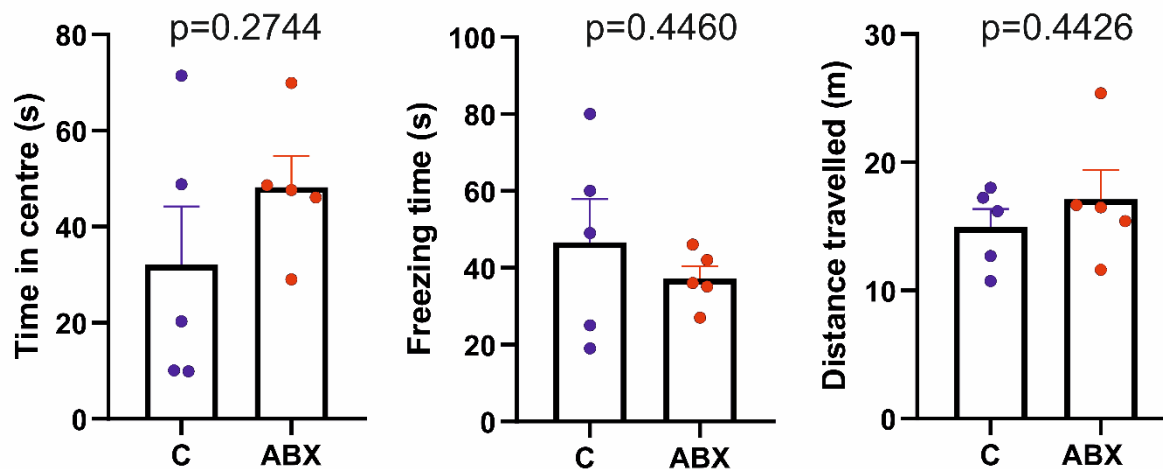
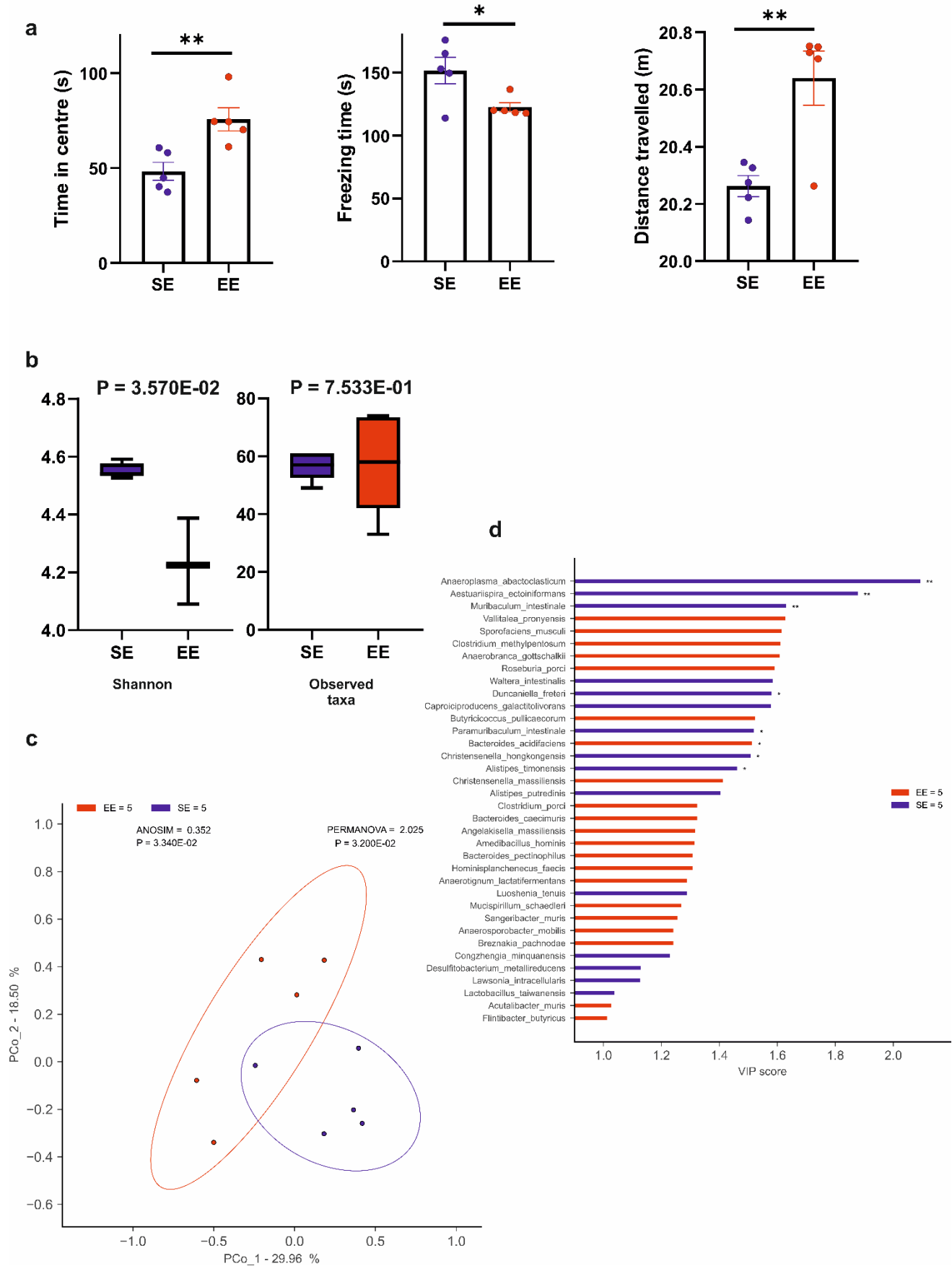


Supplementary Material

Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure 1. Open field test for control (C, n=5) and ABX-pretreated (ABX, n=5) mice. ABX mice were treated with or without antibiotic cocktail in the drinking water for three days and anxiety-like behaviour was tested after a further four weeks. Both groups received weekly PBS treatment by oral gavage as shown in Figure 1a. None of the parameters analysed showed a significant difference between C and ABX mice by unpaired Student's t-test.



Supplementary Figure 2. a: open field test for standard (SE, n=5) and enriched (EE, n=5) donor mice. EE mice spent more time in the centre of the arena (EE= 75.73 ± 6.09 , SE= 48.28 ± 4.73 , ** $p=0.0075$), experienced less freezing time (EE= 122.5 ± 3.5 , SE= 151.5 ± 10.4 , * $p=0.0306$) and travelled more (EE= 20.64 ± 0.09 , SE= 20.26 ± 0.03 , ** $p=0.0059$ by unpaired Student's *t*-test) than SE mice. b: Alpha diversity analysis of bacterial DNA isolated from stool of SE and EE mice at the end of experiment. EE mice showed significant decrease in species biodiversity (Shannon index) while richness (number of taxa) was not different compared to SE mice by Mann–Whitney *U* test. C: beta- diversity analysis of bacterial community in SE and EE mice. Bray-Curtis dissimilarity distance showed a significant separation between donor Se and EE mice. d: Variable Importance Plot (VIP) showed discriminant species after PLS-DA in descending order of VIP score (bar length), the highest relative abundance depending on the cohort (central bar color) and the lowest one (edge bar color); significant difference after Mann–Whitney *U* test (non-FDR, * $P \leq 0.05$, ** $P \leq 0.01$; *** $P \leq 0.001$) in the two donor mice groups (SE and EE).