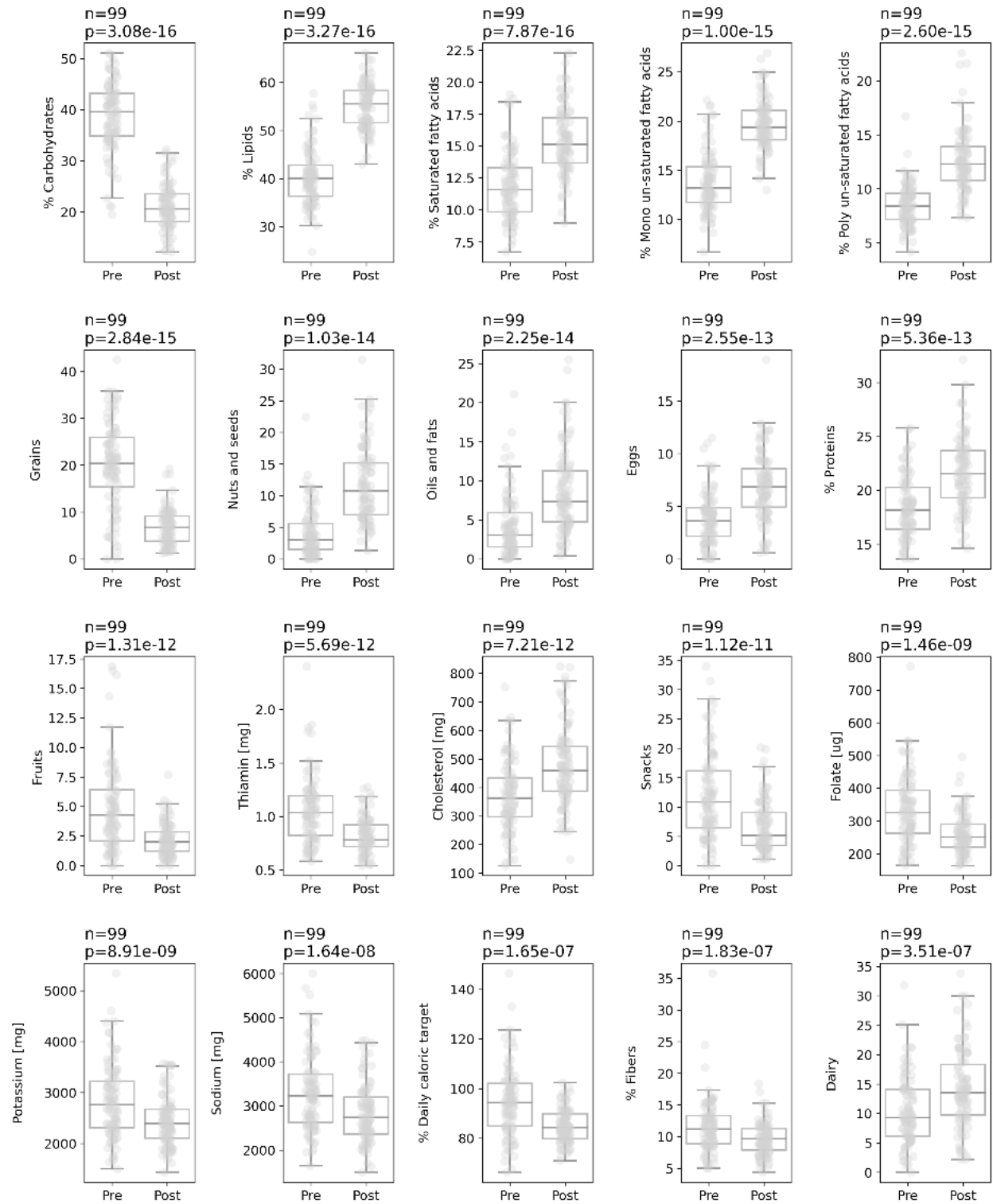
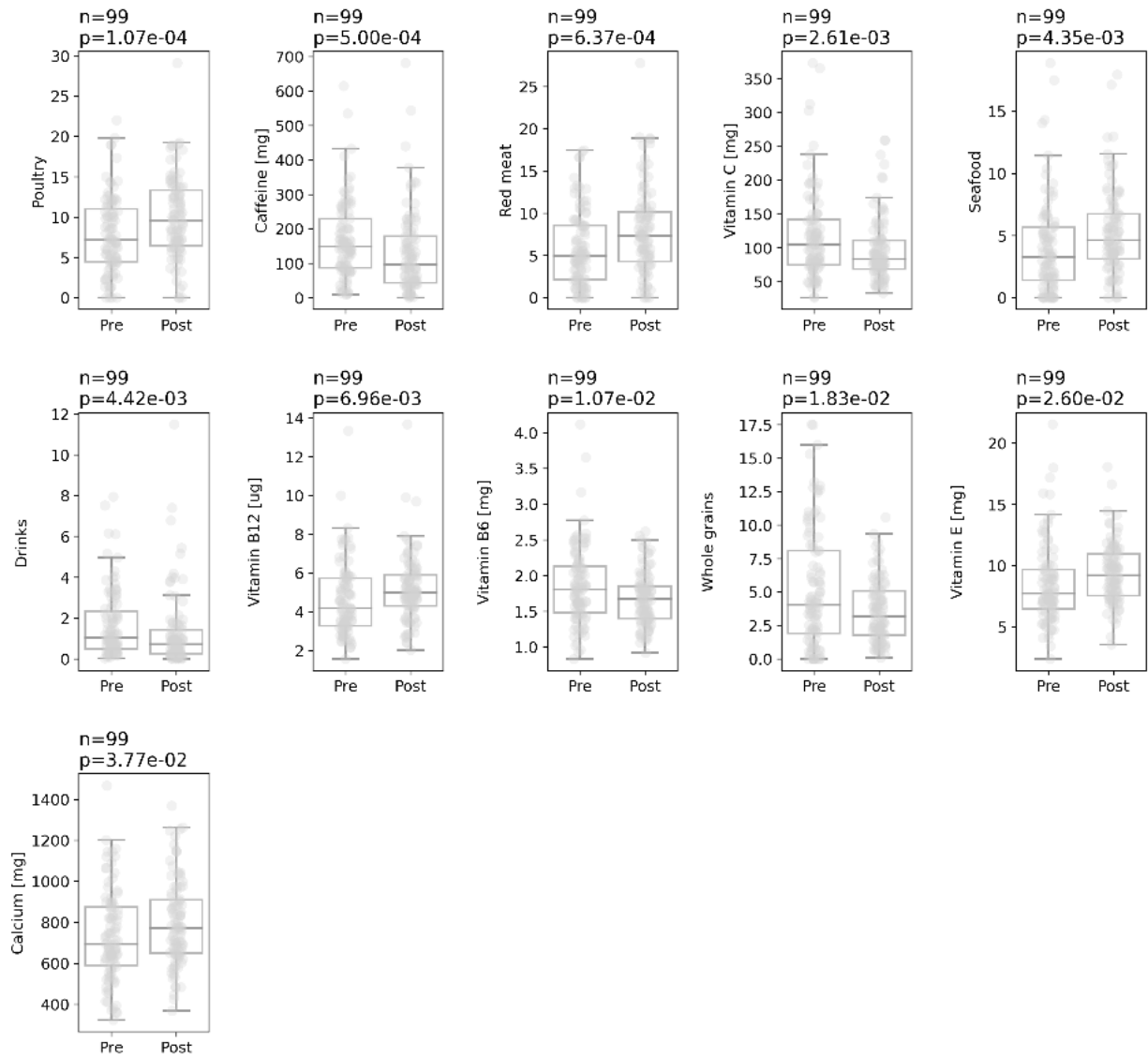


Impact of Dietary Interventions on Pre-diabetic Oral and Gut Microbiome, Metabolites and Cytokines

