## **Supplemental Information**

	М	M+S	MS
Weight(g)	0.184±0.002 <sup>a</sup>	$0.249 \pm 0.003^{b}$	0.232±0.002 <sup>ab</sup>
Wall weight(g)	$0.085{\pm}0.002^{a}$	$0.091{\pm}0.001^{ab}$	$0.106 \pm 0.001^{b}$

Ta	ıble	<b>S1</b>	Cecum	weight	in r	esponse	to	three	dietary	groups	•
									•/	<b>-</b>	

\* (1) n=16, 16, 20, respectively, for M, M+S, and MS. (2) Different letters (a-b) represent significance (P < 0.05).

(3) M: The minced raw lean meat was successively cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then other excipients were mixed to the powder; M+S: The minced raw lean meat was successively cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then both RS and other excipients were mixed to the powder; MS: The minced raw lean meat and RS were successively mixed, cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then other excipients were added to the mixed powder.

Table S2 Volatile compounds of cecum contents in response to three dietary

RT (mi	0 1	Area percentage (%)			
n)	Compound	М	M+S	MS	
21.742	Phenol	$9.88 \pm 0.92^{a}$	$6.81 \pm 1.70^{a}$	$3.67 \pm 0.42^{a}$	
22.583	Hexadecanol	$1.86 \pm 0.79^{a}$	$6.38 \pm 0.29^{a}$	$5.72 \pm 1.03^{a}$	
24.433	p-Cresol	$37.68 \pm 2.97^{a}$	$32.57 \pm 3.77^{a}$	$31.38 \pm 3.28^{a}$	
24.808	m-toluidine	$2.43 \pm 0.36^{a}$	$3.27 \pm 0.47^{a}$	$1.79 \pm 0.10^{a}$	
25.250	Nonyl aldehyde	$1.95 \pm 0.87^{a}$	$0.42 \pm 0.04^{a}$	$0.72 \pm 0.22^{a}$	
25.875	2-phenylethanol	$0.44 \pm 0.02^{a}$	$0.53 \pm 0.02^{a}$	$0.56 \pm 0.13^{a}$	
26.267	Caprylic acid	$1.96 \pm 0.50^{a}$	$0.30 \pm 0.05^{a}$	$0.43 \pm 0.02^{a}$	
28.567	Pelargonic acid	$0.84 \pm 0.22^{a}$	$0.76 \pm 0.14^{a}$	$0.80 \pm 0.02^{a}$	
28.708	N-phenylformamide	$0.71 \pm 0.31^{a}$	$0.61 \pm 0.01^{a}$	$0.47 \pm 0.03^{a}$	
29.925	1-allyl-4-methoxybenzene	$3.21 \pm 1.87^{a}$	$2.32 \pm 0.62^{a}$	$1.87 \pm 0.38^{a}$	
30.367	Indole	$34.43 \pm 1.36^{a}$	$29.83 \pm 2.32^{a}$	$22.37 \pm 0.02^{a}$	

groups.

\* (1) n=3. (2) M: The minced raw lean meat was successively cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then other excipients were mixed to the powder; M+S: The minced raw lean meat was successively cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then both RS and other excipients were mixed to the powder; MS: The minced raw lean meat and RS were successively mixed, cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then other excipients were added to the mixed powder.

	Intensity			
Protein	М	M+S	MS	
Thyroglobulin	104.33±4.72ª	93.33±2.77ª	107.66±4.22ª	
Myosin-binding protein C	99.66±4.74ª	106.66±1.71ª	119.00±4.66ª	
α-actinin	117.33±2.52ª	107.66±2.50 <sup>a</sup>	121.33±1.83ª	
Glutamate dehydrogenase	144.66±1.38ª	149.66±1.92ª	158.00±3.28ª	
MLC	190.00±1.15ª	189.00±1.20ª	189.66±4.03ª	

## Table S3 Intensity of protein bands from gastric digesta in response to three

dietary groups.

\* M: The minced raw lean meat was successively cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then other excipients were mixed to the powder; M+S: The minced raw lean meat was successively cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then both RS and other excipients were mixed to the powder; MS: The minced raw lean meat and RS were successively mixed, cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then other excipients were added to the mixed powder.

Figure S1 SCFA concentration in cecum contents.



\* (1) n=7, 7, 5, respectively, for M, M+S, and MS. (2) Different letters (a-b) represent significance (P < 0.05). (3) M: The minced raw lean meat was successively cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then other excipients were mixed to the powder; M+S: The minced raw lean meat was successively cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then both RS and other excipients were mixed to the powder; MS: The minced raw lean meat and RS were successively mixed, cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then other excipients were added to the mixed powder.

**Figure S2** Alterations in gut microbiota of colonic content in response to three dietary groups. A) The Good's coverage index. B) The Simpson index. C) The Chao index. D) Principal coordinated analysis of unweighted UniFrac. The percentage variation in the plotted principal coordinates is indicated on the axes. Each spot represents one sample and each group is denoted by a different color. E) Relative abundances of gut bacteria at phylum level.



\* (1) n=8. (2) Different letters (a-b) represent significance (P < 0.05). (3) M: The minced raw lean meat was successively cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then other excipients were mixed to the powder; M+S: The minced raw lean meat was successively cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then both RS and other excipients were mixed to the powder; MS: The minced raw lean meat and RS were successively mixed, cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then other excipients were added to the mixed powder.

Figure S3 Growth performance in response to three dietary groups.



\* (1) n=19,16, 20, respectively, for M, M+S, and MS. (2) Different letters (a-b) represent significance (P < 0.05). (3) M: The minced raw lean meat was successively cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then other excipients were mixed to the powder; M+S: The minced raw lean meat was successively cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then both RS and other excipients were mixed to the powder; MS: The minced raw lean meat and RS were successively mixed, cooked, chilled, freeze-dried, ground into powder, and then other excipients were added to the mixed powder.

