

Title:

# Supplementary tables of "Health and disease imprinted in the time variability of the human microbiome"

Running title:

## Supplementary tables of "Microbiota, are you sick?"

**Jose Manuel Martí<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Daniel Martínez-Martínez<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>, Teresa Rubio<sup>1</sup>, César Gracia<sup>1,2</sup>,  
Manuel Peña<sup>2</sup>, Amparo Latorre<sup>1,3,4,5</sup>, Andrés Moya<sup>1,3,4,5,#</sup> & Carlos P. Garay<sup>1,2,#</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Institute for Integrative Systems Biology (I2SysBio), 46980, Spain.

<sup>2</sup>Instituto de Física Corpuscular, CSIC-UVEG, P.O. 22085, 46071, Valencia, Spain.

<sup>3</sup>FISABIO, Avda. de Catalunya, 21, 46020, Valencia, Spain.

<sup>4</sup>Cavanilles Institute of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Biology, UVEG, 46980, Spain.

<sup>5</sup>CIBER en Epidemiología y Salud Pública (CIBEResp), Madrid, Spain

---

\* Equally contributed

# Corresponding authors: andres.moya@uv.es, penagaray@gmail.com

**Supplementary Table S1.** Taylor's parameters of individuals with either animal-based (A) or plant-based (P) diets (1). Previous to the diet, the population sampled was described by  $\bar{V} = 0.09 \pm 0.05$ ,  $\bar{\beta} = 0.77 \pm 0.04$ .

Metadata	V	$\beta$	$\bar{R}^2$	$V_{st}$	$\beta_{st}$
A	$0.26 \pm 0.05$	$0.826 \pm 0.025$	0.918	$3.1 \pm 0.9$	$1.2 \pm 0.6$
A	$0.32 \pm 0.06$	$0.857 \pm 0.025$	0.924	$4.4 \pm 1.1$	$2.0 \pm 0.6$
A	$0.194 \pm 0.033$	$0.813 \pm 0.024$	0.918	$1.9 \pm 0.6$	$0.9 \pm 0.6$
A	$0.24 \pm 0.04$	$0.824 \pm 0.020$	0.924	$2.7 \pm 0.7$	$1.2 \pm 0.5$
A	$0.34 \pm 0.06$	$0.855 \pm 0.024$	0.931	$4.7 \pm 1.1$	$1.9 \pm 0.6$
A	$0.30 \pm 0.05$	$0.847 \pm 0.022$	0.921	$3.9 \pm 1.0$	$1.7 \pm 0.5$
A	$0.133 \pm 0.021$	$0.784 \pm 0.023$	0.916	$0.7 \pm 0.4$	$0.2 \pm 0.6$
A	$0.25 \pm 0.04$	$0.831 \pm 0.024$	0.929	$3.0 \pm 0.8$	$1.4 \pm 0.6$
P	$0.23 \pm 0.05$	$0.804 \pm 0.035$	0.885	$2.6 \pm 0.9$	$0.7 \pm 0.8$
P	$0.097 \pm 0.018$	$0.705 \pm 0.031$	0.891	$0.03 \pm 0.34$	$-1.6 \pm 0.7$
P	$0.037 \pm 0.006$	$0.642 \pm 0.025$	0.881	$-1.12 \pm 0.11$	$-3.1 \pm 0.6$
P	$0.118 \pm 0.019$	$0.723 \pm 0.025$	0.895	$0.4 \pm 0.4$	$-1.2 \pm 0.6$
P	$0.17 \pm 0.04$	$0.78 \pm 0.04$	0.842	$1.5 \pm 0.7$	$0.1 \pm 0.9$
P	$0.123 \pm 0.020$	$0.757 \pm 0.026$	0.914	$0.5 \pm 0.4$	$-0.4 \pm 0.6$
P	$0.19 \pm 0.05$	$0.77 \pm 0.04$	0.871	$1.8 \pm 0.9$	$-0.0 \pm 0.9$
P	$0.121 \pm 0.020$	$0.736 \pm 0.027$	0.921	$0.5 \pm 0.4$	$-0.9 \pm 0.6$
P	$0.187 \pm 0.034$	$0.771 \pm 0.030$	0.908	$1.8 \pm 0.7$	$-0.1 \pm 0.7$
P	$0.097 \pm 0.015$	$0.735 \pm 0.025$	0.922	$0.05 \pm 0.28$	$-0.9 \pm 0.6$

