Microbial composition of tumorous and adjacent gastric tissue is associated with prognosis of gastric cancer

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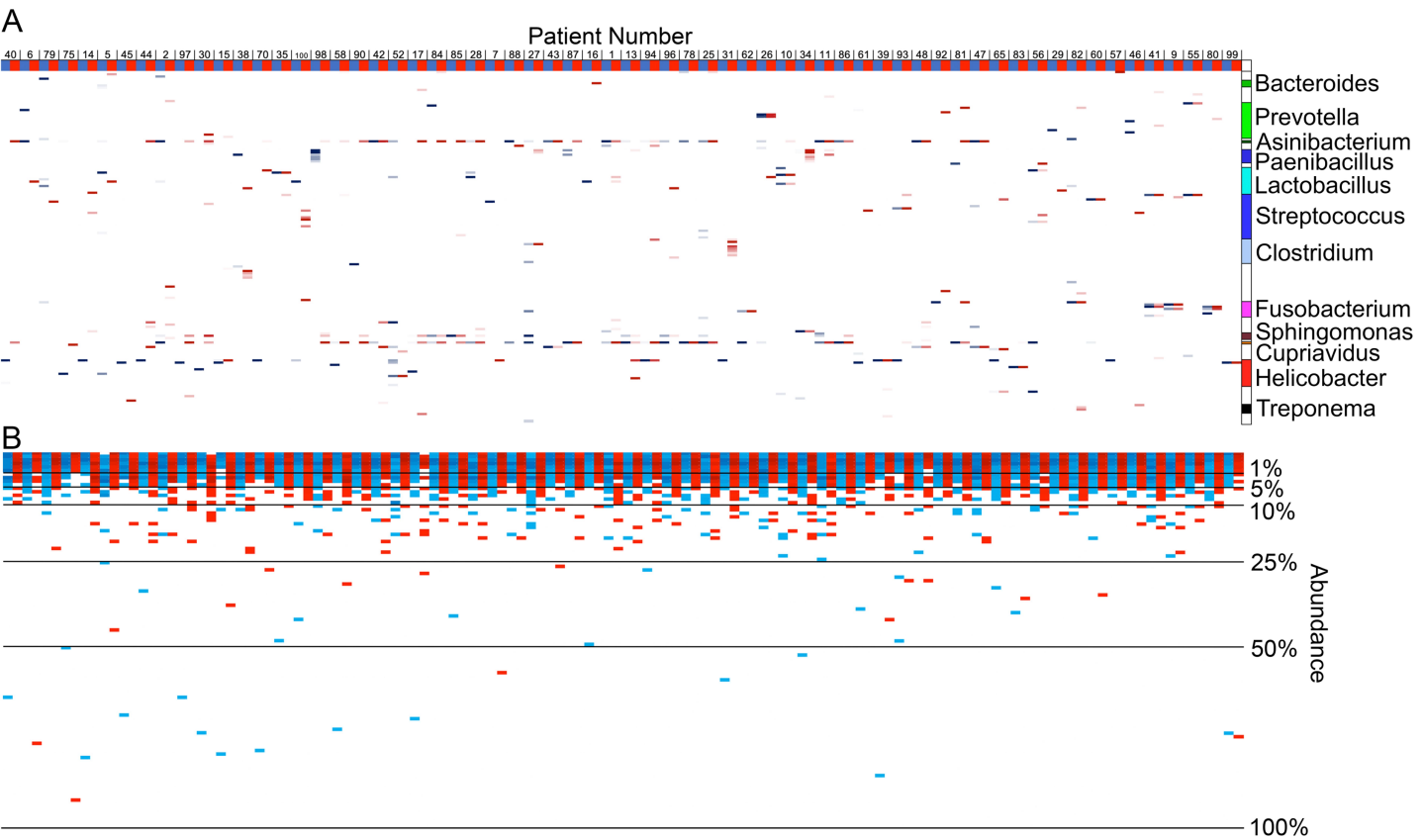
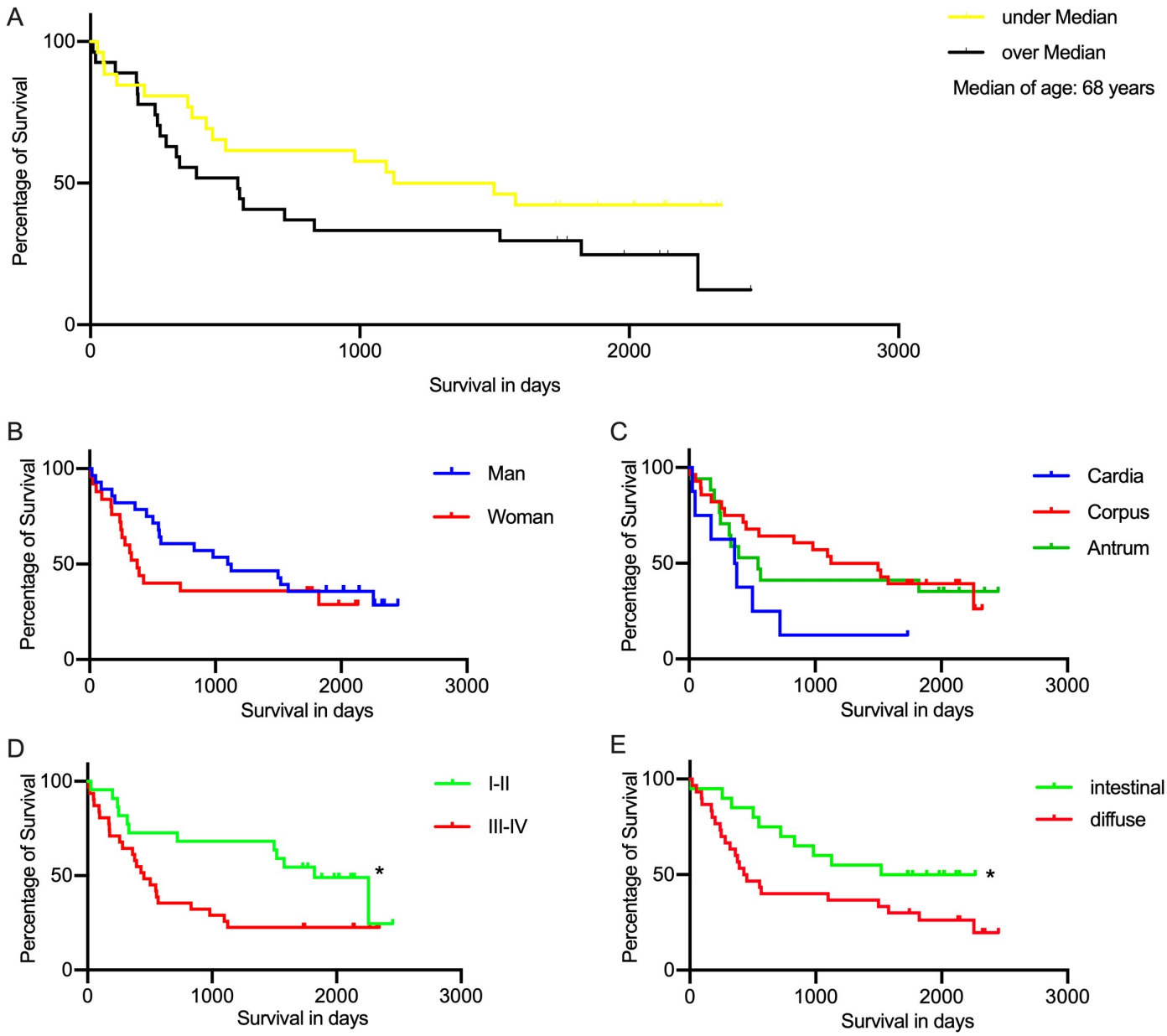
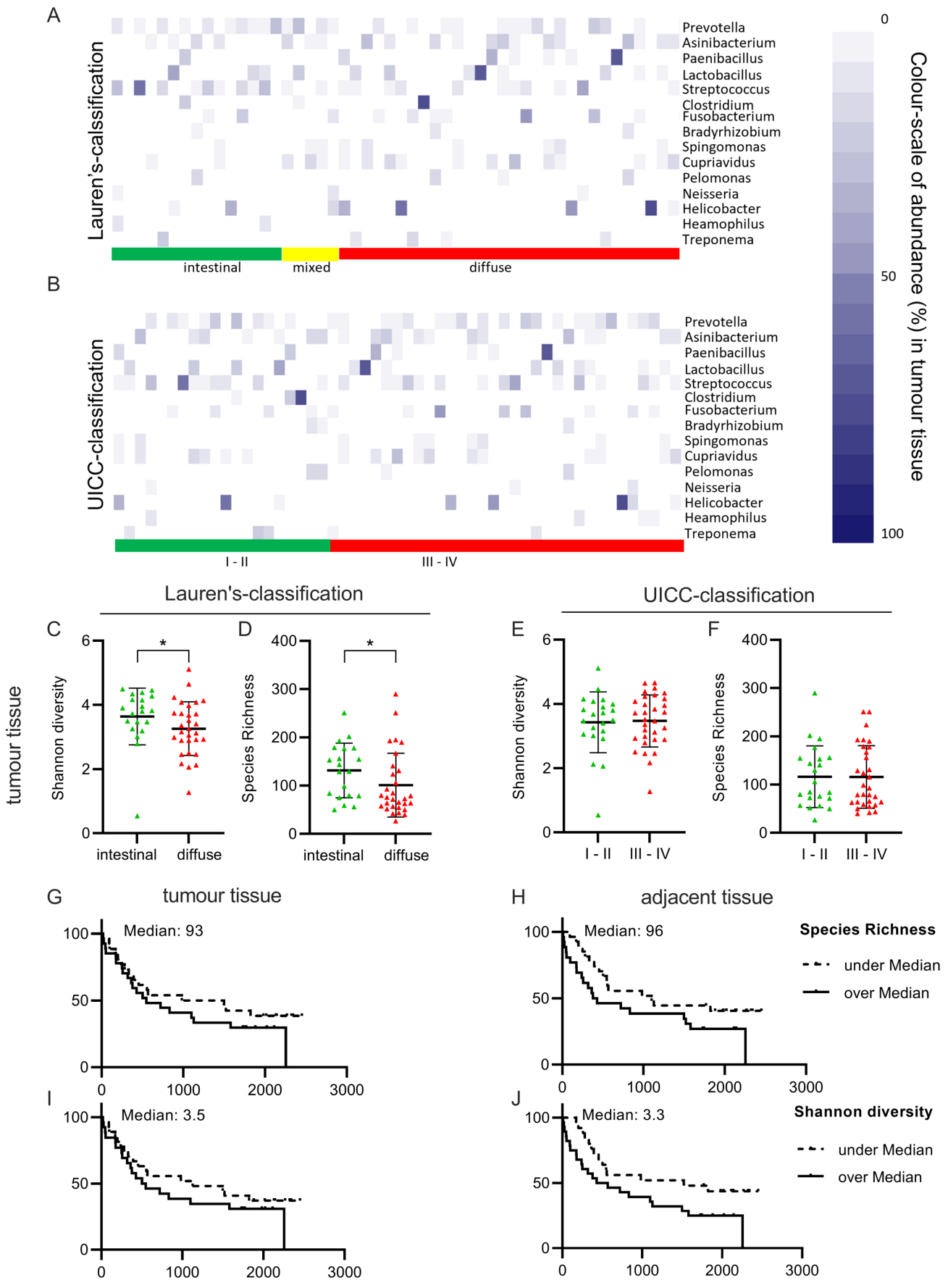


