VIOME



CHARLES WARDEN'S RESULTS

\'IOME

Dear Charles Warden,

The information on this report is for educational and informational use only. The information is not intended to be used by the customer for any diagnostic purpose and is not a substitute for professional medical advice. You should always seek the advice of your physician or other healthcare providers with any questions you may have regarding diagnosis, cure, treatment, mitigation, or prevention of any disease or other medical condition or impairment or the status of your health.



Test Name: Gut Intelligence Test

Authorized Order Person: Charles Warden

Customer Name: Charles Warden

DOB: 04/05/1985 **Gender**: Male

Customer Id: 301c5903 **Sample Source:** Fecal

Date Collected: 03/11/2021
Date Received: 03/15/2021
Date Issued: 04/26/2021
Sample ID: 1DF2C68484A1



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Lab Contact: https://support.viome.com

DOB: 04/05/1985

All My Scores

Let's improve these.



Oxalate Metabolism Pathways Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal Represents 79% of the Viome population
- Average Represents 14% of the Viome population
- Good Represents 7% of the Viome population

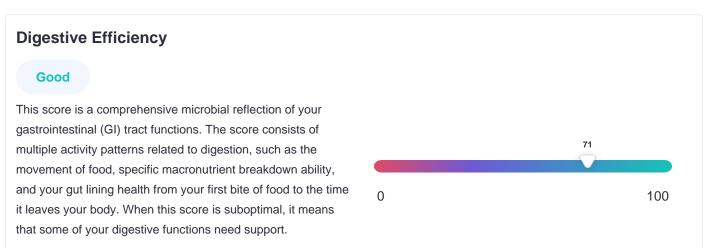
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^{*}Scores are based on Viome's proprietary algorithm that incorporates relevant functional categories each consisting of multiple manually curated taxonomic and pathway scoring components.

DOB: 04/05/1985



Digestive Efficiency Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal 0 to 43 which represents 19% of the Viome population
- Average 44 to 64 which represents 63% of the Viome population
- Good 65 to 100 which represents 18% of the Viome population

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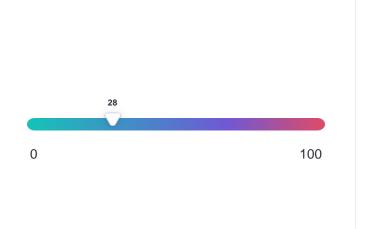
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DOB: 04/05/1985

Protein Fermentation

Good

This score reflects whether or not you are digesting your proteins properly. Protein digestion begins when you first start chewing and continues down in your stomach. If the protein is not fully broken down through this process, your microbes will digest the excess protein available and may convert it into harmful byproducts. Overly high microbial protein fermentation translates into a score within the red zone, suggesting your protein digestion is suboptimal.



Protein Fermentation Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal 65 to 100 which represents 26% of the Viome population
- Average 36 to 64 which represents 56% of the Viome population
- Good 0 to 35 which represents 18% of the Viome population

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Good This score is an assessment of your overall gas production activity by the microbes in your gut. Overall high microbial gas production has been associated with digestive difficulties, discomfort, and gut inflammation. A good score means that your microbes are not actively engaged in gas production functions.

Gas Production Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal 65 to 100 which represents 20% of the Viome population
- Average 36 to 64 which represents 65% of the Viome population
- Good 0 to 35 which represents 15% of the Viome population

Learn more by reading our references: https://viome.com/referenceresults



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Methane Gas Production Pathways Good This score assesses the levels of activity of all microbial pathways that result in giving off methane gas in your gut. This kind of activity, when high, has been linked with some motility issues in the gut (how your food moves along the digestive tract), as well as pro-inflammatory patterns that can negatively affect your intestinal lining. A good score means that the activity of methane production pathways is low.

Methane Gas Production Pathways Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal Represents 26% of the Viome population
- Average Represents 30% of the Viome population
- Good Represents 44% of the Viome population

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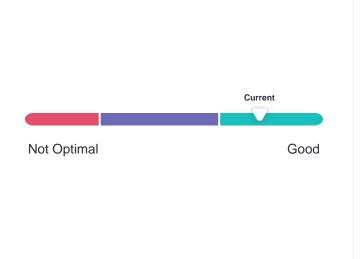
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DOB: 04/05/1985

Ammonia Production Pathways

Good

This score assesses the levels of activity of all microbial pathways that result in the production of ammonia. Ammonia gas can be made from amino acids as a byproduct of the breaking down of protein or from ingested nitrate or nitrite molecules found in things like food preservatives or additives, preserved meats, and dried fruit. This kind of activity, when high, contributes to pro-inflammatory patterns potentially harmful to the gut lining, as well as slowing of your motility (moving the food down your digestive tract), and is also one of the signs that your proteins may not be digested properly. A good score means that the activity of ammonia production pathways is low.



