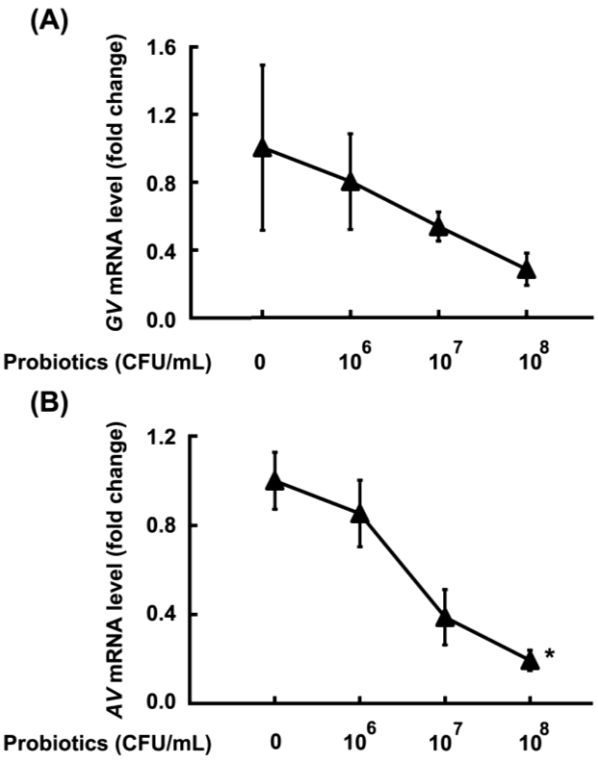

Figure S1. Effects of probiotic mixture (PM) on the viability of *Gardnerella vaginalis* (**A**) and *Atopobium vaginae* (**B**). The inoculum of *G. vaginalis* (GV) or *A. vaginae* (AV) contained 1 × 10^7 CFU/mL. The pathogens were incubated without or with PM (closed triangle, 1 × 10^6, 1 × 10^7, 1 × 10^8 CFU/mL) at 37°C for 24 h, and number of the survival The numbers of GV and AV were assayed using qPCR. All data are expressed as mean ± SD (n = 3). All values are shown as the mean ± SD (n = 4). *p < 0.05 vs. control group treated with GV or AV alone.

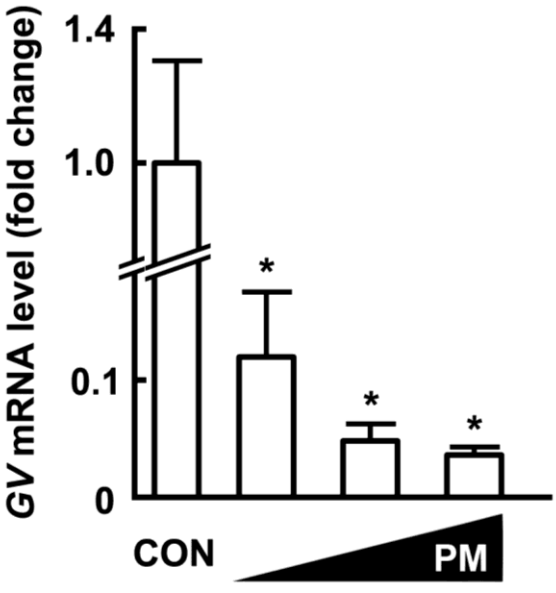

Figure S2. Effects of probiotic mixture (PM) on the adhesion of *Gardnerella vaginalis* (GV) to HeLa cells. GV (1 × 10^7 CFU/mL) was infected in HeLa cells (1 × 10^7 cells/mL), treated with probiotics (treated 1 × 10^5, 1 × 10^6, 1 × 10^7 CFU/mL) 1 h after the infection of *G. vaginalis*, incubated at 37 °C in 10% CO_2–90% air for 24 h, and then washed three times with saline. The numbers of *G. vaginalis* were assayed using qPCR. All data are expressed as mean ± S.D. (n = 4). * p < 0.05 vs. control treated with GV alone.