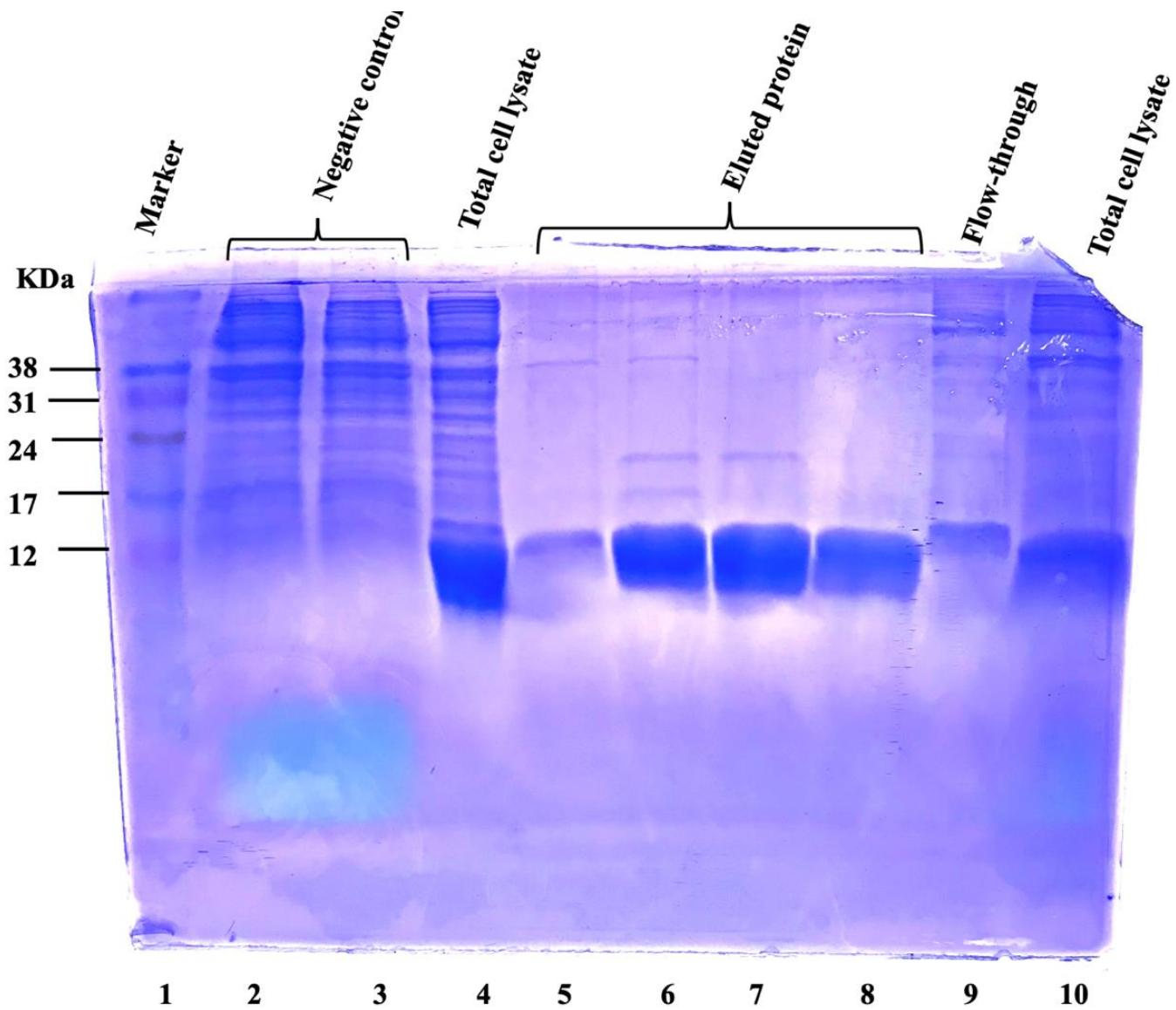
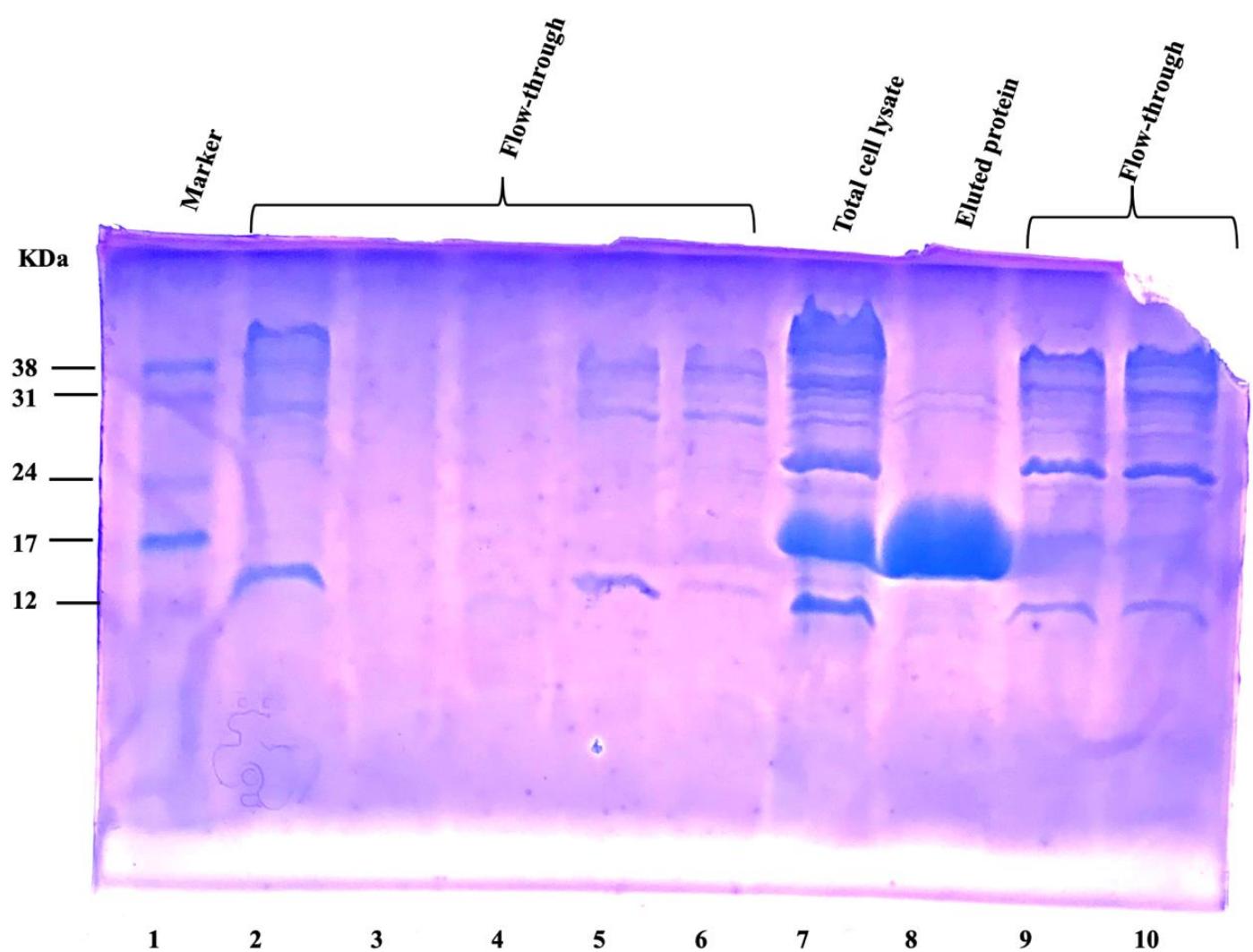


