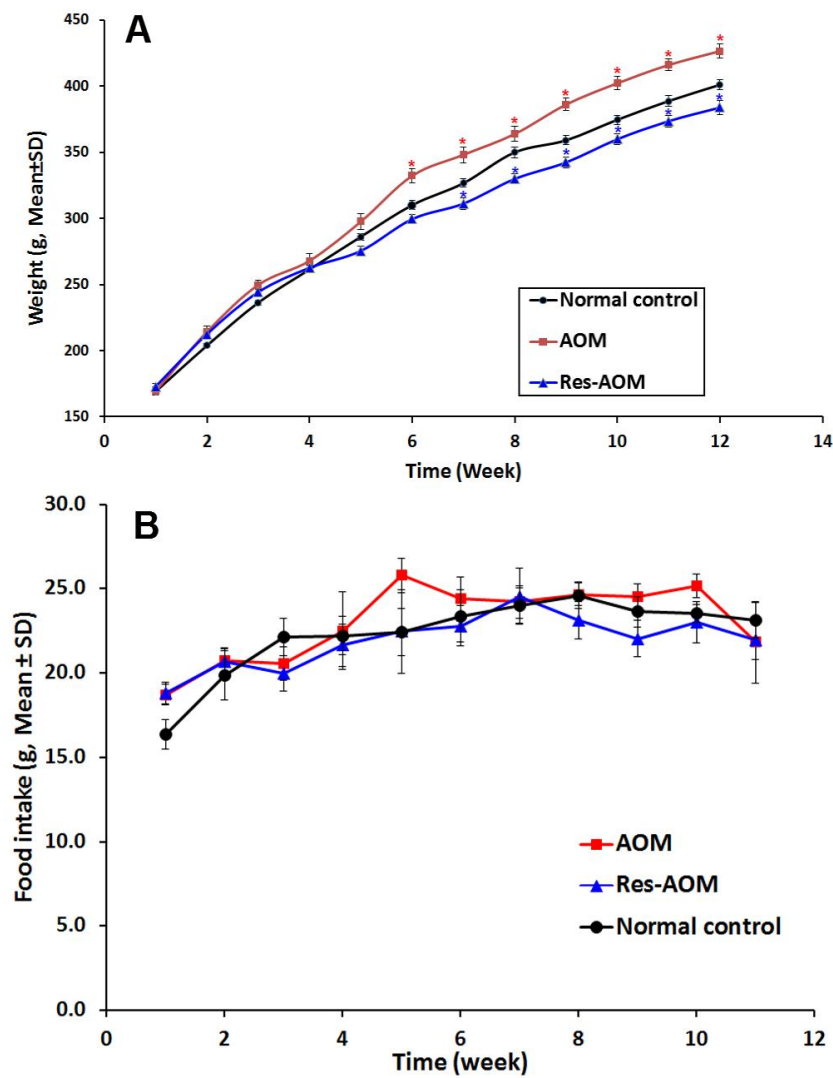


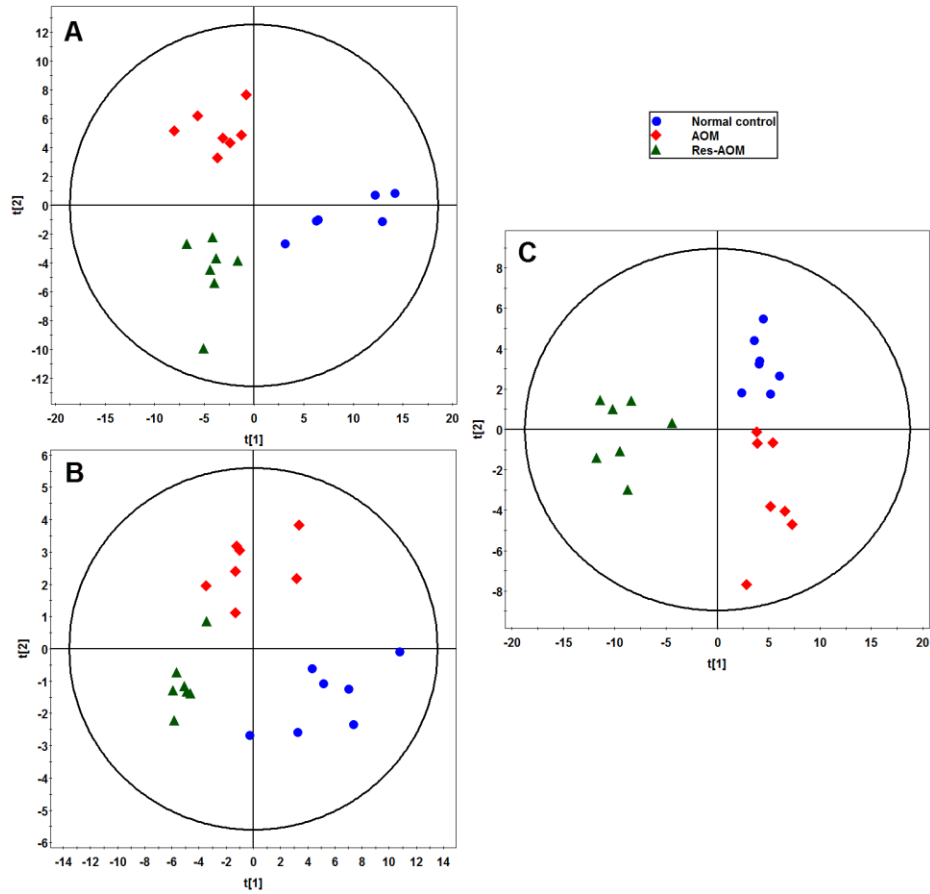
Supporting Information

SI Figure 1



Supplementary Figure S1. (A) The body weight gain 1-12 weeks (g) and (B) quantity of food consumption (g) in