**Supplementary Table 4.** Effects of GOS/FOS with atypical dosages.

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| **Reference** | **Prebiotics** | **Dose** | **Objectives** | **Subjects and main features of the trial** | **Outcomes** |
| Brunser et al., 2006 [36] | Oligofructose and inulin in 70/30 proportion by weight | 0.45 g/100 mL | To evaluate the effects on the intestinal microbiota of a prebiotic-supplemented milk formula after an antibiotic treatment | A prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial carried out in 140 infants 1–2 y of age distributed into two groups after a 1-wk amoxicillin treatment (50 mg/kg/d) for acute bronchitis. The children received for 3 wk >500 mL/d of a formula with prebiotics (4.5 g/l) or a control without prebiotics. Fecal samples were obtained on d –7 (at the beginning of the antibiotic treatment), on d 0 (end of the treatment and before formula administration), and on d 7 and 21 (during formula administration). Fecal populations were measured by fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) and flow cytometry. 57 children completed the protocol in the Prebio group and 56 children in the control group | The prebiotic significantly increased bifidobacteria from 8.17 ± 1.46 on d 0 to 8.54 ± 1.20 on d 7 compared with the control 8.22 ± 1.24 on d 0 versus 7.95 ± 1.54 on d 7 |
| Alliet et al., 2007 [37] | GOS/FOS  (ratio 9:1) | 0.6 g/100 mL | To evaluate cholesterol and triacylglycerol levels in infants receiving prebiotics | Prospective, randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial during the first 6 mo of life. 187 infants completed the study. Formula-fed infants were randomized to receive a standard infant formula with prebiotics or a control formula. Breast-fed infants were randomized to receive one of these two formulas after the mother had decided to discontinue breastfeeding. Serum levels of cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein, low-density lipoprotein (LDL), and triacylglycerol were determined at 8 and 26 wk of age | No differences in total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol in infants receiving an infant formula with GOS/lcFOS from infants receiving a control infant formula. Total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol levels were higher in breast-fed infants than in formula-fed infants |
| Raes et al., 2010 [38] | GOS/FOS  (ratio 9:1) | 0.6 g/100 mL | To assess the effect of an infant milk formula on basal immune parameters | Double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study involving 187 healthy, term infants during the first 26 wk of life. Blood samples were collected at the age of 8 wk and 26 wk for the analysis of serum immunoglobulins, lymphocyte subpopulations, and cytokines. A breast-fed group was included as a reference | No significant differences were observed between both formula groups in the different studied immune parameters at weeks 8 and 26 |