

博士論文
Doctoral Dissertation

Antibiotics shapes population-level diversity
in the human gut microbiome

(抗生物質はヒト腸内細菌叢の集団レベルでの多様性を形成する)

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Abstract

The human gut microbiome has profound influences on the host's physiology through its interference with various intestinal functions. The development of next-generation sequencing (NGS) technologies enabled us to comprehensively explore ecological and functional features of the gut microbiomes. Recent studies using the NGS-based metagenomic approaches have suggested high ecological diversity of the microbiome across countries. However, little is known about the structure and feature of the Japanese gut microbiome, and the factor that shapes the population-level diversity in the human gut microbiome. In this thesis, to address the above questions regarding the human gut microbiome, I analyzed metagenomic data of fecal DNA samples from healthy Japanese individuals and compared the data with that from individuals in other countries.

I obtained approximately 350 Gb of metagenomic sequences of the gut microbiome of 106 Japanese individuals in this study. By comparing the metagenomic data with that of 757 individuals from other 11 countries, I found that the Japanese gut microbiome showed more abundant in the phylum Actinobacteria, in particular in the genus *Bifidobacterium*, than that of the other 11 nations. Regarding the microbial functions, those of carbohydrate metabolism were overrepresented with a concurrent decrease in those for replication and repair and cell motility in the Japanese gut microbiome. The remarkable low prevalence of genes for methanogenesis with a significant depletion of the archaeon *Methanobrevibacter smithii* and significant enrichment of acetogenesis genes in the Japanese gut microbiome as compared to others

suggested a difference in the hydrogen metabolism pathway in the gut between them. These data suggested considerable uniqueness in the taxonomy and function of the Japanese gut microbiome (Nishijima S. *et al.*, DNA res., in press).

To explore the factors that contribute to differences in the human gut microbiomes across the 12 countries, I further conducted an association study of the epidemiological data on dietary intake and antibiotic usage with metagenomic data of the 861 human gut microbiomes from the 12 countries. I found that the gut microbiome structure is significantly diverse across the 12 countries, which was strongly correlated with antibiotics as well as diet. Notably, the abundance of the major species *Bacteroides* showed a significant correlation with both antibiotic usage in humans and farm animals but not with diet; whereas, the abundance of another major species *Prevotella* showed a significant correlation with diet but not with antibiotic usage. Thus, the trade-off relation between these two major species appears to be a consequence of respective independent effects from dietary and antibiotic factors. The proliferation of antibiotic resistant genes, including the efflux pump, may underlie the positive correlation between *Bacteroides* and antibiotic usage. Collectively, these results suggest that antibiotics may have had a striking impact on the shaping of the gut microbiome structure of modern human populations (Nishijima S. *et al.*, in preparation).

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1. Introduction

1.1. Human gut microbiomes and study background

A large number of microbes colonize the human body, and they have a profound influence on the host's physiology^{1,2}. The total number of these microbes is estimated to be similar to or more than that of human cells (Fig. 1.1)^{1,3,4}. The majority of them reside in the intestinal tract, and the gut microbiome (the collective genomes of the microbes) comprises a complex microbial community with more than 100 microbial species. Because of the importance of the gut microbiome for the host's health and disease, it is called the "second genome" or "forgotten organ"^{2,5}. Therefore, the humans can be considered as "superorganism" united with their symbiotic microbiome⁶.

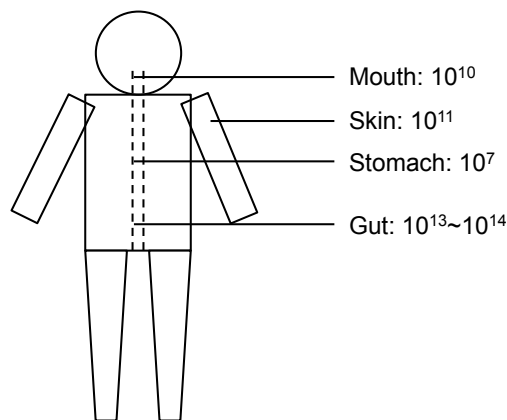


Fig. 1.1. The number of microbes on/in the human body. The number of microbial cells on/in whole human body. Data are from reference 1 and 3.

In the 17th century, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek observed indigenous microorganisms in feces using a microscope⁷. Thereafter, by the development of methods for culturing microorganisms, various commensal bacteria such as *Escherichia coli* and *Bifidobacterium* were isolated and identified from human feces around 1900,

which can be considered to be a starting point of the study of the human gut microbiome^{7, 8}. In addition, *in vivo* analytical system using germ-free and gnotobiotic animals was established to evaluate the biological function of the microbes and revealed the indispensable association of the microbial community with the host's physiology^{1, 9, 10}. Therefore, the culture-based method has been popularly used for investigating the gut microbial community structure. However, there were a large number of uncultivable species in the community¹¹. As a result, knowledge about the gut microbial community obtained from the culture-based method has been limited and many unknown species have been left unanalyzed until recently.

1.2. Development of culture-independent method

To overcome the above mentioned problems encountered in the culture-based method, an alternative approach, a sequencing-based method was developed in 1980s, making it possible to directly acquire the DNA information of the collective genomes prepared from microbes in an environment¹²⁻¹⁴. Since a sequencing-based method did not require the culture step of microbes, these culture-independent methods enabled us to comprehensively elucidate the genomic and taxonomic information of the microbial community containing many uncultivable species.

There are two major culture-independent methods for the study of microbial communities (Fig. 1.2). One is a targeted sequencing of the ribosomal RNA (rRNA) gene in which the 16S rRNA gene regions are collectively amplified by PCR using the specific conserved primers and the amplified products are subsequently sequenced¹⁴. Variable regions in the 16S rRNA gene are useful for their taxonomic assignment and to know their phylogenetic relations. In the 16S rRNA gene analysis, the taxonomic assignment of microbes can be performed by similarity search of the 16S rRNA gene

sequences against the databases constructed from full-length 16S rRNA gene sequences of known individual microbes. Although this method can be applied only to taxonomic analysis of the microbial community, it can rapidly give us the information of an overview of the microbial content and abundance in the community with relatively low cost. In addition, the phylogenetic tree constructed from the 16S rRNA gene sequences can be used to quantitatively evaluate overall similarity or dissimilarity between different microbial communities¹⁵.

Another is a metagenomic analysis, in which the collective genomes of microbes in an environment are randomly sequenced to collect whole genomic sequence data, from which both taxonomic and functional information can be obtained by employing several appropriate strategies. For example, mapping of the metagenomic reads to the reference genomes containing those of the isolated individual microbes can assign the reads to a particular taxonomy. The genes are computationally identified by using gene prediction softwares in the assembled data of the metagenomic reads or unassembled reads. The analysis of functional assignment of the genes identified in the metagenomic data can be performed by similarity search using KEGG and COG databases^{12, 13}.

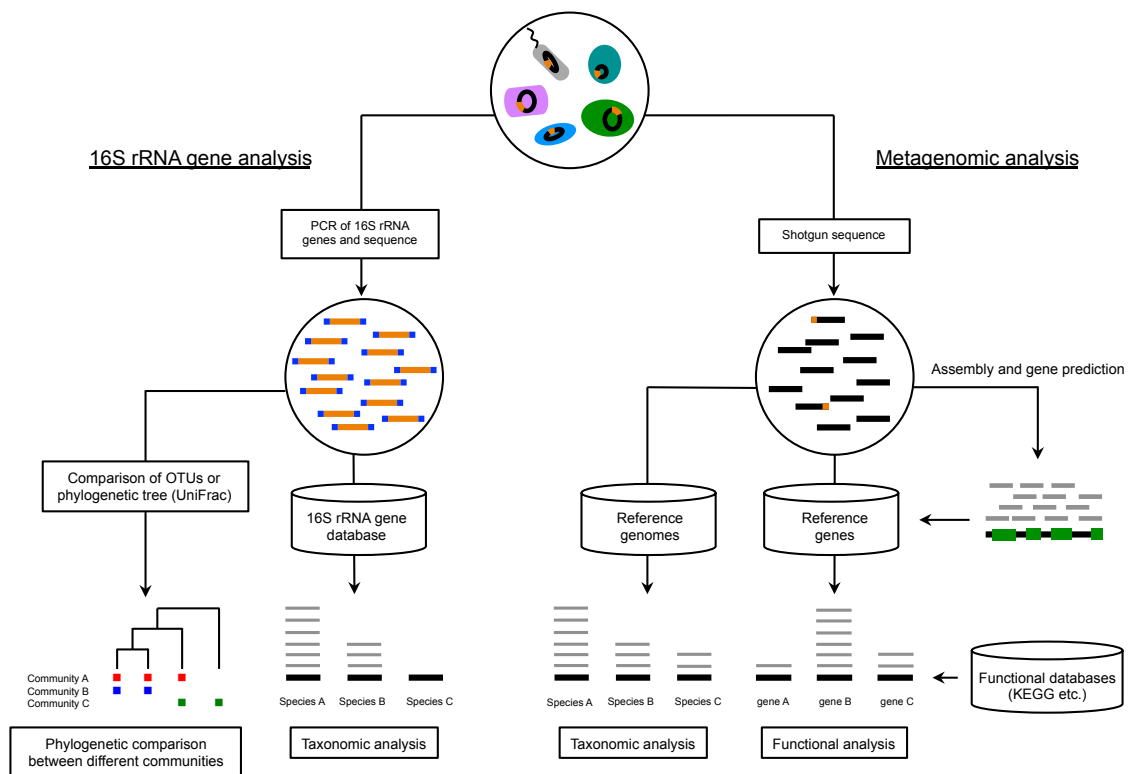


Fig. 1.2. Sequencing-based methods for the study of microbial communities.

1.3. International trends in the metagenomic study of the human microbiome

Up to date, many studies of human gut microbiomes using metagenomic and 16S rRNA gene analysis have been reported (Table 1.1). The first study of the human gut microbiome by metagenomic analysis was reported in 2006, in which the gut microbiomes of two Americans were sequenced¹³, and the second study was published in 2007, in which the gut microbiomes of the 13 Japanese individuals were analyzed¹⁶. These two studies characterized the functional and microbial features of the community by analyzing the genes identified in the metagenomic data produced by the Sanger sequencing. After these two studies, in 2008, two large-scale international projects were

launched to study the human microbiome based on metagenomic analysis using next-generation sequencing (NGS) technologies. One is Metagenomics of the Human Intestinal Tract (Meta-HIT) project by the European Union and China. Another project is the Human Microbiome Project (HMP) by the United States. These two projects aimed to comprehensively analyze the human microbiome with a large dataset of microbiomes from numbers of individuals. In addition, the International Human Microbiome Consortium (IHMC) was also established by scientists from more than 10 countries including Japan, USA, several European countries and China to share technologies and exchange information about the human microbiome researches between the countries. Since then, many of the published projects have been carried out by metagenomic and 16S rRNA gene analysis using NGS.

The Meta-HIT and China groups conducted a large-scale metagenomic analysis of the human gut microbiome and identified 3.3 million (M) genes from the gut microbiomes of 124 European individuals¹⁷, which was about five times more than that identified in the 13 Japanese individuals. The HMP aimed to collect microbiome data from the whole body including the gut, skin, and oral cavity^{18, 19}. The HMP is also making an effort to construct the reference genome database comprising sequenced genomes of individual strains isolated from humans in collaboration with other IHMC members²⁰ and to develop bioinformatic tools and analytical pipelines for metagenomic data²¹⁻²³. In addition to these large-scale projects, several studies targeting more than 100 individuals have been also conducted worldwide^{16-18, 24-32}.

Table 1.1. Metagenomic studies of human microbiomes.

| Year | Sequencer | Research | Reference |
|------|-----------|---|-----------|
| 2006 | Sanger | Metagenomic and 16S rRNA gene analysis of 2 American gut microbiomes | 13 |
| 2007 | Sanger | Metagenomic analysis of 13 Japanese gut microbiomes (healthy and infant) | 16 |
| 2009 | 454 | Metagenomic and 16S rRNA gene analysis of 18 American gut microbiomes (twin and obesity) | 24 |
| 2010 | Illumina | Metagenomic analysis of 124 Danish and Spanish gut microbiomes (healthy and IBD) | 17 |
| 2011 | Sanger | Comparative metagenomics of 39 individuals and proposal of the concept of Enterotypes | 25 |
| 2012 | Illumina | Metagenomic analysis of 345 Chinese gut microbiomes (healthy and type II diabetes) | 26 |
| | Illumina | Metagenomic and 16S rRNA gene analysis of 139 American microbiomes | 18 |
| 2013 | SOLiD | Metagenomic analysis of 96 Russian gut microbiomes | 28 |
| | Illumina | Metagenomic analysis of 145 Swedish gut microbiomes (healthy and type II diabetes) | 27 |
| 2014 | Illumina | Metagenomic and 16S rRNA gene analysis of 196 French and German gut microbiomes (healthy and colorectal cancer) | 33 |
| | Illumina | Metagenomic analysis of 263 samples of American skin microbiomes | 34 |
| | Illumina | Metagenomic analysis of 237 Chinese gut microbiomes (healthy and liver cirrhosis) | 29 |
| 2015 | Illumina | Metagenomic analysis of 156 Austrian gut microbiomes (healthy and colorectal cancer) | 30 |
| | Illumina | Metagenomic analysis of 200 Swedish gut microbiomes (Mother and infant) | 31 |
| | Illumina | Metagenomic analysis of 212 Chinese oral and gut microbiomes (healthy and rheumatoid arthritis) | 32 |

1.4. Structure of the human microbiome

Current studies based on a large-scale metagenomic and 16S rRNA gene analysis have more or less clarified details of the structure and function of the human microbiome. The human gut microbiome comprises mainly four phyla: Firmicutes, Bacteroidetes, Actinobacteria and Proteobacteria (Table 1.2)^{14, 18}. Additionally, other phyla such as Euryarchaeota, Fusobacteria and Verrucomicrobia are also detected as minor phyla. At

the genus level, about 10 to 20 genera represent the majority of the microbial community (Table 1.2). The structure of the community in an individual is relatively stable over at least a few years despite dietary and life style variations in the individuals³⁵⁻³⁷. However, the relative abundances of each phylum, genus and species in the communities are significantly varied between individuals even for twins and within a family^{18, 24}. In addition, microbiomes from the skin^{34, 38-40}, oral^{18, 41}, vaginal^{42, 43}, nasal⁴⁴, gastric⁴⁵, esophageal⁴⁶ and placental⁴⁷ have been also studied, which revealed significant variations and diversity in the microbial community structures among different body sites.

Table 1.2. Major phyla and genera comprising the human gut microbiome.

| Phylum | Genus |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Firmicutes | <i>Clostridium</i> |
| | <i>Eubacterium</i> |
| | <i>Lactobacillus</i> |
| | <i>Ruminococcus</i> |
| | <i>Roseburia</i> |
| | <i>Blautia</i> |
| | <i>Dorea</i> |
| | <i>Enterococcus</i> |
| | <i>Faecalibacterium</i> |
| | <i>Streptococcus</i> |
| | <i>Dialister</i> |
| | <i>Anaerostipes</i> |
| | <i>Coprococcus</i> |
| Bacteroidetes | <i>Bacteroides</i> |
| | <i>Prevotella</i> |
| | <i>Parabacteroides</i> |
| | <i>Porphyromonas</i> |
| | <i>Alistipes</i> |
| Actinobacteria | <i>Bifidobacterium</i> |
| | <i>Eggerthella</i> |
| | <i>Collinsella</i> |
| Proteobacteria | <i>Escherichia</i> |
| | <i>Klebsiella</i> |
| | <i>Bilophila</i> |
| Fusobacteria | <i>Fusobacterium</i> |
| Verrucomicrobia | <i>Akkermansia</i> |
| Euryarchaeotae | <i>Methanobrevibacter</i> |

The human gut microbiome encodes an enormous number of and functionally diverse genes particularly involved in carbohydrate metabolism, which mainly metabolize dietary fibers that cannot be digested by the host^{16, 48}. The over-representation of the genes is one of the characteristic features of the human gut microbiomes as compared with other environments¹⁶. Specifically, porphyranase, which degrades the cell walls of aquatic plants, was identified in many of Japanese gut microbiomes but not in those of Americans⁴⁹. The prevalence of the porphyranase gene in the Japanese can be explained by the functional adaptation of the gut microbiome to the Japanese traditional dietary style. In contrast, genes for cell motility such as flagella and chemotaxis are relatively underrepresented in human gut microbiomes¹⁶. This feature may be due to the unnecessary movement of microbes in the gut because the stool content is stirred by peristalsis, and/or the host's immune system eliminating flagellated microbes that are highly immunogenic.

The formation of the gut microbiome begins after birth by colonizing environmental microbes mainly from mother's skin and the vaginal microbiome. The structure of the microbiome of newborn infants is largely influenced by several factors, such as ways of childbirth (natural childbirth or caesarean section), and breast or formula feeding^{31, 50}. Also, the gut microbiome of infants is significantly different from that of children or adults^{16, 51}, but its structure becomes stable and similar to the adult gut microbiome around three years old^{31, 51, 52}. The more long-term variation in the gut microbiome of individuals, such as from birth to old age, has not been studied yet.

The human gut microbiome structure is significantly different from those of microbial communities in other environments such as the sea and soil^{53, 54}. Additionally, the gut microbiomes of various mammals in the zoo and in the wild showed similarities in the taxonomic and functional components to that of humans, but those

possessed their own gut microbiome structure distinct from each other and humans⁵⁴⁻⁵⁶, suggesting the influence of both host phylogeny and diet, and co-evolution between host and its microbiome while maintaining their symbiotic relation^{57, 58}.

1.5. Association with health and diseases

The human gut microbiome is profoundly associated with the host's health and diseases⁵⁹⁻⁶¹. For example, the gut microbiome produces short chain fatty acids (SCFA) such as butyrate, acetate and propionate, which are known to be nutrients and have various biological activities to host cells^{59, 60, 62}. In total, about 10% of the total calories are estimated to be derived from the gut microbiome in the form of these nutrients⁶³. Butyrate induces colonic regulatory T cells, which play a central role in the suppression of autoimmune diseases^{64, 65}. Acetate protects the host from infection by the pathogenic bacteria *Escherichia coli* O157:H7⁶⁶. Furthermore, the gut microbiome produces several vitamins (vitamins B and K and others), some of which are essential for human health because the human genome lacks the biosynthesis genes of these vitamins^{60, 62}. These bacterial metabolites are absorbed by epithelial cells and delivered throughout the body, which accounts for about 10% of total metabolites in the blood⁶⁷.

The aberrant structure of the gut microbiome is associated with various diseases such as obesity^{24, 68}, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)^{69, 70}, colorectal cancer^{30, 33, 71} and type 2 diabetes^{26, 27} (Table 1.3). Typically, gut microbiomes in these patients commonly show an imbalance in the community (called dysbiosis) and a low microbial diversity^{24, 68} (e.g., a lower number of species in samples with disease). A depletion of butyrate-producing species such as *Faecalibacterium* and other *Clostridiales* is often observed in the gut microbiomes of many of these patients^{26, 72, 73}. In addition, several recent studies have indicated an association of the altered gut microbiomes with

neurologic diseases such as autism and multiple sclerosis⁷⁴⁻⁷⁶, and normal gut microbiome with brain development and host's behavior, suggesting a tight interaction between the gut microbiome and the host's nervous system through the gut-brain axis^{77, 78}. Thus, the human gut microbiome has a systemic impact on the host's physiological states (Fig. 1.3).

In 2013, van Nood *et al.* reported that fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT) showed an extremely higher therapeutic effect on recurrent *Clostridium difficile* infection than conventional antibiotic treatment alone⁷⁹. FMT involves transplanting fecal microbiota from a healthy donor into the gut of a patient, suggesting the gut microbiome of healthy individuals has a strong biological activity for the host's physiologies. For therapeutics using FMT, many other studies have also been performed to better understand the recovery process of transplanted microbial community in patients⁸⁰, develop safer and more efficient FMT manipulations⁸¹⁻⁸³, and apply its use for other diseases associated with the gut microbiome such as inflammatory bowel disease^{84, 85}. In addition, a variety of clinical applications using the gut microbiome have also been studied, which include exploration of beneficial microbes, development of drugs targeting or using the microbiome, and identification of microbial biomarkers specific to particular diseases⁸⁶.

Table 1.3. Diseases associated with the human gut microbiome.

| Disease | Reference |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Obesity | 10, 24, 68 |
| Inflammatory bowel disease | 69, 70, 87 |
| Colorectal cancer | 30, 33, 71 |
| Type II diabetes | 26, 27 |
| Type I diabetes | 88, 89 |
| Rheumatoid arthritis | 32, 90 |
| Atherosclerosis | 91, 92 |
| Irritable bowel syndrome | 93, 94 |
| Malnutrition | 95, 96 |
| Multiple sclerosis | 72 |
| Liver cirrhosis | 29 |
| Allergy | 97 |
| Eczema | 98 |
| Liver cancer | 99 |
| Autism | 74-76 |

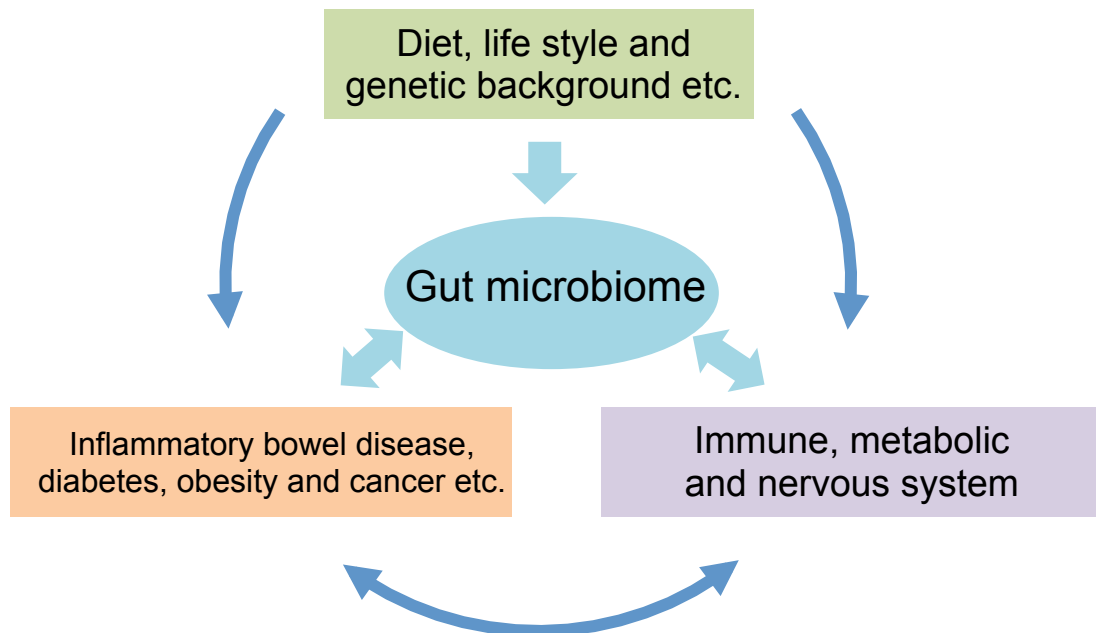


Fig. 1.3. Relationship between the host's physiology and the gut microbiome.

2. The gut microbiome of healthy Japanese and its microbial and functional uniqueness

2.1. Introduction

Various cohort studies of the human gut microbiome based on a metagenomic approach using NGS have been reported^{17, 18, 24, 26-33}. These studies included patients with diseases such as obese²⁴, inflammatory bowel disease¹⁷, type 2 diabetes^{26, 27}, colon cancer^{30, 33}, liver cirrhosis²⁹, and rheumatoid arthritis³² patients, as well as numbers of healthy individuals in various countries including the United States, several European countries, and China. In addition, several studies have reported on gut microbiomes of Asian children and natives from rural areas^{51, 100-103}. These studies suggested that the human gut microbiome is more or less affected by various factors such as diet and host's genetic background¹⁰⁴, and the altered microbiome is associated with diseases¹⁰⁵. In addition, several comparative analyses have suggested a great diversity in human gut microbiomes at the population level^{27, 28, 51, 100-103, 106}, and even in those of patients with diseases^{27, 107}. More basically, human gut microbiomes can be classified into 'enterotypes' on the basis of differences in the abundance of a few major species largely linked with dietary habits^{25, 108}.

Japanese have unique dietary culture and habits as compared with Western people, being reflected in the finding that their gut microbiomes have more genes for aquatic plant-derived polysaccharide-degrading enzymes with higher frequency than those of Americans⁴⁹. In addition, Japanese exhibit the highest average life span and very low body mass index (BMI)¹⁰⁹. A study on the gut microbiomes of 13 Japanese individuals has been previously published¹⁶. However, the dataset size was too small to allow comparison with other large datasets to precisely evaluate distinct features of the

Japanese gut microbiome (JPGM). Therefore, in this study, I collected and analyzed the metagenomic data from gut microbiomes of 106 Japanese individuals by sequencing of fecal DNA samples using NGS, and I further explored the unique microbial and functional features of the JPGM by comparing the microbiomes of a total of 861 healthy individuals selected from Japan and 11 other countries. The results of this study are shown in this chapter.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Subjects and fecal sample collection

One hundred and six healthy Japanese volunteers (age: 32 ± 11 , BMI: 22 ± 2.7 [mean \pm s.d.]; Appendix 1) were recruited by Azabu University (Japan). This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of Azabu University and the Research Ethics Committee of the University of Tokyo, and written consent was obtained from all subjects. No subjects were treated with antibiotics during fecal sample collection. Among them, fecal samples were longitudinally collected twice from 26 individuals every eight weeks and five times from nine individuals every two weeks, of which 16 individuals were shared with the previous study¹¹⁰. In total, 168 fecal samples were collected from the 106 individuals. The collected fresh feces were stored under anaerobic conditions using an AneropackTM (Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Co. Inc., Tokyo, Japan) at 4 °C. Within 36 hours after sampling, the feces were frozen in 20% glycerol (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Osaka, Japan)/phosphate buffer saline (PBS) solution (Life Technologies, Tokyo, Japan) by liquid nitrogen and stored at -80 °C until use.

2.2.2. Recovery of bacteria and archaea from fecal samples

Each frozen fecal sample (1.0 g) was thawed on ice and suspended vigorously in a 50 mL tube. The suspension was filtered with a 100 μ m-mesh nylon filter (Becton Dickinson, Tokyo, Japan) to separate the bacterial cells from most of eukaryotic cells and other debris. When I compared microbial compositions at the genus level from seven samples with and without the filter, the Pearson's correlations between them were from 0.90 to 0.99, suggesting almost no significant difference in microbial compositions

between with and without filtration of feces. The debris on the filter was washed off twice using a glass or plastic bar with 10 mL PBS buffer. The filtrate was centrifuged at 5,000 X g for 10 min at 4 °C. The bacterial pellet was rinsed twice with PBS, and finally with TE10 buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM EDTA, pH 8.0).

2.2.3. DNA isolation and purification

Each fecal DNA sample was isolated and purified according to the literature¹¹⁰⁻¹¹² with minor modifications. The bacterial pellet was suspended in 10 mL of TE10 buffer and incubated with 15 mg/mL lysozyme (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LCC., Tokyo, Japan) at 37 °C for 1 h. Purified achromopeptidase (Wako) was added at a final concentration of 2,000 units/mL and further incubated at 37 °C for 30 min. The suspension was treated with 1% (wt/vol) sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) and 1 mg/mL proteinase K (Merck, Tokyo, Japan), and incubated at 55 °C for 1 h. The lysate was mixed with equal volumes of phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (Life Technologies) and centrifuged at 5,000 g for 10 min. DNA was precipitated by adding 1/10 volume of 3 M sodium acetate (pH 4.5) and 2 volumes of ethanol, and pelleted by centrifugation at 5,000 g at 4 °C for 15 min. The DNA pellet was rinsed with 75% ethanol, dried and dissolved in TE. DNA samples were treated with 1 mg/mL RNase A (Wako) at 37 °C for 30 min, precipitated by adding equal volumes of 20% PEG solution (PEG6000-2.5 M NaCl), and kept on ice for 10 min. DNA was pelleted by centrifugation at 20,000 g at 4 °C for 10 min, rinsed twice with 75% ethanol and dissolved in TE buffer.

2.2.4. Metagenomic sequencing of fecal DNA

The sequencing of each fecal DNA sample was performed by the 454 (Roche), Ion PGM/Proton (Life Technologies) and MiSeq (Illumina) platforms according to the

suppliers' protocols, respectively. For 454, 5 μ g of fecal DNA was sheared to obtain fragments ranging from 300 to 700 bp for the FLX Titanium platform and 500 to 1,000 bp for the FLX+ platform. The libraries were prepared using the GS FLX Titanium Rapid Library MID Adaptors Kit. For Ion PGM/Proton, 100 ng of fecal DNA was sheared to obtain fragments ranging from 350 to 470 bp and the library was prepared using the Ion Xpress Plus Fragment Library Kit. For the 454 and Ion PGM/Proton reads, artificially redundant reads were removed using a replicate filter if any sequences had \geq 95% identity to other sequences with exactly the same starting point¹¹³. Reads that mapped to the human genome (HG19) with Newbler (version 2.7) were also removed. Finally, reads with an average Quality Value (QV) less than 20 or less than 75 bp in length were removed. For 150 bp paired-end sequencing of MiSeq, 20 ng of fecal DNA was sheared to obtain fragments ranging from 300 to 400 bp and the library was prepared using the TruSeq DNA Sample Prep Kit. For 300 bp paired-end sequencing by MiSeq, fecal DNA library was prepared using the Nextera DNA Sample Prep Kit. Any 5' end low quality (< 20 QV) bases in MiSeq reads were trimmed off. Reads having bases less than 20 QV for more than half of the read length and reads whose length was less than 50 bp, were also filtered out. These procedures were done using the FASTX-Tool kit (http://hannonlab.cshl.edu/fastx_toolkit/). The filter-passed reads were then mapped to the human and phiX genomes using Bowtie2¹¹⁴ (version 2.2.1) and any mapped reads were removed. Sequencing statistics are summarized in Appendix 1.

2.2.5. Assembly and gene prediction for metagenomic sequences

For each individual sample, the filter-passed reads were assembled by Newbler assembler for 454 and Ion PGM/Proton, and MiSeq separately. The contigs (≥ 500 bp)

generated from assembly of the reads of 454 and IonPGM/Proton, and MiSeq were further assembled with Minimus2¹¹⁵ with default settings for each individual. Un-assembled reads (singletons) of all individuals were merged and re-assembled again for each sequencer. MetageneAnnotator¹¹⁶ was employed to predict protein-coding genes (≥ 100 bp) in the contigs (≥ 500 bp) and singletons from 454 longer than 300 bp. The genes were clustered using CD-HIT¹¹⁷ with a 95% identity and 90% length coverage thresholds, in which a longest gene in the cluster was selected as the representative gene.

2.2.6. Publically available metagenomic data

I collected publically available metagenomic data of individuals from Denmark (DK), Spain (ES), the United States (US), China (CN), Sweden (SE), Russia (RU), Venezuela (VE), Malawi (MW), Austria (AT), France (FR) and Peru (PE). Metagenomic reads from DK¹⁷ and ES¹⁷ were downloaded from <http://public.genomics.org.cn>. Filter-passed reads and non-redundant genes from US¹⁸ were downloaded from the HMP DACC (<http://www.hmpdacc.org>). Raw reads from DK⁶⁸, ES¹⁰⁶, CN^{26, 29}, SE²⁷, RU²⁸, AT³⁰, FR³³, PE¹⁰², Yanomami (VE)¹¹⁸ and US¹⁰² were also downloaded from public databases and quality control steps were conducted using the same methods described above. The SOLiD reads from RU were subjected to error correction using the SOLiD Accuracy Enhancement Tool (SAET), and the quality control steps were performed as described in the previous study²⁸. Raw reads for Amerindian (VE)⁵¹, MW⁵¹ and US⁵¹ were downloaded from MG-RAST (<http://metagenomics.anl.gov>) and reads mapped to the human genome were excluded.

2.2.7. Country-specific metagenomic datasets of healthy individuals

To construct metagenomic datasets consisting of healthy individuals from each country, the data for individuals with BMI ≥ 30 , those with diseases such as inflammatory bowel disease, type 2 diabetes, liver cirrhosis or colorectal cancer, and infants age < 3 years old were excluded from the data collected from a total of 1,734 individuals. I then combined the data from remaining healthy individuals per each country to construct datasets for each country. Although I could not access the metadata for the individuals in US¹⁸, I used all the data with an average BMI of 24 ± 4 (s.d.) for this cohort. In total, 861 individuals from the 12 countries were selected and used for the analysis (Table 3.2).

2.2.8. Construction of microbial reference genomes

For the microbial composition analysis, I used in-house reference genome database comprised of a total of 6,107 genomes representing 2,373 clusters at the species level of Bacteria and Archaea, which were selected from 2,788 complete and 22,317 draft genomes available in GenBank/DDBJ/EBI (as of July 2014), 20 genomes from the study published by Atarashi *et al.*¹¹⁹ and two unpublished genomes in my laboratory. The reference genomes are listed in Appendix 2.

The reference genome database was constructed by the following procedures. First, genomes matching with either of the following criterion were selected as references; (i) genomes mapped with ≥ 10 metagenomic reads when 60 M metagenomic reads from six countries (Japan, China, Denmark, Spain, Sweden and the United States) were mapped to the 25,085 genomes in GenBank/DDBJ/EBI (BLASTN; 95% identity and 90% length coverage). (ii) genomes for which the 16S rRNA gene, identified with

RNAmer¹²⁰, were mapped with ≥ 10 in-house 16S rRNA V1-V2 region sequences of human microbes, which comprised of about 600 thousand reads (BLASTN; 85% identity and 90% length coverage). Second, 25 typical known pathogenic species such as *Bacillus anthracis*, *Bordetella pertussis*, *Burkholderia pseudomallei*, *Campylobacter coli*, *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Clostridium botulinum*, *Clostridium chauvoei*, *Clostridium tetani*, *Corynebacterium diphtheria*, *Francisella tularensis*, *Leptospira interrogans*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Mycobacterium abscessus*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Salmonella enterica*, *Shigella boydii*, *Shigella dysenteriae*, *Shigella flexneri*, *Shigella sonnei*, *Vibrio cholera*, *Vibrio vulnificus* and *Yersinia pestis*, and four genera including *Borrelia*, *Chlamydia*, *Mycoplasma*, and *Rickettsia* were excluded from the reference dataset. Third, to reduce complexity and excess load in computing, for the species with ≥ 50 sequenced genomes at the strain level, some of the genomes were excluded to the extent that the genomes still covered $\geq 99\%$ of the total reads mapped to the species. Those included *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Bacteroides fragilis*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Enterococcus faecium*, *Escherichia coli*, *Helicobacter pylori*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Peptoclostridium difficile*, *Propionibacterium acnes*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus pneumonia*, *Streptococcus pyogenes* and *Streptococcus suis*.

The reference genomes selected above were further clustered to reduce the complexity at the species level. The 16S rRNA genes of the reference genomes were clustered with a 98.8% identity cut-off, and the obtained clusters were defined as single species. Reads that mapped to the genomes in the same cluster were merged and assigned to the representative species of the cluster. For a few clusters that were composed of obviously different species, such as *Streptococcus salivarius* and

Streptococcus thermophiles, both of which have 16S rRNA genes of > 98.8% identity, I manually separated these clusters into different species. Of a few species, such as *Fusobacterium nucleatum* and certain *E. coli* strains, that formed distinct clusters, even when the species' names were identical, the species/clusters were merged when a sufficient number of multi-hit reads were commonly shared among them. Several draft genomes lacking 16S rRNA genes were assigned to the most similar species or clusters when the species' names were related and multi-hit reads were commonly shared among the genomes.

2.2.9. Microbial composition by mapping of metagenomic reads to the reference genomes

One M metagenomic reads per individual were mapped to the reference genomes using Bowtie2 with a 95% identity threshold. For the SOLiD reads from RU, Bowtie¹²¹ (version 0.12.7) was employed with the same threshold. For several samples of which the number of metagenomic reads was less than one M, all of the reads for the individual were mapped to the reference genomes. In the 861 individuals selected, the minimum number of reads per individual was about 60,000, but Pearson's correlation coefficients (PCCs) between microbial compositions obtained from the mapping of 1 M reads and 60,000 reads from several same Japanese individuals was 0.99996, indicating that the number of reads per individual between 60,000 and 1 M did not significantly affect the results obtained from the mapping analysis in this study. The number of multi-hit reads that mapped to several different genomes with equal scores were divided among those genomes in proportion to the number of reads uniquely mapped to each genome. A similar normalization was also used for the quantification of transcripts in the RNA-Seq analysis¹²². For genome g , I defined the abundance π_g as follows,

$$\pi_g = \frac{U_g + \sum_{r \in GtoR(g)} P_{r,g}}{l_g}$$

where U_g is the number of reads that are uniquely mapped to genome g , $GtoR(g)$ is the set of reads that are equally mapped to several genomes including genome g , and l_g is the length of g . $P_{r,g}$ is the probability that a read r is assigned to genome g , and is calculated as follows,

$$P_{r,g} = \frac{U_g}{\sum_{g' \in RtoG(r)} U_{g'}}$$

where $RtoG(r)$ is a set of genomes to which a read r mapped. The relative abundance of each genome was calculated by normalizing the number of reads mapped to the genome by the total number of reads. NCBI taxonomy information was used for taxonomic assignment of genus and species for each genome. Genomes that could not be accurately assigned to a particular genus were assigned to their higher rank classification and designated as “Unclassified a higher rank”.

2.2.10. Comparison of microbial compositions among the countries

A multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) plot was constructed using the Jensen-Shannon divergence between the microbial compositions at the genus level of the 861 individuals. Hierarchical clustering of the countries based on the average microbial composition at the genus level was performed using the Ward method and the Bray-Curtis distances. Construction of a predictive model for each country based on microbial composition at the genus level was performed using the randomforest package in R. Evaluation of the predictive power of the model was conducted by 10-fold cross-validation with 90% of the training data and 10% of the prediction data. The number of trees was set to 500 and

the sample size option was set to the minimum number of individuals among the countries. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) and area under the ROC curves (AUCs) of the predictive model were calculated by a one vs. all approach and plotted with the smooth function using the ROCR and pROC packages. Pearson's correlation coefficients were calculated between individuals within and between countries and the statistical differences between them were evaluated by permutation test with 10,000 random samplings.

2.2.11. Assessment and comparison of different methodologies

To evaluate the effect of different methodologies on the metagenomic analysis, the same fecal samples were subjected to sequencing with different sequencers, different DNA extraction methods, and different fecal sample storage conditions (Table 3.3). The microbial compositions at the genus level were calculated with the method described above. Similarity of the microbial compositions was evaluated using Pearson's correlation coefficient. Permutation testing with 10,000 times randomization was conducted to test the statistical significance of the similarity between the data obtained by different methodologies and between individuals within and between countries.

2.2.12. PCR detection of *Methanobrevibacter smithii* in the Japanese individuals

M. smithii was detected by PCR using *M. smithii* 16S rRNA gene-specific primers 5'-ATGCACCTCCTCTCAGCTAGTC-3' and 5'-AGAGGTACTCCCAGGGTAGAGG-3', of which sequences were designed using Primer3¹²³. PCR was conducted in 10.0 μ L PCR solution containing 0.2 μ L of template

DNA, 0.02 μL of each primer, 1.0 μL of $10 \times$ PCR buffer, 1.0 μL of dNTP mixture, 0.04 μL of Ex Taq polymerase (Takara Bio Inc., Shiga, Japan) and 7.52 μL of ddH₂O using GeneAmp PCR System 9700 (Applied Biosystems, Tokyo, Japan) with 40 cycles of denaturation (30 sec at 96°C), annealing (20 sec at 60°C), and elongation (3 min at 70°C). The PCR products were separated on 1.5% of agarose gels with a positive control from genomic DNA of *M. smithii* JCM 30028^T. PCR without DNA was also performed as negative control. Genomic DNA of *M. smithii* JCM 30028^T was obtained from Japan Collection of Microorganisms, RIKEN BRC.

2.2.13. Generation of a merged reference gene set of Japanese and integrated gene catalog

I constructed the merged reference gene set by clustering the JP non-redundant genes (4.9 M) and the non-redundant genes (9.9 M) in the integrated gene catalogue (IGC)¹⁰⁶, which was constructed from metagenomic data of more than 1,000 individuals from DK, ES, US and CN using CD-HIT with a 95% nucleotide identity and 90% length coverage cut-off. The IGC genes were downloaded from <http://meta.genomics.cn/metagene/meta/home>.

2.2.14. Functional assignment of non-redundant genes

Functional assignment of the non-redundant genes was performed using BLASTP searches (e-value $\leq 1.0\text{e-}5$) against the KEGG (Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes) database (release 63) to obtain the KEGG orthologies (KOs). The genes with a besthit to eukaryotic genes were excluded from further analysis. Additionally, The non-redundant genes were searched using BLASTP (e-value $\leq 1.0\text{e-}5$) against the eggNOG database (version 4.5)¹²⁴ to assign them to non-supervised orthologous groups

(NOGs). The phylum-level taxonomic assignment of the genes assigned to NOGs was conducted by BLASTN searches to the reference genomes with a $\geq 65\%$ identity and $\geq 85\%$ length coverage cut-off.

2.2.15. Quantification of the annotated genes in human gut microbiomes

One M metagenomic reads per individual were mapped to the JP and IGC merged reference gene set using Bowtie2 with a 95% identity cut-off. To adjust the mapping conditions for long reads (*e.g.*, 454 FLX+ reads with an average read length of 730 bp) to the short reference genes with an average length of 620 bp, reads in the JP dataset > 100 bp were split into 100 bp fragments, which were used independently for similarity searches, while fragments < 50 bp were discarded. The number of reads that mapped equally to more than one gene was normalized by the number of reads uniquely mapped to the genes as was conducted for the reference genome mapping. The quantities of KOs were calculated from the number of reads mapped to them. I first compared the relative abundance of KOs between the 104 JP individuals and the 757 individuals in the other 11 countries using Student's *t*-test to enumerate the KOs enriched and depleted with statistical significance (FDR adjusted p-value < 0.01) in the JPGM. Of them, those having the highest and lowest relative abundance among the 12 countries were identified. P-values were adjusted for multiple testing using `p.adjust(p, "BH")` in R language, which is based on the Benjamini-Hogberg approach¹²⁵.