**Supplementary Table S2.** Taylor's parameters for individuals taking antibiotics (Ab) in the antibiotics study (2), persons diagnosed with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) in the IBS study (3) and for special intervals concerning gut microbiota (HLS) in the host lifestyle study (6). Prior to the antibiotics intake, the population sampled in the antibiotics study (2) was described by  $\bar{V} = 0.12 \pm 0.05$ ,  $\bar{\beta} = 0.75 \pm 0.04$ . Healthy individuals sampled in the IBS study (3) were characterized by  $\bar{V} = 0.135 \pm 0.010$ ,  $\bar{\beta} = 0.692 \pm 0.024$ . The healthy and quotidian periods in the host lifestyle study (6) are characterized by  $\bar{V} = 0.25 \pm 0.09$ ,  $\bar{\beta} = 0.777 \pm 0.025$ .

Metadata	V	$\beta$	$\bar{R}^2$	$V_{st}$	$\beta_{st}$
Ab	$0.35 \pm 0.07$	$0.81 \pm 0.04$	0.925	$4.3 \pm 1.4$	$1.3 \pm 0.9$
Ab	$0.41 \pm 0.09$	$0.82 \pm 0.04$	0.908	$5.6 \pm 1.8$	$1.6 \pm 0.9$
Ab	$0.23 \pm 0.04$	$0.770 \pm 0.031$	0.920	$2.1 \pm 0.8$	$0.5 \pm 0.7$
Ab	$0.165 \pm 0.029$	$0.738 \pm 0.031$	0.928	$0.9 \pm 0.6$	$-0.3 \pm 0.7$
Ab	$0.34 \pm 0.06$	$0.812 \pm 0.032$	0.936	$4.1 \pm 1.2$	$1.5 \pm 0.7$
Ab	$0.26 \pm 0.05$	$0.798 \pm 0.033$	0.931	$2.8 \pm 0.9$	$1.1 \pm 0.8$
IBS (minor)	$0.205 \pm 0.034$	$0.740 \pm 0.029$	0.917	$6.9 \pm 3.3$	$2.0 \pm 1.2$
IBS (severe)	$0.35 \pm 0.06$	$0.793 \pm 0.025$	0.934	$21 \pm 6$	$4.2 \pm 1.0$
HLS (abroad)	$0.51 \pm 0.06$	$0.820 \pm 0.012$	0.928	$2.8 \pm 0.6$	$1.7 \pm 0.5$
HLS (infection)	$0.49 \pm 0.08$	$0.828 \pm 0.018$	0.923	$2.6 \pm 0.9$	$2.0 \pm 0.7$
HLS (after infection)	$0.36 \pm 0.05$	$0.776 \pm 0.015$	0.922	$1.1 \pm 0.6$	$-0.0 \pm 0.6$

**Supplementary Table S3.** Taylor's parameters for the healthy subject (DH) and kwashiorkor part (DK) of the discordant twins (4). The population of healthy twins is characterized by  $\bar{V} = 0.25 \pm 0.10$ ,  $\bar{\beta} = 0.863 \pm 0.028$ .

