

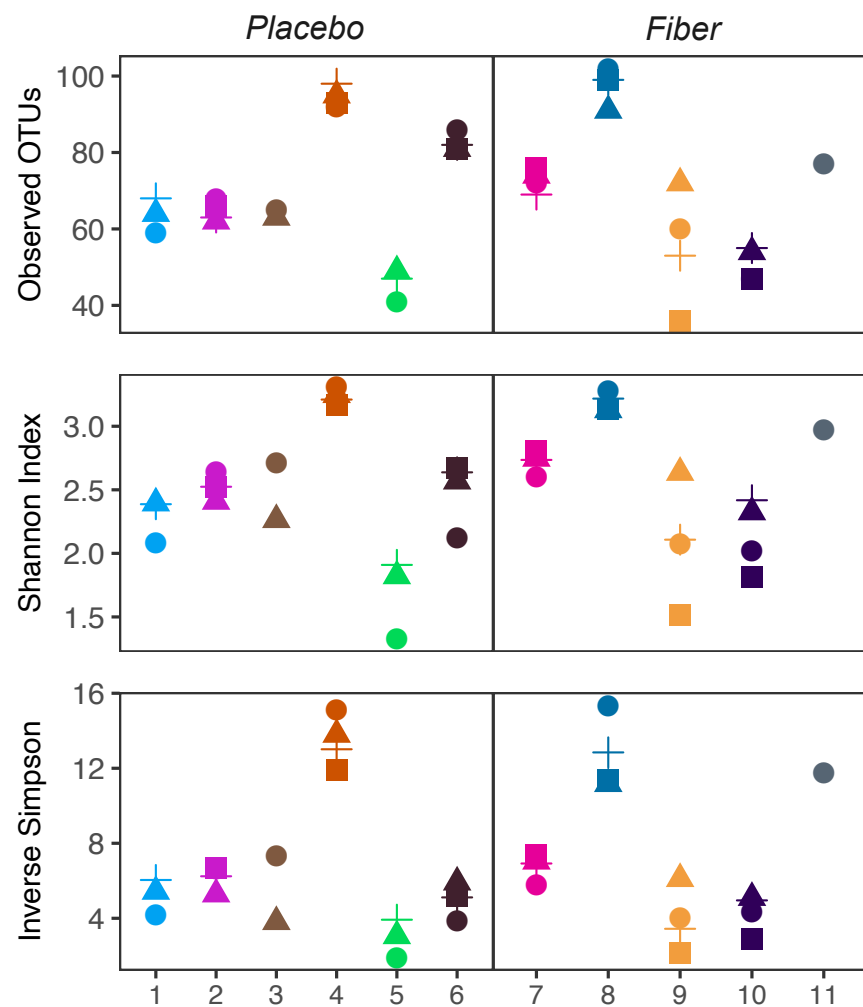
Figures

Fiber-Microbiome Study

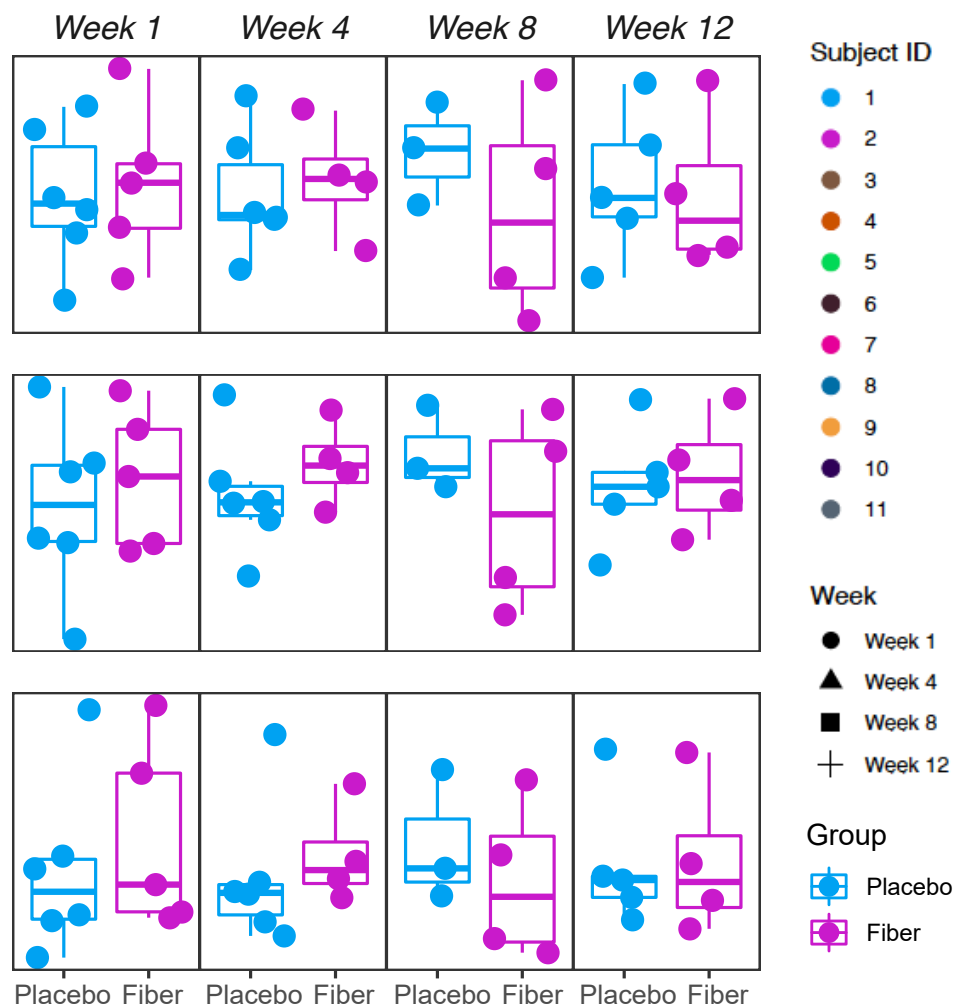
Questions to be addressed

- What is the effect of Prebiotin vs placebo on the gut microbiome (**controlling for**, age, ethnicity)
 - Stability over time - pre vs post intervention (Johnson paper – Fig. 6E)
 - Diversity over time - pre vs post intervention
 - Alpha – **FIG 1**
 - Beta – **FIG 2/3**
 - Phylogenetic - **FIG 4**
- What is the effect of Prebiotin vs placebo on anthropometrics (**controlling for diet**, age, ethnicity)- Did the intervention mitigate excess weight gain? NO EFFECTS --> **Table 3**
 - BMI
 - Lean mass
 - Fat mass
 - Weight, overall
 - Weight change
- What is the effect of Prebiotin vs placebo on measures of stress
 - What is the correlation between the microbiome and stress? **Table 3**
- What is the effect of Prebiotin vs placebo on clinical variables (blood measures - lipids, PYY) **Table 3**

