

Table S1. Individual SYRCLE risk of bias

| Article Identification  | SYRCLE risk of bias |     |          |                        |                  |          |                           |          |                         |                             |                       |
|---|---------------------|-----|----------|------------------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
|   | Selection bias      |     |          |                        | Performance bias |          | Detection bias            |          | Attrition bias          | Reporting bias              | Other                 |
|   | Sequence generation | SPF | Baseline | Allocation concealment | Random housing   | Blinding | Random outcome assessment | Blinding | Incomplete outcome data | Selective outcome reporting | Other sources of bias |
| Agathobaculum butyriciproducens shows Neuroprotective Effects in a 6-OHDA- Induced Mouse Model of Parkinson's Disease [1]   | U                   | Y   | U        | U                      | Y                | U        | Y                         | U        | Y                       | Y                           | N                     |
| Alterations of the gut microbiota with antibiotics protects dopamine neuron loss and improve motor deficits in a pharmacological rodent model of Parkinson's disease. [2]   | U                   | N   | Y        | U                      | Y                | U        | U                         | Y        | U                       | U                           | N                     |
| Chronic Treatment with the Probiotics Lactacaseibacillus rhamnosus GG and Bifidobacterium lactis BB12 Attenuates Motor Impairment, Striatal Microglial Activation, and Dopaminergic Loss in Rats with 6-Hydroxydopamine-induced Hemiparkinsonism. [3] | U                   | N   | U        | U                      | Y                | U        | Y                         | Y        | Y                       | Y                           | N                     |
| Dysbiosis of gut microbiota inhibits NMNAT2 to promote neurobehavioral deficits and oxidative stress response in the 6-OHDA-lesioned rat model of Parkinson's disease [4]   | U                   | Y   | Y        | U                      | Y                | U        | Y                         | U        | Y                       | Y                           | N                     |
| Effects of the probiotic formulation SLAB51 in in vitro and in vivo Parkinson's disease models.[5]  | U                   | N   | Y        | U                      | Y                | U        | U                         | Y        | U                       | U                           | N                     |
| Fecal Microbiota Transplantation Exerts a Protective Role in MPTP-Induced Parkinson's Disease via the TLR4/PI3K/AKT/NF-kappaB Pathway Stimulated by alpha-Synuclein.[6]   | U                   | N   | Y        | U                      | Y                | U        | Y                         | U        | Y                       | Y                           | N                     |

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| Fecal Microbiota Transplantation from Aged Mice Render Recipient Mice Resistant to MPTP-Induced Nigrostriatal Degeneration Via a Neurogenesis-Dependent but Inflammation-Independent Manner.[7]                       | U | N | U | U | Y | U | U | U | U | U | N |
| Fecal microbiota transplantation protects rotenone-induced Parkinson's disease mice via suppressing inflammation mediated by the lipopolysaccharide-TLR4 signaling pathway through the microbiota-gut-brain axis. [8] | U | N | Y | U | Y | U | U | Y | U | U | Y |
| Gut microbiota relieves inflammation in the substantia nigra of chronic Parkinson's disease by protecting the function of dopamine neurons [9]  | U | N | Y | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | Y |
| Healthy Human Fecal Microbiota Transplantation into Mice Attenuates MPTP-Induced Neurotoxicity via AMPK/SOD2 Pathway [10]   | U | N | Y | U | Y | U | U | U | Y | Y | Y |
| Lactobacillus plantarum CCFM405 against Rotenone-Induced Parkinson's Disease Mice via Regulating Gut Microbiota and Branched-Chain Amino Acids Biosynthesis [11]  | U | N | Y | U | Y | U | Y | Y | Y | N | Y |
| Lactobacillus plantarum PS128 alleviates neurodegenerative progression in 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-induced mouse models of Parkinson's disease [12]   | U | Y | Y | U | Y | U | U | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Neuroprotective and Immunomodulatory Effects of Probiotics in a Rat Model of Parkinson's Disease. [13]  | U | N | Y | U | Y | U | U | U | Y | Y | N |
| Neuroprotective effects associated with immune modulation by selected lactic acid bacteria in a Parkinson's disease model. [14]   | U | Y | Y | U | Y | U | U | U | Y | Y | N |
| Neuroprotective Effects of Bifidobacterium breve CCFM1067 in MPTP-Induced Mouse Models of Parkinson's Disease [15]  | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | Y |
| Neuroprotective effects of fecal microbiota transplantation on MPTP-induced Parkinson's disease mice: Gut microbiota, glial reaction and TLR4/TNF-alpha signaling pathway. [16]                                       | U | Y | Y | U | Y | U | U | U | U | U | Y |
| Neuroprotective Effects of Lactobacillus plantarum PS128 in a Mouse Model of Parkinson's Disease: The Role of Gut Microbiota and MicroRNAs [17]   | U | N | U | U | Y | U | U | U | U | U | Y |

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| Neurotrophic Role of the Next-Generation Probiotic Strain <i>L. lactis</i> MG1363-pMG36e-GLP-1 on Parkinson's Disease via Inhibiting Ferroptosis. [18]                            | Y | N | U | U | Y | U | U | U | U | U | Y |
| Polymannuronic acid prebiotic plus <i>Lactcaseibacillus rhamnosus</i> GG probiotic as a novel synbiotic promoted their separate neuroprotection against Parkinson's disease. [19] | U | N | U | U | Y | U | U | U | Y | Y | Y |
| Probiotic <i>Clostridium butyricum</i> ameliorated motor deficits in a mouse model of Parkinson's disease via gut microbiota-GLP-1 pathway. [20]                                  | U | N | Y | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | Y |
| Probiotic Enhancement of Antioxidant Capacity and Alterations of Gut Microbiota Composition in 6-Hydroxydopamin-Induced Parkinson's Disease Rats [21]                             | U | N | Y | U | Y | U | U | U | Y | Y | Y |
| Probiotic <i>Pediococcus pentosaceus</i> ameliorates MPTP-induced oxidative stress via regulating the gut microbiota-gut-brain axis. [22]   | U | N | Y | U | Y | U | U | U | U | N | Y |
| Probiotics Alleviate the Progressive Deterioration of Motor Functions in a Mouse Model of Parkinson's Disease [23]  | U | N | U | U | Y | U | U | U | U | Y | N |
| Probiotics mixture increases butyrate, and subsequently rescues the nigral dopaminergic neurons from MPTP and rotenone-induced neurotoxicity. [24]                                | U | N | U | U | Y | U | U | Y | U | U | N |
| Rifaximin Modifies Gut Microbiota and Attenuates Inflammation in Parkinson's Disease: Preclinical and Clinical Studies. [25]  | U | N | U | U | Y | U | U | U | Y | U | Y |
| Antibiotic-induced microbiome depletion protects against MPTP-induced dopaminergic neurotoxicity in the brain. [26]   | U | N | Y | U | Y | U | U | U | U | Y | N |
| Vancomycin Pretreatment on MPTP-Induced Parkinson's Disease Mice Exerts Neuroprotection by Suppressing Inflammation Both in Brain and Gut. [27]                                   | U | Y | U | U | Y | U | U | U | U | U | Y |
| The impact of dextran sodium sulphate and probiotic pre-treatment in a murine model of Parkinson's disease [28]   | U | N | Y | U | Y | U | U | Y | U | U | Y |
| Therapeutic effect of GLP-1 engineered strain on mice model of Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease [29]   | U | N | Y | U | Y | U | U | U | U | N | N |

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