

Supplementary Information

Table S1. MIC of HTX for various bacteria.

Table S2. The effects of *S. japonicus* jelly on healthy volunteers.

Figure S1. Effects of HTX on bacterial growth. Growth curves of the Gram-positive bacterium *S. oralis* (A) and the Gram-negative bacterium *E. coli* (B), measured as OD₆₀₀ (\pm standard deviation, duplicate analysis, repeated three times), at several concentrations of HTX, as indicated in the graph.

Table S1. MIC of HTX for various bacteria.

	MIC ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)
Gram-positive bacteria	
<i>Streptococcus oralis</i> ATCC10557	>256
<i>S. sanguinis</i> JCM5708	>256
<i>S. gordonii</i> DL1	>256
<i>S. mutans</i> UA159	>256
<i>Actinomyces viscosus</i> JCM8353	>256
Gram-negative bacteria	
<i>Fusobacterium nucleatum</i> JCM8532	>256
<i>Escherichia coli</i> DH5 α	>256

Table S2. The effects of *S. japonicus* jelly on healthy volunteers.

Volunteer		A	B	C
<i>Candida</i> (cfu/mL)	Before intervention	44	9	3
	After intervention	0	0	0

Three healthy volunteers (A, B, C) ate jelly containing *S. japonicus* for 2 weeks. The mouth wash solution (MW) was collected by gargling with 30 mL H₂O. MW was concentrated to 10 mL by collecting microbes by centrifugation. The number of oral *Candida* were indicated as number of colonies formed by 0.5 mL of MW on the CHROMagar *Candida* plate incubated at 35 °C for 48 h.

Figure S1. Effects of HTX on bacterial growth. Growth curves of the Gram-positive bacterium *S. oralis* (A) and the Gram-negative bacterium *E. coli* (B), measured as OD₆₀₀ (\pm standard deviation, duplicate analysis, repeated three times), at several concentrations of HTX, as indicated in the graph.