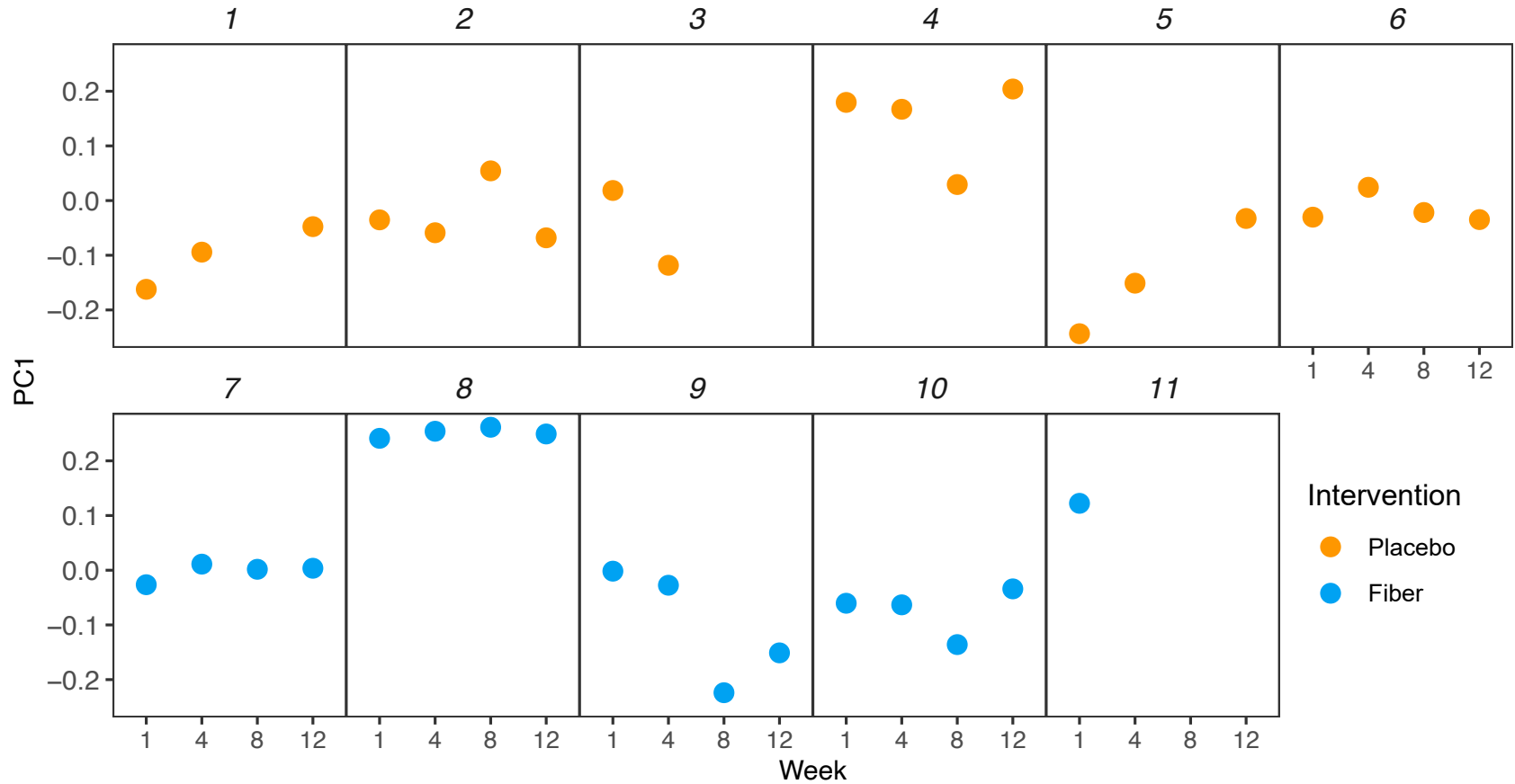
A



B

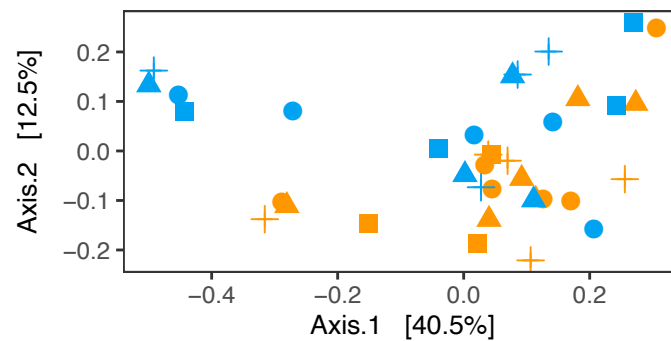


Individualized beta-diversity over study duration



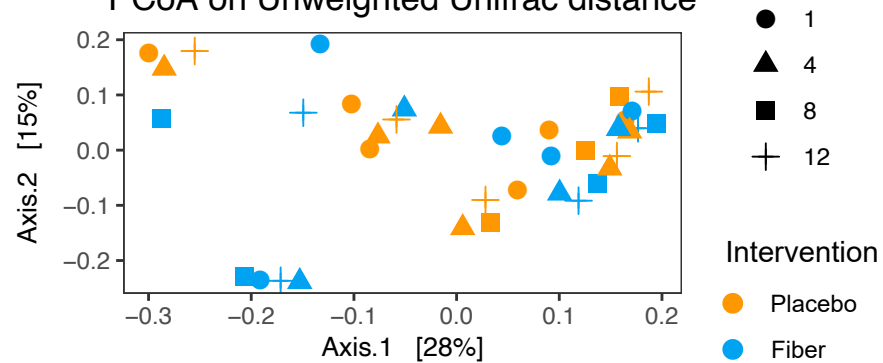
A

PCoA on Bray–Curtis distance



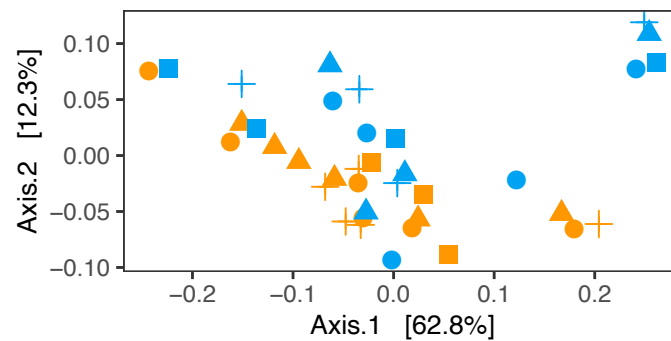
B

PCoA on Unweighted Unifrac distance



C

PCoA on Weight Unifrac distance



Legend A: Phylum

Bacteroidetes
 Firmicutes
 Proteobacteria
 Verrucomicrobia
 Tenericutes
 Actinobacteria
 Cyanobacteria
 Lentisphaerae
 Euryarchaeota
 Fusobacteria
 Other

Legend B: Food Groups

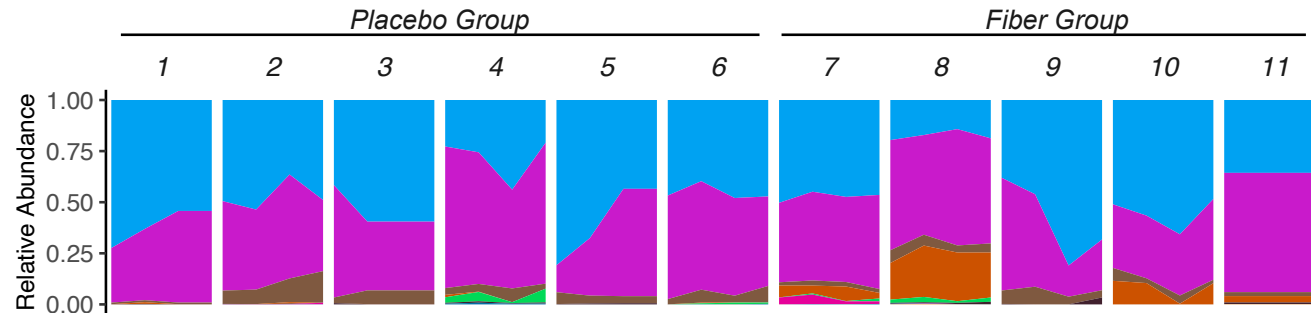
Fats Oils and Salad Dressings
 Sugars Sweets and Beverages
 Meat Poultry Fish and Mixtures
 Grain Product
 Milk and Milk Products
 Vegetables
 Eggs
 Dry Beans Peas Other Legumes Nuts and Seeds
 Fruits
 MISSING

Legend C: Nutrients

Carbohydrates
 Protein
 Total Fat
 Sugars, total
 Fiber, total dietary
 Sodium
 Potassium
 Phosphorus
 Calcium
 Cholesterol
 Choline, total
 Magnesium
 Alcohol
 Caffeine
 Vitamin C
 Theobromine
 Niacin
 Iron
 Zinc
 Vitamin E, alpha-tocopherol
 Lycopene
 Vitamin B-6
 Thiamin
 Carotene, beta
 Lutein + zeaxanthin
 Riboflavin
 Copper
 Vitamin A
 Folate
 Retinol
 Folate, total
 Folate, food
 Folic acid
 Selenium
 Vitamin K, phyloquinone
 Carotene, alpha
 Cryptoxanthin, beta
 Vitamin D (D2 + D3)
 Vitamin B-12
 Added Vitamin B-12
 Added Vitamin E
 MISSING

