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University College Cork, Ireland Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh 1 Gamma-aminobutyric acid-producing lactobacilli positively affect metabolism and

2 depressive-like behaviour in a mouse model of metabolic syndrome

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29 30 Supplementary Methods 31 32 Culture dependent microbial analysis 33 Pooled fresh faecal samples collected from each cage of mice were analysed in duplicate following 2 and 5 34 weeks of intervention. Microbial analysis involved enumeration of L. brevis DSM32386 and L. brevis DPC6108 35 strains after plating serial dilutions on MRS agar supplemented with 100 µg rifampicin/mL (Sigma-Aldrich 36 Ireland Ltd.) and incubating anaerobically for 48 h at 37°C. In addition, isolated colonies were tested for GABA 37 production *in vitro*, as described previously¹. Briefly, isolated colonies were grown anaerobically in MRS 38 containing 3% (w/v) and 1% (w/v) MSG at 37°C for 55 h. Samples were then deproteinized by mixing equal 39 volumes of 24% (w/v) trichloroacetic acid (TCA) and culture, allowed to stand for 10 min and centrifuged at 40 14,000g for 10 min. Supernatants were removed and diluted with 0.2 mol/L sodium citrate buffer, pH 2.2 to 41 yield 250 nmol of each amino acid residue. Samples were then diluted with the internal standard, norleucine, to 42 yield a final concentration of 125 nm/mL. Amino acids were quantified using a Jeol JLC-500/V amino acid 43 analyser (Jeol Ltd, Garden City, Herts, UK) fitted with a Jeol Na⁺ high-performance cation exchange column. 44 To calculate the % bioconversion of 1% MSG to GABA the following calculation was used: 45 Glutamate in MRS (nmol/mL) – Glutamate in sample (nmol/mL) = nmol/mL of MSG consumed 46 (GABA in sample (nmol/mL) / nmol/mL of MSG consumed) *100 47 48 Glucose and insulin tolerance tests 49 After 12 weeks of feeding, an intraperitoneal-glucose tolerance test (IP-GTT) and an intraperitoneal-insulin 50 tolerance test (IP-ITT) was performed in the LFC (n 7) and HFC (n 7) groups. After 10 weeks of intervention, 51 the IP-GTT and IP-ITT were performed on individual mice in the LFC, HFC, DPC6108 and DSM32386 groups.

52 For the IP-GTT, mice were injected with a glucose load (1g/Kg body weight) directly into the peritoneal cavity,

53 following a 6 h fast. Blood glucose levels were measured before and 15, 30, 60, 90 and 120 min after glucose

54 load. For the IP-ITT, mice were injected with an insulin load (0.75IU/g bodyweight) directly into the peritoneal

cavity, following a 6 h fast. Blood glucose levels were measured before and 15, 30, 60, 90 and 120 min after

56 insulin load. The concentration of blood glucose during the IP-GTT and IP-ITT was determined using a glucose

57 meter (Accu-Chek Aviva, Roche Diabetes Care Ltd., West Sussex, UK) on blood samples collected from the tip

58 of the tail vein.

60 Insulin resistance index

The plasma insulin concentrations were measured in plasma collected from tail blood during the IP-GTT, after 10 weeks of intervention, using a Mouse Insulin ELISA kit (Mercodia, Uppsala, Sweden), according to the manufacturer's instructions. The insulin resistance index was determined by multiplying the area under the curve of both the blood glucose (0 to 120 min) and the plasma insulin (0 to 15 min) obtained from the IP-GTT.

65

66 Mixed-meal tolerance test

67 A mixed-meal tolerance test was performed after 10 weeks of intervention. Mice were fasted for 6 h and a 68 baseline blood sample was taken from the tail following tail incision and collected into EDTA tubes (BD 69 Diagnostics). Mice were then administered 200µl of Ensure Plus liquid diet (1.5kcal/mL, 29.5% fat; Abbott 70 Nutrition, Dublin, Ireland) by intragastric gavage. Blood was collected 2, 4 and 18 h post-gavage. Individual blood samples were collected in microtainerTM collection tubes containing ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid 71 72 (EDTA) (BD Microtainer Plasma Separator Tubes, BD Diagnostics), thoroughly mixed in the tube and stored on 73 ice until centrifugation for 10 min at 2,000g to isolate the plasma. Isolated plasma was immediately transferred 74 to a clean eppindorf tube following centrifugation. The plasma was then analysed for cholesterol concentration 75 at time points T0, T2, T4 and T18 h (EnzyChrom colorimetric assay; Cambridge Biosciences, UK).

