

Table S1. Primers for real-time RT-PCR.

mRNA targets	Descriptions (Gene ID)	Forward	Reverse
<i>IL-6</i>	interleukin-6 (24498)	GATGGATGCTTCCAAACTGG	AGGAGAGCATTGGAAGTTGG
<i>IL-10</i>	interleukin-10 (25325)	GAATTCCTGGGAGAGAAGC	GCTCCACTGCCTTGCTTTTA
<i>IL-17a</i>	interleukin-17a (301289)	CTTCACCTTGGACTCTGAGC	TGGCCGACAATAGAGGAAAC
<i>IL1β</i>	Interleukin-1 β (24494)	GTCACTCATTGTGGCTGTGG	GCAGTCAGCTGTCTAATGG
<i>CCL2</i>	C-C Motif Chemokine Ligand 2 (24770)	CCTCCACCACTATGCAGGTC	CAGCCGACTCATTGGGATCA
<i>CD3</i>	Cluster of differentiation 3 (25710)	CGTCCGCCATCTTGGTAGAGAGAGCAT	CTACTGCTGTCAGGTCCACCTCCAC
<i>CD11b</i>	Cluster of differentiation 11b (25021)	GAGAACTGGTTCTGGCTTGC	TCAGTTCGAGCCTTCTT
<i>FoxP3</i>	forkhead box P3 (317382)	AGGCACTTCTCCAGGACAGA	CTGGACACCCATTCCAGACT
<i>RORγ</i>	ROR-gamma 1(9885)	GCCTACAATGCCAACAACCACACA	TGATGAGAACCAAGCCGTGTAGA
<i>Occludin</i>	Occludin (83497)	AGCCTGGGCAGTCGGGTGA	ACACAGACCCAGAGCGGCA
<i>Muc2</i>	mucin-2 (24572)	CGATCACCACCATTGCCACTG	ACCACCATTACCACCACCTCAG
<i>Muc3</i>	mucin-3 (687030)	CACAAAGCAAGAGTCCAGA	AGTGTCTTGGTGCTGCTGAATG
<i>ZO-1</i>	zonula occludens-1 (292994)	GCCAGCCAGTTCGCCTCTG	AGGGTCCCAGGTTGGTG
<i>Th</i>	tyrosine hydroxylase (25085)	GATTGCTACCTGGAAGGAGGT	AGTCCAATGTCTGGGAGAAC
<i>RNP1-2</i>	alpha defensin RNP1-2 (613220)	GGACGCTCACTCTGCTTACC	TGGATTCTTCTTGGTCGGAG
<i>RNP3</i>	alpha defensin RNP3 (498659)	AAGAGCGCTGTGTCTCTTGC	CAACAGAGTCGGTAGATGCC
<i>RNP4</i>	alpha defensin RNP4 (286958)	TCTGCTCATCACCTTCTCC	AACAGAGACGGTAGATGCGG
<i>RNP5</i>	alpha defensin RNP5 (28699)	ACCAGCTTCAGTCATGAGG	CATCCCATTGGTCTTGGTC
<i>GAPDH</i>	glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (28383)	GTCGGTGTGAACGGATTT	ATGGGTTTCCCCTTGATG

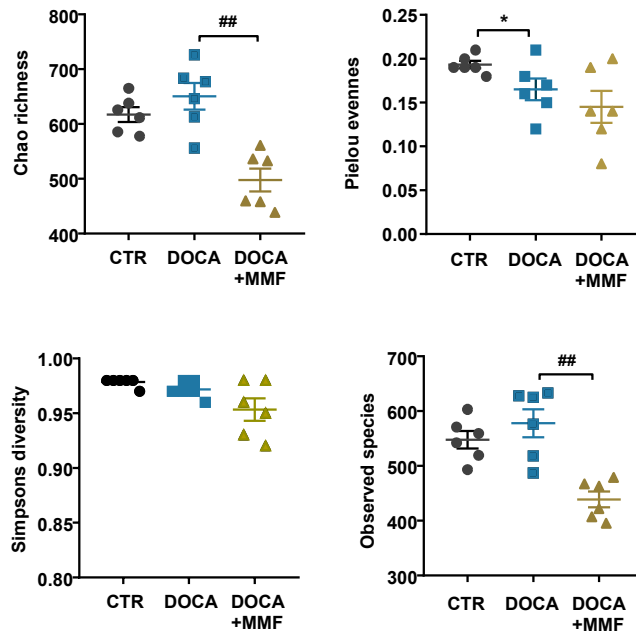


Figure S1. Effects of Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) in ecological parameters of the gut microbiota from Deoxycorticosterone acetate (DOCA)-salt rats. The microbial DNA from faecal samples was analyzed by 16S rRNA gene sequencing. To evaluate general differences of microbial composition amongst all experimental groups, richness, evenness, diversity, and observed species were examined in feces. n = 6 rats per experimental group in each comparison. *P < 0.05 significant differences compared with Control (CTR). ##P < 0.01 significant differences compared with untreated DOCA.