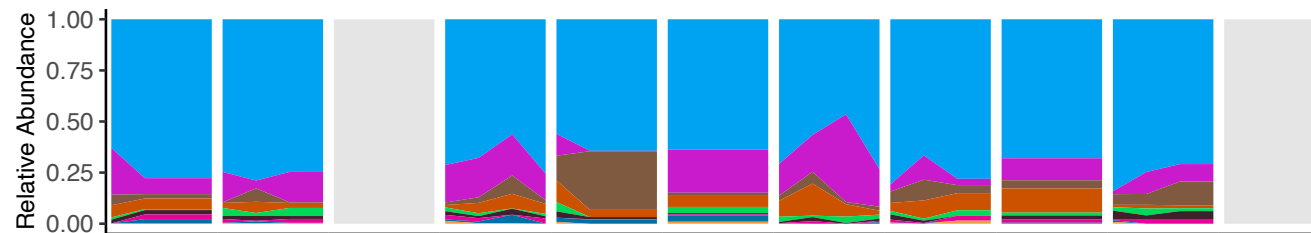
A

Gut Microbiome, Phylum Level



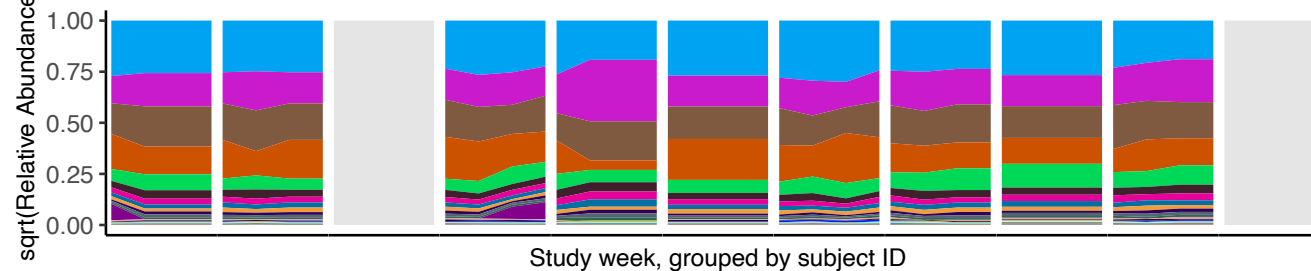
B

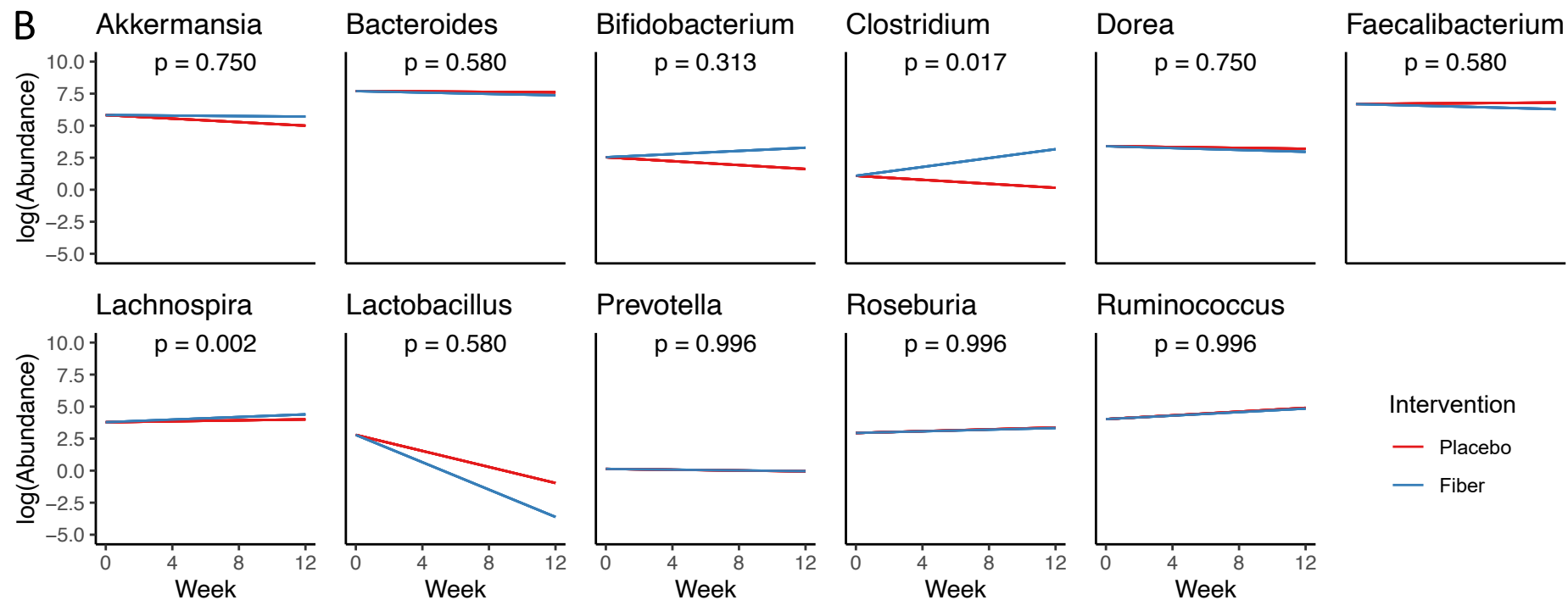
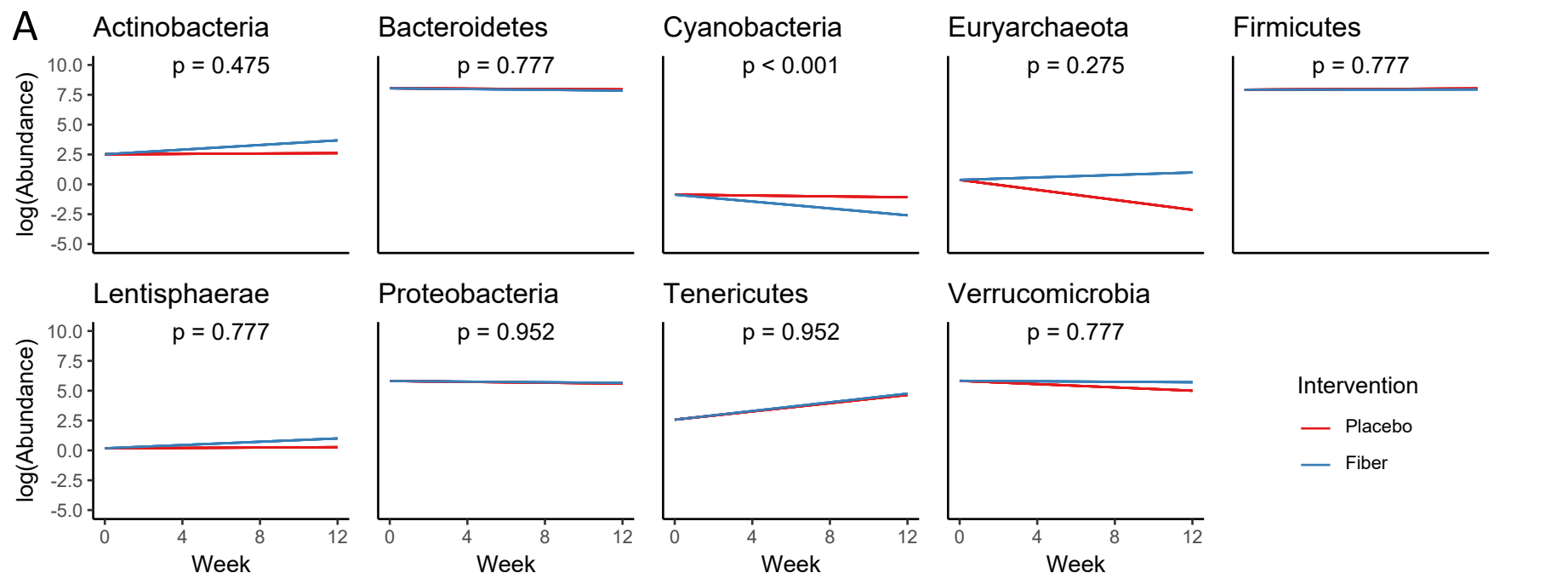
Dietary Food Groups



C

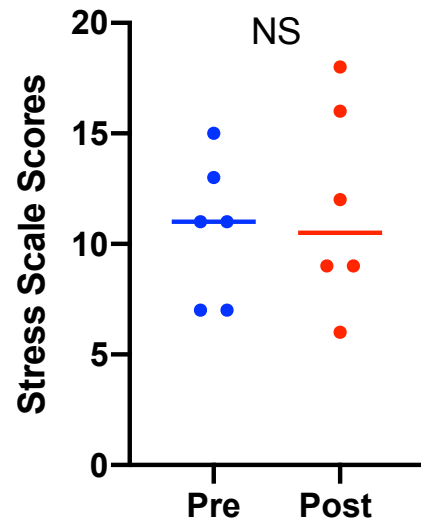
Dietary Macronutrients and Micronutrients



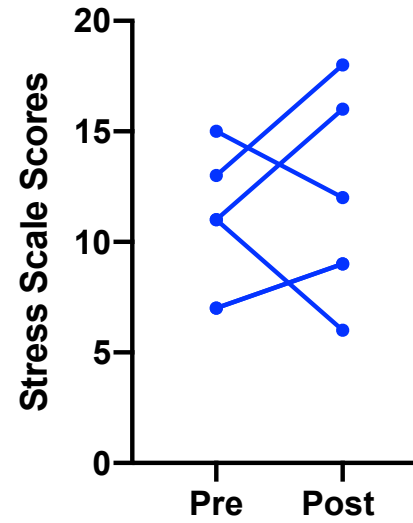


A

Pre v Post: Placebo

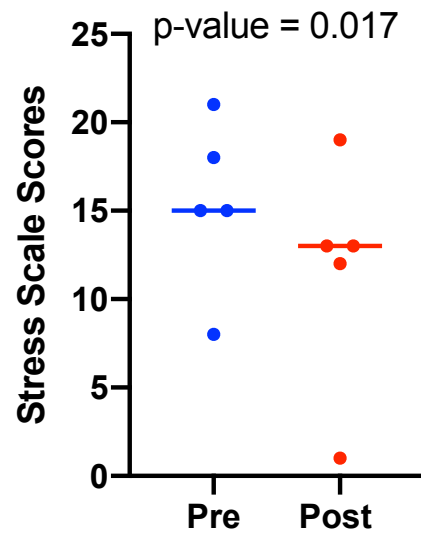


Pre v Post: Placebo

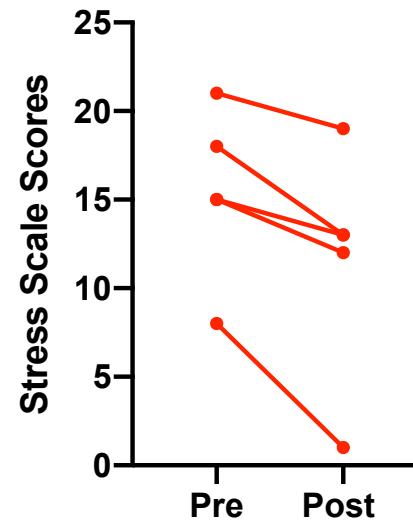


B

Pre v Post: Intervention



Pre v Post: Intervention



Tables

Tables 1 & S1

Table 1. Population Demographics

	Placebo mean (SD)	Intervention mean (SD)	P-value
N	6	5.00	
% Male	33.33	40.00	
Age	27.33(1.5)	28.4(2.6)	0.638
Weight (kg)	68.96(12.19)	73.88(9.23)	0.537
Height (cm)	164.26(10.06)	163.58(6.3)	0.927
BMI	25.45(3.12)	27.51(1.72)	0.247
VFL	8.83(4.3)	10.2(2.94)	0.405
% Body fat	29.75(8.55)	32.34(4.99)	0.464
% Lean fat	26.86(6.9)	27.86(3.99)	0.407
HEI score	89.36(0.44)	89.81(0.36)	0.201

