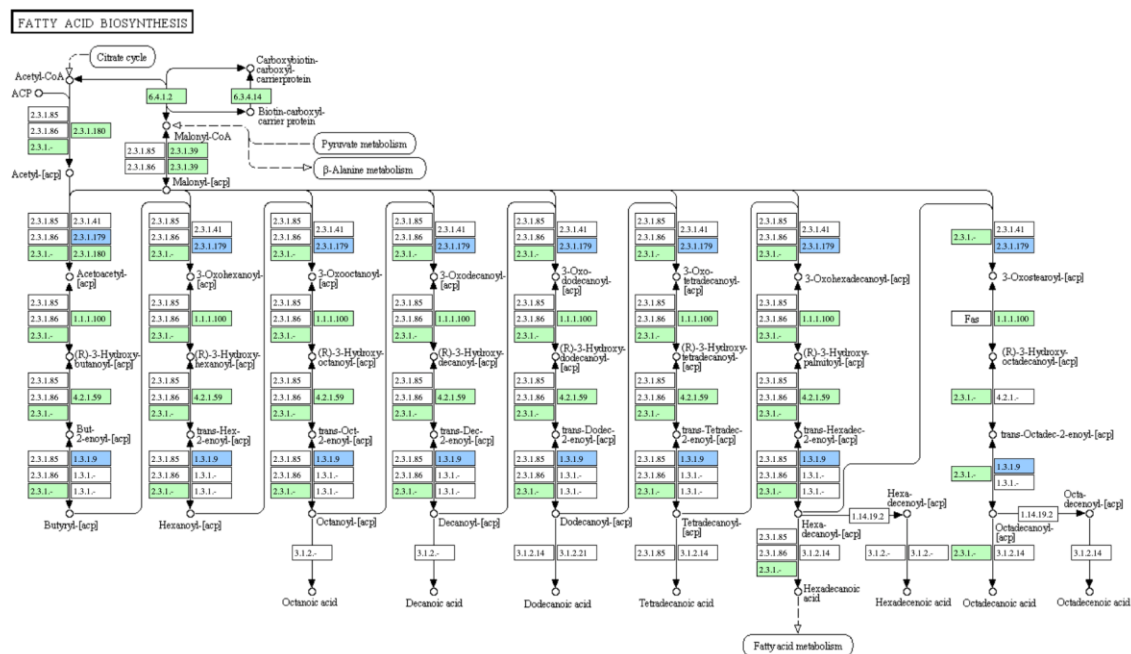
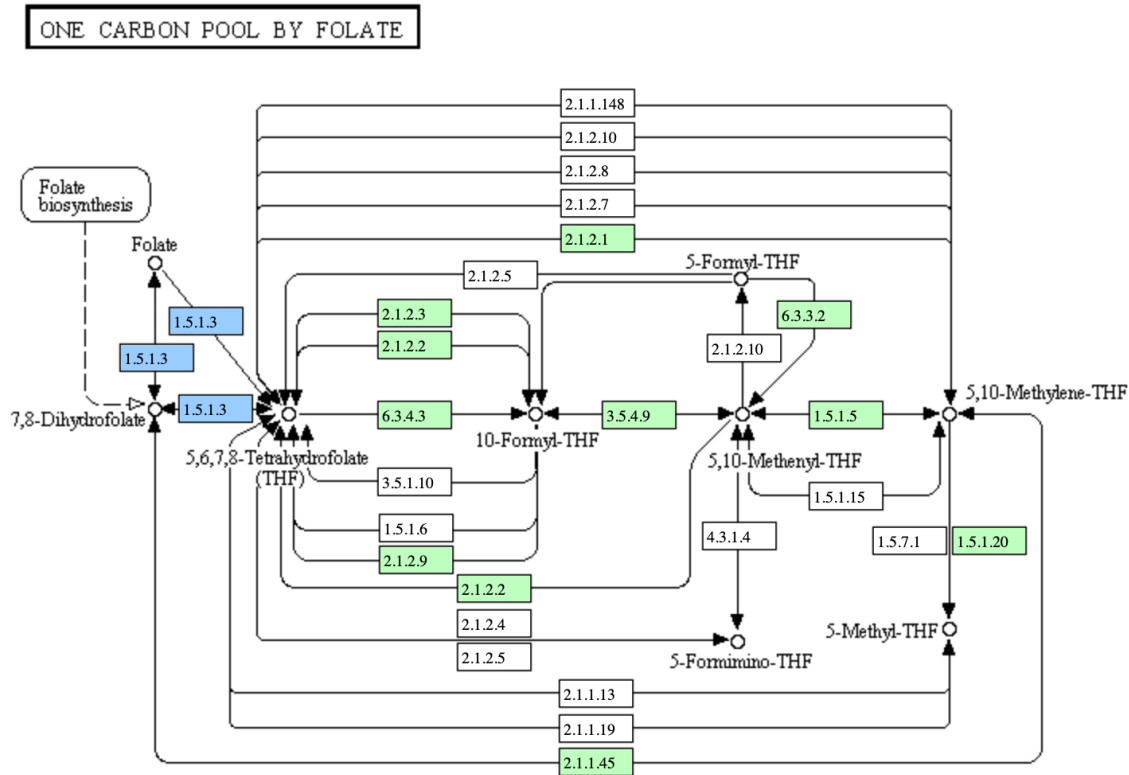


