# Comprehensive hybrid metagenomics profiling dataset of diverse microbiome samples

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## **Abstract**

The canine gut microbiome is a valuable model for both veterinary and human health research, yet studies often yield inconsistent findings due to variations in DNA extraction, primer selection, and sequencing technology. Here, we present a three-part dataset designed to illuminate how these methodological factors shape microbial profiling. First, we performed ultra-deep sequencing on a single dog fecal sample using five different DNA isolation kits, multiple library preparation protocols, and four sequencing platforms [Illumina MiSeq/NovaSeq, Oxford Nanopore Technologies (ONT) MinION, and Pacific Biosciences Sequel IIe)]. This provides an unprecedented basis for comparing short- and long-read approaches in both 16S rRNA and whole-genome shotgun (WGS) formats. Second, we analyzed 40 dog fecal samples—each extracted with Zymo High-Molecular-Weight (ZHMW) or Zymo MagBead (ZMB)—to capture how extraction-kit choice influences community composition in a real-world, longitudinal cohort. Finally, we compared three 16S primer systems (standard ONT, PacBio, and a modified ONT with degenerate bases) across both synthetic mock communities and actual fecal samples (human and canine), enabling direct assessments of primer-induced biases and detection statistics (true/false positives). Collectively, these data offer robust opportunities to benchmark pipelines, quantify extraction- or primer-based underrepresentation of key taxa, and explore short- vs. long-read discrepancies within the same samples. By integrating synthetic and biological replicates, we provide a practical resource that supports more standardized and accurate canine gut microbiome research across diverse laboratory workflows. Össze kéne adni és betenni az absztraktba h há ny Gb adatról szól a cikk -> ezt még csinálom

## **Context**

Microbiome research plays an essential role in understanding the functions of microbial communities in health, disease, and environmental interactions. However, it faces persistent technical challenges arising from the lack of universal standards in DNA isolation, library preparation, sequencing, and bioinformatics workflows—all of which can introduce biases that affect reproducibility and comparability across studies [1,2]. DNA extraction is a particularly influential step; different kits vary in their efficiency of lysing microbial cells or retaining certain taxa, potentially altering perceived community profiles [3,4]. Subsequently, researchers must choose between targeted 16S rRNA gene amplicon sequencing and whole-genome shotgun (WGS) sequencing, each balancing cost, resolution, and coverage [5,6]. The available sequencing platforms further complicate matters: while short-read sequencing (SRS) technologies (e.g., Illumina) are cost-effective and high-throughput, they can struggle with highly repetitive or complex regions; conversely, long-read sequencing (LRS) platforms [Oxford Nanopore Technologies (ONT), Pacific Biosciences)] allow more complete assemblies but require higher per-base costs and specialized protocols [7–9].

One of the most critical sources of bias in 16S rRNA gene studies is **primer design**. Conventional primers can fail to amplify essential taxa if mismatches occur in the conserved regions they target. Two recent studies underscore this issue. Matsuo et al. (2021) demonstrated that the “27F” primer in the ONT 16S Barcoding Kit underrepresented Bifidobacterium and proposed degenerate primers to mitigate this shortfall. Waechter et al. (2023) later validated these degenerate primers in a large human fecal dataset, reporting improved microbial diversity capture and fewer taxonomic biases. Together, these findings suggest that even minimal primer modifications can significantly enhance community profiling, particularly at the species level.

While considerable work focuses on human microbiomes, dogs (Canis lupus familiaris) serve as a valuable model, with direct implications for veterinary and human health [11,12]. Early canine microbiome studies, mostly using short-read sequencing, uncovered how diet, host genetics, and environment shape gut communities [13]. More recently, long-read platforms have enabled near-complete bacterial genomes to be assembled from canine feces, providing deeper functional and taxonomic resolution [14]. Nevertheless, key questions remain regarding how best to combine extraction kits, primer strategies, and sequencing technologies to capture the canine gut microbiome comprehensively.

In this Data Note, we address these methodological challenges through **three complementary analyses**, each designed to illuminate different aspects of workflow variability:

1. **Single-Canine Feces Evaluation**: We analyze a single dog fecal sample (nicknamed “Toti”) using multiple extraction kits, library preparations (amplicon- and WGS-based), and sequencing platforms (SRS and LRS). To our knowledge, no prior study has subjected a single fecal or other microbiome sample to such a broad range of metagenomics methods—five different DNA isolation kits, seven library preparation techniques, and four sequencing platforms. This unprecedented approach enables direct cross-comparison of both short- and long-read data, as well as amplicon vs. WGS strategies, within the same sample.
2. **Forty Canine Fecal Samples (ZHMW vs. MagBead)**: Next, we explore 40 dog fecal samples from a longitudinal and familial study. We compare two widely used DNA extraction kits—Zymo High-Molecular-Weight (ZHMW) and Zymo MagBead (ZMB)—chosen for their distinct mechanisms: ZHMW is designed to preserve longer DNA fragments (suited for long-read sequencing), while MagBead leverages a streamlined magnetic bead workflow often preferred for routine extractions. This setup illuminates how the choice of extraction protocol can affect taxonomic composition at scale in a real-world canine cohort.
3. **Primer Comparison in Synthetic and Biological Samples**: Finally, we compare three different 16S primer sets—(a) standard ONT (V1–V9), (b) a PacBio (PB) full-length 16S approach, and (c) a modified ONT (MONT) incorporating degenerate bases—applied to both mock communities (Zymo D6300, D6336, D6323) and real fecal samples (human, canine). Although degenerate primers have already shown success in mitigating underrepresentation of Bifidobacterium, the **PB primer set** has not previously been evaluated side-by-side with ONT or MONT protocols. This direct comparison offers insight into primer-induced biases and highlights potential improvements for accurate microbiome profiling.

By integrating these three lines of investigation, our dataset provides a multifaceted perspective on how methodological decisions—extraction kits, primer design, and sequencing platforms—shape our understanding of the canine gut microbiome and beyond. This work complements existing literature on primer bias (e.g., underrepresentation of Bifidobacterium) and aims to guide researchers in standardizing and refining their microbiome workflows for both veterinary and broader microbiome studies.

## **Data Description**

### Hybrid, Ultra-Deep Sequencing of a Single Canine Feces Sample

#### Study Overview

Building on our previous work (Gulyás et al., 2024), we conducted ultra-deep sequencing on a single dog fecal sample, “Toti” (details in Table 1A) to assess the impact of multiple DNA extraction kits and library preparations across both short- and long-read platforms. This fecal sample differs from the one reported by Gulyás et al., enabling us to integrate additional WGS runs (Illumina NovaSeq and ONT MinION) using a fifth DNA isolation procedure.

#### Experimental Arrangement

DNA Isolation Methods (4 original + 1 additional):

* Qiagen QIAamp Fast DNA Stool Mini Kit (Q)
* Invitrogen PureLink™ Microbiome DNA Purification Kit (I)
* Macherey-Nagel NucleoSpin® DNA Stool Mini Kit (M)
* Zymo Research Quick-DNA™ HMW MagBead Kit (Z)
* Zymo Research MagBead DNA Isolation Kit (newly introduced for the additional WGS runs)

The first four kits follow Gulyás et al. (2024); for the new NovaSeq and ONT WGS data, we employed the Zymo MagBead protocol for DNA isolation. Each method differs in lysis efficiency and ability to preserve high-molecular-weight DNA, potentially influencing the resulting taxonomic profiles.