Ammonia Production Pathways Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal Represents 24% of the Viome population
- Average Represents 47% of the Viome population
- Good Represents 29% of the Viome population

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Uric Acid Production Pathways Good This score assesses the levels of activity of all microbial pathways that lead to the production of uric acid (or urate). Uric Acid is a normal byproduct that comes from the breakdown of compounds called purines, which can be found in beer, sugary sodas, seafood and shellfish, turkey, veal, bacon, and organ meats. Excessive amounts of uric acid can contribute to gout. A good score means that your uric acid

Uric Acid Production Pathways Key

production pathway levels are low.

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal Represents 29% of the Viome population
- Average Represents 52% of the Viome population
- Good Represents 19% of the Viome population

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Good This score assesses the levels of activity of all microbial pathways that signal excessive salt in the gut environment. This kind of signaling activity, when high, suggests that you may need to adjust your salt or sodium intake and/or your hydration levels. Too much salt for your gut microbiome makes your gut environment less favorable for some beneficial or probiotic organisms to thrive. A good score means that that

Salt Stress Pathways Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal Represents 11% of the Viome population
- Average Represents 61% of the Viome population

pathway levels that signal microbial salt stress are low.

Good Represents 28% of the Viome population

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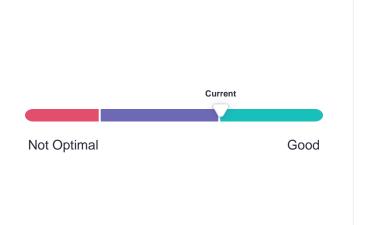
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Bile Acid Metabolism Pathways

Good

This score assesses the levels of activity of all metabolic pathways that include bile acids. Normally bile acids are made by the liver to help with fat digestion. Bile acids enter the colon in the form of bile salts. Your gut microbiota can change them back into bile acids, after which they can even be recycled back to the liver. If this activity is relatively high or excessive, it may be an indicator of your inability to break down fat or absorb nutrients properly, which can contribute to a proinflammatory environment or negative liver-related effects, as microbiome's bile acid pathways have been implicated in fatty deposits in the liver. A good score means these pathway activity levels are low in your sample.



Bile Acid Metabolism Pathways Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal Represents 31% of the Viome population
- Average Represents 49% of the Viome population
- Good Represents 20% of the Viome population

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TMA Production Pathways Good This score assesses the levels of all activity of metabolic pathways that result in TMA production. TMA (trimethylamine) is a molecule that gets converted to TMAO (Trimethylamine Noxide) in the liver. TMAO is associated with unfavorable metabolic and cardiovascular effects. Since one of the substances used for microbial TMA production is choline, reducing high-choline-containing foods in the diet may be one of the options for improving this pattern. A good score means

TMA Production Pathways Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal Represents 27% of the Viome population
- Average Represents 0% of the Viome population

these TMA production pathway activity levels are low.

Good Represents 73% of the Viome population

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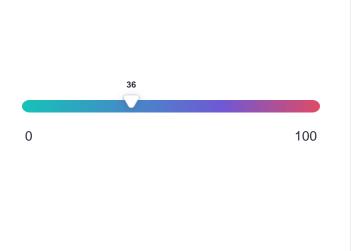
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Inflammatory Activity

Average

This score measures the activities of your microbes that can contribute to or reflect inflammation in your gut environment. Inflammation in your gut can be caused by harmful things your microbes produce when you are either inefficiently digesting your proteins, have excessive microbial gas production, or simply have a gut environment that your microbes perceive as threatening. A score in the red zone (not optimal) means that there are relatively more pro-inflammatory activities, as opposed to anti-inflammatory or protective ones. Everyone's pattern is unique, so if your score is in the red, some of your recommendations may focus on boosting more of the protective and healing anti-inflammatory functions, while others may focus more on controlling and balancing out the more harmful pro-inflammatory microbes and functions. Follow your recommendations to maintain a good range or improve this score.



Inflammatory Activity Key

Reference Ranges:

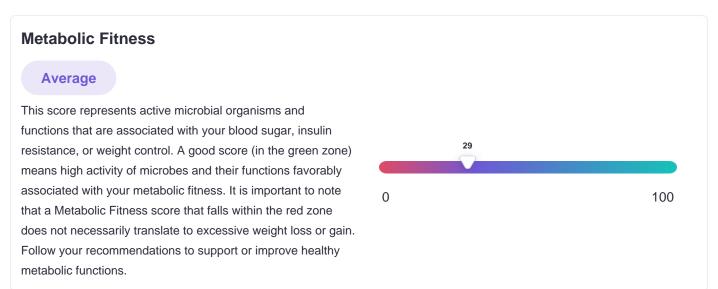
- Not Optimal 50 to 100 which represents 9% of the Viome population
- Average 36 to 49 which represents 69% of the Viome population
- Good 0 to 35 which represents 22% of the Viome population