**A.**

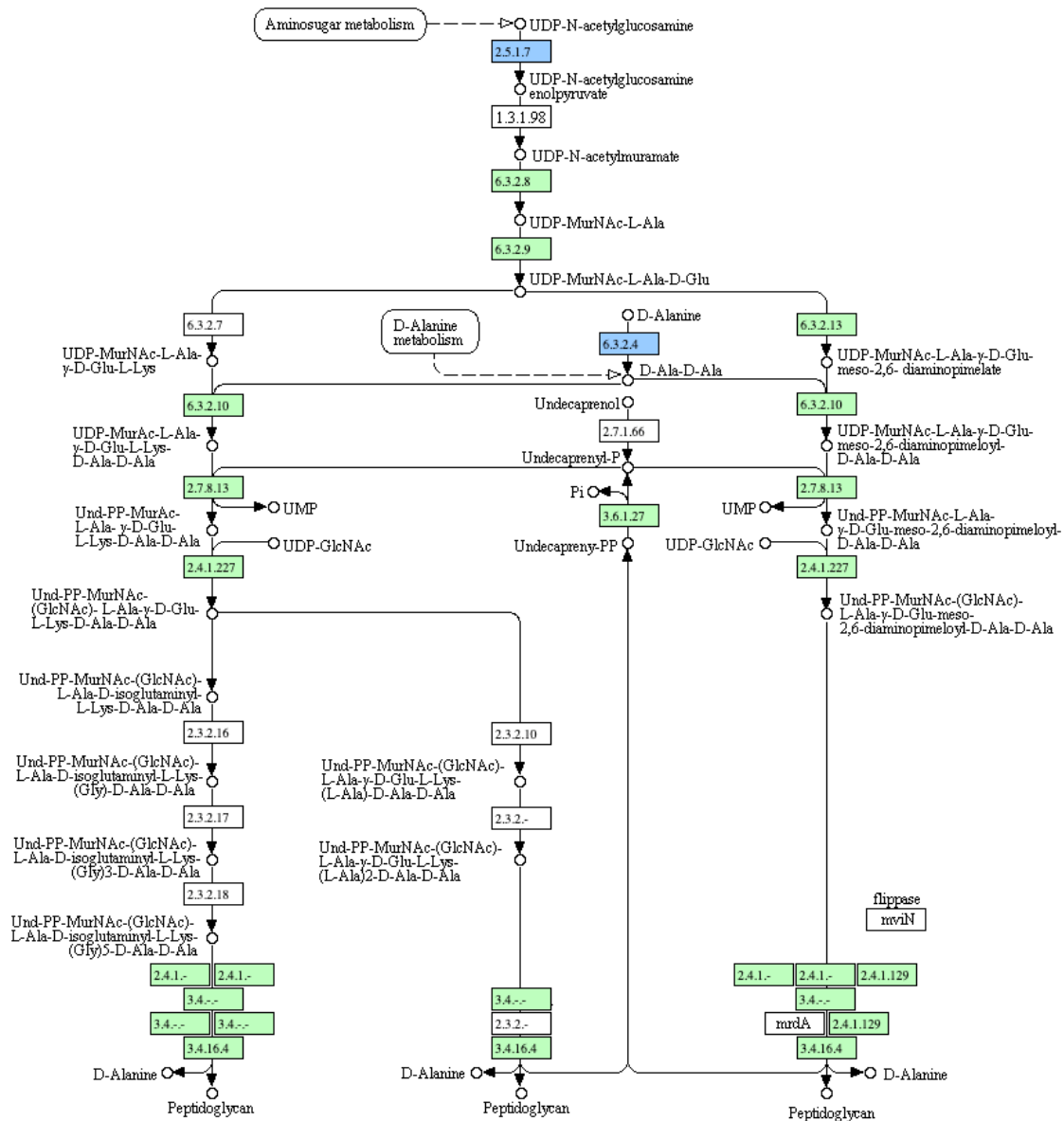


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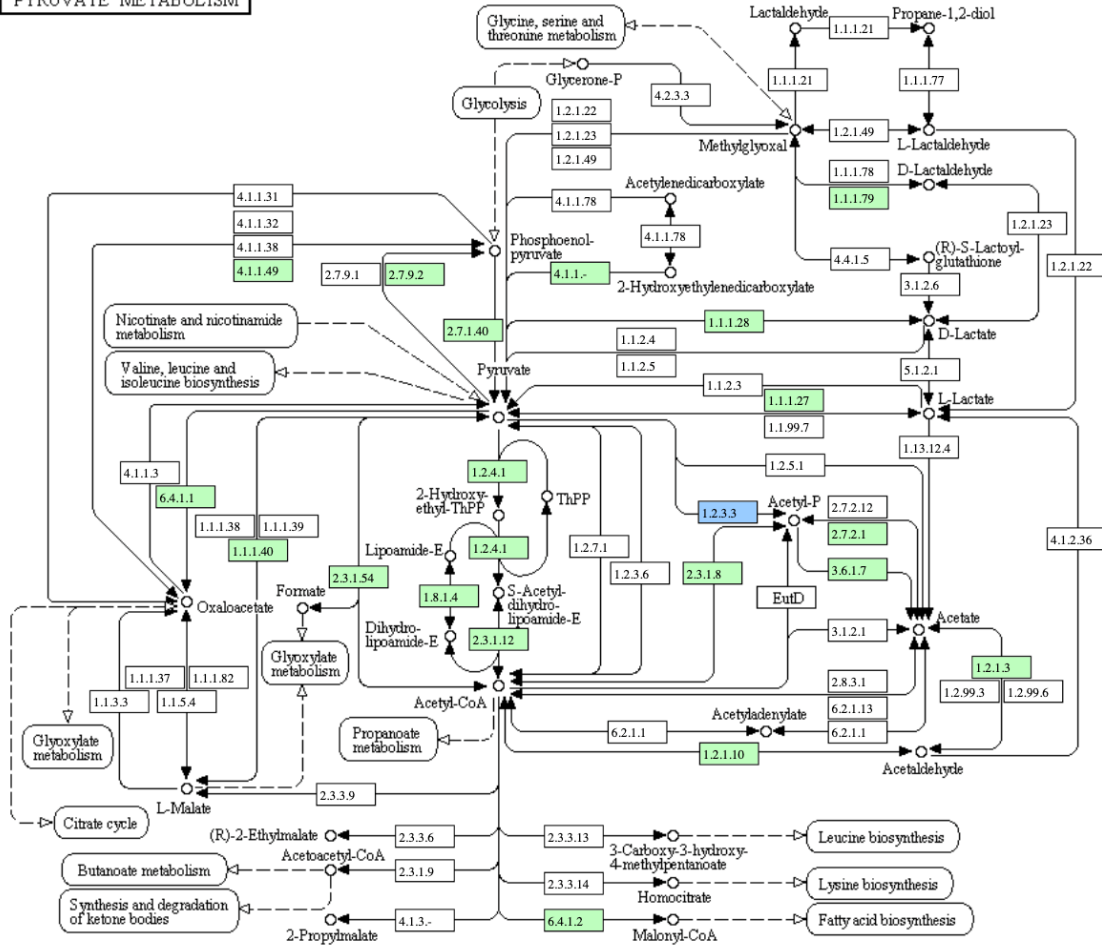
**C.**

