Supplemental material

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Gut

Supplementary Figures

Gut Microbiome Modulates the Effects of a Personalized Postprandial-Targeting (PPT) Diet on Cardiometabolic Markers: A Diet Intervention in Prediabetes

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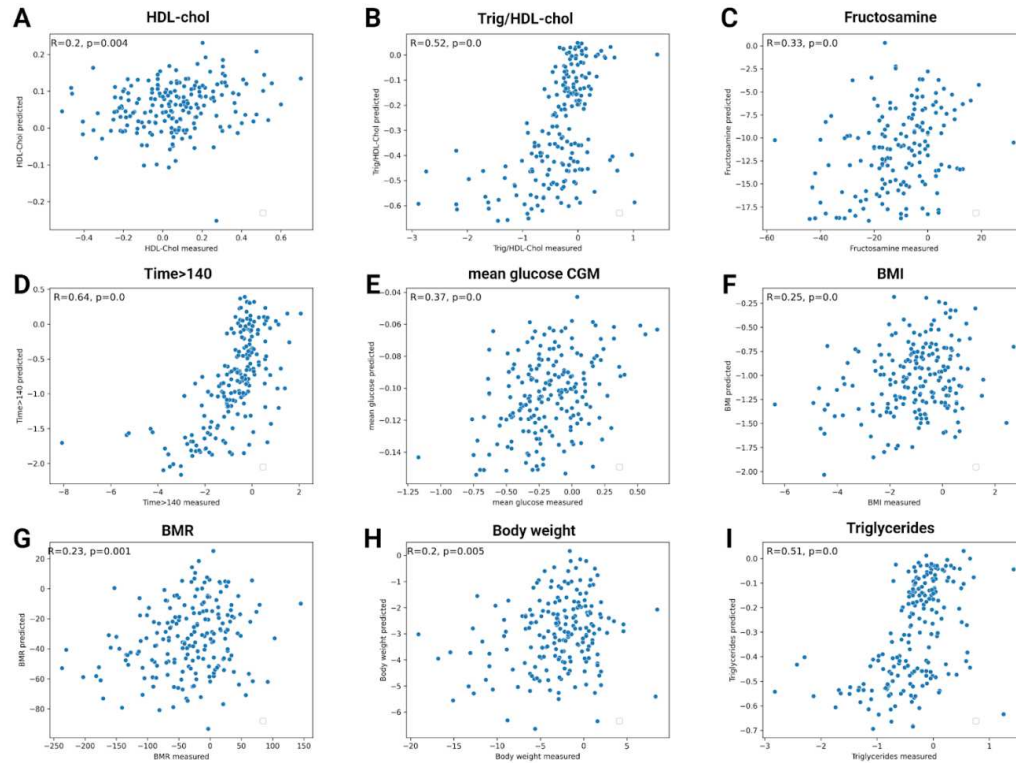
Prof. Eran Segal, eran.segal@weizmann.ac.il

Figure S1. Accuracy of machine-learning models ('Personalized+Diet') predicting 6-month change in clinical outcomes. (**A-I**) Scatter plots showing the correlation between the measured change in a clinical outcome and the predicted change based on a 'Personalized+Diet' prediction model. Pearson correlation and p-values are denoted on the top left corner of each scatter plot.
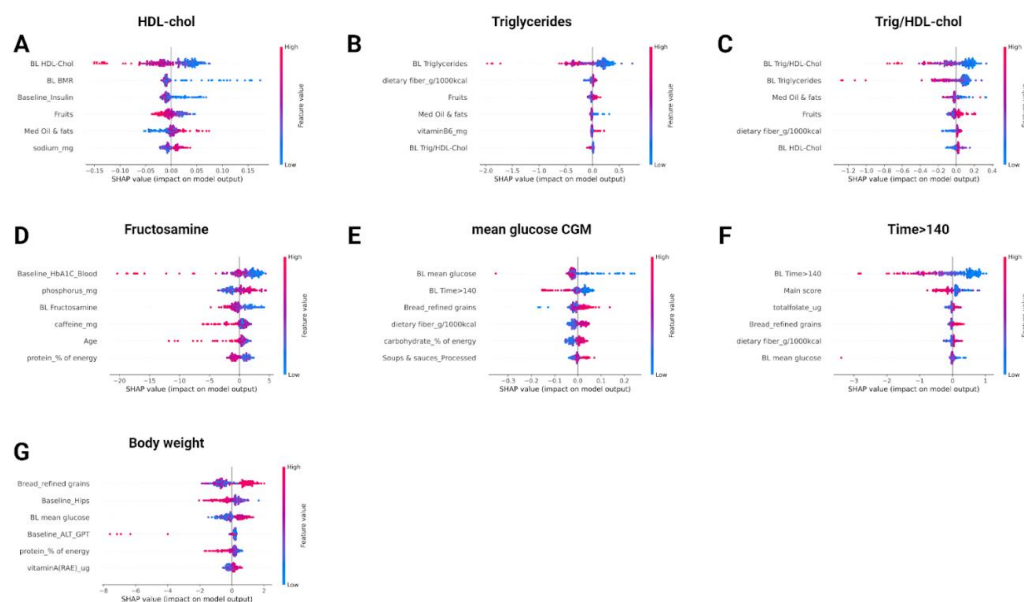
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Figure S2. Features attribution to 'Personalized+Diet' models predicting 6-month change in clinical outcomes. (**A-G**) Shown is a SHAP analysis of top 6 features contributing to prediction of 6-month changes in the respective clinical outcome, using a 'Personalized+Diet' model. A point represents the SHAP value for the feature depicted on the y-axis with respect to a single participant. The further afar a point from the vertical line at 0, the larger the attribution of the corresponding feature value to the model prediction. Vertically offset points depict regions of high density. Points are colored according to the actual feature value of the respective participant.
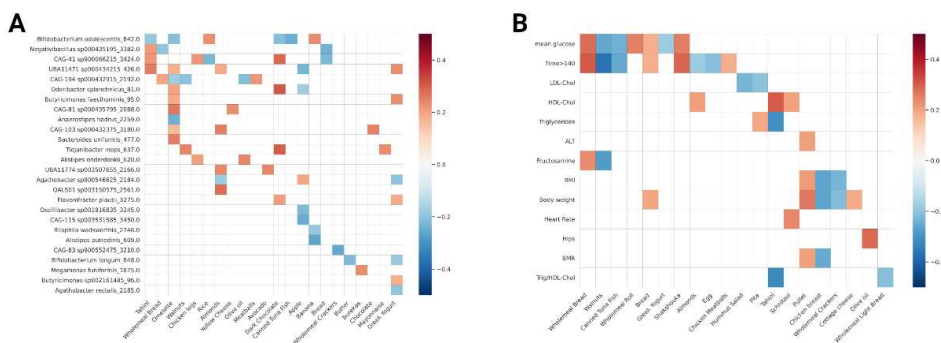
Figure S3. Association matrices of change in top 50 'short name' foods vs change in microbiome species or clinical readouts. (**A**) Heatmap showing significant associations (p<0.05, FDR corrected) between 6m-changes in microbiome species and 6m-changes in 'short name' foods consumption across the cohort. (**B**) Heatmap showing significant associations (p<0.05, FDR corrected) between 6m-changes in clinical readouts and 6m-changes in 'short name' foods consumption across the cohort.