2.3. Results

2.3.1. Metagenomic sequencing of the Japanese gut microbiome

My colleagues collected 168 fecal samples from 106 healthy JP individuals (age: 32 ± 11 , BMI: 22 ± 2.7 (mean \pm s.d.); Appendix 1), extracted DNA from them with enzymatic lysis method and sequenced those using 454, Ion PGM/Proton and MiSeq sequencers. After the quality filtering, in total, I obtained about 350 gigabases (Gb) of metagenomic reads with an average of 3.4 ± 1.9 Gb (mean \pm s.d.) for each individual (Appendix 1).

I performed *de novo* assembly of the metagenomic reads of the JPGM using Newbler for each individual to generate 13 Gb of contigs (≥ 500 bp) and 0.6 Gb of singletons (≥ 300 bp) (Fig. 2.1). In the sequences, approximately 23 M genes (the length ≥ 100 bp) were predicted with MetaGeneAnnotator. I further clustered them with CD-HIT with a 95% nucleotide identity and 90% length coverage cut off. This procedure excluded many redundant genes shared among the individuals. Finally, I obtained 4,854,719 non-redundant genes as the reference gene set of the JPGM (Fig. 2.1).

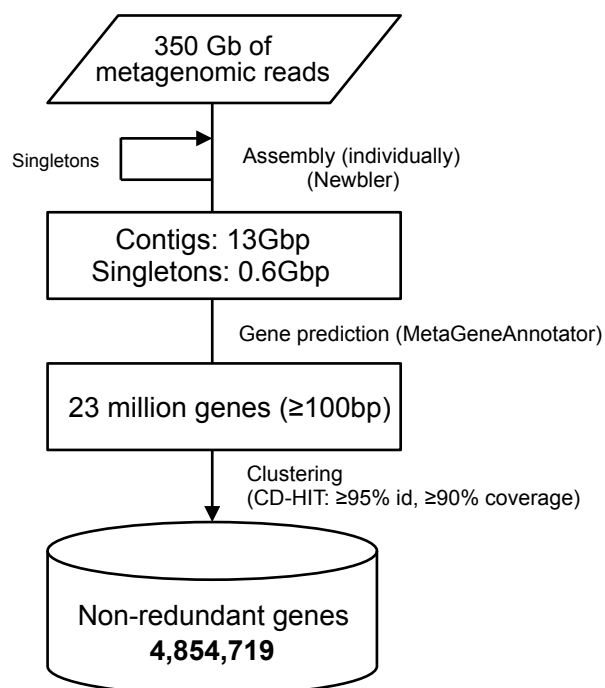


Fig. 2.1. Assembly and gene prediction of the metagenomic reads of the JPGM.

2.3.2. Analysis of the non-redundant genes of the Japanese gut microbiome

Rarefaction analysis of the number of non-redundant genes against the number of individuals sequenced showed that the genes shared by $\geq 1.9\%$ (2/106) in the JP individuals were almost constant with approximately 100 individuals, while unique genes detected only in an individual were increased even beyond 100 individuals (Fig. 2.2a). The number of the genes shared by $\geq 1.9\%$ in the JP individuals accounted for about 3.8 M genes, which covered 98.8% of the total mapped reads to the JP gene set. This result suggested that the reference gene set covers most of the genes encoded by the JPGM. The number of the genes shared by $\geq 50\%$ in the JP individuals was

approximately 0.21 M, which accounted for about only 4% of the total JP gene set, indicating that only the small fraction constitutes the core gene set of the JPGM (Fig. 2.2b).

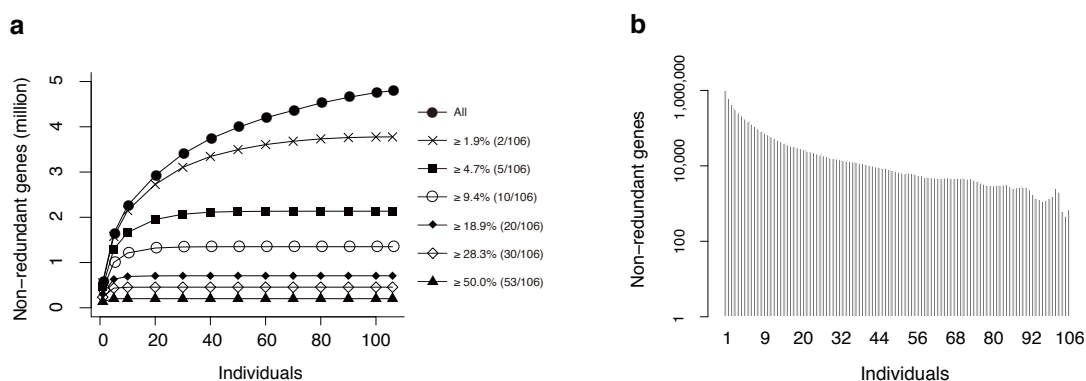


Fig. 2.2. Non-redundant genes in the JPGM. (a) The numbers of detected non-redundant genes plotted against the numbers of the JP individuals. Different symbols show the frequency of the genes in the JP individuals. (b) The number of the non-redundant genes shared by each number of the individuals plotted against the number of individuals.

Functional analysis of the non-redundant genes annotated with the KEGG database showed that the individual-specific genes contained significantly more functions involved in restriction-modification system such as type I restriction enzyme (K01154 and K03427), DNA methyltransferase (K00588) and site-specific DNA-methyltransferase (K00571) than the core genes shared by $\geq 50\%$ in the JP individuals (Table 2.1a). Methyltransferases have the ability to frequently exchange their target recognition domains between them to increase the sequence diversity in these proteins¹²⁶, suggesting that restriction-modification system is a driving force for specifying individual gut microbiomes. On the other hand, the core genes were significantly rich in functions related to horizontal gene transfer (HGT) such as conjugal transfer ATP-binding protein TraC (K12063), site-specific DNA recombinase (K06400)

and integrase (K14059) in addition to many of essential genes such as ribosomal proteins (K02935, K02886, K02950 and K02967) as compared with individual-specific genes (Table 2.1b). From the finding that the genes involved in HGT are highly conserved, I hypothesize that HGT is crucial more than considered previously for functional adaptation of the gut microbial community to various ecological changes in the gut because novel or additional genes are acquired and spread in the microbial community by HGT. Similar results were also obtained in the analysis of gut microbiomes of China, Denmark, Spain and the United States¹⁰⁶, suggesting that the accelerated evolution of the individual-specific restriction-modification system and the highly conserved genes involved in HGT is a common feature of the human gut microbiome.

Table 2.1. Functions enriched in individual-specific genes (a) and core genes (b).

| a | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------------------|
| KEGG | Function | FDR adjusted p-value |
| K01154 | type I restriction enzyme, S subunit [EC:3.1.21.3] | 2.40E-180 |
| K00754 | not assigned | 4.19E-97 |
| K00558 | DNA (cytosine-5-)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.37] | 1.80E-79 |
| K01153 | type I restriction enzyme, R subunit [EC:3.1.21.3] | 8.75E-79 |
| K00571 | site-specific DNA-methyltransferase (adenine-specific) [EC:2.1.1.72] | 8.66E-67 |
| K03427 | type I restriction enzyme M protein [EC:2.1.1.72] | 2.10E-57 |
| K07316 | adenine-specific DNA-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.72] | 5.36E-39 |
| K00012 | UDPglucose 6-dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.22] | 3.08E-37 |
| K07741 | anti-repressor protein | 4.10E-34 |
| K01156 | type III restriction enzyme [EC:3.1.21.5] | 5.50E-32 |
| K01791 | UDP-N-acetylglucosamine 2-epimerase [EC:5.1.3.14] | 4.61E-23 |
| K08679 | UDP-glucuronate 4-epimerase [EC:5.1.3.6] | 3.19E-21 |
| K06909 | phage terminase large subunit | 1.21E-19 |
| K03328 | polysaccharide transporter, PST family | 4.22E-19 |
| K06223 | DNA adenine methylase [EC:2.1.1.72] | 6.76E-19 |
| K06915 | not assigned | 1.42E-18 |
| K07474 | phage terminase small subunit | 5.60E-18 |
| K01155 | type II restriction enzyme [EC:3.1.21.4] | 5.84E-18 |
| K00786 | not assigned | 5.20E-16 |
| K07459 | putative ATP-dependent endonuclease of the OLD family | 1.01E-15 |
| K02334 | DNA polymerase bacteriophage-type [EC:2.7.7.7] | 1.56E-15 |
| K02337 | DNA polymerase III subunit alpha [EC:2.7.7.7] | 1.71E-15 |
| K06904 | not assigned | 4.79E-15 |
| K15125 | filamentous hemagglutinin | 7.06E-15 |
| K09952 | hypothetical protein | 2.29E-14 |
| K01599 | uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase [EC:4.1.1.37] | 2.89E-14 |
| K15914 | N-acetyl-D-galactosamine transferase [EC:2.4.1.-] | 1.24E-13 |
| K03657 | DNA helicase II / ATP-dependent DNA helicase PcrA [EC:3.6.4.12] | 1.24E-13 |
| K15342 | CRISP-associated protein Cas1 | 1.58E-13 |
| K06877 | DEAD/DEAH box helicase domain-containing protein | 2.88E-13 |

| b | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------|
| KEGG | Function | FDR adjusted p-value |
| K00936 | not assigned | 1.52E-69 |
| K12063 | conjugal transfer ATP-binding protein TraC | 4.08E-67 |
| K06400 | site-specific DNA recombinase | 1.05E-41 |
| K00599 | not assigned | 6.44E-38 |
| K03205 | type IV secretion system protein VirD4 | 4.24E-37 |
| K03088 | RNA polymerase sigma-70 factor, ECF subfamily | 7.01E-35 |
| K07467 | phage replication initiation protein | 3.49E-33 |
| K01144 | exodeoxyribonuclease V [EC:3.1.11.5] | 3.02E-21 |
| K00689 | dextranucrase [EC:2.4.1.5] | 2.66E-19 |
| K02574 | ferredoxin-type protein NapH | 2.66E-19 |
| K02358 | elongation factor Tu | 4.17E-18 |
| K07706 | two-component system, AgrA family, sensor histidine kinase AgrC [EC:2.7.13.-] | 3.05E-17 |
| K01420 | CRP/FNR family transcriptional regulator, anaerobic regulatory protein | 1.56E-15 |
| K14059 | integrase | 4.35E-13 |
| K02855 | AraC family transcriptional regulator, L-rhamnose operon regulatory protein RhaS | 8.84E-13 |
| K02982 | small subunit ribosomal protein S3 | 1.34E-12 |
| K07496 | putative transposase | 1.34E-12 |
| K11527 | two-component system, unclassified family, sensor histidine kinase and response regulator | 3.16E-12 |
| K07487 | transposase | 1.16E-11 |
| K07814 | putative two-component system response regulator | 5.27E-11 |
| K02935 | large subunit ribosomal protein L7/L12 | 1.48E-10 |
| K02886 | large subunit ribosomal protein L2 | 1.55E-10 |
| K02030 | polar amino acid transport system substrate-binding protein | 2.61E-10 |
| K07052 | not assigned | 4.00E-10 |
| K10117 | multiple sugar transport system substrate-binding protein | 6.43E-10 |
| K02950 | small subunit ribosomal protein S12 | 9.24E-10 |
| K02967 | small subunit ribosomal protein S2 | 1.28E-09 |
| K02099 | AraC family transcriptional regulator, arabinose operon regulatory protein | 1.28E-09 |
| K03327 | multidrug resistance protein, MATE family | 1.74E-09 |
| K07775 | two-component system, OmpR family, response regulator ResD | 5.07E-09 |

P-values were calculated using the Fisher's exact test and adjusted for multiple testing.

2.3.3. Structure of the Japanese gut microbiomes

I analyzed the gut microbiomes from the 106 JP individuals by mapping the metagenomic reads to the reference genomes and genes. I identified 14 phyla and 178 genera of Bacteria and Archaea in the gut microbiomes of the 106 JP individuals (average relative abundance $\geq 0.001\%$). The obtained microbial compositions were mainly composed of four phyla such as Firmicutes ($59.7 \pm 14.7\%$ (mean \pm s.d.)), Actinobacteria ($21.8 \pm 16.3\%$), Bacteroidetes ($16.7 \pm 10.4\%$) and Proteobacteria ($1.4 \pm 1.6\%$) (Fig. 2.3a)^{14, 18}. At the genus level, *Bifidobacterium* ($18 \pm 15\%$), *Blautia* ($17 \pm 8.7\%$), *Bacteroides* ($11 \pm 8.5\%$), *Eubacterium* ($6.5 \pm 6.0\%$), *Faecalibacterium* ($5.7 \pm 4.7\%$) and *Ruminococcus* ($5.6 \pm 5.4\%$) dominated (mean relative abundance $\geq 5\%$) (Fig. 2.3b and 2.4), and at the species level, *Bifidobacterium adolescentis* ($6.0 \pm 8.9\%$), *Bifidobacterium pseudocatenulatum* ($5.4 \pm 7.5\%$), *Bifidobacterium longum* ($4.6 \pm 4.0\%$), *Blautia wexlerae* ($4.3 \pm 3.6\%$) and *Blautia* sp. CAG:37 ($4.0 \pm 5.1\%$) (mean relative abundance $\geq 3\%$) dominated in the JPGM (Fig. 2.3c and 2.4). Consistent with the previous studies, I observed high taxonomic diversity in the microbial compositions between individuals. The factors that determine the diversity in the microbial compositions of individuals have been poorly understood. On the other hand, the functional categories of the genes showed a relatively low diversity between individuals as compared with that in the microbial composition (Fig. 2.3). Similar results were also observed in the previous study of American gut microbiomes, implying the strong selective pressure for functions in shaping of the human gut microbiome^{18, 24}.

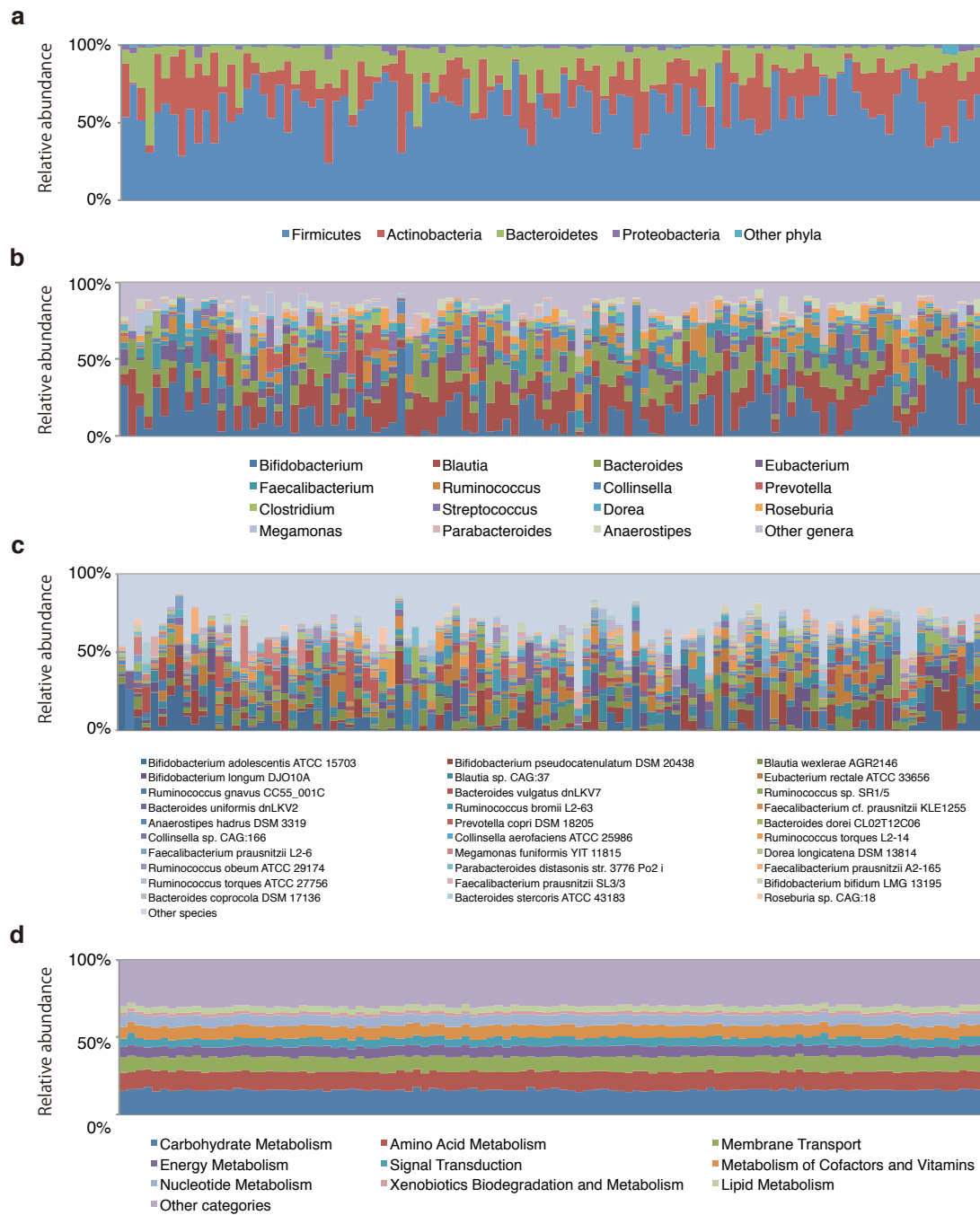


Fig. 2.3. Microbial and functional compositions of the 106 JP individuals. Metagenomic reads were analyzed with the pipeline and the microbial compositions at the phylum (a), the genus (b), the species level (c) and the functional profiles (d) were shown.

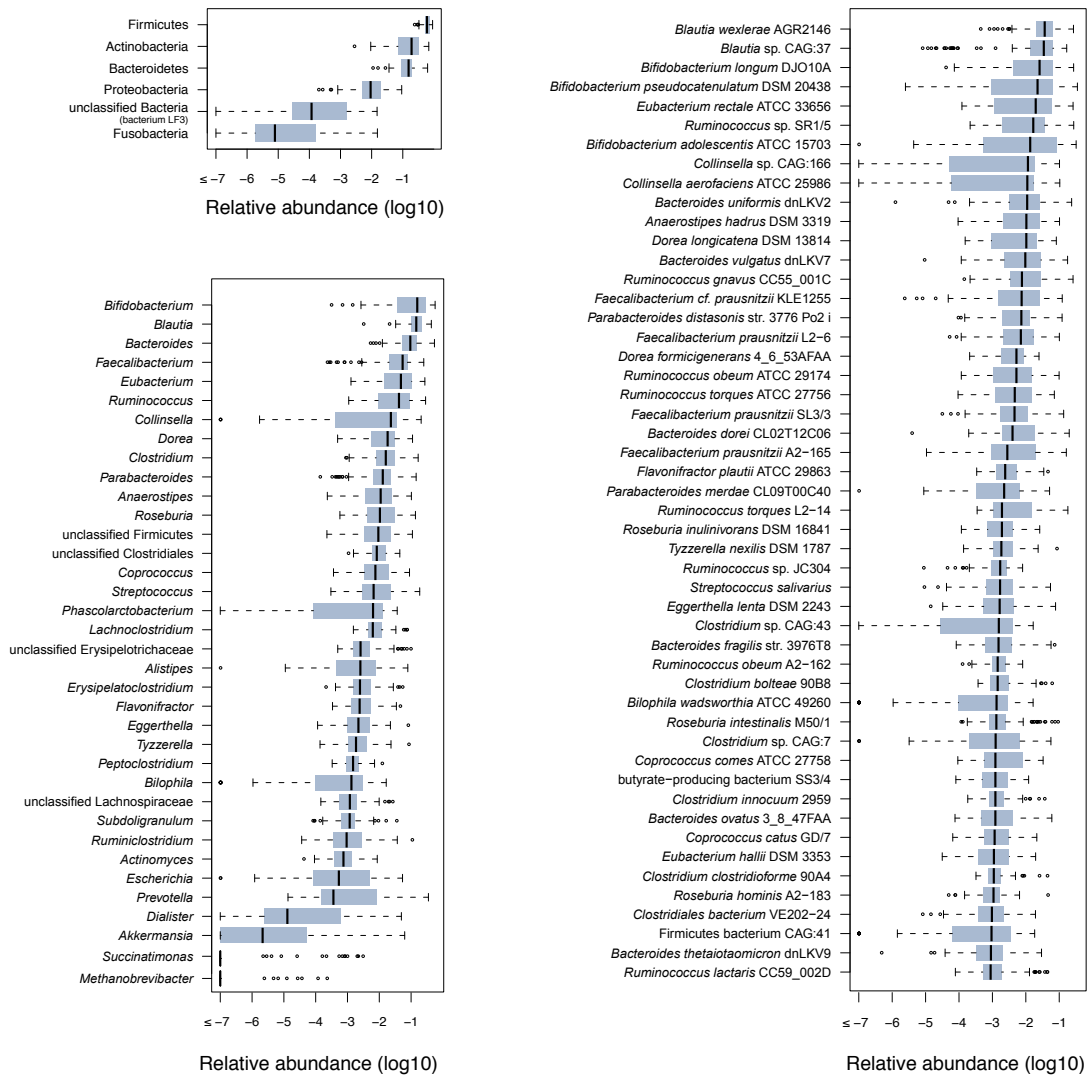


Fig. 2.4. Boxplot of the relative abundance of the taxonomy in the JPGM. Relative abundances of each genus (a) and species (b) in the 106 JP individuals were shown. Boxes represent the interquartile range (IQR) and the lines inside show the median. Whiskers denote the lowest and highest values within 1.5 times the IQR.

2.3.4. Population-level diversity in the human gut microbiome

In addition to metagenomic data of the JPGM, I collected metagenomic data of publicly available samples from 11 other countries: i.e., Denmark (DK)^{17, 68}, Spain

(ES)^{17, 106}, the United States (US)^{18, 51, 102}, China (CN)^{26, 29}, Sweden (SE)²⁷, Russia (RU)²⁸, Venezuela (VE)^{51, 118}, Malawi (MW)⁵¹, Austria (AT)³⁰, France (FR)³³ and Peru (PE)¹⁰². I combined the independent cohort data per country to construct country-specific metagenomic datasets, comprising a total of 861 healthy individuals in which the data for individuals with BMI \geq 30, those designates with the following diseases based on the literature: IBD, type 2 diabetes, colorectal cancer, liver cirrhosis, and infants $<$ 3 years old were excluded (Table. 2.2).

Table 2.2. The number of individuals from the 12 countries used in this study

| Country | Total number of individuals in each country | The number of individuals used in this study* | Average age | Average BMI | References |
|------------------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Austria (AT) | 156 | 41 | 66.6 | 26.0 | 30 |
| China (CN) | 382 | 187 | 39.1 | 22.0 | 25, 28 |
| Denmark (DK) | 290 | 121 | 55.2 | 24.2 | 5, 67 |
| France (FR) | 156 | 55 | 60.6 | 23.9 | 33 |
| Japan (JP) | 106 | 104 | 32.0 | 21.9 | This study |
| Malawi (MW) | 23 | 5 | 20.2 | 20.8 | 51 |
| Peru (PE) | 36 | 31 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 102 |
| Russia (RU) | 96 | 83 | 35.7 | 22.6 | 28 |
| Spain (ES) | 141 | 54 | 40.4 | 24.5 | 17, 106 |
| Sweden (SE) | 145 | 36 | 70.4 | 24.9 | 27 |
| The United States (US) | 174 | 126 | 26.5 | 23.6 | 17, 50, 100 |
| Venezuela (VE) | 29 | 18 | 20.2 | 20.8 | 50, 103 |
| Total | 1,734 | 861 | | | |

*: Patients with obesity (BMI \geq 30), IBD, type 2 diabetes, colorectal cancer and liver cirrhosis and infants ($<$ 3 years) were excluded (see text).

To investigate population-level variations in human gut microbiome structures among the 12 countries, I evaluated the microbial composition at the genus level by mapping the metagenomic reads to the reference genomes. The MDS plot of the microbial compositions showed that each country had a tendency to form distinct clusters (Fig. 2.5a). A permutation test confirmed significantly higher similarity of the microbial composition between individuals within a country than those between different countries (Fig. 2.5b). To test whether the microbial composition can predict an

individual's country of origin, I employed randomforest analysis^{27, 51} to construct a predictive model for the 10 countries except VE and MW, for which sample numbers were too small to analyze. The results showed that AUCs ranged from 0.82 for US to near 1.00 for PE (Fig. 2.5c), demonstrating the high predictive accuracy of the model. Taken together, these results strongly suggested that the gut microbiome structure is significantly diverse across the 12 countries.

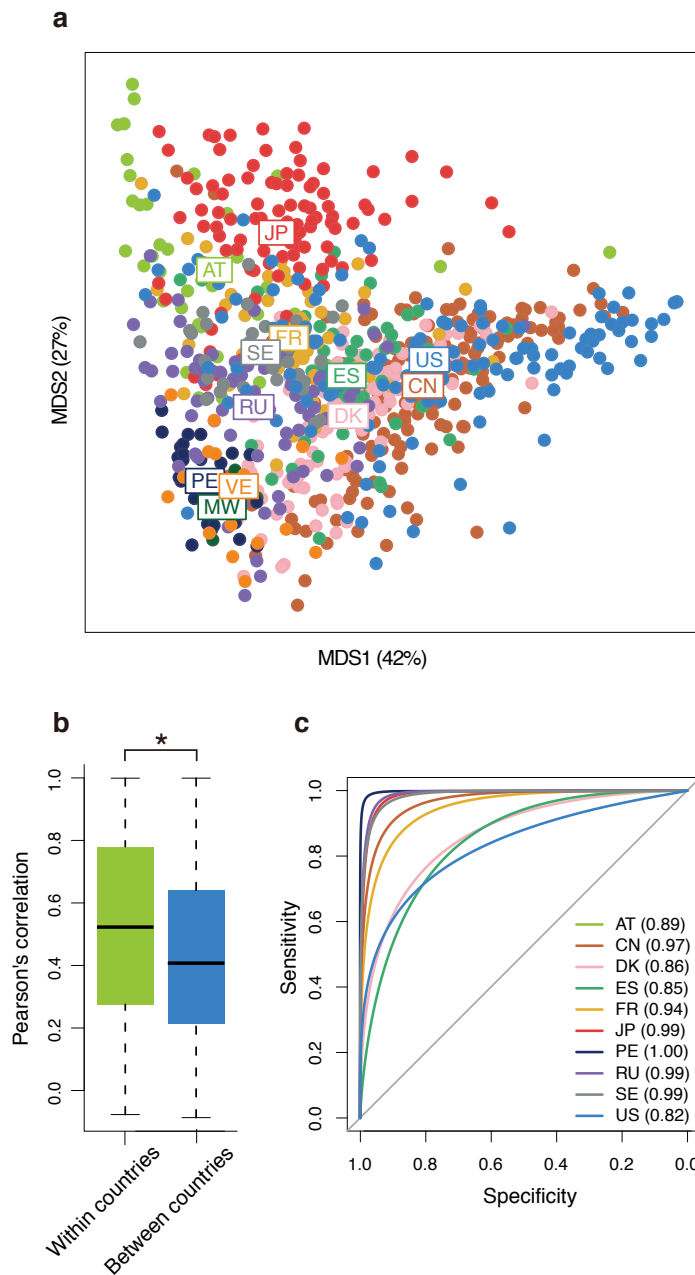


Fig. 2.5. Population-level diversity in human gut microbiomes from the 12 countries. a, MDS plot of microbial compositions at the genus level for the 861 individuals. Each circle represents an individual microbial composition and colors represent the country of origin. The position based on the average microbial composition for each country is displayed by abbreviations of the country name. b, Comparison of Pearson's correlation coefficients of microbial compositions in individuals within a country and those between different countries. Boxes represent the interquartile range (IQR) and the lines inside show the median. Whiskers denote the lowest and highest values within 1.5 times the IQR. Asterisk represents P -value < 0.05 . c, ROC curves and AUC values from the randomforest model. The number in parenthesis represents the AUC values of the 10 countries.

To examine the effects of different protocols used in the present and other studies on the observed differences in the microbial composition at the genus level, I compared and assessed variations in the microbial composition estimated from three different NGS sequencers, four different DNA extraction methods including two enzymatic lysis methods and two commercially available kits based on mechanical disruption of cells, and four different fecal sample storage conditions (Table 2.3). For the fecal sample storage conditions, I focused on assessment of differences in the storage time from defecation until freezing of fecal samples because it was considered to be varied among the studies (Table 2.4). The results revealed that PCCs between the microbial compositions from different protocols were high (from 0.88 to 1.00) in any pair of comparisons between them (Fig. 2.6), and significantly higher than those observed for the individuals within and between countries (Fig. 2.7). Although several samples showed relatively low similarities in microbial composition between different DNA extraction methods, the lowered similarities observed were not caused by a particular protocol, rather due to differences in the individual samples used. These data suggested that the methodological differences had no significant effects on the observed variations among the human gut microbiomes.

Table 2.3. Methodologies and protocols used to assess their effects on microbial composition

| Sequencer | Number of samples used |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Roche 454 | 20 |
| Ion PGM | 20 |
| Illumina MiSeq | 20 |

| DNA extraction method | Number of samples used |
|---|------------------------|
| Enzymatic method with lysozyme and achromopeptidase | 8 |
| Enzymatic method with lysozyme only | 8 |
| FastDNA Spin Kit for soil (mechanical method) | 8 |
| PowerSoil DNA Isolation Kit (mechanical method) | 8 |

| Fecal sample storage conditions | Number of samples used |
|---|------------------------|
| Stored for one day at room temperature under aerobic conditions (1d-air) | 3 |
| Stored for one day at room temperature under anaerobic conditions (1d-ane) | 3 |
| Stored for three days at room temperature under aerobic conditions (3d-air) | 3 |
| Stored for three days at room temperature under anaerobic conditions (3d-ane) | 3 |

Table 2.4. Sequencers, DNA extraction methods and fecal sample storage conditions used in the present and the other studies.

| Country | Sequencers | DNA extraction methods | Fecal sample storage conditions | References |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|------------|
| Austria | Illumina | No information | Frozen at -20°C after defecation, then stored at -80°C within 48 hours | 30 |
| China | Illumina | Enzymatic lysis | Frozen at -20°C within one day after defecation, then stored at -80°C | 26 |
| China | Illumina | Mechanical lysis | Immediately transferred in an ice bag to laboratory after defecation, then stored at -80°C | 29 |
| Denmark | Illumina | Enzymatic lysis | Immediately frozen at -20°C after defecation, then stored at -80°C | 17, 68 |
| France | Illumina | GNOME DNA Isolation Kit (mechanical lysis) | Stored at -20°C within 4 hours after defecation | 33 |
| Japan | 454, Illumina, Ion PGM/Proton | Enzymatic lysis | Transferred at 4°C to laboratory within 36 hours after defecation, then frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C | This study |
| Malawi | 454 | No information | Stored at -80°C within 30 minutes after defecation | 51 |
| Peru | Illumina | PowerSoil DNA Isolation Kit (mechanical lysis) | Stored on ice for at most 4 days after defecation, then frozen | 102 |
| Russia | SOLiD | Mechanical lysis | Immediately frozen at -20°C after defecation | 28 |
| Spain | Illumina | Enzymatic lysis | Immediately frozen at -20°C after defecation, then stored at -80°C | 17, 106 |
| Sweden | Illumina | Mechanical lysis | Stored at -80°C after defecation | |
| The United States | Illumina | PowerSoil DNA Isolation Kit (mechanical lysis) | Transferred to laboratory on ice within 24 hours after defecation, then stored at -80°C | 18 |
| The United States | 454 | No information | Stored at -80°C within 30 minutes after defecation | 51 |
| The United States | Illumina | PowerMicrobiome RNA Isolation Kit (mechanical lysis) | Stored on ice after defecation, then frozen within 24 hours | 102 |
| Venezuela | 454 | No information | Stored at -80°C within 30 minutes after defecation | 51 |
| Venezuela | Illumina | PowerSoil DNA Isolation Kit (mechanical lysis) | Immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen after defecation | 118 |

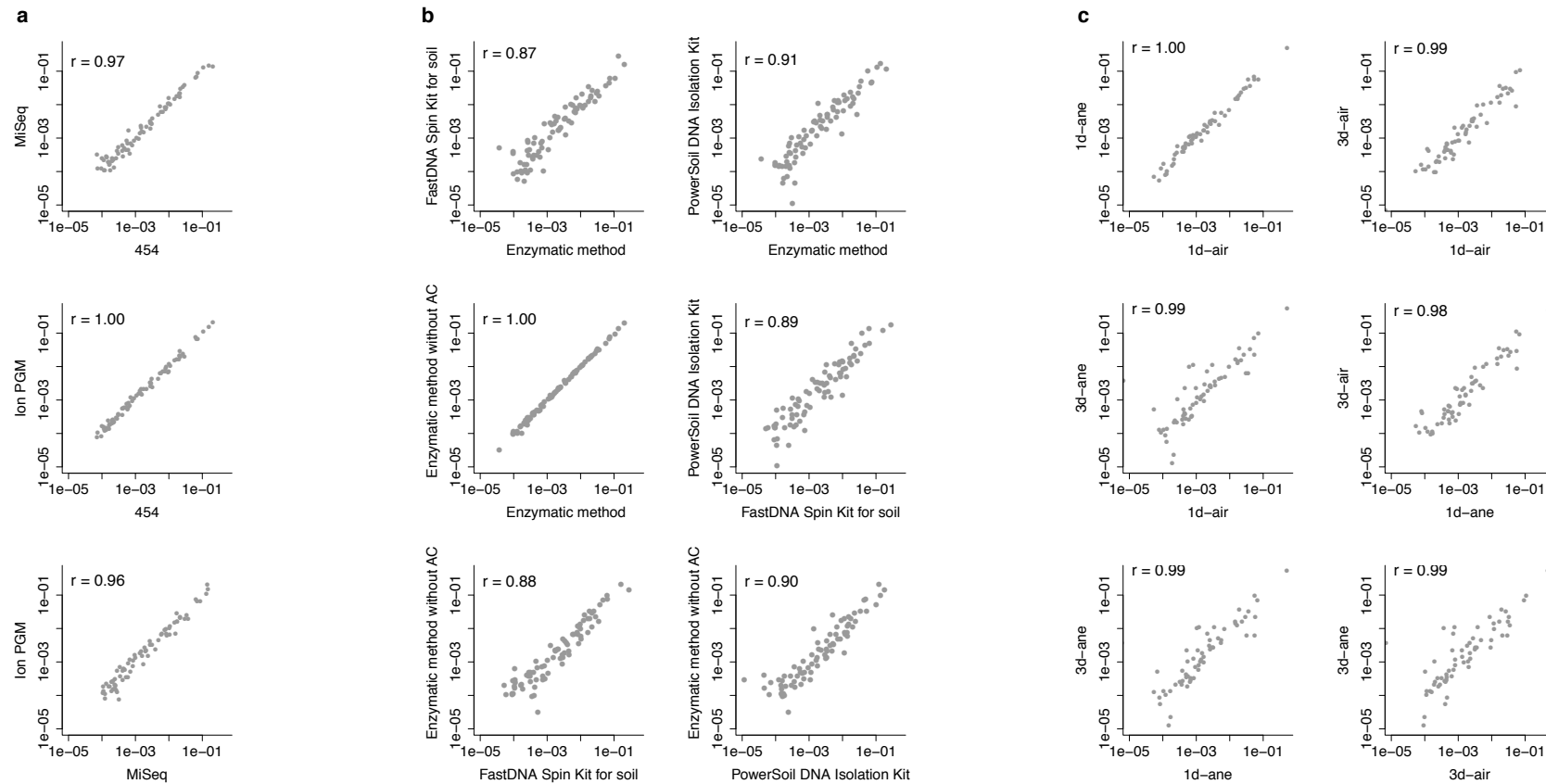


Fig. 2.6. Comparison of PCCs of microbial compositions at the genus level among three different methodologies and those of individuals within a country and between different countries. a, Twenty fecal DNA samples were subjected to sequencing with three different sequencers, Roche 454, Illumina MiSeq, and Ion PGM. b, Eight fecal samples were subjected to isolation of fecal DNA by five different DNA extraction methods. c, Three fecal samples were stored under four different storage conditions. Circles represent the genera with average relative abundance $\geq 0.01\%$. Vertical and horizontal axes indicate the average relative abundance of each genus. Abbreviations for fecal sample storage conditions are summarized in Table 3.3.

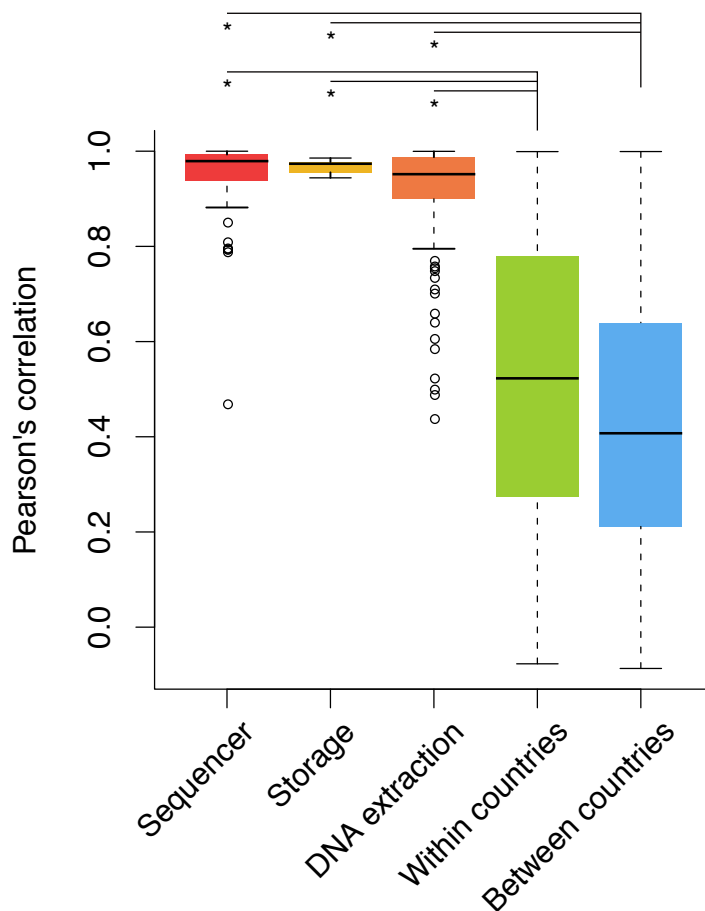


Fig. 2.7. Comparison of PCC obtained from different methodologies and individuals. PCCs of the microbial composition at the genus level in an individual obtained by different methodologies are shown in the left three boxes (red, yellow, and orange), and compared with those of individuals of within-country and between-countries shown in the right two boxes (green and blue). *P*-values were calculated by permutation tests with 10,000 random samplings. Asterisks represent *P*-values < 0.05.

Hierarchical clustering of the 12 countries based on the average microbial composition at the genus level showed that the JPGM was more similar to microbiomes of AT and SE than that of CN, while CN and US were most closely related, but far from the JP among the 12 countries (Fig. 2.8). These results strongly suggested that host ethnic and geographical closeness have no large influence on shaping of the overall

microbial composition of the human gut microbiome. We also assessed the contribution of variations in age and BMI to differences in the microbial abundance by using PERMANOVA. The coefficient of determination for the variation (R^2) in age and BMI was 0.16 (P -value = 0.07) and 0.2 (P -value = 0.14), suggesting that both factors had no significant influence on the observed results as well.

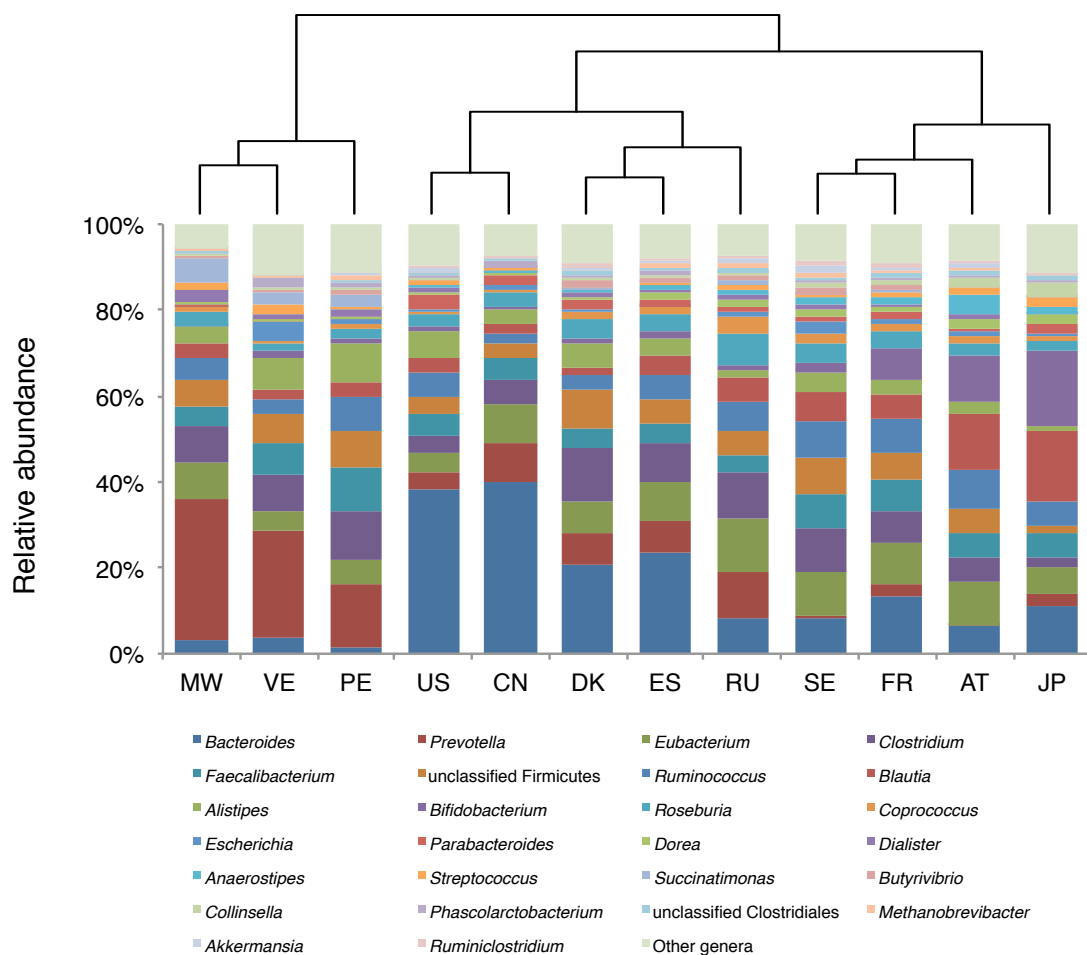


Fig. 2.8. Hierarchical clustering of the 12 countries based on average microbial composition at the genus level. Cluster dendrogram was generated with the Ward method using the Bray-Curtis distances. The top 26 genera with average relative abundance $\geq 0.5\%$ are shown.