## PEPTIDOGLYCAN BIOSYNTHESIS

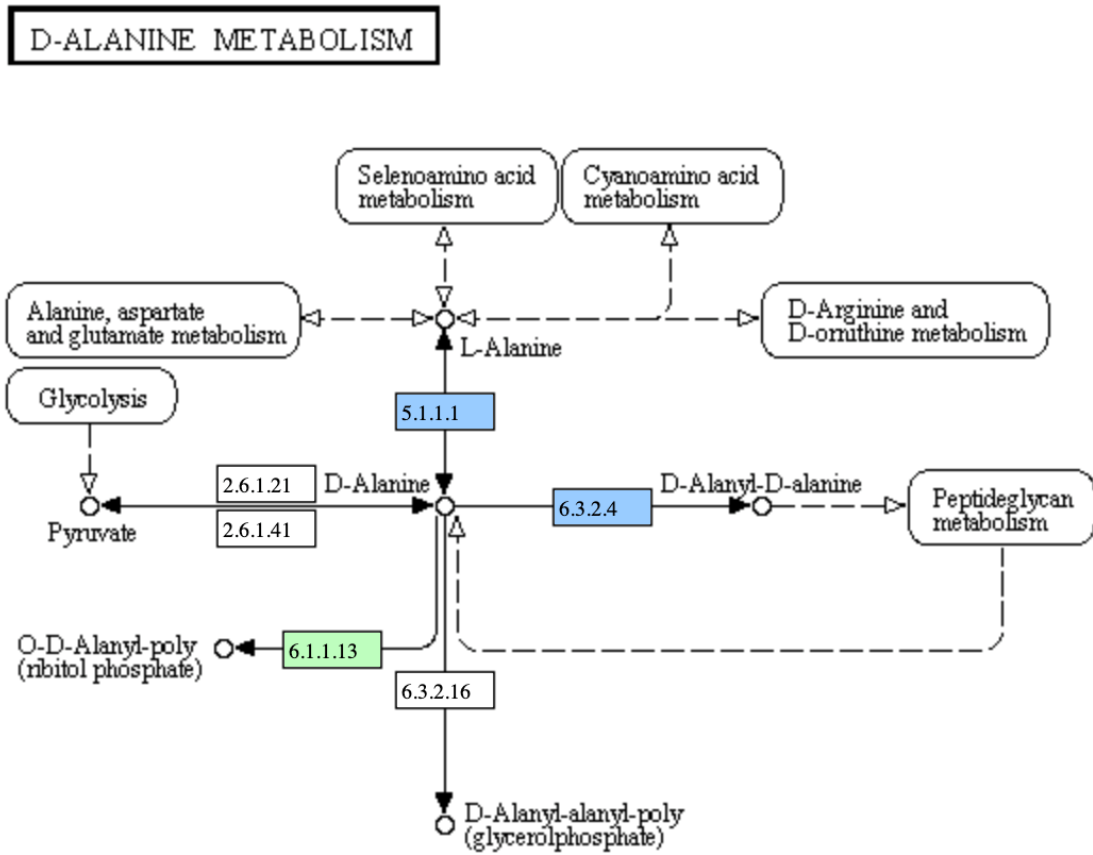


D.