Supporting Information

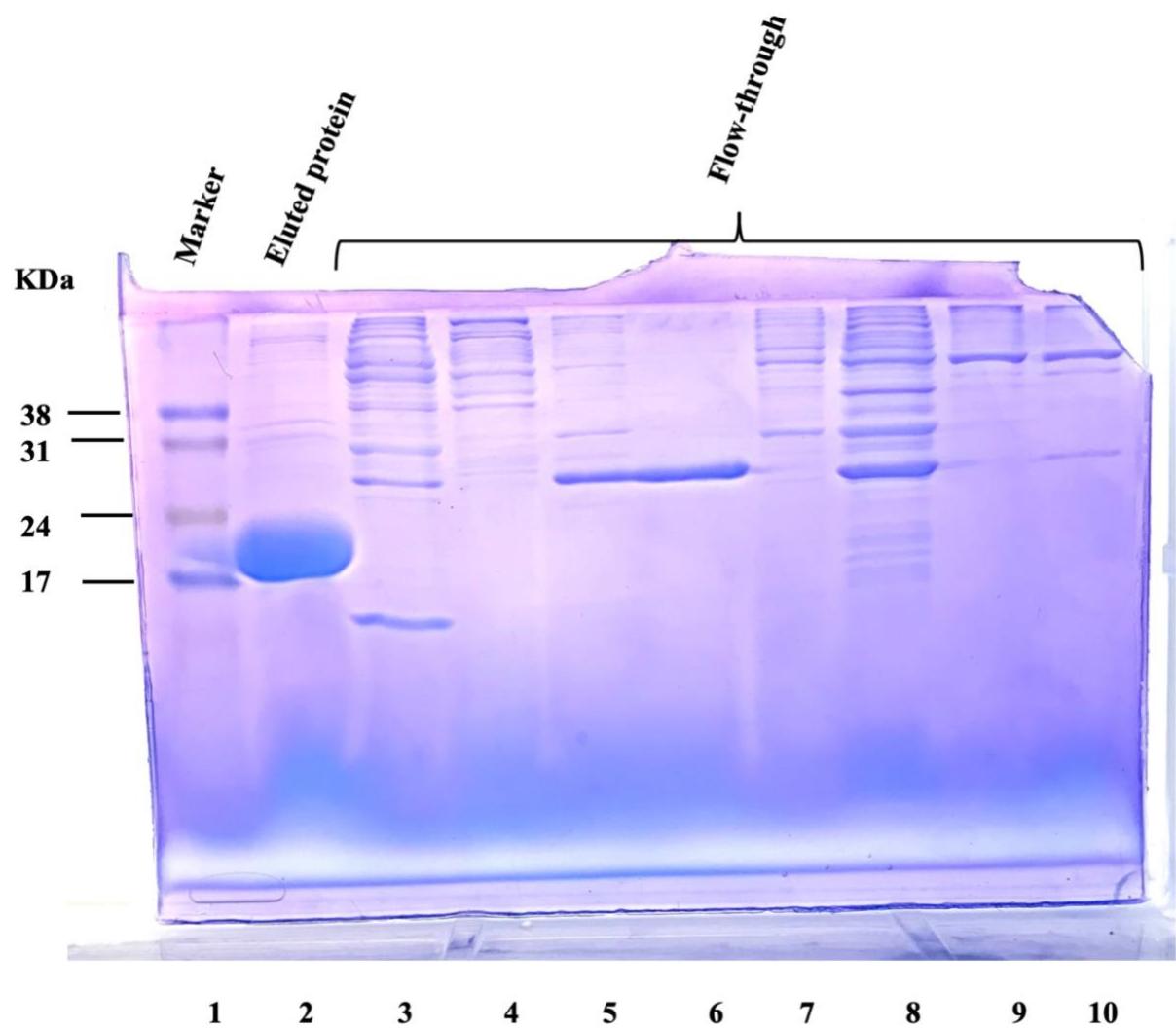
a



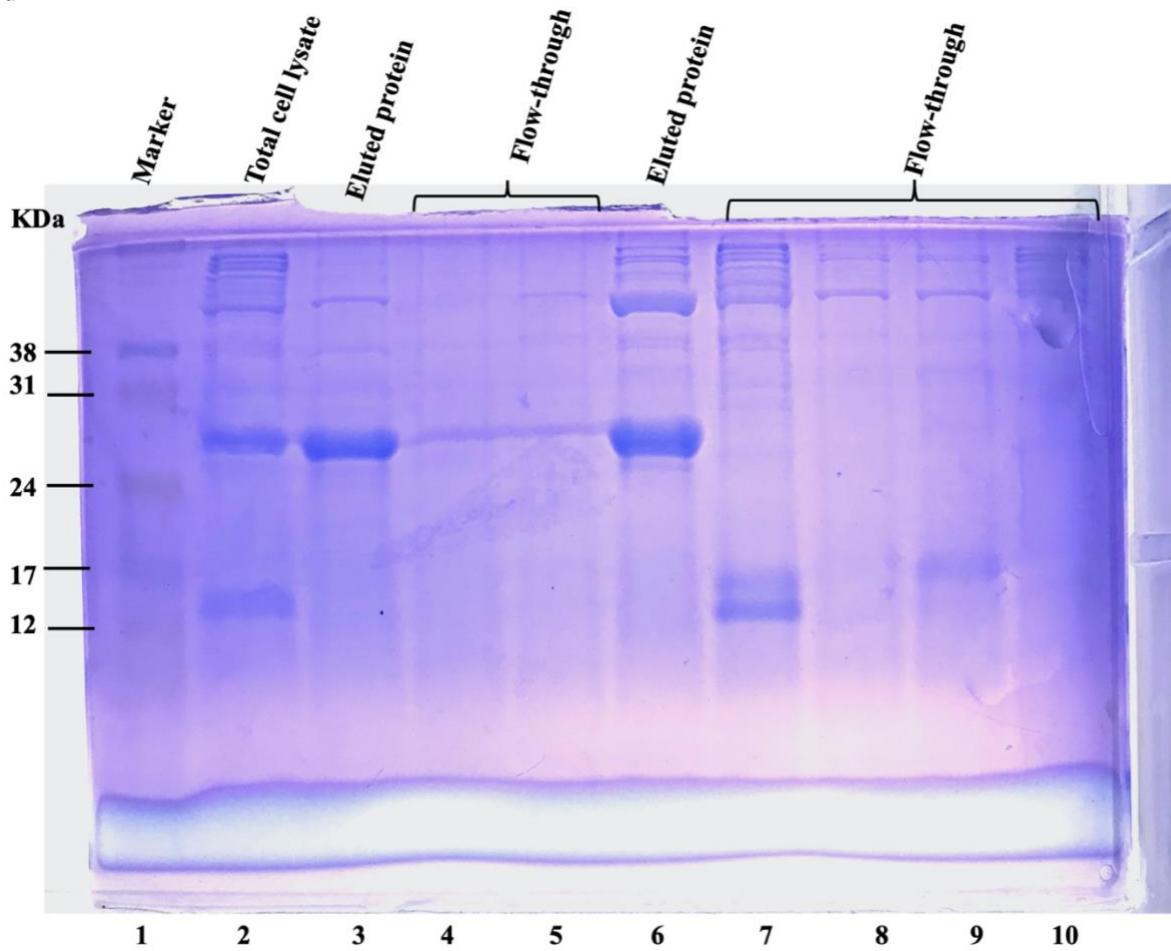
b



c



d



e

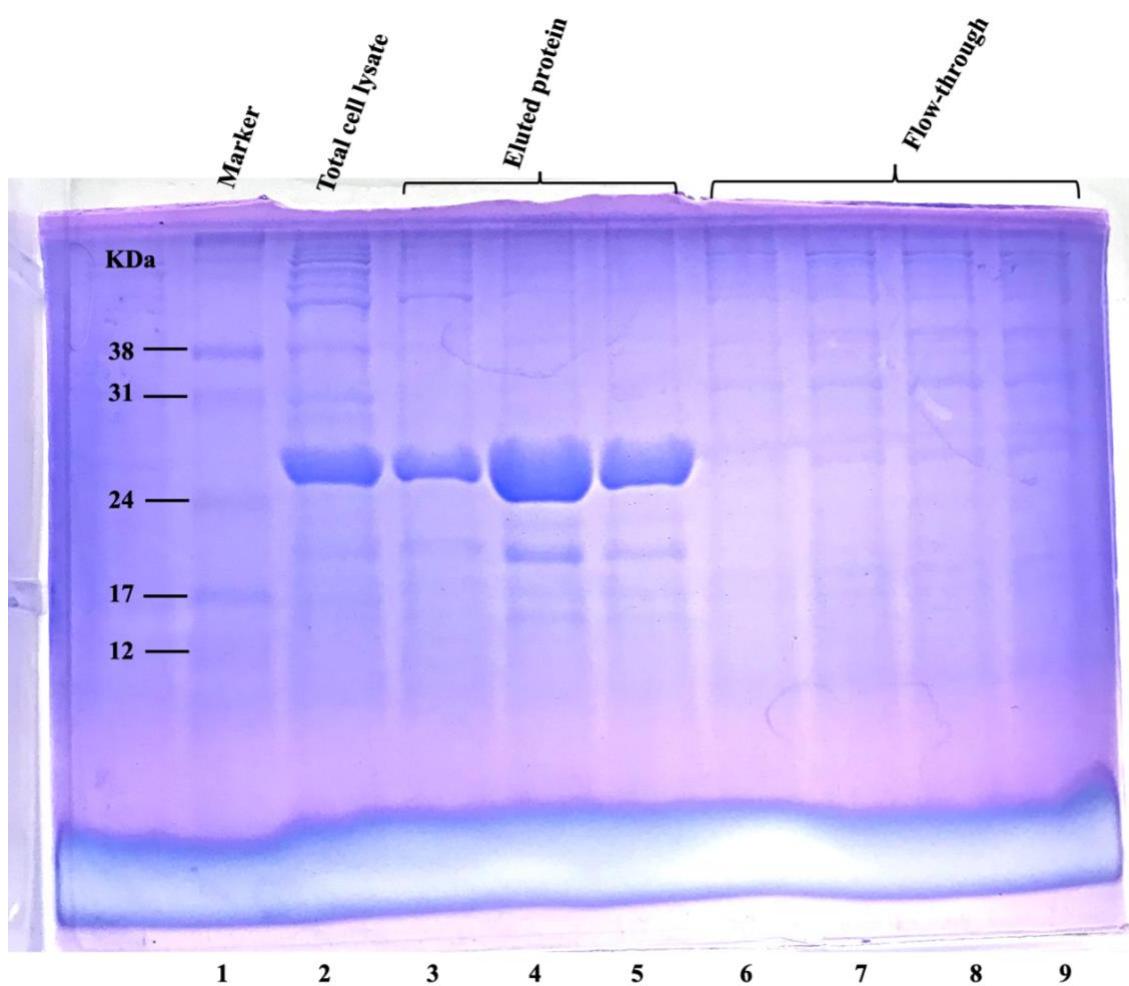


Figure S1: Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE gel showing purification of His-tagged recombinant proteins by Ni-NTA affinity chromatography. 15 μ L of crude *E. coli* extract and fractions of a) P153, b) P264, c) P509, d) P537, and e) P561 were loaded onto 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gels. The size of the protein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

