**TEMPLATE-DATA**

**Dataset:**

The biological dataset of Lee et al., (2016) study is used as the template data of the DivCom. This dataset is publicly available at the European Nucleotide Archive database ([https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/browser/](https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/browser/home)) with accession number: PRJEB48168.

**Objective:**

This particular dataset was selected as the study's objective was in line with the requirements of DivCom. This research aimed to assess the effects of Per Oral (PO) and Intravenous (IV) iron replacement therapy (IRT) in patients with two types of Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) and a group of Non-Inflamed individuals with iron deficiency. The cohort consisted of Crohn's Disease patients (CD, N=31), Ulcerative colitis patients (UC, N=22), and Non-Inflamed individuals (NI, N=19); in total, 62 subjects were involved in this study. The NI individuals were used as the control group, while the CD and UC patients as the test groups. All the subjects were randomly separated into PO or IV groups and followed the corresponding therapy for three months.

**Preprocessing:**

The raw sequences were downloaded and processed through the IMNGS platform (Lagkouvardos et al., 2016). The produced OTUs table, the mapping file, and the phylogenetic tree are used as the template data of the DivCom. The number of samples of each category that fulfilled the quality assessment are summarized in the following table.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Iron intake | **NI**  (Non- inflamed-reference group) | **CD**  (Chron's Disease- test group) | **UC**  (Ulcerative colitis – test group) |
| PO | 9 | 12 | 10 |
| IV | 10 | 14 | 7 |
| Total | 19 | 26 | 17 |

**References:**

Lagkouvardos, I., Joseph, D., Kapfhammer, M., Giritli, S., Horn, M., Haller, D., et al. (2016). IMNGS: A comprehensive open resource of processed 16S rRNA microbial profiles for ecology and diversity studies. *Scientific Reports* 6. doi:10.1038/srep33721.

Lee, T., Clavel, T., Smirnov, K., Schmidt, A., Lagkouvardos, I., Walker, A., et al. (2016). Oral versus intravenous iron replacement therapy distinctly alters the gut microbiota and metabolome in patients with IBD. *Gut* 66, 863–871. doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2015-309940.