

Rapid biotransformation of STW 5 constituents by human gut microbiome from IBS and non-IBS donors

Timo A. Thumann^{a,b}, Eva-Maria Pferschy-Wenzig^{a,b}, Christina Kumpitsch^c, Stefanie Duller^c, Christoph Högenauer^d, Patrizia Kump^d, Heba Aziz-Kalbhenn^e, Ramy M. Ammar^{e,f}, Sabine Rabin^e, Christine Moissl-Eichinger^{b,c}, Rudolf Bauer^{a,b,#}

^aInstitute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Department of Pharmacognosy, University of Graz, Beethovenstraße 8, 8010 Graz, Austria

^bBioTechMed, Mozartgasse 12, 8010 Graz, Austria

^cDiagnostic and Research Institute of Hygiene, Microbiology and Environmental Medicine, Medical University of Graz, Neue Stiftingtalstraße 6, 8010 Graz, Austria

^dDepartment of Internal Medicine, Medical University of Graz, Auenbruggerplatz 15, 8036, Graz, Austria

^eSteigerwald Arzneimittelwerk GmbH, Bayer Consumer Health, Havelstraße 5, 64295 Darmstadt, Germany

^fDepartment of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Kafrelsheikh University, 33511 Kafrelsheikh; Egypt

Running title: STW 5 constituents and human gut microbiome

#Address correspondence to Rudolf Bauer, rudolf.bauer@uni-graz.at

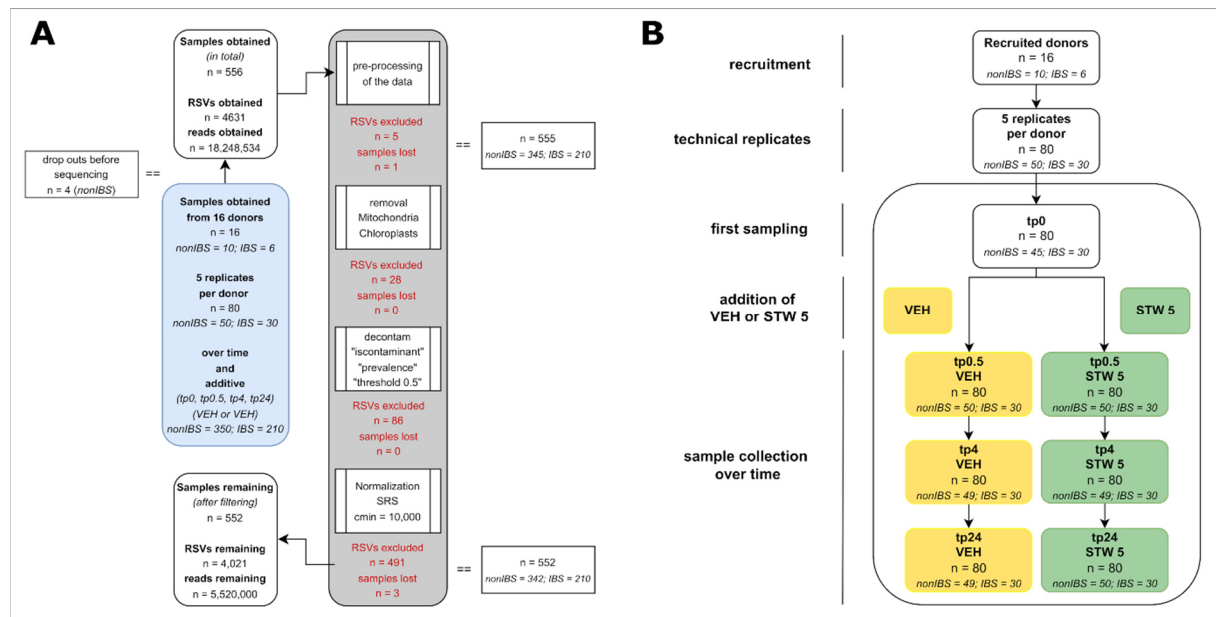


Figure S1. Analytical sample size flowchart of the study. A. Information on the overall sample size, filter settings and dropouts of the study. **B.** Actual number of samples per group (time point, additive) analyzed in this study.