Library Preparation Kits (16S and WGS):

* Illumina DNA Prep (Doc. # 1000000025416 v09)
* ONT Rapid Sequencing 16S Barcoding Kit (SQK-RAB204)
* PacBio Full-Length 16S Library Prep (SMRTbell Express Template Prep Kit 2.0)
* PerkinElmer NEXTFLEX® 16S V1-V3 AmpliconSeq Kit
* Zymo Research Quick-16S™ NGS Library Prep Kit
* xGen™ DNA Lib Prep Kit
* ONT Ligation Sequencing Kit V14 (SQK-LSK114)
* ONT Ligation sequencing amplicons - Native Barcoding Kit 96 V14 (SQK-LSK114.96)

### Sequencing Platforms:

### Illumina MiSeq: Generated metagenomic data in earlier runs (~17.73 Gb) as detailed in Gulyás et al. (2024).

### Illumina NovaSeq 6000: Newly applied to “Toti” for ultra-deep WGS (~5.41 Gb, ~35.91 million reads).

### Oxford Nanopore MinION: Employed for both 16S rRNA and WGS runs (new data ~17.9 Gb), including the Rapid 16S Barcoding Kit.

### Pacific Biosciences Sequel IIe: Used for full-length 16S (V1–V9) amplicon sequencing.

### Data Processing:

### 16S rRNA (V-region): Processed with EMU, generating taxonomic abundance profiles from the various amplicon kits (V1–V2, V1–V3, V3–V4, V1–V9 on ONT or PacBio).

### WGS: Classified using Kraken2 for both short-read (MiSeq, NovaSeq) and long-read (ONT) runs, enabling comparative metagenomic analyses in a single sample.

By applying a wide range of extraction kits, library preparations, and sequencing platforms to these two fecal samples, we offer an all-encompassing **experimental basis** for assessing method-induced biases and evaluating both amplicon- and WGS-based strategies in canine gut microbiome studies.

### Throughout Comparison of Zymo MagBead and Zymo HMW Kits Using 40 Canine Feces Sample

#### Study Overview

This dataset comprises fecal samples collected from eight co-housed, purebred adult dogs (Pumi; details in Table 1B) over a one-year period, from the Hungarian dog kennel “Serteperti Pumi Kennel”, aimed at investigating temporal shifts and familial patterns in the gut microbiome. On the samples, both Zymo High-Molecular-Weight (ZHMW) and MagBead (ZMB) extractions were performed, enabling direct comparison of the two DNA isolation methods.

#### Experimental Arrangement

1. **Cohort**: Eight adult dogs (F1–F4, M1–M4), five are closely related to each other (father, daughter, granddaughter, and littermates; Figure 1) maintained in a shared environment (Serteperti Pumi Kennel), minimizing variability in genetics, diet and housing.
2. **Longitudinal Sampling**: Multiple time points over a 12-month period captured routine shifts and gestational events.
3. **Dual Extractions**: For the 40 focal samples, fecal material was split for ZHMW vs. ZMB extraction. The resulting extracts were sequenced on the Oxford Nanopore MinION platform, targeting the full-length 16S rRNA (V1–V9) region.
4. **Analysis**: The sequencing data was basecalled using dorado, subsequently EMU was used to carry out taxonomic profiling, finally a comprehensive R-worklfow was generated for the downstream analysis and visualizations.

**Supplementary Table 2** provides a comprehensive overview of these 40 matched-extraction samples.

**Supplementary Table 2**: Sample Details and Metadata. Columns include: Dog ID (source): F1–F4 (female), M1–M4 (male); Sex; Collection Date: Capturing temporal variation (e.g., monthly intervals); Extraction Method: ZHMW or ZMB.

### Comparison of Three Different 16S Primer Sets in Synthetic and Biological Samples

#### Study Overview

In this segment of the study, we examined how **three distinct primer systems**: (1) standard Oxford Nanopore Technology (ONT) 16S V1–V9, (2) a PacBio (PB) full-length 16S rRNA approach, and (3) a **modified ONT (MONT)** protocol incorporating degenerate bases, perform on five different sample types. Although previous research has highlighted the effectiveness of degenerate primers for improving Bifidobacterium detection with ONT [MATSUO REF], **the PB primer system has not yet been directly compared** with ONT or MONT, making this an important addition to the literature on 16S primer biases.

#### Experimental Arrangement

**Primer Sets**: Standard ONT (V1–V9), PacBio (full-length 16S, also V1–V9) and Modified ONT (MONT).

**Sample Sources**:

* Zymo D6300: A simpler synthetic mock, containing eight known bacterial strains,
* Zymo D6336: A more complex synthetic mock community with a higher number of bacterial species (18),
* Zymo D6323: A standardized human fecal sample (Fecal Reference, FR),
* Canine fecal sample (from a female Pumi dog, details in Table 1C),
* Human fecal sample (anonymous female donor).

Each of the five sample types was combined with each of the three primer sets and sequenced on the ONT MinION platform in triplicate, resulting in 36 total sequencing runs. Basecalling was performed using Dorado, and the resulting FASTQ files were analyzed with the EMU pipeline for taxonomic assignment. Final abundance profiles were processed in the R environment using custom in-house scripts (details in the Materials and Methods).

Analyses

### 1. Hybrid, Ultra-Deep Sequencing of Feces from the Same Canine Source

#### 1.A. Comparative Taxonomic Profiles Using Multiple V-Regions and Platforms

Building on our previous study \citep{Gulyás:2024}, we generated additional Illumina WGS and Oxford Nanopore (ONT) WGS data from an additional fecal sample from the same source (Toti).

**Figure 2** demonstrates how different library preparations and sequencing platforms (including Illumina NovaSeq and ONT WGS) influenced species-level abundances. Notably, \textit{Peptacetobacter hiranonis} remained highly abundant in both ONT (~23%) and NovaSeq (~19%), whereas \textit{Collinsella intestinalis} showed a marked increase under NovaSeq (15.9% vs. 4.7% in ONT). Other taxa, such as \textit{Blautia producta}, declined from 2.2% (ONT) to 0.7% (NovaSeq), illustrating the variable performance of short- and long-read WGS for individual species. Minor taxa also exhibited platform-specific absences or overrepresentations, underscoring the importance of cross-method validation.

**Figure 2**: *Principal Coordinate Analysis (PCoA) comparing V-region and WGS approaches (by DNA isolation kit and library prep).*

Additionally, we evaluated how **DNA isolation method** and **library preparation** influenced overall community variance via PERMANOVA (**Supplementary Fig. S2**). Including the **Qiagen (Q)** kit—previously noted for yielding lower-quality DNA—resulted in comparatively high statistical noise, with Q samples often acting as outliers. As a result, DNA isolation and library prep each explained ~38% of the total variance (**R² ≈ 0.385** and **0.382,** respectively). However, upon **removing Q samples**, these factors accounted for even larger shares of the variance (**R² ≈ 0.449** for extraction method, **R² ≈ 0.412** for library prep), underscoring that suboptimal extractions may mask true method-induced differences.