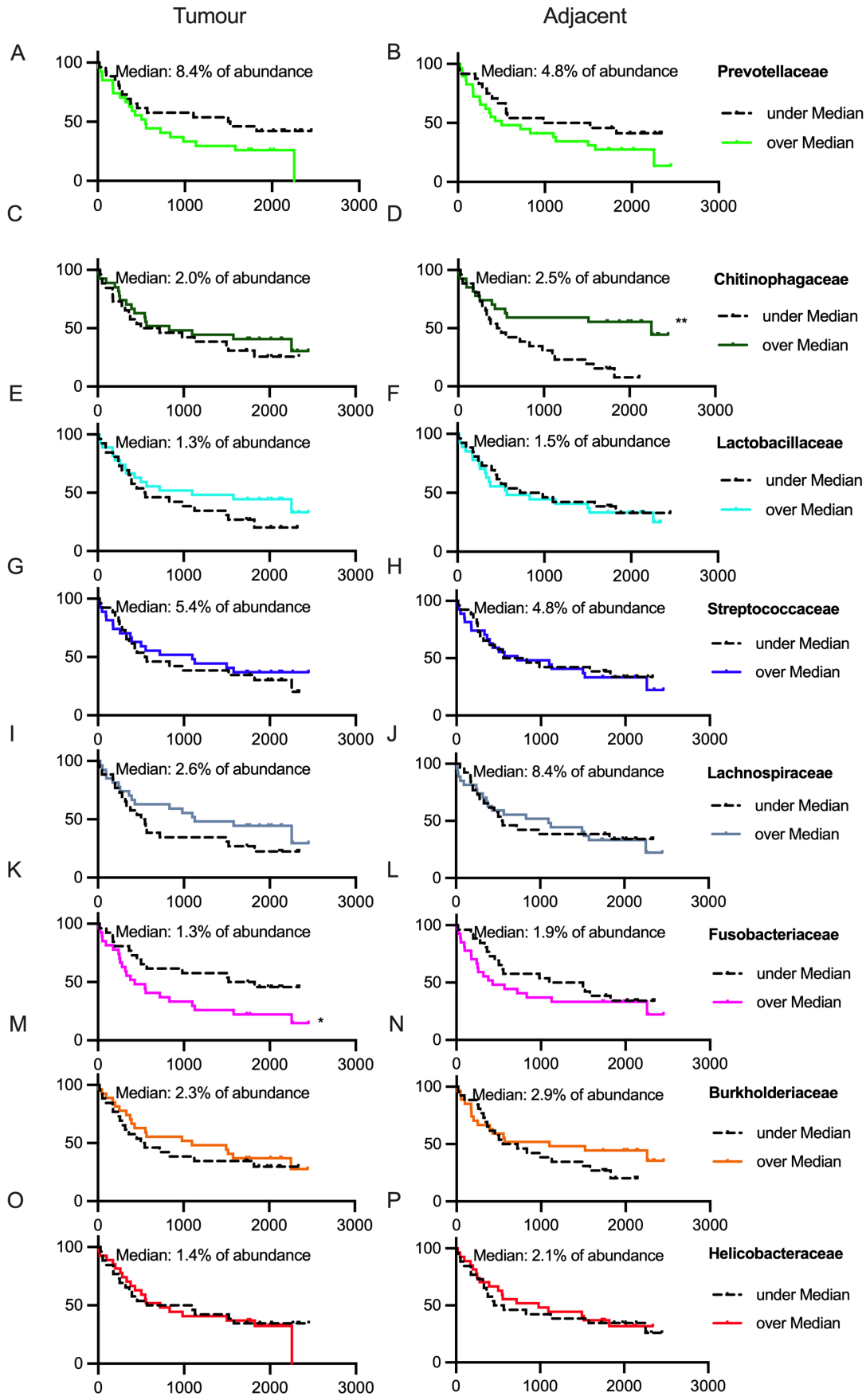
Supplementary Figure S1: Heatmap containing the phylotypes detected with >5% of abundance in tumour tissue (red) and adjacent tissue (blue). Samples are ordered in increasing % of Bray-Curtis similarity between paired samples of the same patient, and only the genera of the phylotypes found in more than 10 samples are displayed. Light red and light blue denote low abundance, while dark red and dark blue denote high abundances (A). Heatmap with the phylotype frequency per sample at a certain % of abundance (B). Samples are displayed in the same order as in A.