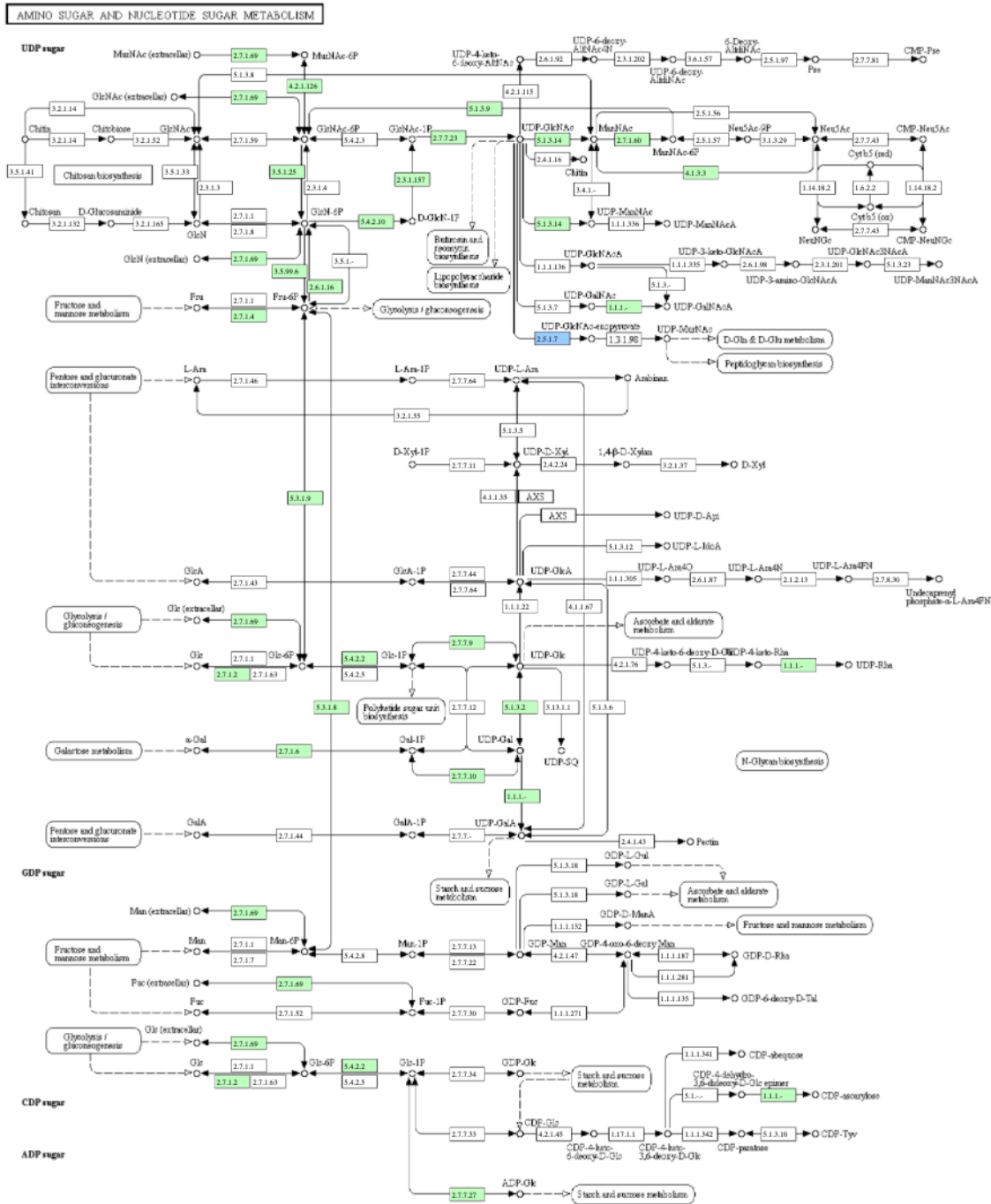
PYRUVATE METABOLISM



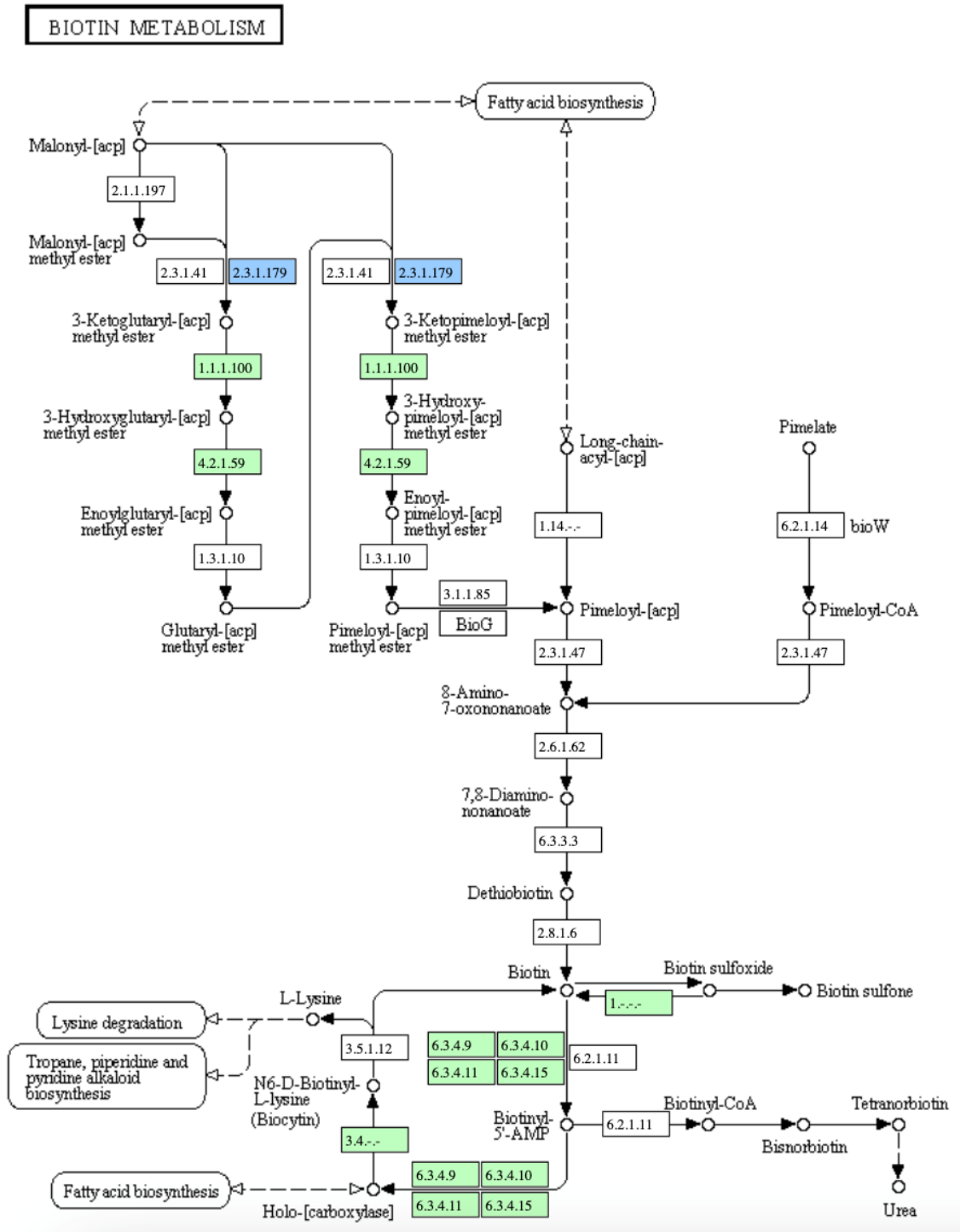
E.