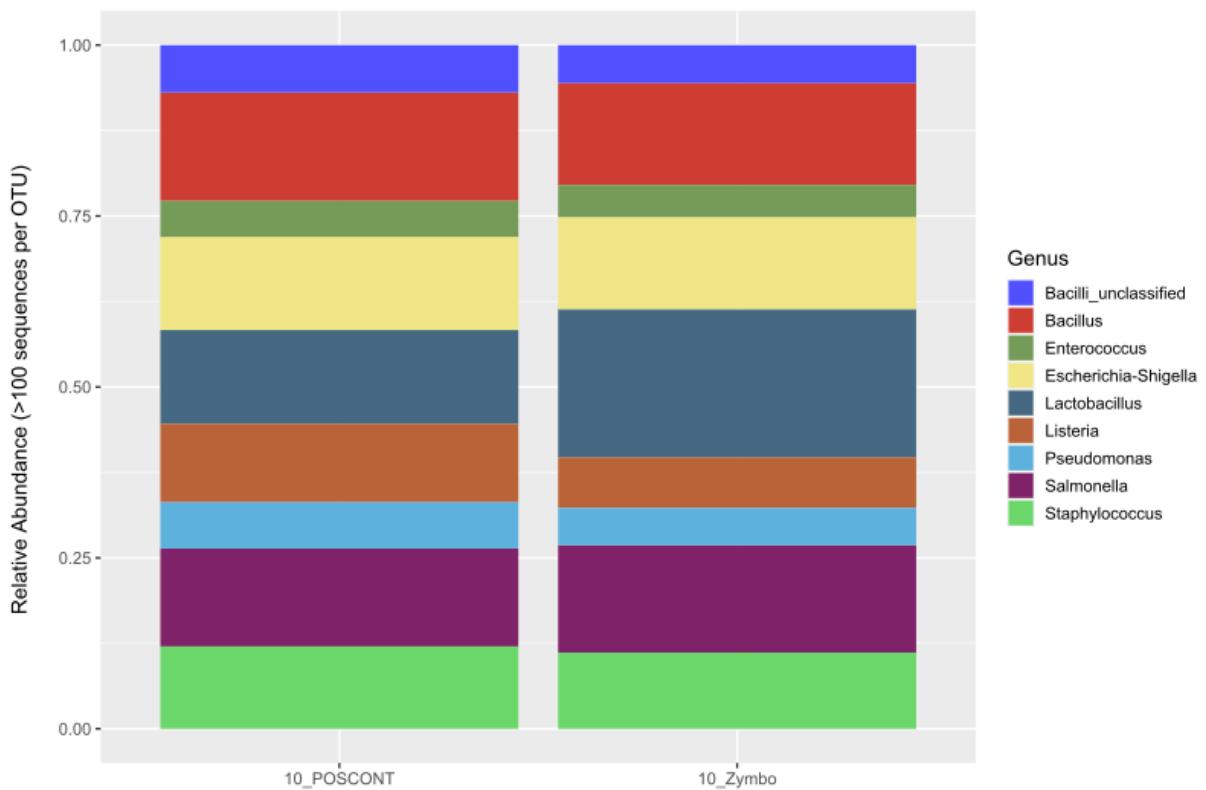


Figure S2: Stacked bar-plots showing the relative abundance of the major bacterial genera in positive controls.