**Supplementary Figure S2**: *Contribution of DNA isolation kit vs. library preparation to total microbiome variability, based on species-level abundances. A: all kits included and B: Q samples omitted.*

#### 1.B. Illumina NovaSeq vs. ONT WGS Using Zymo MagBead

Expanding on part (A), **Figure 3** highlights the top 25 species abundances in the Zymo MagBead extracts for both ONT and NovaSeq. Taxa like \textit{Fusobacterium} or \textit{Coprococcus} display notable differences between platforms, with some species entirely absent in one dataset. These results reinforce that platform-specific biases can lead to contrasting profiles and emphasize the value of cross-platform comparisons in single-sample metagenomic studies.

**Figure 3**: *Top 25 species abundance in Zymo MagBead extracts, sequenced by ONT vs. Illumina NovaSeq.*

#### 1.C. Viral Community Analyses

Although bacterial diversity was our primary focus, we also profiled viral taxa from the WGS datasets, comparing the five different DNA isolation kits. **Supplementary Fig. S3** reveals the top 30 viral species observed. The viral portion remained a minor fraction overall but across the multiple mWGS runs from the two samples of the same dog (“Toti”), we observe notable discrepancies in the viral community, reflecting both method and possibly temporal factors. For instance, viruses like Kingevirus communis and Lahndsivirus rarus dominate the newer NovaSeq and ONT datasets but appear only minimally—or are absent—in earlier MySeq runs. Meanwhile, certain viruses (*Erskinevirus EaH2, Natevirus nate, Microbacterium phage Pumpernickel)* show comparatively high abundances in older MySeq data. These shifts may stem from temporal changes in the dog’s gut virome, as well as platform and library prep biases (e.g., differences in sequencing depth, detection sensitivity, and classification pipelines).

**Supplementary Figure S3**: *Top 25 viral species from the WGS datasets, sorted by DNA isolation kit.*

### 2. Comparison of Zymo MagBead and Zymo HMW Kits Using 40 Canine Fecal Samples

#### 2.A. Assessment of Contribution of Factors to the Variability in Taxon Abundances

We next compared Zymo High-Molecular-Weight (ZHMW) and Zymo MagBead (ZMB) extractions on 40 canine fecal samples from eight co-housed dogs, each sampled across multiple time points. After blocking by dog identity and including sex and date as covariates in a PERMANOVA, DNA isolation method emerged as a major driver of variability at all taxonomic levels. At the phylum level, extraction method was highly significant (p = 0.001) and accounted for roughly 18.5% of the variance, while sex also proved significant (p = 0.001) but contributed only about 1%; date showed borderline significance (p ≈ 0.051). At finer resolutions (order, genus, species), DNA isolation method remained the dominant factor (p = 0.001, explaining ~20–21%), whereas sex and date each became more influential (p < 0.01), explaining ~2–2.4% and ~19–24%, respectively. These findings underscore that extraction kit choice strongly influences the perceived gut microbiome composition, particularly at higher taxonomic ranks where subtle biases can amplify differences between ZHMW and ZMB workflows.

**Figure 4**: *Contribution of DNA isolation kit, host (dog) sex and collection date to total microbiome variability, based on species-level abundances.*

#### 2.B. Correlation Analyses of Taxon Abundances

To further evaluate consistency between ZHMW and ZMB extractions, we computed Pearson correlations (R²) of the top 20 taxa at each rank per sample. **Figure 5** displays a summary of these correlations:

* **Phylum Level**: Most samples exhibited high correlation (R² > 0.9), suggesting broad-scale compositional agreement, yet a few outliers (e.g., F2-210705) registered very low R² (~0.05), indicating potential kit-dependent anomalies.
* **Order, Genus, Species**: Correlation ranges widened, with some samples maintaining high alignment and others dropping near zero, particularly at the species level. For instance, M3-211203 showed R² ≈ 0.0003, reflecting stark extraction-based biases for certain fine-level taxa.

Overall, the correlation analyses reinforce the PERMANOVA result that DNA isolation method substantially shapes community profiles. Phylum-level distributions often align closely, but finer ranks can diverge depending on sample-specific factors.

**Figure 5**: *Line plot summarizing the correlation (R²) between ZHMW and ZMB extractions across phylum, order, genus, and species levels.*

### 3. Comparison of Three Different Primer Sets in Synthetic and Biological Samples

#### 3.A. Overview and Rationale

Finally, we investigated three 16S rRNA primer systems—standard ONT (V1–V9), PacBio (PB) full-length 16S, and a modified ONT (MONT) with degenerate bases—to address biases like *Bifidobacterium* underrepresentation. We tested each primer set on five sample types (two synthetic mocks, one standardized fecal reference, one canine fecal sample, and one human fecal sample), aiming to gauge primer-induced variation across both controlled and real-world contexts.

#### 3.B. Zymo D6300 and D6331 (Mock Communities)

In the simpler D6300 mock, certain species (e.g., \textit{Bacillus subtilis}) were consistently overrepresented, while others (e.g., \textit{Limosilactobacillus fermentum}) appeared underrepresented. Some “zero-expected” species emerged at low abundances, possibly indicating classifier misassignments or trace contamination. The more complex D6331 standard displayed pronounced differences in key taxa such as \textit{Bifidobacterium adolescentis}, detected at near-expected abundance (8–10%) with MONT or PB, but nearly zero with standard ONT. Conversely, \textit{Escherichia coli} often registered higher in the ONT data and lower in PB or MONT, underscoring that each primer set selectively favors or suppresses particular taxa.

**Figure 6**: *Effect of Primer Usage on Species-level Abundances in D6300, D6331 mock communities.*

#### 3.C. Fecal Reference (FR), Human, and Canine Samples

When comparing the Zymo fecal reference (FR) to a real human sample and a canine sample under V1–V9 16S sequencing, we observed substantial primer-driven variations. Several \textit{Bacteroides} species expected in FR were underrepresented or missing in the amplicon data, while \textit{Eubacterium rectale}, \textit{Faecalibacterium prausnitzii}, and \textit{Roseburia hominis} exceeded reference proportions. In some instances (e.g., \textit{Bifidobacterium}, \textit{Ruminococcus}), FR’s relative abundance aligned more with the dog than the human sample. This pattern suggests primer choice and sequencing platform can yield unexpected cross-species similarities and emphasizes the need to interpret “reference” fecal samples with caution.

**Figure 7**: *Comparison of FR vs. H. sapiens vs. C. lupus under the three primer sets.*

## Discussion

### Comparing ONT and Illumina (NovaSeq) WGS

Our results indicate that sequencing platform and library preparation can generate substantial discrepancies in species-level abundances—even when applied to the same fecal sample. For instance, *Collinsella intestinalis* showed significantly higher representation in NovaSeq data than in ONT WGS, whereas *Blautia producta* was comparatively depleted on NovaSeq. These findings are in alignment with previous observations that short-read and long-read technologies differ in their capacity to detect or accurately classify certain taxa [Portik et al]. While both platforms captured the dominant community members consistently (e.g., *Peptacetobacter hiranonis*), minor taxa frequently shifted or even disappeared, emphasizing the need for cross-platform validation. Researchers aiming for comprehensive community resolution may therefore benefit from combining short- and long-read datasets, or at least acknowledging where one technology’s biases may overshadow subtle population differences.