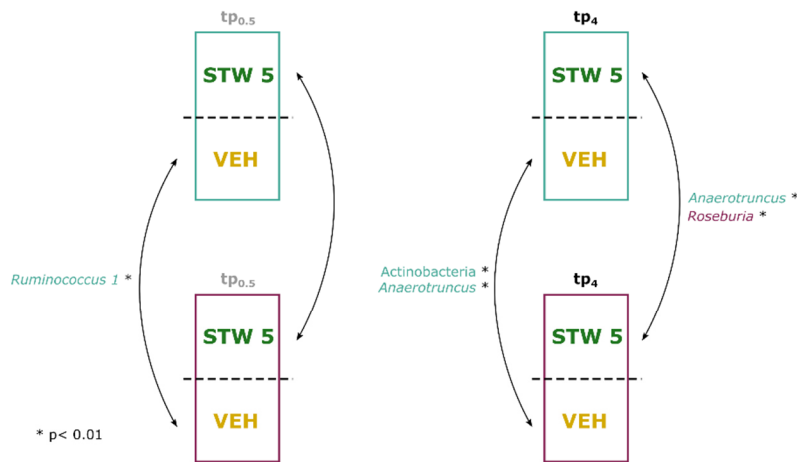
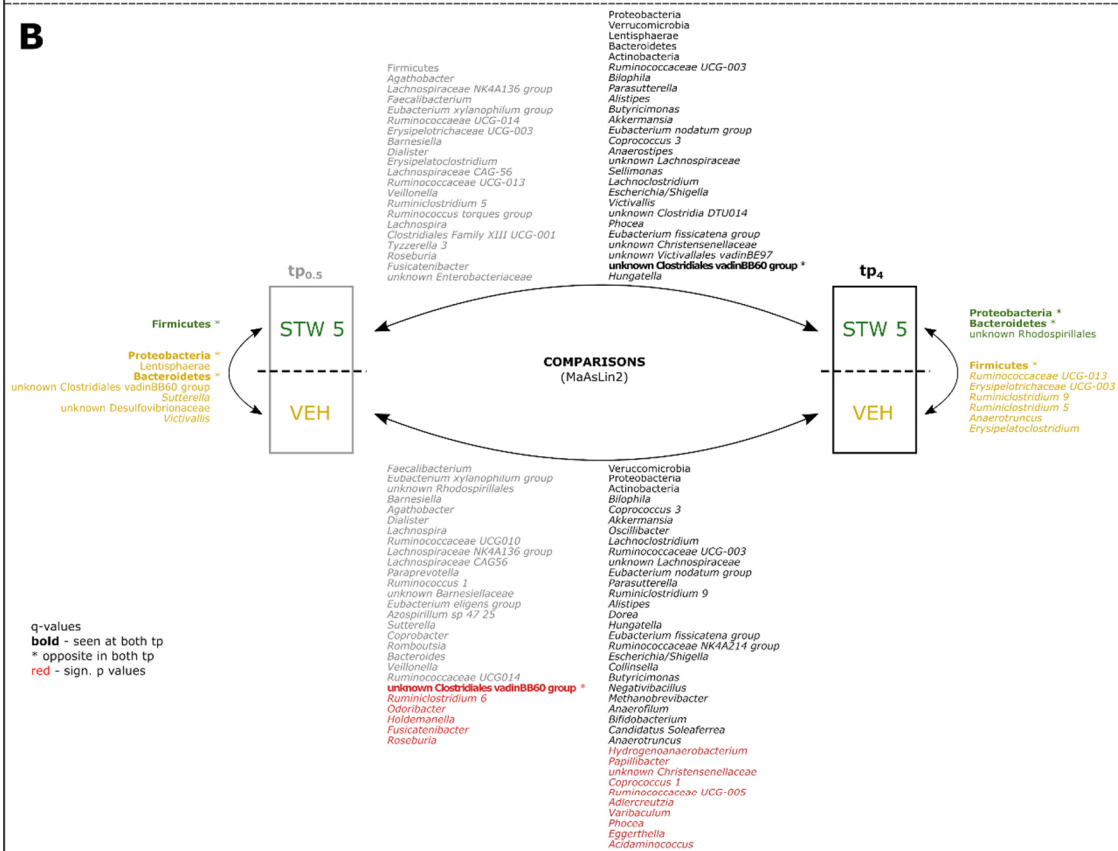