Metadata	V	$\beta$	$\bar{R}^2$	$V_{st}$	$\beta_{st}$
DH	$0.27 \pm 0.04$	$0.835 \pm 0.016$	0.925	$0.2 \pm 0.4$	$-1.0 \pm 0.6$
DH	$0.36 \pm 0.06$	$0.858 \pm 0.015$	0.929	$1.1 \pm 0.6$	$-0.2 \pm 0.5$
DH	$0.35 \pm 0.06$	$0.859 \pm 0.014$	0.926	$1.0 \pm 0.5$	$-0.1 \pm 0.5$
DH	$0.25 \pm 0.04$	$0.829 \pm 0.014$	0.911	$0.0 \pm 0.4$	$-1.2 \pm 0.5$
DH	$0.30 \pm 0.05$	$0.844 \pm 0.014$	0.920	$0.5 \pm 0.4$	$-0.7 \pm 0.5$
DH	$0.29 \pm 0.05$	$0.850 \pm 0.016$	0.915	$0.4 \pm 0.5$	$-0.5 \pm 0.5$
DH	$0.28 \pm 0.05$	$0.848 \pm 0.016$	0.921	$0.3 \pm 0.5$	$-0.5 \pm 0.6$
DH	$0.35 \pm 0.07$	$0.861 \pm 0.017$	0.918	$0.9 \pm 0.6$	$-0.0 \pm 0.6$
DH	$0.31 \pm 0.04$	$0.833 \pm 0.012$	0.916	$0.6 \pm 0.4$	$-1.1 \pm 0.4$
DH	$0.33 \pm 0.05$	$0.843 \pm 0.013$	0.925	$0.8 \pm 0.5$	$-0.7 \pm 0.5$
DH	$0.31 \pm 0.05$	$0.852 \pm 0.014$	0.925	$0.6 \pm 0.5$	$-0.4 \pm 0.5$
DH	$0.31 \pm 0.05$	$0.853 \pm 0.015$	0.930	$0.6 \pm 0.5$	$-0.4 \pm 0.5$
DH	$0.203 \pm 0.033$	$0.815 \pm 0.015$	0.907	$-0.44 \pm 0.32$	$-1.7 \pm 0.5$
DK	$0.40 \pm 0.07$	$0.859 \pm 0.017$	0.926	$1.5 \pm 0.7$	$-0.1 \pm 0.6$
DK	$0.44 \pm 0.08$	$0.868 \pm 0.016$	0.919	$1.8 \pm 0.8$	$0.2 \pm 0.6$
DK	$0.196 \pm 0.031$	$0.819 \pm 0.014$	0.916	$-0.50 \pm 0.30$	$-1.5 \pm 0.5$
DK	$0.160 \pm 0.026$	$0.798 \pm 0.015$	0.904	$-0.85 \pm 0.25$	$-2.3 \pm 0.5$
DK	$0.30 \pm 0.05$	$0.845 \pm 0.014$	0.924	$0.5 \pm 0.4$	$-0.6 \pm 0.5$
DK	$0.23 \pm 0.04$	$0.834 \pm 0.014$	0.908	$-0.1 \pm 0.4$	$-1.0 \pm 0.5$
DK	$0.27 \pm 0.05$	$0.848 \pm 0.015$	0.930	$0.2 \pm 0.4$	$-0.5 \pm 0.5$
DK	$0.35 \pm 0.07$	$0.860 \pm 0.019$	0.916	$1.0 \pm 0.7$	$-0.1 \pm 0.7$
DK	$0.34 \pm 0.05$	$0.835 \pm 0.012$	0.917	$0.9 \pm 0.5$	$-1.0 \pm 0.4$
DK	$0.25 \pm 0.04$	$0.831 \pm 0.012$	0.912	$0.0 \pm 0.4$	$-1.1 \pm 0.4$
DK	$0.36 \pm 0.06$	$0.858 \pm 0.013$	0.918	$1.1 \pm 0.5$	$-0.2 \pm 0.5$
DK	$0.31 \pm 0.06$	$0.851 \pm 0.016$	0.924	$0.6 \pm 0.6$	$-0.4 \pm 0.6$
DK	$0.149 \pm 0.022$	$0.799 \pm 0.013$	0.905	$-0.96 \pm 0.22$	$-2.2 \pm 0.5$

**Supplementary Table S4.** Taylor's parameters for individuals with different degrees of over-weight and obesity (5). Healthy people in this study, who were not obese, are characterized by  $\bar{V} = 0.19 \pm 0.06$ ,  $\bar{\beta} = 0.806 \pm 0.034$ .