## F.

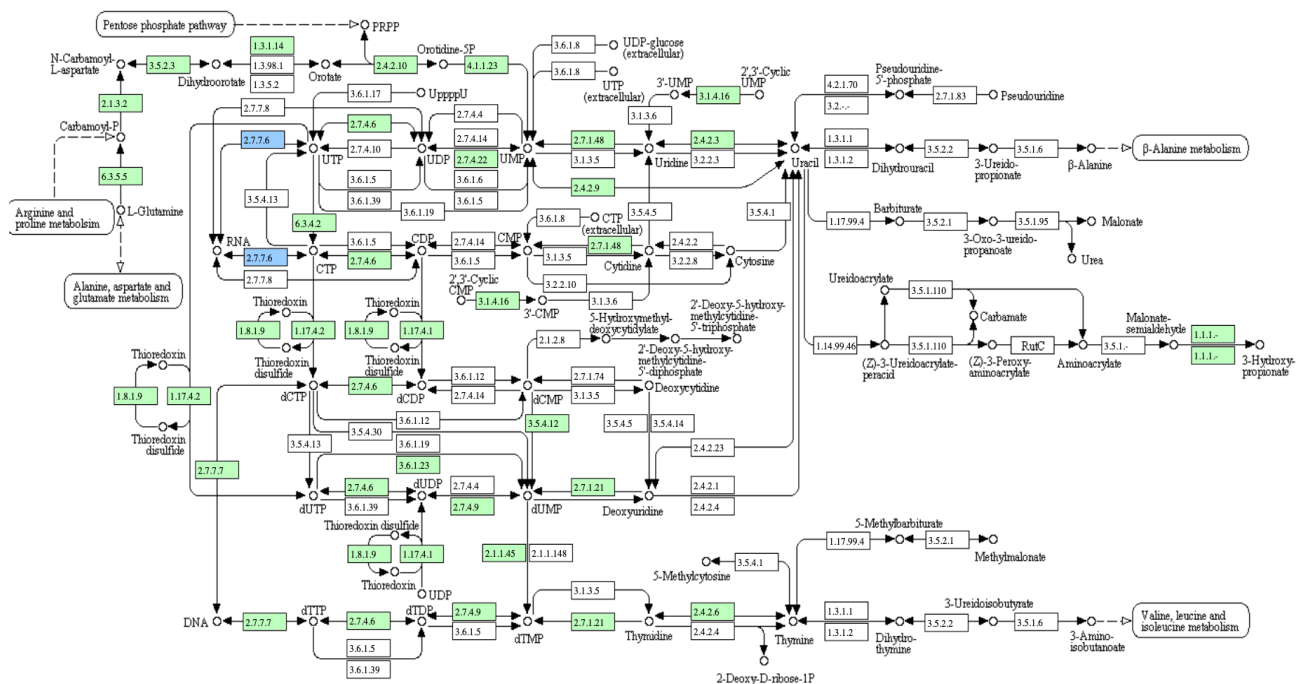


G.



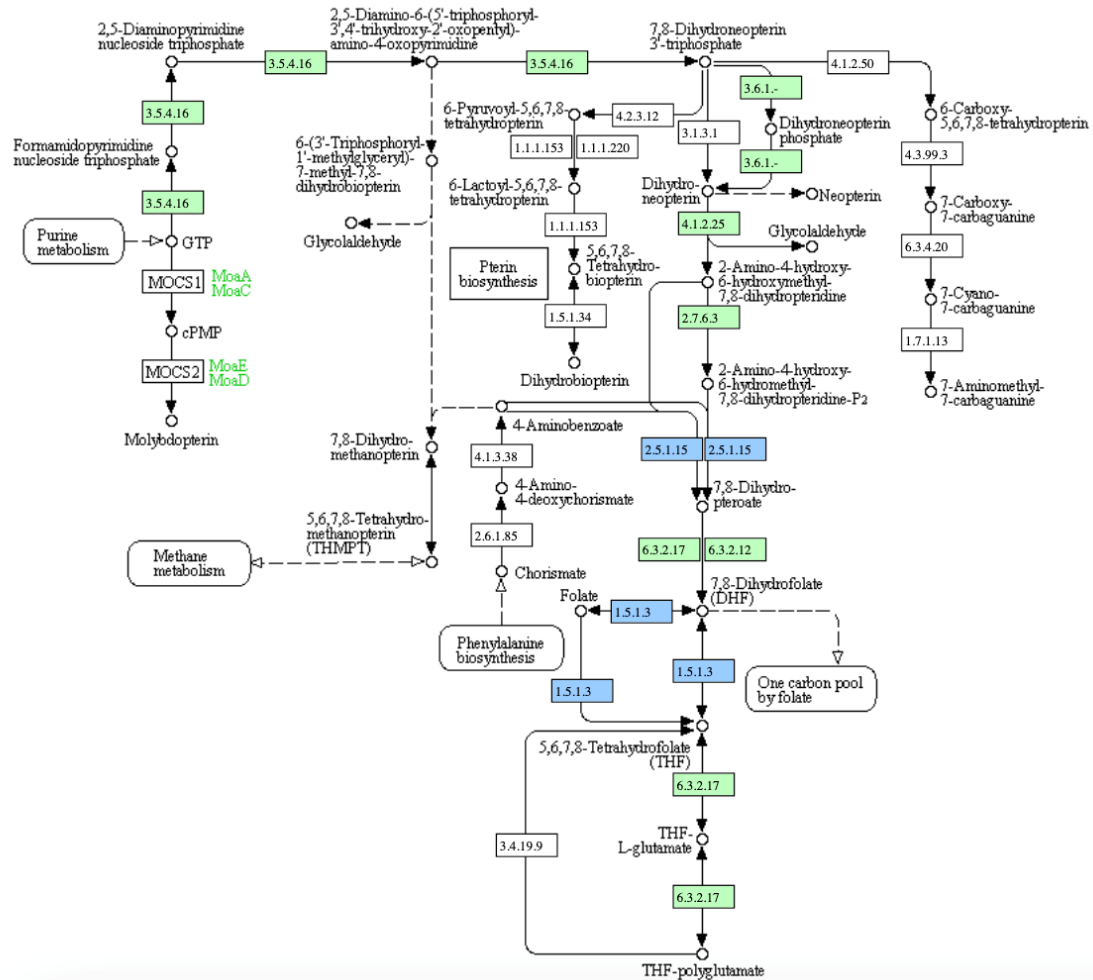
## H.