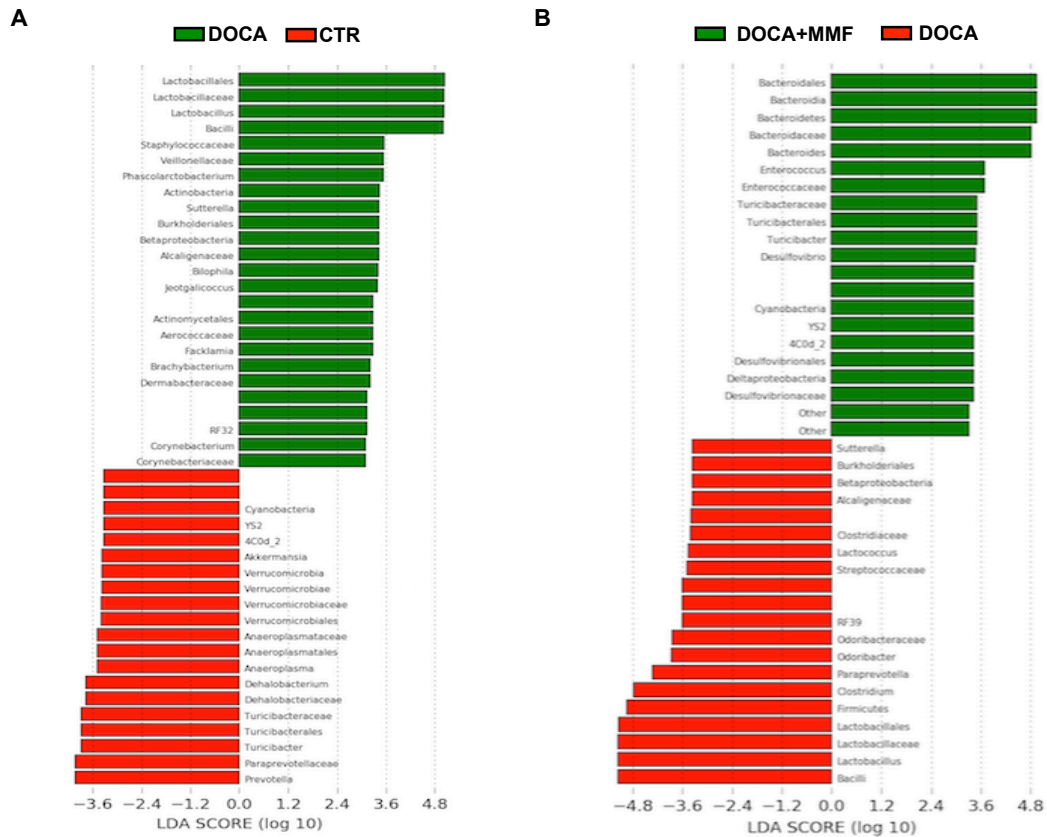


Figure S2. Distinct changes in the gut microbiota between Control (CTR) and Deoxycorticosterone acetate (DOCA)-salt rats and Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) treatment. A) Comparisons of microbiome changes in CTR *versus* DOCA-salt. (red bars represent CTR-enriched taxa, green bars represent DOCA-salt-enriched taxa). B) Comparisons of microbiome changes in DOCA-salt *versus* DOCA-MMF (green bars represent DOCA-MMF-enriched taxa, red bars represent DOCA-enriched taxa). Linear discriminant analysis effect size (LEfSe) identified significantly different bacterial taxa enriched in each cohort at LDA Score > 2, $P < 0.05$. $N = 6$ rats per experimental group in each comparison.

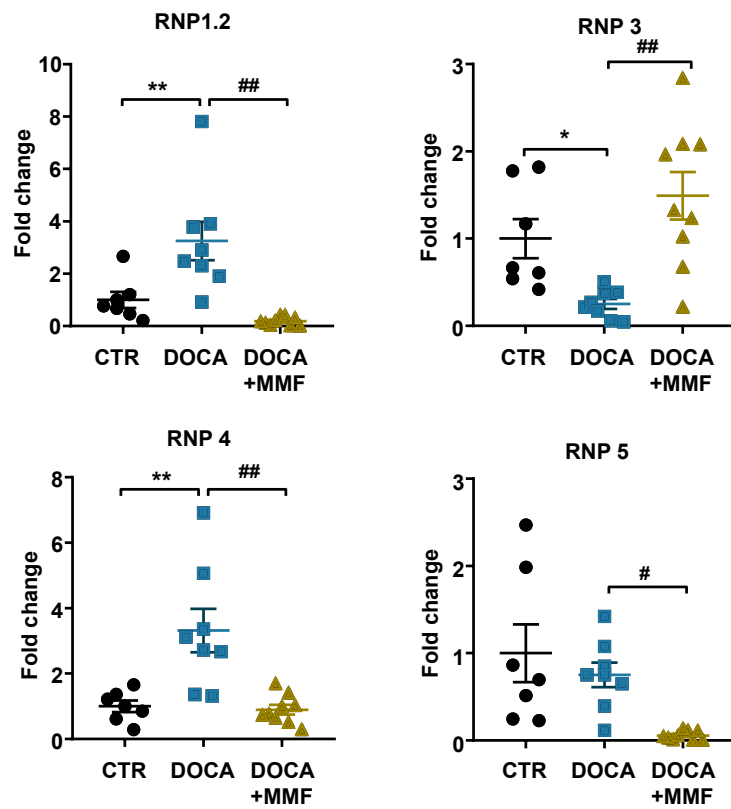


Figure S3. Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) induces improvement of α -defensins expression in Deoxycorticosterone acetate (DOCA)-salt rats. mRNA levels of α -defensins (RNP1.2, RNP3, RNP4, and RNP5) in colon from untreated Wistar (CTR), untreated DOCA-salt or DOCA treated with MMF (DOCA+MMF). Values are expressed as mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$ compared with Control (CTR). # $P < 0.05$ and ## $P < 0.01$ compared with the untreated DOCA.