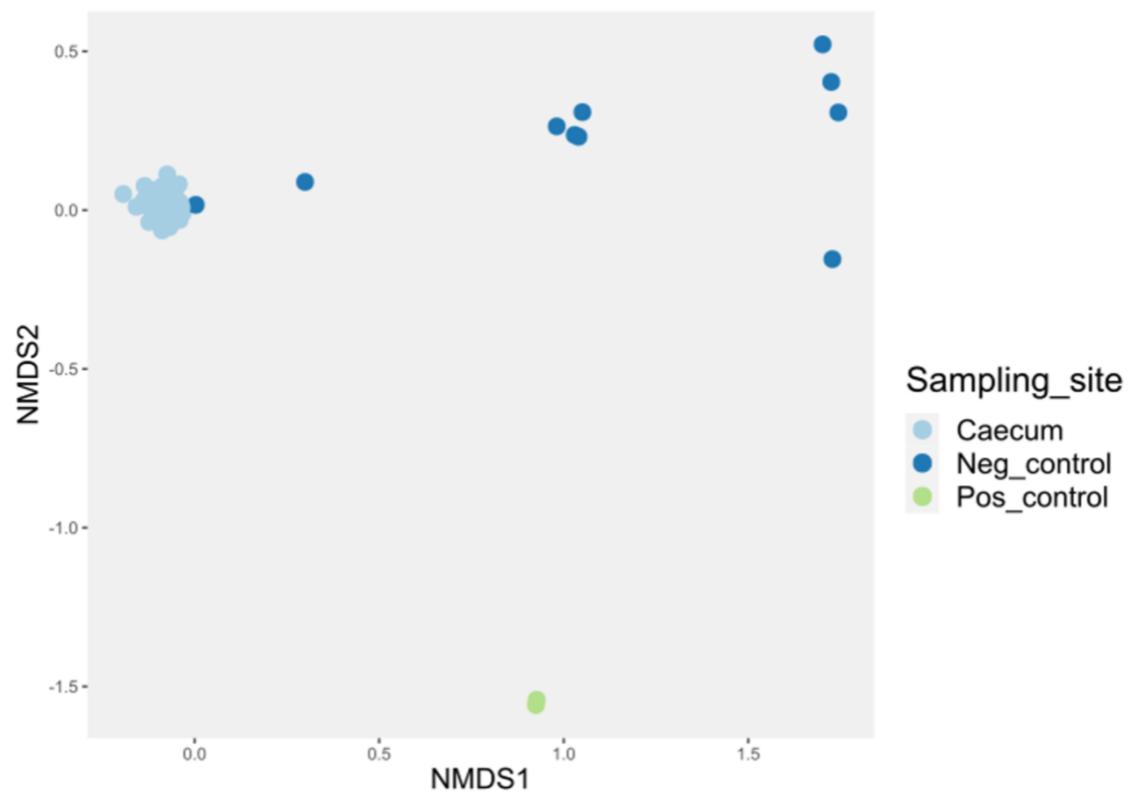
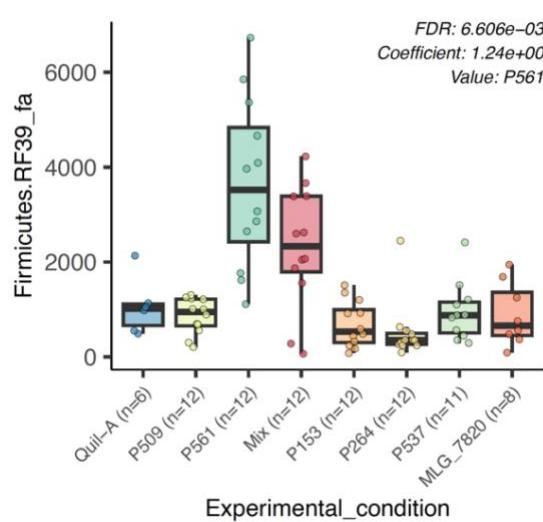
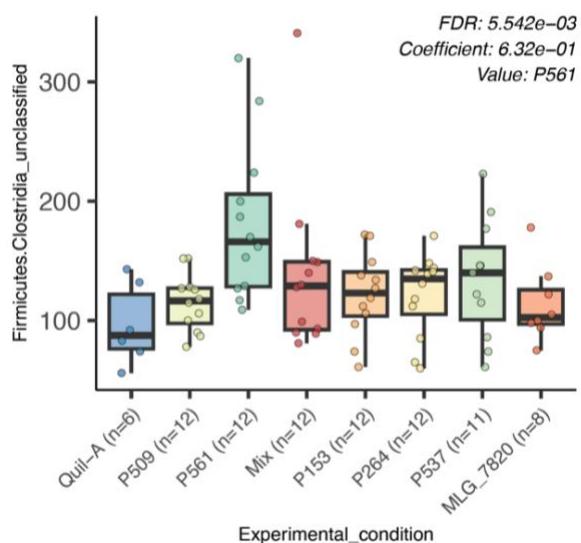
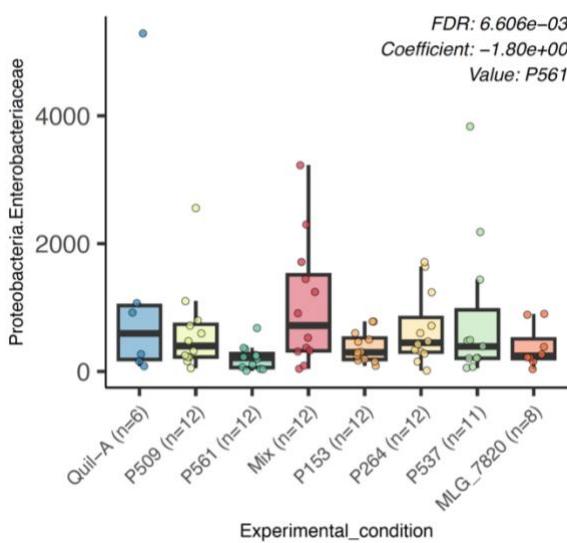
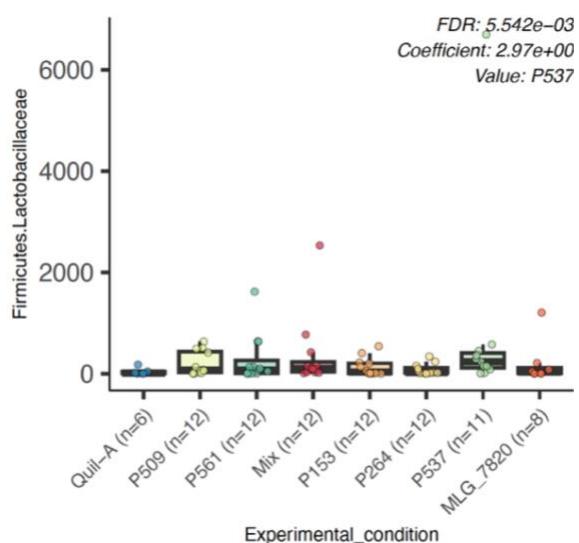
