

Supplementary Materials

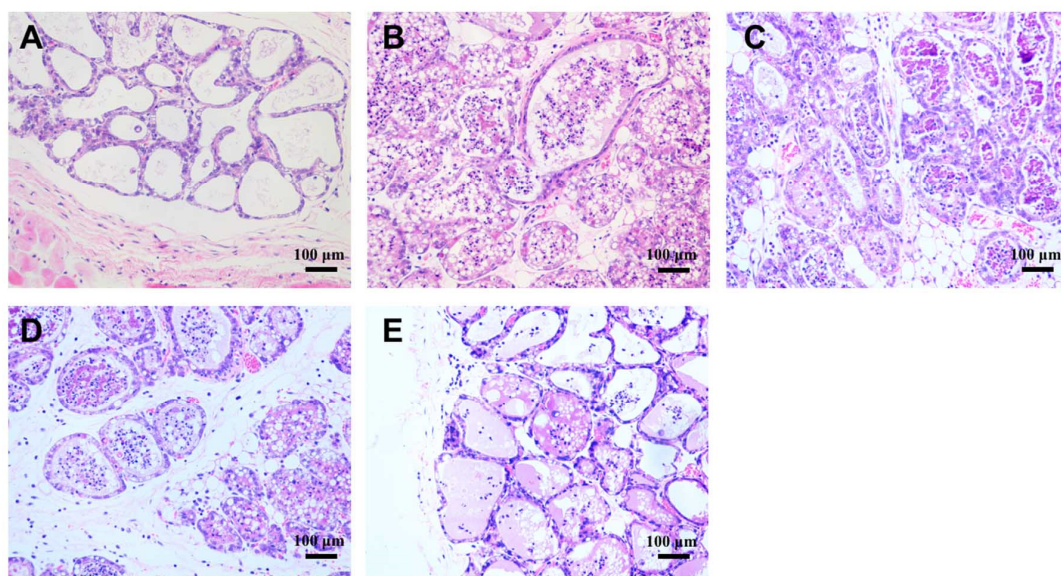


Figure S1. *Z. morio* hemolymph reduces pathological injury of mammary gland in *E. coli*-induced mastitis (original magnification 100 ×). (A) control group, (B) *E. coli* group, (C) *E. coli* + *Z. morio* hemolymph (15 mg/ml, 25 µL) group, (D) *E. coli* + *Z. morio* hemolymph (25 mg/ml, 25 µL) group, and (E) *E. coli* + *Z. morio* hemolymph (35 mg/ml, 25 µL) group.

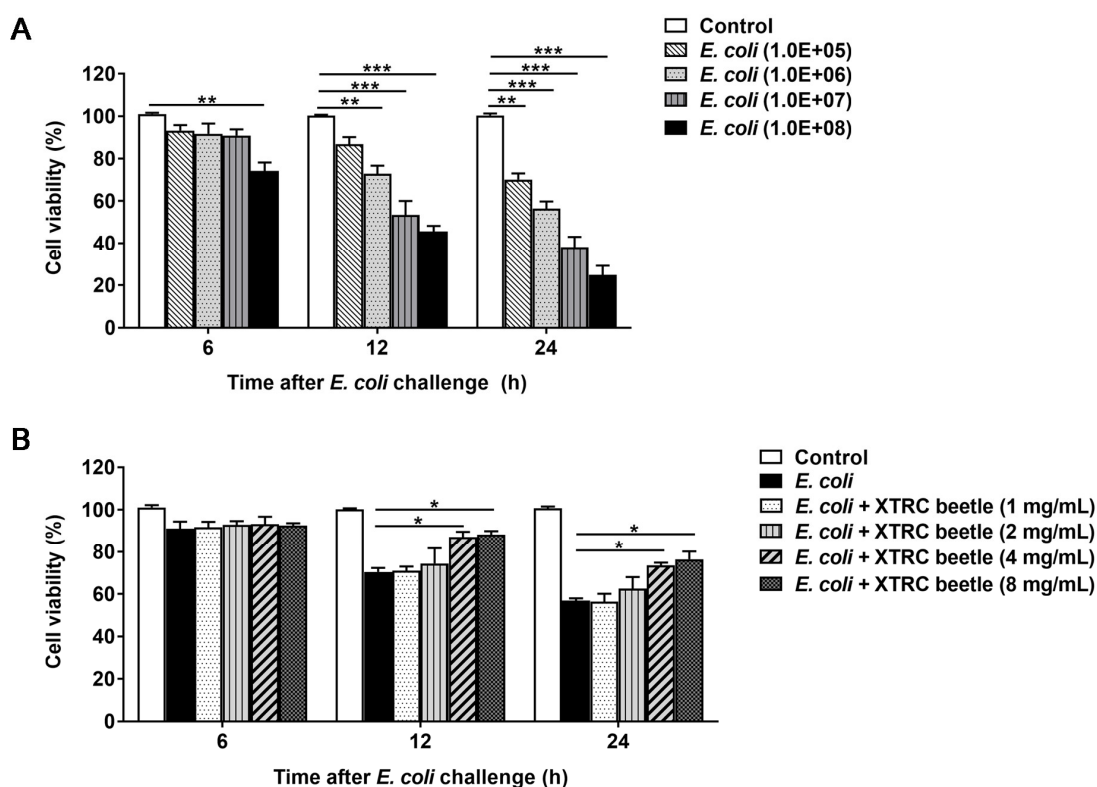


Figure S2. Determination of concentration of *E. coli* and *Z. morio* hemolymph in vitro. (A) PMECs were treated with different conditions of *E. coli* (1×10^5 , 1×10^6 , 1×10^7 , 1×10^8 CFU) for 6, 12, and 24 h, and cell viability was evaluated by CCK8 to determine the concentration of *E. coli*. (B) Cells were incubated with *E. coli* (1×10^6 CFU) and *Z. morio* hemolymph at 1, 2, 4, 8 mg/mL for 6, 12, and 24 h, respectively. And cell viability was evaluated by CCK8 to determine the working concentration of *Z. morio* hemolymph. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.