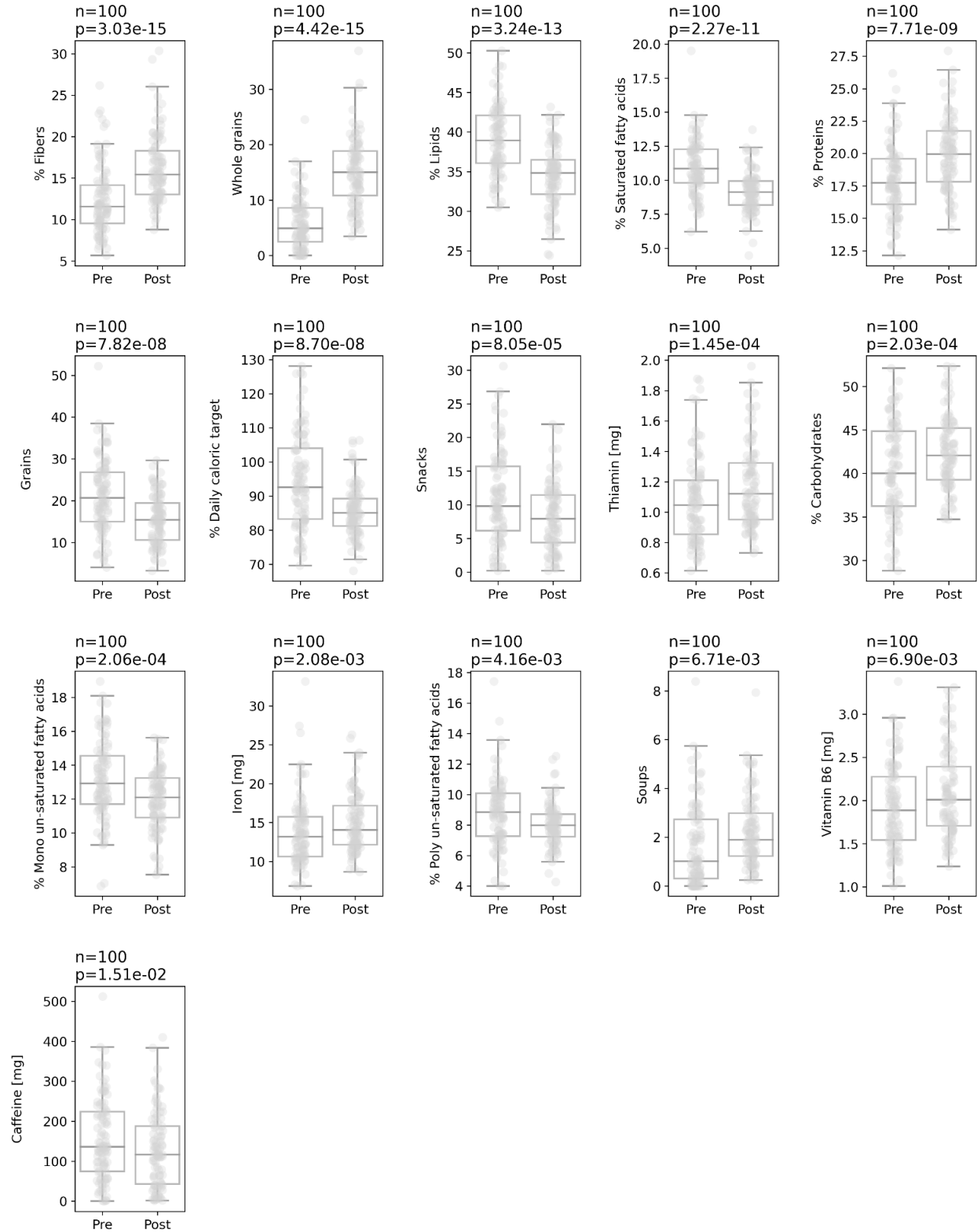
Supplementary Information

a Diet - PPT diet

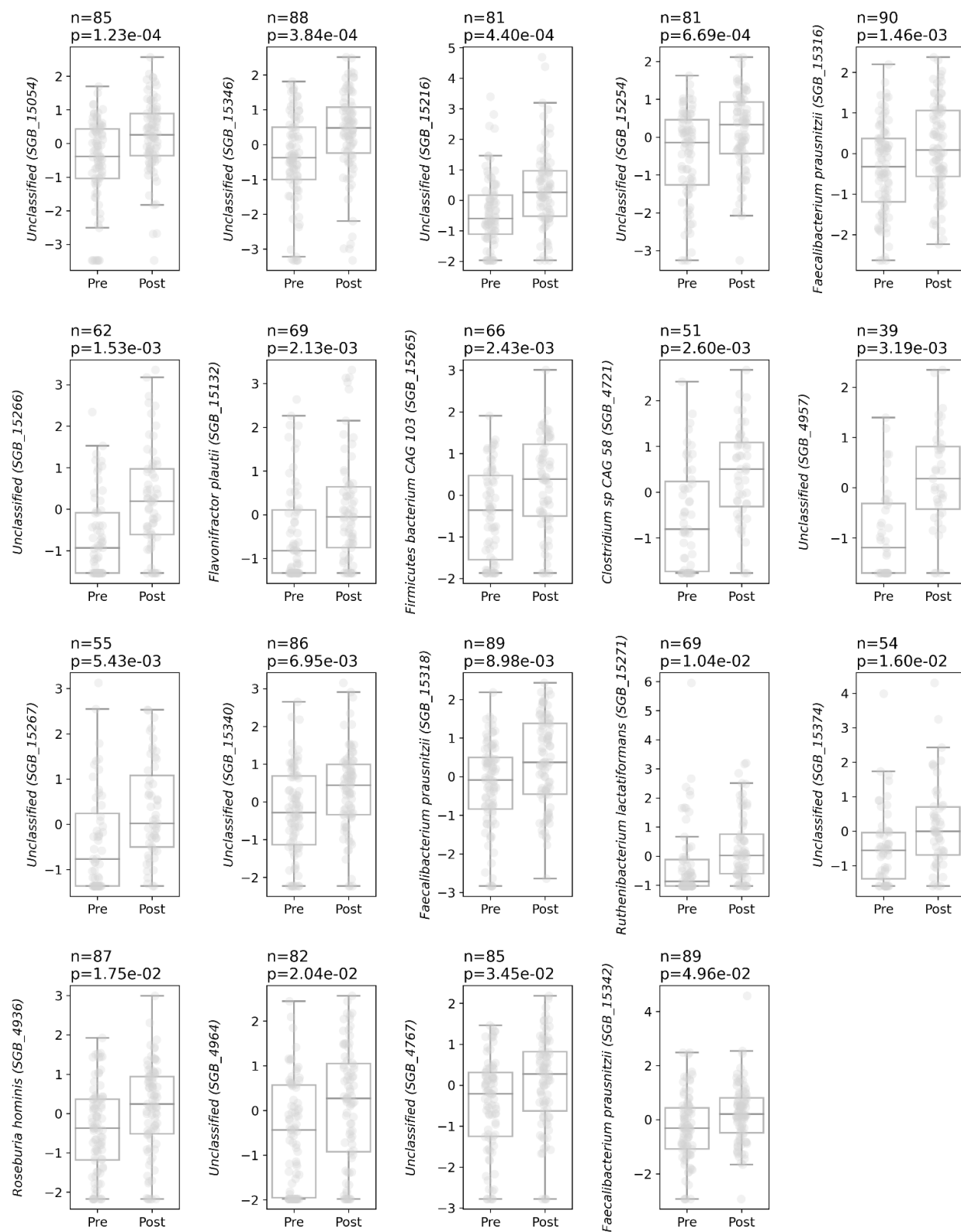




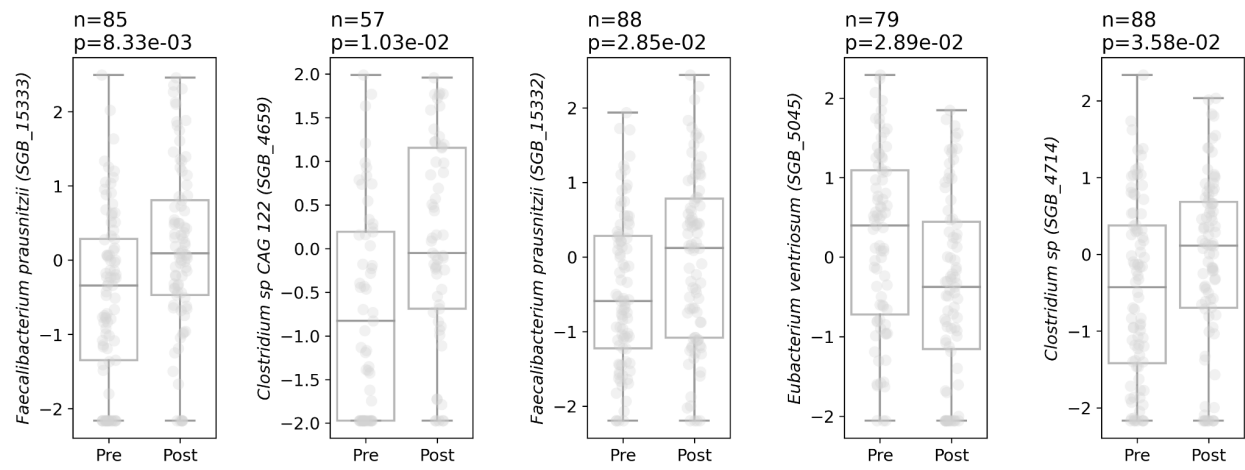
b Diet - MED diet



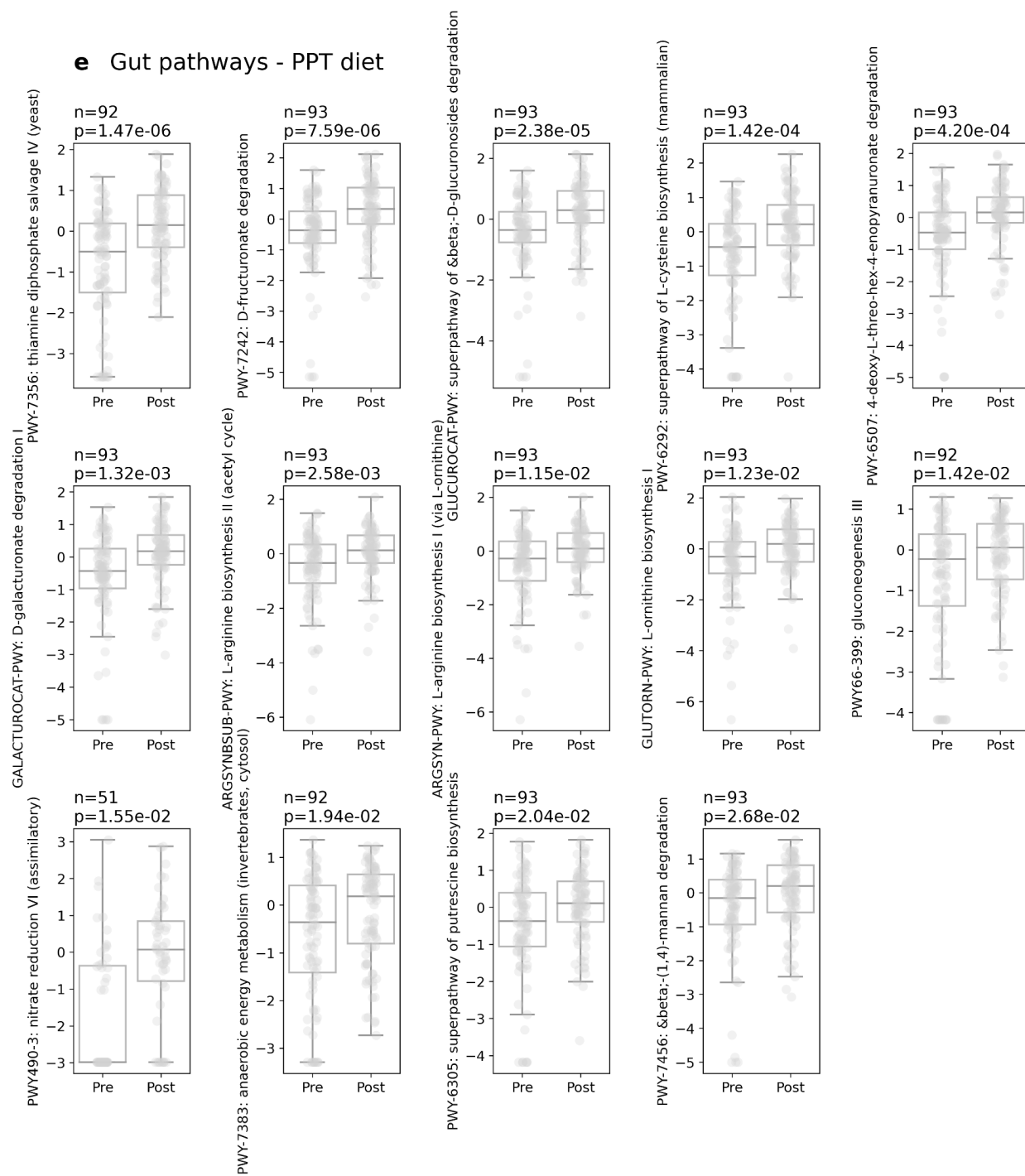
c Gut species - PPT diet



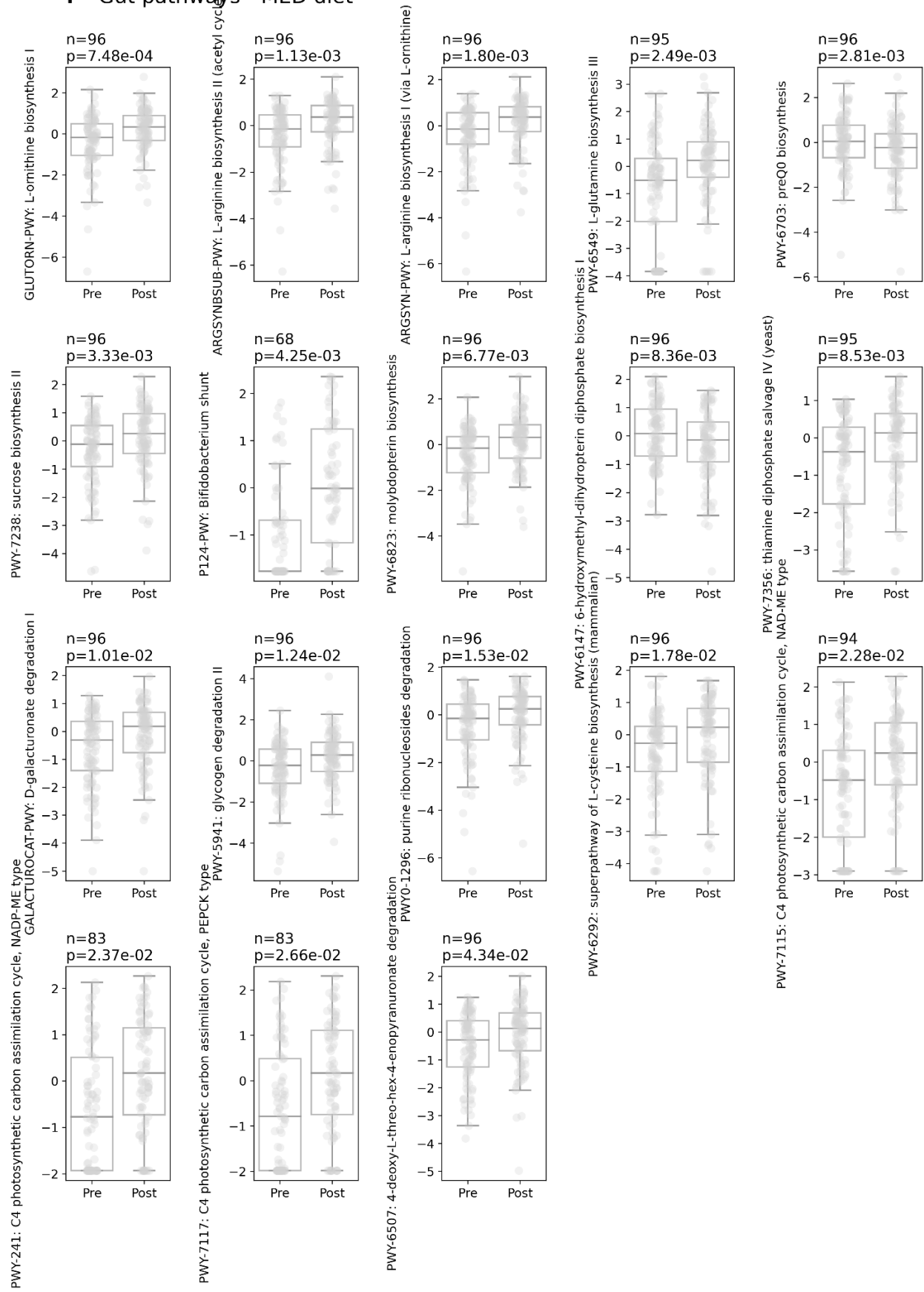
d Gut species - MED diet



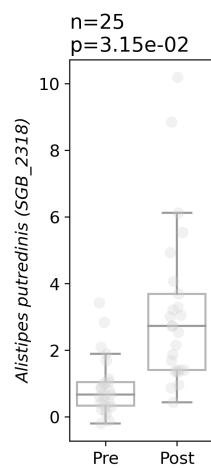
e Gut pathways - PPT diet



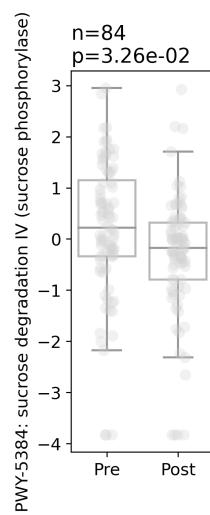
f Gut pathways - MED diet



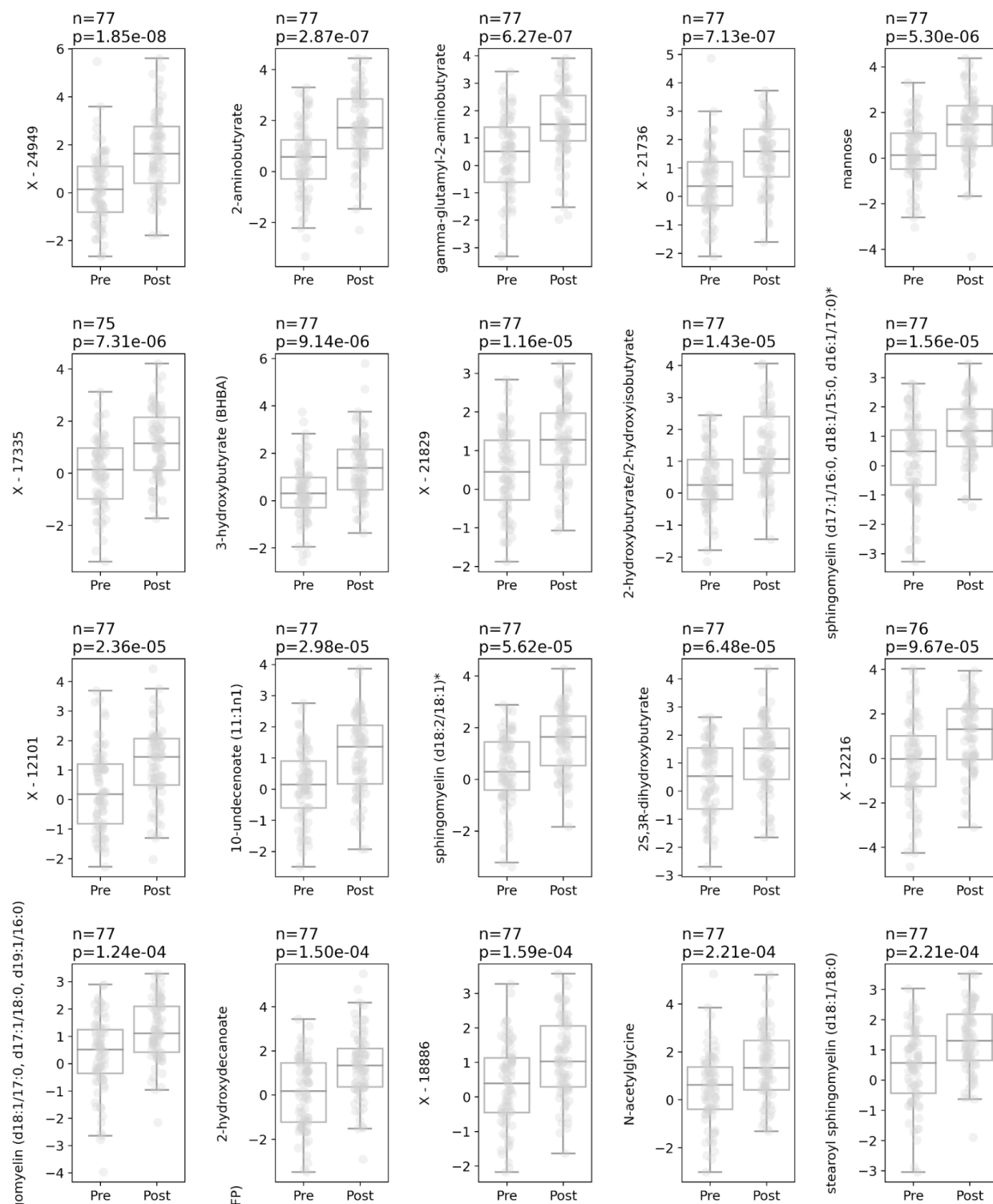
g Oral species - MED diet

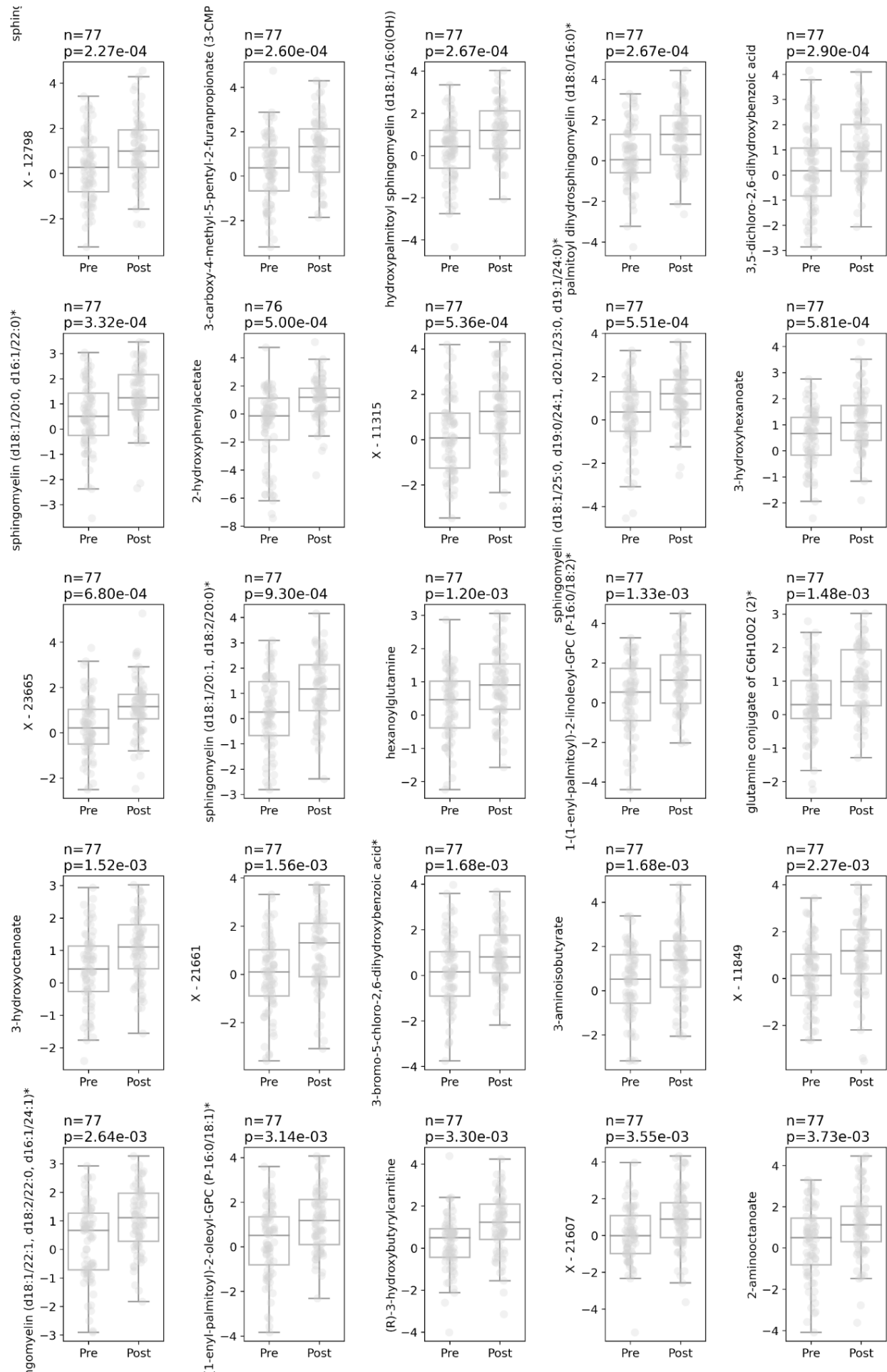


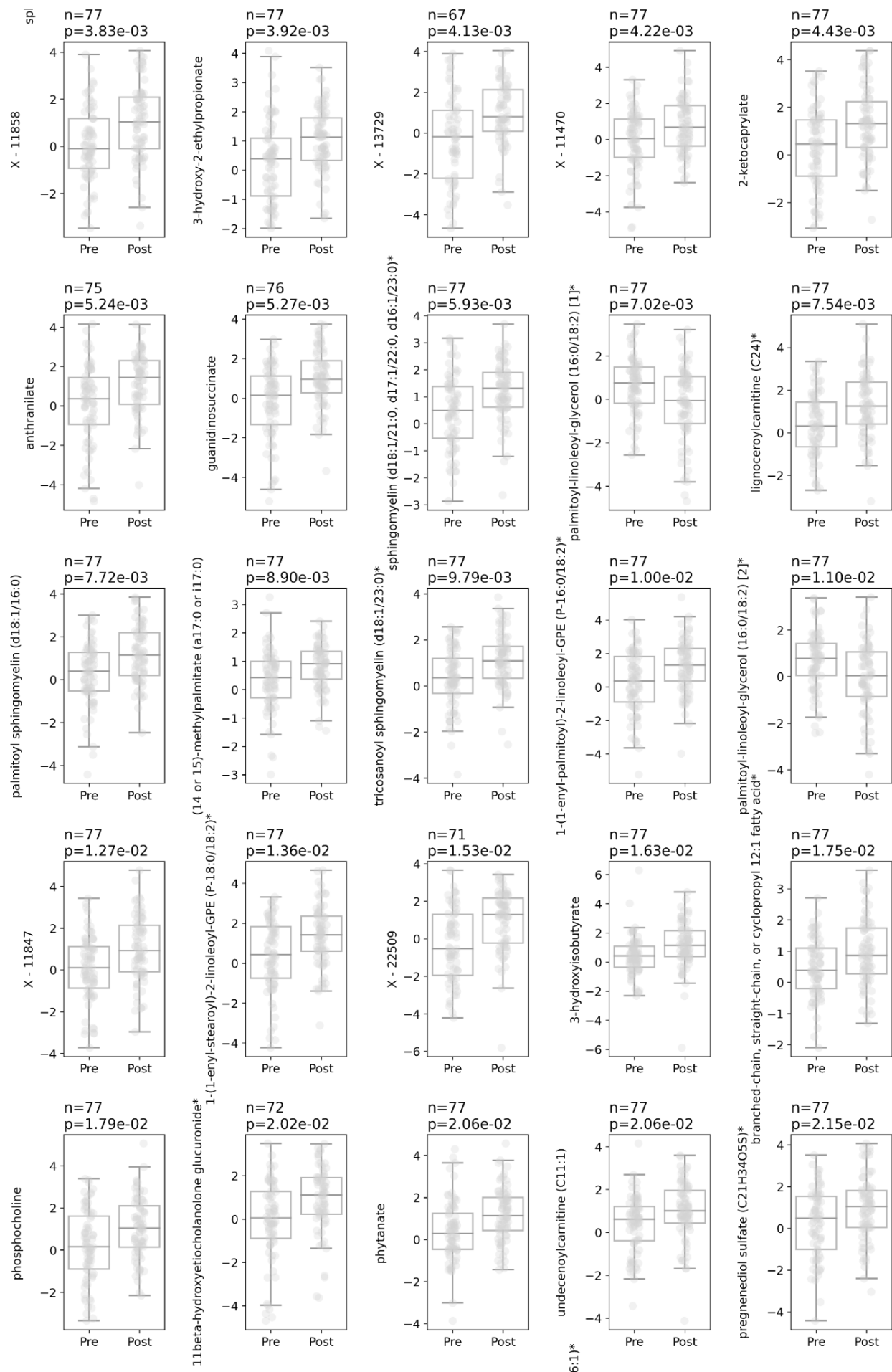
h Oral pathways - PPT diet

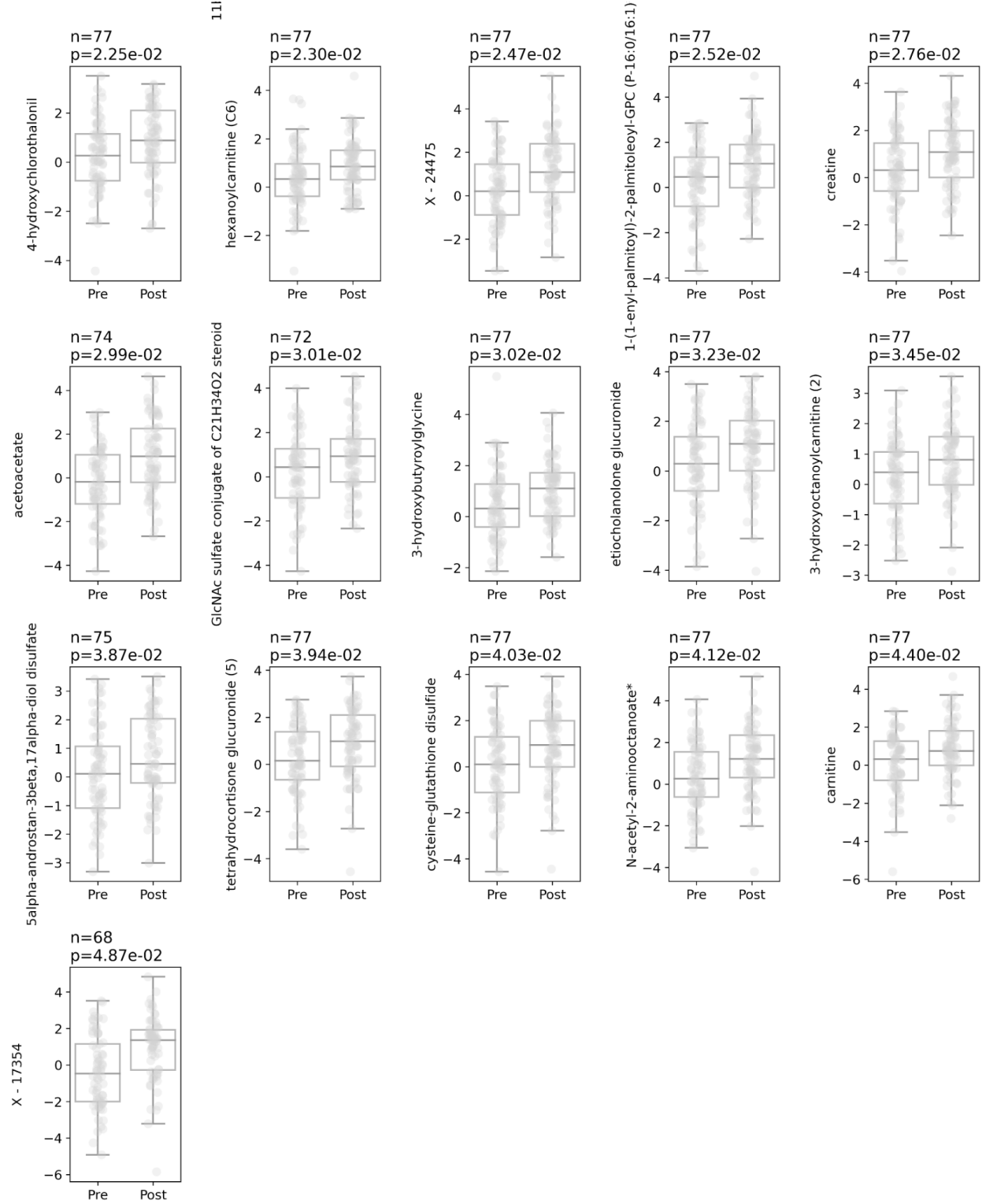


