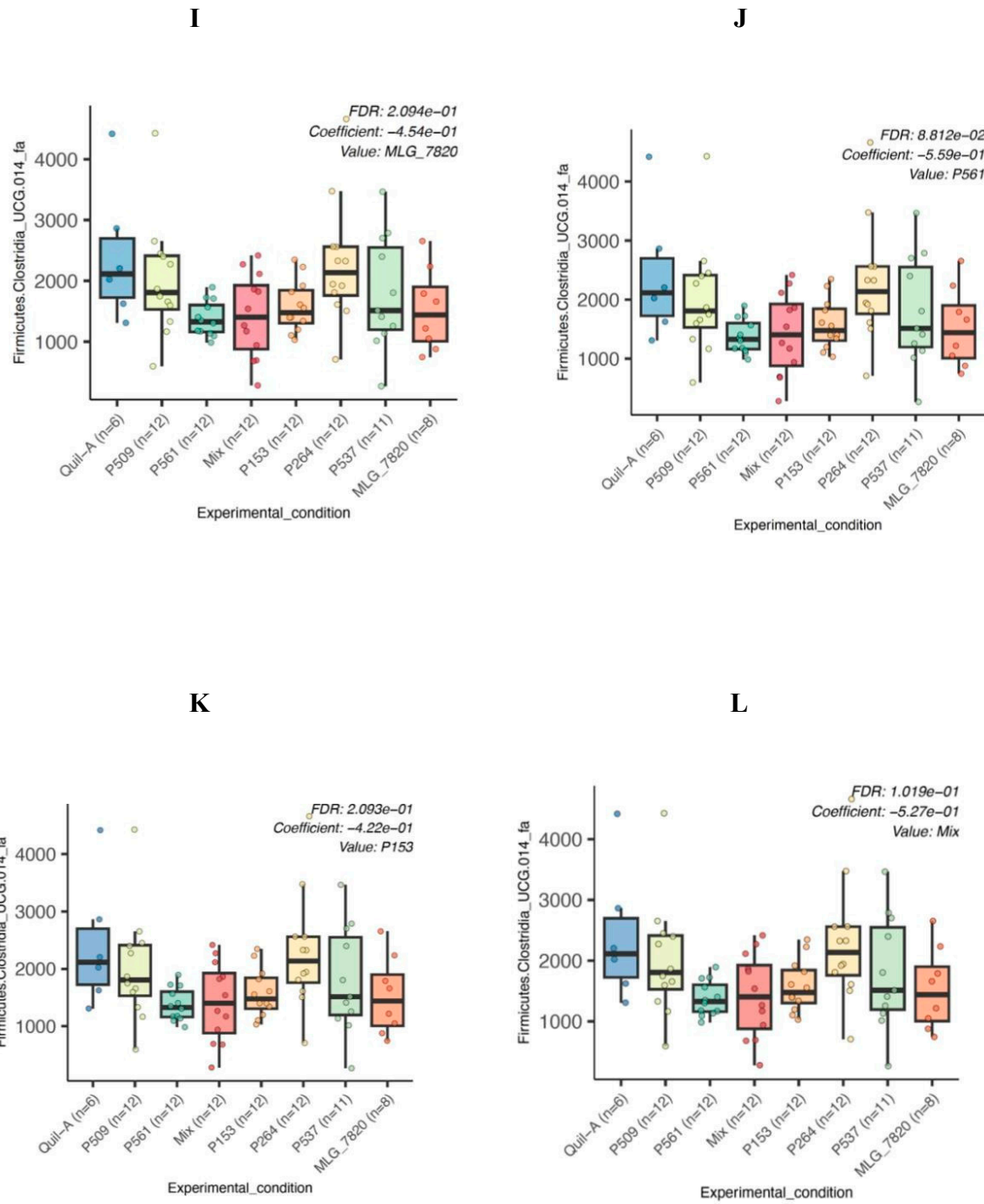


Figure S4. Statistically significant changes (p -value < 0.05) in key bacterial families of interest across experimental groups.

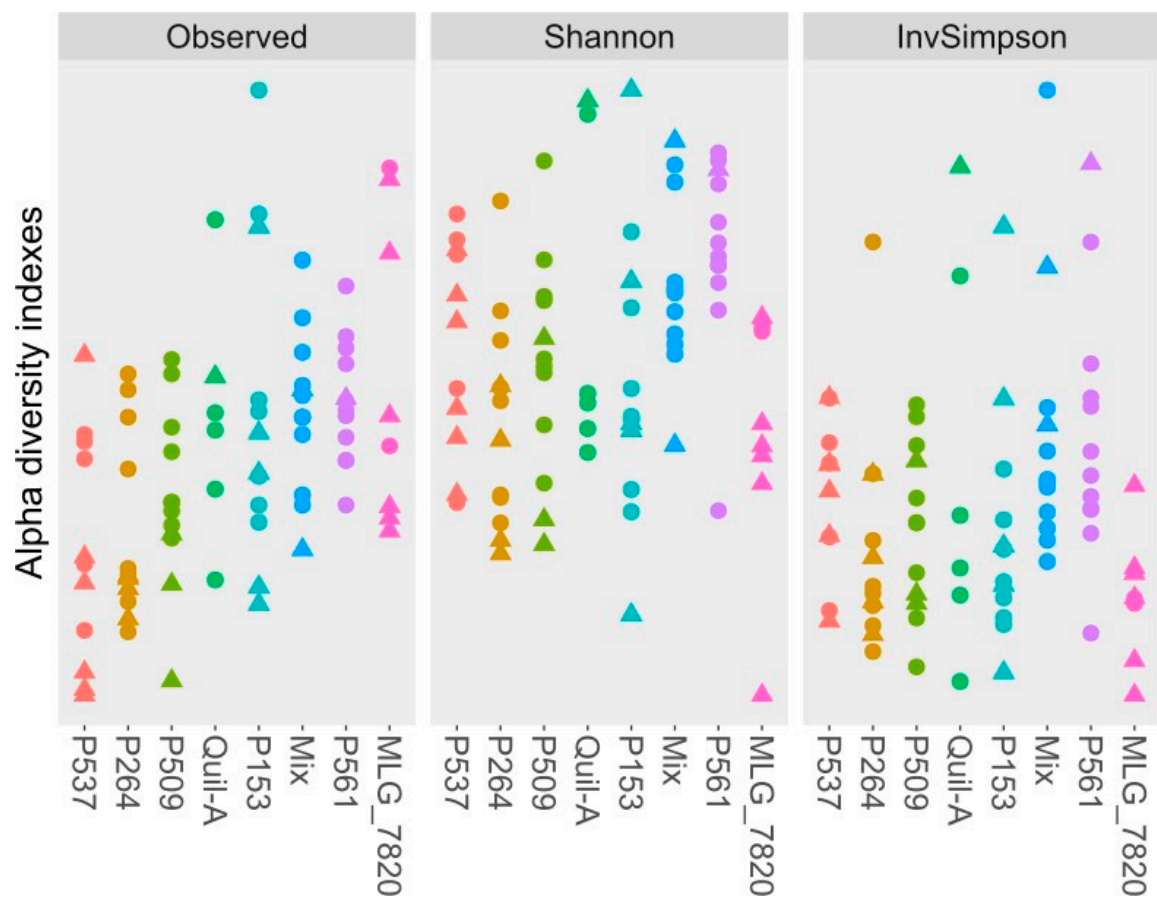


Figure S5. Alpha diversity measures among the samples at day 33, using Observed, Shannon, and Inverse Simpson indices.