

Figure S1 Clustering of bacterial communities based on T-RFLP profile using *Bray-Curtis similarity*. Samples are clustered by Group average algorithm. Blue, healthy group; yellow, intermediate group; red, necrotic group.

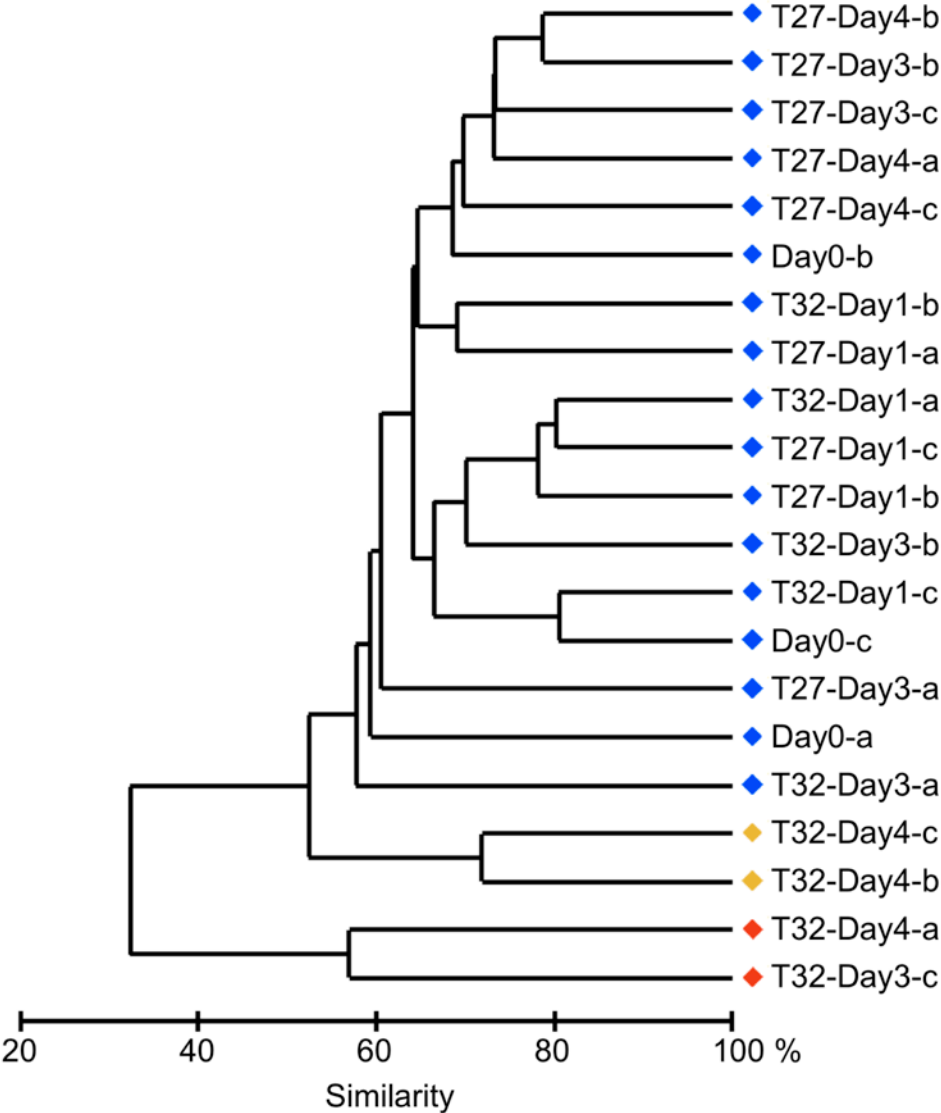


Figure S2 Sample clustering based on community functional composition and community expression. (A) Metagenomes annotated by Pfam. (B) Metagenomes annotated by Subsystem. (C) Metaproteomes annotated by Pfam. (D) Metaproteomes annotated by Subsystem.

