Tables

Supplementary Table 1: Genera in common between mice and humans gut microbiota. Top 10 most abundant genera present in at least 1 of the 4 human studies (Consortium, 2012; Yatsunenko et al., 2012; left column) and 1 of the 5 mouse gut microbiota datasets (Nagy-Szakal et al., 2012; Riboulet-Bisson et al., 2012; Ubeda et al., 2013; Ward et al., 2012; Zenewicz et al., 2013; right column) that were used for the analysis reported in Figure 3. Genera with significantly different abundances between human and mouse datasets are indicated with an asterisk (Wilcoxon p-value <0.05), but note that none are significant after multiple testing correction. Low-abundance genera with significantly different abundances between human and mouse datasets are listed below. For each dataset, genus abundances were normalized to the most abundant genus (100%). The mean relative abundance of each genus was calculated as its average relative abundance in all the datasets in which the genus was detected.

Mouse TOP 10			Human TOP 10			
Genus	Mean relative		Genus	Mean relative		
	abundance (%)			abundance (%)		
	mice	humans		mice	humans	
Lactobacillus*	63.136	0.047	Prevotella	0.869	51.672	
Clostridium	32.243	22.072	Faecalibacterium*	0.271	49.409	
Bacteroides	25.412	37.475	Bacteroides	25.412	37.475	
Alistipes	25.241	7.554	Ruminococcus*	1.977	26.270	
Turicibacter*	22.553	0.222	Clostridium	32.243	22.072	
Blautia	15.047	20.266	Blautia	15.047	20.266	
Eubacterium	8.944	9.472	Roseburia	3.915	18.156	
Parabacteroides	7.478	5.249	Coprococcus	1.931	11.972	
Tannerella	5.320	0.001	Eubacterium	8.944	9.472	
Roseburia	3.915	18.156	Oscillospira*	1.075	7.708	
Low-abundance genera with significant abundance difference between humans and mice						
	mice	humans		mice	humans	
Catenibacterium*	0.031	0.874	Akkermansia*	0.003	0.744	
Lachnospira*	0.230	3.502	Haemophilus*	0.002	0.028	
Streptococcus*	0.066	0.962	Klebsiella*	0.002	0.840	
Catenibacterium*	0.031	0.874	Dialister*	0.002	3.856	

Supplementary Table 2: Alphabetical list of mouse- and human-specific gut-associated genera. Data was extracted from the same four human studies used for Figure 3 and Supplementary Table 1 (Consortium, 2012; Yatsunenko et al., 2012) and six mouse studies used for Figure 3B (Cho et al., 2012; Nagy-Szakal et al., 2012; Riboulet-Bisson et al., 2012; Ubeda et al., 2013; Ward et al., 2012; Zenewicz et al., 2013). Genera with less than 0.1% relative abundance were excluded. Genera with significantly different abundances between the human and mouse datasets (referenced in Supplementary Table 1) are indicated with an asterisk (Wilcoxon p-value <0.05), but note that none is significant after multiple testing correction.

	Human-specific		
Genera	Genera (cont.)	Genera (cont.)	Genera
Acetanaerobacterium	Croceibacter	Oscillibacter	Acidaminococcus
Acetitomaculum	Curvibacter	Paludibacter	Adlercreutzia*
Aeromicrobium	Cytophaga	Papillibacter	Bilophila*
Alkaliphilus	Cytophagaceae	Parasporobacterium	Bulleidia*
Allobaculum*	Desulfonispora	Pelagibacter	Collinsella*
Anaerobacter	Donghicola	Petrimonas	Erwinia*
Anaerophaga	Erysipelothrix	Rhodovulum	Methanobrevibacter*
Anaeroplasma	Eubacteriaceae	Rikenella	Odoribacter*
Anaerosporobacter	Guggenheimella	Roseobacter	Phascolarctobacterium
Anaerovorax*	Hespellia	Ruminococcaceae I.S	Sutterella*
Arthromitus	Johnsonella	Shigella	Veillonella*
Bryantella	Lachnospiraceae	Sporacetigenium	
Butyricicoccus	Lachnospiraceae (IS)	Sporobacter	
Caminicella	Leifsonia	Sporobacterium	
Catonella	Longispora	Syntrophococcus	
Clostridiaceae	Marvinbryantia	Tessaracoccus	
Clostridiales	Mucispirillum	TM7 genera I.S	