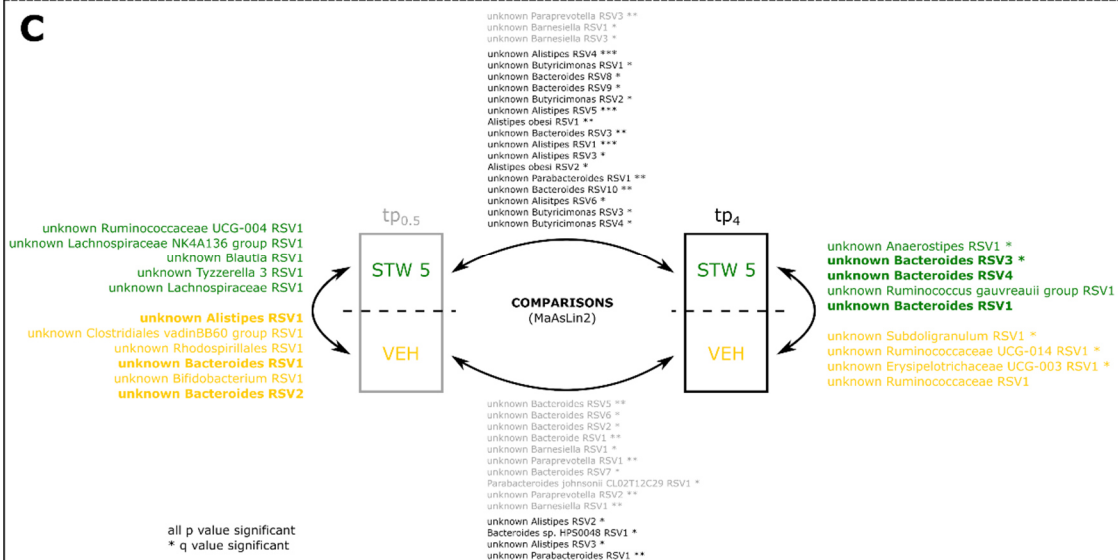
A**B****C**