76

77 Bioinformatic analysis by QIIME

78 Sequences obtained from Illumina sequencing were processed using Quantitative Insights Into Microbial 79 Ecology (QIIME) software package version 1.9². The paired-end reads were associated to the corresponding 80 sample through the unique barcode and joined. Reads were further processed with the inclusion of quality 81 filtering based on a quality score of > 20 followed by subsequent removal of sequences below length threshold². 82 UCLUST was then used for clustering the reads left into operational taxonomic units (OTUs) at 97% identity³. PyNAST⁴ was used to align OTUs with a minimum alignment of 150 bp and 80% of minimum identity, and 83 taxonomy was assigned by using Ribosomal Database Project (RDP) classifier 2.0.1⁵. QIIME was used to 84 85 generate alpha (Chao1, observed OTUs) and beta diversities (Bray Curtis) distance matrices, and principal 86 coordinate analysis (PCoA) plots were generated based on the beta diversity distance matrices. The data 87 generated by Illumina sequencing were deposited in the NCBI Sequence Read Archive (SRA) and are available 88 under Ac. No. PRJNA414526.

90 Behaviour test battery

For all behavioural tests, mice were habituated to the testing room by placing home-cages in the test room for at least 30 min prior to testing. The same mice were assessed across all behavioural tests. The behaviour tests were completed over two weeks. All apparatus were cleaned with 70% (v/v) ethanol between mice in each test. A researcher remained in the testing room during each behavioural measure. All outputs were measured by an experimenter blinded to the experimental groups.

96

97 Aversive open field test

98 Following eight weeks of dietary intervention, mice were tested in the open field (OF) for anxiety-related 99 behaviour and locomotor activity. The apparatus was a grey plastic open arena without any bedding ($40 \text{ cm} \times 30$ 100 cm \times 25 cm, $L \times W \times H$). At the beginning of each trial, mice were placed in the centre of the brightly 101 illuminated (1,000 lux) open field arena. Mice were allowed 10 min free exploration in the box. During this 102 time, behaviour was recorded using a video camera and the number of faecal pellets in the arena were counted 103 as an index of anxiety. At the end of each trial, mice were returned to their home cages with littermates. Total 104 activity and time spent in inner zone were analysed using a tracking system from recorded material (Ethovision, Noldus, Wageningen, The Netherlands). 105

106

107 Novel object recognition

108 Following eight weeks of dietary intervention, the novel object recognition (NOR) test was used to evaluate cognition (memory and learning) and was conducted as previously described ^{6,7}. Day 1, the habituation phase, 109 110 was performed as the OF test (as described above) where no objects were placed in the grey plastic open arena 111 $(40 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm} \times 25 \text{ cm}, L \times W \times H)$ under low light conditions (60 lux). Day 2, 24 h following the 112 habituation/open field test, mice were reintroduced to the arena containing two identical objects placed in adjacent corners of the arena, approximately 5 cm from each wall. Mice were again allowed 10 min free 113 114 exploration in the arena, during such time, behaviour was recorded using a video camera as above. Day 3, 24 h 115 after day 2, mice were once again reintroduced to the arena, this time containing one familiar and one novel 116 object, and again, mice were allowed free exploration of the arena for 10 min and during this time, behaviour 117 was recorded using a video camera. After each phase mice were returned to their home cages with littermates.

The arena and objects were cleaned with 70% (v/v) ethanol between trials. Object exploration was defined as the time when the animal's nose comes within a 2-cm radius of the object. Memory was defined by the discrimination index for the novel object (DI) as the difference of time mice spent investigating between the novel and the familiar object divided by the total time exploring both objects. [Discrimination Index, DI = (Novel Object Exploration time - Familiar Object Exploration time) / (Novel Object Exploration time + Familiar Object Exploration time)].

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125 Elevated plus maze

Following nine weeks of dietary intervention, mice were tested in the elevated plus maze (EPM) test to assess anxiety-like behaviour. The apparatus used was an elevated (1 m from the floor) cross plastic maze, comprising two closed 'safe' arms and two open 'fearful' arms (50 cm \times 5 cm \times 15 cm walls). Mice were individually placed into the centre of the maze facing an open arm to avoid direct entrance into a closed arm and left to explore for five minutes. Both the time spent in each arm, as well as the number of entries was scored manually (entrance in one arm being defined as all four paws inside the arm). At the end of each trial, mice were returned to their home cages with littermates.

133

134 Forced swim test

Following nine weeks of dietary intervention, depressive-like behaviour and stress responsiveness were assessed using the forced swim test (FST), as previously described ⁸. Mice were individually placed in a transparent plexi-glass cylinder (24 cm x 21 cm, $H \times D$), containing 15 cm-depth water maintained at room temperature (22 $\pm 1^{\circ}$ C) for a single six minute trial. Water was renewed between each trial. The total time of immobility was scored in the last four minutes ⁹. Immobility was defined as the total absence of movement, except slight motions to maintain the head above water. After the trial, mice were gently dried and single-housed for two hours of recovery, before being placed back to their home cages with littermates.