i Metabolites - PPT diet

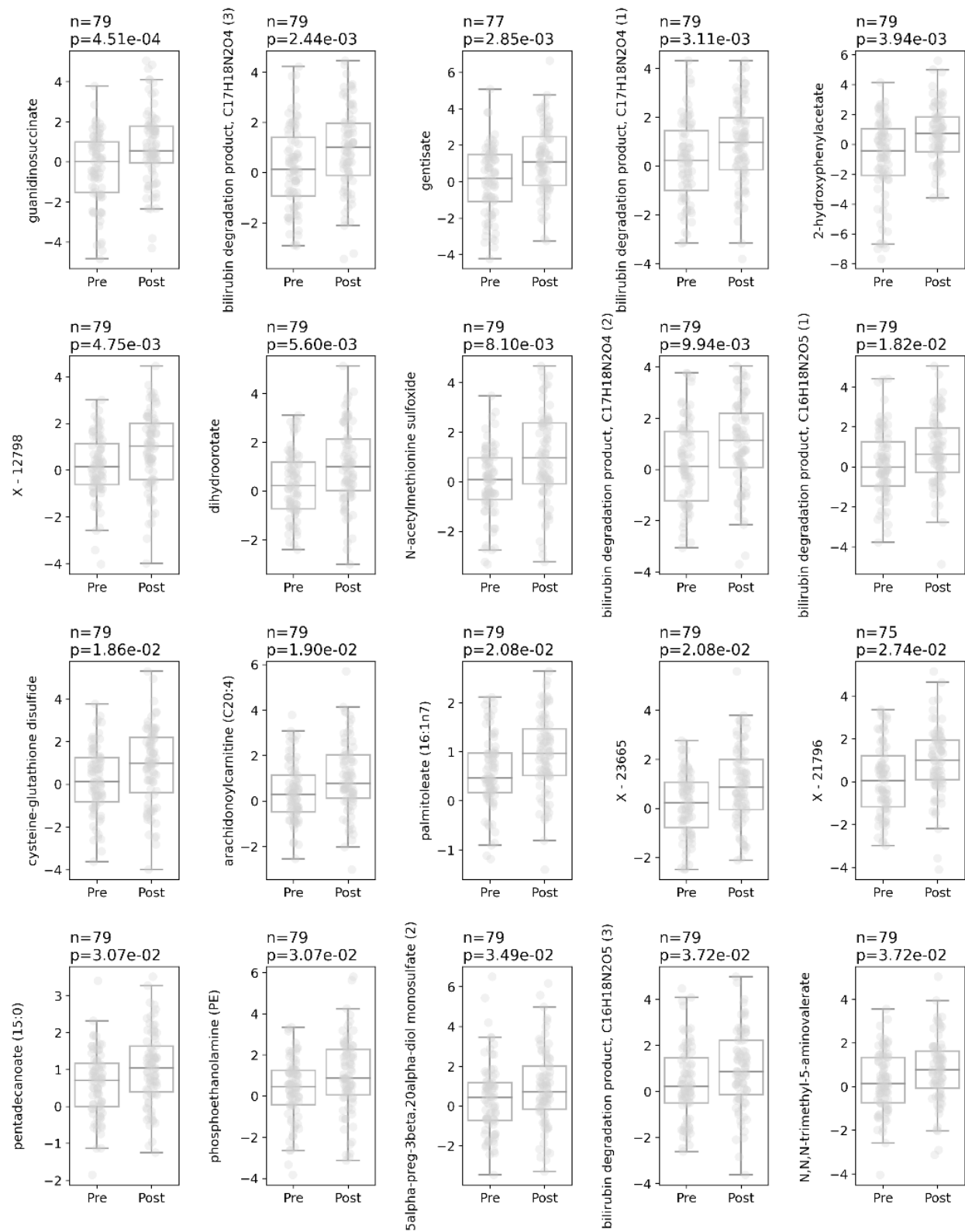


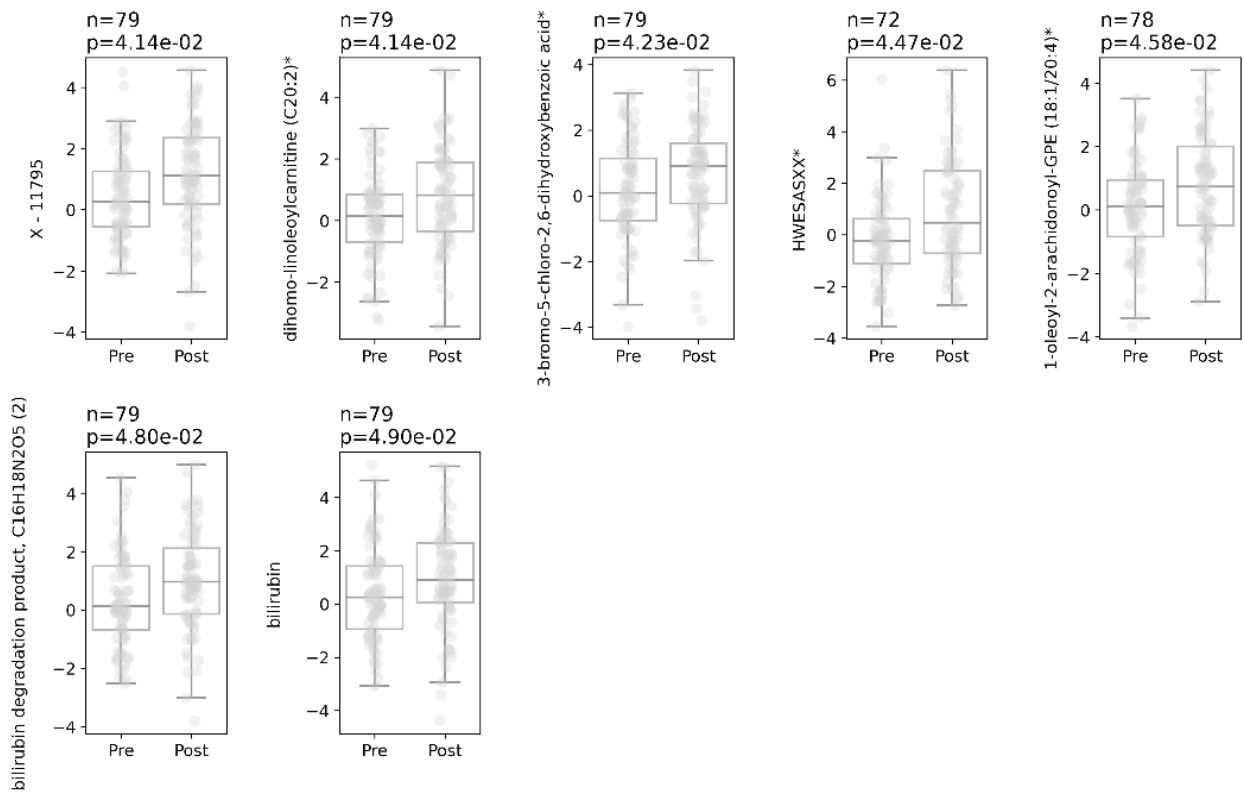




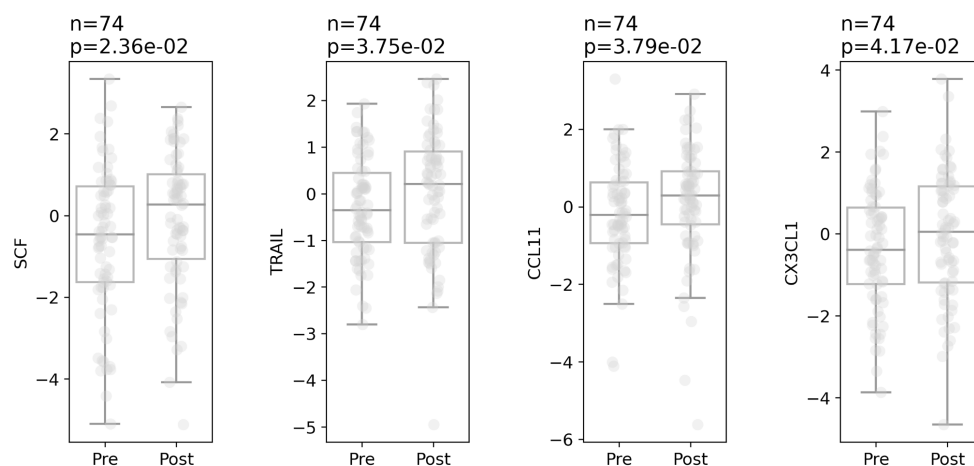


j Metabolites - MED diet





k Cytokines - PPT diet



l Cytokines - MED diet

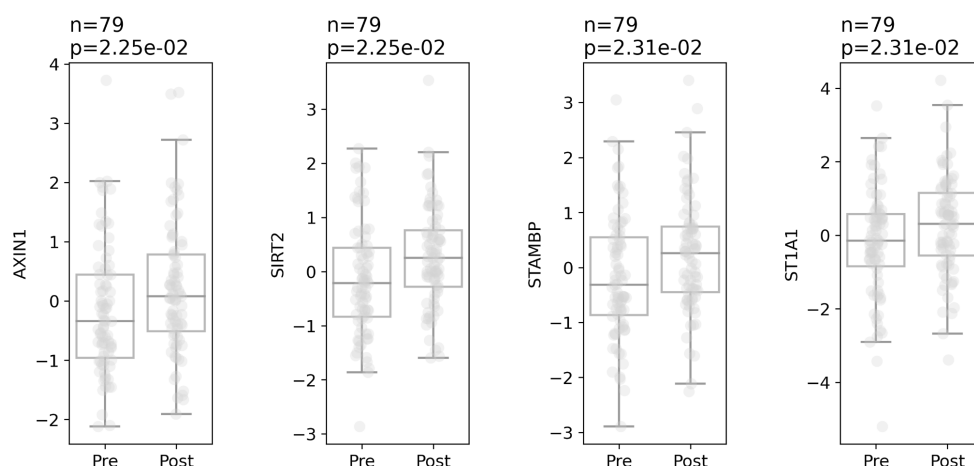
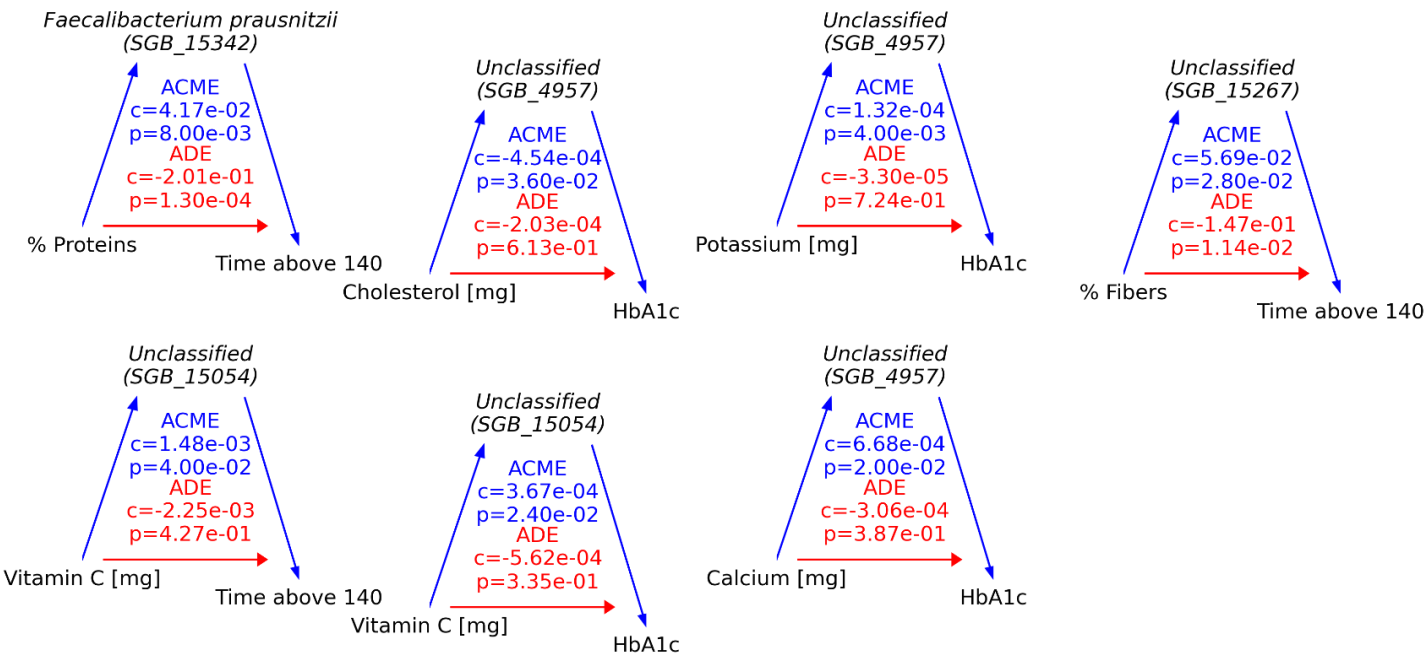


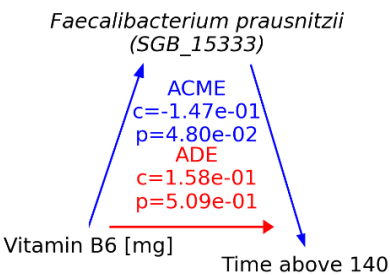
Figure S1. The PPT diet had bigger effect on the microbiome and metabolites than the MED diet

Features at baseline versus the end of the intervention that significantly changed (Bonferroni corrected $p < 0.05$, two-sided Wilcoxon paired signed-rank test or false discovery rate correction solely in the cytokines). Units are standard deviations over the log10 transformed data (Methods). p - p-value, n - number of participants compared. Boxes show the quartiles of the data (0.25, 0.50, 0.75) while the whiskers extend to 1.5 of the inter quartile range, points beyond the whiskers are considered to be outliers. The title specifies the type of features (diet, microbial species, microbial pathways, metabolites or cytokines) and the diet group ("PPT" or "MED" diet). There was no significant difference between the two diet groups at baseline in any of the 2,803 molecular features tested (Bonferroni corrected $p > 0.05$, two-sided Mann-Whitney U test). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

