

Supplementary Materials: Dietary Dihydroartemisinin Supplementation Attenuates Hepatic Oxidative Damage of Weaned Piglets with Intrauterine Growth Retardation through the Nrf2/ARE Signaling Pathway

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Table S1. Effects of dietary dihydroartemisinin supplementation on growth performance of IUGR weaned piglets.

Item †	Experiment Groups		
	NBW	IUGR	IUGR-DHA
BW (kg): 21 days	6.96 ± 0.05 ^a	6.08 ± 0.09 ^b	6.08 ± 0.06 ^b
BW (kg): 49 days	12.80 ± 0.60 ^a	10.24 ± 0.38 ^b	12.11 ± 0.46 ^a
BWG (kg)	5.84 ± 0.62 ^a	4.17 ± 0.35 ^b	6.03 ± 0.49 ^a
FI (kg)	8.00 ± 0.13 ^b	6.55 ± 0.15 ^c	9.13 ± 0.13 ^a
G:F (kg/kg)	0.73 ± 0.08	0.64 ± 0.06	0.66 ± 0.06

^{a,b,c} Mean values within a row with unlike superscript letters were significantly different ($p < 0.05$). Values were means and standard errors ($n = 8$). † NBW, normal birth weight group given a basal diet; IUGR, Intrauterine growth retardation group given a basal diet; IUGR-DHA, IUGR group given diets supplemented with 80 mg/kg dihydroartemisinin; BW, body weight; BWG, body weight gain; FI, feed intake; G:F, body weight gain: feed intake.