

Table S1. Analysis composition of basal diets and nutrient level (air-dry basis, %).

Ingredient (g/kg)	Inclusion
Corn	610.62
Soybean meal, (CP 43%)	336
Limestone, (Ca 38%)	18
Phosphate, (21/27%)	12
Vegetable oil	9
Salt	4
Mineral premix ¹⁾	2.5
DL-methionine, 99%	3.700
L-lysine, 50%	3.500
L-threonine	0.640
Total	1000
Nutrient concentrations ²⁾	
Dry matter (%)	88.300
Crude protein (%)	21.000
Metabolizable energy (Mcal/kg)	3.087
Choline (mg/kg)	2.000
Arginine (%)	1.210
Linoleic acid (%)	1.200
Total lysine (%)	1.150
Total calcium (%)	1.050
Methionine + cystine (%)	0.840
Valine (%)	0.830
Total Threonine (%)	0.820
Isoleucine (%)	0.790
Total methionine (%)	0.530
Phosphorus available (%)	0.500
Digestible phosphorus (%)	0.480
Total tryptophan (%)	0.210
Total chlorine (%)	0.200
Total sodium (%)	0.200

¹⁾ The premix provided the following per kilogram diet: vitamin A 10, 000 IU, vitamin D₃ 2000 IU, vitamin E 10 IU, vitamin K₃ 2.5 mg, vitamin B₁ 1 mg, vitamin B₂ 6 mg, vitamin B₃ 10 mg, vitamin B₅ 40 mg, vitamin B₆ 3 mg, vitamin B₁₁ 0.3 mg, vitamin B₁₂ 0.01 mg, biotin 0.12 mg, Cu (as copper sulfate) 8 mg, Fe (as ferrous sulfate) 80 mg, Mn (as manganese sulfate) 60 mg, Zn (as zinc sulfate) 40 mg, Se (as sodium selenite) 0.15 mg, I (as potassium iodide) 0.35 mg.

²⁾ Calculated nutrient concentrations.

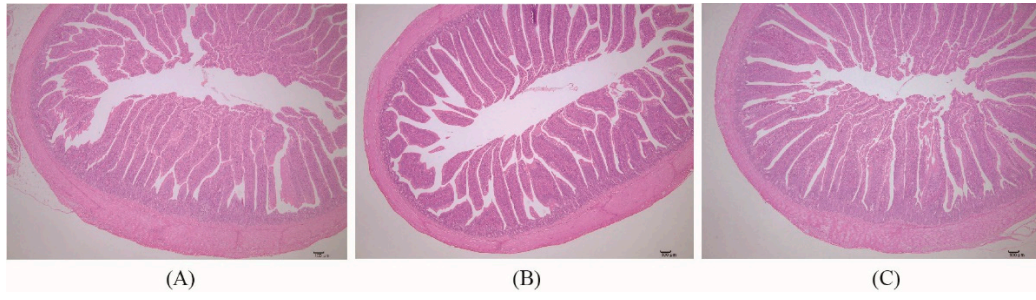


Figure S1. Morphology and structure of ileum. A = control group; B = LPS challenge group; C = Sihuang intervention group.