control group, AOM group and Res-AOM group. *, $p < 0.05$, compared to control group.

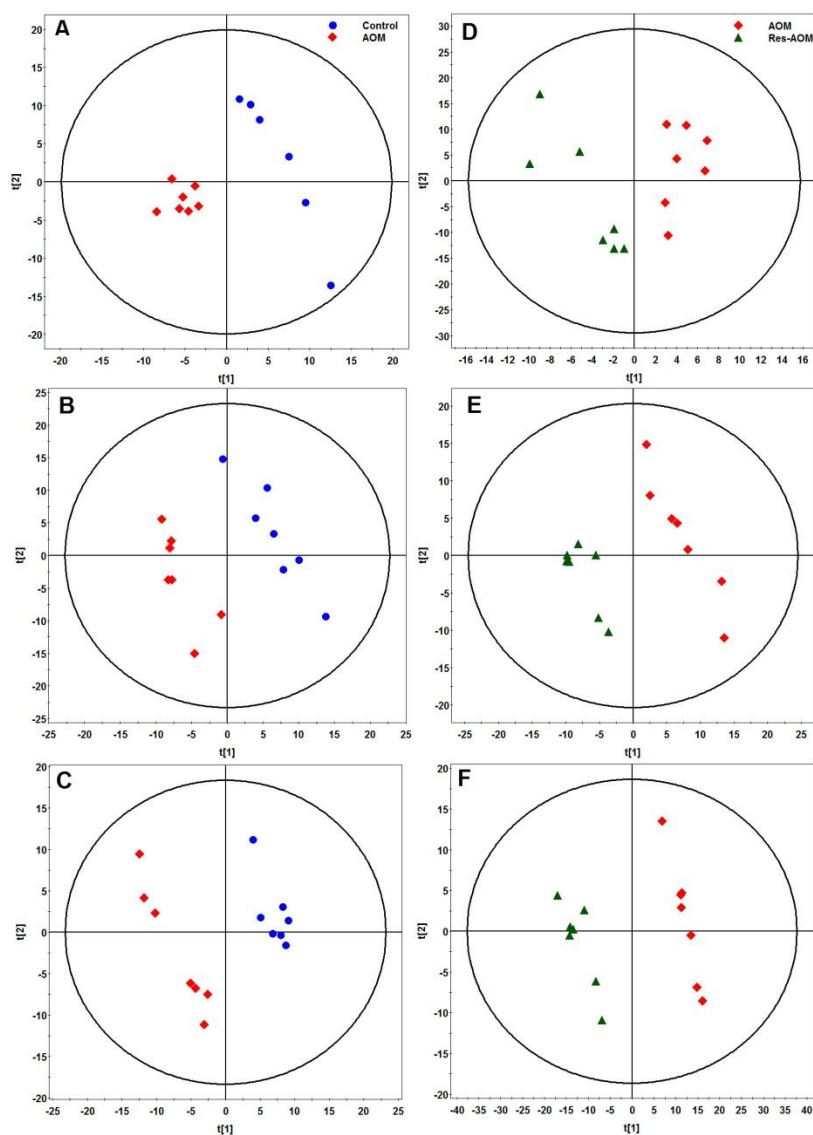
SI Figure 2



Supplementary Figure S2. Metabolic profiles depicted by PLS-DA scores plot of GC-TOFMS