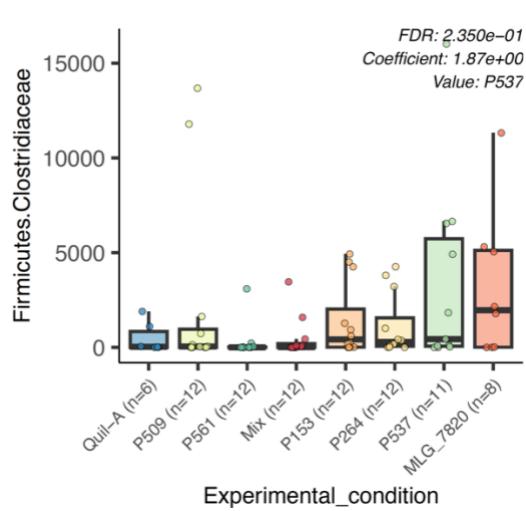
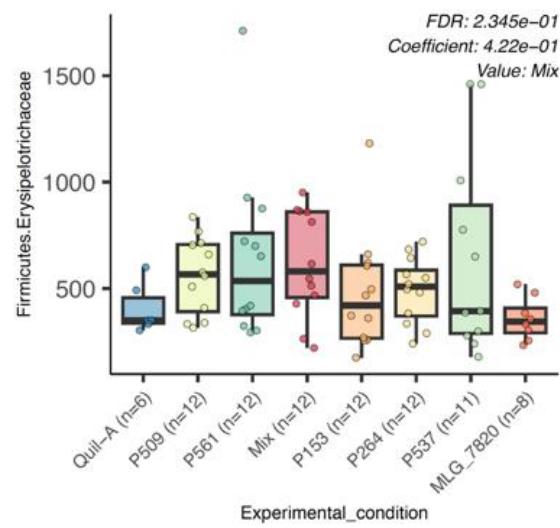
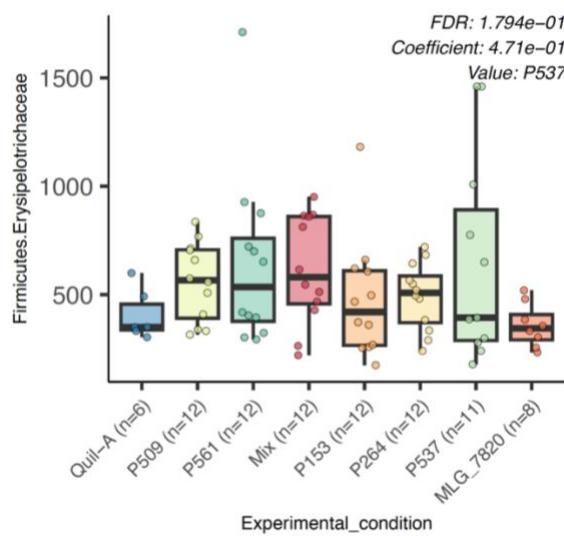
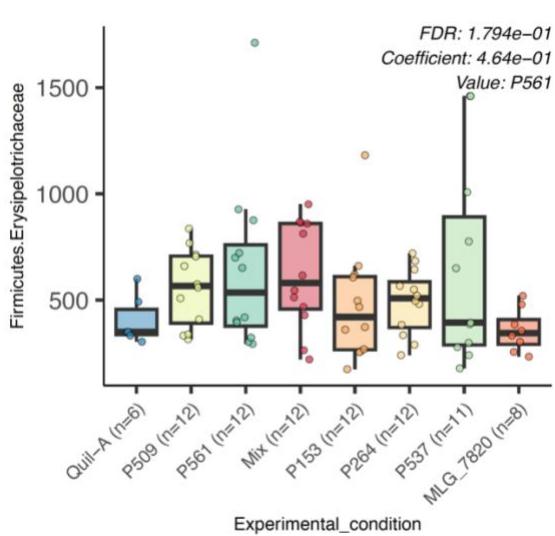


