

Supplementary Material: Heat-Killed *Lactobacillus salivarius* and *Lactobacillus johnsonii* Reduce Liver Injury Induced by Alcohol In Vitro and In Vivo

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Table S1. Effect of heat-killed *Lactobacillus salivarius* (LS), *Lactobacillus johnsonii* (LJ) and silymarin (SML) on body weight, liver weight, and kidney weight in rats induced by alcohol ¹.

Treatment	Initial Body Weight (g)	Final Body Weight (g)	Liver/Body Weight (%)	Kinney/Body Weight (%)	Liver (g)	Kidney (g)
Control	94.9 ± 1.8 ^a	294.2 ± 31.6 ^a	2.94 ± 0.68 ^{ab}	0.80 ± 0.08 ^a	7.6 ± 1.4 ^a	2.1 ± 0.4 ^a
Alcohol	93.0 ± 3.8 ^{ab}	279.3 ± 24.9 ^{ab}	3.13 ± 0.26 ^{ab}	0.80 ± 0.07 ^a	7.8 ± 1.5 ^a	2.0 ± 0.4 ^a
SML ²	92.9 ± 3.0 ^{ab}	287.2 ± 28.5 ^a	3.32 ± 0.5 ^a	0.81 ± 0.08 ^a	8.5 ± 2.7 ^a	2.1 ± 0.4 ^a
LS	93.8 ± 4.6 ^{ab}	276.8 ± 17.0 ^{ab}	3.27 ± 0.3 ^a	0.82 ± 0.09 ^a	8.0 ± 1.4 ^a	2.0 ± 0.3 ^a
LJ	91.7 ± 2.3 ^{ab}	261.2 ± 26.9 ^{ab}	3.43 ± 0.22 ^a	0.87 ± 0.06 ^a	8.1 ± 1.0 ^a	2.1 ± 0.3 ^a

¹ Values are means ± SD, $n \geq 9$; means in a column without a common letter are significantly different, $p < 0.05$. ² SML (200 mg/kg body weight) served as the positive control.

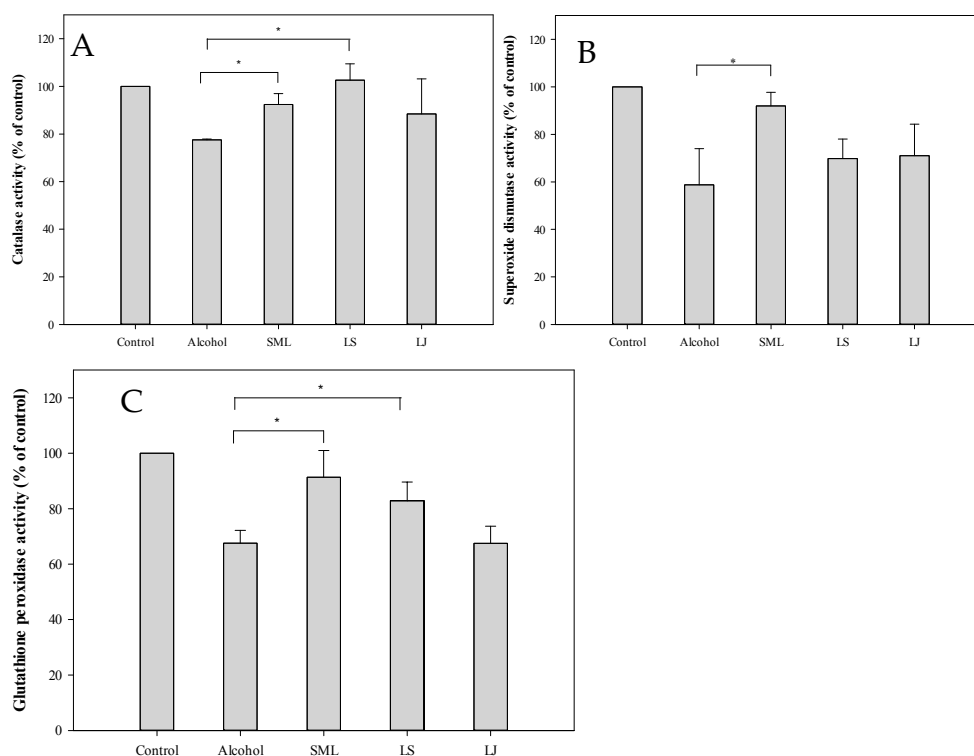


Figure S1. Effects of heat-killed *Lactobacillus salivarius* (LS), *Lactobacillus johnsonii* (LJ) and silymarin (SML) on the activities of superoxide dismutase (A), catalase (B) and glutathione peroxidase (C) in hepatic tissues of rats induced by alcohol. Experimental conditions were as described in Materials and Methods. Bars represent mean ± SD ($n \geq 9$). * $p < 0.05$ for any alcohol treatment groups and control group versus alcohol group.