P-values calculated from Student's t-tests

VFL=visceral fat level

Supplemental Table 1

Week	ASA24	FFQ*	Stool Samples	Blood Samples*
Baseline (Pre)	9	9	11	11
4	7	-	10	-
8	4	-	7	-
12 (Post)	1	-	9	11

*FFQ was only given once at baseline

*Blood Samples only collected Pre-Post

Table S2 - Intervention Effect of Change in Alpha Diversity

Table S2: Intervention effect on changes in alpha diversity						
Metric	Estimate	Std. Error	df	t value	Pr(> t)	p.adjust
Observed	-2.291	2.097	24.504	-1.093	0.285	0.569
Shannon	-0.065	0.072	24.78	-0.905	0.374	0.569
InvSimpson	-0.309	0.382	24.367	-0.807	0.427	0.569

Table S3: Intervention Effect on Change in Clinical Biomarkers

Table S3. Effect of intervention on change in clinical biomarkers					
Outcome	Estimate*	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	p.adj
Glucose	13.47	7.29	1.85	0.082	0.489
BUN	-3.60	1.83	-1.97	0.065	0.474
Creatinine	-0.07	0.08	-0.91	0.376	0.786
Sodium	-0.70	1.45	-0.48	0.636	0.898
Potassium	0.12	0.34	0.34	0.736	0.903
Chloride	1.47	1.67	0.88	0.393	0.786
Carbon_Dioxid	-1.00	2.02	-0.49	0.628	0.898
Calcium	-0.30	0.23	-1.32	0.206	0.609
Cholesterol	-2.47	30.98	-0.08	0.937	0.957
Triglycerides	38.77	72.27	0.54	0.599	0.898
HDL	2.43	13.11	0.19	0.855	0.929
LDL	-10.13	26.73	-0.38	0.709	0.903
LDL_HDL_Rati	-0.50	0.63	-0.80	0.436	0.804
hsCRP	2.90	2.21	1.32	0.206	0.609
Insulin	-0.27	24.02	-0.01	0.991	0.991
PYY	26.90	160.88	0.17	0.869	0.929

*multivariable model adjusted for age, ethnicity, and stress scores

Table S4

Table S4. Effect of intervention on phylum level relative abundance					
Phylum	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)	p.adjust
Actinobacteria	0.356	0.285	1.250	0.211	0.475
Bacteroidetes	-0.032	0.066	-0.486	0.627	0.777
Cyanobacteria	-0.504	0.069	-7.302	< .001	< .001
Euryarchaeota	1.043	0.618	1.687	0.092	0.275
Firmicutes	-0.026	0.047	-0.564	0.573	0.777
Lentisphaerae	0.243	0.509	0.477	0.633	0.777
Proteobacteria	0.018	0.131	0.134	0.893	0.952
Tenericutes	0.035	0.579	0.060	0.952	0.952
Verrucomicrobia	0.236	0.468	0.504	0.614	0.777

Table S5

Table S5. Effect of intervention on changes in relative abundance

Genus	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)	p.adjust
<i>Akkermansia</i>	0.236	0.468	0.504	0.614	0.750
<i>Bacteroides</i>	-0.076	0.085	-0.898	0.369	0.580
<i>Bifidobacterium</i>	0.553	0.368	1.504	0.133	0.313
<i>Clostridium</i>	1.004	0.363	2.766	0.006	0.017
<i>Dorea</i>	-0.078	0.149	-0.524	0.601	0.750
<i>Faecalibacterium</i>	-0.170	0.183	-0.932	0.351	0.580
<i>Lachnospira</i>	0.131	0.037	3.500	0.000	0.002
<i>Lactobacillus</i>	-0.883	0.976	-0.906	0.365	0.580
<i>Prevotella</i>	0.003	0.613	0.005	0.996	0.996
<i>Roseburia</i>	-0.011	0.270	-0.043	0.966	0.996
<i>Ruminococcus</i>	-0.018	0.307	-0.059	0.953	0.996

Supplemental Figures

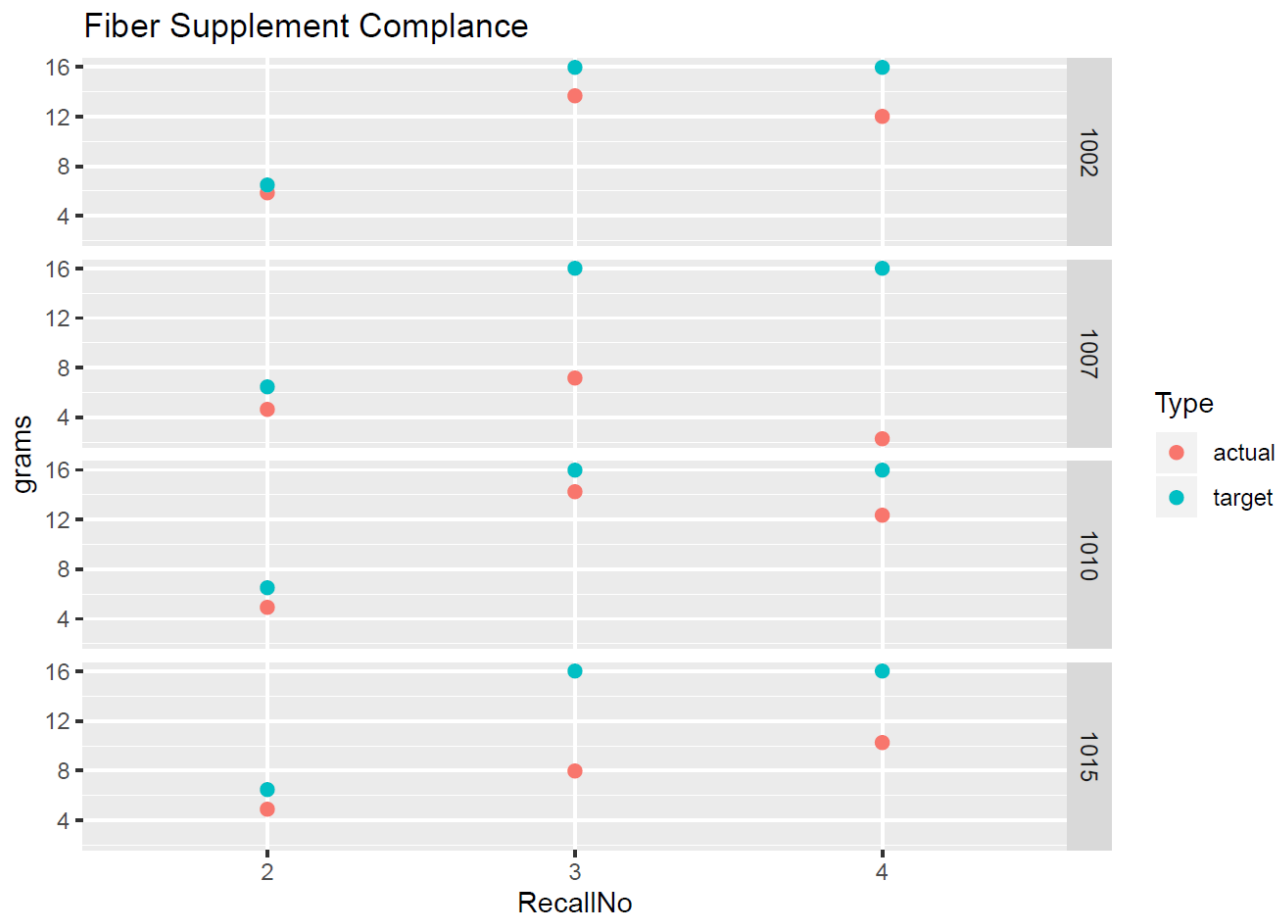


Fig. S1. Fiber Supplement Compliance. *Note: Only participants that received actual supplements are displayed in this chart. Participants receiving placebo were not included.

