

Supplements 1 to 4

Weight gain in anorexia nervosa does not ameliorate the faecal microbiota, branched chain fatty acid profiles, and gastrointestinal complaints

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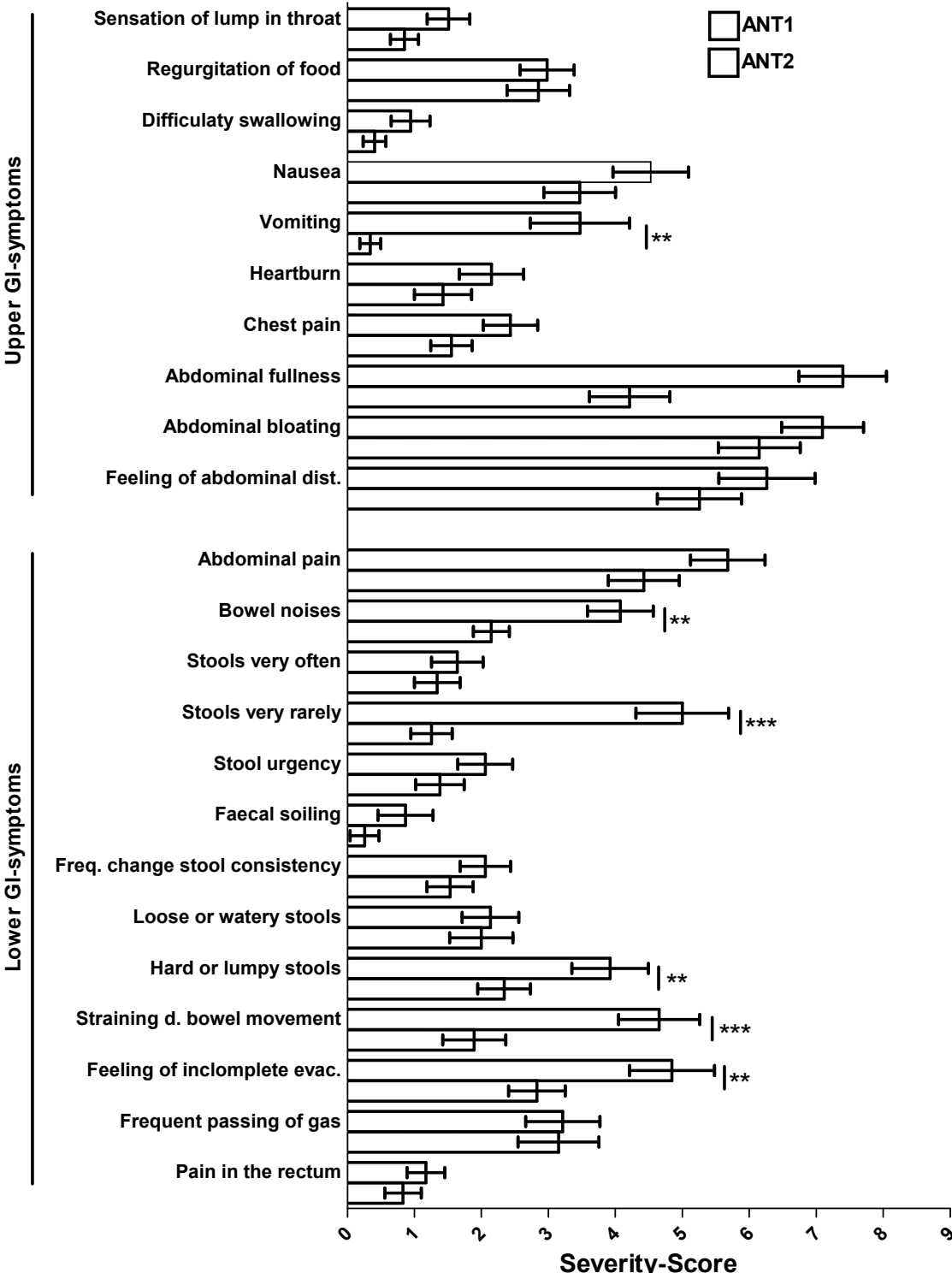
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Supplement 1: Food consumption frequencies of anorexia nervosa patients (AN) before (T1) and after (T2) weight gain in comparison to normal-weight participants (NW).