## PYRIMIDINE METABOLISM



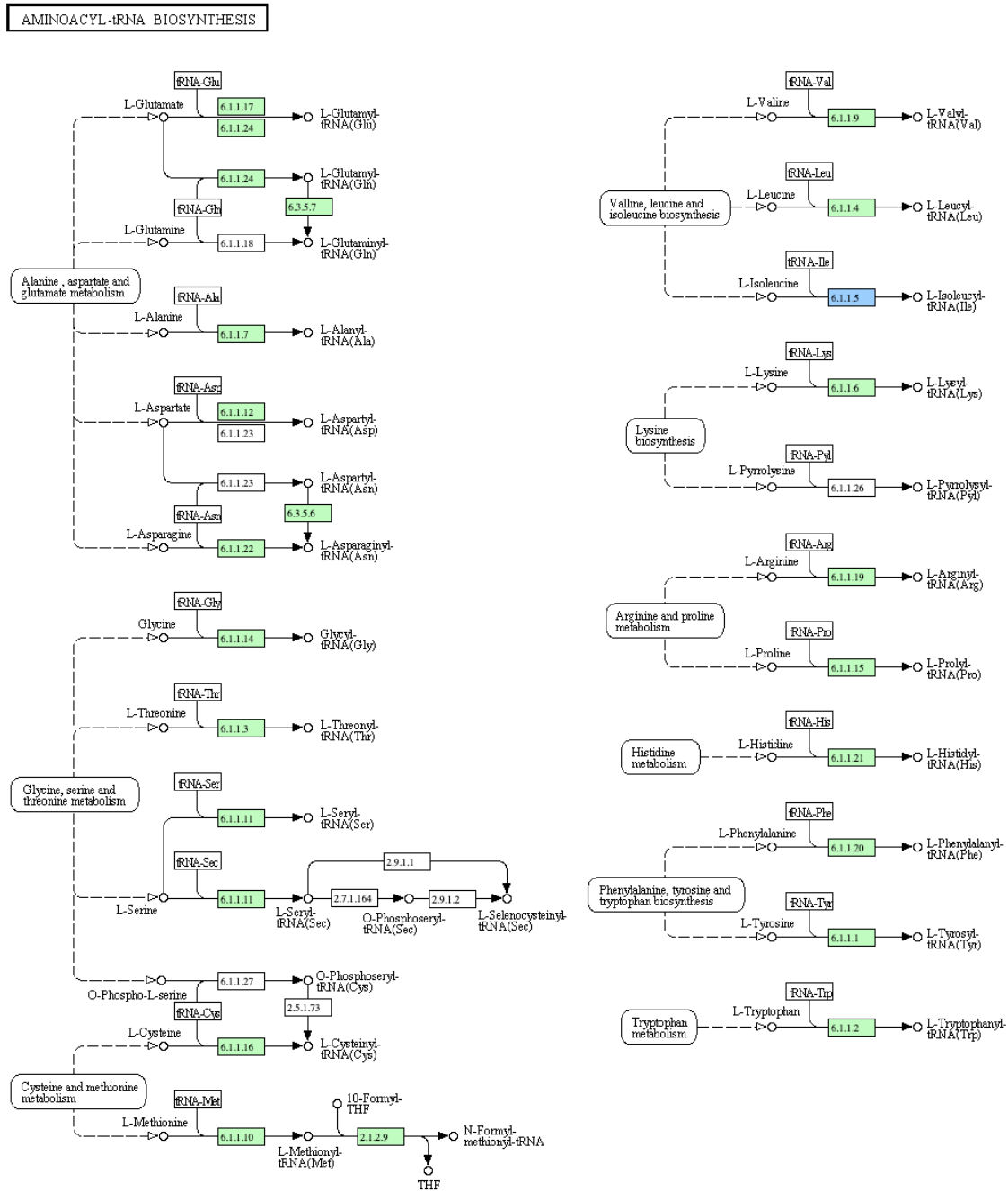
# I.

