### Supplementary Materials for

# Eimeria infection-related intestinal dynamics and microbiome, growth performance, and nutrient utilization in broiler chickens fed diets supplemented with multienzyme

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Supplementary Table S1 to S2

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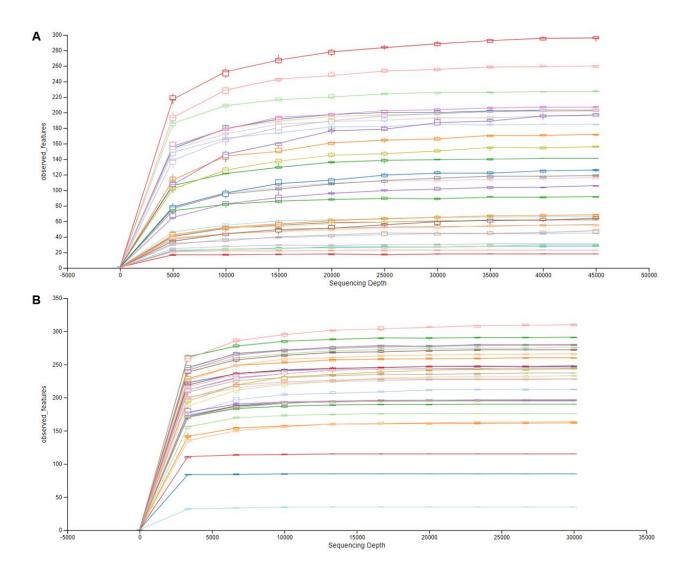
## **Supplementary Table S1.** Primers used in real-time quantitative PCR<sup>a</sup>

Genes	Primer sequence (5'-3')	Accession no.		
Housekeeping gene				
β-actin	F: CACAGATCATGTTTGAGACCTT R: CATCACAATACCAGTGGTACG	NM_205518.1		
Inflammation-related genes				
IL-6	F: CTGCAGGACGAGATGTGCAA R: AGGTCTGAAAGGCGAACAGG	NM_204628.1		
IL-8	F: GGCTTGCTAGGGGAAATGA R: AGCTGACTCTGACTAGGAAACTGT	NM_205498.1		
IL-10	F: ACTTAACATCCAACTGCTCAG R: AGGACCTCATCTGTGTAGAAG			
Markers of intestinal integrity				
JAM2	F: AGCCTCAAATGGGATTGGATT R: CATCAACTTGCATTCGCTTCA	NM_0,010,06257.1		
occludin	F: GAGCCCAGACTACCAAAGCAA R: GCTTGATGTGGAAGAGCTTGTTG	NM_205,128.1		
Nutrient transporters				
$b^{0,+}AT$	F: CAGTAGTGAATTCTCTGAGTGTGAAGCT R: GCAATGATTGCCACAACTACCA	NM_001199133.1		
EAAT3	F: TGCTGCTTTGGATTCCAGTGT R: AGCAATGACTGTAGTGCAGAAGTAATATATG	XM_424930.5		
Anti-oxidation-related genes				
SOD1	F: ATTACCGGCTTGTCTGATGG R: CCTCCCTTTGCAGTCACATT	NM_205064.1		
HMOX1	F: CTGGAGAAGGGTTGGCTTTCT R: GAAGCTCTGCCTTTGGCTGTA	NM_205344		

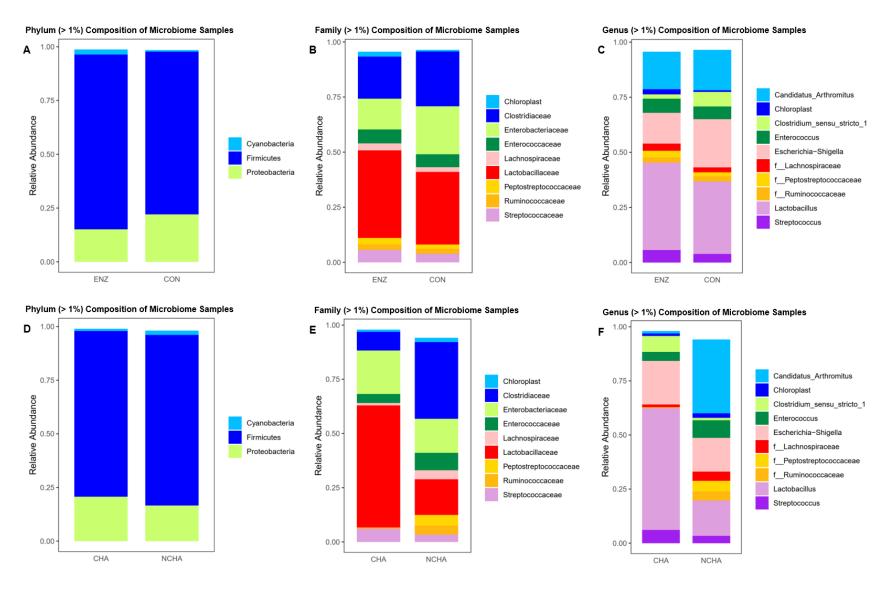
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Abbreviation: IL, interleukin; JAM2, junctional adhesion molecule; b<sup>0,+</sup>AT, b<sup>0,+</sup> amino acid transporter; EAAT3, excitatory amino acid transporter 3; SOD1, superoxide dismutase 1; HMOX1, heme oxygenase 1; F, forward primer; R, reverse primer.