2.3.5. Characterization of the Japanese gut microbiome

When comparing the abundance of the bacterial phyla, the JPGM showed the highest abundance of Actinobacteria. In contrast, the abundance of Bacteroidetes and Proteobacteria in the JPGM was significantly lower than in the microbiomes of various other countries (Fig. 2.9a). Regarding the bacterial genera, the JPGM was characterized by the highest abundance of *Bifidobacterium*, *Blautia*, *Collinsella*, *Streptococcus* and unclassified Clostridiales, but the lowest abundance of *Clostridium*, *Alistipes*, unclassified Firmicutes, *Dialister* and *Butyrivibrio* among the 12 countries (Fig. 2.9b).

Another characteristic feature of the JPGM was that it has the lowest frequency of *Methanobrevibacter smithii*, a methanogenic archaeon, among the 12 countries (Fig. 2.9c). Metagenomic mapping analysis showed that this species was detected only in eight (7.7%) JP individuals, while it was detected in a proportion of 39 – 100% of the individuals in other countries (relative abundance $\geq 0.0001\%$, Fig. 2.10a). The lowest prevalence of this archaeon in the JP cohort was also validated by PCR using species-specific 16S rRNA gene primers. The data showed that *M. smithii* was undetected in 97 (92%) of the 106 JP individuals both in the metagenomic mapping and PCR analysis, where five were positive in both analyses, three were positive only in the mapping analysis and one was positive only in the PCR analysis (Fig. 2.10b).

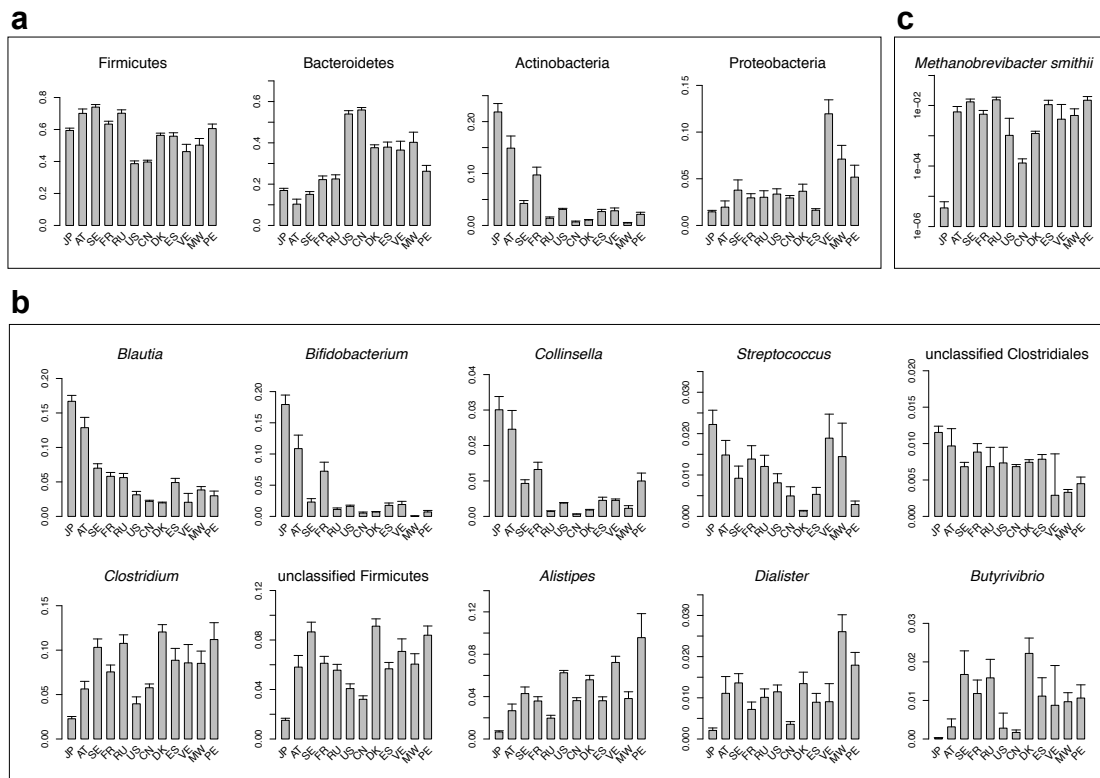


Fig. 2.9. Taxonomic comparison of gut microbiomes of populations from the 12 countries. Relative abundances of the four dominant phyla (a), the five genera with the highest and lowest abundance in the JPGM (b), and *M. smithii* (c) in the 12 countries are shown. Vertical axes represent the relative abundance of the species calculated from the number of mapped reads to the reference genomes.

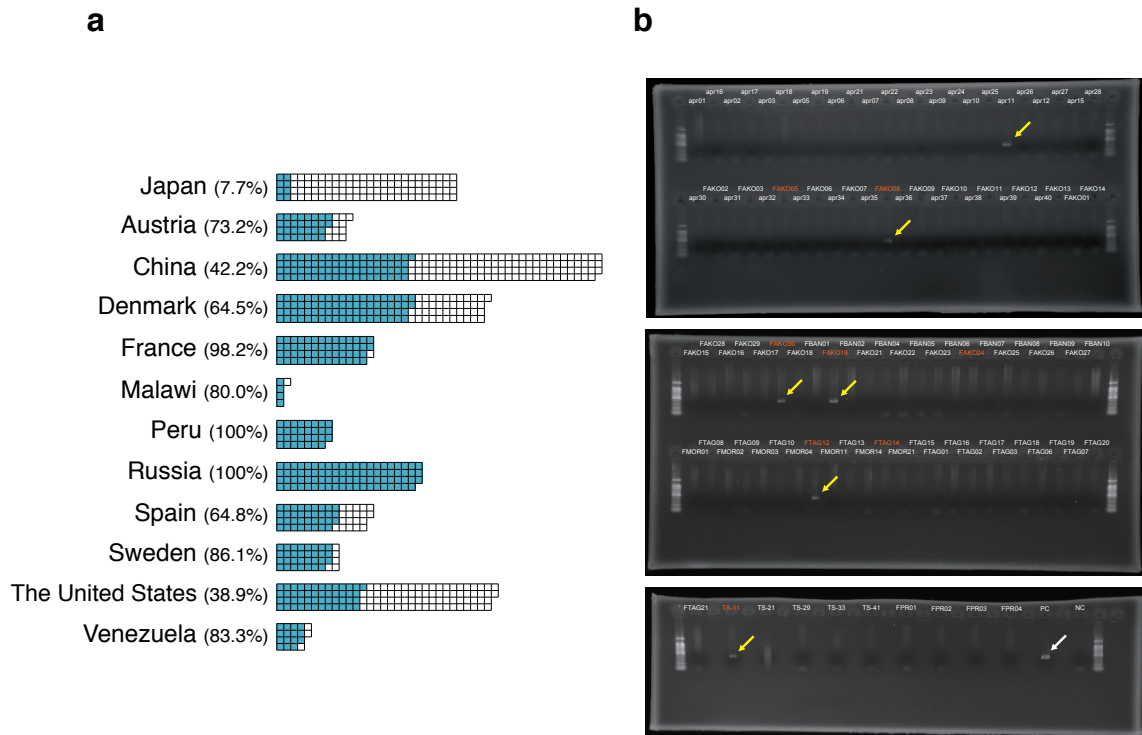


Fig. 2.10. Detection of *M. smithii* in the human gut microbiome. (a) Open and blue boxes indicate the individuals for which *M. smithii* was detected (relative abundance $\geq 0.0001\%$) and undetected, respectively, by mapping of metagenomic reads to the reference genomes. (b) PCR detection of *M. smithii* in the 106 JP individuals. Individual's IDs are represented at each lane, and the ones indicated in orange were *M. smithii*-positive in the mapping analysis. Yellow arrows indicate the bands for the PCR product of *M. smithii*, of which the positive control (PC) is shown by a white arrow. NC, negative control.

2.3.6. Functional comparison of the Japanese gut microbiome with the others

I compared the JP gene set with the IGC gene set¹⁰⁶. The clustering of the JP (4.9 M) and the IGC genes (9.9 M) generated 11,929,034 non-redundant genes in total, of which about 2.0 M genes were shared by both gene sets, and 2.3 M and 7.7 M genes were unique to JP and IGC, respectively (Fig. 2.11a). This limited overlap between the JP and IGC gene sets was supported by the mapping analysis of metagenomic reads, in

which 45.6% of the JP metagenomic reads were mapped to the IGC gene set, while 80.0% were mapped to the JP gene set (Fig. 2.11b). In this clustering, 585,856 genes and 202,410 genes decreased from the original JP and IGC gene sets, respectively. This can be explained by the fact that these genes were fragmented and merged to longer authentic genes in either of the gene sets. As a result, the JP and IGC gene sets are composed of 4,268,863 and 9,676,237 non-redundant genes, respectively.

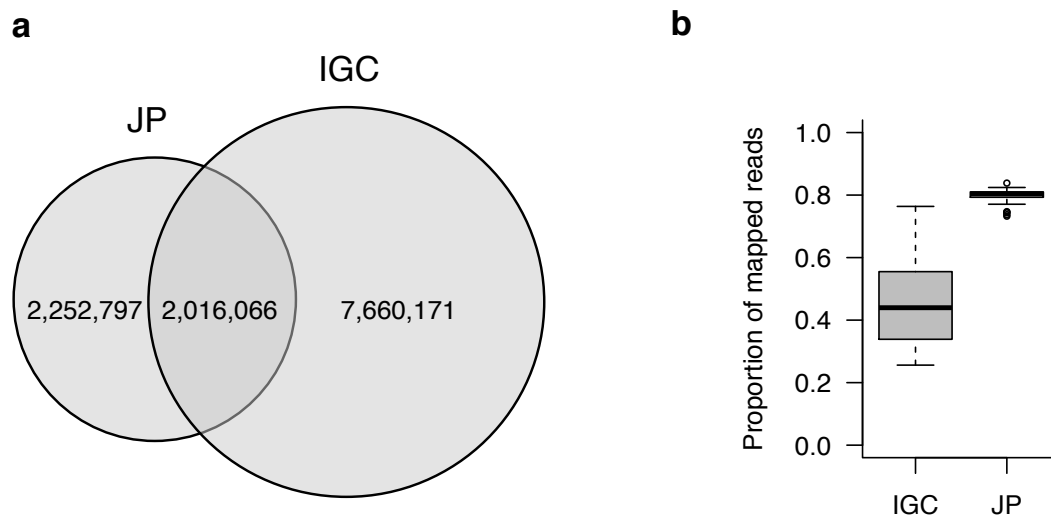


Fig. 2.11. Comparison of JP and IGC non-redundant gene sets. (a) Venn diagram of the number of genes in both gene sets. (b) Ratio of the mapped JP metagenomic reads to the JP and IGC gene sets.

Next, I annotated the gene sets with functions based the KEGG database. The analysis identified 5,789 KOs in the JP and a total of 6,205 KOs from both gene sets, in which 5,613 KOs (90%) were shared between both gene sets, demonstrating a significantly high similarity in functional profiles across the populations despite the small overlap in the gene sequences, which is concordant with the previous finding of a

high interindividual similarity of the functional profiles²⁴. It was noted that the IGC-unique 416 KOs included multiple genes related to archaeal methane metabolism, while the JP-unique 176 KOs included more genes for spore formation than the IGC-unique KOs (Appendix 4 and 5).

To explore functions that are enriched or depleted in the JPGM as compared with microbiomes from the 11 other countries, I mapped the metagenomic reads of all individuals to the JP and IGC merged gene set. By comparing the numbers of mapped reads, we identified 563 and 521 KOs having the highest and lowest abundances in the JPGM among the 12 countries with statistical significance (Fig. 2.12, and Appendix 6 and 7). The overrepresented KOs included functions for carbohydrate metabolism such as glucan 1,3- β -glucosidase (K01210), 6-phospho- β -galactosidase (K01220) and gluconokinase (K00851), and for membrane transport such as the phosphotransferase system of simple sugars including mannose, lactose, and *N*-acetylgalactosamine (K02796, K02787 and K02746). Thus, metabolic pathways for simple sugars such as mono- and oligosaccharides were significantly enriched in the JPGM as compared with the others. On the other hand, the depleted KOs included functions such as cell motility including chemotaxis protein CheX (K03409) and flagellar protein FliO/FilZ (K02418), replication and repair including DNA mismatch repair protein MutL (K03572) and DNA adenine methylase (K06223), suggesting a depletion of functions related to host immunity and DNA damage in the JPGM.

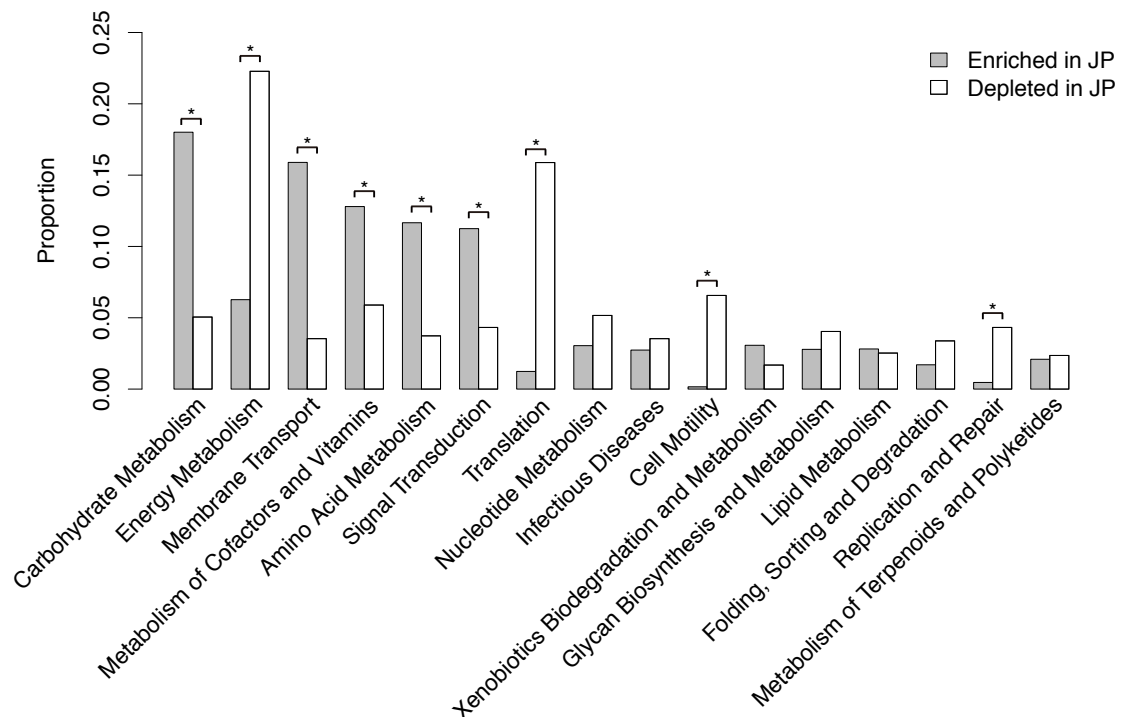


Fig. 2.12. Enriched and depleted functions in the JP gut microbiome. Functional categories of the KOs most enriched and depleted in the JPGM as compared with those of the other 11 countries are shown. The vertical axis represents the proportion of KOs assigned to the category. Asterisks indicate adjusted FDRs < 0.01 (Fisher’s exact test).

In agreement with the lowest prevalence of *M. smithii* in the JP cohort, many of the KOs involved in methanogenesis were depleted in the JPGM. Of the 25 known KOs involved in methanogenesis, 18 were significantly depleted in the JPGM, with the lowest abundance among the 12 countries (Fig. 2.13 and 2.14). Conversely, I found a significant enrichment for multiple KOs involved in acetogenesis (the Wood–Ljungdahl pathway) in the JPGM. Of the 17 known KOs involved in acetogenesis, 13 were significantly enriched in the in the JPGM as compared with the other 11 countries, and five of them had the highest abundance among the 12 countries (Fig. 2.13 and 2.14). These two pathways utilize hydrogen to generate methane and acetate¹²⁷. Furthermore the abundance of five known KOs involved in dissimilatory sulfate reduction (DSR),

which is the third pathway for hydrogen metabolism, was similar between the JP and other gut microbiomes (Fig. 2.13 and 2.14). These results indicated that the JPGM had a clear inverse pattern in the abundance of the KOs between both metabolic pathways as compared to all other microbiomes, suggesting a prominent difference in the pathways for hydrogen utilization in the gut between Japanese and other populations.

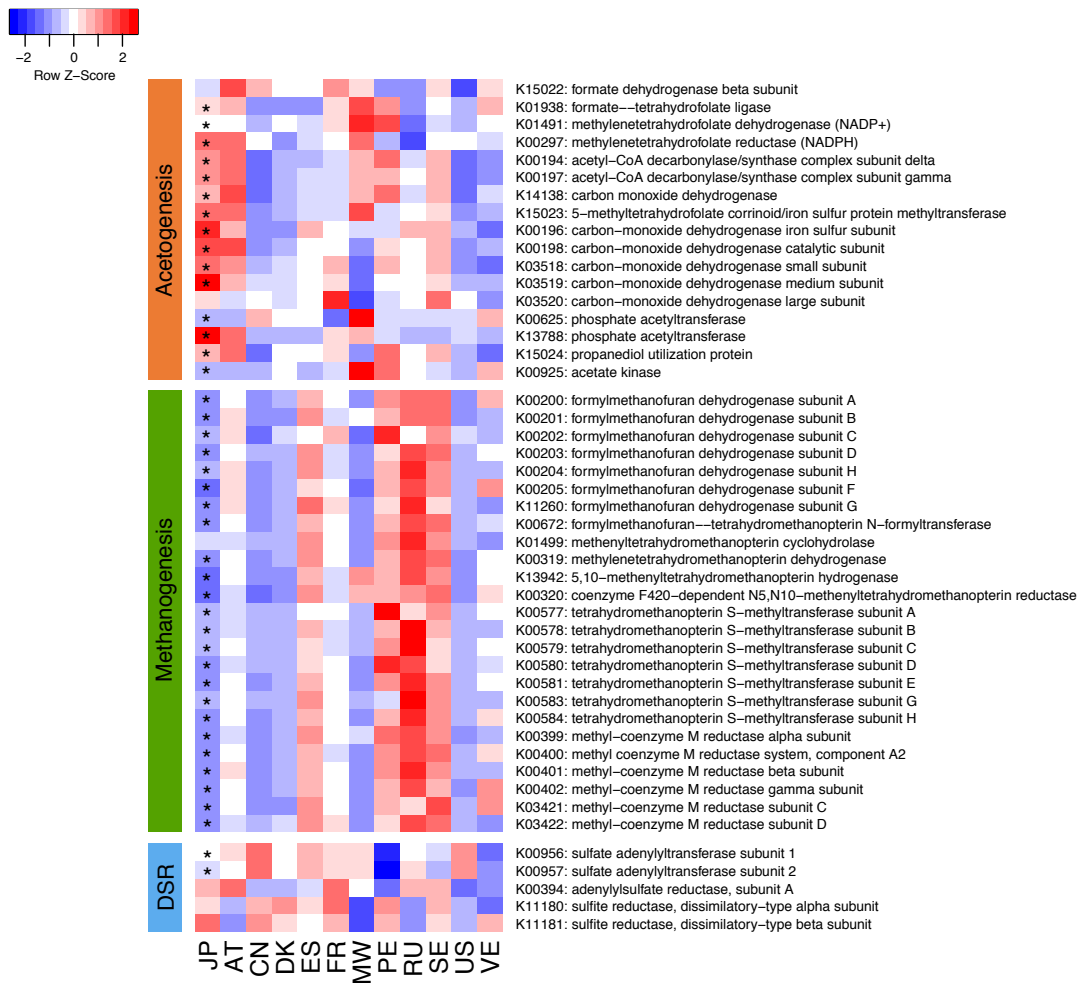


Fig. 2.13. Enriched and depleted genes in the acetogenesis, methanogenesis, and dissimilatory sulfate reduction in the JPGM. Relative abundances of KOs involved in the pathways for hydrogen metabolism in acetogenesis, methanogenesis and dissimilatory sulfate reduction among the 12 countries are shown. Red and blue boxes denote statistically high and low abundances as compared with the average abundance of the other 11 countries, respectively. Asterisks indicate adjusted FDRs < 0.01 (Student's *t*-test between the 104 JP individuals and the 757 individuals in the other countries).

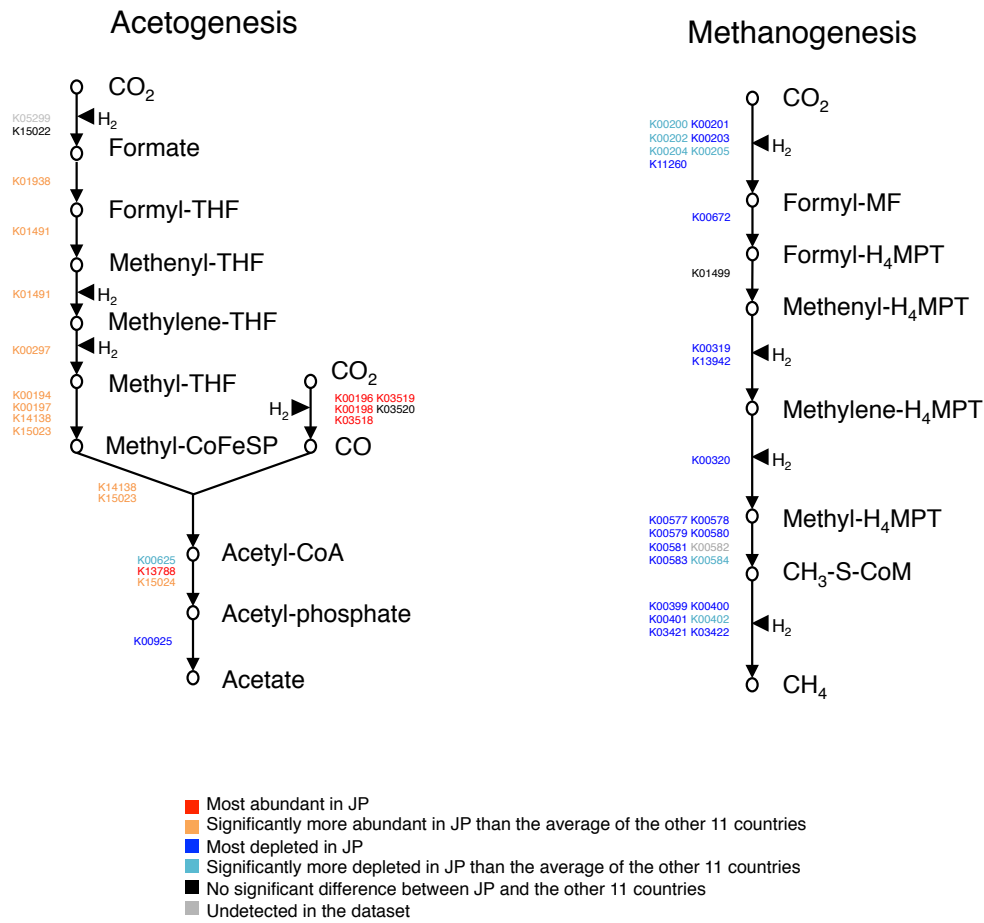


Fig. 2.14. Metabolic pathways of acetogenesis and methanogenesis. Metabolic pathways for acetogenesis and methanogenesis and KOs involved are shown. Colors indicate differences in the abundance of the KOs shown in the figure.

2.3.7. Gene families enriched in the Japanese population

I comprehensively surveyed gene families that are frequently present in the JP cohort by using the eggNOG database, which includes more compiled gene families than the KEGG database. The annotation of the merged JP and IGC non-redundant genes yielded 51,250 NOGs. In this analysis, I used 10 M metagenomic reads per individual

to detect a low content of NOGs, so that 60 individuals having < 10 M reads, including all individuals from MW and VE, were excluded from this analysis.

I mapped 10 M reads from the 801 individuals to the merged non-redundant genes to detect the NOGs present in the individual. For these NOGs, I compared the proportion of individuals possessing them in the JP cohort and with the average proportion of the individuals proportion in other the nine other countries, (Fig. 2.15). The results revealed 52 NOGs comprising a total of 1,114 genes that were detected in significantly higher proportions in the JP cohort than in the nine other countries using a threshold of a proportion of > 70% in JP, an average proportion of < 30% in other countries, and the a ratio of JP/others of ≥ 3 . Of the 1,114 genes, 63% were taxonomically assigned to the known phyla. Among them, 30 (58%), eight (15%), and five (10%) NOGs were assigned to only Actinobacteria, Bacteroidetes, and Firmicutes, respectively, and nine other NOGs were distributed over more than two phyla (Fig. 2.16a). The high fraction of Actinobacteria may reflect the highest abundance of this phylum in the JP cohort among the 12 countries. Among the eight NOGs assigned to the Bacteroidetes, three NOGs (ENOG4108ZIS, ENOG4108MQB and ENOG4105WVE), that were detected in approximately 90% of the JP individuals cohort and in ~15% of other populations with the highest ratio of JP/others, were represented by the genes for aquatic plant-derived polysaccharide-degrading enzymes such as β -porphyranase (hydrolase family 16) and β -agarase published previously⁴⁹. The functional distribution of the 52 NOGs revealed that 35% were of unknown function and no particular function was enriched (Fig. 2.16b).

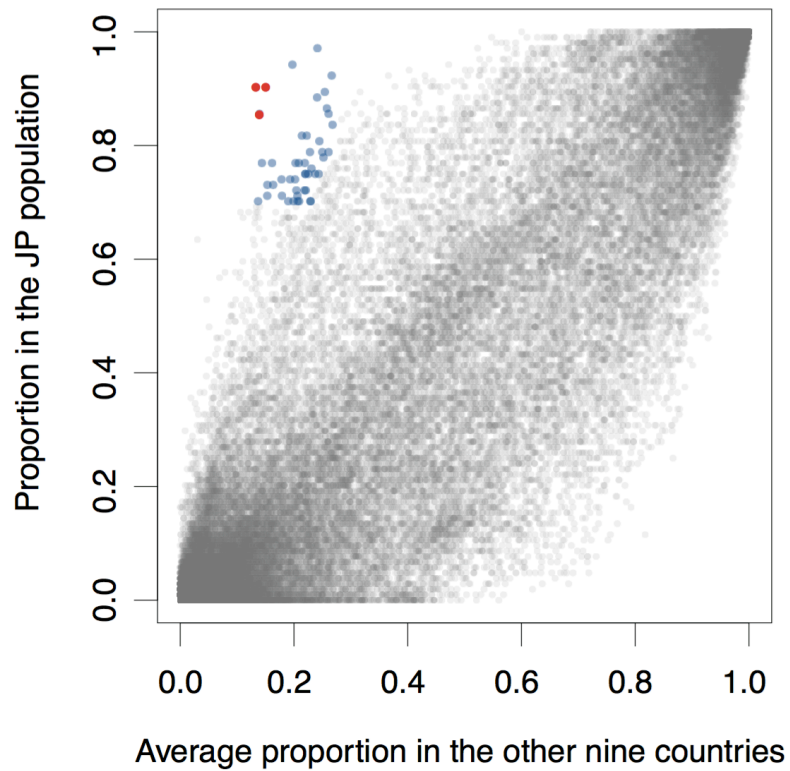


Fig. 2.15. Comparison of the prevalence of NOG gene families between the JP and the nine populations. The frequency of NOGs in the JP individuals plotted against those in the other nine countries. Each circle represents a NOG. The vertical axis represents the frequency of NOGs detected in the JP individuals. The horizontal axis represents the average frequency of NOGs detected in the individuals of the nine countries. Fifty-two NOGs significantly highly prevalent in the JP cohort as compared with the others (JP > 0.7 and the others < 0.3) are colored with blue. Three NOGs (ENOG4108MQB, ENOG4108ZIS, and ENOG4105WVE) were depicted in red.

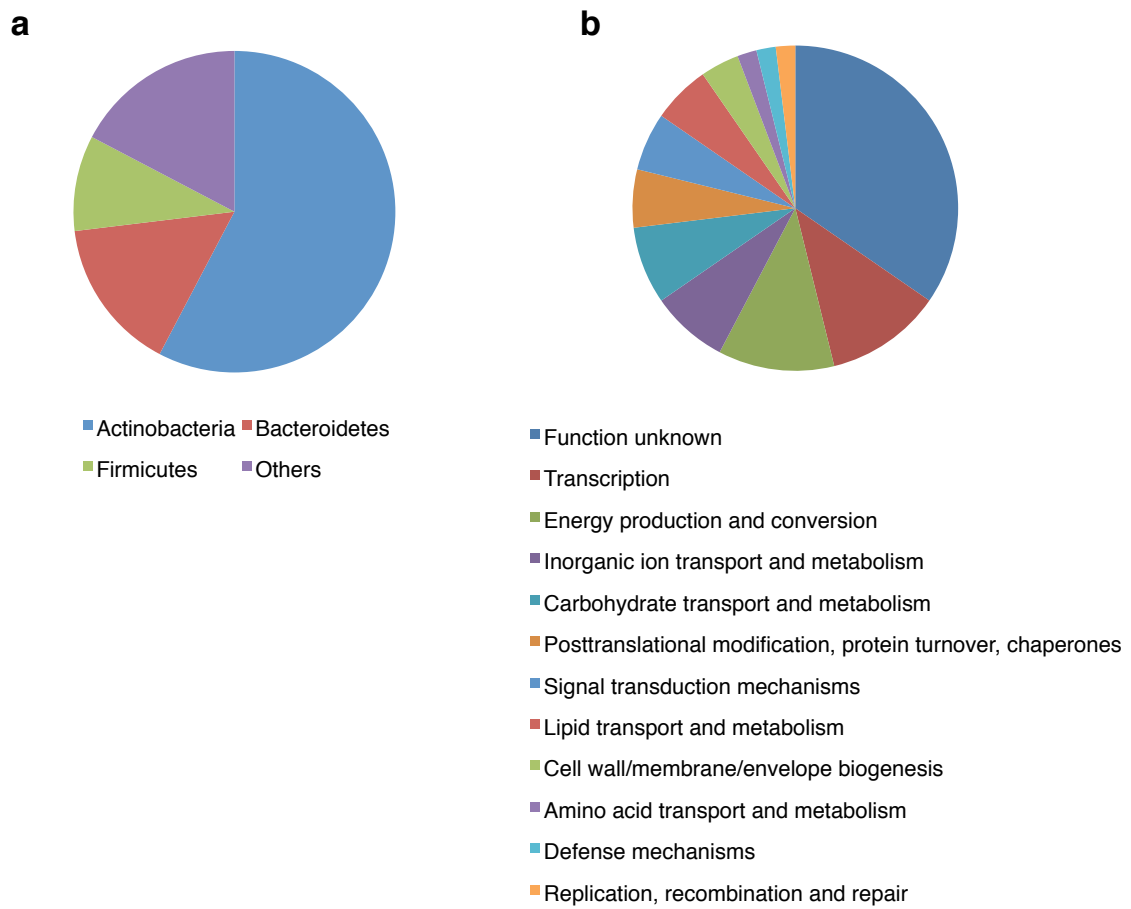


Fig. 2.16. Taxonomic and functional assignment of the 52 NOGs having a higher abundance in the JP cohort than in the other populations.
 (a) Distribution of the 52 NOGs per phylum is shown. “Others” indicates more than two phyla.
 (b) Distribution of the 52 NOGs per functions is shown.

2.1. Discussion

In this study, I conducted a metagenomic analysis of the JPGM from 106 individuals. By assembling the 350 Gb metagenomic sequences, predicting genes and clustering, I constructed a gene set of the JPGM comprising approximately 4.9 M non-redundant genes. The number of genes in this gene set is comparable to those (from 3.3 M to 6.0 M genes) reported in previous studies analyzing the gut microbiomes of individuals in other countries including DK, ES, CN, US and SE. The rarefaction analysis revealed that the JPGM gene set covered most of the genes shared by at least 1.9% in the JP individuals, indicating that the present gene set can be used as a reference for the genes in the JPGM.

The comparative analysis of the metagenomic datasets between the 104 JP individuals and the 757 individuals from other 11 other countries revealed a significant population-level diversity in the human gut microbiome across the 12 countries. The accuracy and reliability shown in this study is supported by the use of a larger dataset including more populations than that used in the previous studies. Additionally, the statistical assessment indicated no large effects of differences in experimental protocols such as DNA extraction method, fecal storage conditions and sequencer, BMI and age, on the observed results, which also supported the present findings. Thus, I provided the evidence for large variations in the structure and function of the human gut microbiomes of healthy adults at the population-level.

The present study also revealed various features specific to the JPGM. The JPGM showed the highest abundance of the phylum Actinobacteria among the microbiomes of the 12 countries, mainly because of the highest abundance of the genus *Bifidobacterium*. The high abundance of *Bifidobacterium* has also been observed in the gut microbiome

of Japanese children based on the 16S rRNA gene analysis¹⁰⁰, indicating that it is highly prevalent throughout the Japanese population. *Bifidobacterium* is thought to be a beneficial microbe having more glycoside hydrolases for degrading starch than other intestinal microbes¹²⁸. Therefore, the high abundance of *Bifidobacterium* can be considered to be the consequence of the intake of various saccharides in traditional and unique Japanese foods. However, at present, it is unknown exactly which foods or nutrients unique to the Japanese diet contribute to the high abundance of *Bifidobacterium*.

Additionally, the JPGM is characterized by various unique functional features. For example, the high abundance of carbohydrate metabolism was observed in the JPGM, which leads to the production of high levels of short chain fatty acids and hydrogen as end products, both of which seems to be clinically beneficial^{129, 130}. Concurrently, I found a depletion of deleterious functions such as cell motility, and replication and repair, suggesting a low abundance of the flagellated microbes leading to reduced proinflammatory responses by host cells and less DNA damage to be repaired in the gut of the Japanese individuals. Together, I suppose that such a gut ecosystem containing these beneficial functions might be globally associated with the highest average life span of Japanese in the world.

A remarkable depletion of the archaeon *M. smithii* is also characteristic of the JPGM, resulting in an overall depletion of genes for methanogenesis. In contrast, genes for acetogenesis, which are exclusively encoded by anaerobic acetogens such as the major species *Blautia*¹³¹, were enriched in the JPGM as compared with other gut microbiomes. Both methanogenesis and acetogenesis are considered to be critical pathways for hydrogen consumption in the gut because these pathways are tightly linked with anaerobic fermentation of carbohydrates producing hydrogen¹²⁵. My

findings suggest that acetogenesis is the preferable pathway for hydrogen metabolism in the JPGM, while methanogenesis is more actively utilized for hydrogen metabolism in many of the other gut microbiomes. Additionally, since the abundance of intestinal *M. smithii* is positively associated with the level of breath methane¹³², the present data strongly suggest that *M. smithii* is the primary factor for ethnic differences in the level of methane in human breath reported previously^{133, 134}.

Many of microbial and functional uniqueness I found in the JPGM may be more or less influenced by various internal and external factors, contributing to the population-level diversity in the human gut microbiome. Therefore, to more deeply understand the diversity in human gut microbiomes, elucidation of such factors is further required.

3. Antibiotics shapes population level diversity in the human gut microbiome

3.1. Introduction

Human gut microbiome structure is affected by various factors such as diet^{108, 135}, antibiotics^{136, 137}, host's physiology^{26, 29} and genetics¹⁰⁴. For example, long-term dietary habit rich in protein and animal fat was correlated with a high abundance of *Bacteroides* in human gut, while that rich in carbohydrate was correlated with an enrichment of *Prevotella*¹⁰⁸. Abundances of several taxonomies, particularly *Christensenellaceae*, were more largely associated between monozygotic twin pairs than between dizygotic twin pairs, suggesting the influence of host's genetic background¹⁰⁴. In addition, antibiotic intake had a strong impact on the gut microbiome structure, resulting in an incomplete recovery of the structure to the initial state¹³⁸. However, little is known about the factors and extent of their contribution to the population-level variability in the microbial abundance observed in chapter 1. To explore such factor, I conducted a large-scale association study of the epidemiological data of several external factors including dietary intake and antibiotic usage with metagenomic data of the 861 individuals from the 12 countries.

3.2. Methods

3.2.1. Collection of dietary intake data

Dietary intake information of 119 food items for the 12 countries was downloaded from the Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical database (FAOSTAT) (<http://faostat3.fao.org/home/>, as of June 2015). The averaged dietary intakes (g/capita/day) from 2002 to 2011 in the 12 countries were used for correlation analysis. According to the Standard Tables of Food Composition in Japan, 2010¹³⁹, three major nutrient compositions (carbohydrates, lipids and proteins) were calculated from the averaged dietary intakes of 119 food items, and the 119 food items were grouped into nine food categories based on their nutrient similarities. Nutrient quantities were transformed to z-scores before clustering, and dendrograms were generated using the Ward method and Spearman's correlation as dissimilarity. The amount of the nine food categories was normalized by the total dietary intake of each country.

3.2.2. Collection of antibiotic usage data

The data for antibiotic usage in humans, the defined daily dose (DDD) per 1,000 inhabitants, were collected from Hogberg LD *et al*¹⁴⁰, and the European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption (ESAC) yearbook in 2009¹⁴¹. The data for China were obtained from Wang X *et al*¹⁴². The data of antibiotic usage in farm animals in kilograms were obtained from Van Boeckel TP *et al*¹⁴³. The antibiotic usage in farm animals normalized by counting population number of the country was used for the correlation analysis. The details about the antibiotics are summarized in Tables 3.5 and 3.6.

3.2.3. Statistical analysis

Correlations between microbes and epidemiological factors (dietary and antibiotic usage data) were evaluated using Pearson's correlation coefficient (PCC) and Spearman's correlation coefficient (SCC). P-values were adjusted for multiple testing using $p.adjust(p, "BH")$ in R language, which is based on the Benjamini-Hogberg approach¹²⁵. Permutational Multivariate Analysis of Variance (PERMANOVA) was used to assess the association of these factors with variation of the overall gut microbiome structure using the *adonis* function in the *Vegan* package in R with Euclidian distances as dissimilarity.

3.2.4. Analysis of gut microbiomes of Asian children

The 16S rRNA gene sequence data of gut microbiomes of children from five Asian countries (Japan, China, Taiwan, Indonesia and Thailand)¹⁰⁰ were publically available and were obtained from GenBank/DDBJ/EMBL. Low quality bases (< 20 QV) at the 5' ends were removed and reads with an average quality ≤ 25 were discarded. For each sample, up to 3,000 reads were used for similarity searches against the reference genomes using BLASTN with a 94% identity and a 90% length coverage cut-off. Antibiotic usage data of the five countries were obtained from the literature by Hogberg LD *et al*¹⁴⁴. Correlations of between the relative abundance of *Bacteroides* and antibiotic usage were evaluated with PCC and SCC.

3.2.5. Antibiotic resistance genes analysis

To identify antibiotic resistance genes (ARs) in the gut microbiome, the Resfams database¹⁴⁴ was employed. The merged reference genes were searched against the Resfam database using the *hmmsearch* function of HMMER3¹⁴⁵ with gathering thresholds.

The genes assigned to ‘transcriptional factor’ were excluded from further analysis. Up to one M metagenomic reads of each individual were mapped to the ARs using Bowtie2 with a 95% identity cut-off. The number of mapped reads to the ARs was normalized by the number of the total reads used to the mapping. One third of the genes assigned to ‘ABC transporter’ were used for the analysis since two thirds of them in this class were estimated to be false positives in the original paper¹⁴⁴.

ARs in the reference genomes were also examined by the same methods. For this analysis, we used 126 genomes of the species with > 0.05% abundance in average among the 12 countries. The genomes generated from assembly of only metagenomic reads¹⁴⁶ were not used in this analysis because they possessed significantly fewer ARs than the other genomes generated by sequencing of the cultured strains. For example, for *Bacteroides*, 8.2 ARs per genome were annotated for cultured strains, while 3.8 ARs per genome were found in the genomes generated from assembly only of the metagenomic reads. These data suggested the difficulty of sufficient reconstruction of genomes only from short metagenomic reads, particularly for the genomes containing ARs showing high sequence similarity due to horizontal gene transfer. Therefore, metagenomic reads containing ARs may not be efficiently incorporated into contigs in the assembly step to avoid misassembly, and contigs containing ARs may not be accurately assigned to particular species as well.

3.2.6. Analysis of the microbial composition in mice treated with beta-lactam antibiotics

The 16S rRNA gene sequence data of gut microbiomes of mice treated with and without beta-lactam antibiotics^{119, 147} were obtained from GenBank/DDBJ/EMBL. For the data of reference 119, 16S rRNA gene sequence data were analyzed using the method

described previously¹¹⁰. In brief, the reads were quality-checked, and those lacking their PCR primer sequences at either sequence termini or the average quality value < 25 were discarded. The 3,000 filter-passed 16S reads for each sample were assigned to the genus using BLASTN with a 94% identity and a 90% length coverage cut off against the full-length 16S rRNA gene sequences database constructed from the Ribosomal Database Project¹⁴⁸. The relative abundance of the top seven predominant genera was compared between untreated and treated mice (untreated: n=4, treated: n=5). Statistical differences were evaluated with Student's *t*-test. For the data of the reference 147, low quality bases (< 20 QV) at the 5' end were removed and the reads with an average quality ≤ 25 were discarded. For each sample, up to 3,000 reads were used to calculate microbial compositions at the genus level, which were compared between untreated and treated mice (untreated: n=36, treated: n=39) as described above.

