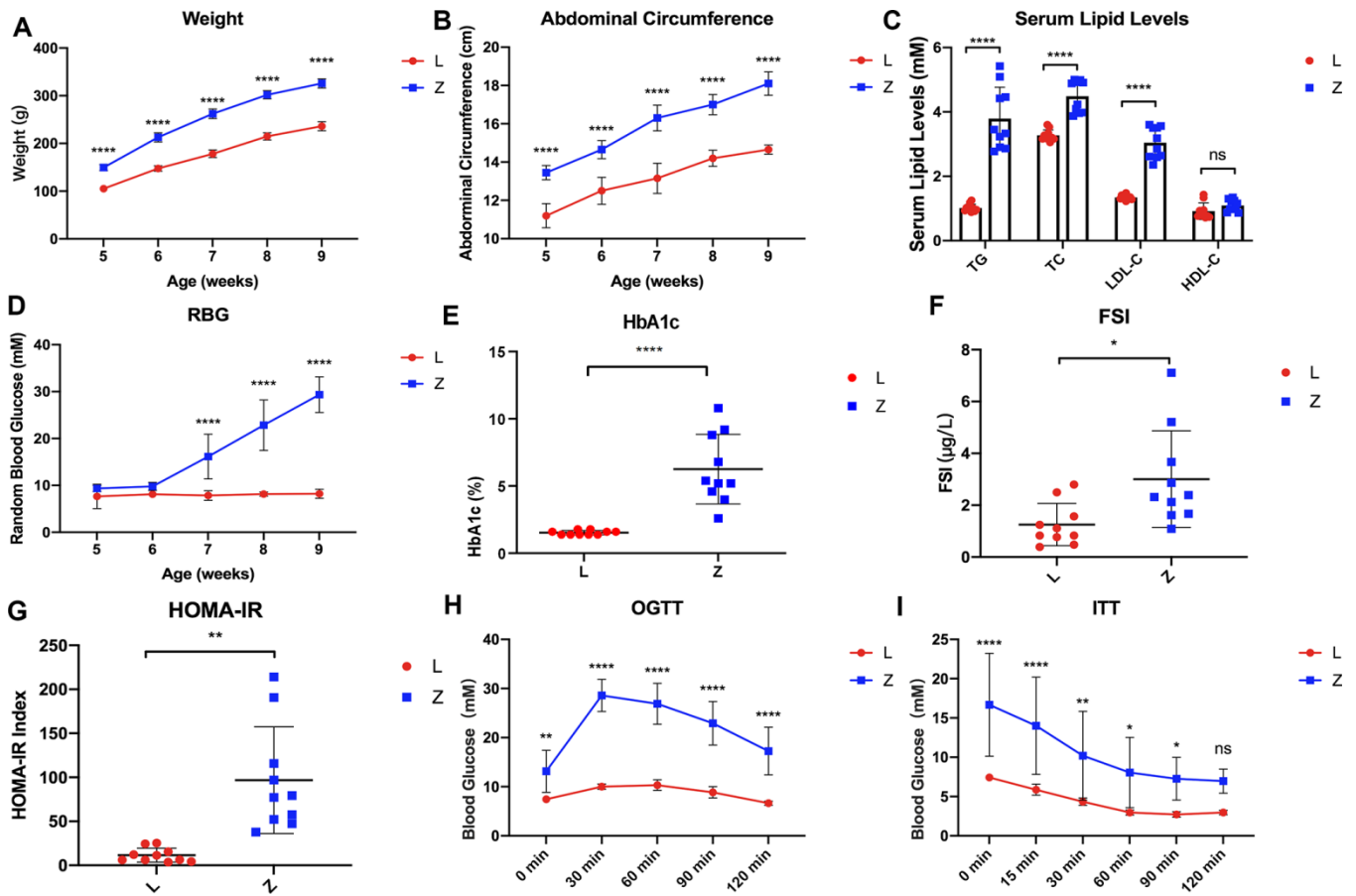
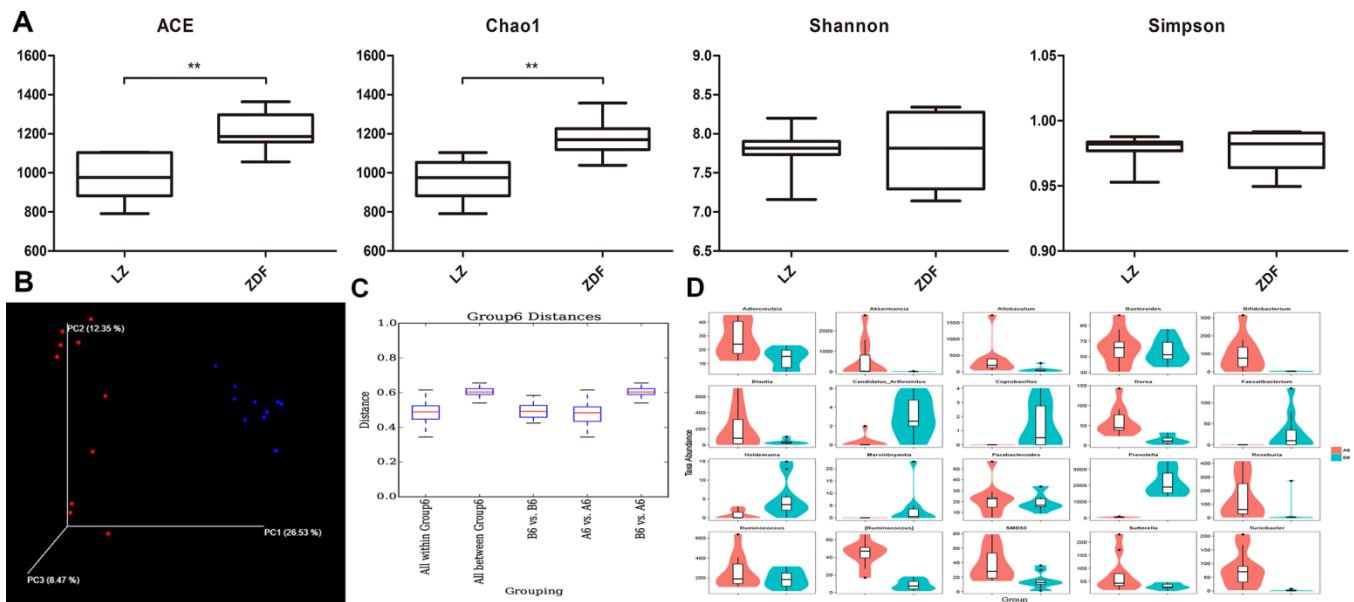