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DOB: 04/05/1985



Metabolic Fitness Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal 0 to 22 which represents 25% of the Viome population
- Average 23 to 30 which represents 58% of the Viome population
- Good 31 to 100 which represents 17% of the Viome population

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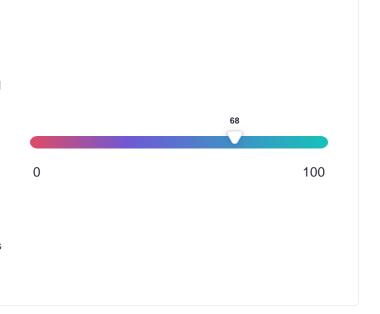
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DOB: 04/05/1985

Gut Lining Health

Average

This score focuses on your gut lining (or intestinal barrier) and the health of the mucosal layer that protects it. When your gut lining is compromised, things from the outside environment, like toxins, medications, and harmful bacteria, can make their way into your bloodstream from your gut and negatively affect your immune system and overall wellbeing. A good score (in the green zone) means more optimal microbial functions that support your intestinal barrier and fewer disruptive or harmful functions are active in your gut. Follow your recommendations to address your specific pattern of microbial functions, and to prevent any intestinal permeability known as 'leaky gut'.



Gut Lining Health Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal 0 to 65 which represents 14% of the Viome population
- Average 66 to 77 which represents 65% of the Viome population
- Good 78 to 100 which represents 21% of the Viome population

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Active Microbial Diversity Average The score is your percentile for total count of active microbial species detected and sequenced from your sample. A good score translates to more richness, which in turn can provide more resilience to your microbial gut ecosystem and your body. This score could use some improvement when the count of active microbes is relatively low and your gut flora could use additional microbes in its active composition. Your Oth 100th

percentile

Active Microbial Diversity Key

fermented foods that address this score.

recommendations may include certain supplements or

Reportable Range -13.6 to 8.53

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal -13.6 to -2.77 combined metric represents 0 to 5th percentile of the Viome population
- Average -2.76 to 2.44 combined metric represents 6th to 94th percentile of the Viome population
- Good 2.45 to 8.53 combined metric represents 95th to 100th percentile of the Viome population

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percentile

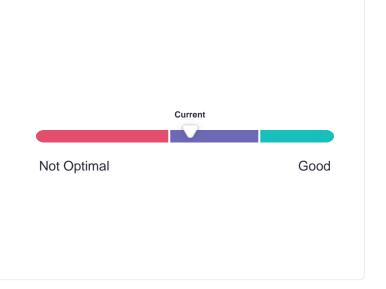
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Butyrate Production Pathways

Average

This score assesses the levels of activity of all microbial pathways that lead to the production of a beneficial nutrient -butyrate. Butyrate is a short-chain fatty acid known to beneficially affect many wellness areas from gut lining to insulin sensitivity and satiety (feeling full). A score that is not optimal means that your microbial butyrate production could really use a good boost! Individuals with low butyrate production activity would benefit from supplements or foods that either feed or add butyrate producing microbes into your gut ecosystem.



Butyrate Production Pathways Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal Represents 20% of the Viome population
- Average Represents 65% of the Viome population
- Good Represents 15% of the Viome population

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DOB: 04/05/1985

LPS Biosynthesis Pathways Average This score assesses the levels of activity of all microbial pathways leading to the production of LPS (lipopolysaccharides) in your gut. LPS is a pro-inflammatory molecule that gut microbes make, which can trigger your immune system response, especially if it passes to the bloodstream through the gut lining. This score is an important factor in assessing your inflammatory activity patterns.

LPS Biosynthesis Pathways Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal Represents 25% of the Viome population
- Average Represents 55% of the Viome population
- Good Represents 20% of the Viome population

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DOB: 04/05/1985

Sulfide Gas Production Pathways

Average

This score assesses the levels of activity of all microbial pathways that result in the production of hydrogen sulfide gas. It can be made from some proteins that contain sulfur amino acids or from ingested sulfate or sulfite molecules found in foods like dried fruit, preserved meats, and some alcoholic beverages. This kind of activity, when high, contributes to proinflammatory patterns potentially harmful to the gut lining, as well as slowing of your motility (moving the food down your digestive tract). A good score means that the activity of sulfide production pathways is low.