3.3. Results

3.3.1. Dietary intake data of the 12 countries

I explored factors that are associated with population-level diversity in the gut microbiomes across the 12 countries. Since diet is considered to be a major factor influencing microbial composition^{108, 135}, I accessed the Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database (FAOSTAT) to collect the dietary intake data (g/capita/day) for 119 food items in the 12 countries. I calculated the average intakes of three main nutrients (carbohydrates, proteins and lipids) for the 10-year period from 2002 to 2011, and grouped the food items in nine food categories by clustering them by the compositional similarity of nutrients (Fig. 3.1). Cluster analysis based on these dietary data roughly segregated most of the Western countries from other countries in Asia, South America, and Africa (Fig. 3.2). This indicated that the FAOSTAT data properly represents the current diversity in dietary habits of the 12 countries, allowing for its use in the correlation analysis with the top 26 genera with an average abundance of > 0.5%, accounting for 91% of the total abundance (Table 3.1).

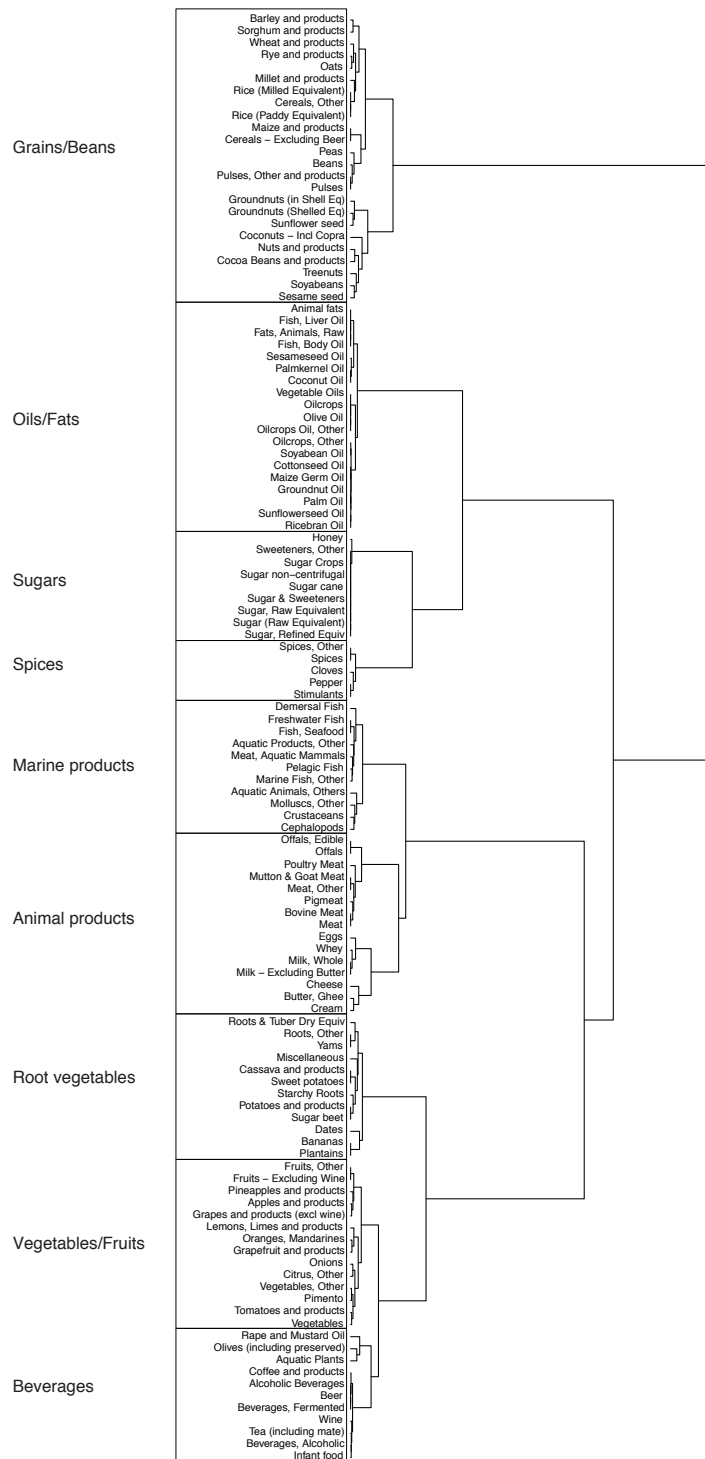


Fig. 3.1. Grouping of 119 food items into nine food categories. The 119 food items in the FAOSTAT database were clustered based on the compositional similarity of nutrients of which levels were calculated according to a book of the Standard Tables of Food Composition in Japan, 2010 (Methods). Quantity of the nutrients was transformed to z-scores before clustering and the dendrogram was generated using the Ward method and Spearman’s correlation as dissimilarity.

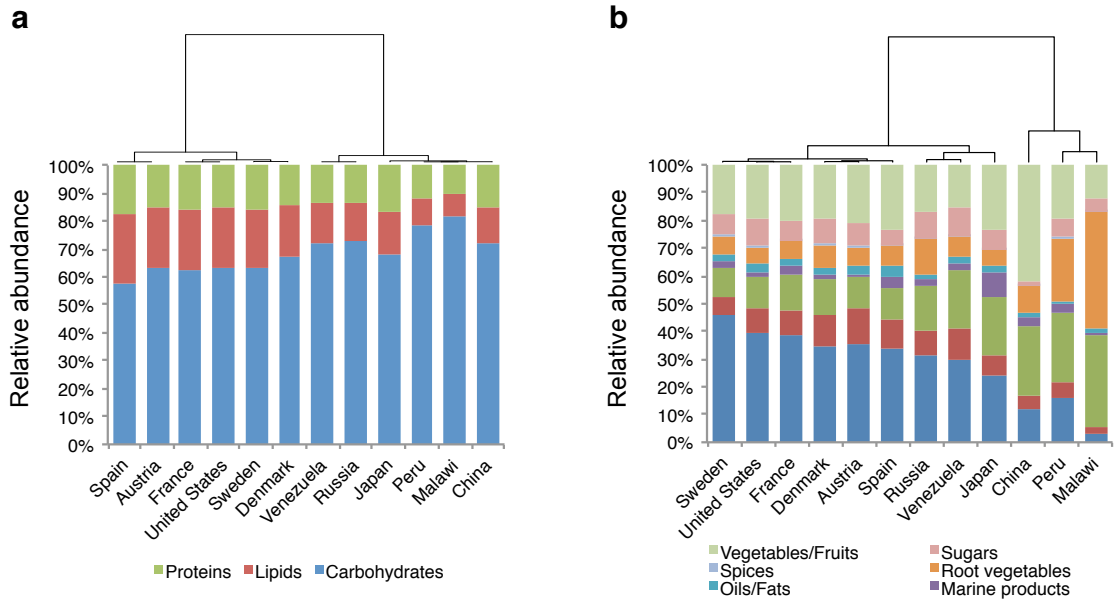


Fig. 3.2. Hierarchical clustering of the 12 countries based on average dietary intake data in the 10 years from 2002 to 2011. a, The dendrogram of the 12 countries based on the ratio of three main nutrients (carbohydrates, proteins, and lipids) is shown. b, The dendrogram of the 12 countries based on the ratio of nine food categories is shown. The dendrograms were generated using the Ward method and Pearson's correlation as dissimilarity.

Table 3.1. The average abundance of the top 26 genera used in this study

| Genera | Average relative abundance |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Bacteroides</i> | 14.89% |
| <i>Prevotella</i> | 9.78% |
| <i>Eubacterium</i> | 8.18% |
| <i>Clostridium</i> | 7.95% |
| <i>Faecalibacterium</i> | 5.96% |
| Unclassified Firmicutes | 5.94% |
| <i>Ruminococcus</i> | 5.86% |
| <i>Blautia</i> | 5.75% |
| <i>Alistipes</i> | 4.42% |
| <i>Bifidobacterium</i> | 3.90% |
| <i>Roseburia</i> | 3.61% |
| <i>Coprococcus</i> | 1.53% |
| <i>Escherichia</i> | 1.28% |
| <i>Parabacteroides</i> | 1.27% |
| <i>Dorea</i> | 1.24% |
| <i>Dialister</i> | 1.12% |
| <i>Anaerostipes</i> | 1.09% |
| <i>Streptococcus</i> | 1.07% |
| <i>Succinatimonas</i> | 1.05% |
| <i>Butyrivibrio</i> | 0.96% |
| <i>Collinsella</i> | 0.89% |
| <i>Phascolarctobacterium</i> | 0.81% |
| Unclassified Clostridiales | 0.70% |
| <i>Methanobrevibacter</i> | 0.63% |
| <i>Akkermansia</i> | 0.62% |
| <i>Ruminiclostridium</i> | 0.53% |
| Total | 91.02% |

3.3.2. Correlation analysis of the microbiomes with dietary data

Correlation analysis with the three main nutrients revealed inverse relations between carbohydrate and protein/lipid levels for many of the genera tested (Fig. 3.3)¹⁰⁸. Among them, the abundance of *Prevotella* and *Succinatimonas* positively correlated with carbohydrate and negatively with lipid and protein levels ($P < 0.05$ for all; Fig. 3.3a). At a finer level using nine food categories, the abundance of *Prevotella* and *Succinatimonas* positively correlated with “Grains/beans” and “Root vegetables”, and negatively with “Animal products” ($P < 0.05$ for all; Fig. 3.3b). The abundance of *Ruminiclostridium* and *Akkermansia* showed inverse relations to those of *Prevotella* and

Succinatimonas (Fig. 3.3 and 3.4). The positive and negative associations of *Prevotella* with carbohydrate-rich and protein/lipid-rich diets respectively were also reported in several studies^{51,101,108}. Unexpectedly, none of dietary factors showed a significant association with the major species *Bacteroides*, which is positively associated with Western diets rich in animal products and has a prominent trade-off relation with *Prevotella* in dietary association^{51, 108, 135}

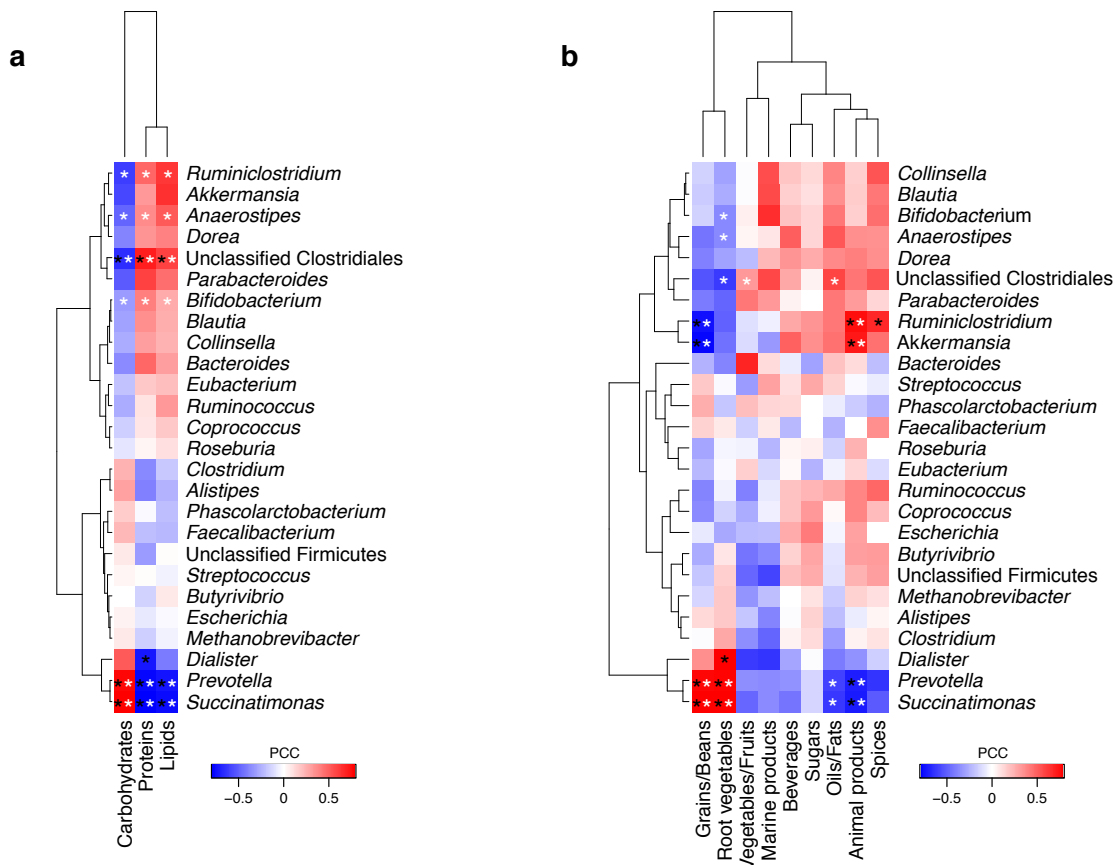
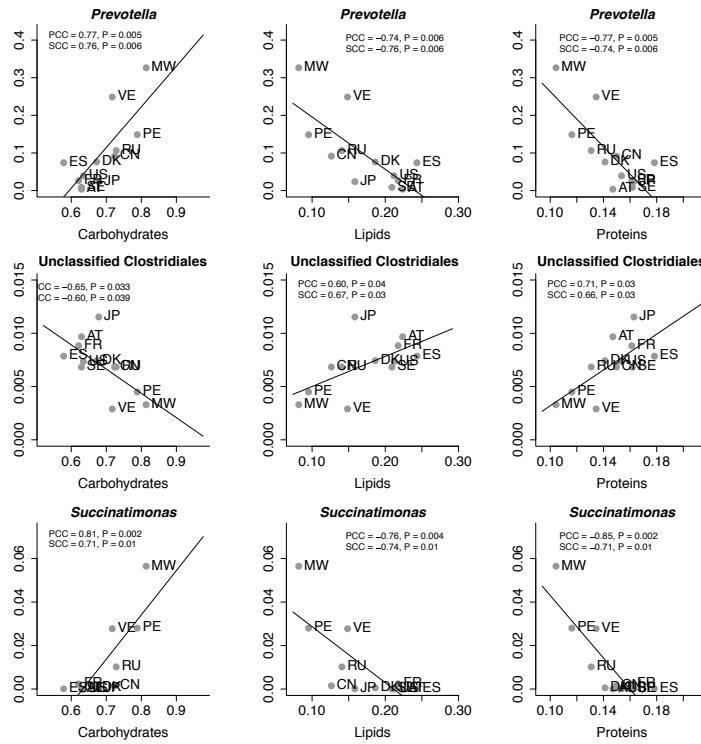


Fig. 3.3. Heat maps based on PCCs between the FAOSTAT dietary intake data and the abundance of the top 26 genera. Boxes depicted in red and blue indicate positive and negative correlations between microbial abundance and dietary intake data, for three main nutrients (a) and nine food categories (b). P-values were adjusted for multiple testing for each genus. Closed and open asterisks represent FDR adjusted p-values < 0.05 for PCC and SCC, respectively.

a



b

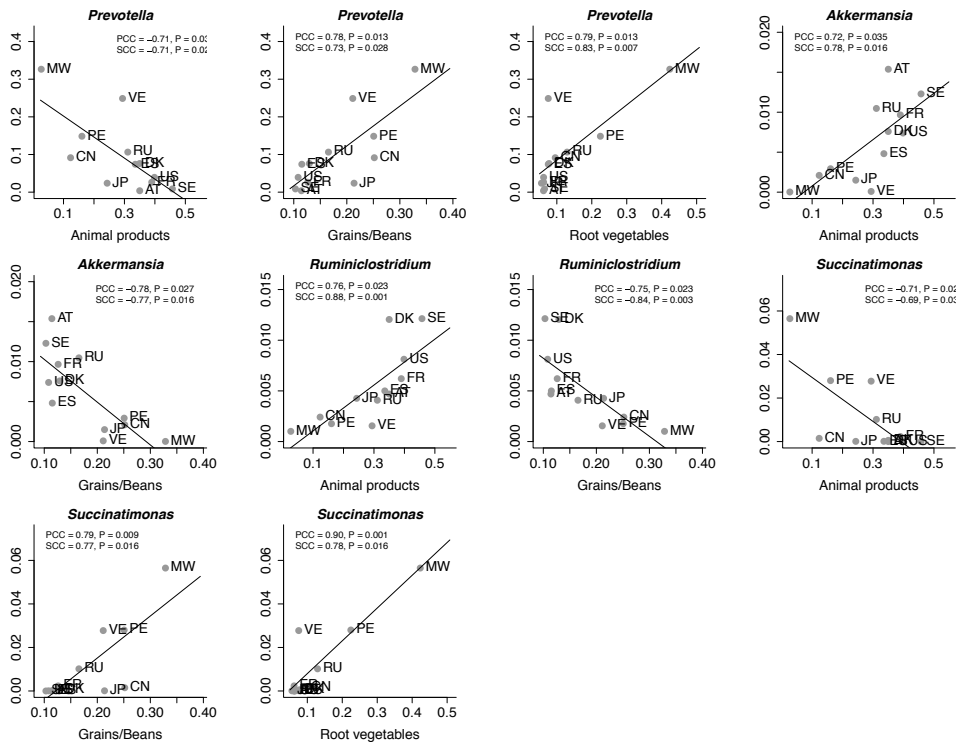


Fig. 3.4. Significant correlation between dietary data and genera. Correlations with statistical significance for both PCC and SCC between the abundance of genera and nutrients (a) and dietary categories (b) are shown.

3.3.3. Antibiotic usage in humans and farm animals in the countries

This shallow association between dietary intake and the abundance of *Bacteroides* suggested the existence of factors other than diet which might have a large influence on this major genus, as well as the population-level diversity in human gut microbiomes. In this context, I examined antibiotic usage because it can significantly alter the gut microbiome composition at the individual level¹³⁶⁻¹³⁸. Among the resources for antibiotic usage in humans, the collective data were available from two independent datasets: one mainly based on the IMS Health MIDAS database reported by Hogberg *et al*¹⁴⁰, and another based on the European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption Network (ESAC)¹⁴¹. I found a significantly high correlation between the antibiotic usage of the countries common to both datasets (Fig. 3.5), suggesting the quantitative reliability and accuracy of both datasets. Since the Hogberg dataset included data for more countries than the ESAC dataset, I used the Hogberg dataset to collect the antibiotic usage information for 10 countries, since MW and CN were unavailable. The antibiotic usage for CN was obtained from other literature¹⁴² (Tables 3.2). I also obtained the antibiotic usage in farm animals from a recent paper¹⁴³, for which data from seven countries were available (Table 3.3).

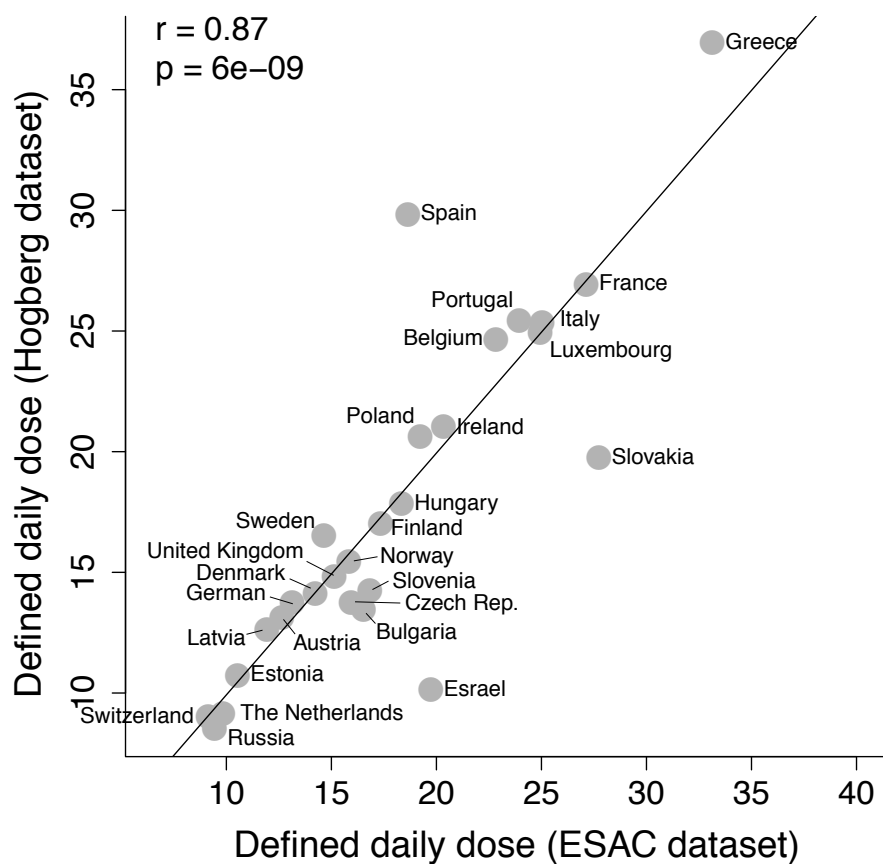


Fig. 3.5. Correlation between antibiotic usage data for countries common to both Hogberg and ESAC datasets. Two datasets of total antibiotic usages in humans, from the study by Hogberg *et al*¹⁴⁰ and the ESAC database¹⁴¹, were used for the comparison. The antibiotic data of defined daily dose (DDD) in 2004 of the 26 countries common to both datasets were compared. PCCs and *P*-values are shown in the figure.

Table 3.2. Antibiotic usage in humans from 11 countries used in this study.

| | AT (Austria) | CN (China) | DK (Denmark) | FR (France) | JP (Japan) | PE (Peru) | RU (Russia) | ES (Spain) | SE (Sweden) | US (The United States) | VE (Venezuela) |
|--|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Beta-lactams | 6.64 | 18.99 | 8.83 | 15.36 | 4.83 | 3.68 | 2.03 | 20.07 | 7.83 | 12.31 | 5.95 |
| Macrolides/Liconsamides/Streptogramins | 3.10 | 0.50 | 2.24 | 4.60 | 3.70 | 0.54 | 0.98 | 4.47 | 0.89 | 3.57 | 1.92 |
| Quinolones | 1.42 | 0.53 | 0.28 | 2.13 | 1.49 | 0.96 | 1.05 | 3.06 | 1.17 | 2.49 | 1.35 |
| Tetracyclines | 1.27 | No data | 1.17 | 3.50 | 0.71 | 0.42 | 1.29 | 1.19 | 3.65 | 4.65 | 0.55 |
| Sufonamides/Trimethoprim | 0.55 | No data | 0.77 | 0.43 | 0.03 | 0.59 | 2.01 | 0.54 | 0.79 | 1.34 | 1.13 |
| Other antibiotics | 0.16 | No data | 0.77 | 0.90 | 0.17 | 0.20 | 1.18 | 0.42 | 2.15 | 0.78 | 0.58 |
| Total antibiotics | 13.14 | 28.02 | 14.06 | 26.93 | 10.93 | 6.38 | 8.53 | 29.75 | 16.48 | 25.13 | 11.48 |

The antibiotic usage for all countries, except CN was obtained from Hogberg LD et al.

The antibiotic usage for CN was obtained from Wang X et al.

All the data was recorded in 2004.

Antibiotic usage was indicated by DDD (defined daily dose per 1,000 inhabitants).

No data for MW was available anywhere.

Table 3.2. Antibiotic usage in farm animals from seven countries used in this study

| | AT (Austria) | DK (Denmark) | FR (France) | JP (Japan) | ES (Spain) | SE (Sweden) | US (The United States) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Total antibiotic usage | 63,000 | 117,000 | 997,000 | 655,820 | 1,746,000 | 13,559 | 13,542,030 |
| Total antibiotic usage per population | 0.00739 | 0.0207 | 0.0154 | 0.00516 | 0.0371 | 0.00141 | 0.0420 |

The antibiotic usage was obtained from Boeckel TP et al.

The population data was obtained from FAOSTAT.

All data was recorded in 2010, except for the US which was from 2011.

Antibiotic usage was indicated in kilograms

3.3.4. Correlation analysis of the microbiome with the antibiotic usage

Correlation analysis with the antibiotic usage data found significant positive correlations between the abundance of major species *Bacteroides* with both total antibiotic and beta-lactam usage in humans, and total antibiotic usage in farm animals ($P < 0.05$ for all; Fig. 3.6a-e). The abundance of minor genera, *Odoribacter*, *Parasutterella*, *Sutterella* and *Acetobacter*, also showed a significant positive correlation with total antibiotic usage in humans or farm animals ($P < 0.05$ for all; Fig. 3.7). In contrast, *Dorea* and *Eggerthella* showed significant negative correlation with total antibiotic usage in farm animals ($P < 0.05$ for both) and other five genera such as *Blautia*, *Collinsella*, *Coprococcus* and *Faecalibacterium* had the tendency of a high negative correlation with antibiotics (PCC and SCC < -0.60 for all; Fig. 3.6a and b). The strong association of antibiotics with the gut microbiome were further supported by PERMANOVA¹⁰⁸, where total antibiotic usage in humans and farm animals and beta-lactam usage in humans significantly contributed to the overall structure of the gut microbiome (coefficient of determination (R^2) = 0.34, 0.59 and 0.31 respectively) as well as plant-derived dietary factors such as “Root vegetables” and “Vegetables/Fruits” (R^2 = 0.26 and 0.26 respectively; Fig. 3.6g). These data are summarized in the correlation network of microbe-food-antibiotics (Fig. 3.8).

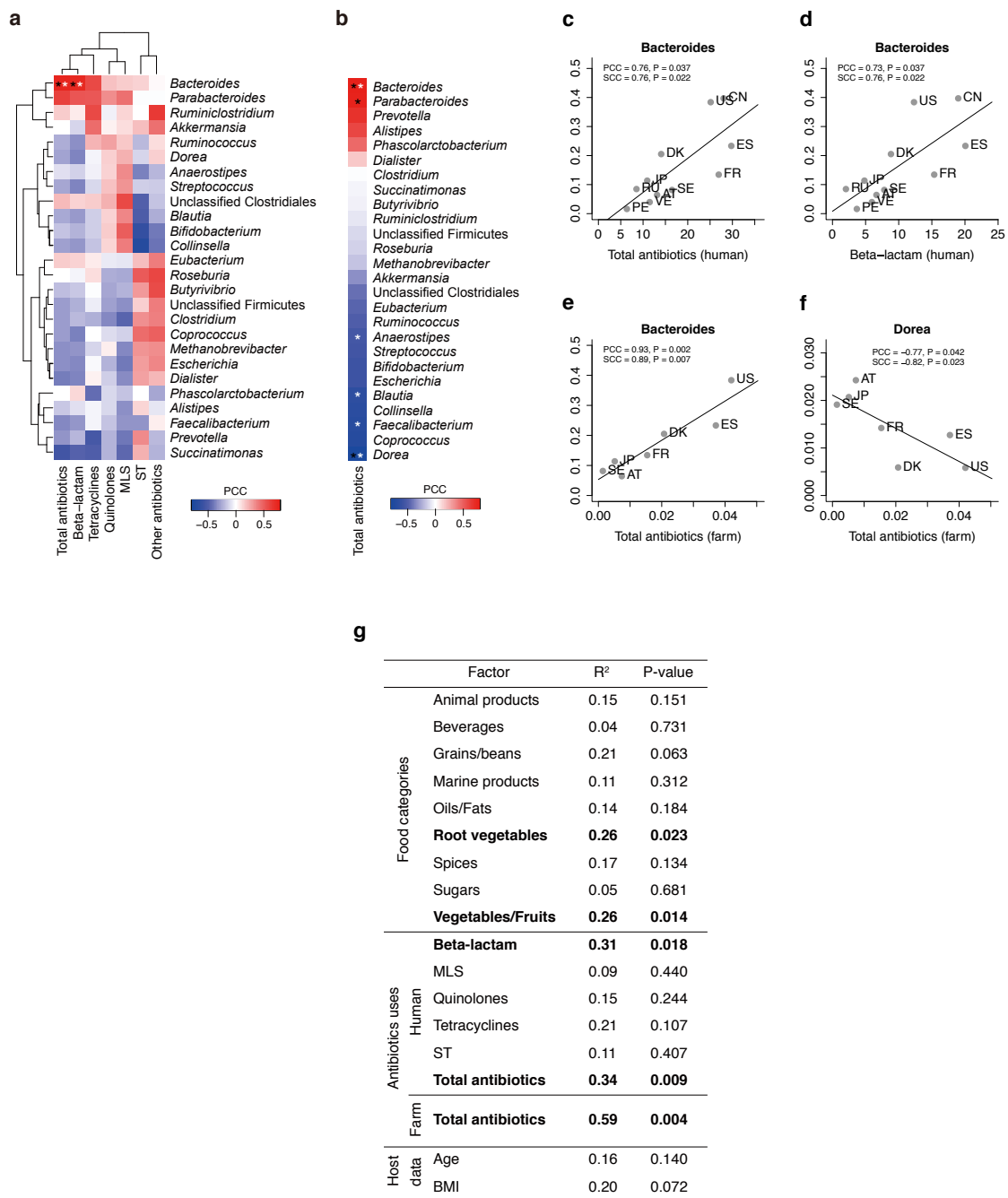


Fig. 3.6. Correlations between the abundance of the top 26 genera and antibiotic usage. a, b, Heat maps based on PCCs between the abundance of the top 26 genera and antibiotic usage in humans and farm animals are shown. Closed and open asterisks represent FDR adjusted p-values < 0.05 for PCC and SCC, respectively. c-f, Significant correlations for both PCC and SCC of the abundance of *genera* with antibiotic usage are shown. Y-axes represent relative abundance of the genus. g, PERMANOVA for dietary and antibiotic factors to gut microbiome variation are shown. R² indicates the coefficient of determination. Factors with P-values < 0.05 are shown in bold letters.

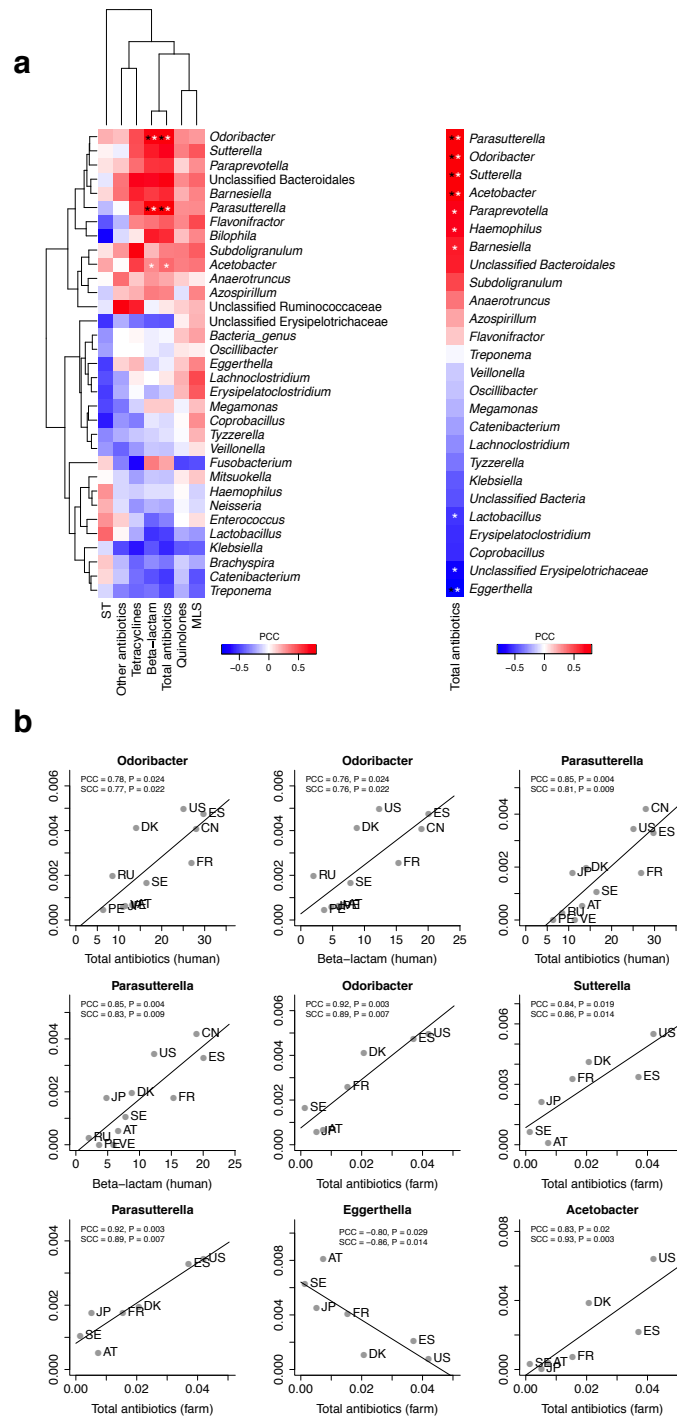


Fig. 3.7. Correlations between the abundance of minor genera and antibiotic usage. a, Heat maps based on PCCs that were calculated between 33 minor genera with the average abundance $\leq 0.05\%$ and $\geq 0.01\%$, and antibiotic usage in humans and farm animals are shown. b, Significant correlations for both PCC and SCC of the abundance of the *genera* with antibiotic usage are shown. Y-axes represent relative abundance of the genus. P-values were adjusted for multiple testing for each genus. Closed and open asterisks represent FDR adjusted p-values < 0.05 for PCC and SCC, respectively. Significant correlations for both PCC and SCC of the abundance of several minor genera and antibiotic usage are shown in c.

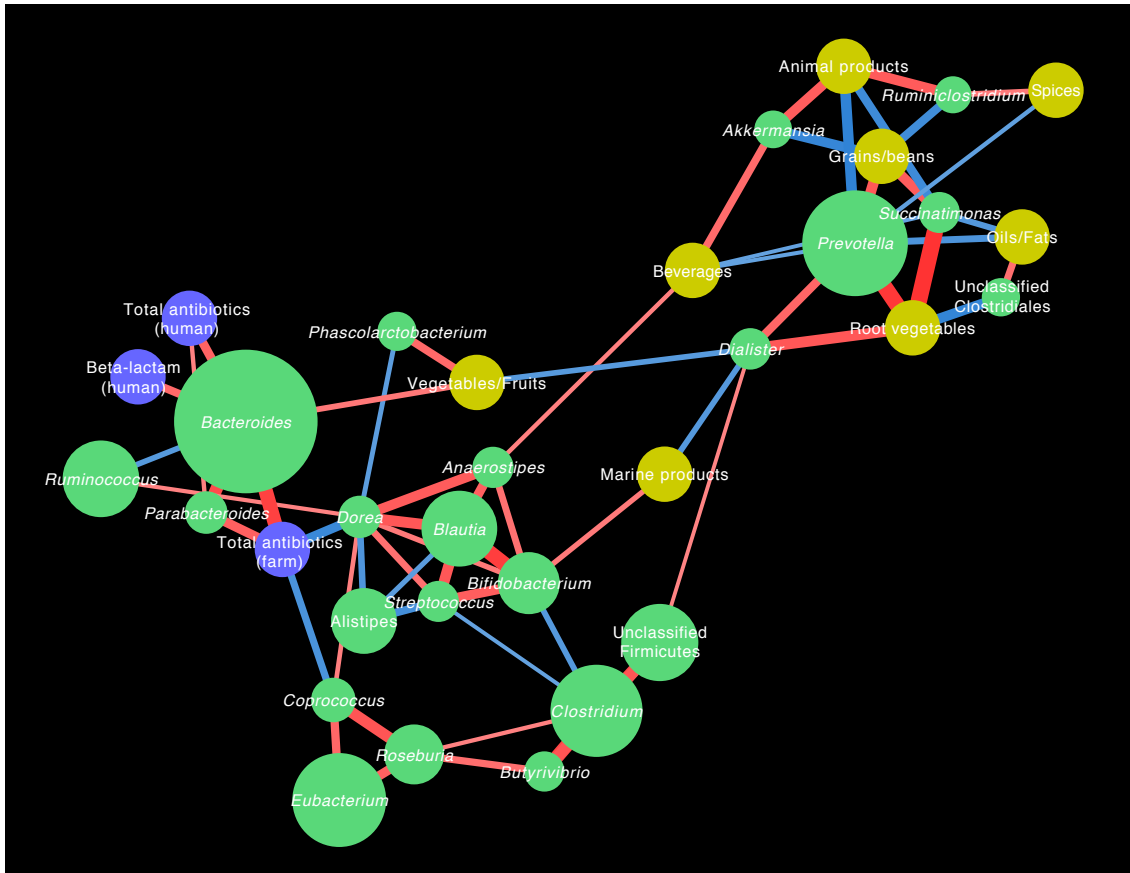


Fig. 3.8. Correlation network of microbes, antibiotics and diet. Circles in green, yellow and purple indicate microbes, dietary components, and antibiotics, respectively. Edges were drawn when the PCC is ≥ 0.6 or ≤ -0.6 between the abundance of microbes and dietary components, and when it is ≥ 0.7 or ≤ -0.7 between the abundance of microbes and antibiotic usage in humans, and when it is ≥ 0.7 or ≤ -0.7 between the abundance of microbes and antibiotic usage in farm animals. The red and blue colors of the edges indicate positive and negative correlations, respectively, and thickness indicates the degree of the PCC. The correlation network was drawn using Cytoscape 3.2.1.

Similarly, I also found the positive correlation between the abundance of *Bacteroides* and antibiotic usage in the gut microbiome of other independent cohort composed of 303 Asian children from five countries (China, Indonesia, Japan, Taiwan and Thailand)⁹⁷. Since only 16S rRNA gene sequence data were used for the analysis of the microbial composition in this cohort, I used the 16S rRNA gene sequences publically available for estimation of the abundance of *Bacteroides* in the five countries.

Also, since the antibiotic usage data in humans for the five countries was available from the Hogberg dataset but that in farm animals for four countries was unavailable, I performed the correlation analysis between the abundance of *Bacteroides* and the antibiotic usage in humans among the five countries. The results showed the clear tendency of positive correlations between *Bacteroides* and antibiotic usage in humans in the five countries (Fig. 3.9). Thus, the positive correlation between *Bacteroides* and antibiotic usage seems to be also the case for the independent Asian's cohort although I did not statistically evaluate the correlation because of the number of countries was insufficient.

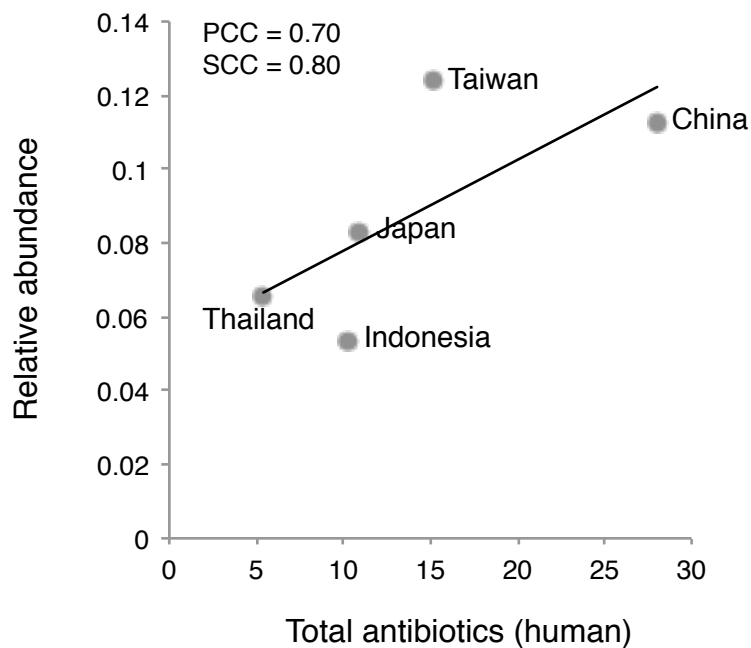


Fig. 3.9. Correlation between *Bacteroides* and antibiotic usage among the five Asian countries. Correlations between the average relative abundance of *Bacteroides* and the total antibiotic usage in humans are shown. PCC and SCC are indicated in the figure.

3.3.5. Antibiotic resistance genes

To explore the involvement of antibiotic resistance genes (ARs) in the association of antibiotics usage with gut microbiome structure, I compared the frequencies of ARs in the gut microbiome with antibiotic usage among the countries. The results showed that the total antibiotic usage and beta-lactam usage in humans showed a positive correlation with beta-lactam resistances, the resistance-nodulation-cell division (RND) efflux pump and total resistance genes ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 3.10a). Additionally, antibiotic usage in farm animals showed a positive correlation with RND efflux pump among the countries (Fig. 3.10b). The positive correlations of the frequency of ARs in gut microbiomes with antibiotic usage in the country were also demonstrated previously^{148, 149}. Collectively, these data suggested that the antibiotic usage tended to be associated with an increase of ARs in the individual gut microbiomes in the country.

To further investigate the contribution of ARs to association of the microbial abundance with antibiotic usage, I compared the frequencies of ARs annotated in genomes between *Bacteroides*, four minor genera positively associated with antibiotic usage, and other genera having little association with antibiotic usage. The results indicated that the positive-associated genera encoded more ARs than other genera, suggesting that the proliferation of ARs underlies the positive correlation between these genera and antibiotic usage (Fig. 3.11a). Among the ARs, RND efflux pump was significantly enriched in the positive-associated genera as compared with other genera (Fig. 3.11b).