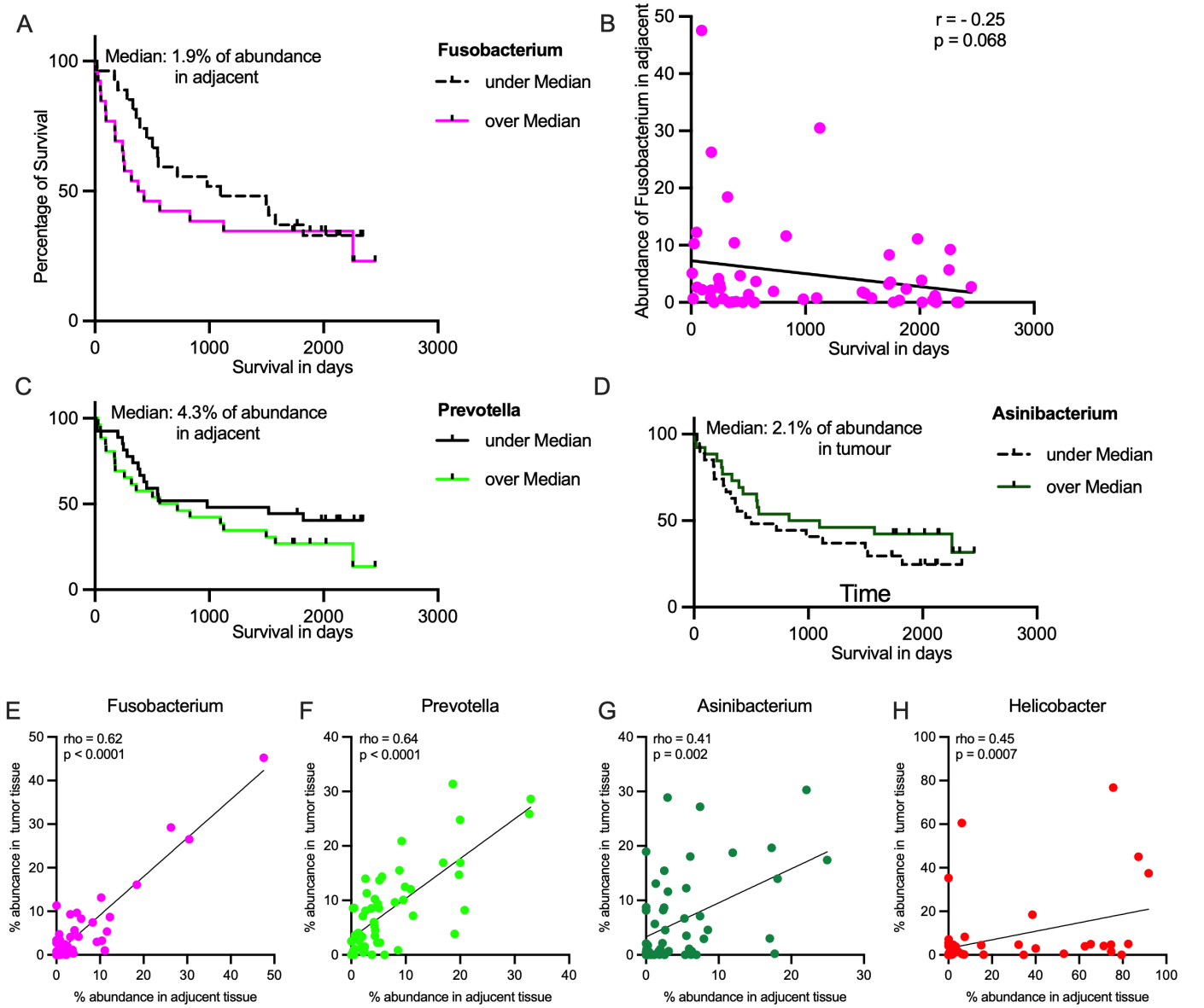
Supplementary Figure S2: Kaplan-Meier-Curves for the age (A), the gender (B), the location of tumour (C), the UICC-classification (D), and the Lauren classification (E). Significant differences in OS are indicated by * if $q < 0.05$.



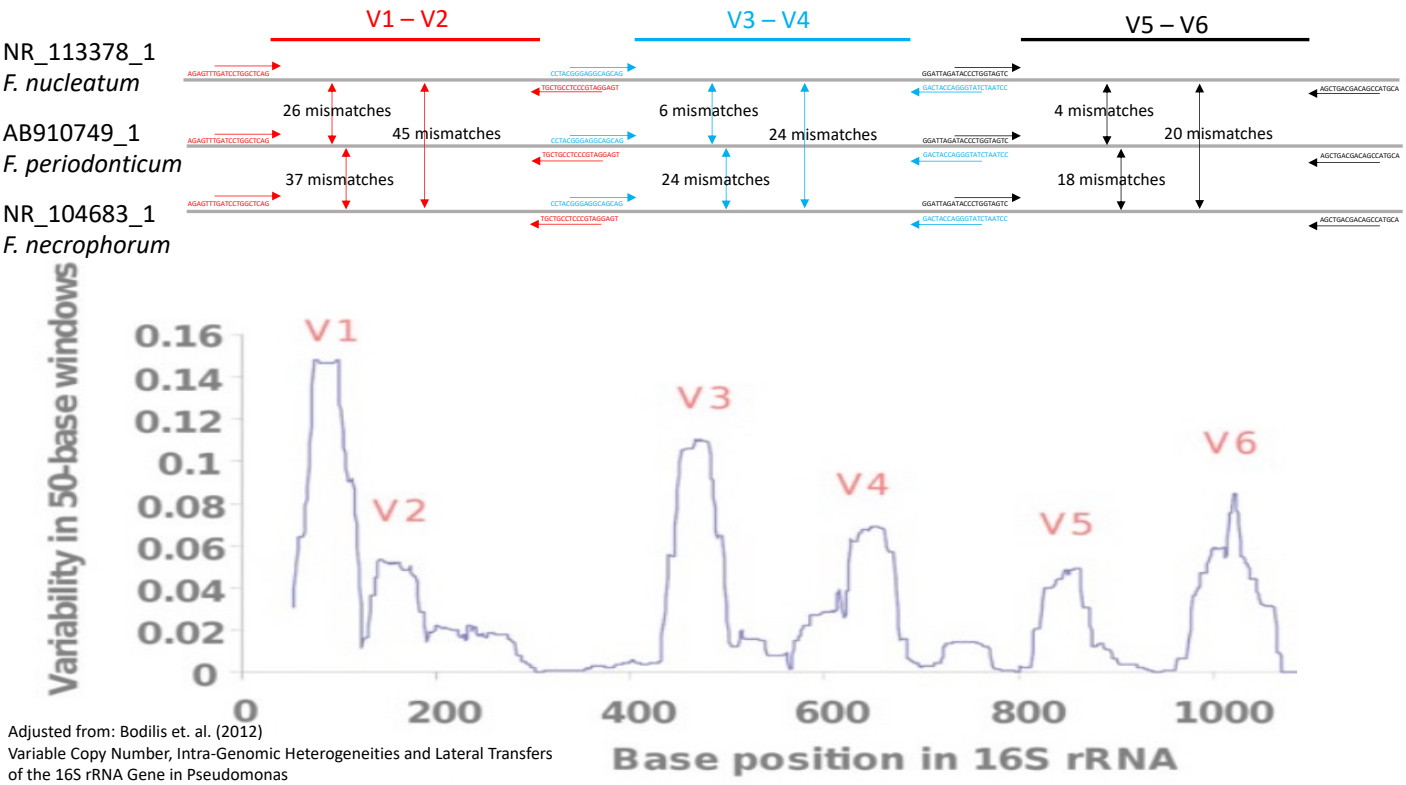
Supplementary Figure S3: Abundances of the genera grouped according to Lauren's classification (A) and UICC classification (B) of 53 GC patients. Only the genera with more abundance than 10% were considered. Shannon