

Table S2. Profiles of mobile genetic elements and virulence genes in probiotic enterococcal isolates used for different application targets

| Risk factors | Application targets | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Mobile genetic elements | Human (9) | Companion animal (15) | Livestock (50) | Aquaculture (14) |
| IS1485 | 100% (9) | 100% (15) | 94% (47) | 26% (13) |
| IS1216V | 88.89% (8) | 40% (6) | 30% (15) | 18% (9) |
| IS1542 | 55.56% (5) | 93.33% (14) | 80% (40) | 8% (4) |
| Tn1546 | 66.67% (6) | 33.33% (5) | 26% (13) | 18% (9) |
| pS177 | 88.89% (8) | 40% (6) | 25% (15) | 18% (9) |
| pEF418 | 66.67% (6) | 33.33% (5) | 26% (13) | 16% (8) |
| pNB2354p1 | 55.56% (5) | 40% (6) | 28% (14) | 18% (9) |
| pNB18 | 55.56% (5) | 66.67% (10) | 62% (31) | 8% (4) |
| pGL | 22.22% (2) | 60% (9) | 68% (34) | 6% (3) |
| pCIZ2 | 22.22% (2) | 60% (9) | 70% (35) | 6% (3) |
| Virulence genes | Human (9) | Companion animal (15) | Livestock (50) | Aquaculture (14) |
| ace/acm | 100% (9) | 100% (15) | 100% (50) | 100% (14) |
| cad | 100% (9) | 100% (15) | 100% (50) | 100% (14) |
| ebp | 100% (9) | 93.33% (14) | 98% (49) | 100% (14) |
| efaA | 100% (9) | 100% (15) | 100% (50) | 100% (14) |
| srt | 100% (9) | 86.67% (13) | 98% (49) | 100% (14) |
| scm | 44.44% (4) | 33.33% (5) | 12% (6) | 0% (0) |
| sgrA | 22.22% (2) | 60% (9) | 86% (43) | 100% (14) |
| bopD | 66.67% (6) | 100% (15) | 100% (50) | 100% (14) |
| Gls24 | 77.78% (7) | 93.33% (14) | 100% (50) | 100% (14) |
| mreC | 66.67% (6) | 100% (15) | 100% (50) | 100% (14) |
| prpA | 66.67% (6) | 100% (15) | 100% (50) | 100% (14) |