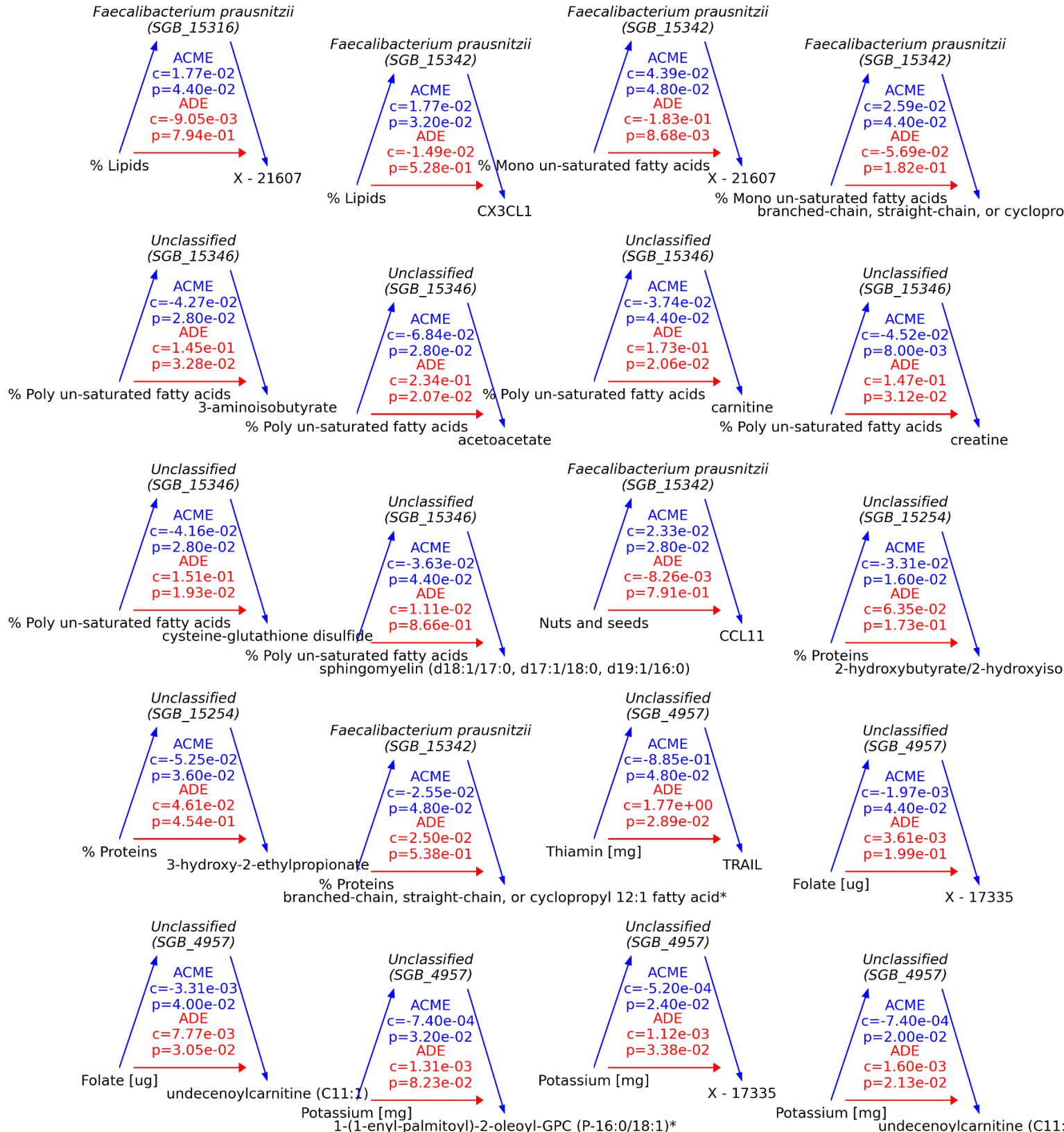
a PPT diet - Microbial species - Glycemic measurements

