



Figure S13: Analysis of human pancreatic necrosis samples. (A) H&E staining of necrosectomy samples from human pancreatic necrosis demonstrates the absence of residual pancreatic acinar cells or intact tissue in 15 representative samples. (B) A detailed view shows mainly tissue debris without intact remaining cells, but some accumulations of infiltrating cell. (C) Patient data, etiology and complications of all patients (n=53) that contributed necrotic samples for 16S rRNA gene sequencing. (D) Bar graph illustrates the 15 most abundant taxa identified by 16S rRNA gene sequencing analysis of human pancreatic necrosis samples. Facultative pathogens such as *Enterococcus*, *Streptococcaceae* and *Escherichia/Shigella* showed the highest abundance in pancreatic necrosis samples.