Metadata	V	$\beta$	$\bar{R}^2$	$V_{st}$	$\beta_{st}$
OW	$0.59 \pm 0.12$	$0.894 \pm 0.034$	0.920	$6.6 \pm 2.0$	$2.6 \pm 1.0$
OW	$0.22 \pm 0.04$	$0.830 \pm 0.030$	0.904	$0.5 \pm 0.6$	$0.7 \pm 0.9$
OBI	$0.28 \pm 0.04$	$0.855 \pm 0.022$	0.958	$1.5 \pm 0.6$	$1.4 \pm 0.6$
OBI	$0.33 \pm 0.07$	$0.870 \pm 0.031$	0.916	$2.4 \pm 1.1$	$1.9 \pm 0.9$
OBII	$0.223 \pm 0.032$	$0.823 \pm 0.023$	0.938	$0.6 \pm 0.5$	$0.5 \pm 0.7$
OBII	$0.208 \pm 0.029$	$0.844 \pm 0.022$	0.935	$0.4 \pm 0.5$	$1.1 \pm 0.7$
OBIII	$0.34 \pm 0.05$	$0.855 \pm 0.025$	0.943	$2.5 \pm 0.9$	$1.4 \pm 0.7$
OBIII	$0.26 \pm 0.04$	$0.845 \pm 0.026$	0.954	$1.1 \pm 0.7$	$1.2 \pm 0.8$
OBIII	$0.33 \pm 0.06$	$0.870 \pm 0.027$	0.908	$2.4 \pm 1.0$	$1.9 \pm 0.8$
OBIII	$0.200 \pm 0.026$	$0.843 \pm 0.020$	0.949	$0.2 \pm 0.4$	$1.1 \pm 0.6$
OBIII	$0.30 \pm 0.05$	$0.846 \pm 0.026$	0.929	$1.9 \pm 0.8$	$1.2 \pm 0.7$
OBIII	$0.176 \pm 0.029$	$0.826 \pm 0.026$	0.894	$-0.2 \pm 0.5$	$0.6 \pm 0.8$
OBIII	$0.30 \pm 0.06$	$0.841 \pm 0.031$	0.896	$1.8 \pm 0.9$	$1.0 \pm 0.9$
OBIII	$0.28 \pm 0.04$	$0.857 \pm 0.025$	0.941	$1.5 \pm 0.7$	$1.5 \pm 0.7$
OBIII	$0.122 \pm 0.018$	$0.822 \pm 0.024$	0.930	$-1.05 \pm 0.30$	$0.5 \pm 0.7$
OBIIId	$0.47 \pm 0.08$	$0.872 \pm 0.023$	0.945	$4.7 \pm 1.3$	$1.9 \pm 0.7$
OBIIId	$0.38 \pm 0.06$	$0.846 \pm 0.023$	0.951	$3.2 \pm 1.0$	$1.2 \pm 0.7$
OBIIId	$0.36 \pm 0.06$	$0.842 \pm 0.022$	0.954	$2.9 \pm 0.9$	$1.1 \pm 0.6$

**Supplementary Table S5.** Rank and Rank Stability Index (RSI, as discussed in Material and Methods) over different periods for the taxa listed as *rank stability islands* regarding the gut microbiome of the individual *A* in the host lifestyle study (6).

Period		Genera											
name	days	<i>Actinomyces</i>		<i>Leuconostoc</i>		<i>Lachnobacterium</i>		<i>Eggerthella</i>		<i>Clostridium</i>		<i>Collinsella</i>	
		rank	RSI	rank	RSI	rank	RSI	rank	RSI	rank	RSI	rank	RSI
<i>before</i>	0 to 70	46	72.5	44	76.3	45	70.2	35	73.3	28	77.2	25	84.2
<i>abroad</i>	72 to 122	56	67.1	46	66.2	77	53.3	48	53.4	36	49.9	41	63.5
<i>returned</i>	123 to 256	44	79.3	41	69.5	31	74.2	33	77.5	34	71.6	27	81.0
<i>after</i>	257 to 364	43	79.0	39	72.2	33	68.4	30	78.5	34	76.7	26	80.4
Overall		47	76.4	43	71.0	36	69.2	35	74.1	34	70.7	28	79.5

## References

1. David LA, Maurice CE, Carmody RN, Gootenberg DB, Button JE, Wolfe BE, Ling A V, Devlin AS, Varma Y, Fischbach MA, Biddinger SB, Dutton RJ, Turnbaugh PJ. 2014. Diet rapidly and reproducibly alters the human gut microbiome. *Nature* **505**:559–63.
2. Dethlefsen L, Relman DA. 2011. Incomplete recovery and individualized responses of the human distal gut microbiota to repeated antibiotic perturbation. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* **108**:4554–61.
3. Durbán A, Abellán JJ, Jiménez-Hernández N, Artacho A, Garrigues V, Ortiz V, Ponce J, Latorre A, Moya A. 2013. Instability of the faecal microbiota in diarrhoea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome. *FEMS Microbiol Ecol* **86**:581–589.
4. Smith MI, Yatsunenko T, Manary MJ, Trehan I, Mkakosya R, Cheng J, Kau AL, Rich SS, Concannon P, Mychaleckyj JC, Liu J, Houghton E, Li J V, Holmes E, Nicholson J, Knights D, Ursell LK, Knight R, Gordon JI. 2013. Gut microbiomes of Malawian twin pairs discordant for kwashiorkor. *Science* **339**:548–54.
5. Faith JJ, Guruge JL, Charbonneau M, Subramanian S, Seedorf H, Goodman AL, Clemente JC, Knight R, Heath AC, Leibel RL, Rosenbaum M, Gordon JI. 2013. The long-term stability of the human gut microbiota. *Science* **341**:1237439.
6. David LA, Materna AC, Friedman J, Campos-Baptista MI, Blackburn MC, Perrotta A, Erdman SE, Alm EJ. 2014. Host lifestyle affects human microbiota on daily timescales. *Genome Biol* **15**:R89.