Figure S2. Characteristic microbial signatures ($q < 0.05$) detected for the different additive groups over time. Yellow color indicates VEH, green color indicates STW 5. Comparisons based on **A.** health status and additive group at phylum and genus level. Turquoise color indicates healthy group, purple color indicates IBS group. **B.** additive group at phylum and genus level using the combined data set. **C.** based on additive groups at RSV level using the combined data set. All analyses were performed using the SRS normalized data set. (for p-values see [Table S1_D](#))

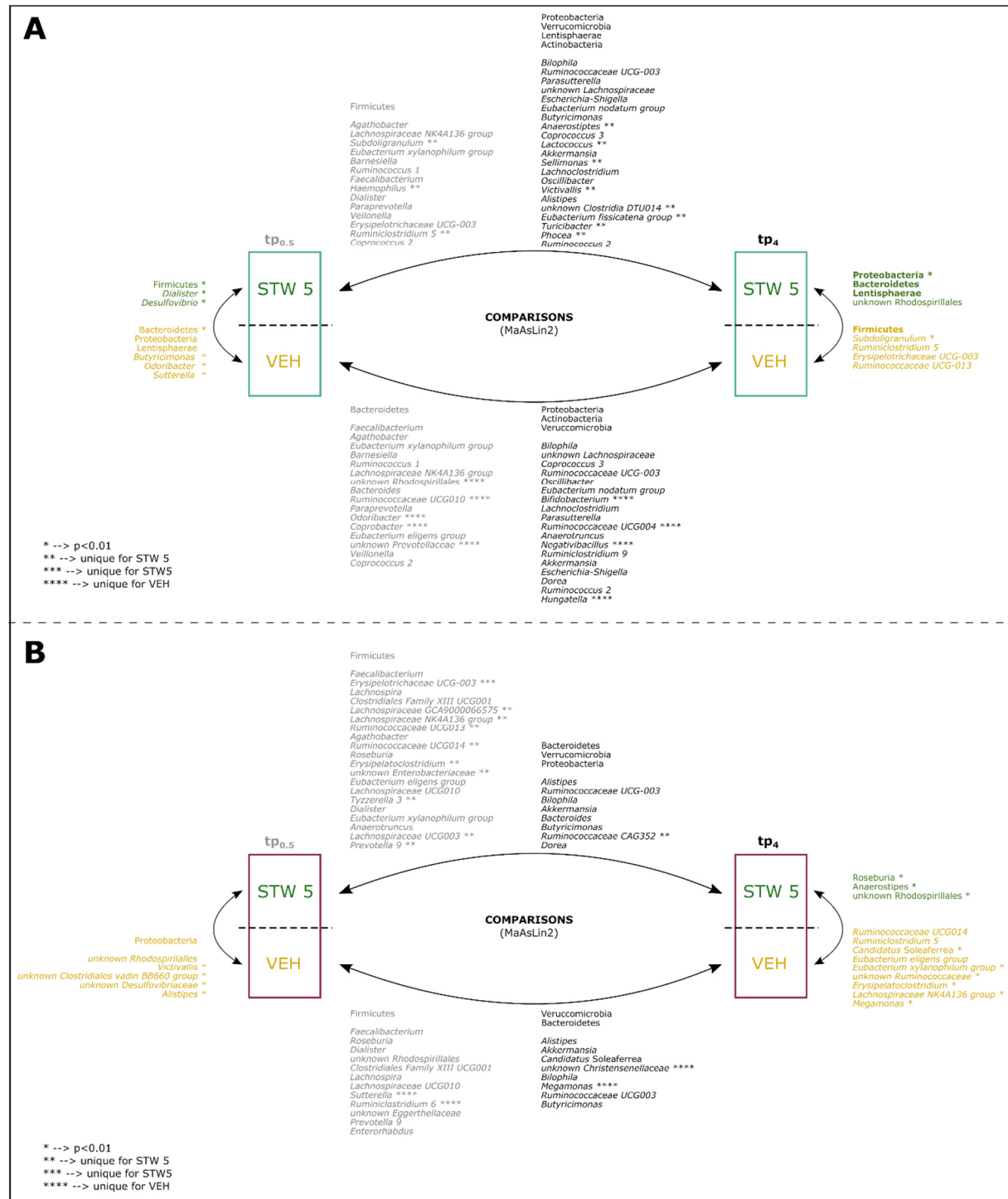


Figure S3. Characteristic microbial signatures for STW5 and VEH within the health conditions over time. (phylum and genus level). Yellow color indicates VEH, green color indicates STW 5. Turquoise color indicates healthy group, purple color indicates IBS group. **A:** Healthy group. **B:** IBS group. (for p-values see [Table S1_D](#))

Table S2. Annotation of STW 5 constituents and metabolites.