# **Supplementary Table S2.** The average amount of sequencing reads during DADA2 denoising process in ileal and cecal samples

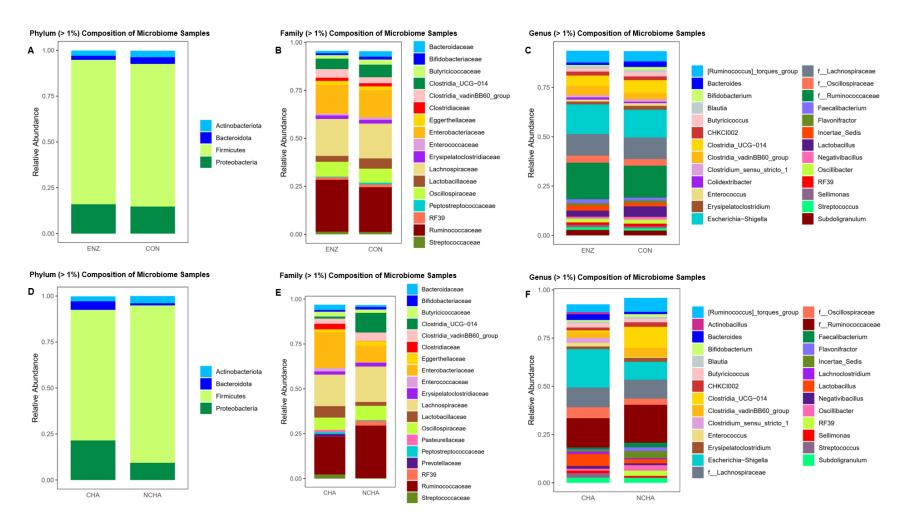
DADA2 denoising process	ileal	cecal
input	122,634.6	60,023.8
filtered	116,401.5	56,768.0
percentage of input passed filter	94.9	94.5
denoised	115,773.4	56,566.3
merged	113,113.8	54,123.5
percentage of input merged	92.2	90.3
non-chimeric	91,038.7	51,834.2
percentage of input non-chimeric	74.2	86.8



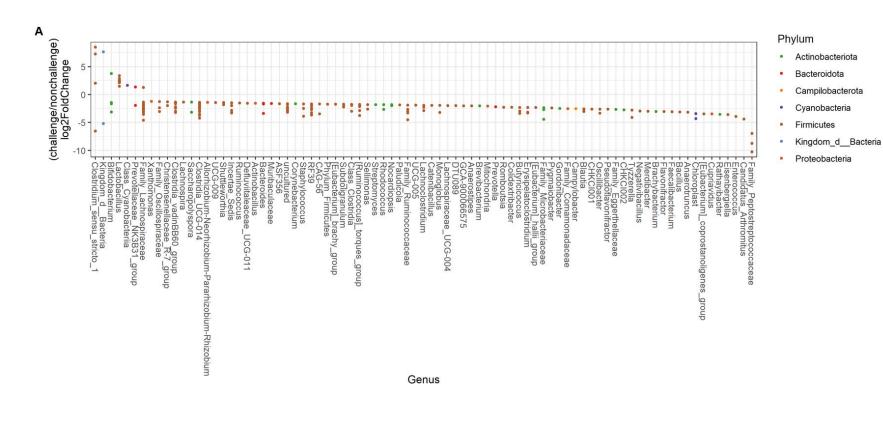
**Supplementary Figure S1.** Rarefaction curve of ileal (A) and cecal (B) sample sequences. Each line corresponds to an individual chicken. The curves plateau indicating an adequate representative sampling of the community.

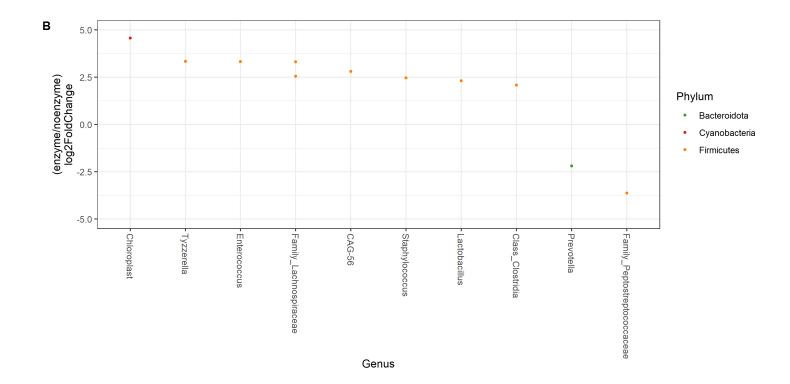


**Supplementary Figure S2.** Microbial composition of ileal at phylum (A, B), family (C, D), and genus (E, F) level that compose an average of > 1% of the community. Abbreviation: CON, control without multienzyme additives; ENZ, multienzyme additives; NCHA, non-challenge; CHA, challenge.



**Supplementary Figure S3**. Microbial composition of cecal at phylum (A, B), family (C, D), and genus (E, F) level that compose an average of > 1% of the community. Abbreviation: CON, control without multienzyme additives; ENZ, multienzyme additives; NCHA, non-challenge; CHA, challenge.





**Supplementary Figure S4.** Differentially abundant amplicon sequence variants (ASVs) of ileal microbiota between two groups. Log<sub>2</sub> fold changes calculated by DESeq<sub>2</sub> in R for ASVs describe changes in the bacterial community in the ileum with or without corresponding treatment. Each dot represents an ASV with the classified taxonomic level (genus) shown on the x axis, and phylum indicated by color. (A) Ratio of challenge to non-challenge. (B) Ratio of enzyme to no-enzyme. A positive value indicates a significant increase of the specific ASV in challenge (A) (or enzyme, B) treatment relative to that of the non-challenge (A) (or no-enzyme, B) treatment, respectively.