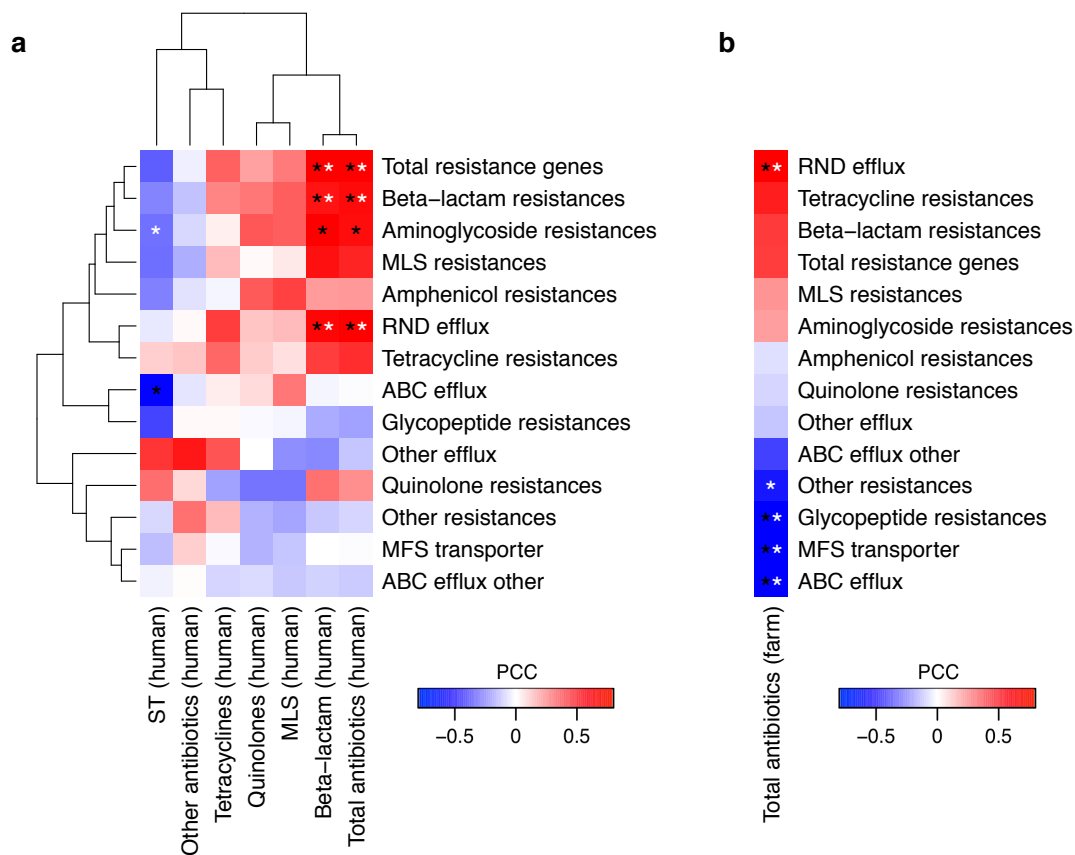


Fig. 3.10. Correlations between the abundance of ARs and antibiotic usage. Heat maps based on PCCs that were calculated between ARs and antibiotic usage in humans (a) and the total antibiotic usage in farm animals (b) are shown. P-values were adjusted for multiple testing for each AR. Closed and open asterisks represent FDR adjusted p-values < 0.05 for PCC and SCC, respectively.

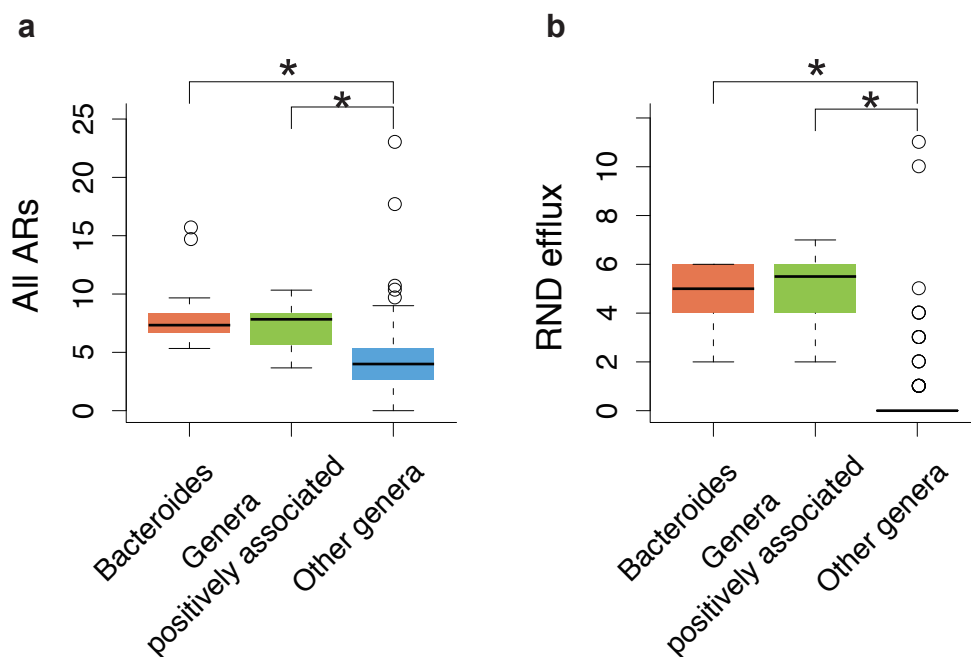


Fig. 3.11. Comparison of the frequency of ARs. a, b, The number of ARs annotated in genomes was compared among the genus *Bacteroides* (red) and four minor genera (*Parabacteroides*, *Parasutterella*, *Odoribacter* and *Sutterella*) having a significant positive correlation with antibiotic usage in humans or farm animals (green) and other genera having little association with antibiotic usage (blue). All ARs annotated and the RND efflux pump are shown in a and b, respectively. The vertical axis indicates the number of the corresponding ARs per genome. Asterisks represent P -values < 0.05 (Student's t -test).

3.3.6. Gut microbiomes of mice treated with antibiotics

I also experimentally validated the positive correlation between the abundance of *Bacteroides* and beta-lactam usage using mice treated and untreated with beta-lactam antibiotics. In two independent experiments^{119, 147}, the analysis of the 16S rRNA gene sequences of the gut microbiomes revealed that the antibiotic treatment increased the abundance of *Bacteroides* (Fig. 3.12). Similarly, the increase in *Bacteroides* abundance was also observed in a human intervention trial with beta-lactam¹⁴⁹.

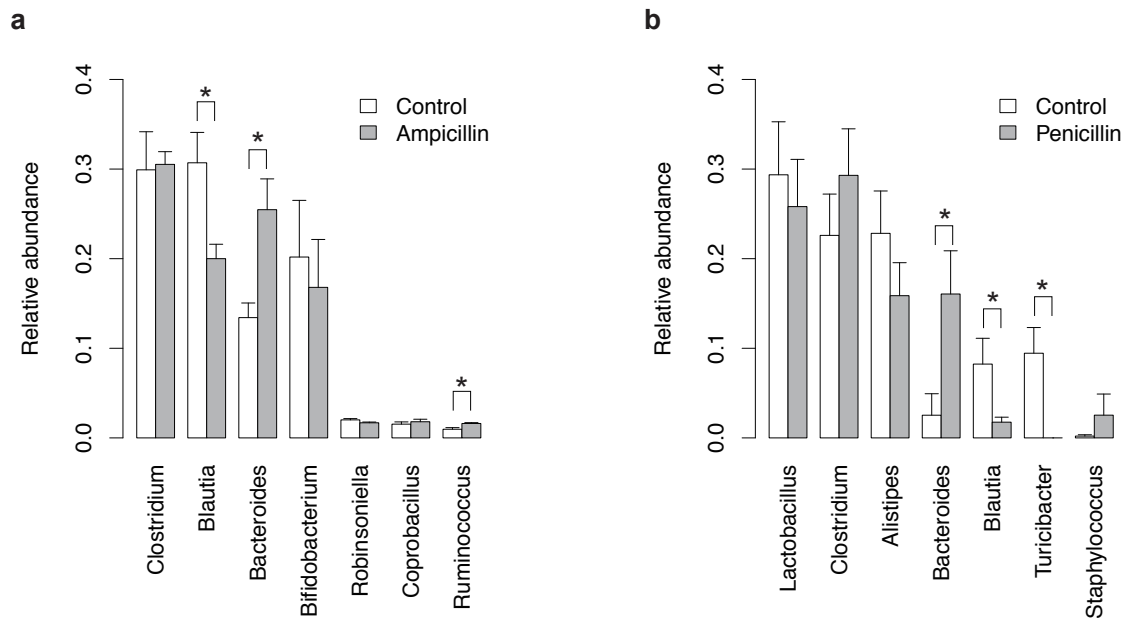


Fig. 3.12. Increase in the abundance of *Bacteroides* in mice treated with beta-lactams. a, b, The average microbial compositions at the genus level evaluated by the 16S rRNA gene sequences were compared between mice treated and untreated with beta-lactams. The results using the 16S rRNA sequencing data obtained from reference 119 (control: n=4, ampicillin: n=5) and from reference 147 (control: n=36, penicillin: n=39) are shown in a and b, respectively. Top seven predominant genera including *Bacteroides* are shown in both analyses. Open and grey bars indicate control (untreated) and treated mice, respectively. Asterisks represent P -values < 0.05 (Student's t -test). Error bars indicate SEM.

3.4. Discussion

As presented here, a large-scale correlation analysis between gut microbes, diet and antibiotics provided evidence for the strong impact of antibiotics usage as well as diet on the gut microbiome structure. The present data also suggested that both antibiotics and diet more profoundly affect the microbial composition in the human gut microbiome than host's genetic and geographical closeness among the countries. Thus, both antibiotics and diet may be the primary factors that shape the human gut microbiome, resulting in the population-level diversity. It is also noted that antibiotics affects mainly *Bacteroides*, while diet affects mainly *Prevotella*, both of which are key species in determining the specificity and diversity in the human gut microbiome, such as enterotypes²⁵. Therefore, the trade-off relation between these two major species, which was thought to be mainly due to differences in dietary habitat, may be a consequence of respective independent effects from dietary and antibiotic factors on the human gut microbiome. In addition, the present study also suggest that antibiotics has been involved in not only the emergence of the antibiotic resistance microbes^{150, 151}, but also in ecological changes to the human microbiome¹⁵².

I showed that the RND efflux pump is involved in the increase of the abundance of *Bacteroides* associated with antibiotic usage by conferring the antibiotic resistance property to this species. In addition, *Bacteroides* is also resistant to bile acids, which are excreted into the gut and act to form micelle with lipids in the diet. Interestingly, the RND efflux pump plays an important role in bacterial bile acid tolerance^{150, 151}. Also, bile acid-tolerant species, including *Bacteroides*, were rapidly induced by animal-based dietary intervention¹³⁵. Therefore, there may be a similar mechanism involving the RND efflux pump between the increase in *Bacteroides* due to antibiotic usage and that by short-term animal-based diets.

It has been demonstrated that antibiotics possess both rapid and long-term effects on the gut microbiome structure¹³⁶⁻¹³⁸. On the other hand, the dietary intervention studies for individuals indicated that diet-induced changes in the microbial abundance were smaller than inter-individual variations, and were restored rapidly when the intervention was eliminated^{108, 135}. Thus, these observations support the present results showing that the association of antibiotics with gut microbiome structure is similar to or greater than that of the diet.

It should be also noted that antibiotics usage in farm animals showed a correlation with the human gut microbiome. Antibiotics usage in farm animals outnumbers that in humans in the United States¹⁴³. As suggested for the high association between bacteria in the human gut and those in farm-associated environments^{153, 154}, it is also conceivable that the level of steady exposure of antibiotics from environments to humans may be stochastically greater than that of direct but occasional administration of antibiotics to humans¹⁵². The elucidation for plausible mechanisms proposed above remains as a future challenge.

Perturbations in the gut microbiome induced by antibiotic treatment have been proven to link to the etiology of several diseases in mice^{147, 155, 156}. Additionally, for humans, several studies have suggested an association of antibiotic exposure with diseases such as IBD¹⁵⁷, obesity^{158, 159} and asthma¹⁶⁰. Thus, the present and other data imply a possible association of antibiotic usage with the prevalence of modern diseases in developed countries. However, further studies are required to address the influence of antibiotics on modern diseases through the gut microbiome.

4. Conclusion

In my study, I conducted a metagenomic analysis of fecal DNA samples from 106 JP individuals, compared the JP metagenomic data with those from other 11 countries, and performed an association study between 861 human gut microbiomes and the epidemiological data of dietary intake and antibiotic usage. Comparative analysis of the gut microbiomes among the 12 countries showed a great population-level diversity in the human gut microbiome. I found that the JPGM was characterized by a significant enrichment in the Actinobacteria phylum and *Bifidobacterium* genus and a remarkable depletion of the methanogenic archaeon, *Methanobrevibacter smithii*. These microbial differences in the abundance contributed to differences in functional features, such as the enrichment of carbohydrate metabolism genes with a concurrent depletion of genes involved in replication and repair. In addition, the high abundance of genes for acetogenesis in contrast to a depletion of genes for methanogenesis suggested a difference in hydrogen metabolism in the gut between the Japanese and other populations.

Additionally, I found that the population-level diversity in the human gut microbiome among the 12 countries was significantly associated with antibiotics usage in humans and farm animals as well as dietary intake. In particular, one of the major genus *Bacteroides* showed a strong positive correlation with total antibiotic usage in humans and farm animals and with beta-lactam antibiotic usage in humans. Another major genus *Prevotella* showed no association with antibiotic usages but a strong association with dietary intake. Comparative genome analysis revealed that the genera positively associated with antibiotics have more ARs than the genera that showed little association with antibiotics. Additionally, gut microbiomes of mice treated with a

beta-lactam antibiotic increased in the relative abundance of *Bacteroides*. These results suggested a strong contribution of antibiotics to the human gut microbiome.

Taken together, I revealed the characteristic features of the JPGM and found the strong association of antibiotics as well as diet with population-level diversity in the human gut microbiome. These results included many invaluable and novel findings, therefore, the present study provided new insights into the human gut microbiome research fields. In addition, I disclosed all resources which are of great use for metagenomics to public domains. I anticipate that these results will be helpful for future studies to promote human health and well-being.

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6. Appendix

Appendix 1. Metadata and sequencing statistics of the 106 JP individuals

| Subject ID | Age | Sex | BMI | Roche 454 | | Ion PGM | | Illumina MiSeq | | Ion Proton | | Total reads | Total base pairs |
|------------|-----|--------|------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| | | | | Reads | Base pairs | Reads | Base pairs | Reads | Base pairs | Reads | Base pairs | | |
| apr01 | 21 | female | 18.8 | 3,616,600 | 1,511,135,838 | 1,468,274 | 311,169,667 | 17,779,732 | 2,758,183,854 | - | - | 22,864,606 | 4,580,489,359 |
| apr02 | 23 | female | 18.6 | 2,628,746 | 1,026,436,447 | 3,606,299 | 797,289,881 | 27,347,713 | 4,051,358,283 | - | - | 33,582,758 | 5,875,084,611 |
| apr03 | 21 | female | 19.9 | 2,184,162 | 784,607,990 | 5,475,448 | 1,270,080,643 | 25,110,532 | 3,724,556,684 | - | - | 32,770,142 | 5,779,245,317 |
| apr05 | 20 | female | 23.2 | 1,223,255 | 599,941,068 | - | - | 17,783,033 | 5,246,127,659 | - | - | 19,006,288 | 5,846,068,727 |
| apr06 | 22 | male | 22.7 | 1,129,655 | 416,913,103 | 1,639,524 | 332,816,324 | - | - | 2,916,108 | 480,434,648 | 5,685,287 | 1,230,164,075 |
| apr07 | 22 | male | 20.8 | 1,168,088 | 402,651,421 | 1,799,059 | 379,201,967 | - | - | 2,624,583 | 439,838,921 | 5,591,730 | 1,221,692,309 |
| apr08 | 19 | female | 22.3 | 1,233,049 | 413,431,585 | 1,219,601 | 231,746,517 | - | - | 2,193,773 | 366,678,069 | 4,646,423 | 1,011,856,171 |
| apr09 | 20 | female | 18.5 | 3,065,678 | 1,314,648,501 | 5,112,619 | 1,231,269,412 | 24,747,208 | 3,664,126,874 | - | - | 32,925,505 | 6,210,044,787 |
| apr10 | 21 | female | 18.0 | 1,182,504 | 555,221,170 | - | - | 17,839,740 | 5,264,780,845 | - | - | 19,022,244 | 5,820,002,015 |
| apr11 | 23 | female | 19.1 | 1,083,003 | 602,939,544 | - | - | 16,336,733 | 4,829,913,153 | - | - | 17,419,736 | 5,432,852,697 |
| apr12 | 25 | male | 23.7 | 1,717,716 | 694,917,938 | 4,375,130 | 1,061,610,762 | 26,744,611 | 3,962,600,100 | - | - | 32,837,457 | 5,719,128,800 |
| apr15 | 22 | female | 24.4 | 1,116,609 | 526,876,648 | - | - | 15,526,356 | 4,563,985,308 | - | - | 16,642,965 | 5,090,861,956 |
| apr16 | 20 | female | 18.0 | 3,154,885 | 1,303,790,446 | 4,780,685 | 1,151,892,044 | 24,281,833 | 3,595,782,961 | - | - | 32,217,403 | 6,051,465,451 |
| apr17 | 20 | male | 19.4 | 2,673,276 | 1,075,288,659 | 3,591,991 | 849,547,914 | 26,844,485 | 3,974,770,852 | - | - | 33,109,752 | 5,899,607,425 |
| apr18 | 21 | male | 21.5 | 1,101,523 | 579,832,038 | - | - | 14,979,707 | 4,429,641,376 | - | - | 16,081,230 | 5,009,473,414 |
| apr19 | 20 | male | 19.4 | 913,549 | 443,724,457 | - | - | 18,653,403 | 5,528,566,347 | - | - | 19,566,952 | 5,972,290,804 |
| apr21 | 21 | female | 19.4 | 1,032,314 | 394,480,338 | - | - | 18,569,721 | 5,487,716,771 | - | - | 19,602,035 | 5,882,197,109 |
| apr22 | 22 | female | 19.5 | 1,244,906 | 579,326,092 | - | - | 18,518,105 | 5,473,333,837 | - | - | 19,763,011 | 6,052,659,929 |
| apr23 | 21 | female | 20.5 | 1,337,946 | 661,645,265 | - | - | 16,182,750 | 4,800,728,933 | - | - | 17,520,696 | 5,462,374,198 |
| apr24 | 19 | male | 25.1 | 1,182,834 | 483,346,472 | - | - | 16,891,735 | 4,985,795,937 | - | - | 18,074,569 | 5,469,142,409 |
| apr25 | 19 | male | 18.7 | 1,176,431 | 534,267,378 | - | - | 18,357,333 | 5,435,814,962 | - | - | 19,533,764 | 5,970,082,340 |
| apr26 | 21 | male | 22.2 | 1,198,205 | 566,296,215 | - | - | 18,667,816 | 5,528,105,513 | - | - | 19,866,021 | 6,094,401,728 |
| apr27 | 20 | female | 22.9 | 1,044,138 | 449,345,695 | - | - | 18,269,627 | 5,381,759,953 | - | - | 19,313,765 | 5,831,105,648 |
| apr28 | 20 | female | 24.8 | 977,520 | 481,731,086 | - | - | 17,767,462 | 5,242,715,348 | - | - | 18,744,982 | 5,724,446,434 |
| apr30 | 21 | female | 19.2 | 1,113,198 | 581,361,486 | - | - | 17,085,867 | 5,049,283,198 | - | - | 18,199,065 | 5,630,644,684 |
| apr31 | 33 | male | 28.0 | 1,256,095 | 553,728,889 | - | - | 17,651,579 | 5,219,215,525 | - | - | 18,907,674 | 5,772,944,414 |
| apr32 | 19 | male | 21.8 | 1,255,099 | 540,951,434 | - | - | 18,636,135 | 5,508,702,888 | - | - | 19,891,234 | 6,049,654,322 |
| apr33 | 23 | male | 23.8 | 935,257 | 541,854,736 | - | - | 18,597,849 | 5,505,404,196 | - | - | 19,533,106 | 6,047,258,932 |
| apr34 | 20 | female | 21.9 | 1,041,477 | 679,049,047 | - | - | 17,913,411 | 5,260,094,469 | - | - | 18,954,888 | 5,939,143,516 |
| apr35 | 19 | female | 17.3 | 865,540 | 296,790,287 | - | - | 16,560,787 | 4,873,049,793 | - | - | 17,426,327 | 5,169,840,080 |
| apr36 | 19 | female | 19.6 | 1,081,364 | 702,479,247 | - | - | 19,104,747 | 5,640,395,843 | - | - | 20,186,111 | 6,342,875,090 |
| apr37 | 21 | female | 21.2 | 1,298,728 | 526,349,155 | - | - | 18,644,441 | 5,502,003,973 | - | - | 19,943,169 | 6,028,353,128 |
| apr38 | 19 | male | 22.6 | 903,832 | 552,619,941 | - | - | 19,238,817 | 5,704,934,670 | - | - | 20,142,649 | 6,257,554,611 |
| apr39 | 23 | male | 20.0 | 3,497,728 | 1,482,279,204 | 4,463,050 | 1,047,847,428 | 23,129,859 | 3,428,793,868 | - | - | 31,090,637 | 5,958,920,500 |
| apr40 | 19 | male | 20.1 | 2,210,816 | 908,122,778 | 3,067,139 | 716,408,531 | 22,315,744 | 3,307,903,412 | - | - | 27,593,699 | 4,932,434,721 |
| FAKO01 | 36 | male | 24.2 | 1,237,744 | 869,451,621 | 4,748,024 | 1,046,263,996 | - | - | - | - | 5,985,768 | 1,915,715,617 |
| FAKO02 | 47 | male | 20.5 | 1,212,255 | 774,334,821 | 4,977,020 | 1,191,843,698 | 20,601,066 | 3,171,189,959 | - | - | 26,790,341 | 5,137,368,478 |

| Subject ID | Age | Sex | BMI | Roche 454 | | Ion PGM | | Illumina MiSeq | | Ion Proton | | Total reads | Total base pairs |
|------------|-----|--------|------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| | | | | Reads | Base pairs | Reads | Base pairs | Reads | Base pairs | Reads | Base pairs | | |
| FAKO03 | 50 | male | 21.3 | 813,005 | 474,528,076 | 3,060,941 | 722,273,852 | 23,416,757 | 3,635,198,059 | - | - | 27,290,703 | 4,831,999,987 |
| FAKO05 | 50 | male | 25.2 | 1,013,519 | 772,877,228 | 4,135,434 | 983,799,832 | 18,049,491 | 2,806,997,676 | - | - | 23,198,444 | 4,563,674,736 |
| FAKO06 | 35 | male | 25.1 | 896,724 | 691,460,477 | 3,663,174 | 867,073,373 | - | - | - | - | 4,559,898 | 1,558,533,850 |
| FAKO07 | 37 | male | 21.8 | 1,067,246 | 843,542,653 | 4,994,918 | 1,222,374,117 | - | - | - | - | 6,062,164 | 2,065,916,770 |
| FAKO08 | 42 | female | 21.2 | 1,278,699 | 1,004,402,889 | 3,226,732 | 815,214,279 | 23,173,959 | 3,582,193,756 | - | - | 27,679,390 | 5,401,810,924 |
| FAKO09 | 38 | male | 21.7 | 1,230,727 | 653,861,422 | 4,357,923 | 1,067,163,963 | - | - | - | - | 5,588,650 | 1,721,025,385 |
| FAKO10 | 28 | female | 20.9 | 1,283,259 | 961,493,654 | 4,584,414 | 1,120,482,459 | - | - | - | - | 5,867,673 | 2,081,976,113 |
| FAKO11 | 39 | male | 24.2 | 1,289,524 | 1,020,526,742 | 5,142,605 | 1,147,275,552 | - | - | - | - | 6,432,129 | 2,167,802,294 |
| FAKO12 | 42 | male | 25.3 | 1,157,631 | 977,103,944 | 3,003,363 | 700,304,286 | - | - | - | - | 4,160,994 | 1,677,408,230 |
| FAKO13 | 41 | male | 22.2 | 1,165,486 | 962,790,091 | 5,772,999 | 1,378,317,392 | - | - | - | - | 6,938,485 | 2,341,107,483 |
| FAKO14 | 39 | male | 23.6 | 1,128,975 | 884,274,843 | 5,539,788 | 1,295,742,281 | - | - | - | - | 6,668,763 | 2,180,017,124 |
| FAKO15 | 48 | female | 19.5 | 1,216,894 | 905,201,847 | 2,694,894 | 624,040,817 | 23,536,367 | 3,631,105,909 | - | - | 27,448,155 | 5,160,348,573 |
| FAKO16 | 40 | male | 22.1 | 1,070,336 | 864,313,128 | 5,251,067 | 1,246,229,222 | - | - | - | - | 6,321,403 | 2,110,542,350 |
| FAKO17 | 39 | female | 22.6 | 991,117 | 775,552,908 | 5,475,359 | 1,294,615,850 | - | - | - | - | 6,466,476 | 2,070,168,758 |
| FAKO18 | 33 | female | 17.7 | 1,204,743 | 875,237,342 | 4,193,796 | 998,072,479 | - | - | - | - | 5,398,539 | 1,873,309,821 |
| FAKO19 | 48 | female | 21.4 | 1,122,447 | 543,290,354 | 4,373,108 | 1,042,114,670 | 20,386,865 | 3,154,605,955 | - | - | 25,882,420 | 4,740,010,979 |
| FAKO21 | 42 | male | 21.1 | 1,177,223 | 941,278,809 | 4,444,365 | 1,151,398,095 | - | - | - | - | 5,621,588 | 2,092,676,904 |
| FAKO22 | 50 | male | 25.5 | 976,949 | 790,243,385 | 2,877,561 | 678,295,459 | 16,251,627 | 2,498,181,407 | - | - | 20,106,137 | 3,966,720,251 |
| FAKO23 | 45 | male | 21.9 | 1,220,750 | 1,012,362,085 | 4,739,884 | 1,204,939,249 | 21,753,613 | 3,343,822,908 | - | - | 27,714,247 | 5,561,124,242 |
| FAKO24 | 35 | male | 25.0 | 973,738 | 798,939,235 | 2,286,503 | 536,921,141 | - | - | - | - | 3,260,241 | 1,335,860,376 |
| FAKO25 | 41 | male | 22.0 | 1,144,317 | 915,839,466 | 3,484,222 | 841,216,134 | - | - | - | - | 4,628,539 | 1,757,055,600 |
| FAKO26 | 34 | male | 23.3 | 1,103,457 | 800,679,479 | 3,562,065 | 869,101,657 | - | - | - | - | 4,665,522 | 1,669,781,136 |
| FAKO27 | 50 | male | 20.9 | 1,116,983 | 876,718,876 | 6,178,406 | 1,358,286,547 | 25,430,117 | 3,958,248,462 | - | - | 32,725,506 | 6,193,253,885 |
| FAKO28 | 35 | male | 23.0 | 1,178,034 | 842,873,775 | 4,749,838 | 1,192,897,406 | - | - | - | - | 5,927,872 | 2,035,771,181 |
| FAKO29 | 46 | male | 30.1 | 989,403 | 559,118,324 | 3,663,125 | 887,626,961 | 25,101,385 | 3,907,335,310 | - | - | 29,753,913 | 5,354,080,595 |
| FAKO30 | 31 | male | 23.1 | 1,110,845 | 825,752,152 | 4,614,918 | 998,457,552 | - | - | - | - | 5,725,763 | 1,824,209,704 |
| FBAN01 | 41 | male | 22.0 | 878,733 | 717,225,682 | 4,512,715 | 1,156,400,900 | - | - | - | - | 5,391,448 | 1,873,626,582 |
| FBAN02 | 36 | male | 25.6 | 1,270,826 | 809,732,938 | 4,752,649 | 1,186,547,726 | - | - | 6,767,151 | 1,161,937,321 | 12,790,626 | 3,158,217,985 |
| FBAN04 | 31 | male | 20.5 | 572,667 | 462,253,834 | 4,587,752 | 1,048,495,854 | - | - | - | - | 5,160,419 | 1,510,749,688 |
| FBAN05 | 38 | male | 21.5 | 843,706 | 633,605,730 | 4,474,844 | 999,852,346 | - | - | - | - | 5,318,550 | 1,633,458,076 |
| FBAN06 | 33 | male | 24.2 | 1,263,073 | 964,216,429 | 4,519,180 | 1,151,424,172 | - | - | - | - | 5,782,253 | 2,115,640,601 |
| FBAN07 | 31 | male | 24.6 | 979,165 | 760,821,899 | 3,592,110 | 899,974,202 | - | - | 6,584,827 | 1,085,930,759 | 11,156,102 | 2,746,726,860 |
| FBAN08 | 29 | male | 22.2 | 1,001,583 | 441,929,434 | 4,419,297 | 1,084,654,590 | - | - | - | - | 5,420,880 | 1,526,584,024 |
| FBAN09 | 28 | male | 26.5 | 896,341 | 724,591,809 | 4,711,730 | 1,150,786,567 | - | - | - | - | 5,608,071 | 1,875,378,376 |
| FBAN10 | 28 | male | 21.4 | 1,122,997 | 816,962,343 | 4,378,734 | 1,126,727,661 | - | - | - | - | 5,501,731 | 1,943,690,004 |
| FMOR01 | 23 | female | 20.7 | 1,039,730 | 776,147,874 | 4,234,927 | 1,028,449,248 | - | - | - | - | 5,274,657 | 1,804,597,122 |
| FMOR02 | 22 | female | 21.5 | 1,280,287 | 1,053,221,731 | 4,392,453 | 1,127,834,787 | - | - | - | - | 5,672,740 | 2,181,056,518 |
| FMOR03 | 23 | male | 21.4 | 1,003,142 | 818,978,759 | 3,190,182 | 752,074,790 | - | - | - | - | 4,193,324 | 1,571,053,549 |
| FMOR04 | 22 | male | 20.5 | 639,688 | 528,052,776 | 4,056,646 | 977,374,544 | - | - | - | - | 4,696,334 | 1,505,427,320 |
| FMOR11 | 22 | female | 17.7 | 1,297,180 | 972,570,359 | 4,789,473 | 1,178,775,252 | - | - | 6,705,707 | 1,137,599,554 | 12,792,360 | 3,288,945,165 |
| FMOR14 | 22 | male | 20.5 | 1,199,711 | 939,575,474 | 4,644,847 | 1,150,837,494 | - | - | - | - | 5,844,558 | 2,090,412,968 |
| FMOR21 | 49 | male | 21.0 | 1,049,399 | 806,315,831 | 3,799,519 | 874,085,087 | - | - | - | - | 4,848,918 | 1,680,400,918 |
| FPR01 | 40 | female | 22.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,750,594 | 1,956,925,399 | 11,750,594 | 1,956,925,399 |

| Subject ID | Age | Sex | BMI | Roche 454 | | Ion PGM | | Illumina MiSeq | | Ion Proton | | Total reads | Total base pairs |
|------------|-----|--------|------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| | | | | Reads | Base pairs | Reads | Base pairs | Reads | Base pairs | Reads | Base pairs | | |
| FPR03 | 25 | male | 22.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,711,654 | 1,101,100,297 | 6,711,654 | 1,101,100,297 |
| FPR04 | 35 | male | 19.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,276,806 | 1,069,850,871 | 7,276,806 | 1,069,850,871 |
| FPR05 | 55 | male | 27.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,039,035 | 1,426,959,232 | 9,039,035 | 1,426,959,232 |
| FTAG01 | 54 | male | 22.4 | 1,244,303 | 893,078,531 | 4,646,145 | 1,106,652,891 | 22,511,838 | 3,513,074,899 | - | - | 28,402,286 | 5,512,806,321 |
| FTAG02 | 39 | female | 22.9 | 1,017,091 | 851,572,311 | 4,749,277 | 1,216,521,098 | - | - | - | - | 5,766,368 | 2,068,093,409 |
| FTAG03 | 34 | female | 18.7 | 1,197,243 | 893,910,927 | 5,758,559 | 1,371,519,499 | - | - | 3,671,046 | 567,203,425 | 10,626,848 | 2,832,633,851 |
| FTAG06 | 41 | male | 21.2 | 1,303,059 | 978,525,985 | 3,769,323 | 869,067,092 | - | - | - | - | 5,072,382 | 1,847,593,077 |
| FTAG07 | 27 | male | 25.0 | 550,482 | 333,209,786 | 4,478,255 | 1,157,372,262 | - | - | - | - | 5,028,737 | 1,490,582,048 |
| FTAG08 | 29 | male | 21.3 | 1,119,122 | 844,573,882 | 4,348,464 | 1,045,592,291 | - | - | - | - | 5,467,586 | 1,890,166,173 |
| FTAG09 | 34 | male | 21.1 | 987,649 | 761,335,728 | 4,556,858 | 1,015,283,188 | - | - | 3,676,699 | 611,041,699 | 9,221,206 | 2,387,660,615 |
| FTAG10 | 30 | male | 23.6 | 866,651 | 310,698,085 | 3,967,579 | 949,151,507 | - | - | - | - | 4,834,230 | 1,259,849,592 |
| FTAG12 | 37 | female | 20.6 | 1,061,262 | 781,617,041 | 4,650,110 | 1,076,978,044 | - | - | - | - | 5,711,372 | 1,858,595,085 |
| FTAG13 | 25 | female | 18.9 | 1,088,397 | 863,477,979 | 3,839,673 | 888,047,924 | - | - | - | - | 4,928,070 | 1,751,525,903 |
| FTAG14 | 39 | female | 20.0 | 910,757 | 586,172,905 | 2,709,444 | 584,238,167 | - | - | - | - | 3,620,201 | 1,170,411,072 |
| FTAG15 | 37 | male | 22.8 | 1,279,507 | 1,052,657,242 | 4,610,008 | 1,045,774,508 | - | - | - | - | 5,889,515 | 2,098,431,750 |
| FTAG16 | 34 | female | 20.0 | 1,119,929 | 860,800,299 | 3,573,257 | 862,260,462 | - | - | 5,882,855 | 982,877,558 | 10,576,041 | 2,705,938,319 |
| FTAG17 | 26 | male | 36.1 | 1,015,453 | 564,675,149 | 4,068,162 | 1,030,784,818 | - | - | - | - | 5,083,615 | 1,595,459,967 |
| FTAG18 | 36 | female | 20.5 | 949,169 | 638,960,066 | 4,467,158 | 1,062,822,389 | - | - | - | - | 5,416,327 | 1,701,782,455 |
| FTAG19 | 33 | female | 21.3 | 840,282 | 626,776,404 | 5,014,468 | 1,184,085,290 | - | - | - | - | 5,854,750 | 1,810,861,694 |
| FTAG20 | 40 | female | 18.9 | 892,706 | 704,667,477 | 3,801,134 | 851,601,009 | - | - | 6,459,265 | 1,094,741,479 | 11,153,105 | 2,651,009,965 |
| FTAG21 | 31 | female | 18.8 | 1,287,240 | 997,810,879 | 4,789,124 | 1,221,964,810 | - | - | 6,858,366 | 1,153,821,888 | 12,934,730 | 3,373,597,577 |
| TS-11 | 60 | male | 24.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,836,531 | 1,549,259,449 | 8,836,531 | 1,549,259,449 |
| TS-21 | 46 | male | 22.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,973,204 | 1,330,712,137 | 7,973,204 | 1,330,712,137 |
| TS-29 | 48 | female | 18.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,752,836 | 1,374,864,110 | 7,752,836 | 1,374,864,110 |
| TS-33 | 55 | female | 19.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,041,527 | 1,644,215,789 | 9,041,527 | 1,644,215,789 |
| TS-41 | 48 | male | 23.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,996,333 | 1,396,681,648 | 7,996,333 | 1,396,681,648 |

| Genome ID | | | | | | | |
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| NC_015278 | NC_015291 | NC_015311 | NC_015312 | NC_015321 | NC_015385 | NC_015389 | NC_015390 |
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| NC_016609 | NC_016610 | NC_016612 | NC_016616 | NC_016627 | NC_016630 | NC_016633 | NC_016640 |
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| NC_017175 | NC_017194 | NC_017195 | NC_017199 | NC_017214 | NC_017215 | NC_017216 | NC_017217 |
| NC_017218 | NC_017219 | NC_017220 | NC_017249 | NC_017267 | NC_017271 | NC_017272 | NC_017294 |
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| NC_018609 | NC_018631 | NC_018641 | NC_018665 | NC_018673 | NC_018684 | NC_018704 | NC_018708 |
| NC_018712 | NC_018720 | NC_018742 | NC_018866 | NC_018867 | NC_019425 | NC_019430 | NC_019567 |
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| NC_019771 | NC_019896 | NC_019897 | NC_019903 | NC_019905 | NC_019954 | NC_019956 | NC_019960 |
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| NC_021725 | NC_021741 | NC_021744 | NC_021821 | NC_021872 | NC_021900 | NC_021987 | NC_022000 |
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| NC_022234 | NC_022236 | NC_022237 | NC_022238 | NC_022239 | NC_022244 | NC_022245 | NC_022246 |
| NC_022356 | NC_022369 | NC_022513 | NC_022523 | NC_022526 | NC_022532 | NC_022549 | NC_022567 |
| NC_022571 | NC_022582 | NC_022584 | NC_022587 | NC_022592 | NC_022600 | NC_022601 | NC_022737 |
| NC_022738 | NC_022780 | NC_022794 | NC_022878 | NC_022898 | NC_022909 | NC_022997 | NC_023024 |
| NC_023036 | NC_023061 | NC_023064 | NC_023075 | NC_023076 | NC_023134 | NC_023144 | |

b, Reference genomes collected from ref. 124

Genomes from reference 22

Clostridiales bacterium 2E1
Clostridiales bacterium 1E3
Clostridiales bacterium 2E3
Clostridiales bacterium 1E11
Clostridiales bacterium 1A9
Bifidobacterium pseudolongum 1B11
Clostridiales bacterium 1C12
Bifidobacterium breve 1C2
Clostridiales bacterium 1D10
Clostridiales bacterium 1D1
Clostridiales bacterium 1D2
Clostridiales bacterium 1D4
Clostridiales bacterium 1F7
Clostridiales bacterium 1F8
Clostridiales bacterium 2D9
Clostridiales bacterium 2F7
Bacteroides dorei 2G11
Clostridiales bacterium 2G4
Clostridiales bacterium 2H11
Clostridiales bacterium 2H6

c, reference genomes sequenced in my laboratory

Genomes sequenced in my laboratory

Slackia sp. 2F
Fusobacterium varium 70

Appendix 3. Details of deposited sequence files

| File name | Individual | Time point | Sequencer | Accession number |
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| apr01S04.454.fastq | 'apr01 | S04 | 454 | DRR042269 |
| apr01S06.454.fastq | 'apr01 | S06 | 454 | DRR042270 |
| apr01S08.454.fastq | 'apr01 | S08 | 454 | DRR042271 |
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| FBAN05.454.fastq | 'FBAN05 | - | 454 | DRR042506 |
| FBAN05.PGM.fastq | 'FBAN05 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042507 |
| FBAN06.454.fastq | 'FBAN06 | - | 454 | DRR042508 |
| FBAN06.PGM.fastq | 'FBAN06 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042509 |
| FBAN07-m80c-Fast.Proton.fastq | 'FBAN07 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042511 |
| FBAN07-m80c-mAc.Proton.fastq | 'FBAN07 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042512 |
| FBAN07-m80c-NF.Proton.fastq | 'FBAN07 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042513 |
| FBAN07-m80c-Power.Proton.fastq | 'FBAN07 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042514 |
| FBAN07-m80c-QIA.Proton.fastq | 'FBAN07 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042516 |
| FBAN07-m80c.Proton.fastq | 'FBAN07 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042515 |
| FBAN07.454.fastq | 'FBAN07 | - | 454 | DRR042510 |
| FBAN07.PGM.fastq | 'FBAN07 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042517 |
| FBAN08.454.fastq | 'FBAN08 | - | 454 | DRR042518 |
| FBAN08.PGM.fastq | 'FBAN08 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042519 |
| FBAN09.454.fastq | 'FBAN09 | - | 454 | DRR042520 |
| FBAN09.PGM.fastq | 'FBAN09 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042521 |
| FBAN10.454.fastq | 'FBAN10 | - | 454 | DRR042522 |
| FBAN10.PGM.fastq | 'FBAN10 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042523 |
| FMOR01.454.fastq | 'FMOR01 | - | 454 | DRR042524 |
| FMOR01.PGM.fastq | 'FMOR01 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042525 |
| FMOR02.454.fastq | 'FMOR02 | - | 454 | DRR042526 |
| FMOR02.PGM.fastq | 'FMOR02 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042527 |
| FMOR03.454.fastq | 'FMOR03 | - | 454 | DRR042528 |
| FMOR03.PGM.fastq | 'FMOR03 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042529 |
| FMOR04.454.fastq | 'FMOR04 | - | 454 | DRR042530 |
| FMOR04.PGM.fastq | 'FMOR04 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042531 |
| FMOR11-m80c-Fast.Proton.fastq | 'FMOR11 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042533 |
| FMOR11-m80c-mAc.Proton.fastq | 'FMOR11 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042534 |
| FMOR11-m80c-NF.Proton.fastq | 'FMOR11 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042535 |
| FMOR11-m80c-Power.Proton.fastq | 'FMOR11 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042536 |
| FMOR11-m80c-QIA.Proton.fastq | 'FMOR11 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042538 |
| FMOR11-m80c.Proton.fastq | 'FMOR11 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042537 |
| FMOR11.454.fastq | 'FMOR11 | - | 454 | DRR042532 |
| FMOR11.PGM.fastq | 'FMOR11 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042539 |
| FMOR14.454.fastq | 'FMOR14 | - | 454 | DRR042540 |
| FMOR14.PGM.fastq | 'FMOR14 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042541 |

