https://doi.org/10.17221/138/2021-CJAS

Effect of carboxymethyl chito-oligosaccharide on cysteine absorption in intestinal porcine epithelial cells

Huayu Huang¹, Chen Zhang¹, Luqiu Feng¹, Naixiu Wang¹, Kai Wang¹, Zhenhui Song¹, Ling Gan^{1,2,3}*

The authors are fully responsible for both the content and the formal aspects of the electronic supplementary material. No editorial adjustments were made.

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESM)

Table S1. L9 (34) orthogonal factor level table

Table S2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging experimental sample table

Table S3. Primer sequences of the target and reference genes

¹College of Veterinary Medicine, Southwest University, Chongqing, P.R. China

²Key Laboratory of Pig Industry Sciences, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Chongqing, P.R. China

³Chongqing Key Laboratory of Pig Industry Sciences, Chongqing, P.R. China

^{*}Corresponding author: gl9089@swu.edu.cn

https://doi.org/10.17221/138/2021-CJAS

Table S1. L9 (34) orthogonal factor level table

Level -	Factors				
	A (g)	B (g)	C (h)	D (h)	
1	2	2	2	4	
2	4	3	7	12	
3	6	4	12	24	

A = the amount of NaOH added; B = the amount of monochloroacetic acid added; C = time of alkalization reaction; D = time of carboxymethylation

Table S2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging experimental sample table

D	Composition/ml			
Reagent —	A_0	A_X	A_{X0}	
FeSO ₄	1	1	1	
Salicylic acid	1	1	1	
Sample		q.s.	q.s.	
Deionized water	12	q.s.	q.s.	
H_2O_2	1	1		

The total volume of the reaction solution was 15 ml

Table S3. Primer sequences of the target and reference genes

Gene*	Reverse primer (from 5' to 3')	NCBI GenBank
ASCT2	TCCTGGTGCTGCCTCTCATCTAC GAGGAGGTGCGTGAAGTAGTAGTC	XM_003355984.4
$b^{0,+}AT$	GCTTCACGGCAGGCAGACTTG GCGAACTGCGACTACATCCTCTC	NM_001110171.1
GAPDH	CATCAAGAAGGTGGTGAA AAGTGGAAGAGTGAGTGT	NM_001206359.1

ASCT2 = Alanine-serine-cysteine transport system 5; $b^{0,+}AT = b^{0,+}$ amino acid transport system