Sulfide Gas Production Pathways Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal Represents 28% of the Viome population
- Average Represents 60% of the Viome population
- Good Represents 12% of the Viome population

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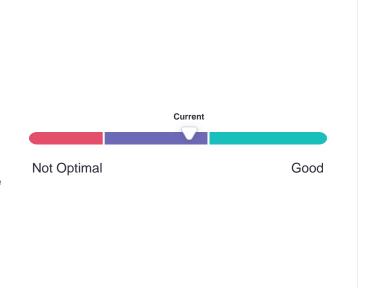


DOB: 04/05/1985

Flagellar Assembly Pathways

Average

This score assesses the levels of activity of all microbial pathways leading to the making of a structure called flagella. Flagellar structures serve as "fins" or "tails" for various microbes to help them move. A score that is not optimal suggests that these signaling pathway activities are high, indicating unrest in your microbiome as flagellar structures are helping beneficial organisms move away from a perceived threat. Higher than usual activity can also signal the presence of opportunistic organisms that are known to have these flagellar structures. This score is an important factor in assessing your inflammatory activity patterns.



Flagellar Assembly Pathways Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal Represents 24% of the Viome population
- Average Represents 55% of the Viome population
- Good Represents 21% of the Viome population

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Putrescine Production Pathways Average This score assesses the levels of activity of all microbial pathways that lead to putrescine production. Putrescine is a molecular byproduct of protein fermentation - a microbial breakdown of protein. If the activities of putrescine production pathways are too high, it can be harmful to the gut environment and the intestinal barrier lining. It is also one of

Putrescine Production Pathways Key

Reference Ranges:

not be digested properly.

Not Optimal Represents 25% of the Viome population

the signs that you may be eating too much protein that may

- Average Represents 62% of the Viome population
- Good Represents 13% of the Viome population

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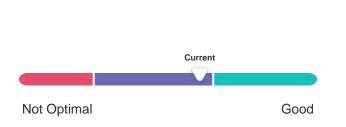
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Biofilm, Chemotaxis, and Virulence Pathways

Average

This score assesses the levels of all activity of all metabolic pathways that suggest a pro-inflammatory or hostile environment in the gut. This includes virulence factors, biofilm formation, and chemotaxis signaling, which are all important parts of your overall inflammatory activity patterns. When this score is relatively high it means that there is some threat in the environment and your microbes are trying to either defend themselves, attack each other, or move. This type of a "microbial war zone" can negatively impact your gut environment, and some of the "bullets" secreted by the microbes may trigger an immune response. A good score means that these pathway activities are at low levels.



Biofilm, Chemotaxis, and Virulence Pathways Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal Represents 25% of the Viome population
- Average Represents 46% of the Viome population
- Good Represents 29% of the Viome population

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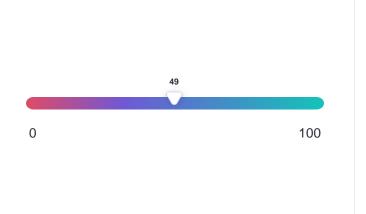
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Gut Microbiome Health

Average

Your Gut Microbiome Health score integrates over 20 microbial functional scores. When this score is low it means that your gut microbiome may be producing chemicals that are causing inflammation (such as LPS, sulfide, or ammonia) or not producing enough nutrients that your body needs (such as butyrate, serotonin, and other vitamins). Our food and supplement recommendations are designed specifically for you to optimize your microbial functions and bring your gut microbiome into balance. Scroll down below to the section titled "How We Calculate This Score" to learn more. Did you know? In many ways, your gut bacteria are as vast and mysterious as the Milky Way. About 100 trillion bacteria, both good and bad, live inside your digestive system. Optimizing your microbial functions can help you achieve a healthy weight, boost energy, reduce stress, improve sleep, and strengthen your immunity.



Gut Microbiome Health Key

Reference Ranges:

- Not Optimal 0 to 43 which represents 17% of the Viome population
- Average 44 to 54 which represents 71% of the Viome population
- Good 55 to 100 which represents 12% of the Viome population

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Microbiome-Induced Stress Average Your Microbiome-Induced Stress score offers insights about those microbial activities that can lead to stress or inflammatory response not only in your gut, but also in your body. Toxins and other molecules produced by the gut microbiome may enter the bloodstream and contribute to 100

Microbiome-Induced Stress Key

Reference Ranges:

of your body.

- Not Optimal 61 to 100 which represents 20% of the Viome population
- Average 36 to 60 which represents 65% of the Viome population
- Good 0 to 35 which represents 15% of the Viome population

cellular stress and pro-inflammatory pathways throughout your body. If this score is not optimal, it may suggest that these microbial activities need to be mitigated by either suppressing

them, balancing them out with beneficial and protective microbial activities, or by strengthening your gut lining to prevent them from crossing the gut lining and affecting the rest

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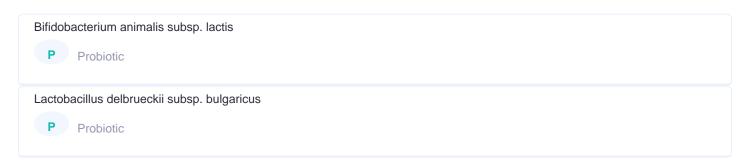
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Meet your probiotic microbes

These are microbes that are found in commercially available probiotic products that are also active in your sample. If there are no organisms listed, no probiotics were identified in your sample.