### Impact of Zymo MagBead vs. Zymo HMW Kits on Canine Fecal Profiles

In the 40-sample canine cohort, DNA isolation method emerged as the most significant factor at multiple taxonomic ranks, surpassing even individual dog identity, sex, and date in explaining community variance. While sex and date became relevant at finer resolutions (e.g., genus/species), these biological covariates contributed comparatively small fractions of the variance. The consistent effect of extraction protocol (MagBead vs. HMW) underscores that kit selection can dramatically influence observed microbial distributions—potentially masking or amplifying shifts in low-abundance taxa. Our correlation analyses further revealed that high-level taxonomic assignments (e.g., phylum) tend to remain fairly consistent between kits, but genus- and species-level detections can diverge profoundly for certain samples. This outcome highlights the importance of matching DNA extraction protocols to study objectives, particularly when investigating fine-scale community structures or aiming to identify minor constituents that could be extraction-sensitive.

### Primer Comparisons Across Synthetic and Host-Associated Samples

By testing three 16S primer sets on both synthetic microbial standards and real fecal samples (human and canine), we gained insight into primer-induced biases that can be easily overlooked in single-protocol studies. The modified ONT (MONT) and PacBio primer (PB) designs generally provided more accurate approximations of known compositions in mock communities, especially for *Bifidobacterium*, which was consistently underrepresented by standard ONT primers. This improved detection aligns with recent reports suggesting that relatively small degenerations or rearrangements in primer sequences can substantially enhance coverage for critical gut taxa. Notably, these shifts also manifested in the real fecal samples, where MONT and PB often matched or exceeded reference-level abundances for certain underamplified genera. Nonetheless, each primer set showed unique strengths and pitfalls, underscoring the necessity of validating 16S workflows with both mock communities (which offer “ground truth” compositions) and actual host-associated samples (where complexities such as strain diversity or host diet can mask primer mismatches).

### Concluding Remarks

Taken together, these analyses demonstrate how every step in a microbiome study—from DNA extraction to primer selection, and from sequencing platform choice to data processing—can yield noticeably different community profiles. Although broad phylum-level patterns often remain relatively stable, species-level composition may fluctuate dramatically, revealing biases that can skew interpretations of host-microbe interactions. Researchers may mitigate these effects by (i) selecting extraction kits validated for their sample types, (ii) testing primer sets against mock communities containing relevant target taxa (e.g., *Bifidobacterium*), and (iii) considering cross-platform comparisons or hybrid assemblies for high-resolution investigations. Ultimately, our study underscores the importance of rigorous method selection, thorough reporting of protocols, and ongoing benchmarking initiatives to ensure reproducible and accurate assessments of the canine gut microbiome—and potentially beyond to other host or environmental systems.

## Reuse Potential

Single-Canine, Multi-Platform Dataset  
The multi-platform, multi-extraction dataset derived from a single fecal sample provides an valuable standard for comparing amplicon- versus shotgun-based approaches, short- versus long-read sequencing, and diverse library preparation protocols. Researchers can leverage these data to quantify method-induced biases, validate new classification pipelines against thoroughly cross-checked ground truth, and explore how each step—from DNA isolation kit to sequencing platform—alters perceived community composition. Because this resource includes both V-region and WGS sequencing data, it is especially valuable for laboratories aiming to optimize workflows across different project types (e.g., rapid 16S screens, deep WGS studies or even virome studies). By serving as a foundational reference, the dataset accelerates methodological standardization and supports robust cross-platform comparisons in canine microbiome research and beyond.

Forty Dog Fecal Samples  
This subset of 40 fecal samples, each extracted in parallel using ZHMW and ZMB protocols, forms a reference dataset for evaluating how extraction kit choice influences microbiome profiling in canine feces. Because the cohort was well characterized, these data allow longitudinal and familial analyses of gut communities under practical conditions. In addition, researchers can evaluate their pipelines against known repeated samples, identifying method-induced biases at various taxonomic levels. The controlled environmental variables (shared diet/housing) and paired extractions per sample make this an ideal testbed for refining DNA isolation strategies and quantifying how changing kits affects apparent microbial diversity over time.

Three-Primer 16S Comparison (Synthetic and Biological Samples)  
The dataset contrasting standard ONT, PacBio, and modified ONT (MONT) primer sets offers a **primer resource** for examining **primer-induced biases**, particularly for underrepresented taxa like Bifidobacterium. By including **synthetic mixtures** (Zymo D6300, D6336, D6323) with known compositions, researchers can directly calculate **detection statistics**—such as true positives, false positives, and correlations to theoretical abundances—and evaluate how each primer set amplifies or misrepresents specific taxa. Coupling these mock community data with **real fecal samples** (canine and human) enables a nuanced view of how primer choice and community complexity jointly affect taxonomic profiling. The dataset provides a robust platform for testing and validating bioinformatics pipelines, including primer trimming, taxonomic assignment, and error correction routines under both controlled and natural conditions. Ultimately, by bridging known and unknown microbial compositions, the dataset empowers researchers to **refine 16S rRNA protocols** for more robust and bias-aware profiling across a variety of sample types.

Overall this comprehensive data source supports comparisons of microbial profiles across sample types, DNA isolation kits, sequencing library preparations, primers and platforms, and analytical methods.

## Data Availability

Sequencing data (.fastq files) have been submitted to the ENA under the accession PRJEB59610 for the Single-Canine, Multi-Platform Dataset.

All raw FASTQ reads and associated metadata for the Forty Dog Fecal Samples dataset are accessible via ENA project PRJEB82097.

All codes used for the analysis and plotting are available under the the github repository: <https://github.com/Balays/DOGMASeq>

## Materials and Methods

The detailed workflow of the study is illustrated in **Figure 8.** Both the DNA isolation and library preparation were conducted strictly according to the protocols provided with the kits. Detailed descriptions of these procedures are outlined below.

### DNA purification

Depending on the study component, different DNA extraction protocols were applied as follows:

1. **Single-Canine Fecal Sample (Part 1)**:
   * Multiple isolation kits were tested, each using the manufacturer’s recommended input of **200 mg** feces.
   * For the Zymo High-Molecular-Weight (ZHMW) kit in particular, we adjusted to **100 mg** of fecal material per the kit’s specific guidance for canine samples.
2. **Forty Dog Fecal Samples (Zymo HMW vs. MagBead, Part 2)**:
   * Each of the 40 targeted fecal samples was **split** into two aliquots. One aliquot underwent ZHMW extraction (using **100 mg** of canine feces), while the other used the MagBead protocol at **200 mg**, following the standard manufacturer’s recommendations.
3. **Mock Communities (MCS) and Additional Samples (Part 3)**:
   * In the evaluation of different 16S primer sets, **75 μL** of the Zymo Microbial Community Standard (MCS) was used as input for each isolation kit, adhering to the manufacturer’s protocol.

All extractions were performed strictly according to each kit’s instructions, with the noted exceptions (100 mg vs. 200 mg feces for Zymo kits).