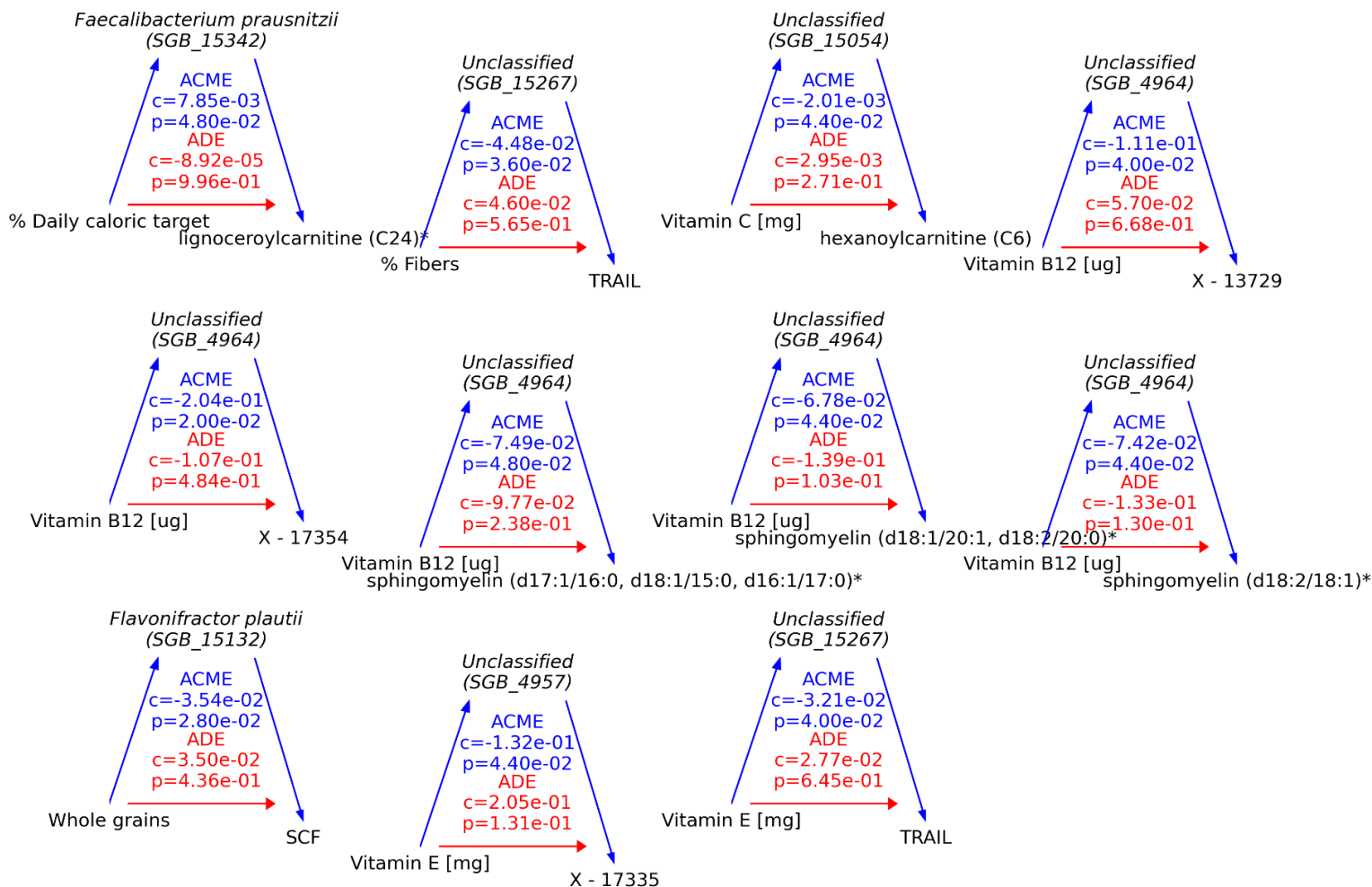


b MED diet - Microbial species - Glycemic measurements

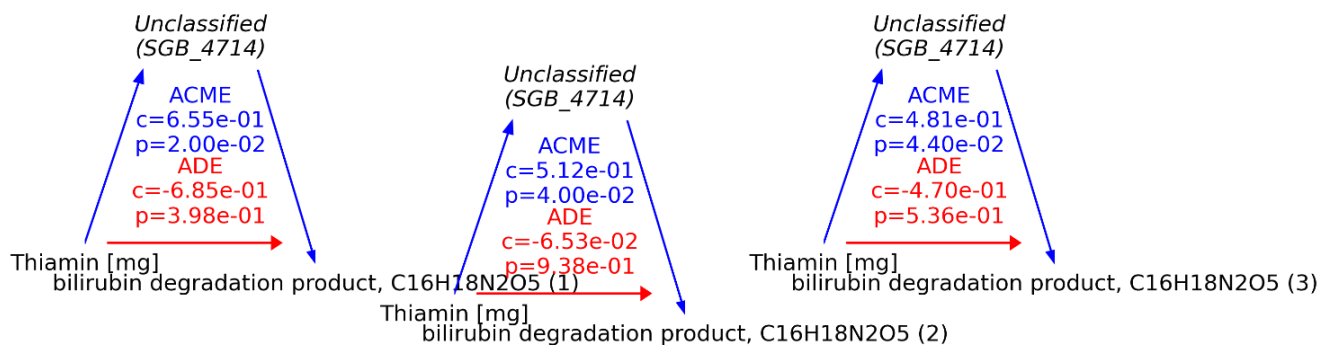


c PPT diet - Microbial species - Metabolites and Cytokines

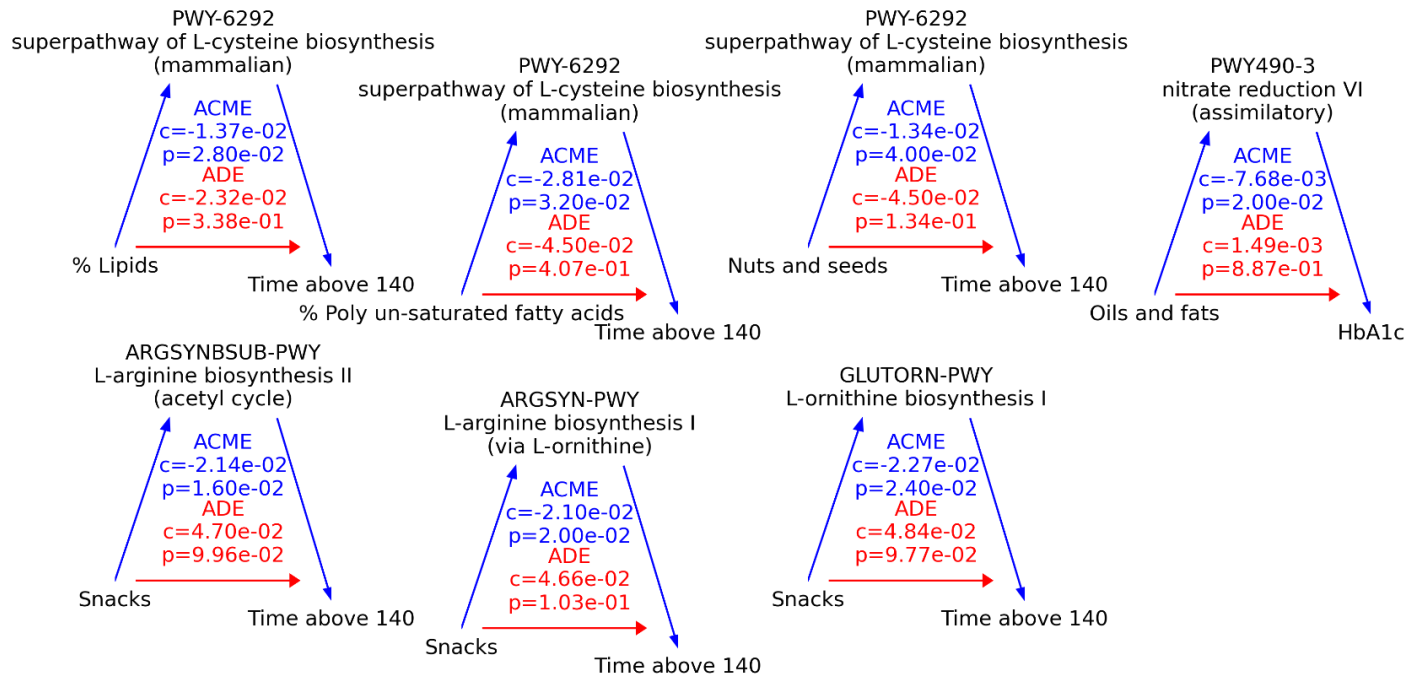




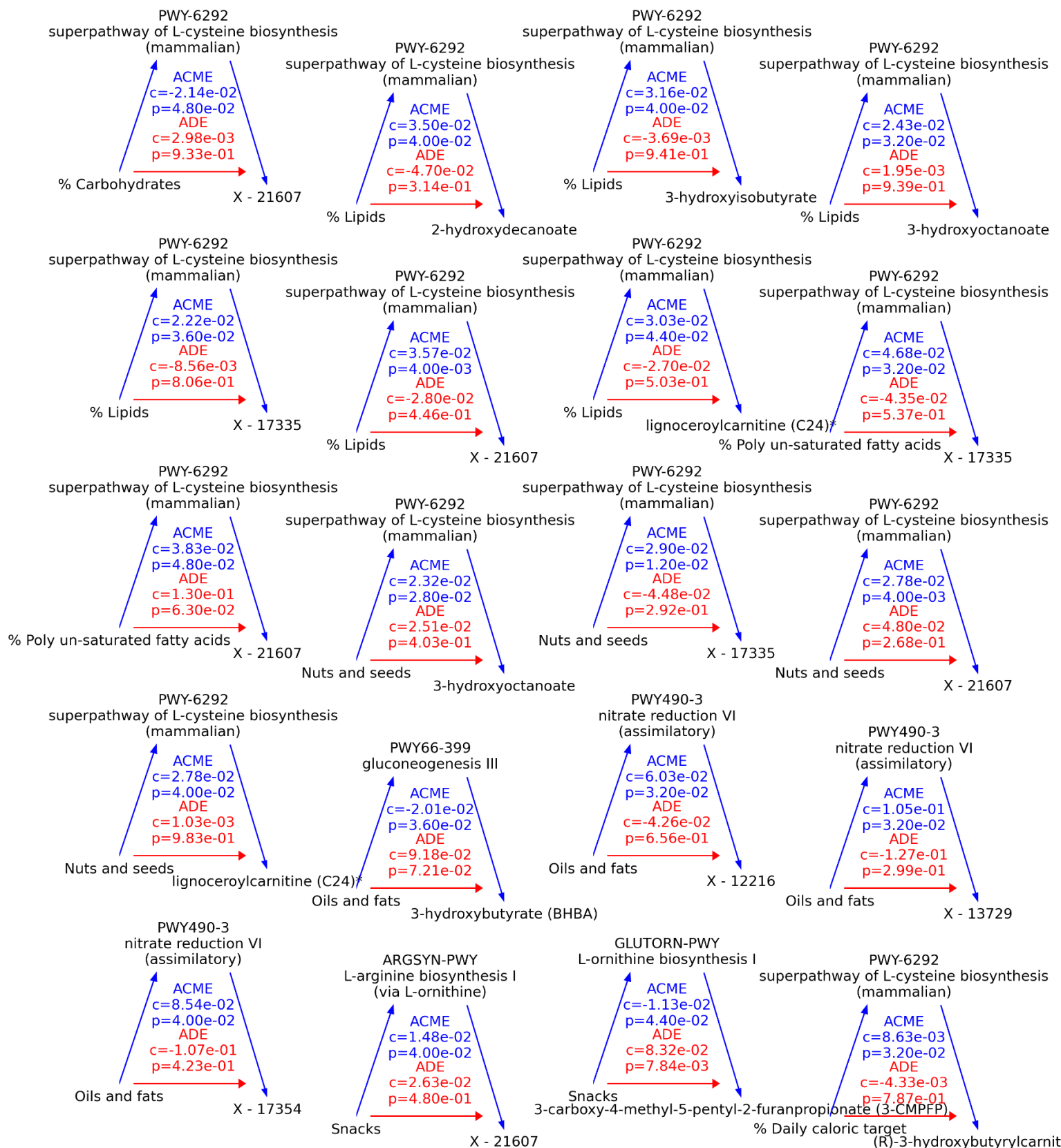
d MED diet - Microbial species - Metabolites and Cytokines

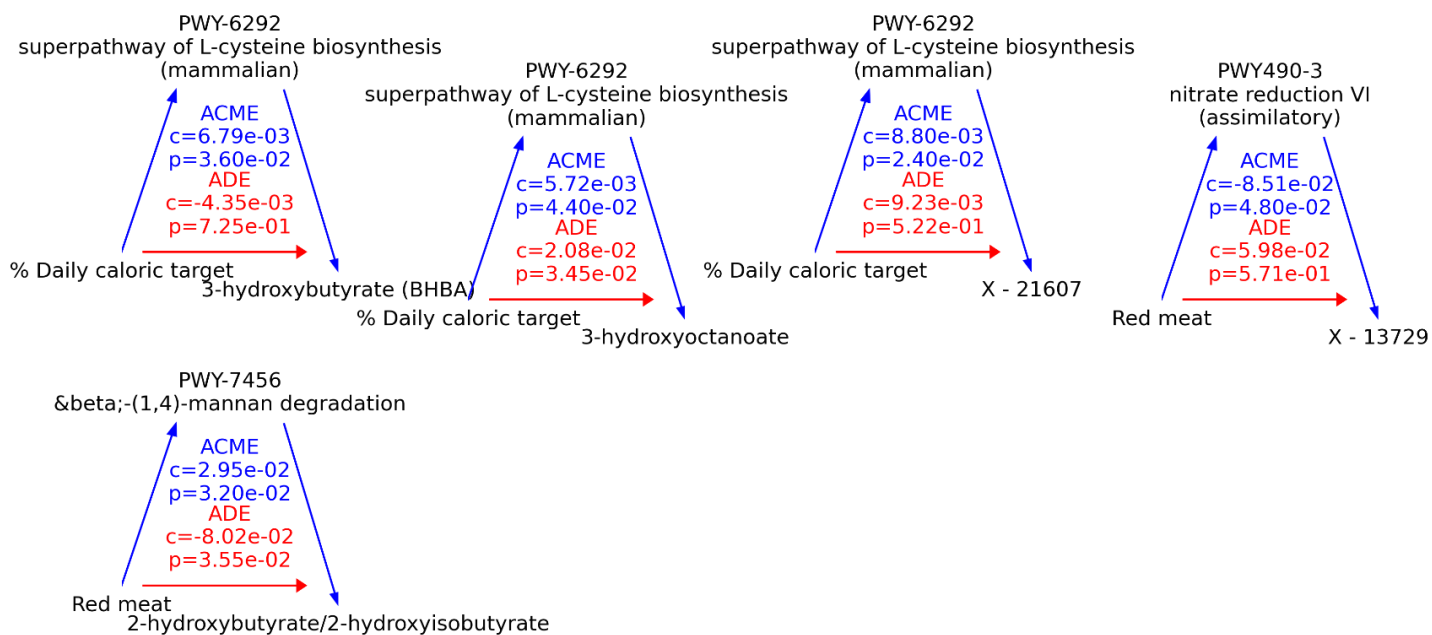


e PPT diet - Microbial pathways - Glycemic measurements

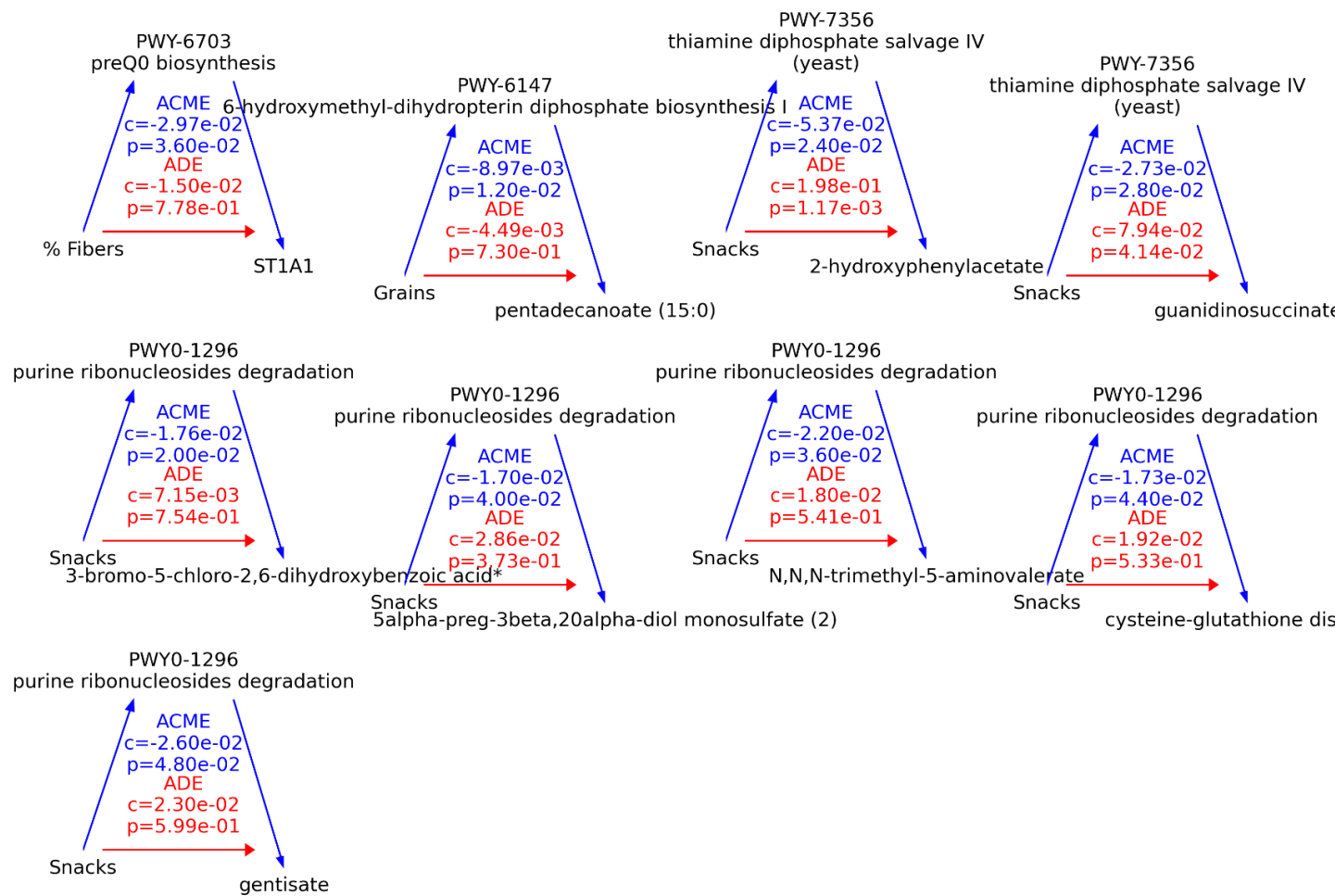


f PPT diet - Microbial pathways - Metabolites and Cytokines

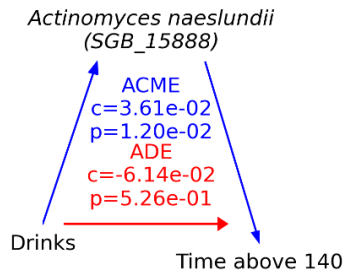




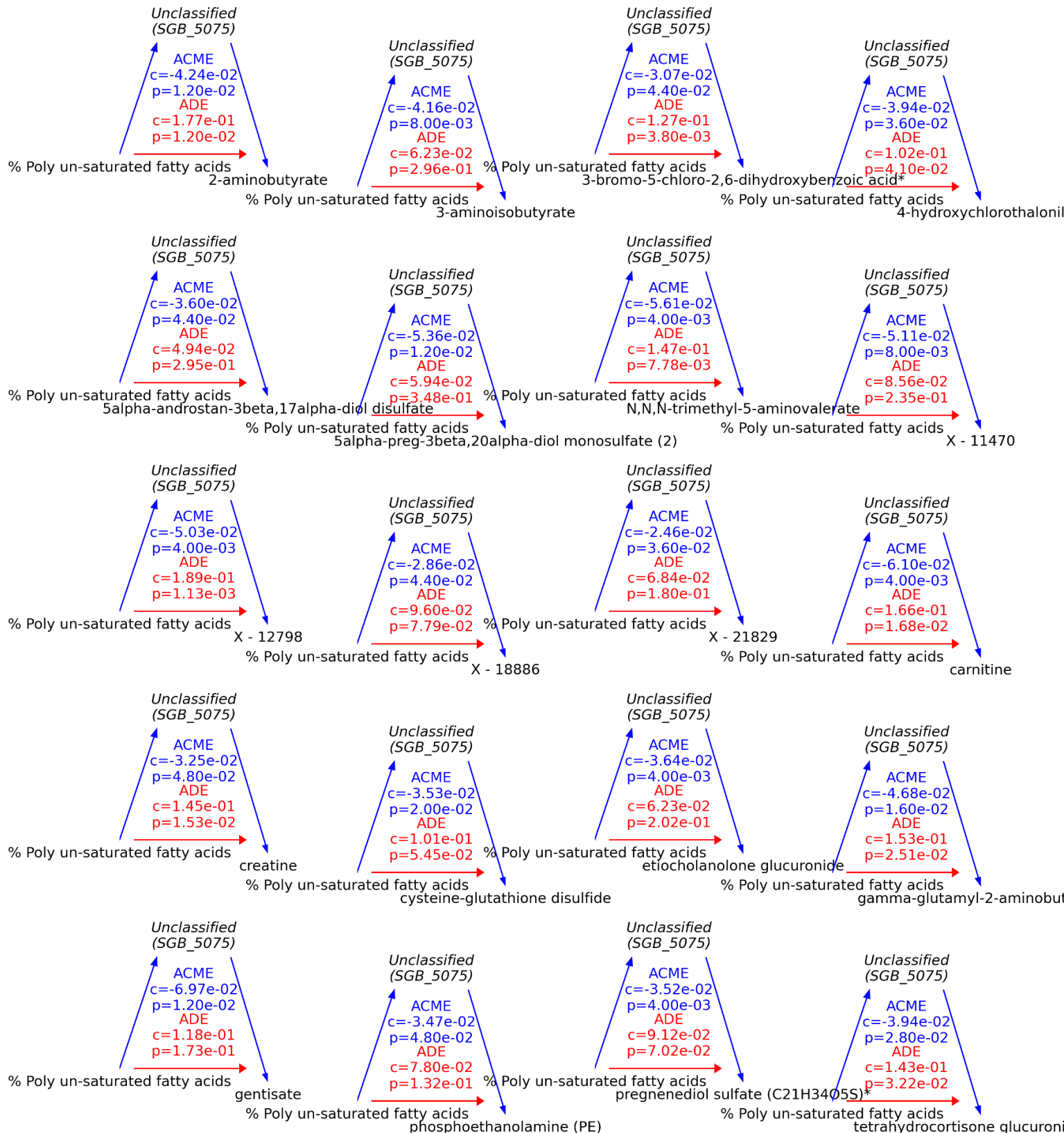
g MED diet - Microbial pathways - Metabolites and Cytokines