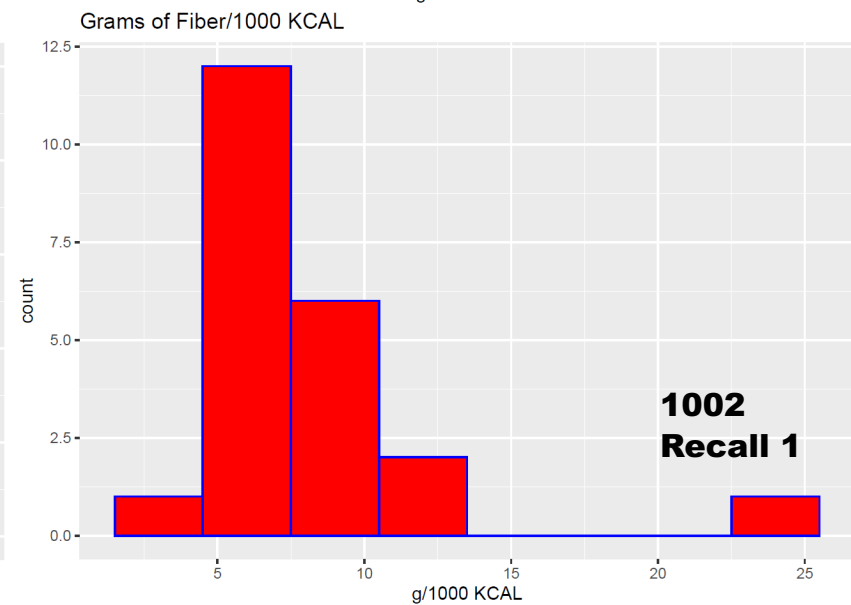
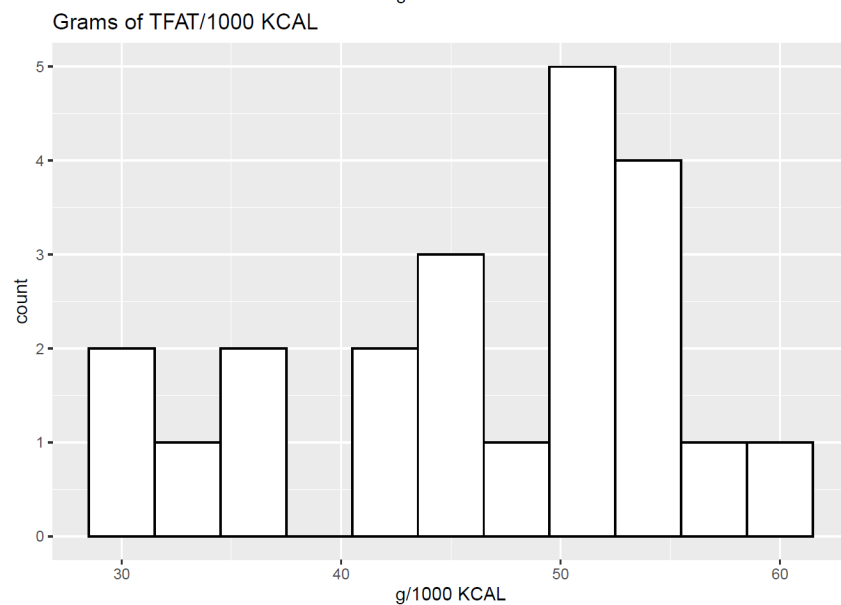
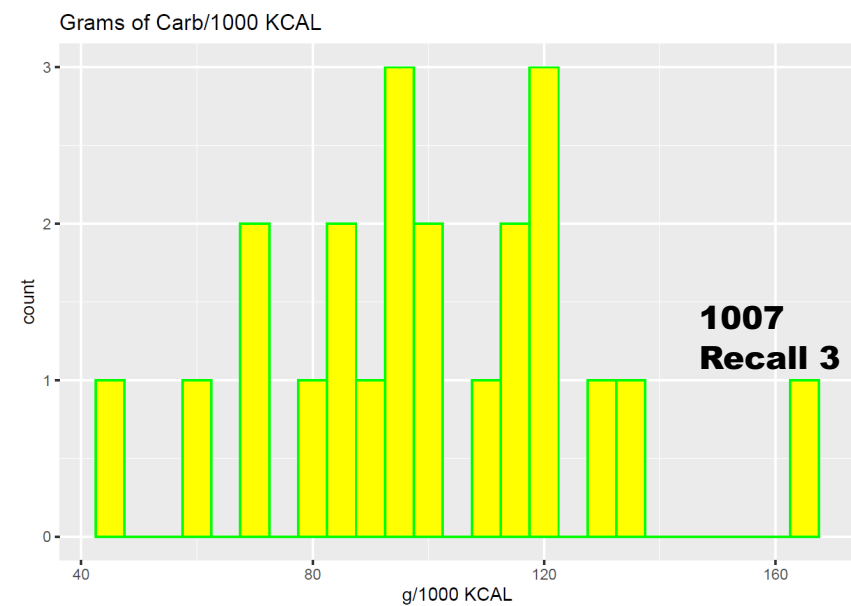
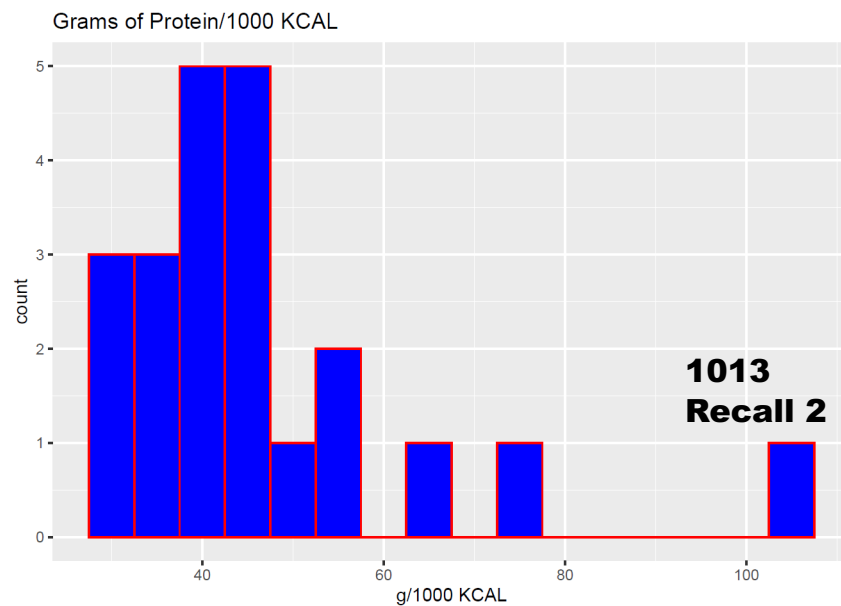


Fig. S2. Assessment of outliers from ASA24 dietary recalls. NHANES interquartile range was used to evaluate outliers along with visual inspection of dietary food reports.

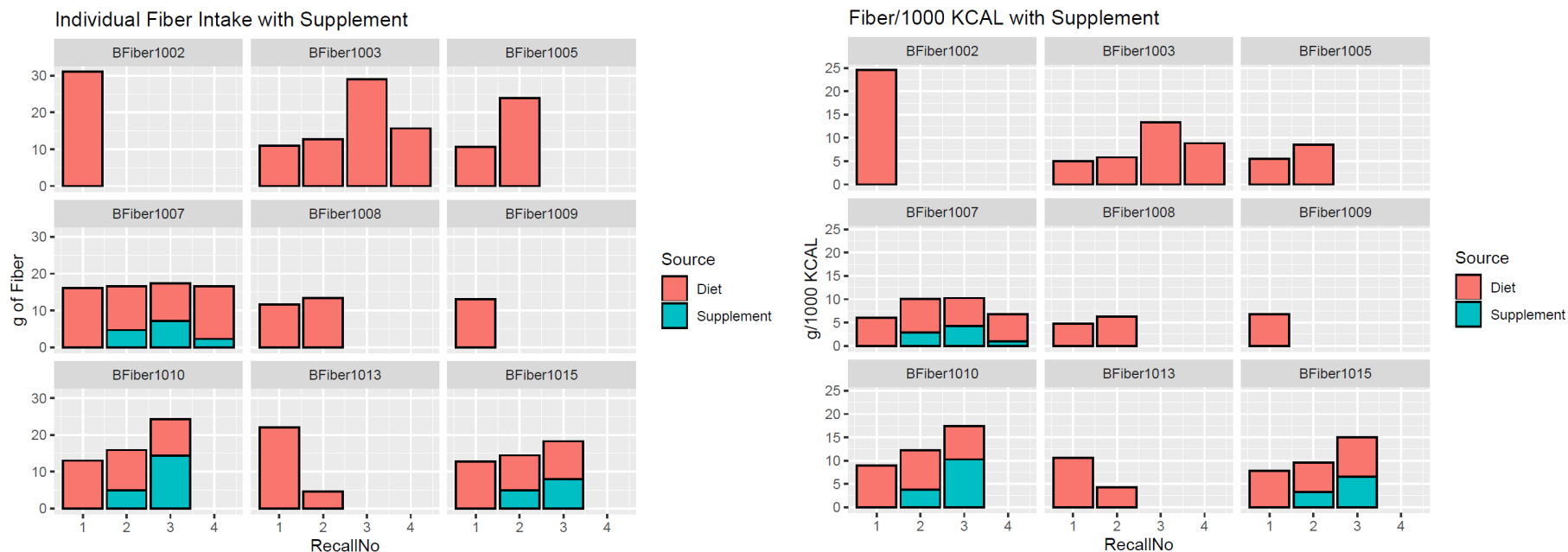


Fig. S3. Individual dietary and fiber supplement intake. Left panel are values by grams of dietary fiber; Right panel is fiber intake per 1000 kcals. *Note: Fiber1002 did not complete ASA24 after Recall 1, thus fiber supplement could not be added. 1007, 1010, and 1015 show supplemental fiber intake. 1003, 1005, 1008, 1009, 1013 received placebo, thus no supplemental fiber was added to their data.

