Figure S1. Establishment of MCD diet-induced non-alcoholic steatohepatitis in mice. (A) Experimental design diagram. (B) Body weight of mice in each group. (C) Relative expression of Hnf1α and Fxr mRNA in the liver. Gapdh was used for normalization. n=8 mice/group. *P<0.05, ***P<0.001. Fxr, farnesoid X receptor; Hnf1α, hepatocyte nuclear factor 1α; MCD, methionine-choline deficient; MCS, methionine-choline sufficient.

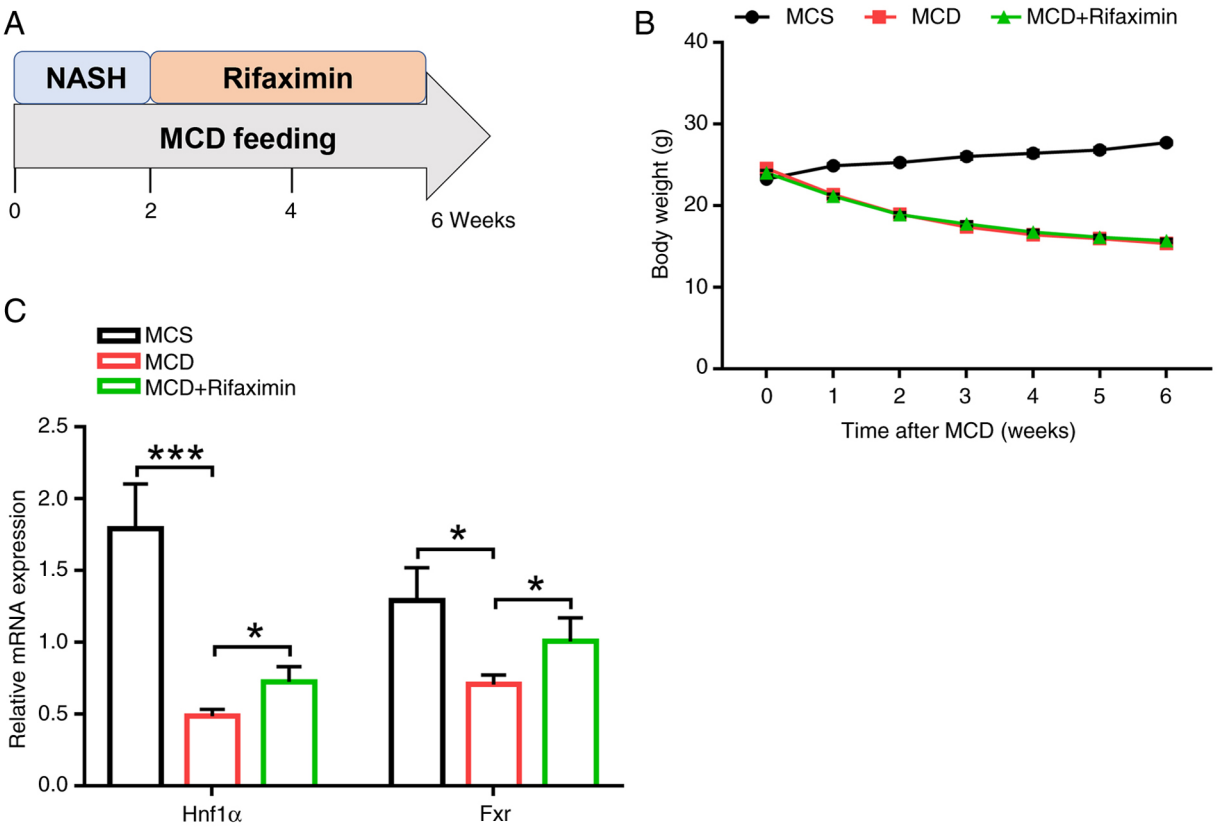

Figure S2. Rifaximin on the intestinal microflora in MCD diet-fed mice with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. (A) Separation of samples in the MCS, MCD and MCD + rifaximin groups were observed via Anosim-Adonis analysis. (B) Relative abundance of gut microbiota in caecal content identified by PLS-DA on the phylum level of gut microbiota. (C) Separation by genus level of mouse intestinal microflora in each group. Clustering was performed using the Pearson measurement. Anosim, analysis of similarities; MCD, methionine-choline deficient; MCS, methionine-choline sufficient; PLS-DA, partial least squares discriminant analysis.