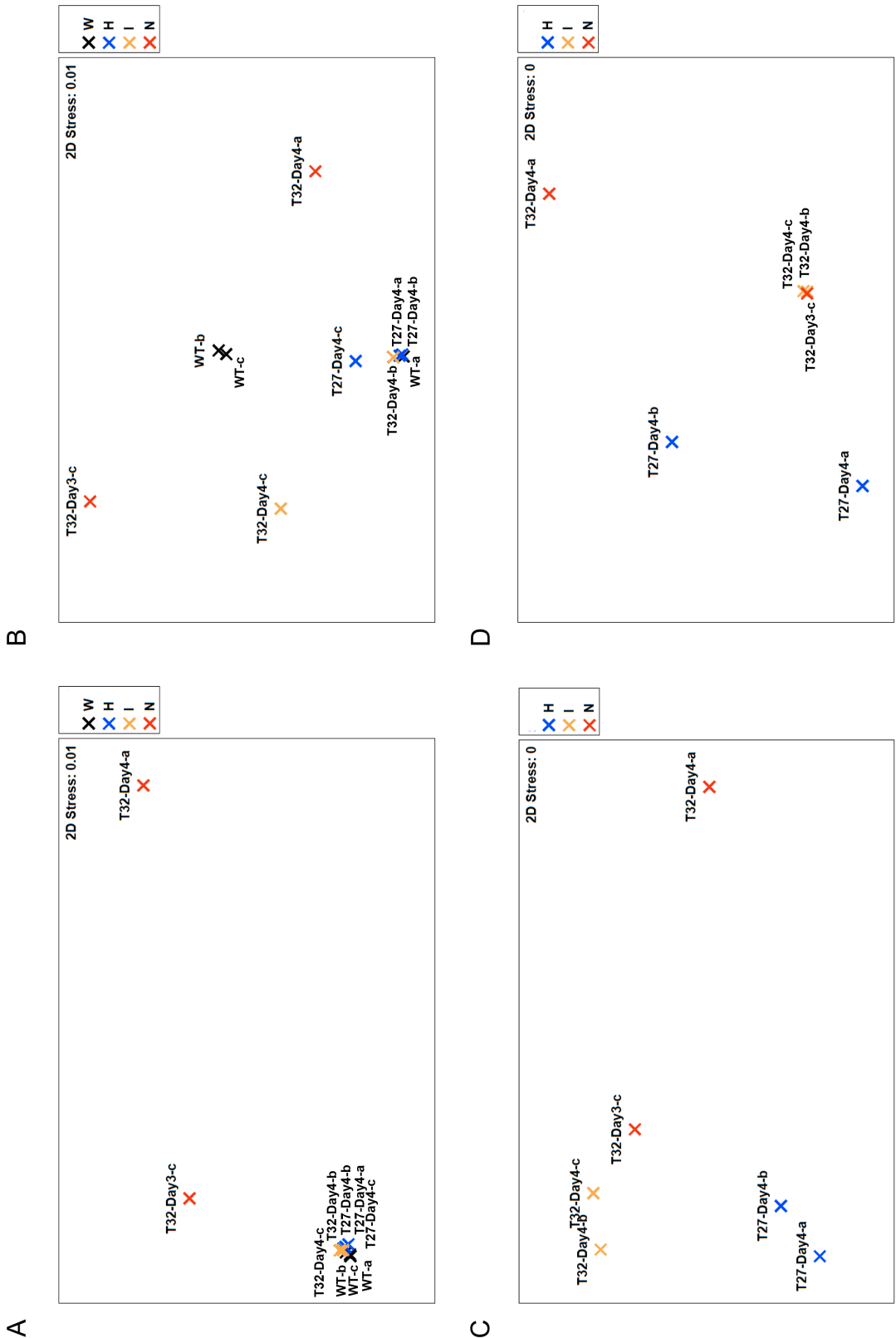


Figure S3 *Specific functions and expressions abundant in normal and stressed sponge microbial communities annotated with Pfam and Subsystem.*

(A) Metagenome with Pfam annotation. (B) Metagenome with Subsystem annotation. (C) Metaproteome with Pfam annotation. (D) Metaproteome with Subsystem annotation. Samples are clustered using Bray-Curtis similarity and group averages. The heatmap is plotted according to the abundance of each function (copy per genome for metagenome and percentage in all peptides for metaproteome) per sample. Black, wild-type group; blue, healthy group; orange, intermediate group; red, necrotic group.