***Invitrogen™ PureLink™ Microbiome DNA Purification Kit*** The sample was mixed with 600 μl of S1 Lysis Buffer in a Bead Tube (provided in the kit) and homogenized by vortexing. Then, 100 µL of S2 Lysis Enhancer was added and the sample was vortexed again. The mix was incubated at 65°C for 10 minutes, followed by bead beating for homogenization using a vortex mixer set to maximum speed with horizontal agitation for 10 minutes. Afterward, the sample was centrifuged at 14,000 × g for 5 minutes. Subsequently, 400 µL of the clear supernatant was transferred to a new Eppendorf tube and combined with 250 µL of S3 Cleanup Buffer. The samples were centrifuged again at 14,000 × g for 2 minutes. Then, 500 µL of this supernatant was transferred to a clean tube and mixed with 900 µL of S4 Binding Buffer and briefly vortexed. Next, 700 µL of this mixture was loaded onto a spin column and centrifuged at 14,000 × g for 1 minute. The column was then placed into a new tube, and the remaining mixture was loaded for an additional 1-minute centrifugation at the same speed. The column was moved to a clean collection tube, and 500 µL of S5 Wash Buffer was added and centrifuged at 14,000 × g for 1 minute. To ensure all S5 Wash Buffer was removed, a final centrifugation was performed for 30 seconds at the same speed. Finally, the DNA from canine sample and from the MCS were eluted using 100 µL or 50 µL of S6 Elution Buffer from the spin columns, respectively. Samples were stored at -20°C.

***Macherey-Nagel™ NucleoSpin™ DNA Stool Mini Kit*** Samples were transferred to a Macherey-Nagel Bead Tube Type A, then, 850 µL of Buffer ST1 was added, and the samples were shaken horizontally for 3 seconds before being placed in a heat incubator. The samples were then incubated at 70°C for 5 minutes, followed by agitation on a Vortex-Genie® 2 at full speed and room temperature for 10 minutes, and then centrifuged at 13,000 x g for 3 minutes. Six hundred µL of the supernatant was transferred to a new 2 mL tube, and 100 µL of Buffer ST2 was added and briefly vortexed. The samples were incubated at 4°C for 5 minutes and centrifuged again at 13,000 x g for 3 minutes. Five hundred fifty µL of the lysate was then applied to a NucleoSpin® Inhibitor Removal Column and centrifuged for 1 minute at 13,000 x g, after which the column was discarded. Two hundred µL of Buffer ST3 was added to the samples and mixed thoroughly. Seven hundred µL of the mixture was then loaded onto a NucleoSpin® DNA Stool Column and centrifuged for 1 minute at 13,000 x g. The column was placed into a new tube for the washing process, which was repeated four times. Initially, 600 µL of Buffer ST3 was added to the column and centrifuged for 1 minute at 13,000 x g. The column was moved to a new tube, and 550 µL of Buffer ST4 was added and centrifuged for another minute at 13,000 x g. The column was transferred to a fresh tube, and 700 µL of Buffer ST5 was added, briefly vortexed, and then centrifuged for 1 minute at 13,000 x g. This step was repeated once more with 700 µL of Buffer ST5, followed by discarding the flow-through. The column was then dried by centrifugation for 2 minutes at 13,000 x g. Finally, 100 (for the dog sample) or 50 µL (for the MCS) of Buffer SE was pipetted directly onto the silica membrane of the column, and DNA was eluted by centrifuging for 1 minute at 13,000 x g. The DNA samples were subsequently stored at -20°C for future use.

***QIAGEN QIAamp Fast DNA Stool Mini Kit*** The stool sample (or the MCS mix) was placed in a 2 ml microcentrifuge tube and kept on ice. InhibitEX Buffer was added, and the sample was vortexed until fully homogenized. Large stool particles were removed via centrifugation. Next, 600 μl of the supernatant was combined with 25 μl of proteinase K and 600 μl of Buffer AL. After vortexing thoroughly, the mixture was heated to 95°C for 5 minutes (deviating from the kit's recommended 70°C). Subsequently, 600 μl of 100% ethanol was added and mixed well. This lysate was then loaded onto a QIAamp spin column and centrifuged at 20,000 x g for 1 minute. The spin column was transferred to a new 2 ml tube, and the remaining lysate was loaded and centrifuged again. Following this, 500 μl of Buffer AW1 was added to the column and centrifuged at 20,000 x g for 1 minute before discarding the collection tube. After adding 500 μl of Buffer AW2 to the column and placing it in a new collection tube, the column was centrifuged at full speed for 3 minutes. To ensure no carryover of Buffer AW2, the column was then placed in a fresh 2 ml collection tube and centrifuged at full speed for an additional 3 minutes. The spin columns were transferred to clean Eppendorf tubes, and 100 µL of Buffer ATE was directly applied to the QIAamp membrane containing DNA from the canine sample. For the DNA derived from the MCS, we eluted it in 50 µL of Buffer ATE. After incubating at room temperature for 1 minute, the DNA was eluted with a final centrifugation at 20,000 x g for 1 minute into 50 μl of elution buffer and stored at -20°C.

***Zymo Research Quick-DNA™ HMW MagBead Kit*** The fecal sample was resuspended in 200 µl of DNA/RNA Shield™, followed by a 5-minute incubation at room temperature (20-30°C) on a tube rotator. Then, 33 µl of MagBinding Beads were added to each sample, mixed thoroughly, and shaken for 10 minutes. The sample was placed on a magnetic stand to allow the beads to separate clearly from the solution, and the supernatant was then removed. For the washing process, 500 µl of Quick-DNA™ MagBinding Buffer was added, the beads were resuspended, and the mixture was shaken for 5 minutes. The sample was placed back on the magnetic stand to discard the supernatant. Subsequently, 500 µl of DNA Pre-Wash Buffer was added and the beads were again resuspended. After returning the sample to the magnetic stand and discarding the supernatant, 900 µl of g-DNA Wash Buffer was added, mixed, and transferred to a new tube. The magnetic stand facilitated the separation of the beads from the solution, and the supernatant was discarded. This washing step was repeated once more. The beads were allowed to air dry for 20 minutes. In the elution phase, 50 µl of DNA Elution Buffer was added to the beads. Following mixing, the solution was left to incubate at room temperature for 5 minutes. The sample was then placed on the magnetic stand once more to separate the beads from the solution. The eluted DNA was carefully transferred to a new tube and stored at -20°C for later analysis.

***Zymo Research ZymoBIOMICS™ 96 MagBead DNA Kit - Dx*** Samples were added to the Zymo Research (ZR) BashingBead™ Lysis Tubes and 750 µl of ZymoBIOMICS™ Lysis Solution was also added. The mixture was then centrifuged at ≥ 10,000 x g for 1 minute. Two hundred µl of the supernatant were transferred to new tubes, and then 600 µl of ZymoBIOMICS™ MagBinding Buffer was added. Twenty-five µl of ZymoBIOMICS™ MagBinding Beads were dispensed into each tube, and the contents were mixed on a shaker plate for 10 minutes. The tubes were then placed on a magnetic stand until the beads settled, after which the supernatant was aspirated and discarded. Tubes were removed from the magnet, and 500 µl of ZymoBIOMICS™ MagBinding Buffer was added and mixed well on a shaker plate for 1 minute. The process of placing the tubes on the magnetic stand to settle the beads and discarding the supernatant was repeated. Subsequently, 500 µl of ZymoBIOMICS™ MagWash 1 was added to each tube and shaken for 1 minute. After placing the tubes on the magnet again and discarding the supernatant, 900 µl of ZymoBIOMICS™ MagWash 2 was added and mixed thoroughly for 1 minute. The tubes were placed on the magnet until the beads settled and the supernatant was again discarded. The final washing step was repeated. The samples were heated on a thermal block at 55°C until the beads dried, which took approximately 10 minutes. Then, 50 µl of ZymoBIOMICS™ DNase/RNase-Free Water was added to each tube and the beads were resuspended. The mixture was shaken for 10 minutes, then transferred to a magnetic stand for 2-3 minutes until the beads settled. The supernatant containing the eluted DNA was transferred to a clean elution tube. The eluted DNA samples were stored at -20°C for future use.