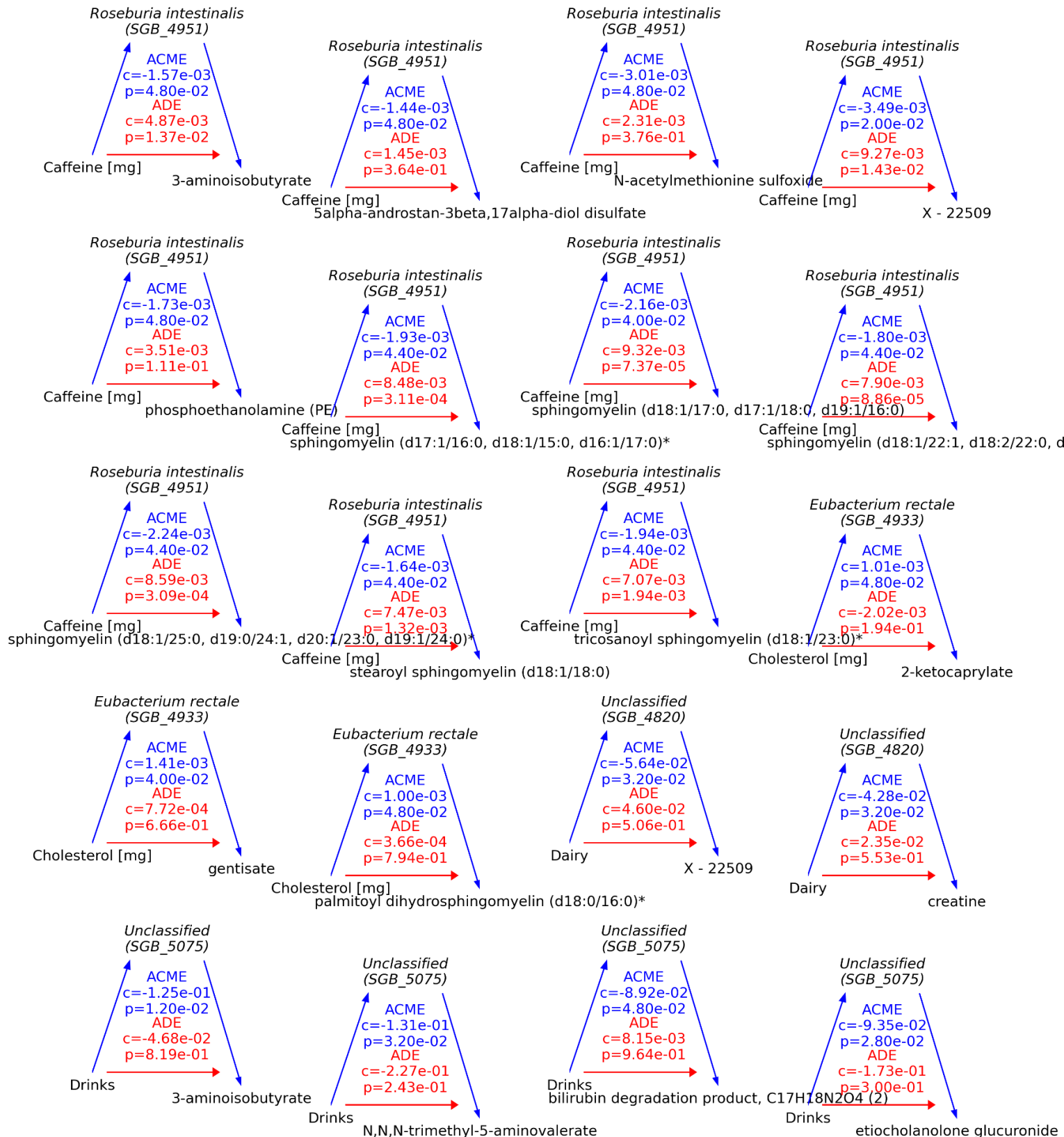


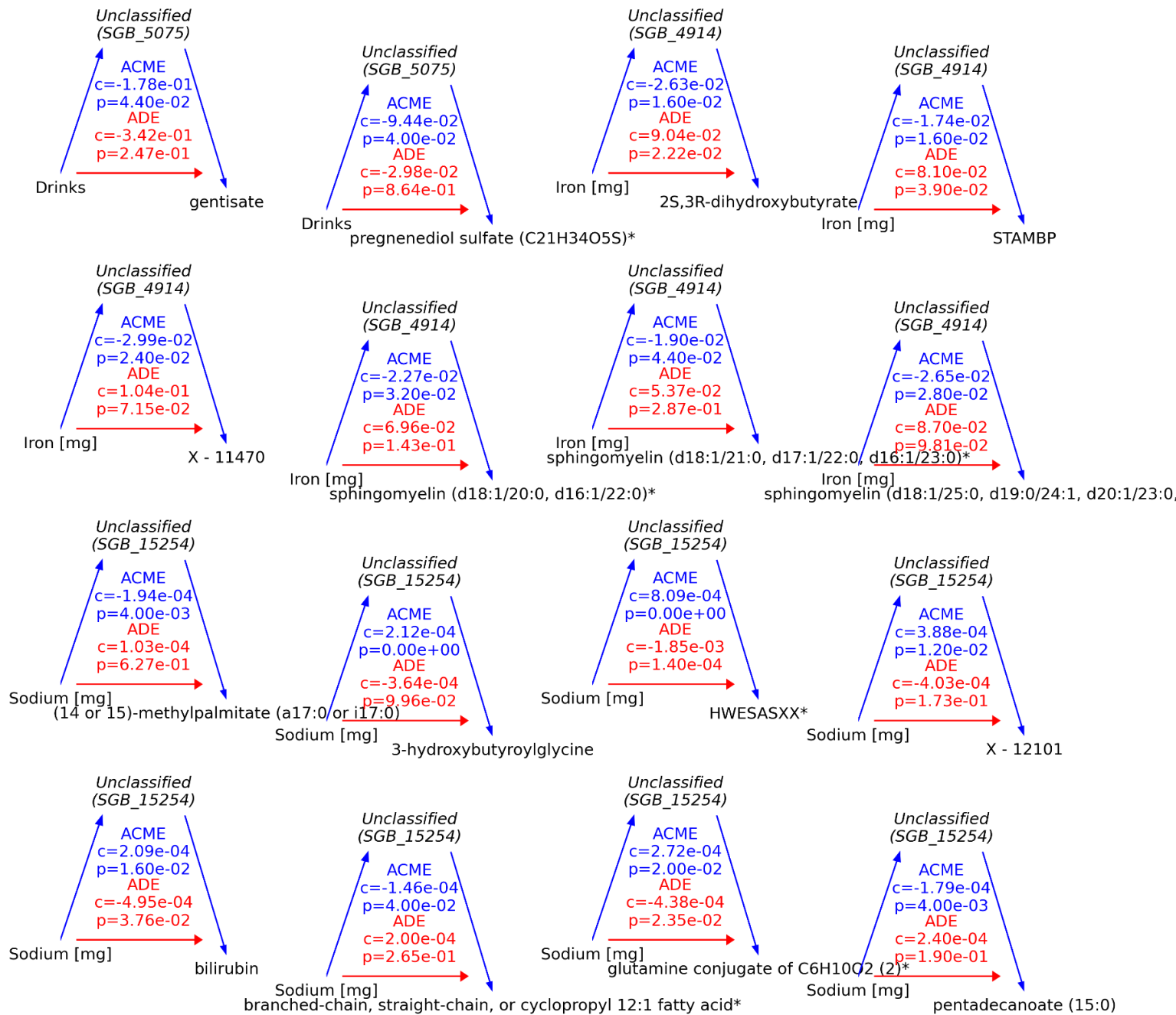
h Diet - Oral strains - Glycemic measurements



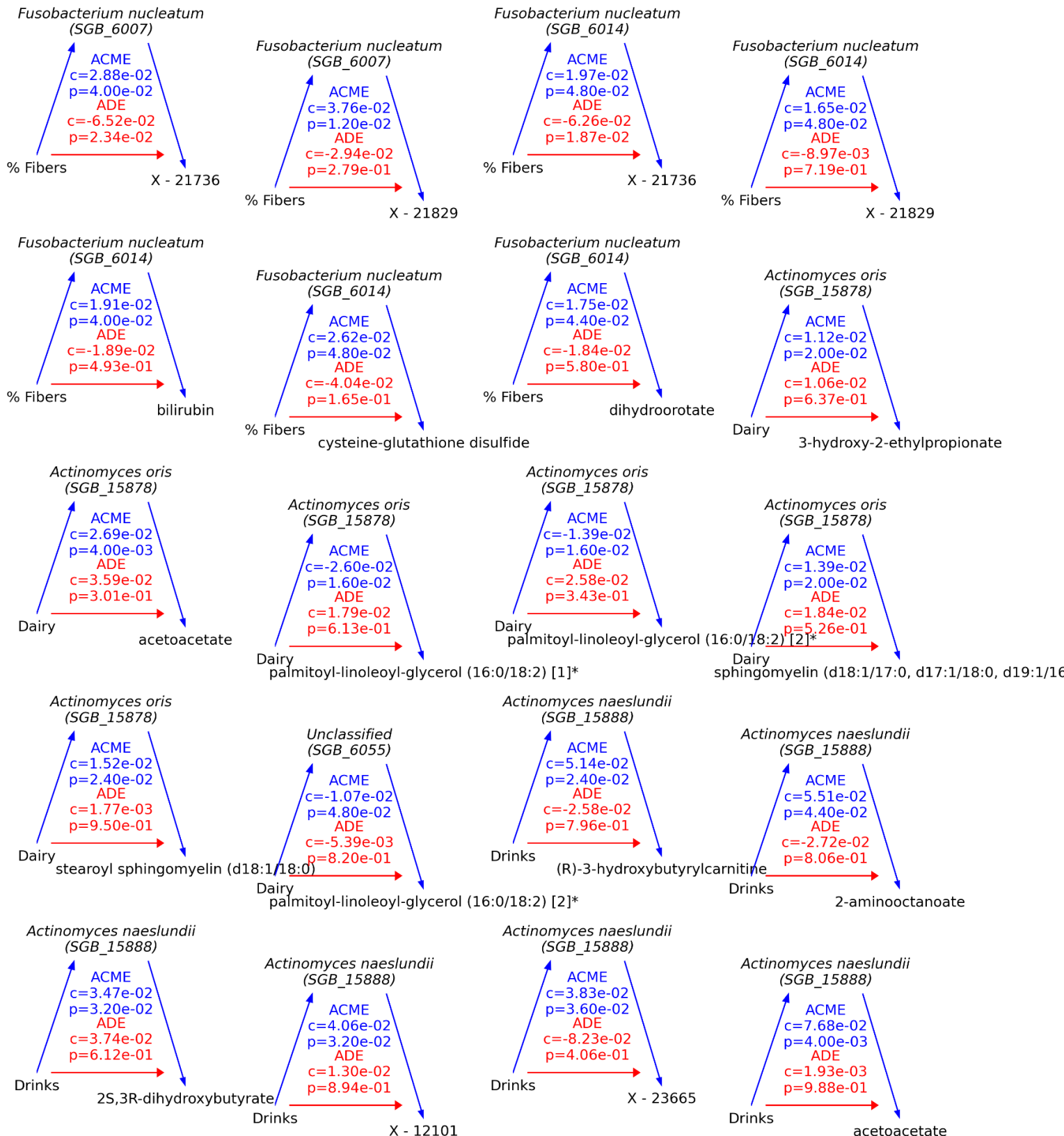
i Diet - Gut strains - Metabolites and Cytokines