## FOLATE BIOSYNTHESIS

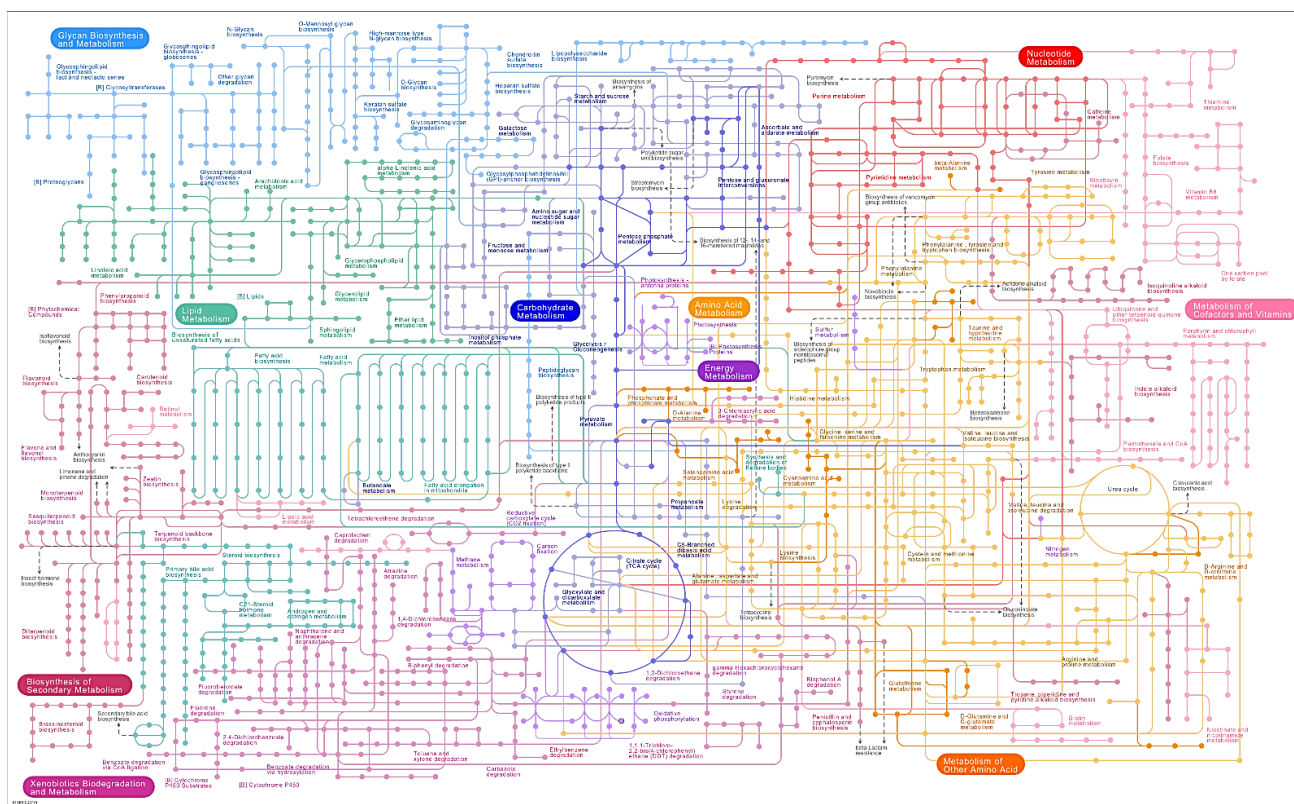




J.



**Figure S1:** Pathways involved in the immune stress response and intestinal bowl diseases improvement. (A). Fatty acid biosynthesis (B). One carbon pool by Folate (C). Peptidoglycan Biosynthesis (D). Pyruvate metabolism (E). D-alanine metabolism (F). Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism (G). Biotin metabolism (H). Pyrimidine metabolism (I). Folate biosynthesis (J). Aminoacyl tRNA Biosynthesis.



