Supplementary information

Hi-C Metagenome Sequencing Reveals Soil Phage-Host Interactions

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Figure S1. Hierarchical clustering of the viral communities recovered by Hi-C and shotgun metagenomes before and after soil drying. The viral communities detected in shotgun metagenomes (labeled as 'shotgun') including all the identified vOTUs (a) or including only the vOTUs that contain host-associated viruses (b) were clustered with the viral communities detected in the Hi-C metagenomes (labeled as 'HiC'). The Bray-Curtis distance matrix of the detected communities was evaluated by a multivariate analysis of variance with a permutation test (999 permutations). The recovered viral communities were significantly impacted by soil drying ($p \le 0.005$). The Hierarchical clustering was based on the pairwise Bray-Curtis distances among the detected viral communities. The edges representing viral communities recovered before and after soil drying are colored blue and red, respectively.



Pre-desiccation SM330



Post-desiccation SM306



Pre-desiccation SM330



Post-desiccation SM297



Post-desiccation SM317



Figure S2. Hi-C contact maps. Hi-C metagenomic contact map was generated for each of the three replicate samples before (SM324, SM330, SM335) or after soil desiccation (SM297, SM306, and SM317). The contact map axes symmetrically depict the binned contigs grouped by bin assignment, delineated with dashed gray lines, and ordered by bin extent. Cell Intensity indicates the log-scaled Hi-C contact counts between pairs of binned contigs, using a smoothing value of 1E-10. Diagonal values, where the contigs in the pair are equal, are set to zero to better visualize the inter-contig signal.

Highly Central Nodes	Highly Abundant Contigs
drep_102*	drep_7*
drep_117	drep_102*
drep_38	drep_79*
drep_43	drep_106
drep_63	drep_5
drep_7*	drep_75*
drep_75*	drep_15
drep_79*	drep_2
drep_8	drep_3
drep_89	drep_131

Table S1. Top 10 most central nodes in a host co-abundance network and top 10 mostabundant MAGs.MAGs highlighted with asterisks (*) are abundant and central.