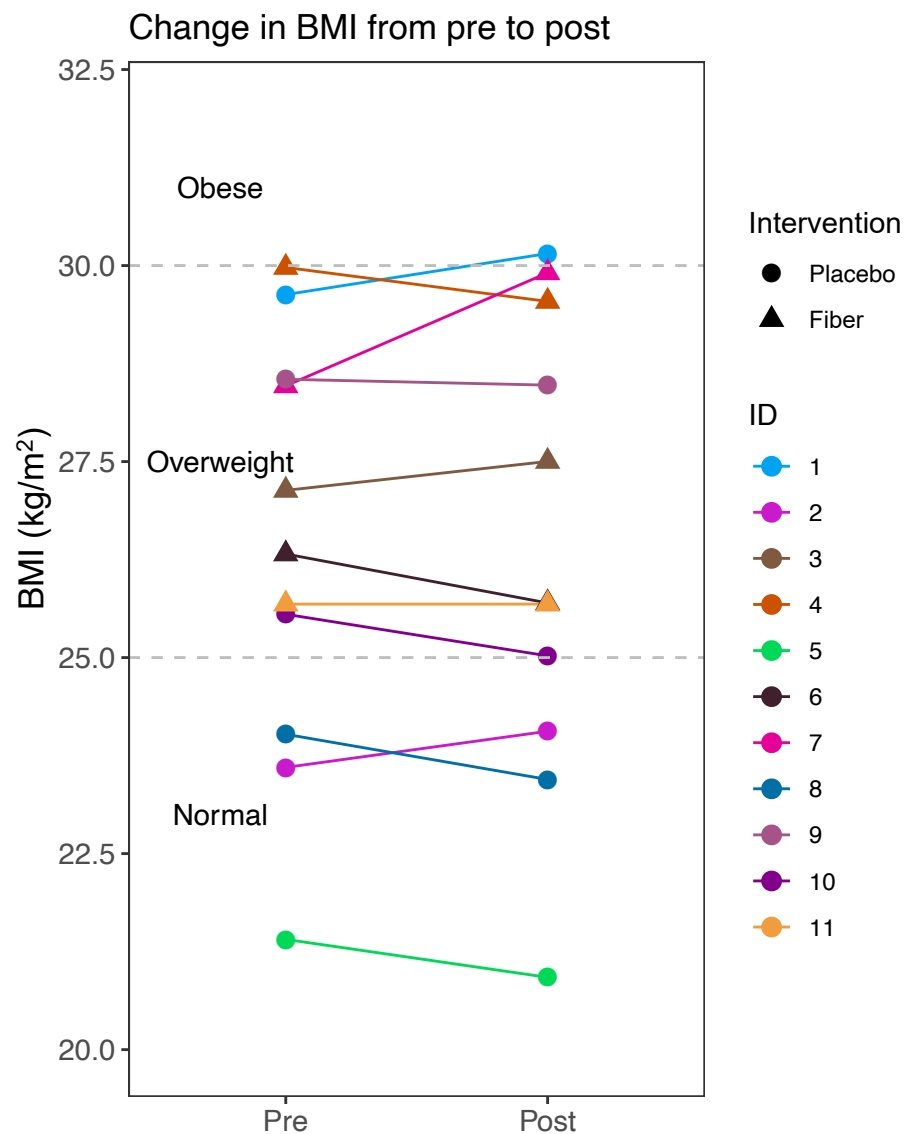
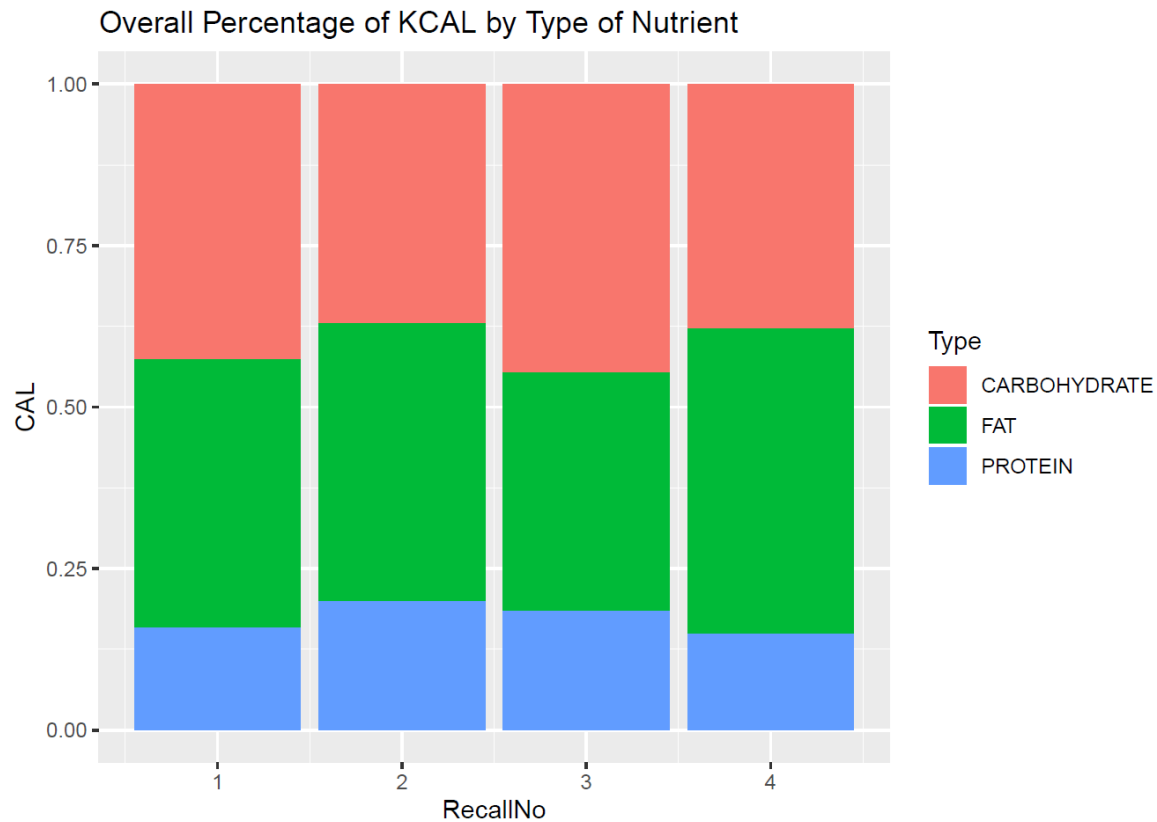


Fig. S4. Individual changes in BMI at baseline at end of the intervention. Red lines are the WHO guidelines for differentiating normal, overweight, and obese BMI.