**Figure S2:** KEGG pathway for the synthesis of secondary metabolites and carbohydrates.

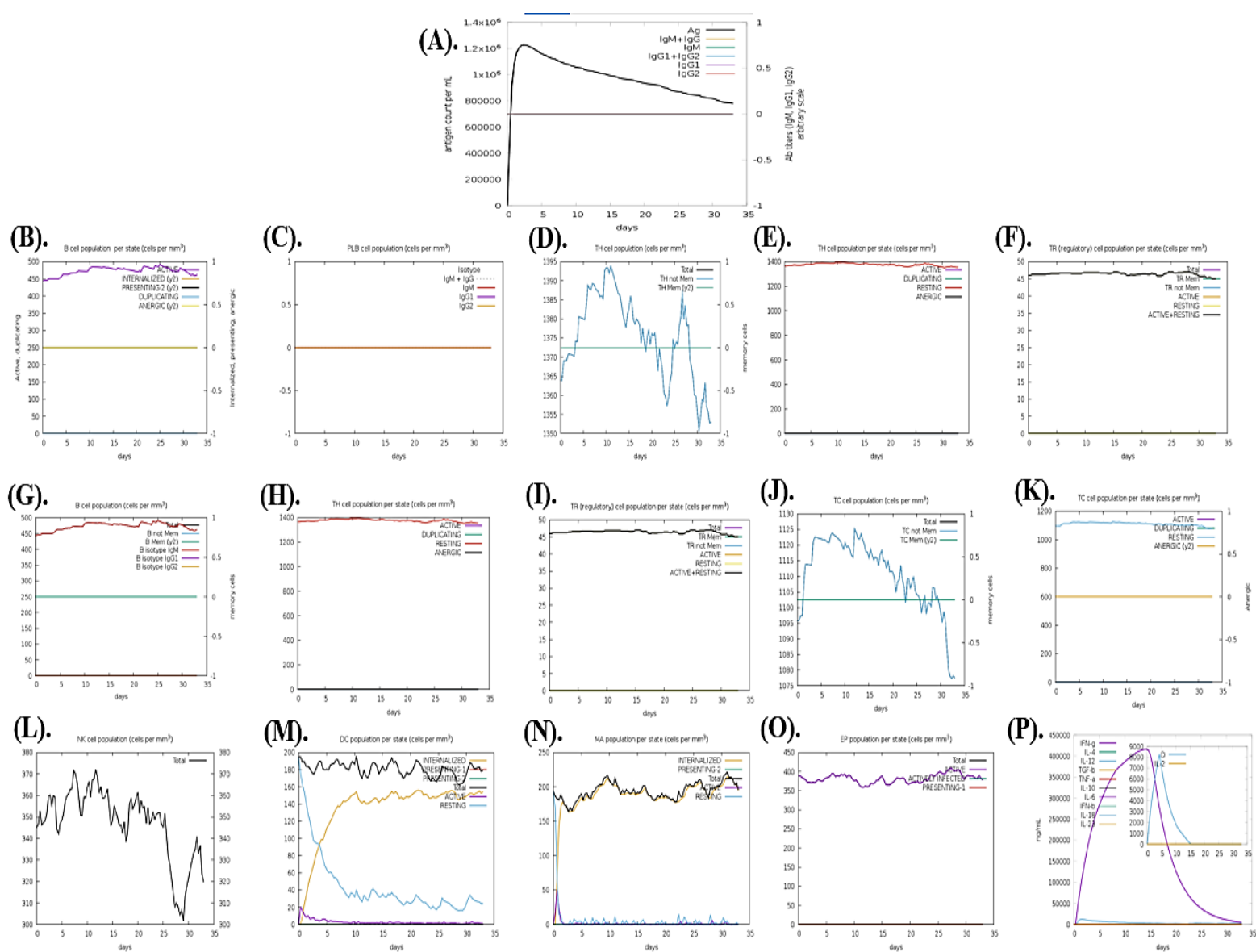
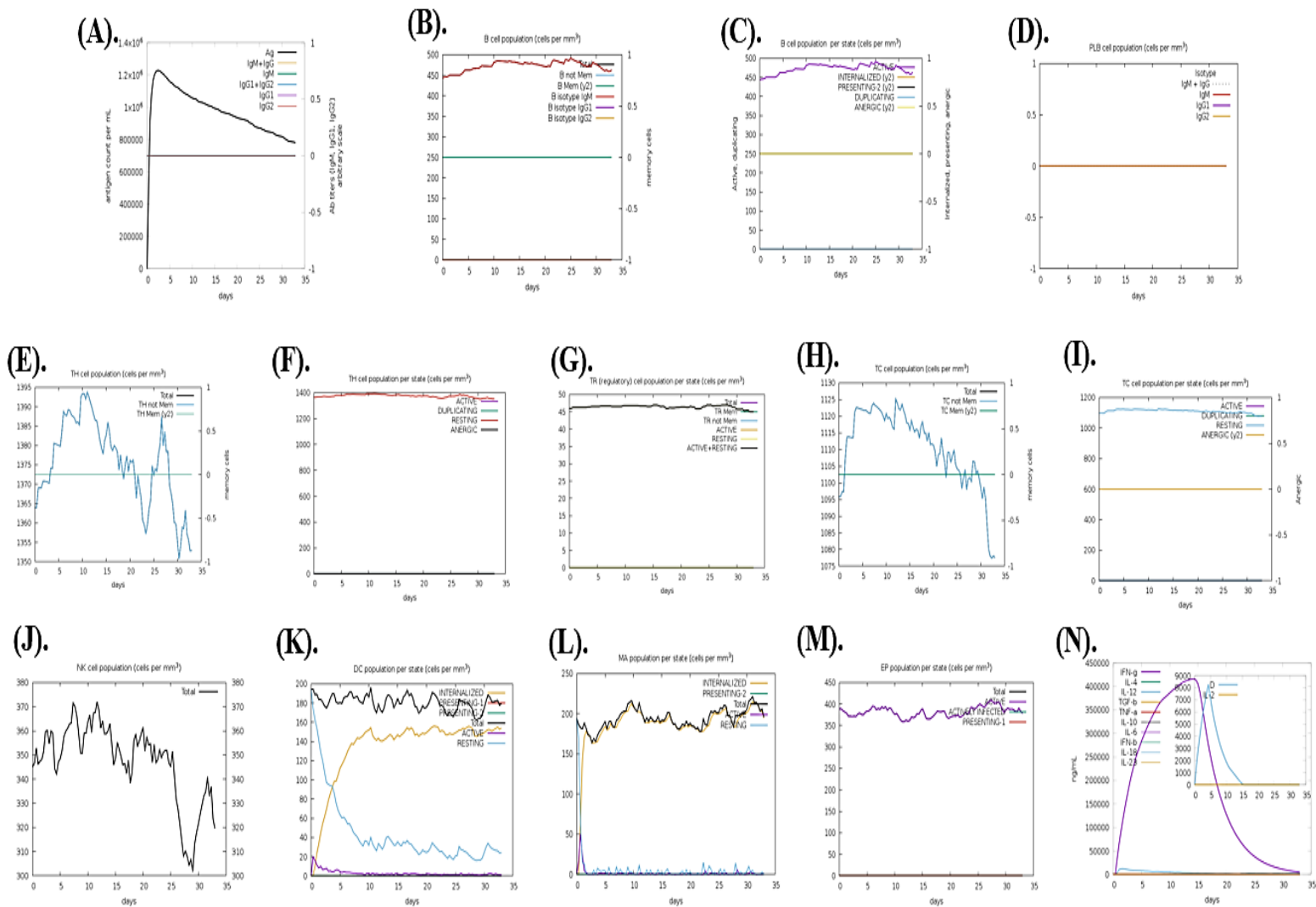


Figure S3. Immunomodulatory response after streptin dosage.



**Figure S4.** Immunomodulatory response after Ruminococcin-A dosage.