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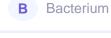
DOB: 04/05/1985

My Active Microbes



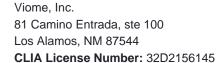


DOB: 04/05/1985 Alistipes sp. HGB5 **B** Bacterium Anaerostipes caccae **B** Bacterium Anaerostipes hadrus strain BPB5 **B** Bacterium Anaerostipes sp. 3_2_56FAA **B** Bacterium Anaerotruncus colihominis **B** Bacterium Anaerotruncus rubiinfantis **B** Bacterium Angelakisella massiliensis strain Marseille-P3217 **B** Bacterium Atopobium rimae ATCC 49626 **B** Bacterium Atopobium rimae strain DSM **B** Bacterium Bacteroides acidifaciens JCM 10556 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides barnesiae DSM 18169 = JCM 13652 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides caccae



B Bacterium

Bacteroides cellulosilyticus strain WH2



DOB: 04/05/1985

Bacteroides coprocola **B** Bacterium Bacteroides coprophilus **B** Bacterium Bacteroides dorei CL03T12C01 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides eggerthii 1_2_48FAA **B** Bacterium Bacteroides faecis **B** Bacterium Bacteroides fluxus **B** Bacterium Bacteroides fragilis **B** Bacterium Bacteroides helcogenes P 36-108 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides massiliensis dnLKV3 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides nordii **B** Bacterium Bacteroides ovatus V975 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides ovatus strain ATCC **B** Bacterium Bacteroides plebeius **B** Bacterium



DOB: 04/05/1985

Bacteroides salyersiae **B** Bacterium Bacteroides sp. 1_1_30 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides sp. 1_1_6 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides sp. 2_1_22 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides sp. 2_1_33B **B** Bacterium Bacteroides sp. 2_2_4 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides sp. 3_1_13 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides sp. 3_1_19 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides sp. 3_1_23 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides sp. 3_1_33FAA **B** Bacterium Bacteroides sp. 3_1_40A **B** Bacterium Bacteroides sp. 4_1_36 **B** Bacterium



Bacteroides sp. 4_3_47FAA

B Bacterium

DOB: 04/05/1985

Bacteroides sp. 9_1_42FAA

B Bacterium

Bacteroides sp. D2

B Bacterium

Bacteroides sp. D20

B Bacterium

Bacteroides sp. D22

B Bacterium

Bacteroides sp. HMSC067B03

B Bacterium

Bacteroides sp. HMSC068A09

B Bacterium

Bacteroides sp. HMSC073E02

B Bacterium

Bacteroides sp. HPS0048

B Bacterium

Bacteroides sp. Marseille-P3108 sp. Marseille-P3108

B Bacterium

Bacteroides sp. Marseille-P3132 sp. Marseille-P3132

B Bacterium

Bacteroides sp. Marseille-P3208T strain Marseille-P3208

B Bacterium

Bacteroides stercoris ATCC 43183

B Bacterium

Bacteroides stercoris CC31F

B Bacterium



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Bacteroides stercoris strain CL09T03C01 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides stercoris strain DSM **B** Bacterium Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron VPI-5482 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron strain 7330 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides uniformis **B** Bacterium Bacteroides vulgatus ATCC 8482 **B** Bacterium Bacteroides xylanisolvens **B** Bacterium Bariatricus massiliensis strain AT12 **B** Bacterium Barnesiella intestinihominis YIT 11860 **B** Bacterium Beduini massiliensis **B** Bacterium Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis B Bacterium P Probiotic Bilophila wadsworthia 3_1_6 **B** Bacterium Bilophila wadsworthia ATCC 49260 **B** Bacterium



DOB: 04/05/1985

Blautia massiliensis sp. GD8 **B** Bacterium Blautia obeum strain 2789STDY5608838 **B** Bacterium Blautia obeum strain 2789STDY5834861 **B** Bacterium Blautia obeum strain 2789STDY5834921 **B** Bacterium Blautia obeum strain 2789STDY5834957 **B** Bacterium Blautia schinkii DSM 10518 **B** Bacterium Blautia sp. KLE 1732 **B** Bacterium Blautia sp. Marseille-P2398 **B** Bacterium Blautia sp. Marseille-P3201T strain Marseille-P3201 **B** Bacterium Blautia sp. N6H1-15 **B** Bacterium Blautia sp. YL58 sp. YL58 **B** Bacterium Blautia wexlerae **B** Bacterium Burkholderiales bacterium 1_1_47 **B** Bacterium