| File name | Individual | Time point | Sequencer | Accession number |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| FMOR21.454.fastq | 'FMOR21 | - | 454 | DRR042542 |
| FMOR21.PGM.fastq | 'FMOR21 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042543 |
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| FPR01-m80c-NF.Proton.fastq | 'FPR01 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042545 |
| FPR01-m80c.Proton.fastq | 'FPR01 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042546 |
| FPR01-mAc.Proton.fastq | 'FPR01 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042547 |
| FPR01-Power.Proton.fastq | 'FPR01 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042548 |
| FPR01-QIA.Proton.fastq | 'FPR01 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042551 |
| FPR01.Proton.1.fastq | 'FPR01 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042549 |
| FPR01.Proton.2.fastq | 'FPR01 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042550 |
| FPR02-0d.PGM.fastq | 'FPR02 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042552 |
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| FPR02-1d-ane.PGM.fastq | 'FPR02 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042554 |
| FPR02-3d-air.PGM.fastq | 'FPR02 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042555 |
| FPR02-3d-ane.PGM.fastq | 'FPR02 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042556 |
| FPR03-Fast.Proton.fastq | 'FPR03 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042557 |
| FPR03-m80c-NF.Proton.fastq | 'FPR03 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042558 |
| FPR03-m80c.Proton.fastq | 'FPR03 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042559 |
| FPR03-mAc.Proton.fastq | 'FPR03 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042560 |
| FPR03-Power.Proton.fastq | 'FPR03 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042561 |
| FPR03-QIA.Proton.fastq | 'FPR03 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042564 |
| FPR03.Proton.1.fastq | 'FPR03 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042562 |
| FPR03.Proton.2.fastq | 'FPR03 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042563 |
| FPR04-0d.PGM.fastq | 'FPR04 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042565 |
| FPR04-1d-air.PGM.fastq | 'FPR04 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042566 |
| FPR04-1d-ane.PGM.fastq | 'FPR04 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042567 |
| FPR04-3d-air.PGM.fastq | 'FPR04 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042568 |
| FPR04-3d-ane.PGM.fastq | 'FPR04 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042569 |
| FPR04-Fast.Proton.fastq | 'FPR04 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042570 |
| FPR04-m80c-NF.Proton.fastq | 'FPR04 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042571 |
| FPR04-m80c.Proton.fastq | 'FPR04 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042572 |
| FPR04-mAc.Proton.fastq | 'FPR04 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042573 |
| FPR04-Power.Proton.fastq | 'FPR04 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042574 |
| FPR04-QIA.Proton.fastq | 'FPR04 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042577 |
| FPR04.Proton.1.fastq | 'FPR04 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042575 |
| FPR04.Proton.2.fastq | 'FPR04 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042576 |
| FPR05-0d.PGM.fastq | 'FPR05 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042578 |
| FPR05-1d-air.PGM.fastq | 'FPR05 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042579 |
| FPR05-1d-ane.PGM.fastq | 'FPR05 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042580 |
| FPR05-3d-air.PGM.fastq | 'FPR05 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042581 |
| FPR05-3d-ane.PGM.fastq | 'FPR05 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042582 |
| FPR05-Fast.Proton.fastq | 'FPR05 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042583 |
| FPR05-m80c-NF.Proton.fastq | 'FPR05 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042584 |
| FPR05-m80c.Proton.fastq | 'FPR05 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042585 |
| FPR05-mAc.Proton.fastq | 'FPR05 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042586 |
| FPR05-Power.Proton.fastq | 'FPR05 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042587 |
| FPR05-QIA.Proton.fastq | 'FPR05 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042590 |
| FPR05.Proton.1.fastq | 'FPR05 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042588 |
| FPR05.Proton.2.fastq | 'FPR05 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042589 |
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| FTAG01.2.MiSeq.fastq | 'FTAG01 | - | MiSeq | DRR042592 |
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| FTAG02.454.fastq | 'FTAG02 | - | 454 | DRR042595 |
| FTAG02.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG02 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042596 |
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| FTAG03-m80c-mAc.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG03 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042599 |
| FTAG03-m80c-NF.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG03 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042600 |
| FTAG03-m80c-Power.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG03 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042601 |
| FTAG03-m80c-QIA.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG03 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042603 |
| FTAG03-m80c.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG03 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042602 |
| FTAG03.454.fastq | 'FTAG03 | - | 454 | DRR042597 |
| FTAG03.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG03 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042604 |
| FTAG06.454.fastq | 'FTAG06 | - | 454 | DRR042605 |
| FTAG06.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG06 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042606 |
| FTAG07.454.fastq | 'FTAG07 | - | 454 | DRR042607 |
| FTAG07.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG07 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042608 |
| FTAG08.454.fastq | 'FTAG08 | - | 454 | DRR042609 |
| FTAG08.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG08 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042610 |
| FTAG09-m80c-Fast.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG09 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042612 |

| File name | Individual | Time point | Sequencer | Accession number |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|
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| FTAG09-m80c-NF.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG09 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042614 |
| FTAG09-m80c-Power.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG09 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042615 |
| FTAG09-m80c-QIA.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG09 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042617 |
| FTAG09-m80c.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG09 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042616 |
| FTAG09.454.fastq | 'FTAG09 | - | 454 | DRR042611 |
| FTAG09.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG09 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042618 |
| FTAG10.454.fastq | 'FTAG10 | - | 454 | DRR042619 |
| FTAG10.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG10 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042620 |
| FTAG12.454.fastq | 'FTAG12 | - | 454 | DRR042621 |
| FTAG12.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG12 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042622 |
| FTAG13.454.fastq | 'FTAG13 | - | 454 | DRR042623 |
| FTAG13.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG13 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042624 |
| FTAG14.454.fastq | 'FTAG14 | - | 454 | DRR042625 |
| FTAG14.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG14 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042626 |
| FTAG15.454.fastq | 'FTAG15 | - | 454 | DRR042627 |
| FTAG15.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG15 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042628 |
| FTAG16-m80c-Fast.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG16 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042630 |
| FTAG16-m80c-mAc.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG16 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042631 |
| FTAG16-m80c-NF.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG16 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042632 |
| FTAG16-m80c-Power.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG16 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042633 |
| FTAG16-m80c-QIA.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG16 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042635 |
| FTAG16-m80c.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG16 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042634 |
| FTAG16.454.fastq | 'FTAG16 | - | 454 | DRR042629 |
| FTAG16.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG16 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042636 |
| FTAG17.454.fastq | 'FTAG17 | - | 454 | DRR042637 |
| FTAG17.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG17 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042638 |
| FTAG18.454.fastq | 'FTAG18 | - | 454 | DRR042639 |
| FTAG18.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG18 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042640 |
| FTAG19.454.fastq | 'FTAG19 | - | 454 | DRR042641 |
| FTAG19.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG19 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042642 |
| FTAG20-m80c-Fast.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG20 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042644 |
| FTAG20-m80c-mAc.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG20 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042645 |
| FTAG20-m80c-NF.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG20 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042646 |
| FTAG20-m80c-Power.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG20 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042647 |
| FTAG20-m80c-QIA.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG20 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042649 |
| FTAG20-m80c.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG20 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042648 |
| FTAG20.454.fastq | 'FTAG20 | - | 454 | DRR042643 |
| FTAG20.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG20 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042650 |
| FTAG21-m80c-Fast.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG21 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042652 |
| FTAG21-m80c-mAc.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG21 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042653 |
| FTAG21-m80c-NF.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG21 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042654 |
| FTAG21-m80c-Power.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG21 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042655 |
| FTAG21-m80c-QIA.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG21 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042657 |
| FTAG21-m80c.Proton.fastq | 'FTAG21 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042656 |
| FTAG21.454.fastq | 'FTAG21 | - | 454 | DRR042651 |
| FTAG21.PGM.fastq | 'FTAG21 | - | Ion PGM | DRR042658 |
| TS-11.Proton.fastq | 'TS-11 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042659 |
| TS-21.Proton.fastq | 'TS-21 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042660 |
| TS-29.Proton.fastq | 'TS-29 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042661 |
| TS-33.Proton.fastq | 'TS-33 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042662 |
| TS-41.Proton.fastq | 'TS-41 | - | Ion Proton | DRR042663 |

Appendix 4. KOs unique to the JP gene set

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|---|
| K00035 | D-galactose 1-dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.48] |
| K00193 | acetyl-CoA decarbonylase/synthase complex subunit beta [EC:2.3.1.-] |
| K00201 | formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase subunit B [EC:1.2.99.5] |
| K00271 | valine dehydrogenase [EC:1.4.1.8] |
| K00292 | saccharopine dehydrogenase (NAD ⁺ , L-glutamate forming) [EC:1.5.1.9] |
| K00319 | methylenetetrahydromethanopterin dehydrogenase [EC:1.5.99.9] |
| K00360 | nitrate reductase (NADH) [EC:1.7.1.1] |
| K00401 | methyl-coenzyme M reductase beta subunit [EC:2.8.4.1] |
| K00406 | cytochrome c oxidase cbb3-type subunit III |
| K00407 | cytochrome c oxidase cbb3-type subunit IV |
| K00410 | ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase cytochrome b/c1 subunit |
| K00413 | ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase cytochrome c1 subunit |
| K00440 | coenzyme F420 hydrogenase alpha subunit [EC:1.12.98.1] |
| K00456 | cysteine dioxygenase [EC:1.13.11.20] |
| K00496 | alkane 1-monooxygenase [EC:1.14.15.3] |
| K00499 | choline monooxygenase [EC:1.14.15.7] |
| K00507 | stearoyl-CoA desaturase (delta-9 desaturase) [EC:1.14.19.1] |
| K00514 | zeta-carotene desaturase [EC:1.3.5.6] |
| K00524 | ribonucleotide reductase, class II [EC:1.17.4.1] |
| K00555 | tRNA (guanine26-N2/guanine27-N2)-dimethyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.215 2.1.1.216] |
| K00577 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit A [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00578 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit B [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00579 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit C [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00580 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit D [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00582 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit F [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00583 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit G [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00586 | diphthine synthase [EC:2.1.1.98] |
| K00624 | carnitine O-acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.7] |
| K00635 | diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.20] |
| K00862 | erythritol kinase [EC:2.7.1.27] |
| K00887 | undecaprenol kinase [EC:2.7.1.66] |
| K00988 | ATP adenylyltransferase [EC:2.7.7.53] |
| K01001 | UDP-N-acetylglucosamine--dolichyl-phosphate N-acetylglucosaminophosphotransferase [EC:2.7.8.15] |
| K01084 | glucose-6-phosphatase [EC:3.1.3.9] |
| K01117 | sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase [EC:3.1.4.12] |
| K01158 | deoxyribonuclease II [EC:3.1.22.1] |
| K01170 | tRNA-intron endonuclease, archaea type [EC:3.1.27.9] |
| K01172 | NA |
| K01230 | mannosyl-oligosaccharide alpha-1,2-mannosidase [EC:3.2.1.113] |
| K01280 | tripeptidyl-peptidase II [EC:3.4.14.10] |
| K01385 | thermopsin [EC:3.4.23.42] |
| K01504 | glucosamine-6-phosphate isomerase [EC:3.5.99.6] |
| K01510 | apyrase [EC:3.6.1.5] |
| K01594 | sulfinolalanine decarboxylase [EC:4.1.1.29] |
| K01622 | fructose 1,6-bisphosphate aldolase/phosphatase [EC:4.1.2.13 3.1.3.11] |
| K01663 | glutamine amidotransferase / cyclase [EC:2.4.2.- 4.1.3.-] |
| K01769 | guanylate cyclase, other [EC:4.6.1.2] |
| K01969 | 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase beta subunit [EC:6.4.1.4] |
| K02201 | pantetheine-phosphate adenylyltransferase [EC:2.7.7.3] |
| K02288 | phycocyanobilin lyase alpha subunit [EC:4.-.-.-] |
| K02289 | phycocyanobilin lyase beta subunit |
| K02322 | DNA polymerase II large subunit [EC:2.7.7.7] |
| K02497 | HemX protein |
| K02571 | periplasmic nitrate reductase NapE |
| K02595 | nitrogenase-stabilizing/protective protein |
| K02659 | twitching motility protein PilI |
| K02665 | type IV pilus assembly protein PilP |
| K02672 | type IV pilus assembly protein PilW |
| K02676 | type IV pilus assembly protein PilZ |
| K02683 | DNA primase [EC:2.7.7.-] |
| K02685 | DNA primase large subunit [EC:2.7.7.-] |
| K02691 | photosystem I subunit VII |
| K02717 | photosystem II oxygen-evolving enhancer protein 2 |
| K02866 | large subunit ribosomal protein L10e |
| K02869 | large subunit ribosomal protein L12 |
| K02877 | large subunit ribosomal protein L15e |
| K02883 | large subunit ribosomal protein L18e |
| K02885 | large subunit ribosomal protein L19e |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K02889 | large subunit ribosomal protein L21e |
| K02896 | large subunit ribosomal protein L24e |
| K02910 | large subunit ribosomal protein L31e |
| K02912 | large subunit ribosomal protein L32e |
| K02915 | large subunit ribosomal protein L34e |
| K02921 | large subunit ribosomal protein L37Ae |
| K02922 | large subunit ribosomal protein L37e |
| K02924 | large subunit ribosomal protein L39e |
| K02927 | large subunit ribosomal protein L40e |
| K02929 | large subunit ribosomal protein L44e |
| K02930 | large subunit ribosomal protein L4e |
| K02944 | large subunit ribosomal protein LX |
| K02966 | small subunit ribosomal protein S19e |
| K02974 | small subunit ribosomal protein S24e |
| K02978 | small subunit ribosomal protein S27e |
| K02979 | small subunit ribosomal protein S28e |
| K02984 | small subunit ribosomal protein S3Ae |
| K02987 | small subunit ribosomal protein S4e |
| K02991 | small subunit ribosomal protein S6e |
| K02995 | small subunit ribosomal protein S8e |
| K03044 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit B' [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03045 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit B" [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03049 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit E' [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03050 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit E" [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03051 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit F [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03053 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit H [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03055 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit K [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03057 | transcription elongation factor |
| K03058 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit N [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03059 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit P [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03105 | signal recognition particle subunit SRP19 |
| K03120 | transcription initiation factor TFIID TATA-box-binding protein |
| K03136 | transcription initiation factor TFIIE subunit alpha |
| K03166 | DNA topoisomerase VI subunit A [EC:5.99.1.3] |
| K03167 | DNA topoisomerase VI subunit B [EC:5.99.1.3] |
| K03232 | elongation factor 1-beta |
| K03236 | translation initiation factor 1A |
| K03237 | translation initiation factor 2 subunit 1 |
| K03239 | translation initiation factor eIF-2B subunit alpha |
| K03242 | translation initiation factor 2 subunit 3 |
| K03243 | translation initiation factor 5B |
| K03264 | translation initiation factor 6 |
| K03268 | benzene 1,2-dioxygenase [EC:1.14.12.3] |
| K03395 | gentamicin 3'-N-acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.60] |
| K03538 | ribonuclease P protein subunit POP4 [EC:3.1.26.5] |
| K03539 | ribonuclease P/MRP protein subunit RPP1 [EC:3.1.26.5] |
| K03540 | ribonuclease P protein subunit RPR2 [EC:3.1.26.5] |
| K03622 | archaea-specific DNA-binding protein |
| K03626 | nascent polypeptide-associated complex subunit alpha |
| K04071 | 6-pyruvoyltetrahydropterin 2'-reductase [EC:1.1.1.220] |
| K04090 | indolepyruvate ferredoxin oxidoreductase [EC:1.2.7.8] |
| K04097 | glutathione S-transferase [EC:2.5.1.18] |
| K04340 | scyllo-inosamine-4-phosphate amidinotransferase 1 [EC:2.1.4.2] |
| K04341 | dTDP-dihydrostreptose-streptidine-6-phosphate dihydrostreptosyltransferase [EC:2.4.2.27] |
| K04484 | DNA repair protein RadB |
| K04496 | C-terminal binding protein |
| K04791 | mycobactin polyketide synthetase MbtD |
| K04795 | fibrillar-like pre-rRNA processing protein |
| K04796 | small nuclear ribonucleoprotein |
| K04797 | prefoldin alpha subunit |
| K04798 | prefoldin beta subunit |
| K04801 | replication factor C small subunit |
| K04802 | proliferating cell nuclear antigen |
| K05301 | sulfite dehydrogenase [EC:1.8.2.1] |
| K05383 | CpeT protein |
| K05551 | act minimal PKS ketosynthase (KS/KS alpha) [EC:2.3.1.-] |
| K05552 | act minimal PKS chain-length factor (CLF/KS beta) [EC:2.3.1.-] |
| K05553 | act minimal PKS acyl carrier protein |
| K05559 | multicomponent K ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit A |
| K05560 | multicomponent K ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit C |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K05561 | multicomponent K ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit D |
| K05562 | multicomponent K ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit E |
| K05563 | multicomponent K ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit F |
| K05564 | multicomponent K ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit G |
| K05573 | NAD(P)H-quinone oxidoreductase subunit 2 [EC:1.6.5.3] |
| K05574 | NAD(P)H-quinone oxidoreductase subunit 3 [EC:1.6.5.3] |
| K05575 | NAD(P)H-quinone oxidoreductase subunit 4 [EC:1.6.5.3] |
| K05576 | NAD(P)H-quinone oxidoreductase subunit 4L [EC:1.6.5.3] |
| K05597 | glutamin-(asparagin-)-ase [EC:3.5.1.38] |
| K05716 | cyclic 2,3-diphosphoglycerate synthetase [EC:4.6.1.-] |
| K05797 | 4-cresol dehydrogenase (hydroxylating) [EC:1.17.99.1] |
| K05889 | polyvinyl alcohol dehydrogenase (cytochrome) [EC:1.1.2.6] |
| K05908 | NA |
| K05927 | quinone-reactive Ni/Fe-hydrogenase small subunit [EC:1.12.5.1] |
| K05973 | poly(3-hydroxybutyrate) depolymerase [EC:3.1.1.75] |
| K05986 | NA |
| K05994 | bacterial leucyl aminopeptidase [EC:3.4.11.10] |
| K05998 | pseudomonalysin [EC:3.4.21.100] |
| K06034 | sulfofuryvate decarboxylase subunit alpha [EC:4.1.1.79] |
| K06154 | Lrp/AsnC family transcriptional regulator, involved in the regulation of lysine biosynthesis |
| K06237 | collagen, type IV, alpha |
| K06363 | response regulator aspartate phosphatase E [EC:3.1.-.-] |
| K06364 | response regulator aspartate phosphatase F [EC:3.1.-.-] |
| K06377 | sporulation-control protein |
| K06434 | small acid-soluble spore protein (thioredoxin-like protein) |
| K06596 | chemosensory pili system protein ChpA (sensor histidine kinase/response regulator) |
| K06601 | flagellar protein FlbT |
| K06602 | flagellar protein FlaF |
| K06718 | L-2,4-diaminobutyric acid acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.178] |
| K06862 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit Q |
| K06863 | 5-formaminoimidazole-4-carboxamide-1-(beta)-D-ribofuranosyl 5'-monophosphate synthetase [EC:6.3.4.-] |
| K06868 | Sep-tRNA:Cys-tRNA synthetase [EC:2.5.1.73] |
| K06869 | uncharacterized protein |
| K06873 | NA |
| K06874 | zinc finger protein |
| K06875 | programmed cell death protein 5 |
| K06914 | NA |
| K06930 | NA |
| K06931 | NA |
| K06943 | nucleolar GTP-binding protein |
| K06953 | NA |
| K06961 | ribosomal RNA assembly protein |
| K06963 | tRNA acetyltransferase TAN1 |
| K06964 | NA |
| K06982 | pantoate kinase [EC:2.7.1.169] |
| K06984 | NA |
| K07049 | TatD-related deoxyribonuclease |
| K07055 | tRNA wybutosine-synthesizing protein 2 [EC:2.1.1.-] |
| K07060 | UPF0271 protein |
| K07061 | NA |
| K07073 | NA |
| K07086 | NA |
| K07092 | NA |
| K07103 | NA |
| K07108 | NA |
| K07123 | NA |
| K07131 | NA |
| K07135 | NA |
| K07144 | NA |
| K07155 | quercetin 2,3-dioxygenase [EC:1.13.11.24] |
| K07157 | NA |
| K07158 | NA |
| K07159 | NA |
| K07178 | RIO kinase 1 [EC:2.7.11.1] |
| K07179 | RIO kinase 2 [EC:2.7.11.1] |
| K07244 | mgtE-like transporter |
| K07254 | tRNA (cytidine56-2'-O)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.206] |
| K07288 | uncharacterized membrane protein |
| K07333 | archaeal flagellar protein FlaJ |
| K07338 | hypothetical protein |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K07342 | protein transport protein SEC61 subunit gamma and related proteins |
| K07394 | SM-20-related protein |
| K07477 | translin |
| K07544 | benzylsuccinate CoA-transferase BbsF subunit [EC:2.8.3.15] |
| K07558 | tRNA nucleotidyltransferase (CCA-adding enzyme) [EC:2.7.7.72] |
| K07562 | nonsense-mediated mRNA decay protein 3 |
| K07569 | RNA-binding protein |
| K07572 | putative nucleotide binding protein |
| K07575 | PUA domain protein |
| K07580 | hypothetical protein |
| K07581 | hypothetical protein |
| K07585 | hypothetical protein |
| K07732 | riboflavin kinase, archaea type [EC:2.7.1.161] |
| K07823 | 3-oxoadipyl-CoA thiolase [EC:2.3.1.174] |
| K08076 | astacin [EC:3.4.24.21] |
| K08085 | type IV fimbrial biogenesis protein FimU |
| K08096 | GTP cyclohydrolase IIa [EC:3.5.4.29] |
| K08176 | MFS transporter, PHS family, inorganic phosphate transporter |
| K08477 | outer membrane protease E [EC:3.4.21.-] |
| K08598 | YopJ protease family |
| K08604 | vibriolysin [EC:3.4.24.25] |
| K08645 | anthrax lethal toxin endopeptidase [EC:3.4.24.83] |
| K08698 | carbon dioxide concentrating mechanism protein CcmM |
| K08713 | potassium channel LctB |
| K08953 | chlorosome envelope protein J |
| K08971 | putative membrane protein |
| K08973 | putative membrane protein |
| K08975 | putative membrane protein |
| K08979 | putative membrane protein |
| K08983 | putative membrane protein |
| K09119 | hypothetical protein |
| K09139 | hypothetical protein |
| K09140 | pre-rRNA-processing protein TSR3 |
| K09148 | hypothetical protein |
| K09152 | hypothetical protein |
| K09154 | hypothetical protein |
| K09713 | hypothetical protein |
| K09721 | hypothetical protein |
| K09722 | 4-phosphopantoate--beta-alanine ligase [EC:6.3.2.36] |
| K09723 | hypothetical protein |
| K09724 | hypothetical protein |
| K09725 | hypothetical protein |
| K09727 | hypothetical protein |
| K09732 | hypothetical protein |
| K09735 | hypothetical protein |
| K09736 | hypothetical protein |
| K09737 | hypothetical protein |
| K09738 | hypothetical protein |
| K09739 | hypothetical protein |
| K09741 | hypothetical protein |
| K09744 | hypothetical protein |
| K09746 | hypothetical protein |
| K09796 | hypothetical protein |
| K09845 | 1-hydroxycarotenoid 3,4-desaturase [EC:1.3.99.27] |
| K09846 | demethylspheroidene O-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.210] |
| K09879 | isorenieratene synthase |
| K09919 | hypothetical protein |
| K09941 | hypothetical protein |
| K09943 | hypothetical protein |
| K09947 | hypothetical protein |
| K09950 | hypothetical protein |
| K09959 | hypothetical protein |
| K09965 | hypothetical protein |
| K09966 | hypothetical protein |
| K09983 | hypothetical protein |
| K10023 | arginine/ornithine transport system permease protein |
| K10024 | arginine/ornithine transport system permease protein |
| K10025 | arginine/ornithine transport system ATP-binding protein [EC:3.6.3.-] |
| K10123 | putative ferrous iron transport protein C |
| K10216 | 2-hydroxyruconate-semialdehyde hydrolase [EC:3.7.1.9] |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K10221 | 2-pyrone-4,6-dicarboxylate lactonase [EC:3.1.1.57] |
| K10222 | 2,6-dioxo-6-phenylhexa-3-enoate hydrolase [EC:3.7.1.8] |
| K10233 | alpha-glucoside transport system permease protein |
| K10623 | HOMODA hydrolase [EC:3.7.1.-] |
| K10725 | archaeal cell division control protein 6 |
| K10764 | O-succinylhomoserine sulfhydrylase [EC:2.5.1.-] |
| K10829 | iron-chelate-transporting ATPase [EC:3.6.3.34] |
| K10873 | DNA repair and recombination protein RAD52 |
| K10911 | two-component system, phosphorelay protein LuxU |
| K10923 | AraC family transcriptional regulator, TCP pilus virulence regulatory protein |
| K10925 | MSHA pilin protein MshB |
| K10926 | MSHA pilin protein MshC |
| K10929 | cholera enterotoxin subunit B |
| K10930 | toxin co-regulated pilin |
| K10932 | toxin co-regulated pilus biosynthesis outer membrane protein C |
| K10938 | accessory colonization factor AcfC |
| K10966 | toxin co-regulated pilus biosynthesis protein J [EC:3.4.23.43 2.1.1.-] |
| K11006 | shiga toxin subunit A |
| K11007 | shiga toxin subunit B |
| K11014 | cytolethal distending toxin subunit B |
| K11015 | cytolethal distending toxin subunit C |
| K11016 | hemolysin |
| K11023 | pertussis toxin subunit 1 [EC:2.4.2.-] |
| K11028 | vacuolating cytotoxin |
| K11057 | beta2-toxin |
| K11058 | enterotoxin Cpe |
| K11212 | LPG:FO 2-phospho-L-lactate transferase [EC:2.7.8.28] |
| K11260 | formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase subunit G [EC:1.2.99.5] |
| K11395 | 2-keto-3-deoxy-gluconate aldolase [EC:4.1.2.-] |
| K11434 | protein arginine N-methyltransferase 1 [EC:2.1.1.-] |
| K11526 | two-component system, chemotaxis family, sensor histidine kinase and response regulator PixL |
| K11600 | exosome complex component RRP41 |
| K11638 | two-component system, CitB family, response regulator CitT |
| K11780 | FO synthase subunit 1 [EC:2.5.1.77] |
| K11814 | multidrug resistance protein EbrA |
| K11913 | type VI secretion system protein |
| K12048 | ComB10 competence protein |
| K12049 | ComB9 competence protein |
| K12054 | lytic transglycosylase AtIA |
| K12080 | type IV secretion system protein PtlC |
| K12247 | alpha-2,3 sialyltransferase [EC:2.4.99.-] |
| K12430 | polyketide synthase 1/15 |
| K12513 | tight adherence protein E |
| K12514 | tight adherence protein F |
| K12515 | tight adherence protein G |
| K12534 | membrane fusion protein RsaE |
| K12589 | exosome complex component RRP42 |
| K12673 | N2-(2-carboxyethyl)arginine synthase [EC:2.5.1.66] |
| K12786 | LEE-encoded effector EspF |
| K12789 | Tir-cytoskeleton coupling protein |
| K12809 | T3SS secreted effector EspG-like protein |
| K12953 | cation-transporting ATPase F [EC:3.6.3.-] |
| K12978 | lipid A 4'-phosphatase [EC:3.1.3.-] |
| K13008 | O-antigen polymerase |
| K13039 | sulfoxyruvate decarboxylase subunit beta [EC:4.1.1.79] |
| K13060 | acyl homoserine lactone synthase [EC:2.3.1.184] |
| K13284 | invasin A |
| K13286 | invasin C |
| K13317 | NDP-4-keto-2,6-dideoxyhexose 3-C-methyltransferase |
| K13450 | phosphothreonine lyase [EC:4.2.3.-] |
| K13455 | avirulence protein |
| K13488 | chemotaxis-related protein WspB |
| K13489 | chemotaxis-related protein WspD |
| K13503 | anthranilate synthase [EC:4.1.3.27] |
| K13520 | outer membrane protease [EC:3.4.23.-] |
| K13583 | GcrA cell cycle regulator |
| K13659 | 2-beta-glucuronyltransferase [EC:2.4.1.264] |
| K13661 | GumC protein |
| K13740 | secreted effector protein SptP |
| K13742 | protein IpgB1 |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|---|
| K13790 | virulence protein IcsB |
| K13793 | secreted effector OspE |
| K13797 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit beta-beta' [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K13798 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit B [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K13875 | L-arabonate dehydrase [EC:4.2.1.25] |
| K13941 | 2-amino-4-hydroxy-6-hydroxymethylidihydropteridine diphosphokinase / dihydropteroate synthase [EC:2.7.6.3 2.5.1.15] |
| K14092 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit A |
| K14093 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit B |
| K14094 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit C |
| K14095 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit D |
| K14096 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit E |
| K14097 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit F |
| K14098 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit G |
| K14100 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit I |
| K14102 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit K |
| K14103 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit L |
| K14104 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit M |
| K14105 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit N |
| K14109 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit R |
| K14110 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit A |
| K14111 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit B |
| K14113 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit D |
| K14114 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit E |
| K14115 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit F |
| K14116 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit G |
| K14117 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit H |
| K14118 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit I |
| K14119 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit J |
| K14122 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit M |
| K14123 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit N |
| K14124 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit O |
| K14125 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit P |
| K14165 | dual specificity phosphatase [EC:3.1.3.16 3.1.3.48] |
| K14166 | copper transport protein |
| K14201 | clumping factor A |
| K14269 | glutarate semialdehyde dehydrogenase [EC:1.2.1.20] |
| K14451 | (3S)-malyl-CoA thioesterase |
| K14465 | succinate semialdehyde reductase (NADPH) [EC:1.1.1.-] |
| K14468 | malonyl-CoA reductase / 3-hydroxypropionate dehydrogenase (NADP+) [EC:1.2.1.75 1.1.1.298] |
| K14561 | U3 small nucleolar ribonucleoprotein protein IMP4 |
| K14564 | nucleolar protein 56 |
| K14568 | essential for mitotic growth 1 |
| K14598 | chlorobactene lauroyltransferase |
| K14628 | enoyl reductase |
| K14653 | 2-amino-5-formylamino-6-ribosylaminopyrimidin-4(3H)-one 5'-monophosphate deformylase [EC:3.5.1.102] |
| K14661 | nodulation protein F [EC:2.3.1.-] |
| K14683 | solute carrier family 34 (sodium-dependent phosphate cotransporter) |
| K14974 | 6-hydroxynicotinate 3-monoxygenase [EC:1.14.13.114] |
| K14998 | surfeit locus 1 family protein |
| K15226 | arogenate dehydrogenase (NADP+) [EC:1.3.1.78] |
| K15327 | polyketide biosynthesis malonyl-CoA-[acyl-carrier-protein] transacylase |
| K15355 | NA |
| K15366 | salmonella plasmid virulence protein B |
| K15468 | cytochrome P450 PksS |
| K15645 | coronafacic acid polyketide synthase Cfa7 |
| K15650 | non-haem Fe ²⁺ , alpha-ketoglutarate-dependent halogenase |
| K15676 | rhizoxin biosynthesis, polyketide synthase RhIC |
| K15681 | aminotransferase MxL |
| K15784 | N-alpha-acetyl-L-2,4-diaminobutyrate deacetylase [EC:3.5.1.-] |
| K15845 | outer membrane protein HopZ |
| K15853 | acyl transferase [EC:2.3.1.-] |
| K15900 | tRNA threonylcarbamoyladenine biosynthesis protein |
| K15904 | bifunctional tRNA threonylcarbamoyladenine biosynthesis protein [EC:2.7.11.1] |
| K15918 | D-glycerate 3-kinase [EC:2.7.1.31] |
| K16081 | alginate production protein |
| K16149 | 1,4-alpha-glucan branching enzyme [EC:2.4.1.18] |
| K16152 | heme acquisition protein HasR |
| K16190 | glucuronokinase [EC:2.7.1.43] |