142

143 Stress-induced corticosterone production

To assess stress-responsiveness, blood samples were taken in response to an acute stress (FST). First, a blood sample was collected from the tail following tail incision, five minutes before the test. After the acute stress, mice were singly housed following removal from the FST, and blood samples were collected at 15, 45, 90 and 120 minutes after the test.

148	Bleeding was performed in a separate room to the FST. Blood samples (50-70µl) were taken from the
149	tail and collected in heparin coated capillary tubes. The blood was then transferred to a microtainer TM collection
150	tubes containing EDTA (BD Diagnostics), thoroughly mixed in the tube and stored on ice until centrifugation
151	for 10 min at 2,000g to isolate the plasma. Isolated plasma was immediately transferred to a clean eppindor
152	tube following centrifugation. Isolated plasma was stored at -80 °C for later corticosterone quantification
153	Corticosterone was quantified using a commercially available ELISA kit (Enzo Life Sciences (UK) Ltd., Exete
154	UK) according to the manufacturer's protocol.
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156 157	 Barrett, E., Ross, R., O'toole, P., Fitzgerald, G. & Stanton, C. γ-Aminobutyric acid production by culturable bacteria from the human intestine. <i>Journal of applied microbiology</i> 113, 411-417 (2012). Compress, L.C., et al. OUME allows analysis of high throughput community community accounting data. <i>Nature</i>
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185	Supplementary Tables and Figures:
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187 Supplementary Table S1: Diet information

Product #	D15072701		D12492	
		Kcal		
	gm	(%)	gm	Kcal (%)
Protein	19	20	26	20
Carbohydrate	67	70	26	20
Fat	4	10	35	60
Total		100		100
kcal/gm	3.8		5.2	
Ingredient	gm	kcal	gm	kcal
Casein	200	800	200	800
L-Cysteine	3	12	3	12
Corn Starch	280	1120	0	0
Maltodextrin 10	140	560	125	500
Sucrose	280	1120	68.8	275
Cellulose, BW200	50	0	50	0
Sector O'I	25	225	25	225
Land	23	190	2.5	225
	20	180	243	2203
Mineral Mix S10026	10	0	10	0
DiCalcium Phosphate	13	0	13	0
Calcium Carbonate	5.5	0	5.5	0
Potassium Citrate, 1 H20	16.5	0	16.5	0
Vitamin Mix V10001	10	40	10	40
Choline Bitartrate	2	0	2	0
FD&C Yellow Dye #5	0	0	0	0
FD&C Red Dye #40	0.025	0	0	0
FD&C Blue Dye #1	0.025	0	0.05	0
Total	1055.05	4057	773.85	4057

188 Supplementary Table S2: Alpha and Beta Diversity Indexes

		Chao_1	OTUs (n)) B1	ay-Curtis
	LFC	4397 ± 621^{a}	2501 ± 38	83^{a} 0.3	36 ± 0.06^{a}
	HFC	3599 ± 576^{b}	1943 ± 33	30 ^b 0.4	41 ± 0.06^{b}
	DPC6108	4138 ± 720^{a}	2238 ± 49	$94^{a,b}$ 0.4	$42 \pm 0.09^{b,d}$
	DSM32386	3375 ± 487^{b}	1857 ± 32	28 ^b 0.4	$44 \pm 0.08^{c,d}$
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.92	Supplementary Table	S3. Dist appeared to	he the main determine	nant of microbiota k	siochomistry
.92 .93	Supplementary Table	e S3: Diet appeared to) be the main determin	nant of microbiota-k	biochemistry
.92 .93 .94	Supplementary Table associations	e S3: Diet appeared to) be the main determin	nant of microbiota-b	oiochemistry
.92 .93 .94	Supplementary Table associations	S3: Diet appeared to Glycaemia_GTT) be the main determin Glycaemia_ITT	nant of microbiota-k Insulin	piochemistry Cholesterolemia
.92 .93 .94	Supplementary Table associations Bifidobacteria	e S3: Diet appeared to Glycaemia_GTT ↓	be the main determin Glycaemia_ITT ↓	nant of microbiota-t Insulin -	biochemistry Cholesterolemia ↓
.92 .93 .94	Supplementary Table associations Bifidobacteria Parabacteroides	e S3: Diet appeared to Glycaemia_GTT ↓ -	o be the main determin Glycaemia_ITT ↓ ↑	nant of microbiota-k Insulin - ↓	oiochemistry Cholesterolemia ↓ ↑
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.92 .93 .94	Supplementary Table associations Bifidobacteria Parabacteroides Muribaculum Odoribacter	e S3: Diet appeared to Glycaemia_GTT ↓ ↓ ↓	be the main determin Glycaemia_ITT ↓ ↑ ↓ ↓	nant of microbiota-t Insulin - - - -	Diochemistry Cholesterolemia ↓ ↑ ↓ ↓ -
.92 .93 .94	Supplementary Table associations Bifidobacteria Parabacteroides Muribaculum Odoribacter Bacteroidetes_other	e S3: Diet appeared to Glycaemia_GTT ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	be the main determin Glycaemia_ITT ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	nant of microbiota-t Insulin - - - - - -	biochemistry Cholesterolemia ↓ ↑ ↓ ↓ -