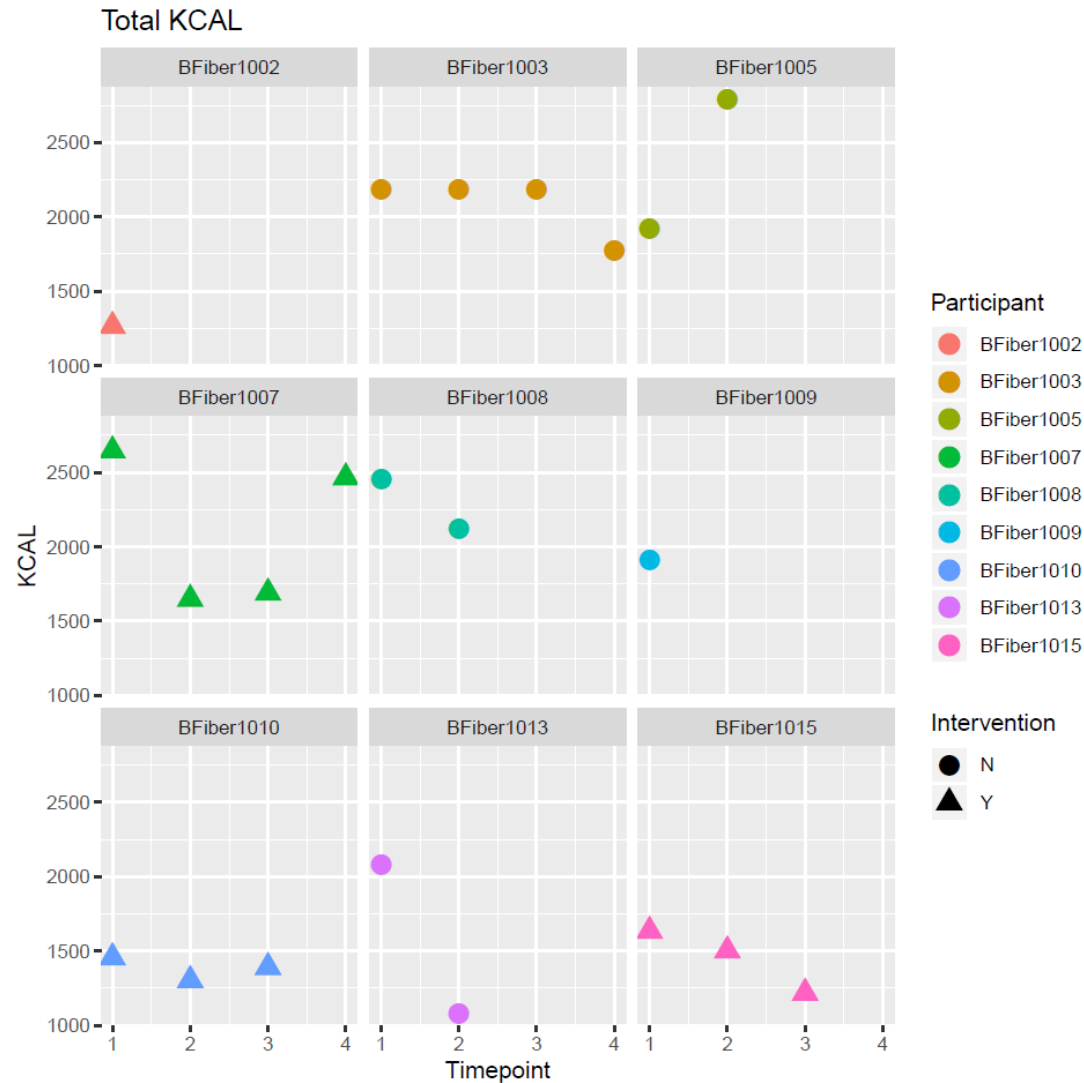
Discussion

- Cookies were not accounted for
 - Some participants logged the cookies. Others did not
 - Those that logged the cookies logged them all differently
 - How would we like to handle this?
- Most participants given supplement were very compliant with the exception of 1007 over the last 4 weeks
- Most of placebo group appeared to be fairly noncompliant during the last 4 weeks with the exception of 1003
- Supplement did appear to make a difference in overall fiber consumption in test participants with the exception of 1007, who was noncompliant during the last 4 weeks, and 1002, who did not complete enough ASA_24 to analyze.

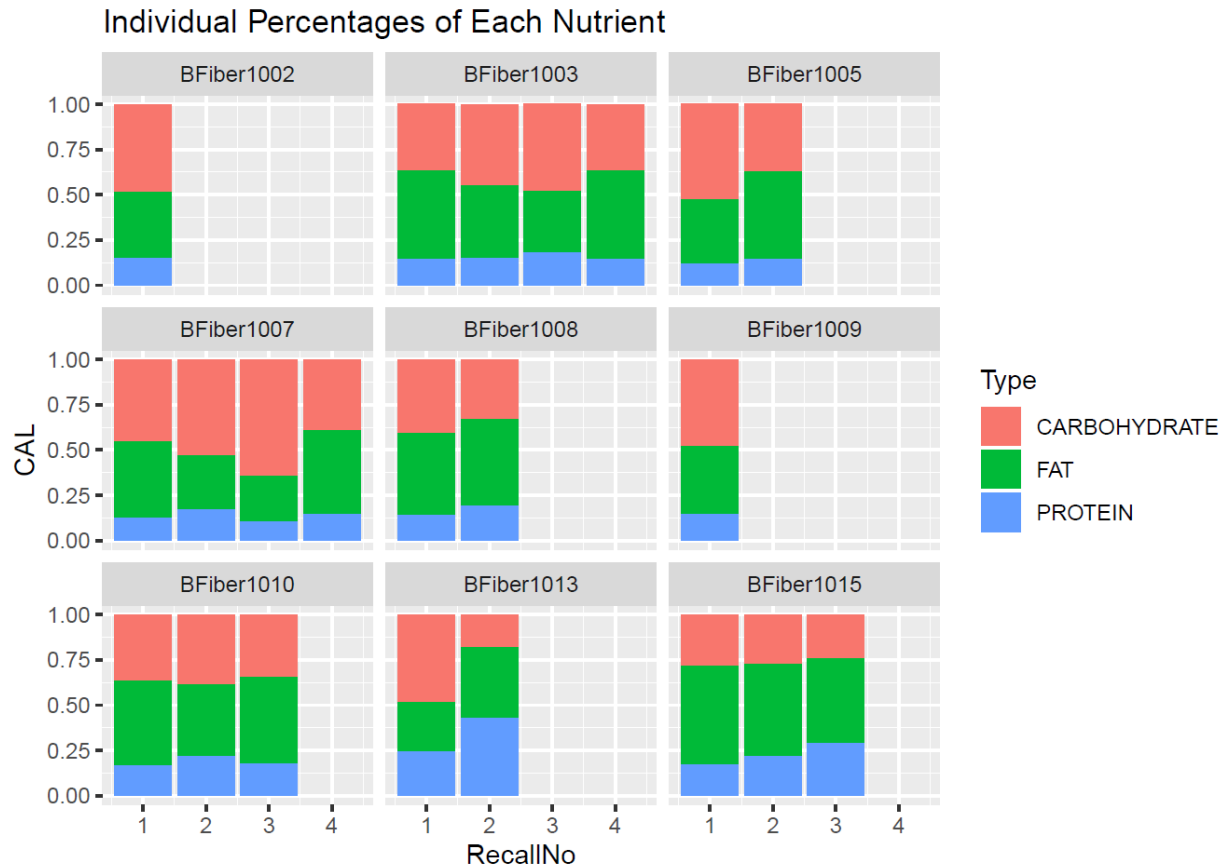
Overall Macronutrient Percentages



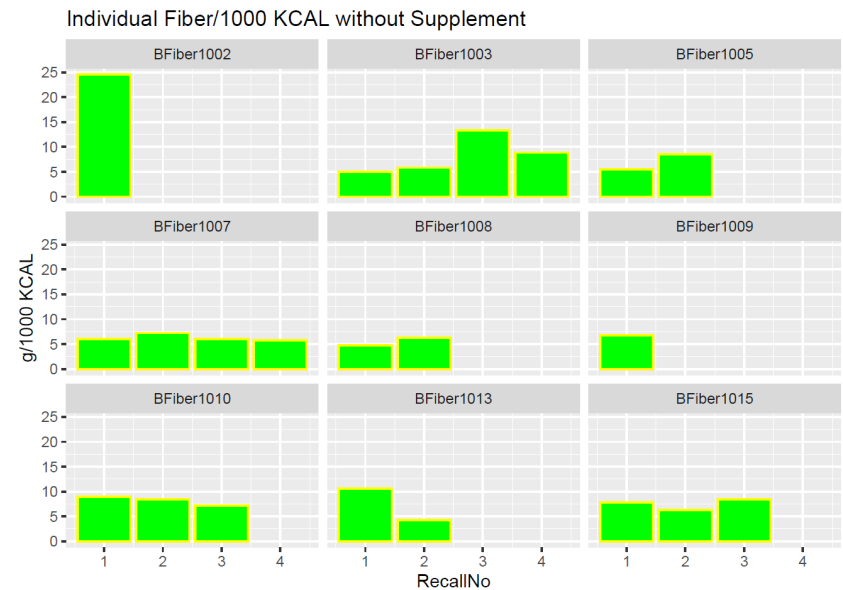
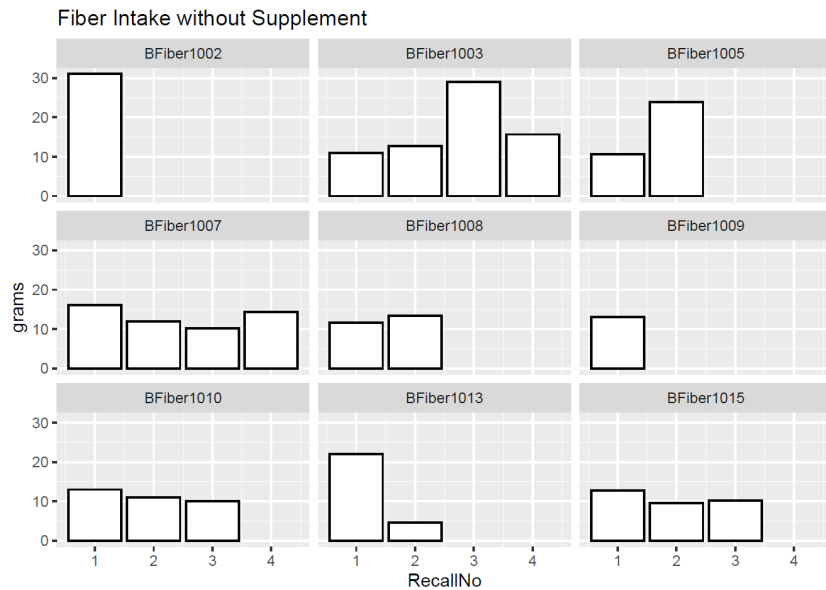
Total KCAL Intake (ASA24)