### Library preparation

Depending on the study objective—whether metagenomic whole-genome sequencing (mWGS) or targeted 16S rRNA amplicon sequencing—different library preparation kits and sequencing platforms were employed:

1. **Metagenomic Whole-Genome Sequencing (mWGS)**
   * **Illumina Platforms (MiSeq and NovaSeq)**: Libraries were constructed using the **Illumina DNA Prep Kit** for the MiSeq and the **xGen™ DNA Library Prep Kit (IDT)** for the NovaSeq runs. These short-read libraries targeted ~ 300–500 bp inserts and underwent paired-end sequencing.
   * **Oxford Nanopore Technologies (ONT, MinION)**: For long-read mWGS, we used the **ONT Native Barcoding Kit 24 V14**, enabling multiplexed sequencing of canine fecal DNA on the MinION device.
2. **16S rRNA Gene Amplicon Sequencing (Full V1–V9 Region)**
   * **PacBio Sequel IIe**: Amplicon libraries covering the V1–V9 region were prepared following the PacBio full-length 16S protocol (e.g., barcoded adapters for multiplexing).
   * **Oxford Nanopore (MinION)**: Similarly, V1–V9 libraries were constructed with ONT’s 16S barcoding kit (standard or modified primer sets), allowing comparisons to the PacBio results.
3. **Partial 16S Amplicon Sequencing (Selected V Regions on Illumina)**
   * For subsets of samples, V1–V2, V3–V4, or V1–V3 amplicons were generated.
   * Standard Illumina 16S workflows (e.g., Nextera-style adapters) were used, producing paired-end reads (~300 bp) on the MiSeq.

All library preparations followed the manufacturers’ protocols, with routine QC checks (Qubit quantification, TapeStation or Bioanalyzer) confirming DNA concentration and fragment size distributions.

***IDT xGen™ DNA Lib Prep Kit*** DNA samples were adjusted to a final volume of 19.5 µL using Low EDTA TE buffer. Components including 3 µL of Buffer K1, 1.5 µL of Reagent K2, and 6 µL of Enzyme K3 were added to each sample. The mixture was then subjected to enzymatic processing in a thermal cycler programmed with the Enzymatic Prep settings: fragmentation at 32°C for a specific duration (time not specified), followed by inactivation at 65°C for 30 minutes, with the thermal cycler lid heated to 70°C. Post-reaction, samples were stored at 4°C. The fragmented DNA underwent ligation preparation by adding 12 µL of Buffer W1, 4 µL of Enzyme W3, 5 µL of stubby adapter Reagent W5, and 9 µL of Low EDTA TE to each sample, making up a 30 µL Ligation Master Mix. Ligation was conducted at 20°C for 20 minutes. Post-ligation, the samples were cleaned up using SPRIselect beads. Initially, 48 µL of beads were added to each sample at room temperature, mixed by vortexing for 5 seconds, and briefly centrifuged. The samples were incubated for 5 minutes at room temperature and then placed on a magnetic rack until the supernatant cleared. The supernatant was discarded, and the beads were washed twice with 180 µL of freshly prepared 80% ethanol, each wash followed by a brief incubation and removal of ethanol. After drying, 20 µL of Low EDTA TE was added, and the beads were resuspended. DNA was eluted into a new tube after a 2-minute incubation at room temperature. PCR amplification was then performed on the eluted DNA. The PCR setup involved an initial denaturation at 98°C for 45 seconds, followed by cycles of denaturation at 98°C for 15 seconds, annealing at 60°C for 30 seconds, and extension at 72°C for 30 seconds, concluding with a final extension at 72°C for 1 minute. A final post-PCR cleanup was conducted similar to the initial cleanup steps, using 48 µL of beads per sample and repeating the washing steps with 80% ethanol. The final DNA was resuspended in 21 µL of Low EDTA TE and transferred to a clean tube for storage or further analysis.

***Illumina DNA Prep***Sixty nanograms of DNA (in a 30 µl volume) were used for each sample. A mix of 10 µl Tagmentation Buffer 1 (TB1) and 10 µl Bead-Linked Transposomes (BLT) was prepared, and 20 µl of this mix was added to the DNA. The sample was then incubated at 55°C for 15 minutes before being cooled to 10°C. Subsequently, 10 µl of Tagment Stop Buffer (TSB) was added to the mixture and gently combined. The sample was incubated at 37°C for 15 minutes, followed by cooling to 10°C. The samples were then placed on a magnetic stand for 3 minutes to separate the beads, and the supernatant was discarded. The beads were then washed by slowly adding 100 µl of Tagment Wash Buffer (TWB) after removing the sample from the magnet. The sample was returned to the magnetic stand, the wash was repeated, and the supernatant discarded again. A mix consisting of 20 µl Enhanced PCR Mix (EPM) and 20 µl of nuclease-free water was prepared, and 40 µl of this mix was added to the beads. Index adapters (i5 and i7, 5 µl each; Table 2) were added, and PCR was performed as follows: the reaction was pre-heated at 68°C for 3 minutes, followed by an initial denaturation at 98°C for 3 minutes. This was succeeded by 5 cycles of denaturation at 98°C for 45 seconds, annealing at 62°C for 30 seconds, and elongation at 68°C for 2 minutes. A final extension was then performed at 68°C for 1 minute. Post-amplification, the libraries underwent a cleanup process. Initially, the samples were placed on a magnetic stand for about 5 minutes. Forty-five µl of the PCR product's supernatant was transferred into a new tube. To this supernatant, 40 µl of nuclease-free water and 45 µl of Sample Purification Beads (SPB) were added and mixed at 1600 rpm for 1 minute, followed by a 5-minute room temperature incubation. The samples were then placed on the magnet, and 125 µl of the supernatant was transferred to new tubes containing 15 µl of undiluted SPB. The samples were mixed at 1600 rpm for 1 minute and incubated at room temperature for another 5 minutes. Post-mixing, the supernatant was discarded, and the samples were washed twice with 200 µl of 80% ethanol, each time incubating the sample on the magnetic stand for 30 seconds to allow ethanol removal. After the final wash, the pellet was air-dried, and then 32 µl of RSB was added to resuspend the beads. This mixture was incubated for 2 minutes, placed on the magnetic stand for another 2 minutes, and finally, the supernatant containing the prepared library was transferred to a new tube.