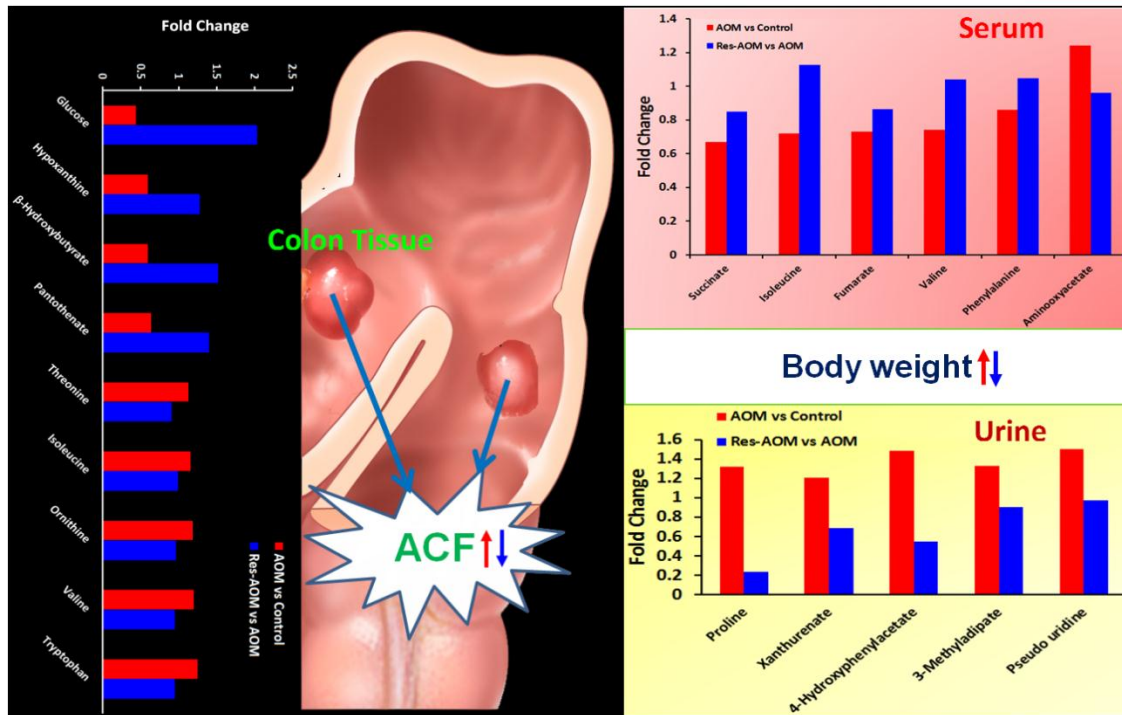
spectral data from the (A) colonic tissue ($R^2X = 0.286$, $R^2Y = 0.923$, $Q^2(\text{cum}) = 0.608$), (B) serum ($R^2X = 0.453$, $R^2Y = 0.918$, $Q^2(\text{cum}) = 0.549$), and (C) urine ($R^2X = 0.585$, $R^2Y = 0.878$, $Q^2(\text{cum}) = 0.661$) of control group, AOM group and Res-AOM group.

SI Figure 3



Supplementary Figure S3. PLS-DA scores plots constructed with all the GC-TOFMS spectral features from colonic tissues (A and D), sera (B and E), and urine (C and F) of control group, AOM group and Res-AOM group.

SI Figure 4



Supplementary Figure S4. Disordered metabolism found in colon tissue, serum and urine. Red arrow and bar represents the variation in AOM group as compared to control group; Blue arrow and bar represents the variation in Res-AOM group as compared with AOM group; \uparrow means increased level; \downarrow means decreased level.