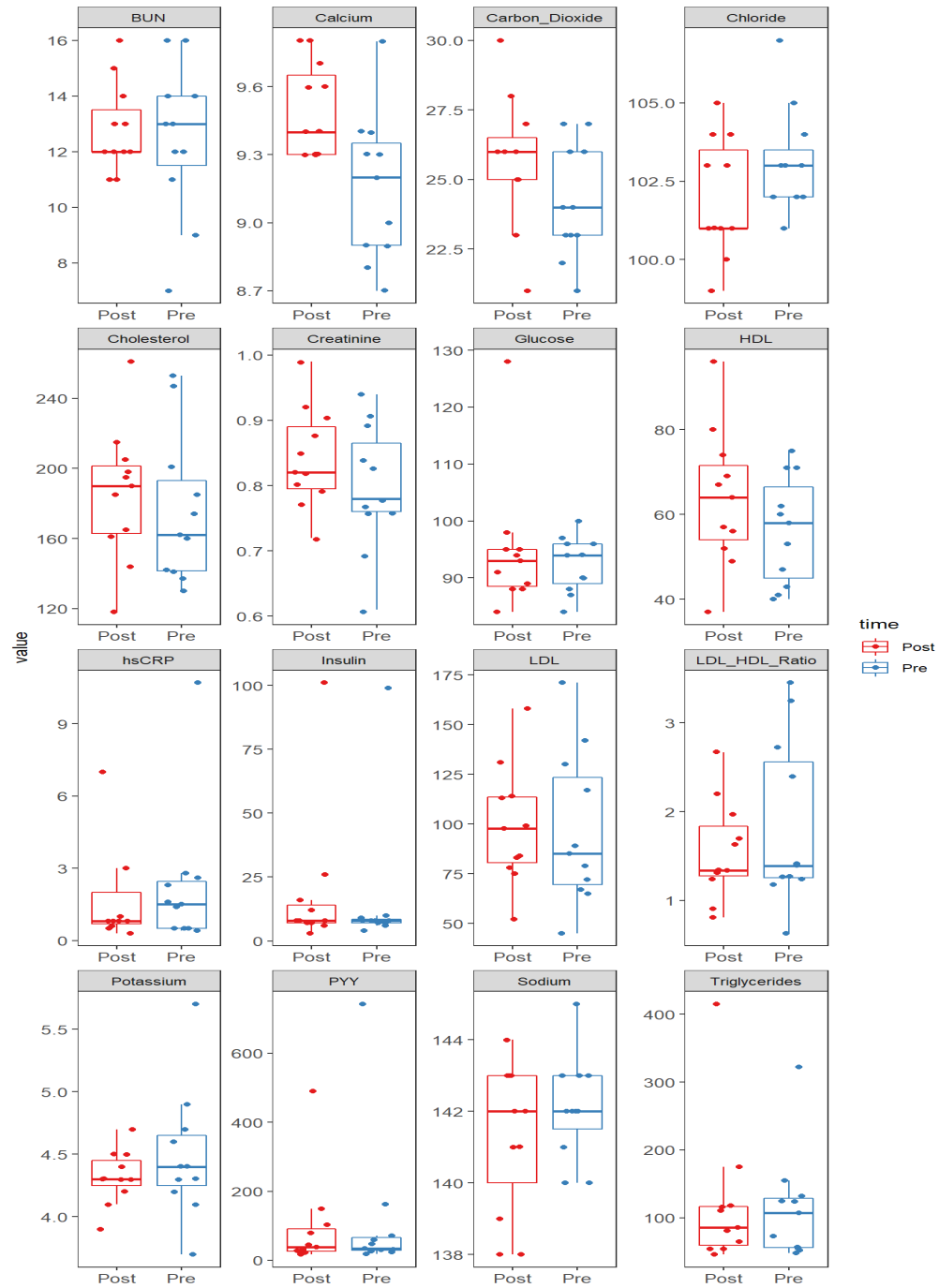
Individual Percentages of Each Nutrient



Individual Fiber Intake Without Supplement



Pre and Post Blood Measures



Blood Measures by Time & Intervention Group

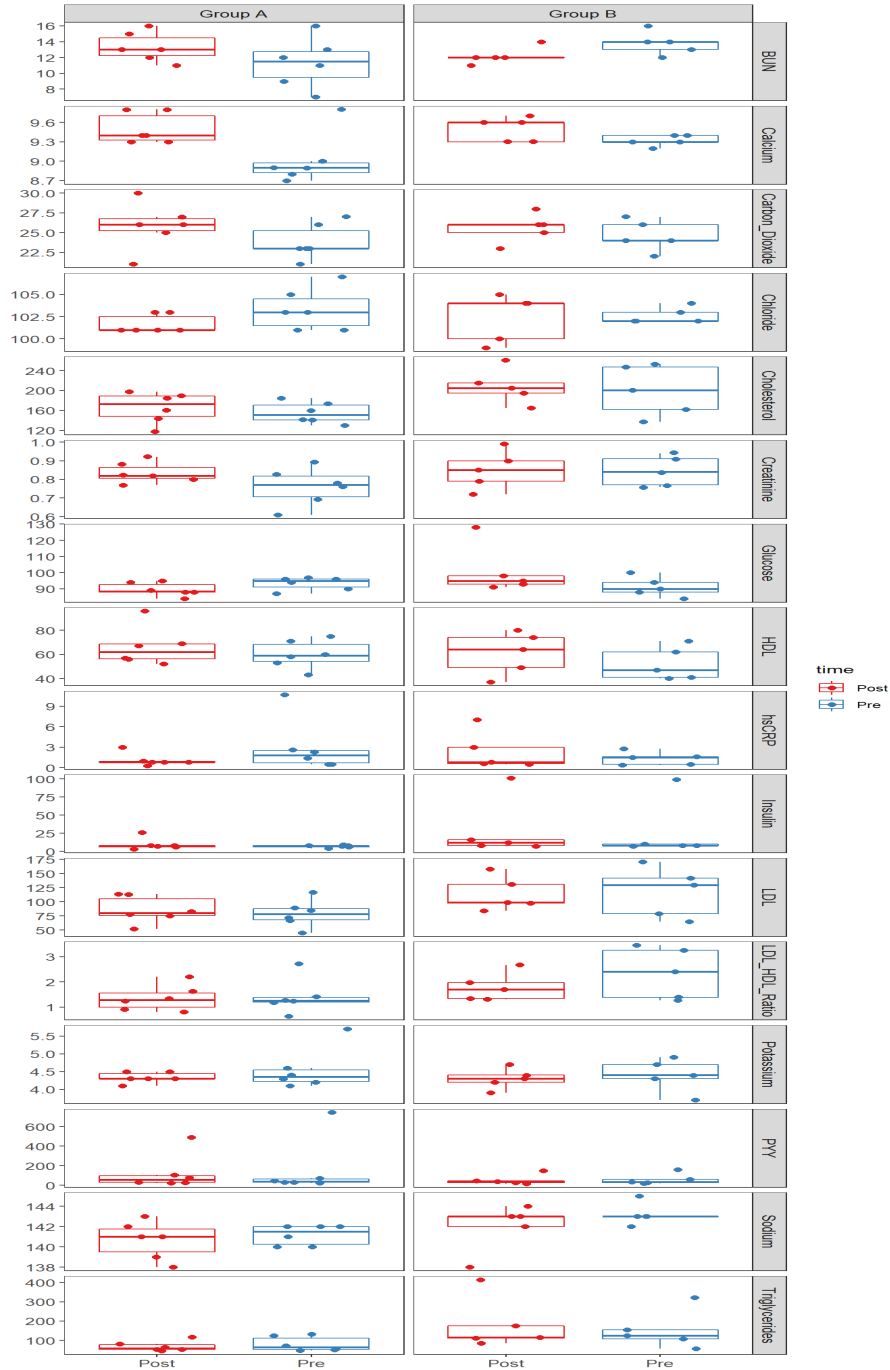


Table S3

Supplemental Table 1				
Baseline			1.5 Year Follow Up	
Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Weight	76.92	17.61	3.02	4.99
Waist	34.90	4.00	0.87	2.95
DXA	26.33	8.79	3.35	2.51
Fat weight	44.69	16.62	9.27	6.45
Lean weight	127.52	32.82	-3.50	9.95
Visceral fat	328.24	144.84	54.67	65.35
Total cholesterol	183.04	29.28	8.00	27.95
LDLC	111.21	24.94	7.60	23.51
HDLC	55.88	14.80	-5.82	5.77
Triglycerides	95.92	52.53	17.30	59.64
Glucose	89.92	7.58	9.95	13.74

Preliminary Findings: Findings from an on-going study by co-investigator, Dr. Grandjean, indicate that over a short 18-month period, residents experience an increase in body weight, fat mass, waist circumference and loss of lean mass. Also of concern is that their lipid profiles change unfavorably and glucose levels increase. Please see table 1 for details.