Evaluation of genetic diversity among strains of the human gut commensal

Bifidobacterium adolescentis

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Supplementary information

Fig. S1. Functional assignment of the analyzed *B. adolescentis* genomes based on eggNOG database. Each letter stands for the following function: **J**, Translation, ribosomal structure and biogenesis, **A**, RNA processing and modification, **K**, Transcription, **L**, Replication, recombination and repair, **D**, Cell cycle control, cell division, chromosome partitioning, **V**, Defense mechanism, **T**, Signal transduction mechanisms, **M**, Cell wall/membrane/envelope biogenesis, **O**, Posttranslational modification, protein turnover, chaperones, **C**, Energy production and conversion, **G**, Carbohydrate transport and metabolism, **E**, Amino acid transport and metabolism, **F**, Nucleotide transport and metabolism, **H**, Coenzyme transport and metabolism, **I**, Lipid transport and metabolism, **P**, Inorganic ion transport and metabolism, **Q**, Secondary metabolites biosynthesis, transport and catabolism, **R**, General function prediction only, **S**, Function unknown.

Fig. S2. Functional classification of the genes that do not belong to the *B. adolescentis* core-genome based on eggNOG database. Each letter stands for the following function: **J**, Translation, ribosomal structure and biogenesis, **A**, RNA processing and modification, **K**, Transcription, **L**, Replication, recombination and repair, **D**, Cell cycle control, cell division, chromosome partitioning, **V**, Defense mechanism, **T**, Signal transduction mechanisms, **M**, Cell wall/membrane/envelope biogenesis, **O**, Posttranslational modification, protein turnover, chaperones, **C**, Energy production and conversion, **G**, Carbohydrate transport and metabolism, **E**, Amino acid transport and metabolism, **F**, Nucleotide transport and metabolism, **H**, Coenzyme transport and metabolism, **I**, Lipid transport and metabolism, **P**, Inorganic ion transport and metabolism, **Q**, Secondary metabolites biosynthesis, transport and catabolism, **R**, General function prediction only, **S**, Function unknown.

Fig. S3. Mobile genetic elements of the analyzed *B. adolescentis* genomes. From inner to outer circle: the approximate genome sizes, percentage of genes acquired by horizontal gene transfer, number of unique genes, number of complete pilus type Iva loci, number of complete EPS cluster, number of R/M systems and number of CRISPR loci.

Fig. S4. Prediction of glycosyl hydrolases (GH), glycosyl transferases (GT) and carbohydrate esterases (CE) in *B. adolescentis* genomes. Panels a, b and c show, respectively, the GH and GT and

CE families profile of all analysed *B. adolescentis* genomes, based on the CAZy database. The color represents the numbers of genes identify for each GH, GT or CE families.

Table S1 Average nucleotide identity (ANI) alignment of *B. adolescentis* strain.

Table S2 Percentage of genes putatively involved in HGT events.



B. adolescentis 150	B. adolescentis 22L	B. adolescentis 42B	B. adolescentis JCM15918	B. adolescentis 487B	B. adolescentis 703B	B. adolescentis 70B	B. adolescentis AD2-8	B. adolescentis AL12-4	B. adolescentis AL46-2	B. adolescentis AL46-7	B. adolescentis ATCC15703	B. adolescentis BBMN23	B. adolescentis L2-32	B. adolescentis LMG10733	B. adolescentis LMG10734	B. adolescentis LMG11579	B. adolescentis LMG18897
			0.3%		0.3%			0.3%					0.2%				
1.7%														3.0%			
1.2%				3.0%				0.3%			0.7%					1.3%	2.1%
3.4%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.0%	2.9%	4.9%	3.5%	5.0%	4.6%	4.4%	5.4%	4.0%	3.5%	4.9%	4.4%	8.8%	4.6%
0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	0.6%	2.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	2.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.6%	2.2%	3.0%	1.8%
11.6%	13.6%	10.7%	7.5%	9.4%	11.3%	12.6%	11.3%	17.8%	11.9%	11.5%	13.8%	11.8%	11.3%	13.8%	13.6%	8.1%	10.7%
1.0%																	
0.7%																	
0.5%																	
7.4%	5.9%	6.7%	5.1%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	5.8%	7.0%	6.2%	6.3%	8.1%	6.3%	6.0%	8.2%	6.0%	4.7%	5.8%
9.1%	8.6%	5.6%	11.1%	9.6%	12.3%	6.8%	8.8%	4.7%	8.4%	7.3%	9.4%	8.9%	8.5%	9.5%	8.2%	5.7%	5.5%
7.1%	7.4%	7.7%	6.7%	6.2%	8.6%	9.3%	6.8%	8.7%	7.9%	8.9%	7.0%	6.9%	7.8%	6.9%	7.6%	7.1%	4.9%
0.7%																	
0.2%																	
3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%	2.8%	2.7%	4.9%	3.0%	5.4%	3.0%	2.9%	3.4%	3.2%	4.6%	3.3%	3.8%	5.1%	4.0%
0.2%																	
6.7%	7.1%	7.7%	5.9%	6.6%	5.4%	7.4%	7.8%	8.7%	7.3%	8.6%	7.0%	6.3%	6.9%	6.2%	7.6%	9.4%	8.9%
35.2%	33.7%	35.2%	37.5%	39.9%	33.2%	29.2%	35.5%	26.8%	31.7%	32.1%	28.2%	34.3%	32.7%	28.9%	30.6%	30.6%	34.3%
2.2%		3.2%	2.6%			3.3%		3.0%	3.5%	2.9%	2.7%	3.5%		2.6%			3.1%
1 2 %																	

5.4%

7.4%

5.8%

6.5%

А С D Е F G Н Ι J Κ L М Ν 0 Р Q R

S T

U

V

7.7%

5.6%

6.2%

5.5%

6.4%

6.6%

4.8%

5.4%

4.7% 5.4% 5.5%

7.5%

5.8%











Table S2 Percentage of genes putatively involved in HGT events.

	% ORFs
B. adolescentis 22L	20.93%
B. adolescentis 42B	8.68%
B. adolescentis 45T	24.27%
B. adolescentis 70B	41.99%
B. adolescentis 150	17.39%
B. adolescentis 487	33.72%
B. adolescentis 703B	25.51%
B. adolescentis AD2-8	41.99%
B. adolescentis AL12-4	22.50%
B. adolescentis AL46-2	16.09%
B. adolescentis AL46-7	11.11%
B. adolescentis ATCC15703	3.09%
B. adolescentis BBMN23	25.65%
B. adolescentis L2-32	33.60%
B. adolescentis LMG10733	4.17%
B. adolescentis LMG10734	15.65%
B. adolescentis LMG11579	25.87 %
B. adolescentis LMG18897	32.84%