***Oxford Nanopore Technologies Ligation Sequencing DNA V14 Kit*** One μg of genomic DNA was adjusted the volume up to 48 μl and added 3,5 μl NEBNext FFPE DNA Repair Buffer, 3,5 μl Ultra II End-prep Reaction Buffer, 3 μl Ultra II End-prep Enzyme Mix, and 2 μl NEBNext FFPE DNA Repair Mix, all from New England Biolabs (NEB). The mixture was incubated in a thermal cycler at 20°C for 5 minutes then 65°C for 5 minutes. After the incubation, AMPure XP beads was resuspended and 60 μl of the bead suspension was added to the end-prep reaction. The sample was incubated for 5 minutes on a Hula mixer at room temperature then washed with 80% ethanol. After the ending-repair, the DNA was eluted in 61 μl of nuclease-free water. For adapter ligation, 5 μl Ligation Adapter, 10 μl NEBNext Quick T4 DNA Ligase, and 25 μl Ligation Buffer was added to the sample. After 10 minutes of incubation at RT, 40 μl of resuspended AMPure XP Beads were added to the reaction. The mixture was incubated on a Hula mixer for 10 minutes, then washed with Short Fragment Buffer (SFB), and the DNA was eluted in 13 μl of Elution Buffer.

***Combined Oxford Nanopore Technologies Rapid sequencing amplicons - 16S barcoding and Ligation sequencing amplicons- Native Barcoding Kit 96 V14*** According to the Rapid sequencing amplicons protocol (SQK-16S024), for each sample 10 ng genomic DNA was used in 10µL of nuclease-free water. 5 µL nuclease-free water, 10 µL input DNA (10 ng), and 25 µL of the PCR master mix (LongAmp Hot Start Taq 2× Master Mix, New England BioLabs, USA) were mixed in a 0.2 mL thin-walled PCR tubes. We used three different primer sets which were the ONT primer (forward: 5' - AGAGTTTGATCMTGGCTCAG - 3', reverse: 5' - CGGTTACCTTGTTACGACTT - 3'), modified ONT primer (forward: 5' - AGRGTTYGATYMTGGCTCAG-3′, reverse: 5' - CGGYTACCTTGTTACGACTT-3′) and the PacBIO 16S rRNA degenerate primer (forward: 5 ’ - AGRGTTYGATYMTGGCTCAG - 3’, reverse: 5’ - RGYTACCTTGTTACGACTT - 3’). 10 µL of each primer pair was added to each sample replicate (5 µL forward + 5 µL reverse) and mixed thoroughly. In a thermal cycler, the reaction was amplified using the following cycling conditions: initial denaturation 1 min (95°C, 1 cycle), denaturation 20 secs (95°C, 25 cycles), annealing 30 secs (55°C, 25 cycles), extension 2 mins (65°C, 25 cycles), final extension 5 mins (65°C, 1 cycle), and hold on 4°C. On a magnetic rack, the PCR products were cleaned using AMPure XP beads, washed with 70% ethanol, and eluted in 10 µL nuclease-free water. From the following step, we used the Native Barcoding Kit.

We used 200 fmol amplicon DNA and made up each sample to 12,5 μl with Nuclease-free water than added Ultra II End-prep Reaction Buffer and Ultra II End-prep Enzyme Mix from New England Biolabs (NEB). The mixture was well mixed, briefly centrifuged, and then incubated in a thermal cycler at 20°C for 5 minutes followed by 65°C for 5 minutes. 0.75 μl of samples were transferred to a new strip. The NEB Blunt/TA Ligase Master Mix was prepared as per the manufacturer’s instructions and kept on ice. After thawing and mixing, the reagents were spun do Native Barcodes (NB01-45) were prepared and kept on ice. To each sample, a selected Native Barcode, Blunt/TA Ligase Master Mix and Nuclease-free water were added. The mixture was then incubated for 20 minutes at room temperature. After that EDTA was added to stop the reaction and the barcoded samples were pooled.

The pooled sample was mixed with 0.4X volume of AMPure XP Beads and incubated on a Hula mixer for 10 minutes. After washing with 80% ethanol, DNA was eluted in 31 μl of nuclease-free water, with intermittent flicking at 37°C to facilitate elution.

For adapter ligation, the NEBNext Quick Ligation Reaction Module was prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions. The pooled barcoded sample was combined with Native Adapter, Quick T4 DNA Ligase, and NEBNext Quick Ligation Reaction Buffer (5X). Following ligation, 20 μl of AMPure XP Beads were added to the reaction. The mixture was incubated on a Hula mixer for 10 minutes, washed with Short Fragment Buffer (SFB), and the DNA was eluted in 15 μl of Elution Buffer after a 10-minute incubation at 37°C. The final DNA library was prepared by adjusting the concentration to the desired level with Elution Buffer for sequencing.

***Oxford Nanopore Technologies Rapid Sequencing 16S Barcoding Kit*** Ten ng of high molecular weight genomic DNA, in a 10 µl volume, was utilized for library preparation from both the canine and MCS samples. However, DNA isolated using the QIAGEN kit did not meet this high molecular weight criterion. The input DNA was combined with 14 µl of nuclease-free water (Invitrogen), 1 µl of 16S Barcode (1 µM; Table 3, Table 4), and 25 µl of LongAmp Taq 2X master mix (New England Biolabs). The PCR amplification of the samples was performed starting with an initial denaturation at 95°C for 1 minute. This was followed by 25 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 20 seconds, annealing at 55°C for 30 seconds, and extension at 65°C for 2 minutes. A final extension was carried out at 65°C for 5 minutes to complete the reaction. Post-amplification, the DNA samples were transferred to clean 1.5 ml Eppendorf DNA LoBind tubes and mixed with 30 µl of resuspended AMPure XP beads. The samples were then agitated on a Hula mixer for 5 minutes at room temperature. Afterward, the tubes were placed on a magnetic rack, and the supernatant was discarded. The beads were washed with 200 µl of freshly prepared 70% ethanol, the ethanol was removed, and the washing step was repeated. Following air drying of the beads, the tubes were removed from the magnet, and the beads were resuspended in 10 µl of 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0 with 50 mM NaCl. After a 2-minute incubation at room temperature, the tubes were placed back on the magnet. Ten µl of the clean supernatant, containing the ONT libraries, was transferred to a new Eppendorf DNA LoBind tube. The barcoded libraries were then pooled in an equal molar ratio, and 1 µl of RAP was added. The mixture was incubated for 5 minutes at room temperature. Subsequently, one hundred femtomoles of the libraries were loaded onto a MinION flow cell for sequencing.

***Pacific Biosciences Full-Length 16S Library Preparation Using SMRTbell Express Template Prep Kit 2.0*** For each sample, a mixture was prepared consisting of 1.5 µL of PCR-grade water and 12.5 µL of 2X KAPA HiFi HotStart ReadyMix. To this mixture, 3 µL of a barcoded forward primer solution (2.5 µM, primer identification numbers are detailed in Table 5) was added, followed by 3 µL of the corresponding reverse primer (also listed in Table 5) and 5 µL of the DNA sample. The DNA was then amplified according to the following protocol: initial denaturation at 95°C for 3 minutes, followed by 25 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 30 seconds, annealing at 57°C for 30 seconds, and extension at 72°C for 60 seconds.