diversity index (C, E) and species richness (D, F) in samples with different tumour stages, according to Lauren´s classification and UICC classification. Significant differences between groups are indicated by * if $q < 0.05$. Kaplan-Meier-Curves for Shannon Index and species richness in tumour and adjacent tissues samples (G-J).



Supplementary Figure S4: Kaplan-Meier-Curves for Prevotellaceae (A-B), Chitonophagaceae (C-D), Lactobacillaceae (E-F), Streptococcaceae (G-H), Lachnospiraceae (I-J), Fusobacteriaceae (K-L), Burkholderiaceae (M-N), and Helicobacteraceae (O-P) in tumour or adjacent tissues. X-axes shows the OS in days and y-axes the percentage of OS.



Supplementary Figure S5: Kaplan-Meier-Curves of the abundances of *Fusobacterium* in adjacent tissue (A). Correlation of OS data (in days) with the abundance of *Fusobacterium* in adjacent tissue, with linear regression and Spearman rank coefficient (B). Kaplan-Meier-Curves of the abundances of *Prevotella* in adjacent tissue (C) and the abundances of *Asinibacterium* in tumour tissue (D). X-axes show survival data in days. Significant differences in survival are indicated by * if $q < 0.05$ and ** if $q < 0.01$. Correlation of the abundance of *Fusobacterium* (E), *Prevotella* (F), *Asinibacterium* (G), *Helicobacter* (H) in tumour and adjacent tissue.



Adjusted from: Bodilis et. al. (2012)
Variable Copy Number, Intra-Genomic Heterogeneities and Lateral Transfers of the 16S rRNA Gene in Pseudomonas

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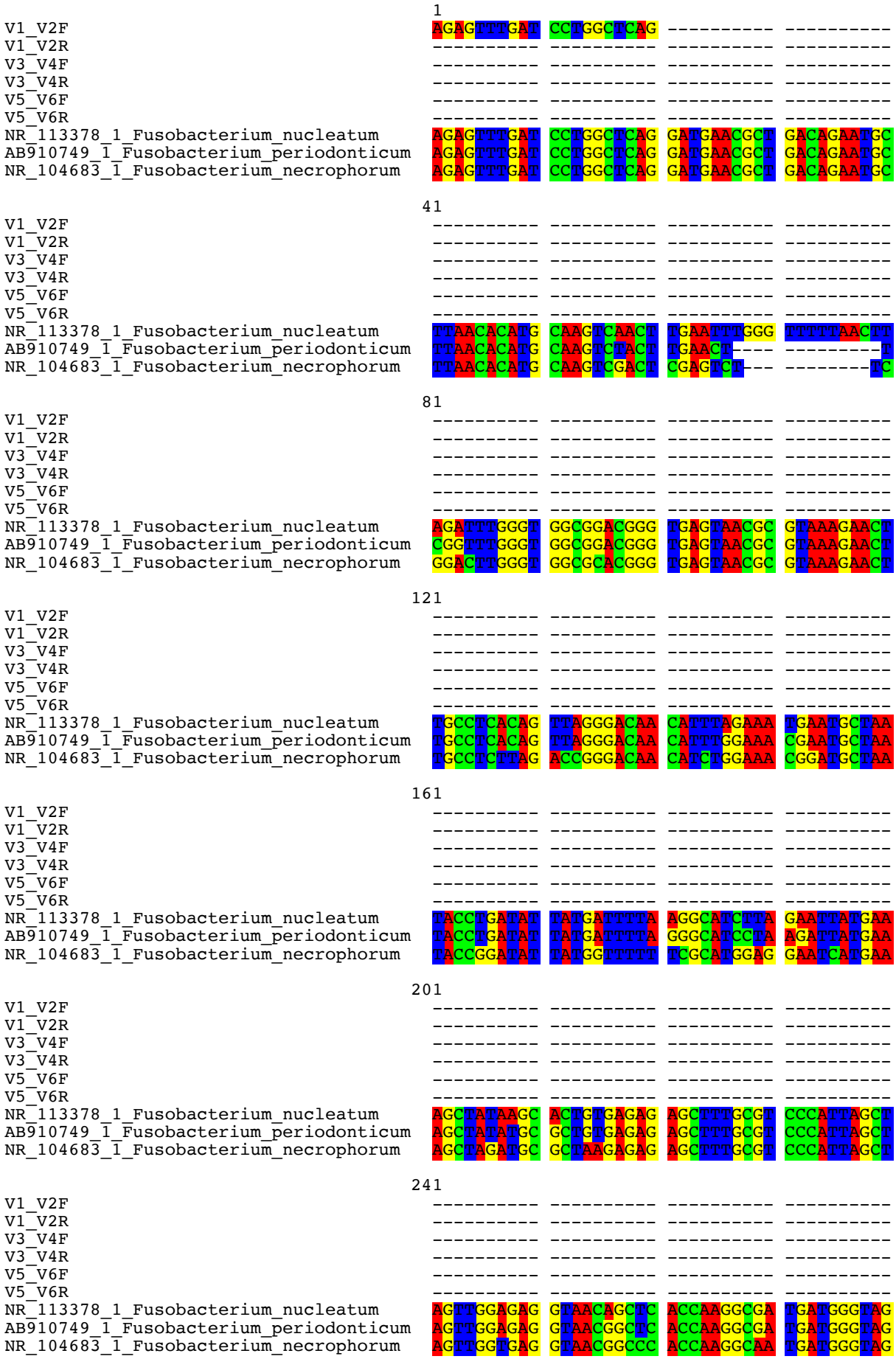