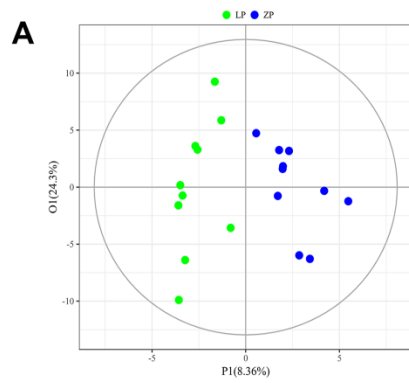
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



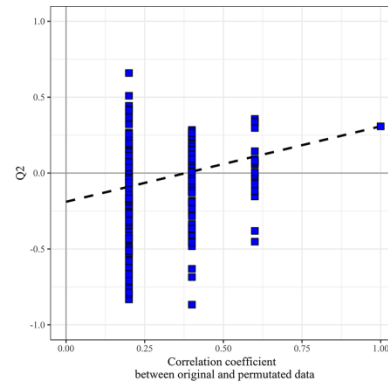
Supplementary Figure 1. Basic information of the donor group rats. (A) Body weight (g; Time: $F_{4, 45} = 1254, P < 0.0001$; Group: $F_{1, 45} = 1972, P < 0.0001$; Interaction: $F_{4, 45} = 26.78, P < 0.0001$); (B) Abdominal circumference (cm; Time: $F_{4, 45} = 179.3, P < 0.0001$; Group: $F_{1, 45} = 535.6, P < 0.0001$; Interaction: $F_{4, 45} = 4.437, P = 0.0042$); (C) TG (mM; $t = 13.79, P < 0.0001$), TC (mM; $t = 6.024, P < 0.0001$), LDL (mM; $t = 8.414, P < 0.0001$), and HDL (mM; $t = 0.8776, P > 0.05$); (D) Random blood glucose (mM; Time: $F_{4, 45} = 48.78, P < 0.0001$; Group: $F_{1, 45} = 304.2, P < 0.0001$; Interaction: $F_{4, 45} = 48.17, P < 0.0001$); (E) Glycosylated hemoglobin (%; $t = 5.757, P < 0.0001$); (F) Fasting serum insulin ($\mu\text{g/L}$; $t = 2.717, P < 0.05$); (G) HOMA-IR index ($t = 4.437, P < 0.01$); (H) Oral glucose tolerance (mM; Time: $F_{4, 45} = 37.46, P < 0.0001$; Group: $F_{1, 45} = 426.5, P < 0.0001$; Interaction: $F_{4, 45} = 12.86, P < 0.0001$); (I) Insulin tolerance (mM; Time: $F_{5, 54} = 14.72, P < 0.0001$; Group: $F_{1, 54} = 92.95, P < 0.0001$; Interaction: $F_{5, 54} = 1.799, P = 0.1287$) comparison of donor LZ and ZDF rats. $n = 10$. Statistical analysis was performed with two-way ANOVA in (A, B, D, H, I) and Student's t-test followed by Tukey's test in (C, E, F, G). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$. The data are expressed as the mean \pm SD.