***PerkinElmer NEXTFLEX® 16S V1-V3 Amplicon-Seq Kit for Illumina*** Genomic DNA, with concentrations ranging from 1.6 ng to 36 ng as noted in Table 6, was diluted to a total volume of no more than 36 µL using nuclease-free water. Then, 12 µL of NEXTflex™ PCR Master Mix and 2 µL of the 16S V1-V3 PCR I Primer Mix were added to the solution. The final reaction volume was adjusted to 50 µL. The first step of the PCR amplification was performed as follows: an initial denaturation at 98°C for 4 minutes, followed by 8 cycles of 30 seconds denaturation at 98°C, 30 seconds annealing at 60°C, and 30 seconds extension at 72°C. The process concluded with a final extension at 72°C for 4 minutes. PCR cleanup involved adding 50 µL of AMPure XP Beads (Beckman Coulter) to each sample. After thorough mixing, the samples were left to incubate at room temperature for 5 minutes. They were then placed on a magnetic stand until the supernatant became clear. The supernatant was discarded, and the beads were washed twice with 200 µL of freshly prepared 80% ethanol. The samples were air-dried for 3 minutes and then resuspended in 38 µL of Resuspension Buffer. After incubating for an additional 2 minutes at room temperature, 36 µL of the clear supernatant was transferred to fresh tubes. Additional PCR amplification was conducted by adding 12 µL of NEXTflex™ PCR Master Mix and 2 µL of NEXTflex™ PCR II Barcoded Primer Mix, under the following conditions: an initial denaturation at 98°C for 4 minutes, followed by a variable number of cycles depending on the initial DNA quantity. Each cycle consisted of 30 seconds at 98°C for denaturation, 30 seconds at 60°C for annealing, and 30 seconds at 72°C for extension. The reaction was completed with a final extension step at 72°C for 4 minutes. The PCR cleanup was completed as per the guidelines provided for post-first PCR purification.

***Zymo Research Quick-16S™ NGS Library Prep Kit*** Ten µl of Quick-16S™ qPCR Premix were combined with 4 µl of Quick-16S™ Primer Set V1-V2 or V3-V4 and 4 µl of ZymoBIOMICS® DNase/RNase Free Water. Additionally, 2 µl of DNA samples (2.5 ng/µl) were incorporated. PCR was executed in a Verity Thermal Cycler (Applied Biosystems) following the guidelines provided in the Zymo Research Manual as follows: initial denaturation at 95°C for 10 minutes, followed by 20 cycles for canine samples and 12 cycles for MCS samples with denaturation at 95°C for 30 seconds, annealing at 55°C for 30 seconds, and extension at 72°C for 3 minutes. After amplification, 1 µl of Reaction Clean-up Solution was added to each sample, which was then incubated at 37°C for 15 minutes. The reactions were halted by heating to 95°C for 10 minutes, after which the samples were cooled to 4°C. Subsequently, 10 µl of Quick-16S™ qPCR Premix and 4 µl of ZymoBIOMICS® DNase/RNase Free Water were mixed. Index primers (2 µl each from ZA5 and ZA7, with detailed pairs and sequences found in Table 7 and 8) along with 2 µl of the amplified DNA were added to the mixture. Barcoded PCR reactions were conducted according to the manual’s recommendations: an initial denaturation at 95°C for 10 minutes, followed by 5 cycles consisting of 30 seconds at 95°C for denaturation, 30 seconds at 55°C for annealing, and a 3-minute extension at 72°C. For the purification of the PCR products, Select-a-Size MagBeads were utilized. Initially, the MagBeads were agitated to resuspend, and 16 µl were mixed with each sample. This mixture was then allowed to sit at room temperature for 5 minutes before being placed on a magnetic rack for 3 to 10 minutes. The supernatant was discarded, and the beads were washed twice with 200 µl of DNA Wash Buffer. The samples were briefly removed from the magnetic field and allowed to sit for 3 minutes at room temperature to ensure complete buffer removal. Libraries were then eluted in 25 µl of DNA Elution Buffer and stored at -20°C for subsequent analysis.

***Quality and Quantity Check***:

After the DNA isolation and library preparation methods (Oxford Nanopore, Illumina MiSeq), the genomic DNA samples were quantified and assessed for quality. DNA concentrations were measured using the Invitrogen™ Qubit™ 4 Fluorometer with the Qubit™ 1X dsDNA High Sensitivity (HS) kit. For quality assessment, the Agilent Technologies 4150 TapeStation System was used. The Genomic DNA ScreenTape was applied for genomic DNA and Oxford Nanopore WGS evaluation, the D5000 ScreenTape for ONT V1-V9, and the D1000 ScreenTape for V region amplicon libraries.

### Bioinformatics

***Deep Sequencing and Comprehensive Pre-processing of NovaSeq Data*** To enhance the data quality and usability, the raw reads were pre-processed using fastp (Chen et al., 2018). This involved trimming adapters, merging overlapping reads, filtering by quality, deduplicating, correcting errors, and trimming polyG sequences. Following pre-processing, we retained 12.53 million merged reads and 1.90 Gb of sequences, with quality scores: 98.37% of bases were above Q20, and 94.90% above Q30 and a GC content of 43.16%.

## Abbreviations

BLT: Bead-Linked Transposomes, EPM: Enhanced PCR Mix, FR: fecal reference, I: Invitrogen PureLink™ Microbiome DNA Purification Kit, LRS: long-read sequencing, M: Macherey-Nagel NucleoSpin® DNA Stool Mini Kit, mWGS: metagenomic whole-genome sequencing, MCS: Microbial Community Standard, MONT: modified ONT, NEB: New England Biolabs, ONT: Oxford Nanopore Technologies, PB: PacBio, PCoA: Principal Coordinate Analysis, Q: Qiagen QIAamp Fast DNA Stool Mini Kit, SPB: Sample Purification Beads, SFB: Short Fragment Buffer, SRS: Short-read sequencing, TSB: Tagment Stop Buffer, TWB: Tagment Wash Buffer, TB1: Tagmentation Buffer 1, WGS: whole-genome shotgun, ZHMW: Zymo High-Molecular-Weight, ZMB: Zymo MagBead, ZR: Zymo Research, Z: Zymo Research Quick-DNA™ HMW MagBead Kit

## Ethical Approval

Ethical approval for the human part of the study was obtained from the Medical Research Council, Budapest, Hungary, under the accession number BMEÜ/725-1 /2022/EKU.

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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## Author contributions

D.T. and Z.B. conceived and designed the experiments. Á.D. M.A. and T.J. isolated the DNA. Á.D., A.T., and T.J. prepared the sequencing libraries and performed sequencing. B.K., G.G., D.T., and Z.B. analyzed the data. B.K., Z.B. and D.T. wrote the manuscript. D.T. supervised the project. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Legend for Figures and Tables  
  
**Table 1. Details about the dogs**

**Table 2.** Primers included in the Illumina DNA Prep Kit for whole-genome sequencing library construction from canine samples.

**Table 3.** Barcode IDs utilized for ONT 16S and WGS library preparation for the canine metagenomics analysis.

**Table 4.** Barcode IDs utilized for ONT 16S library preparation for the MCS analysis.

**Table 5.** PacBio primer IDs used for V1-V9 library preparation.

**Table 6.** The quantity of DNA utilized for PerkinElmer library preparation, the volume of libraries sequenced, and the details of the barcode IDs.

**Table 7.** Index barcode combinations (ZA7-ZA5) employed in library preparation from canine stool samples with the Zymo Research Quick-16S NGS Library Prep Kit.

**Table 8.** The index barcode combinations (ZA7-ZA5) used for library preparation of MCS samples with the Zymo Research Quick-16S NGS Library Prep Kit.