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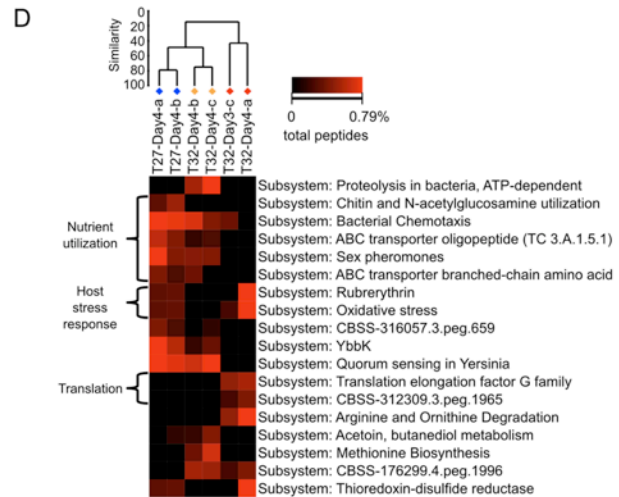
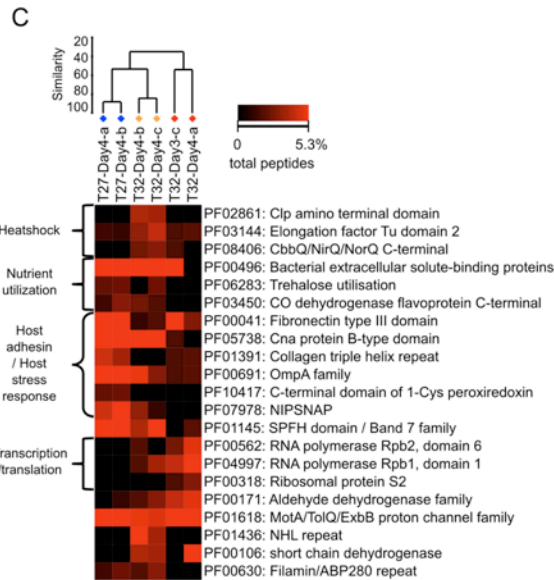
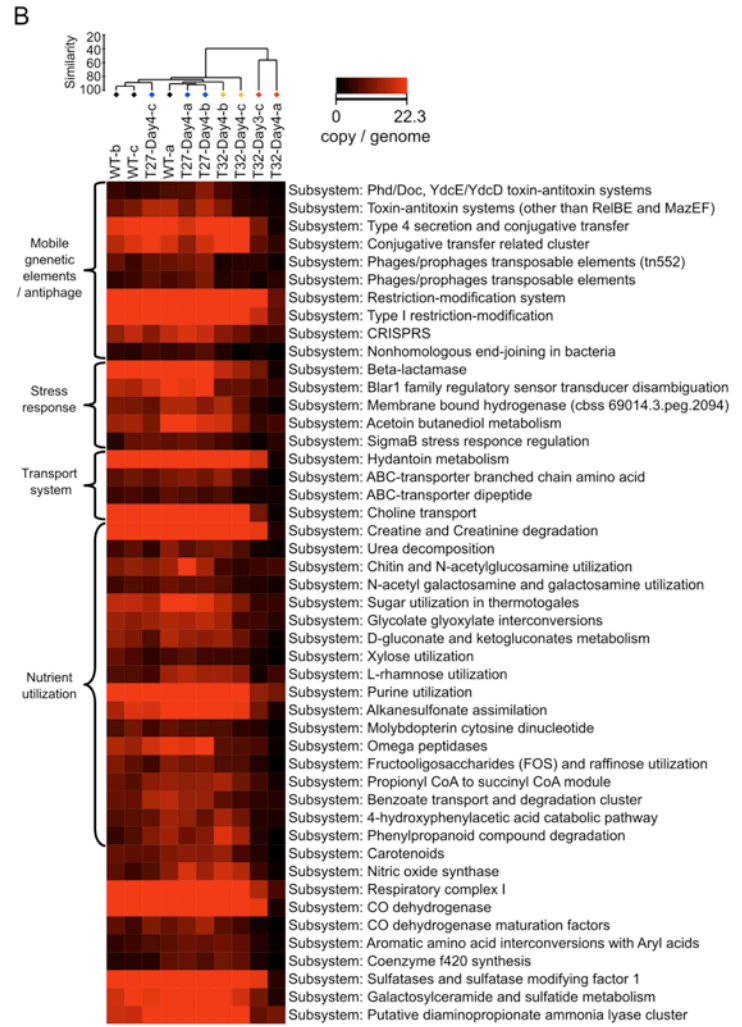
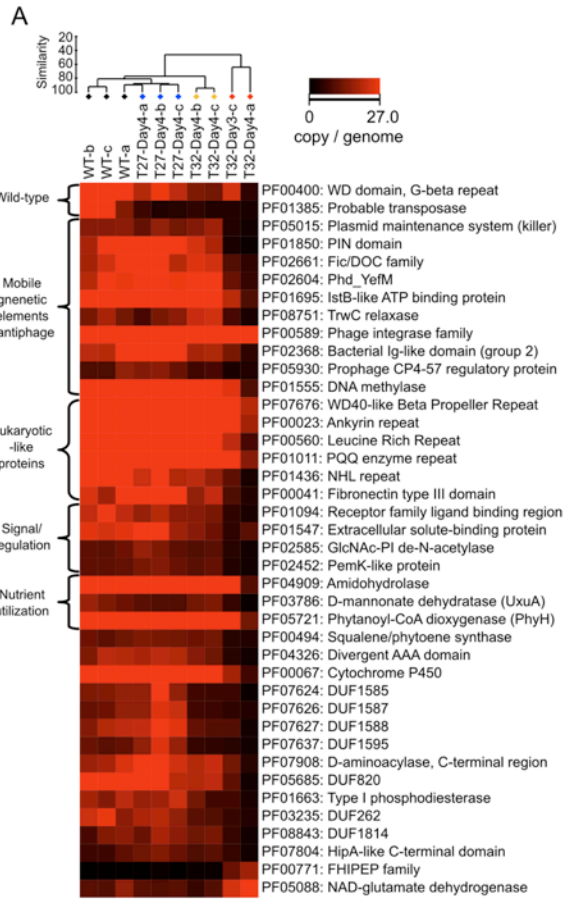


