

Supplementary Materials

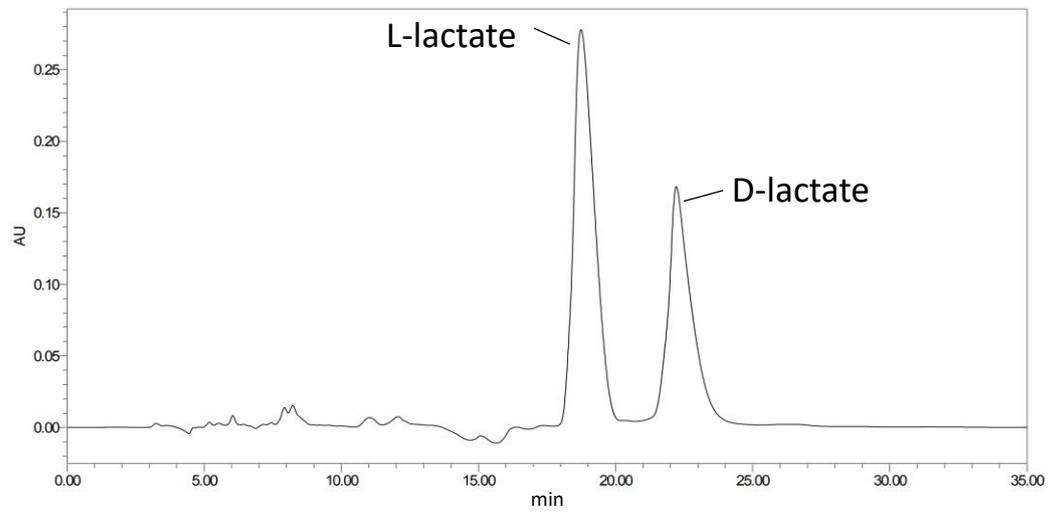


Figure S1. The chromatogram of lactate concentration in simulated commercial yogurt detected by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

Table S1. The lactate concentration in simulated commercial yogurt.

Ingredients	Lactate Content (mg/mL)	Lactate Ratio (%)
D-lactate	5.90±0.02	0.57±0.02
L-lactate	9.53±0.03	0.93±0.03
Total lactate	15.43±0.01	1.50±0.01

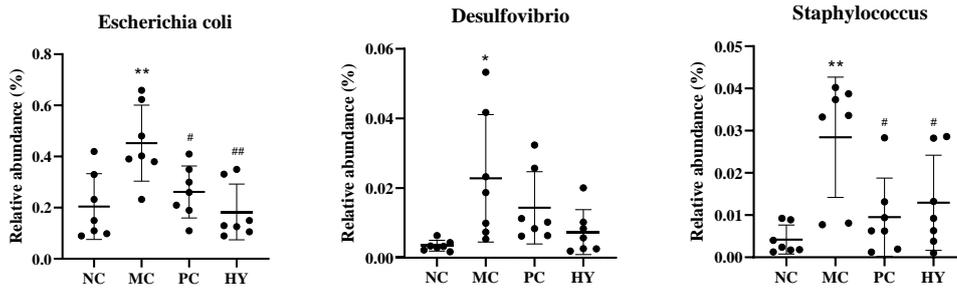


Figure S2. The relative abundance of *Escherichia coli*, *Desulfovibrio* and *Staphylococcus* in the fecal of CTX-induced mice. Statistical significance was evaluated by performing a one-way ANOVA followed by the Tukey test on the values presented as mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ vs. normal control group (NC). # $p < 0.05$, ## $p < 0.01$, ### $p < 0.001$ vs. model control group (MC).

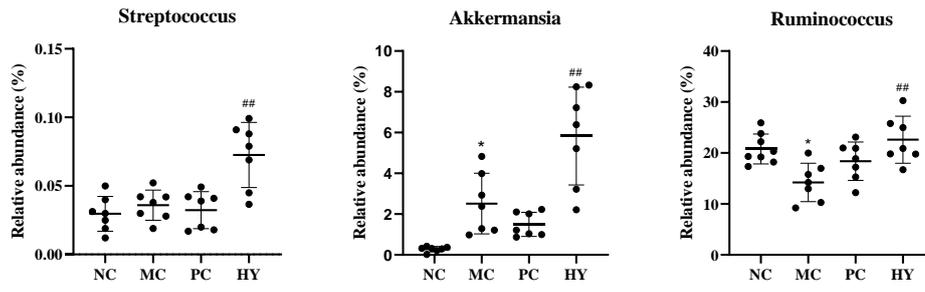


Figure S3. The relative abundance of Streptococcus, Akkermansia and Ruminococcus in the fecal of CTX-induced mice. Statistical significance was evaluated by performing a one-way ANOVA followed by the Tukey test on the values presented as mean \pm SEM (n = 10). * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001 vs. normal control group (NC). # p < 0.05, ## p < 0.01, ### p < 0.001 vs. model control group (MC).