Compound	mode	RT (min)	Neutral mono-isotopic mass	m/z	dd MS ² fragments	Neutral formula	Δ (ppm)	ID source	ID level
Glycyrrhizic acid	-	Identified as glycyrrhizic acid (#51) by retention time plus fragmentation pattern according to Thumann et al. (2020) and reference substance							b
Rosmarinic acid	-	Identified as rosmarinic acid (#24) by retention time plus fragmentation pattern according to Thumann et al. (2020) and reference substance							b
2-Glucosyloxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid isomer	-	Identified as 2-glucosyloxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid isomer (#4) by retention time plus fragmentation pattern according to Thumann et al. (2020)							a
Liquiritin pentoside isomer	-	Identified as liquiritin pentoside isomer (#12) by retention time plus fragmentation pattern according to Thumann et al. (2020)							a
Liquiritigenin	-	Identified as liquiritigenin (#29) by retention time plus fragmentation pattern according to Thumann et al. (2020) and reference substance							b
Herniarin	+	14.6 7	176.0473	177.0547	177.0543(100);133.0645(5);121.0646	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₃	0.45	reference substance, databases (MzCloud, The Human Metabolome Database and METLIN) and Pastírová et al. (2005)	b
18β-Glycyrrhetic acid	+	45.6 3	470.3396	471.3466	471.3458(100);425.3421(5)	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₁₀	-0.69	reference substance, databases (MzCloud, The Human Metabolome Database and METLIN) and Farag et al. (2012)	b
3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid	-	6.38	166.0630	165.0550	165.0549(40);121.0646(100);119.0490(60);	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	2.36	reference substance and database (The Human Metabolome Database)	b
3-(2-Hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl) propanoic acid	-	9.88	196.0736	195.0658	195.0658(60);177.0550(20);151.0754(100);136.0518(20)	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₄	3.15	databases (The Human Metabolome Database)	a

Davidigenin	-	25.1 0	258.0892	257.0822	257.0821(10);151.0390(10 0)	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₄	5.35	reference substance and Xu et al. (2013)	b
--------------------	---	-----------	----------	----------	--------------------------------	--	------	--	---

a= tentative identification based on literature and/or database; b= identification by retention time plus fragmentation pattern of an authentic reference compound; five substances have already been described as STW 5 constituents by Thumann et al. (2020); MzCloud <https://www.mzcloud.org> (accessed 15.11.2020); The Human Metabolome Database <http://www.hmdb.ca> (accessed 15.11.2020), METLIN <https://metlin.scripps.edu> (accessed 15.11.2020)

Table S3. Comparison of patient characteristics in the IBS and non-IBS groups. Significance was tested by an unpaired, two-sided Student's t-test.

	Non-IBS donors (n=10)		IBS donors (n=6)		p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Donor age, years	36	11	38	11	0.717
Height, cm	175	8	173	10	0.736
Weight, kg	74	14	66	9	0.274
BMI, kg/m ²	24.1	3	22.3	4	0.334
Sex	f=70% m=30%		f=66% m=33%		
Patients with regular gastrointestinal complaints	10%		100%		
Patients with intolerances (e.g., fructose, lactose, histamine)	10%		50%		
How many times per day do you defecate?	1.3	0.8	2.0	1.1	0.237
IBS-SSS			197	36	

Table S4. Summary of the food and drink plans of donors 3 days before sample donation

		Non-IBS donors (n=10)										IBS donors (n=6)					
Food	Fat-rich		X		X	X	X		X	X	X						
	Protein-rich	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Carbohydrate-rich	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Fruit-rich	X				X							X	X			
	Vegetable-rich	X	X		X	X			X			X	X				X
	Sugar-rich	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X	
Drink	Water	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tea	X			X			X			X	X	X	X			
	Coffee	X	X		X	X		X	X	X				X			X
	Milk-based drinks			X		X										X	
	Soft drinks/juices		X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X			X	
	Beer			X			X	X									
	Wine-based drinks	X	X						X				X	X			

X indicates the donors consumed the food or drink either at more than two meal times during the 3 days, or two different food or drinks at one meal time. Fat-rich foods included butter, fried meat, butter croissant, leberkäse, fries, etc.; protein-rich foods included yoghurt, chicken, meat in general, sausages, eggs, cheese, etc.; carbohydrate-rich foods included rice, potatoes, noodles, bread, sandwiches, and gnocchi, etc.; tomato was categorized under vegetables; sugar-rich foods included cakes in all variations, cookies, ice-cream, honey, and jam.