



Supplemental Material to:

**Felix Araujo-Perez, Amber McCoy, Charles Okechukwu,
Ian Carroll, Kevin Smith, Kim Jeremiah, Robert Sandler,
Gary Asher and Temitope Keku**

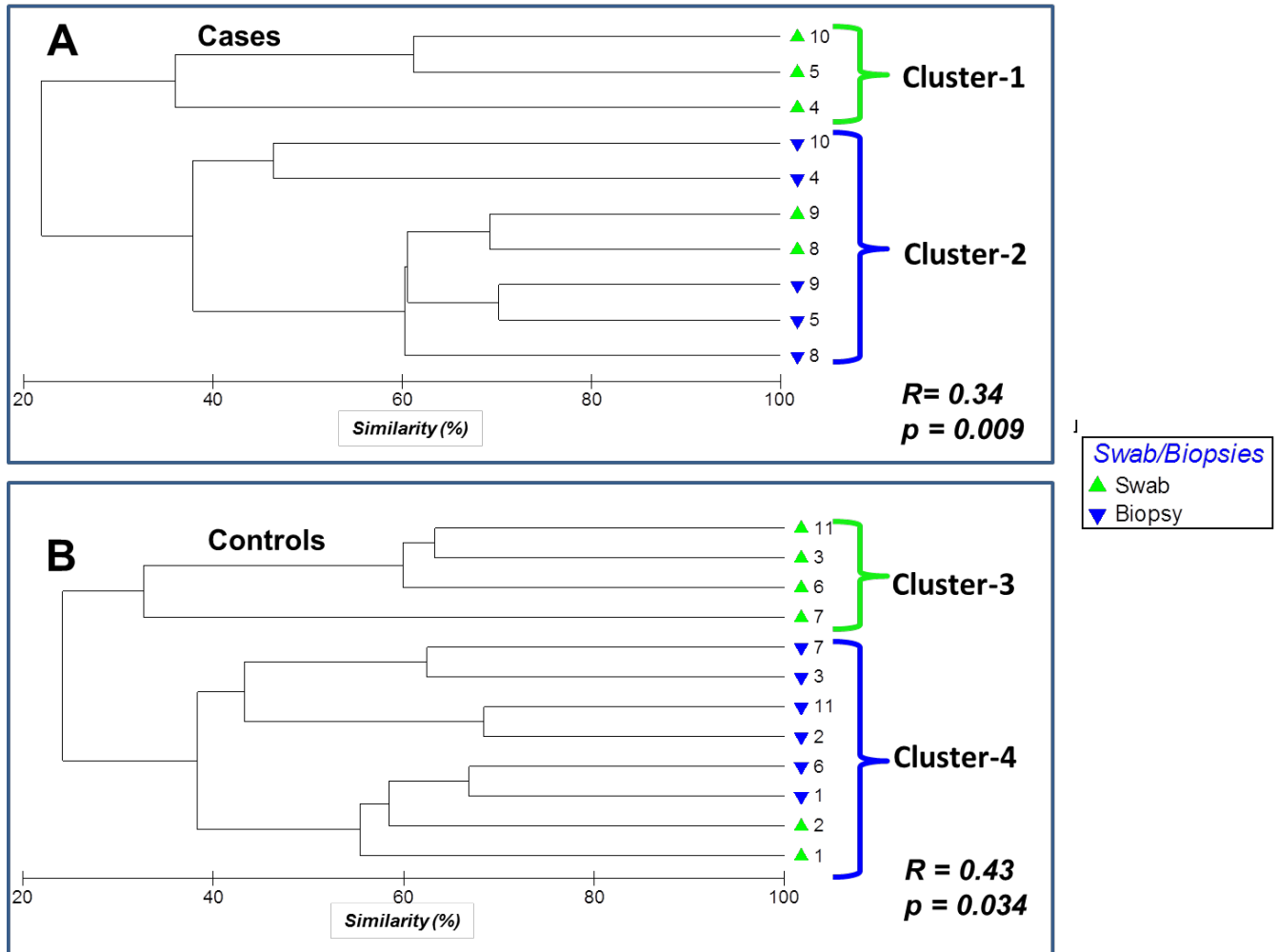
**Differences in microbial signatures between rectal
mucosal biopsies and rectal swabs**

Gut Microbes 2012; 3(6)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4161/gmic.22157>

**[http://www.landesbioscience.com/journals/gutmicrobes/
article/22157/](http://www.landesbioscience.com/journals/gutmicrobes/article/22157/)**

Supplemental Figure 1: Hierarchical Clustering of bacterial communities in rectal swabs and rectal biopsies by adenoma status. Bray-Curtis similarities were used to construct dendrograms composed of the samples provided by the participants (1-11). Each participant is represented twice: for the rectal swab (green triangles) and rectal biopsy (blue triangles). A: adenoma cases B: non-adenoma controls. Significance values were calculated from Analysis of Similarity (ANOSIM).



Supplemental Figure 2: (A) Distribution of top contributing TRFs to the differences in bacterial composition between swabs and biopsies were determined by Similarity Percentage Analysis (SIMPER). Bars represent either the swab (S1-11) or the biopsy samples (B1-B11) collected from each subject. Each color represents a TRF and its percentage contribution. (B) Pair-wise comparisons of bacterial community composition based on Bray-Curtis similarities; swabs (S), top row; biopsies (B), left column. Values range from 0-100%, where 0% denotes no similarity between a pair of samples and 100% denotes complete similarity between a pair of samples.