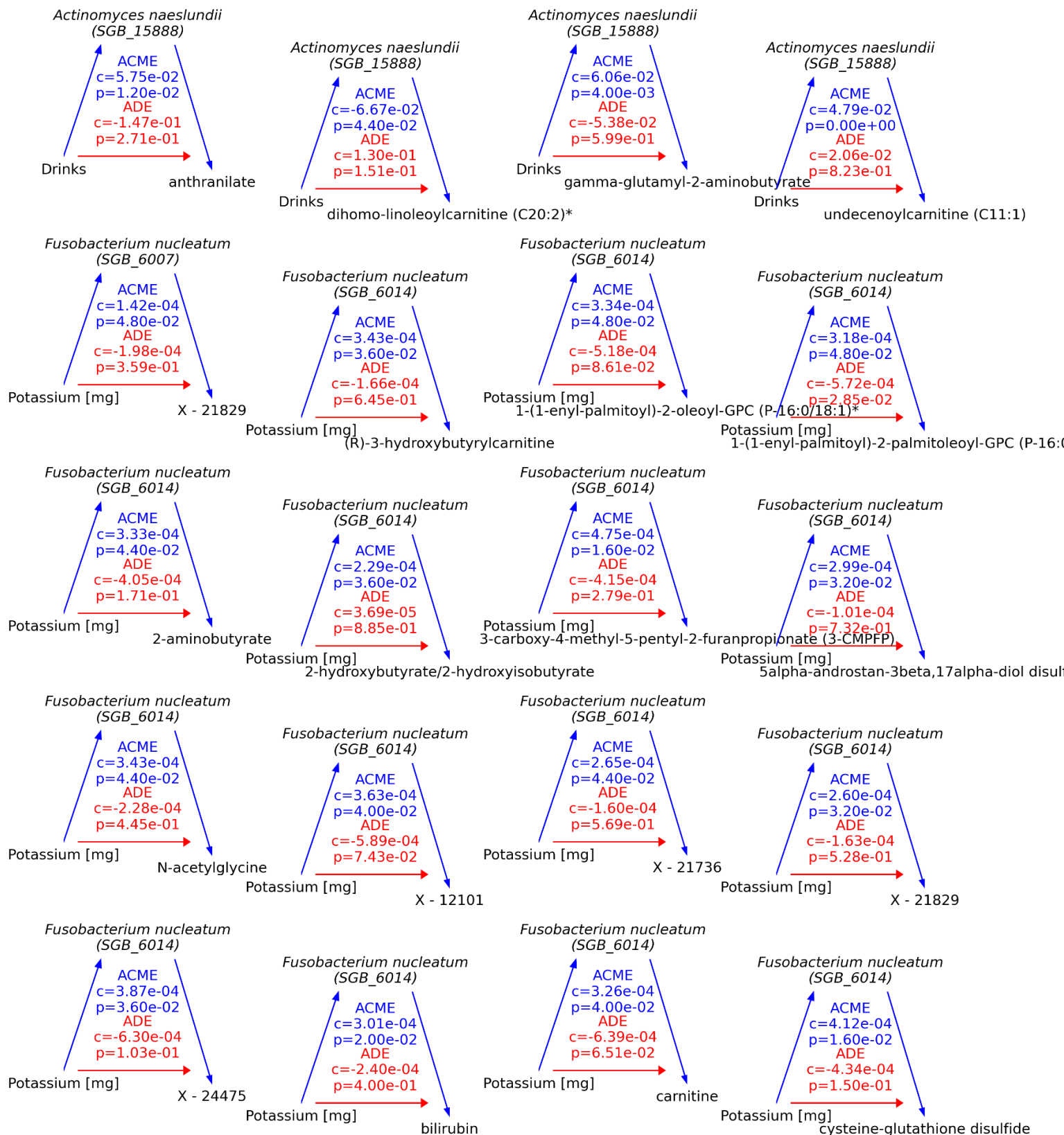


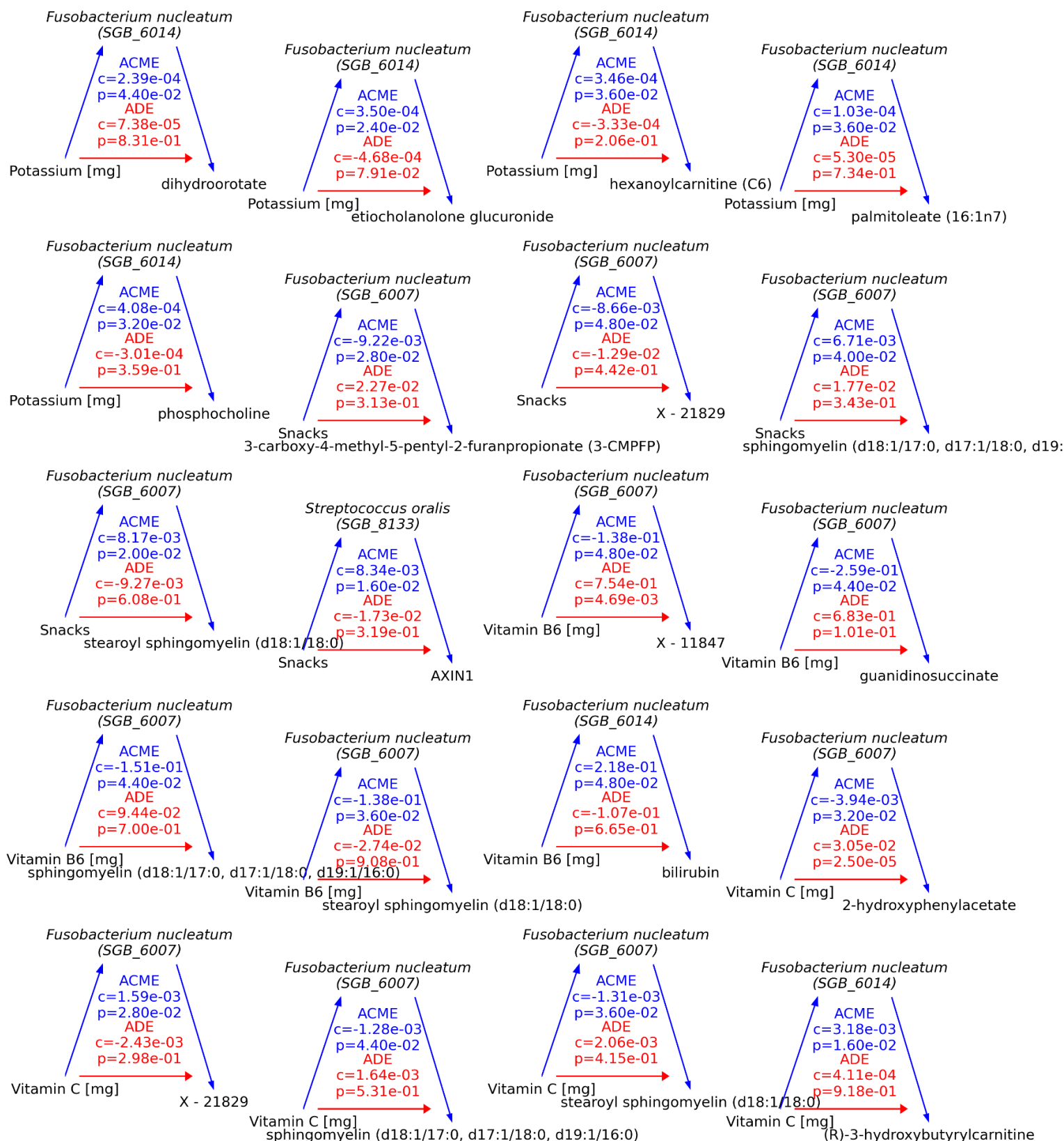




j Diet - Oral strains - Metabolites and Cytokines







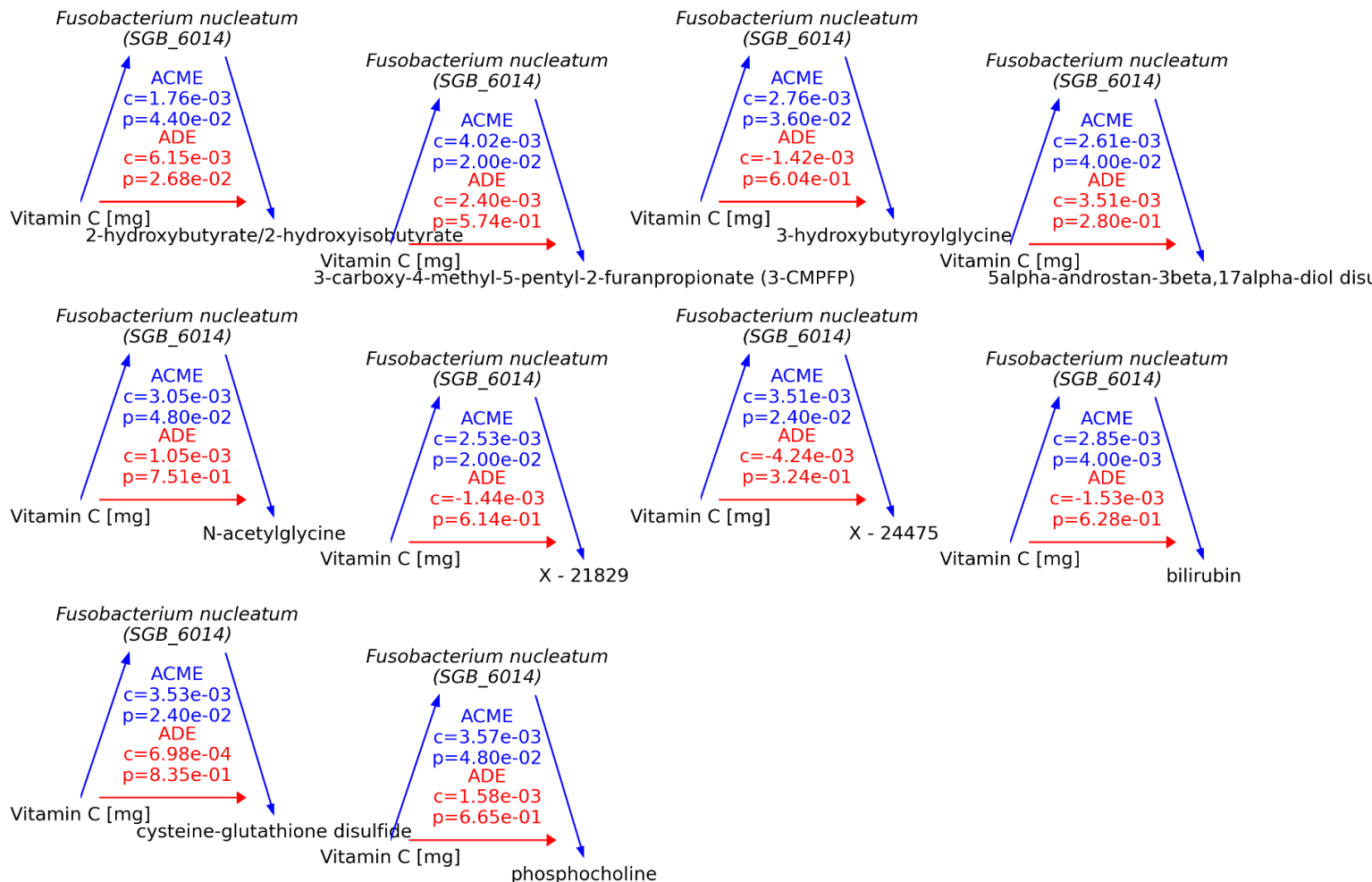


Figure S2. The microbiome mediates the diet's effect

Each plot shows a path from a dietary feature to an outcome that is mediated by the microbiome (two-sided bootstrap $p < 0.05$). The left apex is the dietary feature, the right apex is the outcome and the upper apex is the microbial mediator. The title specifies the diet group ("PPT" or "MED" diet), type of microbial mediators (species, pathways or strains) and the type of outcome (glycemic measurements or metabolites and cytokines). The average direct effect (ADE) in red, the average causal mediated effect (ACME) in blue, c - effect size, p - p -value. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

Sankey diagram illustrating the flow of metabolites from food sources to metabolic pathways, categorized by time relative to 140.

Time above 140 (Top Section):

- Snacks (Purple):**
 - Flow to **ARGSYN:SUB:PWY: L-arginine biosynthesis II (acetyl cycle)**
 - Flow to **ARGSYN:PWY: L-arginine biosynthesis I (via L-ornithine)**
- Lipids (Blue):**
 - Flow to **GLUTORN:PWY: L-ornithine biosynthesis I**
- Poly unsaturated fatty acids (Red):**
 - Flow to **PWY:6292: superpathway of L-cysteine biosynthesis (methionine)**

Time below 140 (Bottom Section):

- Nuts and seeds (Green):**
 - Flow to **PWY:90-8: nitrate reduction VI (assimilatory)**
- Oils and fats (Red):**
 - Flow to **PWY:90-8: nitrate reduction VI (assimilatory)**

The Sankey diagram illustrates the distribution of metabolites from various food sources. The left side lists food categories, and the right side lists specific metabolites and their associated pathways, each with a count (X).

Food Categories (Left):

- % Lipids
- Nuts and seeds
- % Daily caloric target
- % Polyunsaturated fatty acids
- % Carbohydrates
- Snacks
- Oils and fats
- Redmeat

Metabolites and Pathways (Right):

- 3-hydroxyoctanoate (X = 23607)
- 3-hydroxydecanoate (X = 17556)
- longoacylcarnitine (C20) (X = 13729)
- 2-hydroxydecanoate (X = 12216)
- 5-hydroxyisobutyrate (X = 11954)
- (R)-3-hydroxybutyrylcarnitine
- 3-hydroxybutyrate (BHB) (X = 10729)
- 3-carboxy-4-methyl-5-pentyl-2-furanpropanoate (8-EMPPP)
- 2-hydroxybutyrate/2-hydroxyisobutyrate

Intermediate Pathways (Center):

- PWW6292: superpathway of L-cysteine biosynthesis (mammalian)
- ARGSNPPW: L-arginine biosynthesis I (via L-ornithine)
- PWW66999: gluconeogenesis III
- GLUTORN-PWW6: L-ornithine biosynthesis I
- PWW19039: nitrate reduction VL (assimilatory)
- PWW7456: beta-(154)-mannan degradation

The Sankey diagram illustrates the distribution of 100 proteins across three categories: 10 Filters, 100, and 100. The diagram shows the flow of proteins from the initial set to the final set, with various protein names and their counts.

Category	Protein Name	Count
10 Filters	PWW703 (preQ1 biosynthesis)	1
100	SP1A1	1
100	PWW2072 (chrysoxyimethylinuric acid phosphate biosynthesis)	1
100	pentadecanoate (450)	1
100	PWW7556 (thiamine diphosphate salvage IV (yeast))	1
100	2-hydroxyphenylacetate	1
100	guanidininosuccinate	1
100	3-bromo-5-chloro-2,6-dihydroxybenzoate	1
100	5-alpha-preg-3beta/20alpha-triol monosulfate (2)	1
100	PWW01296 (purine nucleosides degradation)	1
100	NIN1H1 methylthioaminoacetal	1
100	cysteine-glycine disulfide	1
100	pentate	1

Each alluvial plot shows paths from diet to outcomes that are mediated by oral and gut microbial pathways (two-sided bootstrap $p < 0.05$). The outcomes in **a.** are glycemic measurements, and in **b.** and **c.** the outcomes are metabolites and cytokines. **a.** and **b.** show paths of the “PPT diet”, while **c.** shows paths of the “MED diet”. No mediating effect on glycemic measurements was found in the “MED diet”. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

Drinks Actinomyces naesslundii (SG8_15888) Time above 140

[illegible]

Each alluvial plot shows paths from diet to outcomes that are mediated by microbial strains (two-sided bootstrap $p < 0.05$). The outcomes in **a.** are glycemic measurements, and in **b.** and **c.** the outcomes are metabolites and cytokines. **a.** and **c.** show paths of the oral environment, while **b.** shows paths of the gut environment. The “PPT diet” and “MED diet” were combined. No mediating effect on glycemic measurements was found in the gut environment. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.