Figure S3: Non-metric multidimensional scaling plot (NMDS) showing the dissimilarity between cecum samples and controls using Bray–Curtisindexe.

A**B****C****D**

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

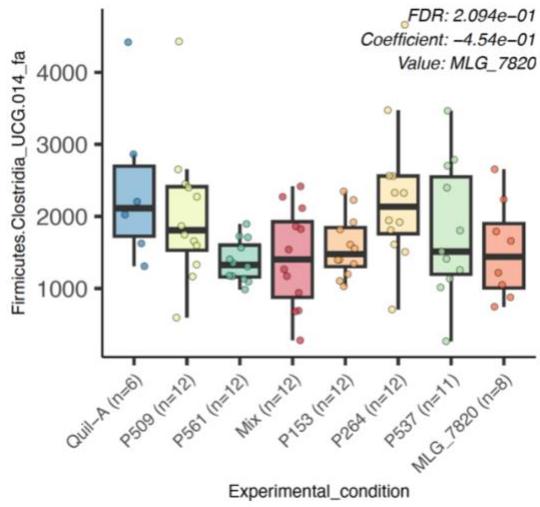
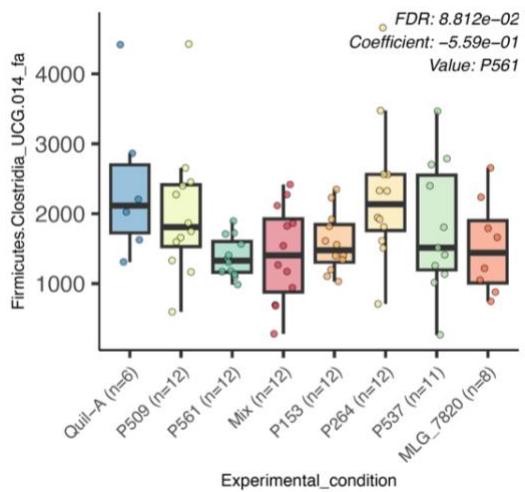
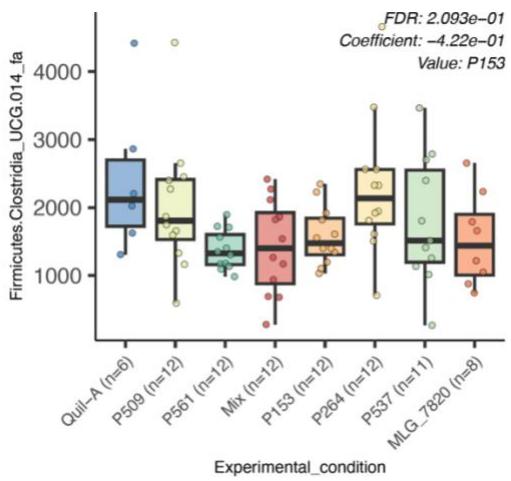
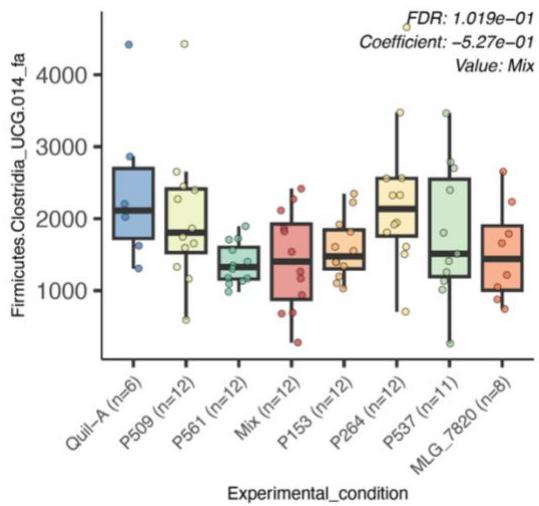
I**J****K****L**