212 Supplementary Figure S1: *L. brevis* had no effect on anxiety-like behaviour in the aversive and NOR open

213 field test















229 Supplementary Figure S2: L. brevis DSM32386 had a modest effect on object recognition behaviour /

230 cognitive function in the NOR test





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254 Supplementary Figure S3: *L. brevis* had no effect on anxiety-like behaviour in the EPM test



Supplementary Figure Legends

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Supplementary Table S1: Mice were fed *ad libitum* with either a low fat diet (Open Source Diets (D15072701 – 10% kcal from fat and equal parts corn starch and sucrose; (Research Diets Inc., NJ 08901 USA)) or a high fat
diet (Open Source Diets (D12492 – 60% kcal from fat; Research Diets Inc.)) and were allowed free access to
food and water, for 24 weeks.

Supplementary Table S2: Alpha (Chao-1, numbers of observed OTUs) and Beta (Bray-Curtis) diversity indexes are shown as mean values \pm standard deviation. Different letters indicate a significant difference (*p* <0.05).

277 Supplementary Table S3: Diet appeared to be the main determinant of microbiota-biochemistry 278 associations. Correlation between the faecal microbiota and glycaemia during IP-GTT, glycaemia during IP-279 ITT, insulin or cholesterol levels in the blood. Green arrows indicate a negative correlation, while red arrows 280 indicate a positive correlation (p < 0.05). The dash indicates no significant correlation (p > 0.05).

281 Supplementary Figure S1: L. brevis had no effect on anxiety-like behaviour in the aversive and NOR open 282 field test. The effect of HF-diet feeding and probiotic interventions on anxiety-like behaviour was assessed after 283 21 weeks of feeding and after 8 weeks of intervention. Total distance moved (A), time spent in the inner zone 284 (B) and time spent in the outer zone (C) was measured in the aversive OF test and the same outcomes were 285 again measured in the NOR OF test (**D**, **E** and **F**, respectively) for LFC (n=13), HFC (n=13), DPC6108 (n=14), 286 DSM32386 (n=14). Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. All data was analysed using the appropriate unpaired 287 student t-test (HFC vs LFC) and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). ## p < 0.01 HFC vs LFC, * p < 0.05288 treatment vs HFC. HF: high fat, HFC: high fat control, DPC6108: L. brevis DPC6108, DSM32386: L. brevis 289 DSM32386, LFC: low fat control.

Supplementary Figure S2: *L. brevis* DSM32386 had a modest effect on object recognition behaviour / cognitive function in the NOR test. The effect of HF diet feeding and microbial interventions on cognitive function was assessed after 21 weeks of feeding and 8 weeks of intervention. On day 1 of the test, mice were allowed to familiarise themselves with two identical objects (A). On day 2, one of the familiar objects was replaced by a novel object (B) and the discrimination index represents how the mice could identify the change between the familiar and novel object during day 2 (C). The NOR test was performed on LFC (n=13), HFC (n=13), DPC6108 (n=14), DSM32386 (n=14). Data are expressed as mean ± SEM. All data was analysed using
the appropriate unpaired student t-test (HFC vs LFC) and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). ** p < 0.01
novel vs familiar. NOR: novel object recognition, HF: high fat, HFC: high fat control, DPC6108: *L. brevis*DPC6108, DSM32386: *L. brevis* DSM32386, LFC: low fat control.

300 Supplementary Figure S3: L. brevis had no effect on anxiety-like behaviour in the EPM test. The effect of

302 and after 8 weeks of intervention. The number of entries to the open (A) and closed (B) arms of the maze was

HF-diet feeding and microbial interventions on anxiety-like behaviour was assessed after 21 weeks of feeding

- 303 assessed and the percentage of time spent in the open (C) and closed (D) arms was also calculated for LFC
- 304 (n=13), HFC (n=13), DPC6108 (n=14), DSM32386 (n=14). Data are expressed as mean ± SEM. All data was
- analysed using the appropriate unpaired student t-test (HFC vs LFC) and one-way analysis of variance
- 306 (ANOVA). EPM: elevated plus maze, HF: high fat, HFC: high fat control, DPC6108: L. brevis DPC6108,
- 307 DSM32386: *L. brevis* DSM32386, LFC: low fat control.

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