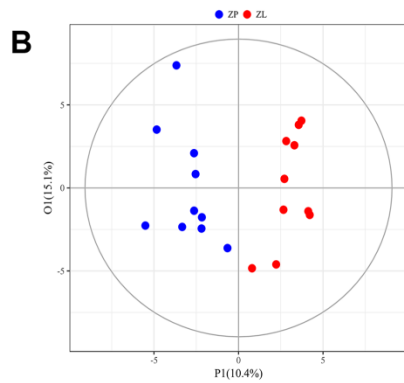
Supplementary Figure 2. Intestinal microbiota structure of the donor group. (A) Comparison of α -diversity between donor LZ and ZDF rats (ACE: $t = -4.121$, $P = 0.001$; Chao1: $t = -3.963$, $P = 0.002$; Shannon: $t = -1.600$, $P = 0.136$; Simpson: $t = 0.292$, $P = 0.774$); (B) Three-dimensional sequence diagram of samples of Unweighted UniFrac PCoA analysis of LZ and ZDF rats ($n = 10$); (C) Box plot of the difference in UniFrac distance values for different groups corresponding to the two groups of rats ($n = 10$); (D) Violin map of the abundance distribution of the top 20 taxa with the most significant difference between the sample groups ($n = 10$). Red, LZ group; Blue, ZDF group. Statistical analysis was performed with Student's t-test, and Monte Carlo permutation test, or Student's t-test followed by Tukey's test. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$. The data are expressed as the mean \pm SD.



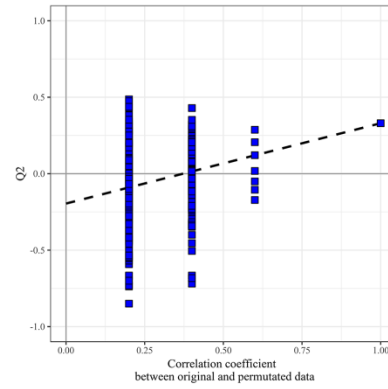
A
OPLS-DA predictive/discriminate score plot 1P+1O; R2Y=0.834, Q2Y= 0.308



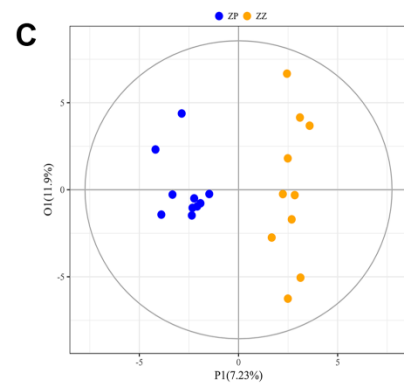
1000 permutation test intercept of Q2 in y-axis is -0.189



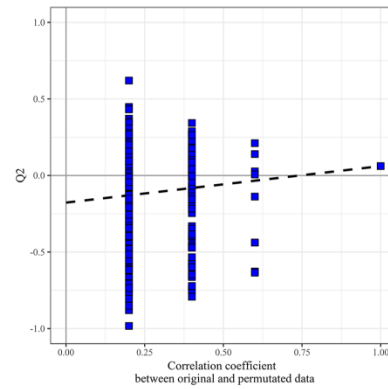
B
OPLS-DA predictive/discriminate score plot 1P+1O; R2Y=0.871, Q2Y= 0.33



1000 permutation test intercept of Q2 in y-axis is -0.195



C
OPLS-DA predictive/discriminate score plot 1P+1O; R2Y=0.937, Q2Y= 0.0613



1000 permutation test intercept of Q2 in y-axis is -0.177

Supplementary Figure 3. Orthogonal partial least squares discriminant analysis (OPLS-DA) among the normal group, model group, and intervention group. (A) Diagnostic parameters and regression curves of pairwise comparison between the L-P group and Z-P group; (B) the Z-P group and Z-Lg group; (C) the Z-P group and Z-Zg group.