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Butyricicoccus desmolans ATCC 43058 **B** Bacterium Butyricicoccus pullicaecorum **B** Bacterium Butyricimonas virosa **B** Bacterium Butyrivibrio fibrisolvens AB2020 **B** Bacterium Candidatus Stoquefichus sp. KLE1796 **B** Bacterium Candidatus Stoquefichus sp. SB1 **B** Bacterium Catabacter hongkongensis strain ABBA15k **B** Bacterium Christensenella timonensis **B** Bacterium Clostridia bacterium UC5.1-1D1 **B** Bacterium Clostridia bacterium UC5.1-1D10 **B** Bacterium Clostridia bacterium UC5.1-1E11 **B** Bacterium Clostridia bacterium UC5.1-2H11 **B** Bacterium Clostridiaceae bacterium MS3 **B** Bacterium



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Clostridiales bacterium **B** Bacterium Clostridiales bacterium KLE1615 **B** Bacterium Clostridiales bacterium VE202-01 **B** Bacterium Clostridiales bacterium VE202-03 **B** Bacterium Clostridiales bacterium VE202-06 **B** Bacterium Clostridiales bacterium VE202-07 **B** Bacterium Clostridiales bacterium VE202-13 **B** Bacterium Clostridiales bacterium VE202-15 **B** Bacterium Clostridiales bacterium VE202-16 **B** Bacterium Clostridiales bacterium VE202-21 **B** Bacterium Clostridiales bacterium VE202-26 **B** Bacterium Clostridiales bacterium VE202-27 **B** Bacterium Clostridiales bacterium VE202-28 **B** Bacterium



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Clostridioides difficile

B Bacterium

Clostridium lentocellum DSM 5427

B Bacterium

Clostridium phoceensis strain GD3

B Bacterium

Clostridium sp. AT4

B Bacterium

Clostridium sp. ATCC BAA-442

B Bacterium

Clostridium sp. DSM 4029

B Bacterium

Clostridium sp. KLE 1755

B Bacterium

Clostridium sp. L2-50

B Bacterium

Clostridium sp. M62/1

B Bacterium

Clostridium sp. Marseille-P3244 sp. Marseille-P3244

B Bacterium

Coprobacillus cateniformis

B Bacterium

Coprobacillus sp. 3_3_56FAA

B Bacterium

Coprobacillus sp. 8_1_38FAA

B Bacterium



DOB: 04/05/1985 Coprobacillus sp. 8_2_54BFAA **B** Bacterium Coprococcus eutactus **B** Bacterium Corynebacterium **B** Bacterium Desulfovibrio desulfuricans **B** Bacterium Dialister invisus DSM 15470 **B** Bacterium Dielma fastidiosa **B** Bacterium Dorea formicigenerans 4_6_53AFAA **B** Bacterium Dorea longicatena DSM 13814 **B** Bacterium Dorea longicatena strain 2789STDY5608851 **B** Bacterium Dorea longicatena strain 2789STDY5834961 **B** Bacterium Eggerthella lenta 1_1_60AFAA **B** Bacterium Eggerthella sp. 1_3_56FAA **B** Bacterium Eisenbergiella tayi **B** Bacterium



DOB: 04/05/1985

Eubacterium ramulus **B** Bacterium Eubacterium sp. 3_1_31 **B** Bacterium Eubacterium sp. ER2 **B** Bacterium Eubacterium sp. SB2 **B** Bacterium Faecalibacterium prausnitzii **B** Bacterium Flavonifractor plautii strain YL31 **B** Bacterium Flintibacter **B** Bacterium Fournierella massiliensis **B** Bacterium Fusicatenibacter saccharivorans **B** Bacterium Gemella morbillorum **B** Bacterium Gemella sanguinis M325 **B** Bacterium Gemella sanguinis strain 1094_BTHU **B** Bacterium Gokushovirus WZ-2015a V Virus



DOB: 04/05/1985 Gordonibacter pamelaeae 7-10-1-b **B** Bacterium Granulicatella adiacens ATCC 49175 **B** Bacterium Granulicatella sp. HMSC30F09 **B** Bacterium Granulicatella sp. HMSC31F03 **B** Bacterium Haemophilus pittmaniae **B** Bacterium Helicobacter bizzozeronii **B** Bacterium Holdemania filiformis DSM 12042 **B** Bacterium Holdemania massiliensis **B** Bacterium Holdemania sp. Marseille-P2844 sp. Marseille-P2844 **B** Bacterium Intestinimonas butyriciproducens strain AF211 **B** Bacterium Intestinimonas massiliensis sp. GD2 **B** Bacterium Lachnospiraceae bacterium **B** Bacterium Lachnospiraceae bacterium 1_1_57FAA **B** Bacterium