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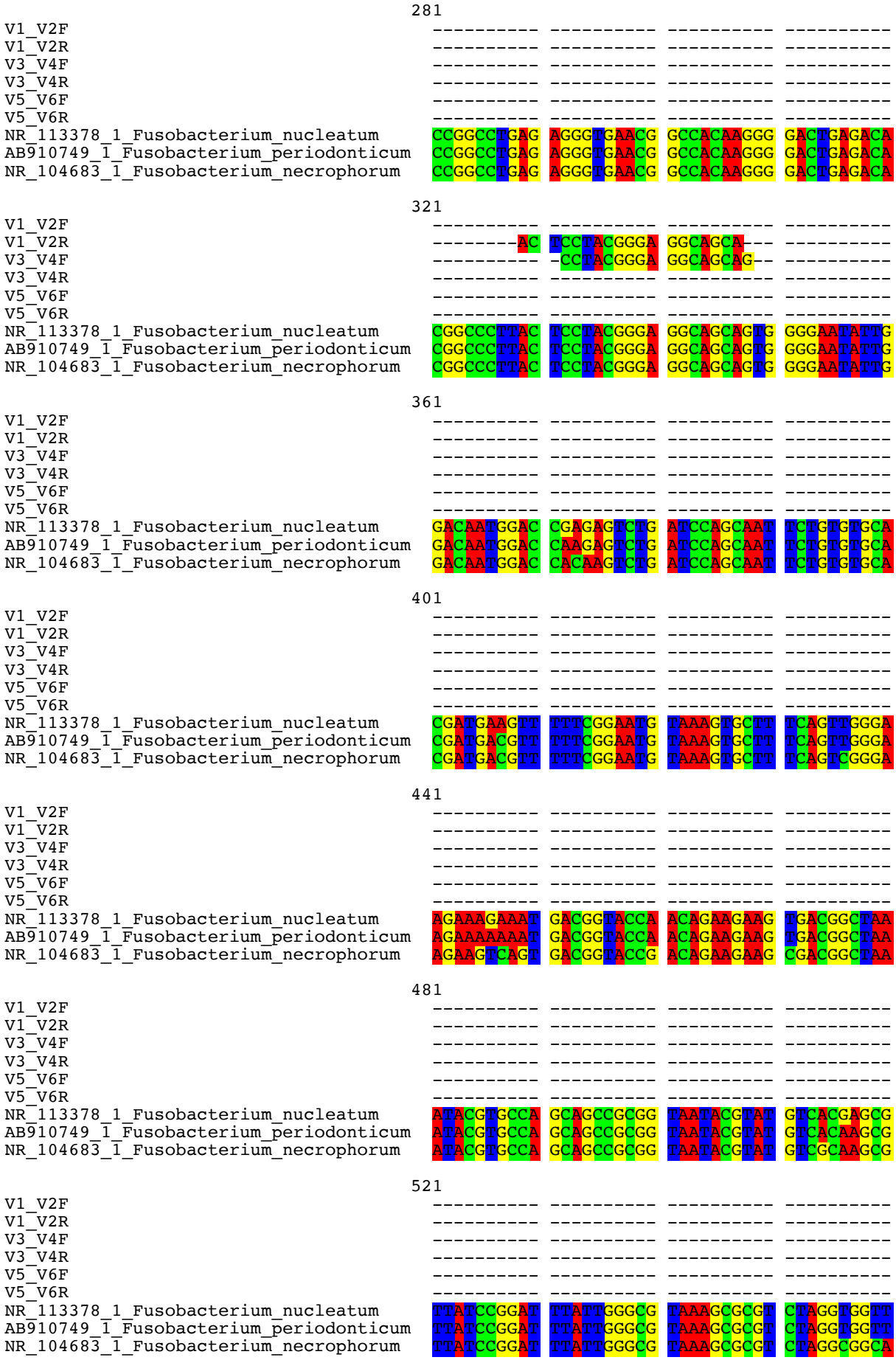

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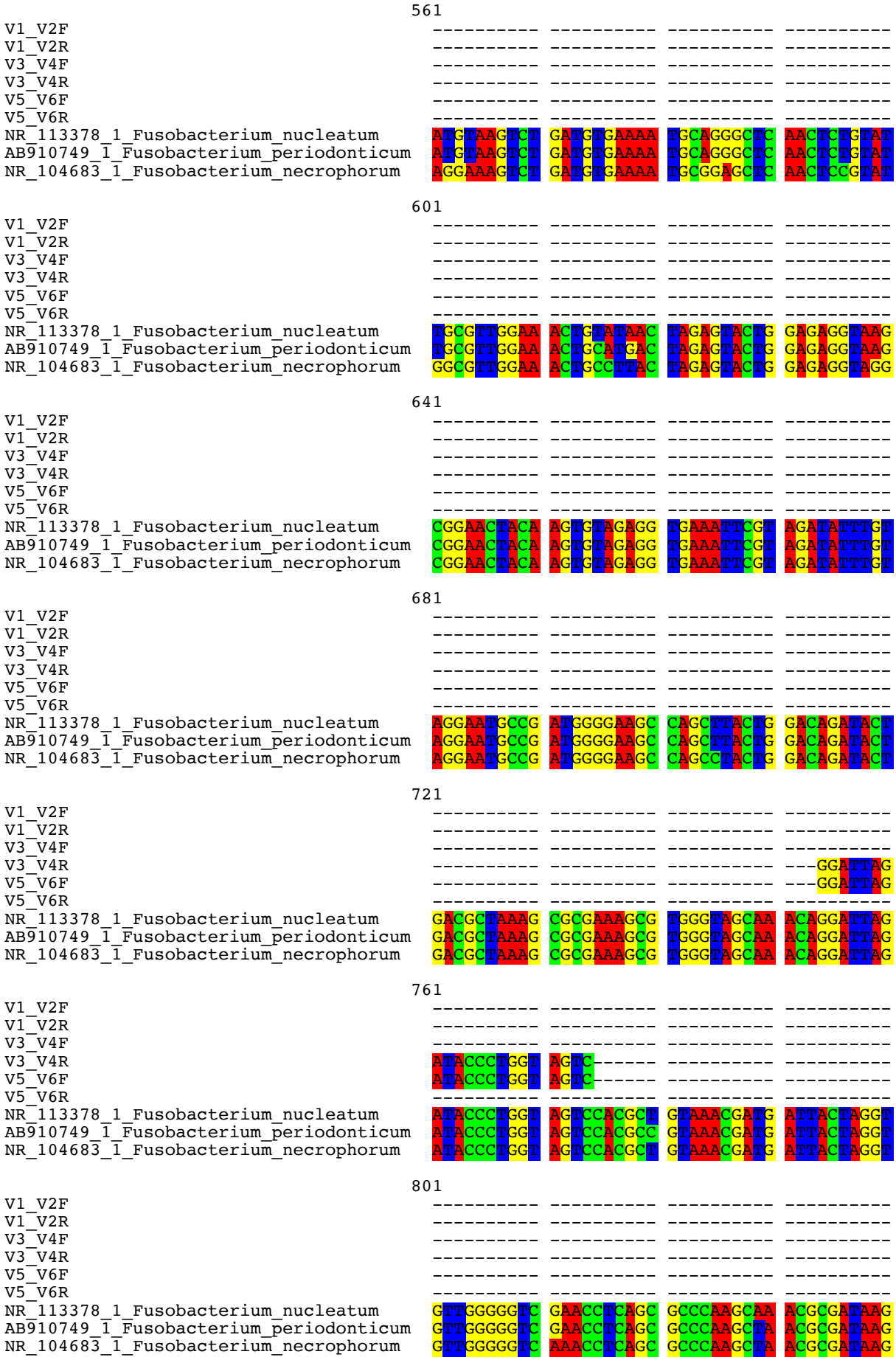

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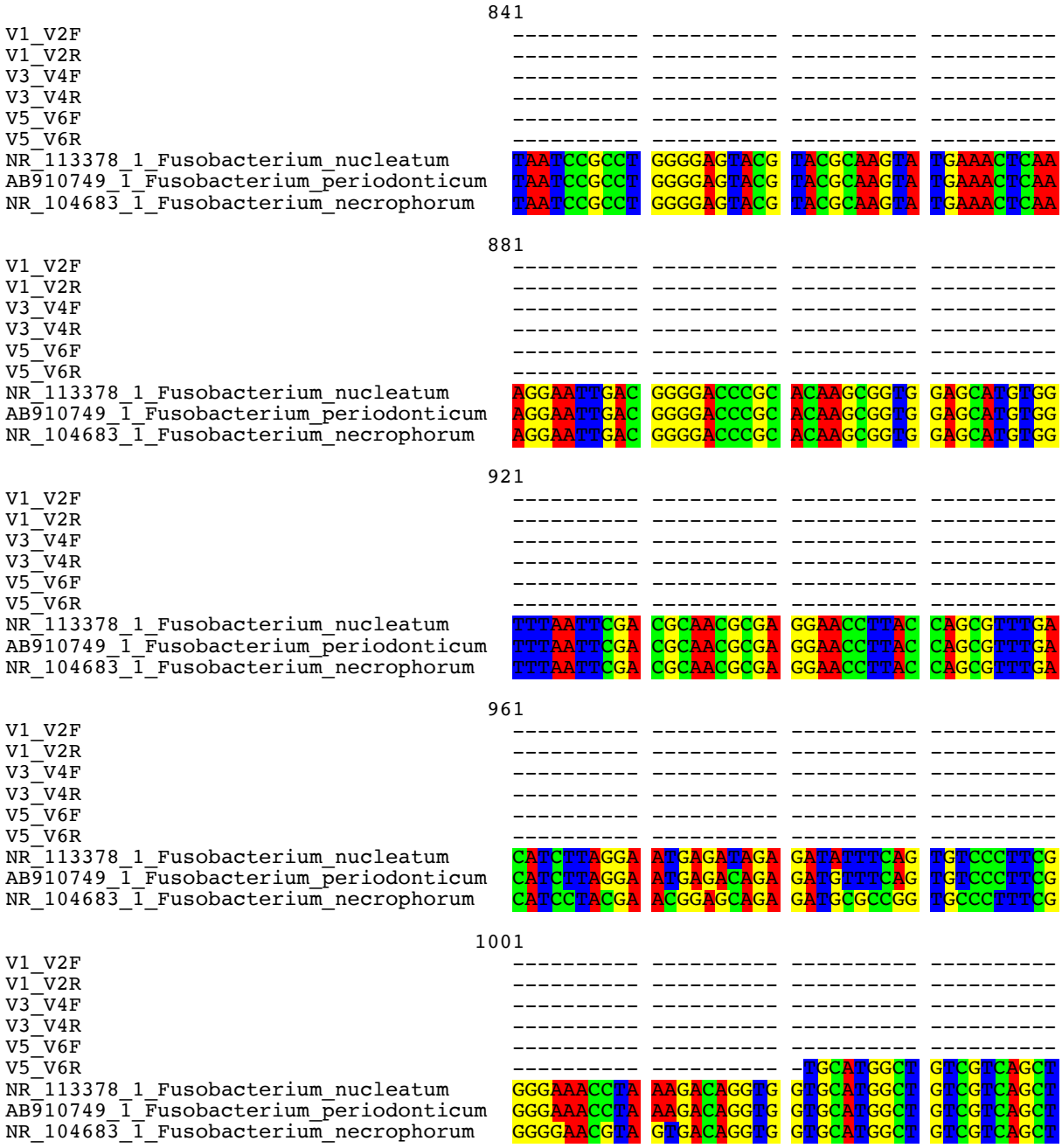
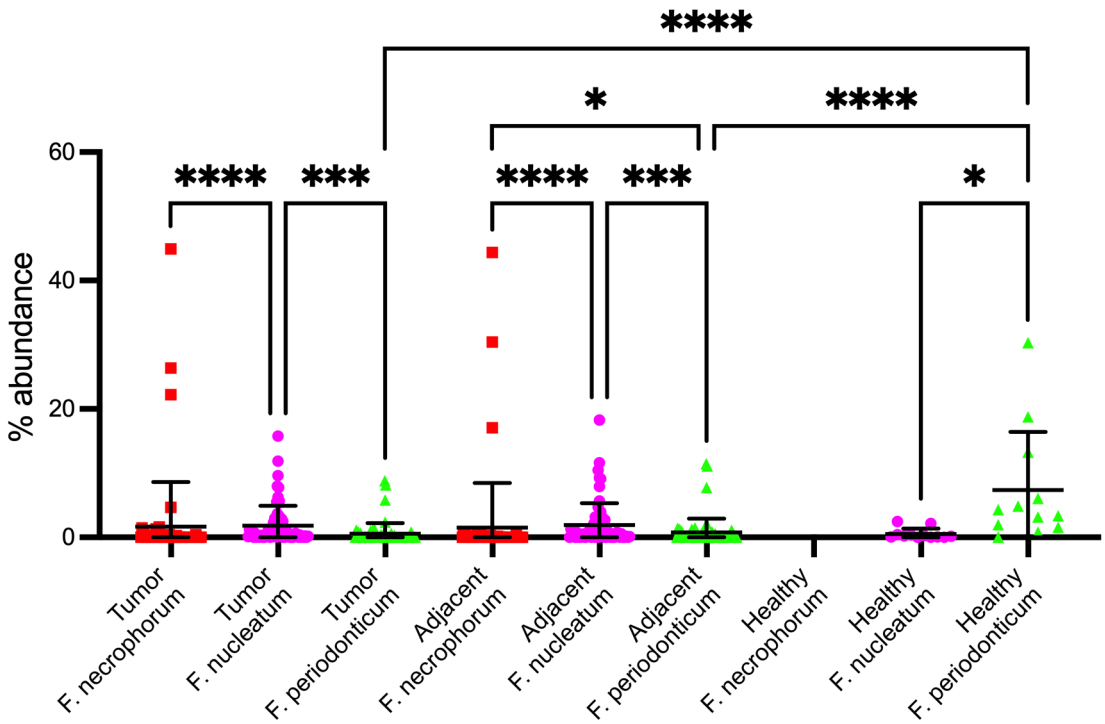


Supplementary Figure S6: Analysis of the species resolution in *Fusobacterium* using different regions of the 16S rRNA gene.



Supplementary Figure S7: Abundance of *Fusobacterium* species in tumour, adjacent and healthy tissue.