NA indicates not assigned

Appendix 5. KOs unique to the IGC gene set

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|---|
| K00035 | D-galactose 1-dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.48] |
| K00193 | acetyl-CoA decarbonylase/synthase complex subunit beta [EC:2.3.1.-] |
| K00201 | formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase subunit B [EC:1.2.99.5] |
| K00271 | valine dehydrogenase [EC:1.4.1.8] |
| K00292 | saccharopine dehydrogenase (NAD ⁺ , L-glutamate forming) [EC:1.5.1.9] |
| K00319 | methylenetetrahydromethanopterin dehydrogenase [EC:1.5.99.9] |
| K00360 | nitrate reductase (NADH) [EC:1.7.1.1] |
| K00401 | methyl-coenzyme M reductase beta subunit [EC:2.8.4.1] |
| K00406 | cytochrome c oxidase cbb3-type subunit III |
| K00407 | cytochrome c oxidase cbb3-type subunit IV |
| K00410 | ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase cytochrome b/c1 subunit |
| K00413 | ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase cytochrome c1 subunit |
| K00440 | coenzyme F420 hydrogenase alpha subunit [EC:1.12.98.1] |
| K00456 | cysteine dioxygenase [EC:1.13.11.20] |
| K00496 | alkane 1-monooxygenase [EC:1.14.15.3] |
| K00499 | choline monooxygenase [EC:1.14.15.7] |
| K00507 | stearoyl-CoA desaturase (delta-9 desaturase) [EC:1.14.19.1] |
| K00514 | zeta-carotene desaturase [EC:1.3.5.6] |
| K00524 | ribonucleotide reductase, class II [EC:1.17.4.1] |
| K00555 | tRNA (guanine26-N2/guanine27-N2)-dimethyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.215 2.1.1.216] |
| K00577 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit A [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00578 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit B [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00579 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit C [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00580 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit D [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00582 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit F [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00583 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit G [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00586 | diphthine synthase [EC:2.1.1.98] |
| K00624 | carnitine O-acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.7] |
| K00635 | diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.20] |
| K00862 | erythritol kinase [EC:2.7.1.27] |
| K00887 | undecaprenol kinase [EC:2.7.1.66] |
| K00988 | ATP adenylyltransferase [EC:2.7.7.53] |
| K01001 | UDP-N-acetylglucosamine--dolichyl-phosphate N-acetylglucosaminophosphotransferase [EC:2.7.8.15] |
| K01084 | glucose-6-phosphatase [EC:3.1.3.9] |
| K01117 | sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase [EC:3.1.4.12] |
| K01158 | deoxyribonuclease II [EC:3.1.22.1] |
| K01170 | tRNA-intron endonuclease, archaea type [EC:3.1.27.9] |
| K01172 | NA |
| K01230 | mannosyl-oligosaccharide alpha-1,2-mannosidase [EC:3.2.1.113] |
| K01280 | tripeptidyl-peptidase II [EC:3.4.14.10] |
| K01385 | thermopsin [EC:3.4.23.42] |
| K01504 | glucosamine-6-phosphate isomerase [EC:3.5.99.6] |
| K01510 | apyrase [EC:3.6.1.5] |
| K01594 | sulfinoalanine decarboxylase [EC:4.1.1.29] |
| K01622 | fructose 1,6-bisphosphate aldolase/phosphatase [EC:4.1.2.13 3.1.3.11] |
| K01663 | glutamine amidotransferase / cyclase [EC:2.4.2.- 4.1.3.-] |
| K01769 | guanylate cyclase, other [EC:4.6.1.2] |
| K01969 | 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase beta subunit [EC:6.4.1.4] |
| K02201 | pantetheine-phosphate adenylyltransferase [EC:2.7.7.3] |
| K02288 | phycocyanobilin lyase alpha subunit [EC:4.-.-.-] |
| K02289 | phycocyanobilin lyase beta subunit |
| K02322 | DNA polymerase II large subunit [EC:2.7.7.7] |
| K02497 | HemX protein |
| K02571 | periplasmic nitrate reductase NapE |
| K02595 | nitrogenase-stabilizing/protective protein |
| K02659 | twitching motility protein PilI |
| K02665 | type IV pilus assembly protein PilP |
| K02672 | type IV pilus assembly protein PilW |
| K02676 | type IV pilus assembly protein PilZ |
| K02683 | DNA primase [EC:2.7.7.-] |
| K02685 | DNA primase large subunit [EC:2.7.7.-] |
| K02691 | photosystem I subunit VII |
| K02717 | photosystem II oxygen-evolving enhancer protein 2 |
| K02866 | large subunit ribosomal protein L10e |
| K02869 | large subunit ribosomal protein L12 |
| K02877 | large subunit ribosomal protein L15e |
| K02883 | large subunit ribosomal protein L18e |
| K02885 | large subunit ribosomal protein L19e |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K02889 | large subunit ribosomal protein L21e |
| K02896 | large subunit ribosomal protein L24e |
| K02910 | large subunit ribosomal protein L31e |
| K02912 | large subunit ribosomal protein L32e |
| K02915 | large subunit ribosomal protein L34e |
| K02921 | large subunit ribosomal protein L37Ae |
| K02922 | large subunit ribosomal protein L37e |
| K02924 | large subunit ribosomal protein L39e |
| K02927 | large subunit ribosomal protein L40e |
| K02929 | large subunit ribosomal protein L44e |
| K02930 | large subunit ribosomal protein L4e |
| K02944 | large subunit ribosomal protein LX |
| K02966 | small subunit ribosomal protein S19e |
| K02974 | small subunit ribosomal protein S24e |
| K02978 | small subunit ribosomal protein S27e |
| K02979 | small subunit ribosomal protein S28e |
| K02984 | small subunit ribosomal protein S3Ae |
| K02987 | small subunit ribosomal protein S4e |
| K02991 | small subunit ribosomal protein S6e |
| K02995 | small subunit ribosomal protein S8e |
| K03044 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit B' [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03045 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit B" [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03049 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit E' [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03050 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit E" [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03051 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit F [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03053 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit H [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03055 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit K [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03057 | transcription elongation factor |
| K03058 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit N [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03059 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit P [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03105 | signal recognition particle subunit SRP19 |
| K03120 | transcription initiation factor TFIID TATA-box-binding protein |
| K03136 | transcription initiation factor TFIIE subunit alpha |
| K03166 | DNA topoisomerase VI subunit A [EC:5.99.1.3] |
| K03167 | DNA topoisomerase VI subunit B [EC:5.99.1.3] |
| K03232 | elongation factor 1-beta |
| K03236 | translation initiation factor 1A |
| K03237 | translation initiation factor 2 subunit 1 |
| K03239 | translation initiation factor eIF-2B subunit alpha |
| K03242 | translation initiation factor 2 subunit 3 |
| K03243 | translation initiation factor 5B |
| K03264 | translation initiation factor 6 |
| K03268 | benzene 1,2-dioxygenase [EC:1.14.12.3] |
| K03395 | gentamicin 3'-N-acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.60] |
| K03538 | ribonuclease P protein subunit POP4 [EC:3.1.26.5] |
| K03539 | ribonuclease P/MRP protein subunit RPP1 [EC:3.1.26.5] |
| K03540 | ribonuclease P protein subunit RPR2 [EC:3.1.26.5] |
| K03622 | archaea-specific DNA-binding protein |
| K03626 | nascent polypeptide-associated complex subunit alpha |
| K04071 | 6-pyruvoyltetrahydropterin 2'-reductase [EC:1.1.1.220] |
| K04090 | indolepyruvate ferredoxin oxidoreductase [EC:1.2.7.8] |
| K04097 | glutathione S-transferase [EC:2.5.1.18] |
| K04340 | scyllo-inosamine-4-phosphate amidinotransferase 1 [EC:2.1.4.2] |
| K04341 | dTDP-dihydrostreptose-streptidine-6-phosphate dihydrostreptosyltransferase [EC:2.4.2.27] |
| K04484 | DNA repair protein RadB |
| K04496 | C-terminal binding protein |
| K04791 | mycobactin polyketide synthetase MbtD |
| K04795 | fibrillar-like pre-rRNA processing protein |
| K04796 | small nuclear ribonucleoprotein |
| K04797 | prefoldin alpha subunit |
| K04798 | prefoldin beta subunit |
| K04801 | replication factor C small subunit |
| K04802 | proliferating cell nuclear antigen |
| K05301 | sulfite dehydrogenase [EC:1.8.2.1] |
| K05383 | CpeT protein |
| K05551 | act minimal PKS ketosynthase (KS/KS alpha) [EC:2.3.1.-] |
| K05552 | act minimal PKS chain-length factor (CLF/KS beta) [EC:2.3.1.-] |
| K05553 | act minimal PKS acyl carrier protein |
| K05559 | multicomponent K ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit A |
| K05560 | multicomponent K ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit C |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K05561 | multicomponent K ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit D |
| K05562 | multicomponent K ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit E |
| K05563 | multicomponent K ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit F |
| K05564 | multicomponent K ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit G |
| K05573 | NAD(P)H-quinone oxidoreductase subunit 2 [EC:1.6.5.3] |
| K05574 | NAD(P)H-quinone oxidoreductase subunit 3 [EC:1.6.5.3] |
| K05575 | NAD(P)H-quinone oxidoreductase subunit 4 [EC:1.6.5.3] |
| K05576 | NAD(P)H-quinone oxidoreductase subunit 4L [EC:1.6.5.3] |
| K05597 | glutamin-(asparagin-)ase [EC:3.5.1.38] |
| K05716 | cyclic 2,3-diphosphoglycerate synthetase [EC:4.6.1.-] |
| K05797 | 4-cresol dehydrogenase (hydroxylating) [EC:1.17.99.1] |
| K05889 | polyvinyl alcohol dehydrogenase (cytochrome) [EC:1.1.2.6] |
| K05908 | NA |
| K05927 | quinone-reactive Ni/Fe-hydrogenase small subunit [EC:1.12.5.1] |
| K05973 | poly(3-hydroxybutyrate) depolymerase [EC:3.1.1.75] |
| K05986 | NA |
| K05994 | bacterial leucyl aminopeptidase [EC:3.4.11.10] |
| K05998 | pseudomonalisin [EC:3.4.21.100] |
| K06034 | sulfofuryvate decarboxylase subunit alpha [EC:4.1.1.79] |
| K06154 | Lrp/AsnC family transcriptional regulator, involved in the regulation of lysine biosynthesis |
| K06237 | collagen, type IV, alpha |
| K06363 | response regulator aspartate phosphatase E [EC:3.1.-.-] |
| K06364 | response regulator aspartate phosphatase F [EC:3.1.-.-] |
| K06377 | sporulation-control protein |
| K06434 | small acid-soluble spore protein (thioredoxin-like protein) |
| K06596 | chemosensory pili system protein ChpA (sensor histidine kinase/response regulator) |
| K06601 | flagellar protein FlbT |
| K06602 | flagellar protein FlaF |
| K06718 | L-2,4-diaminobutyric acid acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.178] |
| K06862 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit Q |
| K06863 | 5-formaminoimidazole-4-carboxamide-1-(beta)-D-ribofuranosyl 5'-monophosphate synthetase [EC:6.3.4.-] |
| K06868 | Sep-tRNA:Cys-tRNA synthetase [EC:2.5.1.73] |
| K06869 | uncharacterized protein |
| K06873 | NA |
| K06874 | zinc finger protein |
| K06875 | programmed cell death protein 5 |
| K06914 | NA |
| K06930 | NA |
| K06931 | NA |
| K06943 | nucleolar GTP-binding protein |
| K06953 | NA |
| K06961 | ribosomal RNA assembly protein |
| K06963 | tRNA acetyltransferase TAN1 |
| K06964 | NA |
| K06982 | pantoate kinase [EC:2.7.1.169] |
| K06984 | NA |
| K07049 | TatD-related deoxyribonuclease |
| K07055 | tRNA wybutosine-synthesizing protein 2 [EC:2.1.1.-] |
| K07060 | UPF0271 protein |
| K07061 | NA |
| K07073 | NA |
| K07086 | NA |
| K07092 | NA |
| K07103 | NA |
| K07108 | NA |
| K07123 | NA |
| K07131 | NA |
| K07135 | NA |
| K07144 | NA |
| K07155 | quercetin 2,3-dioxygenase [EC:1.13.11.24] |
| K07157 | NA |
| K07158 | NA |
| K07159 | NA |
| K07178 | RIO kinase 1 [EC:2.7.11.1] |
| K07179 | RIO kinase 2 [EC:2.7.11.1] |
| K07244 | mgfE-like transporter |
| K07254 | tRNA (cytidine56-2'-O)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.206] |
| K07288 | uncharacterized membrane protein |
| K07333 | archaeal flagellar protein FlaJ |
| K07338 | hypothetical protein |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K07342 | protein transport protein SEC61 subunit gamma and related proteins |
| K07394 | SM-20-related protein |
| K07477 | translin |
| K07544 | benzylsuccinate CoA-transferase BbsF subunit [EC:2.8.3.15] |
| K07558 | tRNA nucleotidyltransferase (CCA-adding enzyme) [EC:2.7.7.72] |
| K07562 | nonsense-mediated mRNA decay protein 3 |
| K07569 | RNA-binding protein |
| K07572 | putative nucleotide binding protein |
| K07575 | PUA domain protein |
| K07580 | hypothetical protein |
| K07581 | hypothetical protein |
| K07585 | hypothetical protein |
| K07732 | riboflavin kinase, archaea type [EC:2.7.1.161] |
| K07823 | 3-oxoadipyl-CoA thiolase [EC:2.3.1.174] |
| K08076 | astacin [EC:3.4.24.21] |
| K08085 | type IV fimbrial biogenesis protein FimU |
| K08096 | GTP cyclohydrolase IIa [EC:3.5.4.29] |
| K08176 | MFS transporter, PHS family, inorganic phosphate transporter |
| K08477 | outer membrane protease E [EC:3.4.21.-] |
| K08598 | YopJ protease family |
| K08604 | vibriolysin [EC:3.4.24.25] |
| K08645 | anthrax lethal toxin endopeptidase [EC:3.4.24.83] |
| K08698 | carbon dioxide concentrating mechanism protein CcmM |
| K08713 | potassium channel LctB |
| K08953 | chlorosome envelope protein J |
| K08971 | putative membrane protein |
| K08973 | putative membrane protein |
| K08975 | putative membrane protein |
| K08979 | putative membrane protein |
| K08983 | putative membrane protein |
| K09119 | hypothetical protein |
| K09139 | hypothetical protein |
| K09140 | pre-rRNA-processing protein TSR3 |
| K09148 | hypothetical protein |
| K09152 | hypothetical protein |
| K09154 | hypothetical protein |
| K09713 | hypothetical protein |
| K09721 | hypothetical protein |
| K09722 | 4-phosphopantoate--beta-alanine ligase [EC:6.3.2.36] |
| K09723 | hypothetical protein |
| K09724 | hypothetical protein |
| K09725 | hypothetical protein |
| K09727 | hypothetical protein |
| K09732 | hypothetical protein |
| K09735 | hypothetical protein |
| K09736 | hypothetical protein |
| K09737 | hypothetical protein |
| K09738 | hypothetical protein |
| K09739 | hypothetical protein |
| K09741 | hypothetical protein |
| K09744 | hypothetical protein |
| K09746 | hypothetical protein |
| K09796 | hypothetical protein |
| K09845 | 1-hydroxycarotenoid 3,4-desaturase [EC:1.3.99.27] |
| K09846 | demethylspheroidene O-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.210] |
| K09879 | isorenieratene synthase |
| K09919 | hypothetical protein |
| K09941 | hypothetical protein |
| K09943 | hypothetical protein |
| K09947 | hypothetical protein |
| K09950 | hypothetical protein |
| K09959 | hypothetical protein |
| K09965 | hypothetical protein |
| K09966 | hypothetical protein |
| K09983 | hypothetical protein |
| K10023 | arginine/ornithine transport system permease protein |
| K10024 | arginine/ornithine transport system permease protein |
| K10025 | arginine/ornithine transport system ATP-binding protein [EC:3.6.3.-] |
| K10123 | putative ferrous iron transport protein C |
| K10216 | 2-hydroxyruconate-semialdehyde hydrolase [EC:3.7.1.9] |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K10221 | 2-pyrone-4,6-dicarboxylate lactonase [EC:3.1.1.57] |
| K10222 | 2,6-dioxo-6-phenylhexa-3-enoate hydrolase [EC:3.7.1.8] |
| K10233 | alpha-glucoside transport system permease protein |
| K10623 | HOMODA hydrolase [EC:3.7.1.-] |
| K10725 | archaeal cell division control protein 6 |
| K10764 | O-succinylhomoserine sulfhydrylase [EC:2.5.1.-] |
| K10829 | iron-chelate-transporting ATPase [EC:3.6.3.34] |
| K10873 | DNA repair and recombination protein RAD52 |
| K10911 | two-component system, phosphorelay protein LuxU |
| K10923 | AraC family transcriptional regulator, TCP pilus virulence regulatory protein |
| K10925 | MSHA pilin protein MshB |
| K10926 | MSHA pilin protein MshC |
| K10929 | cholera enterotoxin subunit B |
| K10930 | toxin co-regulated pilin |
| K10932 | toxin co-regulated pilus biosynthesis outer membrane protein C |
| K10938 | accessory colonization factor AcfC |
| K10966 | toxin co-regulated pilus biosynthesis protein J [EC:3.4.23.43 2.1.1.-] |
| K11006 | shiga toxin subunit A |
| K11007 | shiga toxin subunit B |
| K11014 | cytolethal distending toxin subunit B |
| K11015 | cytolethal distending toxin subunit C |
| K11016 | hemolysin |
| K11023 | pertussis toxin subunit 1 [EC:2.4.2.-] |
| K11028 | vacuolating cytotoxin |
| K11057 | beta2-toxin |
| K11058 | enterotoxin Cpe |
| K11212 | LPG:FO 2-phospho-L-lactate transferase [EC:2.7.8.28] |
| K11260 | formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase subunit G [EC:1.2.99.5] |
| K11395 | 2-keto-3-deoxy-gluconate aldolase [EC:4.1.2.-] |
| K11434 | protein arginine N-methyltransferase 1 [EC:2.1.1.-] |
| K11526 | two-component system, chemotaxis family, sensor histidine kinase and response regulator PixL |
| K11600 | exosome complex component RRP41 |
| K11638 | two-component system, CitB family, response regulator CitT |
| K11780 | FO synthase subunit 1 [EC:2.5.1.77] |
| K11814 | multidrug resistance protein EbrA |
| K11913 | type VI secretion system protein |
| K12048 | ComB10 competence protein |
| K12049 | ComB9 competence protein |
| K12054 | lytic transglycosylase AtIA |
| K12080 | type IV secretion system protein PtlC |
| K12247 | alpha-2,3 sialyltransferase [EC:2.4.99.-] |
| K12430 | polyketide synthase 1/15 |
| K12513 | tight adherence protein E |
| K12514 | tight adherence protein F |
| K12515 | tight adherence protein G |
| K12534 | membrane fusion protein RsaE |
| K12589 | exosome complex component RRP42 |
| K12673 | N2-(2-carboxyethyl)arginine synthase [EC:2.5.1.66] |
| K12786 | LEE-encoded effector EspF |
| K12789 | Tir-cytoskeleton coupling protein |
| K12809 | T3SS secreted effector EspG-like protein |
| K12953 | cation-transporting ATPase F [EC:3.6.3.-] |
| K12978 | lipid A 4'-phosphatase [EC:3.1.3.-] |
| K13008 | O-antigen polymerase |
| K13039 | sulfoxyruvate decarboxylase subunit beta [EC:4.1.1.79] |
| K13060 | acyl homoserine lactone synthase [EC:2.3.1.184] |
| K13284 | invasin A |
| K13286 | invasin C |
| K13317 | NDP-4-keto-2,6-dideoxyhexose 3-C-methyltransferase |
| K13450 | phosphothreonine lyase [EC:4.2.3.-] |
| K13455 | avirulence protein |
| K13488 | chemotaxis-related protein WspB |
| K13489 | chemotaxis-related protein WspD |
| K13503 | anthranilate synthase [EC:4.1.3.27] |
| K13520 | outer membrane protease [EC:3.4.23.-] |
| K13583 | GcrA cell cycle regulator |
| K13659 | 2-beta-glucuronyltransferase [EC:2.4.1.264] |
| K13661 | GumC protein |
| K13740 | secreted effector protein SptP |
| K13742 | protein IpgB1 |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|---|
| K13790 | virulence protein IcsB |
| K13793 | secreted effector OspE |
| K13797 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit beta-beta' [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K13798 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit B [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K13875 | L-arabonate dehydrase [EC:4.2.1.25] |
| K13941 | 2-amino-4-hydroxy-6-hydroxymethylidihydropteridine diphosphokinase / dihydropteroate synthase [EC:2.7.6.3 2.5.1.15] |
| K14092 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit A |
| K14093 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit B |
| K14094 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit C |
| K14095 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit D |
| K14096 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit E |
| K14097 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit F |
| K14098 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit G |
| K14100 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit I |
| K14102 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit K |
| K14103 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit L |
| K14104 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit M |
| K14105 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit N |
| K14109 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit R |
| K14110 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit A |
| K14111 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit B |
| K14113 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit D |
| K14114 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit E |
| K14115 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit F |
| K14116 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit G |
| K14117 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit H |
| K14118 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit I |
| K14119 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit J |
| K14122 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit M |
| K14123 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit N |
| K14124 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit O |
| K14125 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit P |
| K14165 | dual specificity phosphatase [EC:3.1.3.16 3.1.3.48] |
| K14166 | copper transport protein |
| K14201 | clumping factor A |
| K14269 | glutarate semialdehyde dehydrogenase [EC:1.2.1.20] |
| K14451 | (3S)-maly-CoA thioesterase |
| K14465 | succinate semialdehyde reductase (NADPH) [EC:1.1.1.-] |
| K14468 | malonyl-CoA reductase / 3-hydroxypropionate dehydrogenase (NADP+) [EC:1.2.1.75 1.1.1.298] |
| K14561 | U3 small nucleolar ribonucleoprotein protein IMP4 |
| K14564 | nucleolar protein 56 |
| K14568 | essential for mitotic growth 1 |
| K14598 | chlorobactene lauroyltransferase |
| K14628 | enoyl reductase |
| K14653 | 2-amino-5-formylamino-6-ribosylaminopyrimidin-4(3H)-one 5'-monophosphate deformylase [EC:3.5.1.102] |
| K14661 | nodulation protein F [EC:2.3.1.-] |
| K14683 | solute carrier family 34 (sodium-dependent phosphate cotransporter) |
| K14974 | 6-hydroxynicotinate 3-monoxygenase [EC:1.14.13.114] |
| K14998 | surfeit locus 1 family protein |
| K15226 | arogenate dehydrogenase (NADP+) [EC:1.3.1.78] |
| K15327 | polyketide biosynthesis malonyl-CoA-[acyl-carrier-protein] transacylase |
| K15355 | NA |
| K15366 | salmonella plasmid virulence protein B |
| K15468 | cytochrome P450 PksS |
| K15645 | coronafacic acid polyketide synthase Cfa7 |
| K15650 | non-haem Fe ²⁺ , alpha-ketoglutarate-dependent halogenase |
| K15676 | rhizoxin biosynthesis, polyketide synthase RhIC |
| K15681 | aminotransferase MxL |
| K15784 | N-alpha-acetyl-L-2,4-diaminobutyrate deacetylase [EC:3.5.1.-] |
| K15845 | outer membrane protein HopZ |
| K15853 | acyl transferase [EC:2.3.1.-] |
| K15900 | tRNA threonylcarbamoyladenine biosynthesis protein |
| K15904 | bifunctional tRNA threonylcarbamoyladenine biosynthesis protein [EC:2.7.11.1] |
| K15918 | D-glycerate 3-kinase [EC:2.7.1.31] |
| K16081 | alginate production protein |
| K16149 | 1,4-alpha-glucan branching enzyme [EC:2.4.1.18] |
| K16152 | heme acquisition protein HasR |
| K16190 | glucuronokinase [EC:2.7.1.43] |

NA indicates not assigned

Appendix 6. KOs having the highest abundance in the JP cohort among the 12 countries

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K00005 | glycerol dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.6] |
| K00016 | L-lactate dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.27] |
| K00020 | 3-hydroxyisobutyrate dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.31] |
| K00033 | 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.44] |
| K00042 | 2-hydroxy-3-oxopropionate reductase [EC:1.1.1.60] |
| K00044 | estradiol 17beta-dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.62] |
| K00048 | lactaldehyde reductase [EC:1.1.1.77] |
| K00052 | 3-isopropylmalate dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.85] |
| K00053 | ketol-acid reductoisomerase [EC:1.1.1.86] |
| K00058 | D-3-phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.95] |
| K00065 | 2-deoxy-D-gluconate 3-dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.125] |
| K00076 | 7-alpha-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.159] |
| K00100 | NA |
| K00128 | aldehyde dehydrogenase (NAD+) [EC:1.2.1.3] |
| K00129 | aldehyde dehydrogenase (NAD(P)+) [EC:1.2.1.5] |
| K00131 | glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (NADP) [EC:1.2.1.9] |
| K00171 | pyruvate ferredoxin oxidoreductase, delta subunit [EC:1.2.7.1] |
| K00196 | carbon-monoxide dehydrogenase iron sulfur subunit |
| K00198 | carbon-monoxide dehydrogenase catalytic subunit [EC:1.2.99.2] |
| K00215 | dihydrodipicolinate reductase [EC:1.3.1.26] |
| K00324 | NAD(P) transhydrogenase subunit alpha [EC:1.6.1.2] |
| K00325 | NAD(P) transhydrogenase subunit beta [EC:1.6.1.2] |
| K00354 | NADPH2 dehydrogenase [EC:1.6.99.1] |
| K00359 | NADH oxidase [EC:1.6.-.-] |
| K00384 | thioredoxin reductase (NADPH) [EC:1.8.1.9] |
| K00386 | NA |
| K00459 | nitronate monooxygenase [EC:1.13.12.16] |
| K00492 | NA |
| K00564 | 16S rRNA (guanine1207-N2)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.172] |
| K00588 | caffeoyl-CoA O-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.104] |
| K00595 | precorrin-6Y C5,15-methyltransferase / precorrin-8W decarboxylase [EC:2.1.1.132 1.-.-.-] |
| K00614 | NA |
| K00616 | transaldolase [EC:2.2.1.2] |
| K00620 | glutamate N-acetyltransferase / amino-acid N-acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.35 2.3.1.1] |
| K00651 | homoserine O-succinyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.46] |
| K00674 | 2,3,4,5-tetrahydropyridine-2-carboxylate N-succinyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.117] |
| K00687 | penicillin-binding protein 2B [EC:2.3.2.-] |
| K00689 | dextranucrase [EC:2.4.1.5] |
| K00690 | sucrose phosphorylase [EC:2.4.1.7] |
| K00762 | orotate phosphoribosyltransferase [EC:2.4.2.10] |
| K00777 | NA |
| K00797 | spermidine synthase [EC:2.5.1.16] |
| K00798 | cob(I)alamin adenosyltransferase [EC:2.5.1.17] |
| K00842 | aminotransferase [EC:2.6.1.-] |
| K00851 | gluconokinase [EC:2.7.1.12] |
| K00852 | ribokinase [EC:2.7.1.15] |
| K00854 | xylulokinase [EC:2.7.1.17] |
| K00864 | glycerol kinase [EC:2.7.1.30] |
| K00868 | pyridoxine kinase [EC:2.7.1.35] |
| K00872 | homoserine kinase [EC:2.7.1.39] |
| K00878 | hydroxyethylthiazole kinase [EC:2.7.1.50] |
| K00886 | polyphosphate glucokinase [EC:2.7.1.63] |
| K00917 | tagatose 6-phosphate kinase [EC:2.7.1.144] |
| K00926 | carbamate kinase [EC:2.7.2.2] |
| K00928 | aspartate kinase [EC:2.7.2.4] |
| K00938 | phosphomevalonate kinase [EC:2.7.4.2] |
| K00942 | guanylate kinase [EC:2.7.4.8] |
| K00949 | thiamine pyrophosphokinase [EC:2.7.6.2] |
| K00960 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K00965 | UDPglucose--hexose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase [EC:2.7.7.12] |
| K00982 | glutamate-ammonia-ligase adenylyltransferase [EC:2.7.7.42] |
| K00989 | ribonuclease PH [EC:2.7.7.56] |
| K00997 | holo-[acyl-carrier protein] synthase [EC:2.7.8.7] |
| K01012 | biotin synthetase [EC:2.8.1.6] |
| K01026 | propionate CoA-transferase [EC:2.8.3.1] |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|---|
| K01055 | 3-oxoadipate enol-lactonase [EC:3.1.1.24] |
| K01104 | protein-tyrosine phosphatase [EC:3.1.3.48] |
| K01121 | 2',3'-cyclic-nucleotide 3'-phosphodiesterase [EC:3.1.4.37] |
| K01182 | oligo-1,6-glucosidase [EC:3.2.1.10] |
| K01191 | alpha-mannosidase [EC:3.2.1.24] |
| K01193 | beta-fructofuranosidase [EC:3.2.1.26] |
| K01210 | glucan 1,3-beta-glucosidase [EC:3.2.1.58] |
| K01215 | glucan 1,6-alpha-glucosidase [EC:3.2.1.70] |
| K01220 | 6-phospho-beta-galactosidase [EC:3.2.1.85] |
| K01223 | 6-phospho-beta-glucosidase [EC:3.2.1.86] |
| K01232 | maltose-6'-phosphate glucosidase [EC:3.2.1.122] |
| K01239 | purine nucleosidase [EC:3.2.2.1] |
| K01256 | aminopeptidase N [EC:3.4.11.2] |
| K01261 | glutamyl aminopeptidase [EC:3.4.11.7] |
| K01266 | D-aminopeptidase [EC:3.4.11.19] |
| K01274 | D-alanyl-D-alanine dipeptidase [EC:3.4.13.-] |
| K01305 | beta-aspartyl-dipeptidase (metallo-type) [EC:3.4.19.-] |
| K01322 | prolyl oligopeptidase [EC:3.4.21.26] |
| K01354 | oligopeptidase B [EC:3.4.21.83] |
| K01400 | bacilolysin [EC:3.4.24.28] |
| K01420 | CRP/FNR family transcriptional regulator, anaerobic regulatory protein |
| K01421 | putative membrane protein |
| K01444 | N4-(beta-N-acetylglucosaminy)-L-asparaginase [EC:3.5.1.26] |
| K01446 | N-acetylmuramoyl-L-alanine amidase [EC:3.5.1.28] |
| K01459 | NA |
| K01462 | peptide deformylase [EC:3.5.1.88] |
| K01466 | allantoinase [EC:3.5.2.5] |
| K01470 | creatinine amidohydrolase [EC:3.5.2.10] |
| K01473 | N-methylhydantoinase A [EC:3.5.2.14] |
| K01478 | arginine deiminase [EC:3.5.3.6] |
| K01488 | adenosine deaminase [EC:3.5.4.4] |
| K01494 | dCTP deaminase [EC:3.5.4.13] |
| K01496 | phosphoribosyl-AMP cyclohydrolase [EC:3.5.4.19] |
| K01515 | ADP-ribose pyrophosphatase [EC:3.6.1.13] |
| K01523 | phosphoribosyl-ATP pyrophosphohydrolase [EC:3.6.1.31] |
| K01567 | NA |
| K01577 | oxalyl-CoA decarboxylase [EC:4.1.1.8] |
| K01589 | 5-(carboxyamino)imidazole ribonucleotide synthase [EC:6.3.4.18] |
| K01593 | aromatic-L-amino-acid decarboxylase [EC:4.1.1.28] |
| K01595 | phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase [EC:4.1.1.31] |
| K01597 | diphosphomevalonate decarboxylase [EC:4.1.1.33] |
| K01599 | uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase [EC:4.1.1.37] |
| K01620 | threonine aldolase [EC:4.1.2.5] |
| K01626 | 3-deoxy-7-phosphoheptulonate synthase [EC:2.5.1.54] |
| K01632 | fructose-6-phosphate phosphoketolase [EC:4.1.2.22] |
| K01653 | acetolactate synthase I/III small subunit [EC:2.2.1.6] |
| K01658 | anthranilate synthase component II [EC:4.1.3.27] |
| K01664 | para-aminobenzoate synthetase component II [EC:2.6.1.85] |
| K01697 | cystathionine beta-synthase [EC:4.2.1.22] |
| K01699 | propanediol dehydratase large subunit [EC:4.2.1.28] |
| K01704 | 3-isopropylmalate/(R)-2-methylmalate dehydratase small subunit [EC:4.2.1.33 4.2.1.35] |
| K01706 | glucarate dehydratase [EC:4.2.1.40] |
| K01708 | galactarate dehydratase [EC:4.2.1.42] |
| K01739 | cystathionine gamma-synthase [EC:2.5.1.48] |
| K01749 | hydroxymethylbilane synthase [EC:2.5.1.61] |
| K01751 | diaminopropionate ammonia-lyase [EC:4.3.1.15] |
| K01754 | threonine dehydratase [EC:4.3.1.19] |
| K01759 | lactoylglutathione lyase [EC:4.4.1.5] |
| K01760 | cystathionine beta-lyase [EC:4.4.1.8] |
| K01777 | proline racemase [EC:5.1.1.4] |
| K01781 | mandelate racemase [EC:5.1.2.2] |
| K01788 | N-acetylglucosamine-6-phosphate 2-epimerase [EC:5.1.3.9] |
| K01792 | glucose-6-phosphate 1-epimerase [EC:5.1.3.15] |
| K01807 | ribose 5-phosphate isomerase A [EC:5.3.1.6] |
| K01814 | phosphoribosylformimino-5-aminoimidazole carboxamide ribotide isomerase [EC:5.3.1.16] |
| K01817 | phosphoribosylanthranilate isomerase [EC:5.3.1.24] |
| K01819 | galactose-6-phosphate isomerase [EC:5.3.1.26] |
| K01820 | NA |
| K01823 | isopentenyl-diphosphate delta-isomerase [EC:5.3.3.2] |
| K01826 | 5-carboxymethyl-2-hydroxymuconate isomerase [EC:5.3.3.10] |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K01839 | phosphopentomutase [EC:5.4.2.7] |
| K01854 | UDP-galactopyranose mutase [EC:5.4.99.9] |
| K01903 | succinyl-CoA synthetase beta subunit [EC:6.2.1.5] |
| K01906 | 6-carboxyhexanoate--CoA ligase [EC:6.2.1.14] |
| K01951 | GMP synthase (glutamine-hydrolysing) [EC:6.3.5.2] |
| K01961 | acetyl-CoA carboxylase, biotin carboxylase subunit [EC:6.4.1.2 6.3.4.14] |
| K02004 | putative ABC transport system permease protein |
| K02007 | cobalt/nickel transport system permease protein |
| K02018 | molybdate transport system permease protein |
| K02020 | molybdate transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K02025 | multiple sugar transport system permease protein |
| K02026 | multiple sugar transport system permease protein |
| K02027 | multiple sugar transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K02030 | polar amino acid transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K02032 | peptide/nickel transport system ATP-binding protein |
| K02033 | peptide/nickel transport system permease protein |
| K02035 | peptide/nickel transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K02036 | phosphate transport system ATP-binding protein [EC:3.6.3.27] |
| K02039 | phosphate transport system protein |
| K02054 | putative spermidine/putrescine transport system permease protein |
| K02055 | putative spermidine/putrescine transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K02068 | putative ABC transport system ATP-binding protein |
| K02074 | zinc/manganese transport system ATP-binding protein |
| K02077 | zinc/manganese transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K02081 | DeoR family transcriptional regulator, aga operon transcriptional repressor |
| K02082 | tagatose-6-phosphate ketose/aldose isomerase [EC:5.-.-.] |
| K02083 | allantoate deiminase [EC:3.5.3.9] |
| K02100 | MFS transporter, SP family, arabinose:H ⁺ symporter |
| K02103 | GntR family transcriptional regulator, arabinose operon transcriptional repressor |
| K02113 | F-type H ⁺ -transporting ATPase subunit delta [EC:3.6.3.14] |
| K02122 | V-type H ⁺ -transporting ATPase subunit F [EC:3.6.3.14] |
| K02188 | cobalt-precorrin-5B (C1)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.195] |
| K02189 | cobalt-precorrin 5A hydrolase [EC:3.7.1.12] |
| K02190 | sirohydrochlorin cobaltochelatase [EC:4.99.1.3] |
| K02191 | cobalt-precorrin-7 (C15)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.196] |
| K02224 | cobyrinic acid a,c-diamide synthase [EC:6.3.5.9 6.3.5.11] |
| K02231 | adenosylcobinamide kinase / adenosylcobinamide-phosphate guanylyltransferase [EC:2.7.1.156 2.7.7.62] |
| K02232 | adenosylcobyric acid synthase [EC:6.3.5.10] |
| K02237 | competence protein ComEA |
| K02243 | competence protein ComGA |
| K02246 | competence protein ComGD |
| K02304 | precorrin-2 dehydrogenase / sirohydrochlorin ferrochelatase [EC:1.3.1.76 4.99.1.4] |
| K02424 | cystine transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K02438 | glycogen operon protein [EC:3.2.1.-] |
| K02440 | glycerol uptake facilitator protein |
| K02443 | glycerol uptake operon antiterminator |
| K02444 | DeoR family transcriptional regulator, glycerol-3-phosphate regulon repressor |
| K02501 | glutamine amidotransferase [EC:2.4.2.-] |
| K02525 | LacI family transcriptional regulator, kdg operon repressor |
| K02526 | 2-keto-3-deoxygluconate permease |
| K02529 | LacI family transcriptional regulator |
| K02530 | DeoR family transcriptional regulator, lactose phosphotransferase system repressor |
| K02531 | transcriptional antiterminator |
| K02532 | MFS transporter, OHS family, lactose permease |
| K02565 | N-acetylglucosamine repressor |
| K02575 | MFS transporter, NNP family, nitrate/nitrite transporter |
| K02598 | nitrite transporter NirC |
| K02624 | IclR family transcriptional regulator, pca regulon regulatory protein |
| K02647 | carbohydrate diacid regulator |
| K02671 | type IV pilus assembly protein PilV |
| K02688 | transcriptional regulator, propionate catabolism operon regulatory protein |
| K02744 | PTS system, N-acetylglactosamine-specific IIA component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02745 | PTS system, N-acetylglactosamine-specific IIB component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02746 | PTS system, N-acetylglactosamine-specific IIC component |
| K02747 | PTS system, N-acetylglactosamine-specific IID component |
| K02749 | PTS system, arbutin-like IIB component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02755 | PTS system, beta-glucosides-specific IIA component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02756 | PTS system, beta-glucosides-specific IIB component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02757 | PTS system, beta-glucosides-specific IIC component |
| K02759 | PTS system, cellobiose-specific IIA component [EC:2.7.1.69] |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K02760 | PTS system, cellobiose-specific IIB component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02761 | PTS system, cellobiose-specific IIC component |
| K02763 | PTS system, D-glucosamine-specific IIA component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02764 | PTS system, D-glucosamine-specific IIB component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02765 | PTS system, D-glucosamine-specific IIC component |
| K02771 | PTS system, fructose-specific IID component |
| K02773 | PTS system, galactitol-specific IIA component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02774 | PTS system, galactitol-specific IIB component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02777 | PTS system, glucose-specific IIA component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02786 | PTS system, lactose-specific IIA component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02787 | PTS system, lactose-specific IIB component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02793 | PTS system, mannose-specific IIA component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02794 | PTS system, mannose-specific IIB component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02795 | PTS system, mannose-specific IIC component |
| K02796 | PTS system, mannose-specific IID component |
| K02803 | PTS system, N-acetylglucosamine-specific IIB component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02808 | PTS system, sucrose-specific IIA component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02809 | PTS system, sucrose-specific IIB component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02810 | PTS system, sucrose-specific IIC component |
| K02817 | PTS system, trehalose-specific IIA component [EC:2.7.1.69] |
| K02819 | PTS system, trehalose-specific IIC component |
| K02855 | AraC family transcriptional regulator, L-rhamnose operon regulatory protein RhaS |
| K03147 | thiamine biosynthesis protein ThiC |
| K03148 | sulfur carrier protein ThiS adenyltransferase [EC:2.7.7.73] |
| K03149 | thiamine biosynthesis ThiG |
| K03182 | 3-octaprenyl-4-hydroxybenzoate carboxy-lyase UbiD [EC:4.1.1.-] |
| K03186 | 3-octaprenyl-4-hydroxybenzoate carboxy-lyase UbiX [EC:4.1.1.-] |
| K03216 | tRNA (cytidine/uridine-2'-O-)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.207] |
| K03293 | amino acid transporter, AAT family |
| K03294 | basic amino acid/polyamine antiporter, APA family |
| K03295 | cation efflux system protein, CDF family |
| K03299 | gluconate:H ⁺ symporter, GntP family |
| K03322 | manganese transport protein |
| K03332 | fructan beta-fructosidase [EC:3.2.1.80] |
| K03342 | para-aminobenzoate synthetase / 4-amino-4-deoxychorismate lyase [EC:2.6.1.85 4.1.3.38] |
| K03394 | precoirrin-2/cobalt-factor-2 C20-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.130 2.1.1.151] |
| K03400 | long-chain-fatty-acyl-CoA reductase [EC:1.2.1.50] |
| K03426 | NAD ⁺ diphosphatase [EC:3.6.1.22] |
| K03439 | tRNA (guanine-N7-)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.33] |
| K03446 | MFS transporter, DHA2 family, multidrug resistance protein B |
| K03458 | nucleobase:cation symporter-2, NCS2 family |
| K03475 | PTS system, ascorbate-specific IIC component |
| K03480 | transcriptional antiterminator |
| K03481 | RpiR family transcriptional regulator, glv operon transcriptional regulator |
| K03484 | LacI family transcriptional regulator, sucrose operon repressor |
| K03486 | GntR family transcriptional regulator, trehalose operon transcriptional repressor |
| K03488 | beta-glucoside operon transcriptional antiterminator |
| K03491 | lichenan operon transcriptional antiterminator |
| K03492 | GntR family transcriptional regulator |
| K03518 | carbon-monoxide dehydrogenase small subunit [EC:1.2.99.2] |
| K03519 | carbon-monoxide dehydrogenase medium subunit [EC:1.2.99.2] |
| K03547 | exonuclease SbcD |
| K03604 | LacI family transcriptional regulator, purine nucleotide synthesis repressor |
| K03635 | molybdopterin synthase catalytic subunit [EC:2.-.-.-] |
| K03637 | molybdenum cofactor biosynthesis protein C |
| K03646 | colicin import membrane protein |
| K03647 | protein involved in ribonucleotide reduction |
| K03676 | glutaredoxin 3 |
| K03680 | translation initiation factor eIF-2B subunit delta |
| K03684 | ribonuclease D [EC:3.1.13.5] |
| K03688 | ubiquinone biosynthesis protein |
| K03693 | penicillin-binding protein |
| K03707 | thiaminase (transcriptional activator TenA) [EC:3.5.99.2] |
| K03710 | GntR family transcriptional regulator |
| K03721 | transcriptional regulator of aroF, aroG, tyrA and aromatic amino acid transport |
| K03724 | ATP-dependent helicase Lhr and Lhr-like helicase [EC:3.6.4.-] |
| K03727 | ATP-dependent RNA helicase HelY [EC:3.6.4.-] |
| K03743 | NA |
| K03750 | molybdopterin molybdotransferase [EC:2.10.1.1] |
| K03753 | molybdopterin-guanine dinucleotide biosynthesis protein B |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K03767 | peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase A (cyclophilin A) [EC:5.2.1.8] |
| K03785 | 3-dehydroquinate dehydratase I [EC:4.2.1.10] |
| K03790 | ribosomal-protein-alanine N-acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.128] |
| K03799 | heat shock protein HtpX [EC:3.4.24.-] |
| K03823 | phosphinothricin acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.183] |
| K03831 | molybdopterin adenylyltransferase [EC:2.7.7.75] |
| K03833 | selenocysteine-specific elongation factor |
| K03851 | taurine-pyruvate aminotransferase [EC:2.6.1.77] |
| K03975 | membrane-associated protein |
| K03980 | virulence factor |
| K04023 | ethanolamine transporter |
| K04034 | anaerobic magnesium-protoporphyrin IX monomethyl ester cyclase [EC:4.-.-.] |
| K04069 | pyruvate formate lyase activating enzyme [EC:1.97.1.4] |
| K04085 | tRNA 2-thiouridine synthesizing protein A [EC:2.8.1.-] |
| K04086 | ATP-dependent Clp protease ATP-binding subunit ClpL |
| K04092 | chorismate mutase [EC:5.4.99.5] |
| K04477 | putative hydrolase |
| K04565 | Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase [EC:1.15.1.1] |
| K04653 | hydrogenase expression/formation protein HypC |
| K04654 | hydrogenase expression/formation protein HypD |
| K04655 | hydrogenase expression/formation protein HypE |
| K04720 | threonine-phosphate decarboxylase [EC:4.1.1.81] |
| K04748 | nitric oxide reductase NorQ protein |
| K04757 | anti-sigma B factor [EC:2.7.11.1] |
| K04761 | LysR family transcriptional regulator, hydrogen peroxide-inducible genes activator |
| K04767 | acetoin utilization protein AcuB |
| K04783 | yersiniabactin salicyl-AMP ligase [EC:6.3.2.-] |
| K04940 | opine dehydrogenase [EC:1.5.1.28] |
| K05020 | glycine betaine transporter |
| K05275 | pyridoxine 4-dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.65] |
| K05303 | O-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.-] |
| K05339 | holin-like protein LrgB |
| K05341 | amylosucrase [EC:2.4.1.4] |
| K05350 | beta-glucosidase [EC:3.2.1.21] |
| K05351 | D-xylulose reductase [EC:1.1.1.9] |
| K05362 | UDP-N-acetylmuramoyl-L-alanyl-D-glutamate-L-lysine ligase [EC:6.3.2.7] |
| K05499 | LacI family transcriptional regulator, repressor for deo operon, udp, cdd, tsx, nupC, and nupG |
| K05541 | tRNA-dihydrouridine synthase C [EC:1.-.-.] |
| K05783 | 1,6-dihydroxycyclohexa-2,4-diene-1-carboxylate dehydrogenase [EC:1.3.1.25] |
| K05786 | chloramphenicol-sensitive protein RarD |
| K05823 | N-acetyldiaminopimelate deacetylase [EC:3.5.1.47] |
| K05836 | GntR family transcriptional regulator, histidine utilization repressor |
| K05838 | putative thioredoxin |
| K05845 | osmoprotectant transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K05903 | NADH dehydrogenase (quinone) [EC:1.6.99.5] |
| K05936 | precorrin-4 C11-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.133] |
| K05937 | hypothetical protein |
| K06016 | N-carbamoyl-L-amino-acid hydrolase [EC:3.5.1.87] |
| K06019 | pyrophosphatase PpaX [EC:3.6.1.1] |
| K06042 | precorrin-8X methylmutase [EC:5.4.1.2] |
| K06046 | long-chain-fatty-acid---luciferin-component ligase [EC:6.2.1.19] |
| K06155 | Gnt-I system high-affinity gluconate transporter |
| K06187 | recombination protein RecR |
| K06189 | magnesium and cobalt transporter |
| K06191 | glutaredoxin-like protein NrdH |
| K06199 | CrcB protein |
| K06201 | copper homeostasis protein |
| K06221 | 2,5-diketo-D-gluconate reductase A [EC:1.1.1.274] |
| K06317 | inhibitor of the pro-sigma K processing machinery |
| K06330 | spore coat protein H |
| K06331 | spore coat protein I |
| K06403 | stage V sporulation protein AA |
| K06606 | inosose isomerase [EC:5.3.99.-] |
| K06610 | MFS transporter, SP family, inositol transporter |
| K06864 | uncharacterized protein |
| K06898 | NA |
| K06902 | MFS transporter, UMF1 family |
| K06910 | NA |
| K06924 | NA |
| K06940 | NA |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|---|
| K06951 | NA |
| K06962 | NA |
| K06971 | NA |
| K06972 | NA |
| K06999 | phospholipase/carboxylesterase |
| K07006 | NA |
| K07008 | glutamine amidotransferase |
| K07013 | NA |
| K07023 | putative hydrolases of HD superfamily |
| K07024 | NA |
| K07038 | inner membrane protein |
| K07046 | NA |
| K07047 | NA |
| K07067 | DNA integrity scanning protein |
| K07104 | NA |
| K07105 | NA |
| K07138 | NA |
| K07173 | S-ribosylhomocysteine lyase [EC:4.4.1.21] |
| K07177 | PDZ domain-containing protein |
| K07230 | NA |
| K07243 | high-affinity iron transporter |
| K07393 | putative glutathione S-transferase |
| K07396 | putative protein-disulfide isomerase |
| K07402 | xanthine dehydrogenase accessory factor |
| K07442 | tRNA (adenine57-N1/adenine58-N1)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.219 2.1.1.220] |
| K07443 | methylated-DNA-protein-cysteine methyltransferase related protein |
| K07457 | endonuclease III related protein |
| K07461 | putative endonuclease |
| K07467 | phage replication initiation protein |
| K07503 | hypothetical protein |
| K07646 | two-component system, OmpR family, sensor histidine kinase KdpD [EC:2.7.13.3] |
| K07649 | two-component system, OmpR family, sensor histidine kinase TctE [EC:2.7.13.3] |
| K07654 | two-component system, OmpR family, sensor histidine kinase MtrB [EC:2.7.13.3] |
| K07664 | two-component system, OmpR family, response regulator BaeR |
| K07680 | two-component system, NarL family, sensor histidine kinase CompP [EC:2.7.13.3] |
| K07685 | two-component system, NarL family, nitrate/nitrite response regulator NarP |
| K07688 | two-component system, NarL family, response regulator, fimbrial Z protein, FimZ |
| K07690 | two-component system, NarL family, response regulator EvgA |
| K07692 | two-component system, NarL family, response regulator DegU |
| K07693 | two-component system, NarL family, response regulator DesR |
| K07710 | two-component system, NtrC family, sensor histidine kinase AtoS [EC:2.7.13.3] |
| K07718 | two-component system, sensor histidine kinase YesM [EC:2.7.13.3] |
| K07719 | two-component system, response regulator YcbB |
| K07720 | two-component system, response regulator YesN |
| K07722 | CopG family transcriptional regulator, nickel-responsive regulator |
| K07739 | elongator complex protein 3 [EC:2.3.1.48] |
| K07749 | formyl-CoA transferase [EC:2.8.3.16] |
| K07768 | two-component system, OmpR family, sensor histidine kinase SenX3 [EC:2.7.13.3] |
| K07770 | two-component system, OmpR family, response regulator CssR |
| K07794 | putative tricarboxylic transport membrane protein |
| K08092 | 3-dehydro-L-gulonate 2-dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.130] |
| K08094 | 6-phospho-3-hexuloisomerase [EC:5.3.1.27] |
| K08139 | MFS transporter, SP family, sugar:H ⁺ symporter |
| K08152 | MFS transporter, DHA1 family, multidrug resistance protein B |
| K08156 | MFS transporter, DHA1 family, arabinose polymer transporter |
| K08164 | MFS transporter, DHA1 family, chloramphenicol resistance protein |
| K08168 | MFS transporter, DHA2 family, metal-tetracycline-proton antiporter |
| K08174 | MFS transporter, FHS family, glucose/mannose:H ⁺ symporter |
| K08177 | MFS transporter, OFA family, oxalate/formate antiporter |
| K08282 | non-specific serine/threonine protein kinase [EC:2.7.11.1] |
| K08296 | phosphohistidine phosphatase [EC:3.1.3.-] |
| K08300 | ribonuclease E [EC:3.1.26.12] |
| K08302 | tagatose 1,6-diphosphate aldolase [EC:4.1.2.40] |
| K08313 | fructose-6-phosphate aldolase 1 [EC:4.1.2.-] |
| K08369 | MFS transporter, putative metabolite:H ⁺ symporter |
| K08372 | putative serine protease PepD [EC:3.4.21.-] |
| K08483 | phosphotransferase system, enzyme I, PtsI [EC:2.7.3.9] |
| K08643 | zinc metalloprotease ZmpB [EC:3.4.24.-] |
| K08700 | carbon dioxide concentrating mechanism protein CcmO |
| K08969 | aminotransferase [EC:2.6.1.-] |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K08972 | putative membrane protein |
| K08987 | putative membrane protein |
| K09004 | hypothetical protein |
| K09009 | hypothetical protein |
| K09017 | TetR/AcrR family transcriptional regulator |
| K09117 | hypothetical protein |
| K09118 | hypothetical protein |
| K09121 | hypothetical protein |
| K09133 | hypothetical protein |
| K09155 | hypothetical protein |
| K09681 | LysR family transcriptional regulator, transcription activator of glutamate synthase operon |
| K09684 | purine catabolism regulatory protein |
| K09694 | lipooligosaccharide transport system permease protein |
| K09696 | sodium transport system permease protein |
| K09698 | nondiscriminating glutamyl-tRNA synthetase [EC:6.1.1.24] |
| K09729 | hypothetical protein |
| K09759 | nondiscriminating aspartyl-tRNA synthetase [EC:6.1.1.23] |
| K09767 | hypothetical protein |
| K09773 | hypothetical protein |
| K09925 | hypothetical protein |
| K09931 | hypothetical protein |
| K09936 | hypothetical protein |
| K09962 | hypothetical protein |
| K09963 | hypothetical protein |
| K10005 | glutamate transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K10006 | glutamate transport system permease protein |
| K10007 | glutamate transport system permease protein |
| K10008 | glutamate transport system ATP-binding protein [EC:3.6.3.-] |
| K10041 | putative glutamine transport system ATP-binding protein [EC:3.6.3.-] |
| K10117 | multiple sugar transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K10118 | multiple sugar transport system permease protein |
| K10119 | multiple sugar transport system permease protein |
| K10121 | putative sugar transport system permease protein |
| K10122 | putative sugar transport system permease protein |
| K10189 | lactose/L-arabinose transport system permease protein |
| K10190 | lactose/L-arabinose transport system permease protein |
| K10200 | N-acetylglucosamine transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K10243 | cellobiose transport system ATP-binding protein |
| K10439 | ribose transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K10441 | ribose transport system ATP-binding protein [EC:3.6.3.17] |
| K10546 | putative multiple sugar transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K10561 | rhamnose transport system permease protein |
| K10670 | glycine reductase [EC:1.21.4.2] |
| K10671 | sarcosine reductase [EC:1.21.4.3] |
| K10672 | betaine reductase [EC:1.21.4.4] |
| K10682 | two-component system, OmpR family, response regulator SaeR |
| K10708 | fructoselysine 6-phosphate deglycase [EC:3.5.-.-] |
| K10709 | protein FrIC |
| K10710 | fructoselysine 6-kinase [EC:2.7.1.-] |
| K10711 | GntR family transcriptional regulator, frlABCD operon transcriptional regulator |
| K10793 | D-proline reductase (dithiol) PrdA [EC:1.21.4.1] |
| K10795 | D-proline reductase (dithiol) PrdD [EC:1.21.4.1] |
| K10796 | D-proline reductase (dithiol) PrdE [EC:1.21.4.1] |
| K10805 | acyl-CoA thioesterase II [EC:3.1.2.-] |
| K10823 | oligopeptide transport system ATP-binding protein |
| K10844 | DNA excision repair protein ERCC-2 [EC:3.6.4.12] |
| K10917 | PadR family transcriptional regulator, regulatory protein AphA |
| K11003 | hemolysin D |
| K11041 | exfoliative toxin A/B |
| K11063 | toxin A/B |
| K11068 | hemolysin III |
| K11261 | formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase subunit E [EC:1.2.99.5] |
| K11263 | acetyl-/propionyl-CoA carboxylase, biotin carboxylase, biotin carboxyl carrier protein [EC:6.3.4.14] |
| K11358 | aspartate aminotransferase [EC:2.6.1.1] |
| K11384 | two-component system, NtrC family, response regulator AlgB |
| K11521 | two-component system, OmpR family, manganese sensing response regulator |
| K11533 | fatty acid synthase, bacteria type [EC:2.3.1.-] |
| K11616 | malate:Na ⁺ symporter |
| K11617 | two-component system, NarL family, sensor histidine kinase LiaS [EC:2.7.13.3] |
| K11618 | two-component system, NarL family, response regulator LiaR |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K11622 | lia operon protein LiaF |
| K11631 | bacitracin transport system ATP-binding protein |
| K11636 | putative ABC transport system permease protein |
| K11686 | chromosome-anchoring protein RacA |
| K11688 | C4-dicarboxylate-binding protein DctP |
| K11689 | C4-dicarboxylate transporter, DctQ subunit |
| K11690 | C4-dicarboxylate transporter, DctM subunit |
| K11692 | two-component system, CitB family, response regulator DctR |
| K11923 | MerR family transcriptional regulator, copper efflux regulator |
| K12112 | evolved beta-galactosidase subunit beta |
| K12143 | hydrogenase-4 component H |
| K12283 | MSHA biogenesis protein MshM |
| K12296 | competence protein ComX |
| K12297 | 23S rRNA (guanine2445-N2)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.173] |
| K12510 | tight adherence protein B |
| K12554 | alanine adding enzyme [EC:2.3.2.-] |
| K12555 | penicillin-binding protein 2A [EC:2.4.1.129 2.3.2.-] |
| K12556 | penicillin-binding protein 2X [EC:2.3.2.-] |
| K12992 | rhamnosyltransferase [EC:2.4.1.-] |
| K13051 | beta-aspartyl-peptidase (threonine type) [EC:3.4.19.5] |
| K13059 | N-acetylhexosamine 1-kinase [EC:2.7.1.162] |
| K13252 | putrescine carbamoyltransferase [EC:2.1.3.6] |
| K13275 | major intracellular serine protease [EC:3.4.21.-] |
| K13288 | oligoribonuclease [EC:3.1.-.-] |
| K13419 | serine/threonine-protein kinase PknK [EC:2.7.11.1] |
| K13527 | proteasome-associated ATPase |
| K13530 | AraC family transcriptional regulator, regulatory protein of adaptative response / methylphosphotriester-DNA alkyltransferase methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.-] |
| K13541 | cobalt-precorrin 5A hydrolase / precorrin-3B C17-methyltransferase [EC:3.7.1.12 2.1.1.131] |
| K13570 | prokaryotic ubiquitin-like protein Pup |
| K13571 | proteasome accessory factor A [EC:6.3.2.-] |
| K13631 | AraC family transcriptional regulator, transcriptional activator of the superoxide response regulon |
| K13639 | MerR family transcriptional regulator, redox-sensitive transcriptional activator SoxR |
| K13640 | MerR family transcriptional regulator, heat shock protein HspR |
| K13641 | IclR family transcriptional regulator, acetate operon repressor |
| K13771 | Rrf2 family transcriptional regulator, nitric oxide-sensitive transcriptional repressor |
| K13786 | cob(II)yrinic acid a,c-diamide reductase [EC:1.16.8.1] |
| K13787 | geranylgeranyl diphosphate synthase, type I [EC:2.5.1.1 2.5.1.10 2.5.1.29] |
| K13788 | phosphate acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.8] |
| K13818 | molybdopterin-guanine dinucleotide biosynthesis protein |
| K13829 | shikimate kinase / 3-dehydroquinate synthase [EC:2.7.1.71 4.2.3.4] |
| K13889 | glutathione transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K13891 | glutathione transport system permease protein |
| K13920 | propanediol dehydratase small subunit [EC:4.2.1.28] |
| K13921 | 1-propanol dehydrogenase |
| K13923 | phosphotransacylase |
| K13927 | holo-ACP synthase / triphosphoribosyl-dephospho-CoA synthase [EC:2.7.7.61 2.7.8.25] |
| K13940 | dihydroneopterin aldolase / 2-amino-4-hydroxy-6-hydroxymethyl-dihydropteridine diphosphokinase [EC:4.1.2.25 2.7.6.3] |
| K13955 | zinc-binding alcohol dehydrogenase/oxidoreductase |
| K14082 | [methyl-Co(III) methylamine-specific corrinoid protein]:coenzyme M methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.247] |
| K14083 | trimethylamine---corrinoid protein Co-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.250] |
| K14088 | ech hydrogenase subunit C |
| K14089 | ech hydrogenase subunit D |
| K14090 | ech hydrogenase subunit E |
| K14153 | hydroxymethylpyrimidine kinase / phosphomethylpyrimidine kinase / thiamine-phosphate diphosphorylase [EC:2.7.1.49 2.7.4.7 2.5.1.3] |
| K14205 | phosphatidylglycerol lysyltransferase [EC:2.3.2.3] |
| K14475 | inhibitor of cysteine peptidase |
| K14956 | 6 kDa early secretory antigenic target |
| K15066 | vanillate/3-O-methylgallate O-demethylase |
| K15330 | phosphoglycerate kinase / triosephosphate isomerase [EC:2.7.2.3 5.3.1.1] |
| K15545 | transcriptional regulator of PTS gene |
| K15598 | putative hydroxymethylpyrimidine transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K15599 | putative hydroxymethylpyrimidine transport system permease protein |
| K15634 | probable phosphoglycerate mutase [EC:5.4.2.1] |
| K15653 | nonribosomal peptide synthetase MxcG |
| K15835 | RpiR family transcriptional regulator, murPQ operon repressor |
| K15866 | 2-(1,2-epoxy-1,2-dihydrophenyl)acetyl-CoA isomerase [EC:5.3.3.18] |
| K15922 | alpha-glucosidase [EC:3.2.1.20] |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|-----------------------|--|
| K15973 | MarR family transcriptional regulator, 2-MHQ and catechol-resistance regulon repressor |
| K15984 | 16S rRNA (guanine1516-N2)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.242] |
| K16012 | ATP-binding cassette, subfamily C, bacterial CydC |
| K16013 | ATP-binding cassette, subfamily C, bacterial CydD |
| K16048 | 3-hydroxy-9,10-secoandrosta-1,3,5(10)-triene-9,17-dione monooxygenase subunit HsaB (Flavin:NADH reductase) |
| K16137 | TetR/AcrR family transcriptional regulator, transcriptional repressor for nem operon |
| K16147 | starch synthase (maltosyl-transferring) [EC:2.4.99.16] |
| K16148 | starch synthase [EC:2.4.1.21] |
| K16169 | xanthine permease |
| K16179 | dimethylamine corrinoid protein |
| K16202 | dipeptide transport system ATP-binding protein |