DOB: 04/05/1985

Lachnospiraceae bacterium 1_4_56FAA **B** Bacterium Lachnospiraceae bacterium 2_1_58FAA **B** Bacterium Lachnospiraceae bacterium 3_1_46FAA **B** Bacterium Lachnospiraceae bacterium 3_1_57FAA_CT1 **B** Bacterium Lachnospiraceae bacterium 5_1_57FAA **B** Bacterium Lachnospiraceae bacterium 5_1_63FAA **B** Bacterium Lachnospiraceae bacterium 7_1_58FAA **B** Bacterium Lachnospiraceae bacterium 9_1_43BFAA **B** Bacterium Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. bulgaricus B Bacterium P Probiotic Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. bulgaricus ATCC 11842 = JCM 1002 **B** Bacterium Lactococcus **B** Bacterium Lactonifactor longoviformis DSM 17459 **B** Bacterium Longibaculum **B** Bacterium



DOB: 04/05/1985 Marvinbryantia formatexigens DSM 14469 **B** Bacterium Marvinbryantia formatexigens strain I-52 **B** Bacterium Massilioclostridium coli strain Marseille-P2976 **B** Bacterium Megasphaera sp. MJR8396C **B** Bacterium Mogibacterium diversum **B** Bacterium Neglecta timonensis **B** Bacterium Odoribacter laneus YIT 12061 **B** Bacterium Odoribacter splanchnicus DSM 20712 **B** Bacterium Olsenella sp. oral taxon 807 strain F0089 **B** Bacterium Oscillibacter sp. ER4 **B** Bacterium Parabacteroides distasonis ATCC 8503 **B** Bacterium Parabacteroides goldsteinii DSM 19448 = WAL 12034 **B** Bacterium Parabacteroides goldsteinii strain 910340 **B** Bacterium



DOB: 04/05/1985 Parabacteroides gordonii DSM 23371 **B** Bacterium Parabacteroides gordonii MS-1 **B** Bacterium Parabacteroides johnsonii DSM 18315 **B** Bacterium Parabacteroides merdae CL03T12C32 **B** Bacterium Parabacteroides sp. 2_1_7 **B** Bacterium Parabacteroides sp. D26 **B** Bacterium Parabacteroides sp. HGS0025 **B** Bacterium Parabacteroides sp. Marseille-P3236 strain Marseille-P3236, sp. Marseille-P3136 **B** Bacterium Parabacteroides sp. SN4 strain SN4, sp. SB4 **B** Bacterium Paraprevotella clara YIT 11840 **B** Bacterium Paraprevotella xylaniphila YIT 11841 **B** Bacterium Parasutterella excrementihominis YIT 11859 **B** Bacterium Penicillium digitatum Pd1



E Eukaryote

DOB: 04/05/1985

Pepper mild mottle virus V Virus Phocea massiliensis strain Marseille-P2769 **B** Bacterium Prevotella sp. P5-119 **B** Bacterium Prevotella stercorea DSM 18206 **B** Bacterium Prevotellamassilia timonensis strain Marseille-P2831 **B** Bacterium Pseudoflavonifractor capillosus ATCC 29799 **B** Bacterium Ralstonia insidiosa strain ATCC **B** Bacterium Ralstonia pickettii 12J **B** Bacterium Romboutsia **B** Bacterium Roseburia faecis **B** Bacterium Roseburia hominis A2-183 **B** Bacterium Roseburia intestinalis L1-82 **B** Bacterium Roseburia inulinivorans **B** Bacterium



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Roseburia sp. 499

Bacterium

Ruminococcaceae bacterium D16

B Bacterium

Ruminococcaceae bacterium Marseille-P2963

B Bacterium

Ruminococcaceae bacterium cv2

B Bacterium

Ruminococcus bicirculans

B Bacterium

Ruminococcus champanellensis

B Bacterium

Ruminococcus gauvreauii

B Bacterium

Ruminococcus lactaris

B Bacterium

Ruminococcus sp. 5_1_39BFAA

B Bacterium

Ruminococcus sp. JC304

B Bacterium

Ruminococcus sp. Marseille-P3213 sp. Marseille-P3213

B Bacterium

Ruminococcus torques ATCC 27756

B Bacterium

Ruthenibacterium lactatiformans strain 585-1

B Bacterium



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DOB: 04/05/1985 Saccharomyces cerevisiae S288C **E** Eukaryote Saccharomyces sp. 'boulardii' strain unique28 **E** Eukaryote Sellimonas intestinalis **B** Bacterium Streptococcus intermedius B196 **B** Bacterium Streptococcus salivarius **B** Bacterium Streptococcus sp. 400_SSPC **B** Bacterium Streptococcus sp. A12 sp. A12 **B** Bacterium Streptococcus sp. HMSC065H07 **B** Bacterium Streptococcus sp. HMSC076C09 **B** Bacterium Streptococcus sp. HPH0090 **B** Bacterium Streptococcus sp. I-G2 sp. I-G2 **B** Bacterium Streptococcus thermophilus LMG 18311 **B** Bacterium Streptococcus thermophilus strain S9 **B** Bacterium



