Creatine Suppressed Colitis-Associated Colorectal Cancer in C57BL/6 Mice through Regulating M1/M2 Macrophage Polarization and Gut Microbial Homeostasis

Amino Asids

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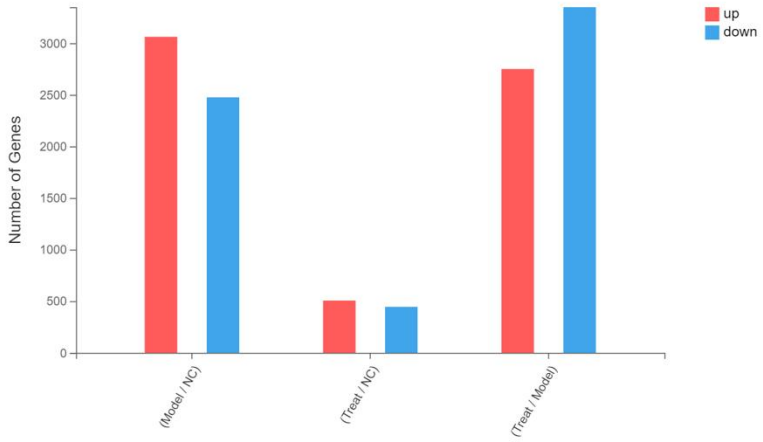
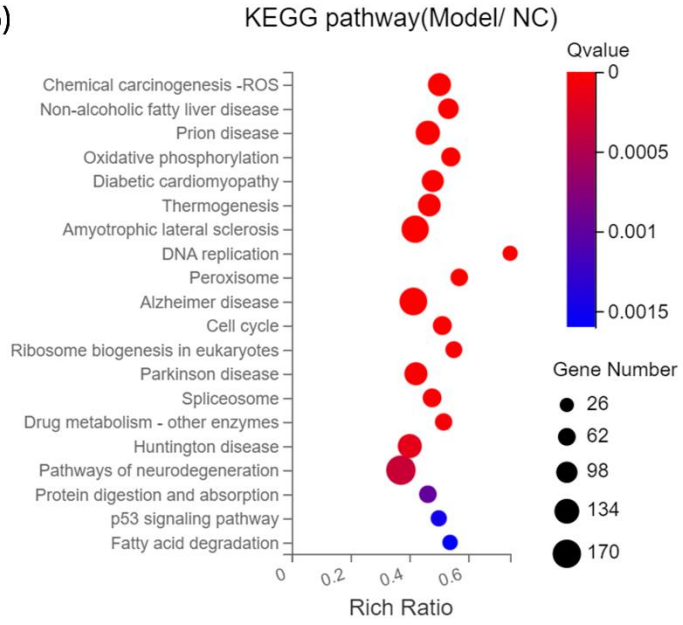
(a)


up
down
Number of Genes
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
(Model / NC)
(Treat / NC)
(Treat / Model)

(b)


KEGG pathway(Model/ NC)
Qvalue
0
0.0005
0.001
0.0015
Gene Number
26
62
98
134
170
Chemical carcinogenesis -ROS
Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
Prion disease
Oxidative phosphorylation
Diabetic cardiomyopathy
Thermogenesis
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
DNA replication
Peroxisome
Alzheimer disease
Cell cycle
Ribosome biogenesis in eukaryotes
Parkinson disease
Spliceosome
Drug metabolism - other enzymes
Huntington disease
Pathways of neurodegeneration
Protein digestion and absorption
p53 signaling pathway
Fatty acid degradation
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
Rich Ratio

(c)