NA indicates not assigned

Appendix 7. KOs having the lowest abundance in the JP cohort among the 12 countries

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|---|
| K00021 | hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase (NADPH) [EC:1.1.1.34] |
| K00060 | threonine 3-dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.103] |
| K00091 | dihydroflavonol-4-reductase [EC:1.1.1.219] |
| K00113 | glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase subunit C [EC:1.1.5.3] |
| K00134 | glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase [EC:1.2.1.12] |
| K00179 | indolepyruvate ferredoxin oxidoreductase, alpha subunit [EC:1.2.7.8] |
| K00186 | 2-oxoisovalerate ferredoxin oxidoreductase, alpha subunit [EC:1.2.7.7] |
| K00187 | 2-oxoisovalerate ferredoxin oxidoreductase, beta subunit [EC:1.2.7.7] |
| K00201 | formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase subunit B [EC:1.2.99.5] |
| K00203 | formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase subunit D [EC:1.2.99.5] |
| K00273 | D-amino-acid oxidase [EC:1.4.3.3] |
| K00311 | electron-transferring-flavoprotein dehydrogenase [EC:1.5.5.1] |
| K00319 | methylenetetrahydromethanopterin dehydrogenase [EC:1.5.99.9] |
| K00320 | coenzyme F420-dependent N5,N10-methenyltetrahydromethanopterin reductase [EC:1.5.99.11] |
| K00350 | Na ⁺ -transporting NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase subunit E [EC:1.6.5.-] |
| K00390 | phosphoadenosine phosphosulfate reductase [EC:1.8.4.8] |
| K00399 | methyl-coenzyme M reductase alpha subunit [EC:2.8.4.1] |
| K00400 | methyl coenzyme M reductase system, component A2 |
| K00401 | methyl-coenzyme M reductase beta subunit [EC:2.8.4.1] |
| K00440 | coenzyme F420 hydrogenase alpha subunit [EC:1.12.98.1] |
| K00442 | coenzyme F420 hydrogenase delta subunit |
| K00443 | coenzyme F420 hydrogenase gamma subunit [EC:1.12.98.1] |
| K00555 | tRNA (guanine26-N2/guanine27-N2)-dimethyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.215 2.1.1.216] |
| K00558 | DNA (cytosine-5-)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.37] |
| K00571 | site-specific DNA-methyltransferase (adenine-specific) [EC:2.1.1.72] |
| K00575 | chemotaxis protein methyltransferase CheR [EC:2.1.1.80] |
| K00577 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit A [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00578 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit B [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00579 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit C [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00580 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit D [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00581 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit E [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00583 | tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase subunit G [EC:2.1.1.86] |
| K00586 | diphthine synthase [EC:2.1.1.98] |
| K00590 | site-specific DNA-methyltransferase (cytosine-N4-specific) [EC:2.1.1.113] |
| K00640 | serine O-acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.30] |
| K00641 | homoserine O-acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.31] |
| K00672 | formylmethanofuran--tetrahydromethanopterin N-formyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.101] |
| K00683 | glutaminy-peptide cyclotransferase [EC:2.3.2.5] |
| K00703 | starch synthase [EC:2.4.1.21] |
| K00721 | dolichol-phosphate mannosyltransferase [EC:2.4.1.83] |
| K00737 | beta-1,4-mannosyl-glycoprotein beta-1,4-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase [EC:2.4.1.144] |
| K00769 | xanthine phosphoribosyltransferase [EC:2.4.2.22] |
| K00801 | farnesyl-diphosphate farnesyltransferase [EC:2.5.1.21] |
| K00809 | deoxyhypusine synthase [EC:2.5.1.46] |
| K00876 | uridine kinase [EC:2.7.1.48] |
| K00908 | Ca ²⁺ /calmodulin-dependent protein kinase [EC:2.7.11.17] |
| K00925 | acetate kinase [EC:2.7.2.1] |
| K00929 | butyrate kinase [EC:2.7.2.7] |
| K00962 | polyribonucleotide nucleotidyltransferase [EC:2.7.7.8] |
| K00972 | UDP-N-acetylglucosamine pyrophosphorylase [EC:2.7.7.23] |
| K00981 | phosphatidate cytidyltransferase [EC:2.7.7.41] |
| K01001 | UDP-N-acetylglucosamine--dolichyl-phosphate N-acetylglucosaminophosphotransferase [EC:2.7.8.15] |
| K01006 | pyruvate,orthophosphate dikinase [EC:2.7.9.1] |
| K01062 | 1-alkyl-2-acetyl-glycerophosphocholine esterase [EC:3.1.1.47] |
| K01067 | acetyl-CoA hydrolase [EC:3.1.2.1] |
| K01068 | palmitoyl-CoA hydrolase [EC:3.1.2.2] |
| K01112 | NA |
| K01126 | glycerophosphoryl diester phosphodiesterase [EC:3.1.4.46] |
| K01139 | guanosine-3',5'-bis(diphosphate) 3'-pyrophosphohydrolase [EC:3.1.7.2] |
| K01147 | exoribonuclease II [EC:3.1.13.1] |
| K01150 | deoxyribonuclease I [EC:3.1.21.1] |
| K01153 | type I restriction enzyme, R subunit [EC:3.1.21.3] |
| K01156 | type III restriction enzyme [EC:3.1.21.5] |
| K01157 | NA |
| K01167 | ribonuclease T1 [EC:3.1.27.3] |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|---|
| K01170 | tRNA-intron endonuclease, archaea type [EC:3.1.27.9] |
| K01174 | micrococcal nuclease [EC:3.1.31.1] |
| K01179 | endoglucanase [EC:3.2.1.4] |
| K01225 | cellulose 1,4-beta-cellobiosidase [EC:3.2.1.91] |
| K01387 | microbial collagenase [EC:3.4.24.3] |
| K01417 | NA |
| K01553 | myosin ATPase [EC:3.6.4.1] |
| K01572 | oxaloacetate decarboxylase, beta subunit [EC:4.1.1.3] |
| K01610 | phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (ATP) [EC:4.1.1.49] |
| K01622 | fructose 1,6-bisphosphate aldolase/phosphatase [EC:4.1.2.13 3.1.3.11] |
| K01667 | tryptophanase [EC:4.1.99.1] |
| K01738 | cysteine synthase A [EC:2.5.1.47] |
| K01791 | UDP-N-acetylglucosamine 2-epimerase [EC:5.1.3.14] |
| K01841 | phosphoenolpyruvate phosphomutase [EC:5.4.2.9] |
| K01844 | beta-lysine 5,6-aminomutase [EC:5.4.3.3] |
| K01866 | tyrosyl-tRNA synthetase [EC:6.1.1.1] |
| K01869 | leucyl-tRNA synthetase [EC:6.1.1.4] |
| K01880 | glycyl-tRNA synthetase [EC:6.1.1.14] |
| K01886 | glutamyl-tRNA synthetase [EC:6.1.1.18] |
| K01894 | glutamyl-Q tRNA(Asp) synthetase [EC:6.1.1.-] |
| K01895 | acetyl-CoA synthetase [EC:6.2.1.1] |
| K01916 | NAD+ synthase [EC:6.3.1.5] |
| K02042 | phosphonate transport system permease protein |
| K02044 | phosphonate transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K02102 | arabinose operon protein AraM |
| K02201 | pantetheine-phosphate adenyltransferase [EC:2.7.7.3] |
| K02288 | phycocyanobilin lyase alpha subunit [EC:4.-.-.] |
| K02314 | replicative DNA helicase [EC:3.6.4.12] |
| K02319 | DNA polymerase I [EC:2.7.7.7] |
| K02322 | DNA polymerase II large subunit [EC:2.7.7.7] |
| K02323 | DNA polymerase II small subunit [EC:2.7.7.7] |
| K02335 | DNA polymerase I [EC:2.7.7.7] |
| K02356 | elongation factor P |
| K02358 | elongation factor Tu |
| K02377 | GDP-L-fucose synthase [EC:1.1.1.271] |
| K02386 | flagella basal body P-ring formation protein FlgA |
| K02387 | flagellar basal-body rod protein FlgB |
| K02388 | flagellar basal-body rod protein FlgC |
| K02389 | flagellar basal-body rod modification protein FlgD |
| K02390 | flagellar hook protein FlgE |
| K02391 | flagellar basal-body rod protein FlgF |
| K02400 | flagellar biosynthesis protein FlhA |
| K02401 | flagellar biosynthetic protein FlhB |
| K02404 | flagellar biosynthesis protein FlhF |
| K02409 | flagellar M-ring protein FliF |
| K02410 | flagellar motor switch protein FliG |
| K02411 | flagellar assembly protein FliH |
| K02412 | flagellum-specific ATP synthase [EC:3.6.3.14] |
| K02414 | flagellar hook-length control protein FliK |
| K02418 | flagellar protein FliO/FliZ |
| K02421 | flagellar biosynthetic protein FliR |
| K02427 | 23S rRNA (uridine2552-2'-O)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.166] |
| K02441 | GlpG protein |
| K02445 | MFS transporter, OPA family, glycerol-3-phosphate transporter |
| K02453 | general secretion pathway protein D |
| K02455 | general secretion pathway protein F |
| K02482 | two-component system, NtrC family, sensor kinase [EC:2.7.13.3] |
| K02496 | uroporphyrin-III C-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.107] |
| K02549 | O-succinylbenzoate synthase [EC:4.2.1.113] |
| K02556 | chemotaxis protein MotA |
| K02557 | chemotaxis protein MotB |
| K02650 | type IV pilus assembly protein PilA |
| K02655 | type IV pilus assembly protein PilE |
| K02664 | type IV pilus assembly protein PilO |
| K02674 | type IV pilus assembly protein PilY1 |
| K02683 | DNA primase [EC:2.7.7.-] |
| K02685 | DNA primase large subunit [EC:2.7.7.-] |
| K02844 | UDP-glucose:(heptosyl)LPS alpha-1,3-glucosyltransferase [EC:2.4.1.-] |
| K02852 | UDP-N-acetyl-D-mannosaminuronic acid transferase [EC:2.4.1.-] |
| K02866 | large subunit ribosomal protein L10e |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K02869 | large subunit ribosomal protein L12 |
| K02875 | large subunit ribosomal protein L14e |
| K02877 | large subunit ribosomal protein L15e |
| K02883 | large subunit ribosomal protein L18e |
| K02885 | large subunit ribosomal protein L19e |
| K02889 | large subunit ribosomal protein L21e |
| K02896 | large subunit ribosomal protein L24e |
| K02910 | large subunit ribosomal protein L31e |
| K02912 | large subunit ribosomal protein L32e |
| K02921 | large subunit ribosomal protein L37Ae |
| K02924 | large subunit ribosomal protein L39e |
| K02929 | large subunit ribosomal protein L44e |
| K02930 | large subunit ribosomal protein L4e |
| K02944 | large subunit ribosomal protein LX |
| K02966 | small subunit ribosomal protein S19e |
| K02974 | small subunit ribosomal protein S24e |
| K02978 | small subunit ribosomal protein S27e |
| K02979 | small subunit ribosomal protein S28e |
| K02984 | small subunit ribosomal protein S3Ae |
| K02986 | small subunit ribosomal protein S4 |
| K02987 | small subunit ribosomal protein S4e |
| K02991 | small subunit ribosomal protein S6e |
| K02995 | small subunit ribosomal protein S8e |
| K03041 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit A' [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03042 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit A" [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03044 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit B' [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03045 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit B" [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03049 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit E' [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03050 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit E" [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03051 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit F [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03053 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit H [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03056 | DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit L [EC:2.7.7.6] |
| K03057 | transcription elongation factor |
| K03087 | RNA polymerase nonessential primary-like sigma factor |
| K03089 | RNA polymerase sigma-32 factor |
| K03105 | signal recognition particle subunit SRP19 |
| K03120 | transcription initiation factor TFIID TATA-box-binding protein |
| K03124 | transcription initiation factor TFIIB |
| K03136 | transcription initiation factor TFIIE subunit alpha |
| K03166 | DNA topoisomerase VI subunit A [EC:5.99.1.3] |
| K03167 | DNA topoisomerase VI subunit B [EC:5.99.1.3] |
| K03183 | ubiquinone/menaquinone biosynthesis methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.163 2.1.1.201] |
| K03203 | type IV secretion system protein VirB8 |
| K03231 | elongation factor 1-alpha |
| K03232 | elongation factor 1-beta |
| K03236 | translation initiation factor 1A |
| K03237 | translation initiation factor 2 subunit 1 |
| K03238 | translation initiation factor 2 subunit 2 |
| K03242 | translation initiation factor 2 subunit 3 |
| K03243 | translation initiation factor 5B |
| K03263 | translation initiation factor 5A |
| K03264 | translation initiation factor 6 |
| K03271 | D-sedoheptulose 7-phosphate isomerase [EC:5.3.1.28] |
| K03273 | D-glycero-D-manno-heptose 1,7-bisphosphate phosphatase [EC:3.1.3.82 3.1.3.83] |
| K03275 | UDP-glucose:(glucosyl)LPS alpha-1,3-glucosyltransferase [EC:2.4.1.-] |
| K03324 | phosphate:Na ⁺ symporter |
| K03329 | hypothetical protein |
| K03403 | magnesium chelatase subunit H [EC:6.6.1.1] |
| K03405 | magnesium chelatase subunit I [EC:6.6.1.1] |
| K03406 | methyl-accepting chemotaxis protein |
| K03408 | purine-binding chemotaxis protein CheW |
| K03409 | chemotaxis protein CheX |
| K03412 | two-component system, chemotaxis family, response regulator CheB [EC:3.1.1.61] |
| K03420 | proteasome regulatory subunit |
| K03421 | methyl-coenzyme M reductase subunit C |
| K03422 | methyl-coenzyme M reductase subunit D |
| K03427 | type I restriction enzyme M protein [EC:2.1.1.72] |
| K03432 | proteasome alpha subunit [EC:3.4.25.1] |
| K03465 | thymidylate synthase (FAD) [EC:2.1.1.148] |
| K03495 | tRNA uridine 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl modification enzyme |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|---|
| K03503 | DNA polymerase V [EC:3.4.21.-] |
| K03521 | electron transfer flavoprotein beta subunit |
| K03537 | ribonuclease P/MRP protein subunit POP5 [EC:3.1.26.5] |
| K03538 | ribonuclease P protein subunit POP4 [EC:3.1.26.5] |
| K03539 | ribonuclease P/MRP protein subunit RPP1 [EC:3.1.26.5] |
| K03540 | ribonuclease P protein subunit RPR2 [EC:3.1.26.5] |
| K03546 | exonuclease SbcC |
| K03548 | putative permease |
| K03553 | recombination protein RecA |
| K03555 | DNA mismatch repair protein MutS |
| K03560 | biopolymer transport protein TolR |
| K03562 | biopolymer transport protein TolQ |
| K03567 | glycine cleavage system transcriptional repressor |
| K03570 | rod shape-determining protein MreC |
| K03572 | DNA mismatch repair protein MutL |
| K03583 | exodeoxyribonuclease V gamma subunit [EC:3.1.11.5] |
| K03584 | DNA repair protein RecO (recombination protein O) |
| K03595 | GTP-binding protein Era |
| K03596 | GTP-binding protein LepA |
| K03612 | electron transport complex protein RnfG |
| K03613 | electron transport complex protein RnfE |
| K03614 | electron transport complex protein RnfD |
| K03622 | archaea-specific DNA-binding protein |
| K03625 | N utilization substance protein B |
| K03626 | nascent polypeptide-associated complex subunit alpha |
| K03643 | LPS-assembly lipoprotein |
| K03650 | tRNA modification GTPase [EC:3.6.-.-] |
| K03673 | thiol:disulfide interchange protein DsbA |
| K03679 | exosome complex component RRP4 |
| K03726 | helicase [EC:3.6.4.-] |
| K03737 | putative pyruvate-flavodoxin oxidoreductase [EC:1.2.7.-] |
| K03748 | SanA protein |
| K03756 | putrescine:ornithine antiporter |
| K03772 | FKBP-type peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase FkpA [EC:5.2.1.8] |
| K03796 | Bax protein |
| K03810 | virulence factor |
| K03820 | apolipoprotein N-acyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.-] |
| K03893 | arsenical pump membrane protein |
| K03924 | MoxR-like ATPase [EC:3.6.3.-] |
| K03932 | polyhydroxybutyrate depolymerase |
| K03969 | phage shock protein A |
| K03977 | GTP-binding protein |
| K04067 | primosomal replication protein N" |
| K04071 | 6-pyruvoyltetrahydropterin 2'-reductase [EC:1.1.1.220] |
| K04076 | Lon-like ATP-dependent protease [EC:3.4.21.-] |
| K04079 | molecular chaperone HtpG |
| K04084 | thiol:disulfide interchange protein DsbD [EC:1.8.1.8] |
| K04095 | cell filamentation protein |
| K04109 | 4-hydroxybenzoyl-CoA reductase subunit beta [EC:1.3.7.9] |
| K04112 | benzoyl-CoA reductase subunit [EC:1.3.7.8] |
| K04484 | DNA repair protein RadB |
| K04754 | lipoprotein |
| K04760 | transcription elongation factor GreB |
| K04795 | fibrillar-like pre-rRNA processing protein |
| K04797 | prefoldin alpha subunit |
| K04798 | prefoldin beta subunit |
| K04801 | replication factor C small subunit |
| K04802 | proliferating cell nuclear antigen |
| K05365 | penicillin-binding protein 1B [EC:2.4.1.129 3.4.-.-] |
| K05367 | penicillin-binding protein 1C [EC:2.4.1.-] |
| K05384 | bilin biosynthesis protein |
| K05515 | penicillin-binding protein 2 |
| K05566 | multicomponent Na ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit B |
| K05569 | multicomponent Na ⁺ :H ⁺ antiporter subunit E |
| K05716 | cyclic 2,3-diphosphoglycerate synthetase [EC:4.6.1.-] |
| K05802 | potassium efflux system protein KefA |
| K05837 | rod shape determining protein RodA |
| K05844 | ribosomal protein S6 modification protein |
| K05851 | adenylate cyclase, class 1 [EC:4.6.1.1] |
| K05929 | phosphoethanolamine N-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.103] |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|---|
| K05939 | acyl-[acyl-carrier-protein]-phospholipid O-acyltransferase / long-chain-fatty-acid-[acyl-carrier-protein] ligase [EC:2.3.1.40 6.2.1.20] |
| K06001 | tryptophan synthase beta chain [EC:4.2.1.20] |
| K06027 | vesicle-fusing ATPase [EC:3.6.4.6] |
| K06034 | sulfofpyruvate decarboxylase subunit alpha [EC:4.1.1.79] |
| K06190 | intracellular septation protein |
| K06192 | paraquat-inducible protein B |
| K06203 | CysZ protein |
| K06223 | DNA adenine methylase [EC:2.1.1.72] |
| K06296 | spore germination protein KB |
| K06313 | spore germination protein |
| K06343 | spore coat protein Y |
| K06370 | morphogenetic protein associated with SpoVID |
| K06384 | stage II sporulation protein M |
| K06401 | stage IV sporulation protein FA |
| K06402 | stage IV sporulation protein FB [EC:3.4.24.-] |
| K06601 | flagellar protein FlbT |
| K06862 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit Q |
| K06863 | 5-formaminoimidazole-4-carboxamide-1-(beta)-D-ribofuranosyl 5'-monophosphate synthetase [EC:6.3.4.-] |
| K06872 | uncharacterized protein |
| K06874 | zinc finger protein |
| K06875 | programmed cell death protein 5 |
| K06877 | DEAD/DEAH box helicase domain-containing protein |
| K06881 | phosphoesterase RecJ domain-containing protein |
| K06883 | NA |
| K06909 | phage terminase large subunit |
| K06914 | NA |
| K06915 | NA |
| K06927 | NA |
| K06932 | NA |
| K06943 | nucleolar GTP-binding protein |
| K06961 | ribosomal RNA assembly protein |
| K06965 | protein pelota |
| K06982 | pantoate kinase [EC:2.7.1.169] |
| K06984 | NA |
| K06985 | aspartyl protease family protein |
| K07022 | NA |
| K07041 | NA |
| K07055 | tRNA wybutosine-synthesizing protein 2 [EC:2.1.1.-] |
| K07058 | membrane protein |
| K07060 | UPF0271 protein |
| K07072 | NA |
| K07082 | UPF0755 protein |
| K07102 | NA |
| K07103 | NA |
| K07108 | NA |
| K07121 | NA |
| K07123 | NA |
| K07135 | NA |
| K07144 | NA |
| K07158 | NA |
| K07159 | NA |
| K07164 | NA |
| K07174 | Mn ²⁺ -dependent serine/threonine protein kinase [EC:2.7.1.-] |
| K07178 | RIO kinase 1 [EC:2.7.11.1] |
| K07244 | mgtE-like transporter |
| K07273 | lysozyme |
| K07316 | adenine-specific DNA-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.72] |
| K07318 | adenine-specific DNA-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.72] |
| K07332 | archaeal flagellar protein FlaI |
| K07333 | archaeal flagellar protein FlaJ |
| K07388 | hydrogenase expression/formation protein |
| K07444 | putative N6-adenine-specific DNA methylase [EC:2.1.1.-] |
| K07459 | putative ATP-dependent endonuclease of the OLD family |
| K07462 | single-stranded-DNA-specific exonuclease [EC:3.1.-.-] |
| K07463 | archaea-specific RecJ-like exonuclease |
| K07466 | replication factor A1 |
| K07487 | transposase |
| K07507 | putative Mg ²⁺ transporter-C (MgtC) family protein |
| K07557 | archaeosine tRNA-ribosyltransferase [EC:2.4.2.-] |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K07558 | tRNA nucleotidyltransferase (CCA-adding enzyme) [EC:2.7.7.72] |
| K07562 | nonsense-mediated mRNA decay protein 3 |
| K07569 | RNA-binding protein |
| K07572 | putative nucleotide binding protein |
| K07573 | exosome complex component CSL4 |
| K07575 | PUA domain protein |
| K07581 | hypothetical protein |
| K07583 | tRNA pseudouridine synthase 10 [EC:5.4.99.-] |
| K07585 | hypothetical protein |
| K07645 | two-component system, OmpR family, sensor histidine kinase QseC [EC:2.7.13.3] |
| K07666 | two-component system, OmpR family, response regulator QseB |
| K07687 | two-component system, NarL family, captular synthesis response regulator RcsB |
| K07732 | riboflavin kinase, archaea type [EC:2.7.1.161] |
| K07769 | two-component system, OmpR family, sensor histidine kinase NbIS [EC:2.7.13.3] |
| K07783 | MFS transporter, OPA family, sugar phosphate sensor protein UhpC |
| K07790 | putative membrane protein PagO |
| K08096 | GTP cyclohydrolase IIa [EC:3.5.4.29] |
| K08097 | phosphosulfolactate synthase [EC:4.4.1.19] |
| K08137 | MFS transporter, SP family, galactose:H ⁺ symporter |
| K08259 | lysostaphin [EC:3.4.24.75] |
| K08264 | heterodisulfide reductase subunit D [EC:1.8.98.1] |
| K08309 | soluble lytic murein transglycosylase [EC:3.2.1.-] |
| K08310 | dATP pyrophosphohydrolase [EC:3.6.1.-] |
| K08311 | putative (di)nucleoside polyphosphate hydrolase [EC:3.6.1.-] |
| K08484 | phosphotransferase system, enzyme I, PtsP [EC:2.7.3.9] |
| K08587 | clostripain [EC:3.4.22.8] |
| K08589 | gingipain R [EC:3.4.22.37] |
| K08590 | carbon-nitrogen hydrolase family protein |
| K08641 | D-alanyl-D-alanine dipeptidase [EC:3.4.13.22] |
| K08722 | 5'-nucleotidase [EC:3.1.3.5] |
| K08971 | putative membrane protein |
| K08974 | putative membrane protein |
| K08978 | putative membrane protein |
| K08979 | putative membrane protein |
| K09003 | hypothetical protein |
| K09119 | hypothetical protein |
| K09139 | hypothetical protein |
| K09140 | pre-rRNA-processing protein TSR3 |
| K09144 | hypothetical protein |
| K09152 | hypothetical protein |
| K09154 | hypothetical protein |
| K09482 | glutamyl-tRNA(Gln) amidotransferase subunit D [EC:6.3.5.7] |
| K09713 | hypothetical protein |
| K09720 | hypothetical protein |
| K09721 | hypothetical protein |
| K09722 | 4-phosphopantoate--beta-alanine ligase [EC:6.3.2.36] |
| K09723 | hypothetical protein |
| K09724 | hypothetical protein |
| K09727 | hypothetical protein |
| K09728 | hypothetical protein |
| K09730 | hypothetical protein |
| K09733 | hypothetical protein |
| K09735 | hypothetical protein |
| K09738 | hypothetical protein |
| K09739 | hypothetical protein |
| K09766 | hypothetical protein |
| K09807 | hypothetical protein |
| K09826 | Fur family transcriptional regulator, iron response regulator |
| K09859 | hypothetical protein |
| K09882 | cobaltochelatase CobS [EC:6.6.1.2] |
| K09914 | putative lipoprotein |
| K09942 | hypothetical protein |
| K09968 | hypothetical protein |
| K09973 | hypothetical protein |
| K09987 | hypothetical protein |
| K09989 | hypothetical protein |
| K10212 | glycosyl-4,4'-diaponeurosporenoate acyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.-] |
| K10219 | 2-hydroxy-4-carboxymuconate semialdehyde hemiacetal dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.312] |
| K10679 | nitroreductase / dihydropteridine reductase [EC:1.-.- 1.5.1.34] |
| K10697 | two-component system, OmpR family, response regulator RpaA |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|---|
| K10702 | 2-hydroxy-6-oxohepta-2,4-dienoate hydroxylase [EC:3.7.1.-] |
| K10725 | archaeal cell division control protein 6 |
| K10747 | DNA ligase 1 [EC:6.5.1.1] |
| K10806 | acyl-CoA thioesterase YciA [EC:3.1.2.-] |
| K10857 | exodeoxyribonuclease X [EC:3.1.11.-] |
| K10960 | geranylgeranyl reductase [EC:1.3.1.83] |
| K11004 | ATP-binding cassette, subfamily B, bacterial HlyB/CyaB |
| K11005 | hemolysin A |
| K11021 | insecticidal toxin complex protein TccC |
| K11070 | spermidine/putrescine transport system permease protein |
| K11130 | H/ACA ribonucleoprotein complex subunit 3 |
| K11131 | H/ACA ribonucleoprotein complex subunit 4 [EC:5.4.99.-] |
| K11212 | LPPG:FO 2-phospho-L-lactate transferase [EC:2.7.8.28] |
| K11260 | formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase subunit G [EC:1.2.99.5] |
| K11434 | protein arginine N-methyltransferase 1 [EC:2.1.1.-] |
| K11600 | exosome complex component RRP41 |
| K11693 | peptidoglycan pentaglycine glycine transferase (the first glycine) [EC:2.3.2.16] |
| K11749 | regulator of sigma E protease [EC:3.4.24.-] |
| K11780 | FO synthase subunit 1 [EC:2.5.1.77] |
| K11915 | serine/threonine protein phosphatase Stp1 [EC:3.1.3.16] |
| K11941 | glucans biosynthesis protein C [EC:2.1.-.-] |
| K12071 | conjugal transfer pilus assembly protein TraD |
| K12152 | phosphatase NudJ [EC:3.6.1.-] |
| K12164 | ubiquitin-like modifier-activating enzyme 5 |
| K12234 | coenzyme F420-0:L-glutamate ligase / coenzyme F420-1:gamma-L-glutamate ligase [EC:6.3.2.31 6.3.2.34] |
| K12278 | MSHA biogenesis protein MshG |
| K12287 | MSHA biogenesis protein MshQ |
| K12294 | two-component system, AgrA family, sensor histidine kinase ComD [EC:2.7.13.-] |
| K12516 | putative surface-exposed virulence protein |
| K12543 | outer membrane protein LapE |
| K12573 | ribonuclease R [EC:3.1.-.-] |
| K12589 | exosome complex component RRP42 |
| K12682 | tracheal colonization factor |
| K12686 | outer membrane lipase/esterase |
| K12975 | phosphoethanolamine transferase |
| K12988 | alpha-1,3-rhamnosyltransferase [EC:2.4.1.-] |
| K13010 | perosamine synthetase |
| K13039 | sulfolpyruvate decarboxylase subunit beta [EC:4.1.1.79] |
| K13243 | c-di-GMP-specific phosphodiesterase [EC:3.1.4.52] |
| K13282 | cyanophycinase [EC:3.4.15.6] |
| K13500 | chondroitin synthase [EC:2.4.1.175 2.4.1.226] |
| K13522 | bifunctional NMN adenylyltransferase/nudix hydrolase [EC:2.7.7.1 3.6.1.-] |
| K13583 | GcrA cell cycle regulator |
| K13588 | histidine phosphotransferase ChpT |
| K13730 | internalin A |
| K13735 | adhesin/invasin |
| K13789 | geranylgeranyl diphosphate synthase, type II [EC:2.5.1.1 2.5.1.10 2.5.1.29] |
| K13812 | bifunctional enzyme Fae/Hps [EC:4.3.-.- 4.1.2.43] |
| K13896 | microcin C transport system ATP-binding protein |
| K13929 | malonate decarboxylase alpha subunit [EC:2.3.1.187] |
| K13942 | 5,10-methenyltetrahydromethanopterin hydrogenase [EC:1.12.98.2] |
| K14058 | tRNA 2-thiocytidine biosynthesis protein TtcA |
| K14092 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit A |
| K14093 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit B |
| K14094 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit C |
| K14095 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit D |
| K14096 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit E |
| K14097 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit F |
| K14098 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit G |
| K14101 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit J |
| K14102 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit K |
| K14103 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit L |
| K14104 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit M |
| K14105 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit N |
| K14109 | energy-converting hydrogenase A subunit R |
| K14110 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit A |
| K14111 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit B |
| K14112 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit C |
| K14113 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit D |

| KEGG orthology | Function |
|----------------|--|
| K14115 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit F |
| K14116 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit G |
| K14117 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit H |
| K14118 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit I |
| K14119 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit J |
| K14121 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit L |
| K14122 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit M |
| K14123 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit N |
| K14124 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit O |
| K14125 | energy-converting hydrogenase B subunit P |
| K14126 | F420-non-reducing hydrogenase subunit A [EC:1.12.99.-] |
| K14196 | immunoglobulin G-binding protein A |
| K14415 | tRNA-splicing ligase RtcB [EC:6.5.1.3] |
| K14441 | ribosomal protein S12 methylthiotransferase [EC:2.-.-.] |
| K14561 | U3 small nucleolar ribonucleoprotein protein IMP4 |
| K14564 | nucleolar protein 56 |
| K14574 | ribosome maturation protein SDO1 |
| K14598 | chlorobactene lauroyltransferase |
| K14623 | DNA-damage-inducible protein D |
| K14653 | 2-amino-5-formylamino-6-ribosylaminopyrimidin-4(3H)-one 5'-monophosphate deformylase [EC:3.5.1.102] |
| K14680 | RNA ligase [EC:6.5.1.3] |
| K14682 | amino-acid N-acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.1] |
| K15125 | filamentous hemagglutinin |
| K15353 | E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase SspH2 [EC:6.3.2.19] |
| K15359 | 6-hydroxy-3-succinoylpyridine hydroxylase [EC:3.7.1.-] |
| K15429 | tRNA (guanine37-N1)-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.228] |
| K15525 | N-acetyl-1-D-myo-inositol-2-amino-2-deoxy-alpha-D-glucopyranoside deacetylase [EC:3.5.1.103] |
| K15527 | cysteate synthase [EC:2.5.1.76] |
| K15633 | 2,3-bisphosphoglycerate-independent phosphoglycerate mutase [EC:5.4.2.1] |
| K15640 | uncharacterized phosphatase |
| K15665 | fengycin family lipopeptide synthetase B |
| K15770 | putative arabinogalactan oligomer transport system substrate-binding protein |
| K15778 | phosphomannomutase / phosphoglucomutase [EC:5.4.2.8 5.4.2.2] |
| K15888 | tritrans,polycis-undecaprenyl-diphosphate synthase [geranylgeranyl-diphosphate specific] [EC:2.5.1.89] |
| K15904 | bifunctional tRNA threonylcarbamoyladenine biosynthesis protein [EC:2.7.11.1] |
| K16091 | Fe(3+) dicitrate transport protein |
| K16150 | glycogen(starch) synthase [EC:2.4.1.11] |
| K16183 | methylamine methyltransferase corrinoid activation protein |

NA indicates not assigned