DOB: 04/05/1985 Subdoligranulum sp. 4_3_54A2FAA **B** Bacterium Subdoligranulum variabile **B** Bacterium Tobacco mild green mosaic virus V Virus Tobacco mosaic virus V Virus Tomato brown rugose fruit virus V Virus Tomato mosaic virus V Virus [Bacteroides] pectinophilus **B** Bacterium [Clostridium] asparagiforme **B** Bacterium [Clostridium] bolteae **B** Bacterium [Clostridium] citroniae **B** Bacterium [Clostridium] clostridioforme 2_1_49FAA **B** Bacterium [Clostridium] clostridioforme 90A1 **B** Bacterium [Clostridium] clostridioforme 90A3 **B** Bacterium



DOB: 04/05/1985

[Clostridium] clostridioforme 90A6

B Bacterium

[Clostridium] clostridioforme 90A7

B Bacterium

[Clostridium] clostridioforme WAL-7855

B Bacterium

[Clostridium] clostridioforme strain 2789STDY5834865

B Bacterium

[Clostridium] clostridioforme strain NLAE-zl-G208

B Bacterium

[Clostridium] glycyrrhizinilyticum JCM 13369

B Bacterium

[Clostridium] innocuum

B Bacterium

[Clostridium] lactatifermentans

B Bacterium

[Clostridium] leptum DSM 753

B Bacterium

[Clostridium] scindens ATCC 35704

B Bacterium

[Clostridium] spiroforme

B Bacterium

[Clostridium] symbiosum WAL-14163

B Bacterium

[Eubacterium rectale] ATCC 33656

B Bacterium



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[Eubacterium] contortum strain 2789STDY5834876 B Bacterium
[Eubacterium] eligens ATCC 27750 B Bacterium
[Eubacterium] hallii DSM 3353 B Bacterium
[Eubacterium] rectale strain T1-815 B Bacterium
[Eubacterium] siraeum DSM 15702 B Bacterium
[Eubacterium] siraeum strain 2789STDY5834928 B Bacterium
[Ruminococcus] torques strain 2789STDY5608867 B Bacterium
[Ruminococcus] torques strain 2789STDY5834841 B Bacterium
[Ruminococcus] torques strain 2789STDY5834889 B Bacterium
bacterium LF-3 B Bacterium

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DOB: 04/05/1985

Viome Methodology

Microbial total RNA is extracted, ribosomal RNA molecules are removed from total RNA, and the remaining RNA molecules are sequenced on Illumina NextSeq or NovaSeq. Proprietary bioinformatics algorithms are used to perform taxonomic classification and functional analysis of the sequencing data.

Method Limitation

Viome's results and recommendations are based on our ability to identify and quantify thousands of microbial taxa. Such vast diversity has not been captured in the genomic databases, so it is impossible to assess it comprehensively. There are microorganisms that thrive in the gut whose genomes have not been sequenced. Viome is unable to identify those specific organisms, but can identify their near neighbors, which have similar homology. There are also taxa that we cannot discriminate because of their sequence similarity, for example at the strain level. There are some RNA transcripts that may not always align and match to specific known organisms, which may be due to the fact that these sequences are poorly characterized, reliable consensus sequence may not be available for reference. Viome monitors the growth of public genomic databases and will update its own databases when there is sufficient new information to be worthy of incorporation.

Detection of a microorganism by this test does not imply having a disease. Similarly, not detecting a microorganism by this test does not exclude the presence of a disease-causing microorganism. Further, other organisms may be present that are not detected by this test. This test is not a substitute for established methods for identifying microorganisms or their antimicrobial susceptibility profile. Results are qualitative and identify the presence or absence of identified annotated organisms.

The Gut Intelligence Test was developed by, and its performance characteristics determined by Viome Inc. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration. The FDA has determined that such clearance or approval is not necessary. This laboratory is registered under CLIA (32D2156145) to perform high complexity testing. Sequencing was performed at CLIA (). Contact Viome for any further questions.



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CHARLES WARDEN'S RESULTS

VERSION: 1.14.2