Figure S4 Protein expression for the microbial communities of healthy, intermediate and necrotic sponges as annotated by COG categories. COG category counts were normalized by the total peptides per proteome.

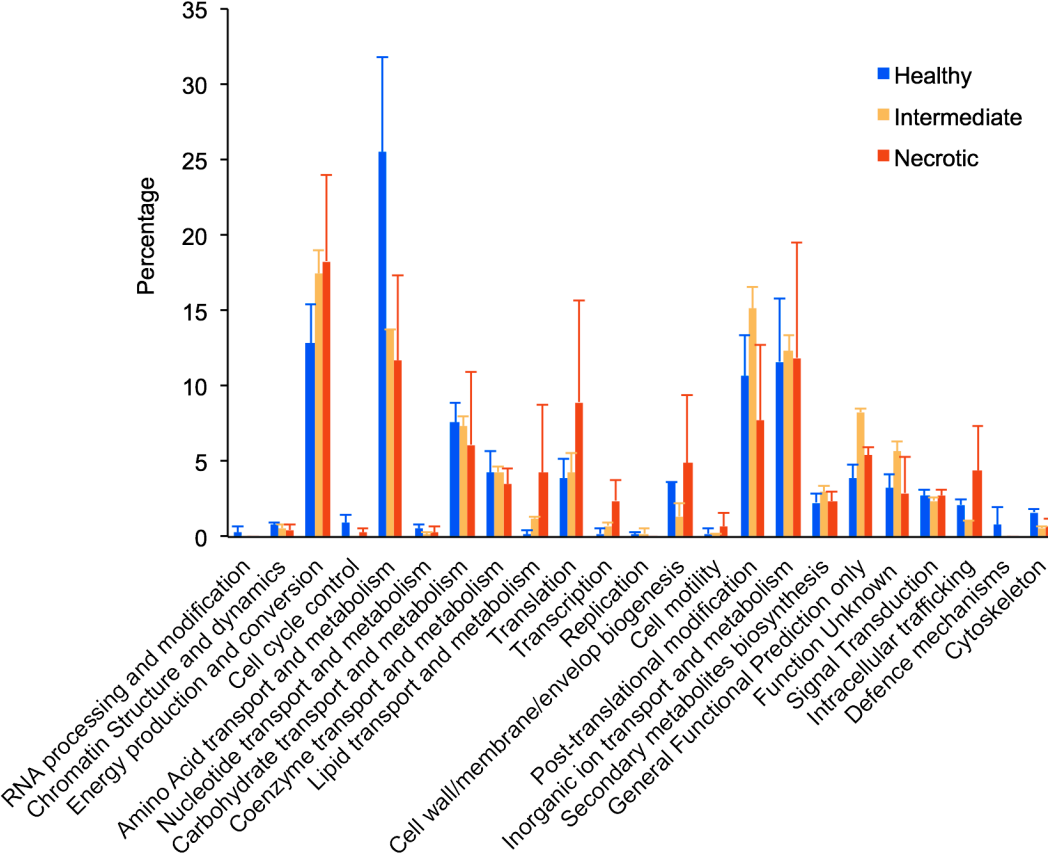


Figure S5 Rarefaction plot showing the dynamics of community diversity in different samples. (A) Diversity based on total phylogenetic distance. (B) Diversity based on OTU number. Black, wild-type group; blue, healthy group; yellow, intermediate group; red, necrotic group. Average values of 1 000 replications of Jackknife subsampling were plotted.