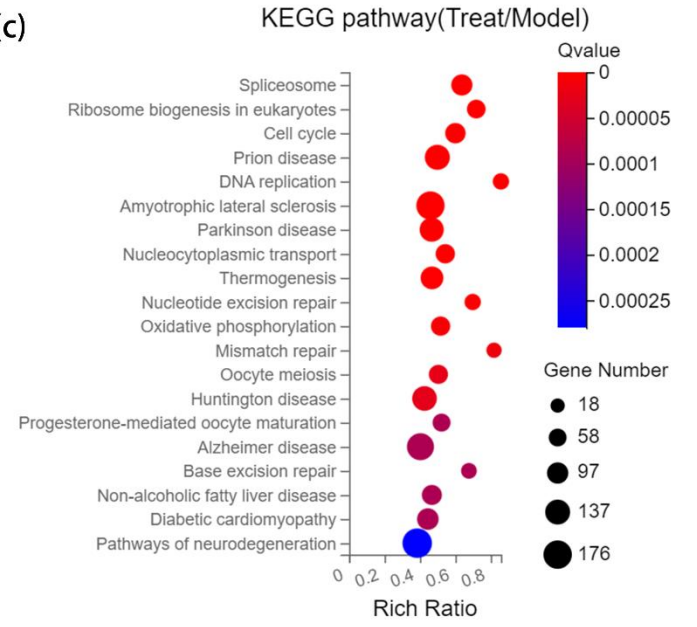

KEGG pathway(Treat/Model)
Qvalue
0
0.00005
0.0001
0.00015
0.0002
0.00025
Gene Number
18
58
97
137
176
Spliceosome
Ribosome biogenesis in eukaryotes
Cell cycle
Prion disease
DNA replication
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
Parkinson disease
Nucleocytoplasmic transport
Thermogenesis
Nucleotide excision repair
Oxidative phosphorylation
Mismatch repair
Oocyte meiosis
Huntington disease
Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation
Alzheimer disease
Base excision repair
Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
Diabetic cardiomyopathy
Pathways of neurodegeneration
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
Rich Ratio

Fig.S1 Supplementation with creatine affects macrophage polarization and TAMs-related KEGG pathways. (a) Numbers of DEGs. (b) KEGG pathway enrichment analysis among the model vs. NC groups. (c) KEGG pathway enrichment analysis among the treatment vs. NC groups.

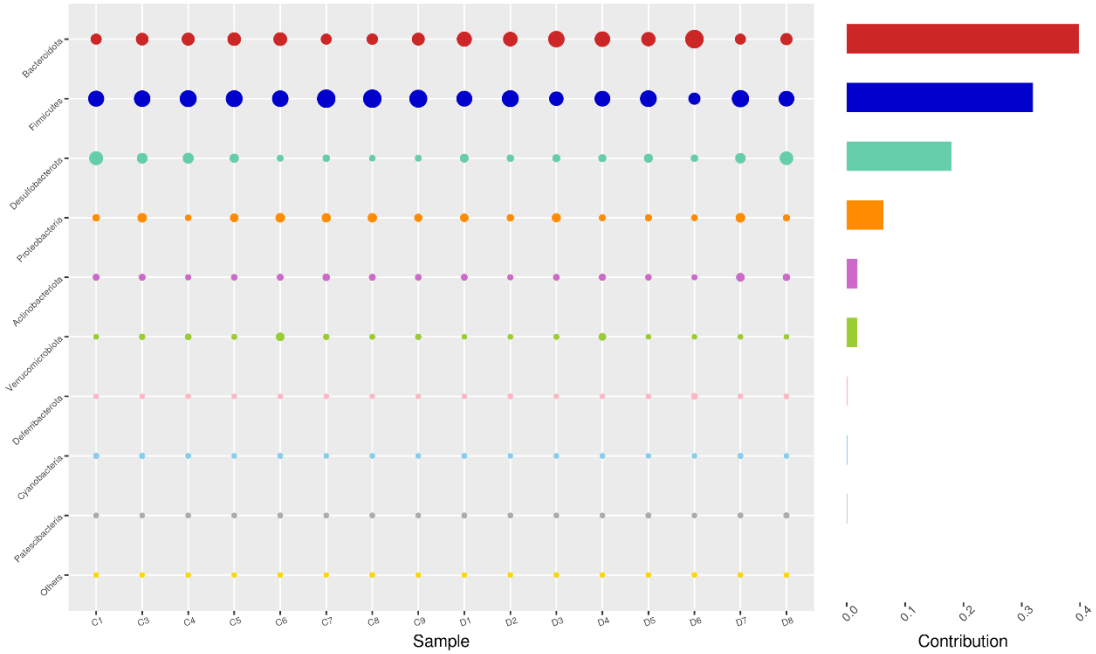


Fig.S2 Simper analysis at the phylum level.