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

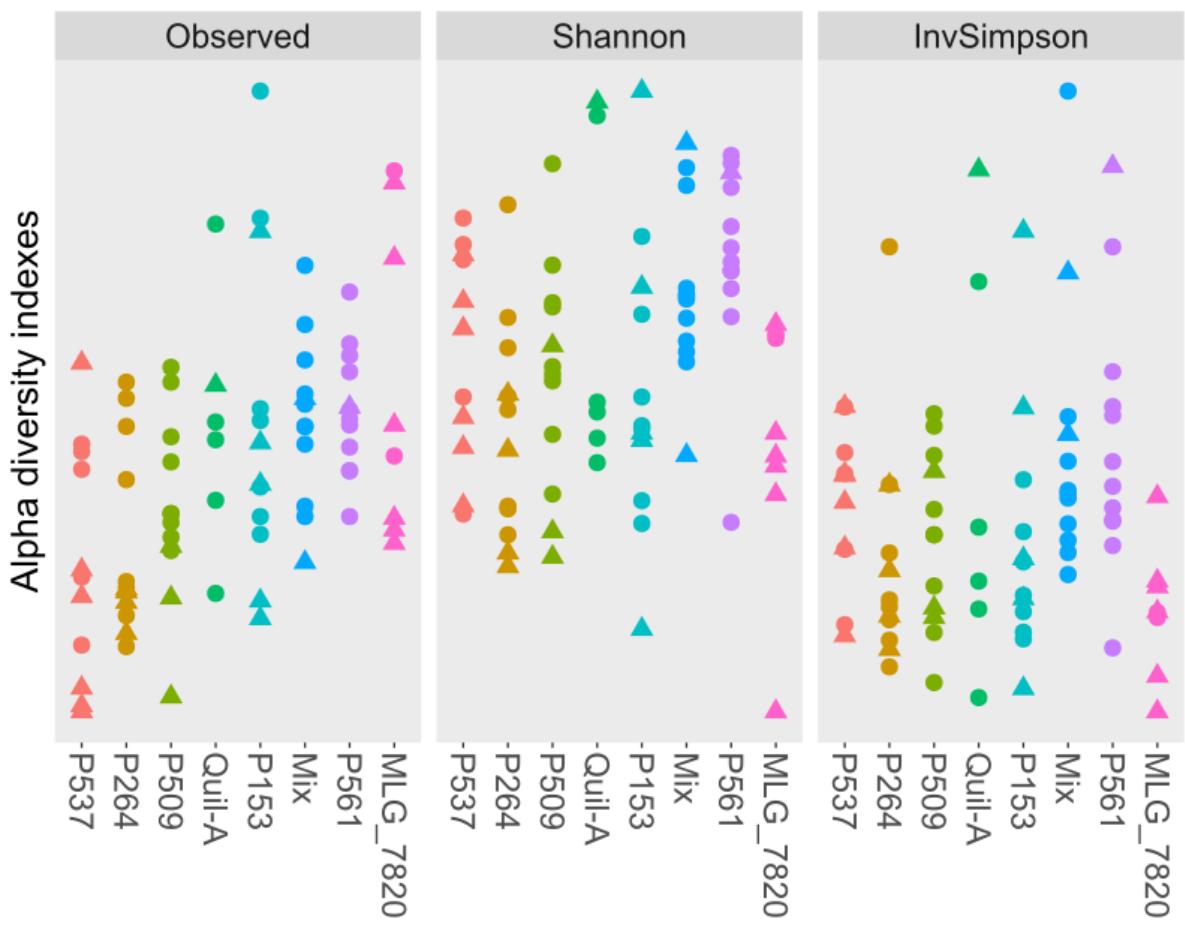


Figure S5. Alpha diversity measures among the samples at day 33, using Observed, Shannon, and Inverse Simpson indices.