Frequency per month	ANT1			ANT2			NW			FDR	FDR	FDR
	P25	Median	P75	P25	Median	P75	P25	Median	P75			
Milk	3	28	56	1	6	28	14	28	84		0.002	
Sugar-sweetened beverages	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	3	6	<0.001	<0.001	
Calorie-reduced beverages	0	6	70	0	1	6	0	0	3	<0.001		0.001
Fruit juice	0	1	6	0	1	3	5	14	35	<0.001	<0.001	
Vegetable juice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Water	84	168	168	84	126	168	116	126	168			
Fruit and herbal tea	14	56	126	14	28	56	1	6	24	<0.001	<0.001	
Black tea	0	0	14	0	0	3	0	1	3			
Coffee	3	28	56	3	28	56	3	14	56			
Beer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	<0.001	<0.001	0.037
Alcohol-free beer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Wine, sparkling wine	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	3	6	<0.001	<0.001	
Cocktails	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0.010		
Schnapps	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.029	0.004	
Corn flakes, cacao crispies	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3			
Muesli, cereals	0	1	6	0	3	14	1	3	6			
Whole-meal bread or rolls	3	28	28	56	56	56	5	14	22		<0.001	<0.001
Brown bread	0	1	14	1	22	28	1	6	6		0.017	0.042
White bread, toast, rolls	0	3	14	6	22	28	3	6	14		0.004	0.011
Butter	0	3	25	56	56	56	5	18	56	0.01	<0.001	<0.001
Cream cheese	1	6	28	6	14	28	1	6	14		<0.001	
Cheese	1	6	25	14	28	56	5	6	14		<0.001	<0.001
Yoghurt, quark	3	14	28	14	22	28	3	6	14		<0.001	
Honey, marmelade, syrup	0	6	28	28	28	28	3	3	14		<0.001	<0.001
Hazelnut-chocolate spread	0	0	1	0	3	6	0	1	6	0.003		0.049
Eggs	0	1	3	3	6	6	2	3	6	<0.001		0.002
Poultry	0	3	6	0	3	6	1	3	6			
Doner kebab, hamburger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	<0.001	<0.001	
Bratwurst/sausage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	<0.001	<0.001	
Meat	0	1	3	0	6	6	1	3	6	0.044		0.008
Sausage, cold cuts	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	4	14	<0.001	0.004	
Ham	0	1	6	0	6	14	0	3	6			
Cold fish	0	1	3	0	3	6	0	0	3			
Cooked fish	0	3	6	3	6	6	0	2	3		<0.001	
Fresh fruit	6	28	56	14	14	28	14	28	56			
Cooked fruit	0	0	3	0	3	6	0	1	3		0.002	
Raw vegetables	6	28	56	14	14	28	14	22	28			0.011
Pulses	0	3	6	1	3	6	1	3	3			
Cooked vegetables	6	22	28	14	22	28	3	6	14	0.019	<0.001	
Pasta	1	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	14	<0.001		0.049
Rice	0	3	6	6	6	14	3	3	6		<0.001	0.019
Cooked potatoes	1	3	6	6	6	14	3	3	6		<0.001	0.001
Fried potatoes	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	1			0.002
Chips	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	<0.001	<0.001	
Pizza	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	3	<0.001	0.015	
Cake, muffins	0	1	10	3	6	14	3	3	6		0.011	
Biscuits	0	0	6	0	3	6	1	3	6			
Chocolate	0	1	14	3	6	14	3	6	14	0.003		
Sweets	0	6	28	0	3	18	1	3	14			
Ice cream	0	1	3	1	3	6	1	3	6	0.009		
Crisps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	<0.001	<0.001	
Salty biscuits, salt sticks	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1		0.008	
Nuts	0	1	4	0	1	3	0	2	3		0.055	

Legend: The median, P25 and P75 values for the food consumption frequencies within the last 28 days are presented. All p-values were false discovery rate (FDR)-adjusted. A FDR< 0.05 was considered as statistically significant. Annotation: The frequencies provide no information on the portion sizes consumed.

Supplement 2: Severity scores for gastrointestinal symptoms (GIS) in anorexia nervosa patients (AN) before (T1) and after (T2) weight gain.



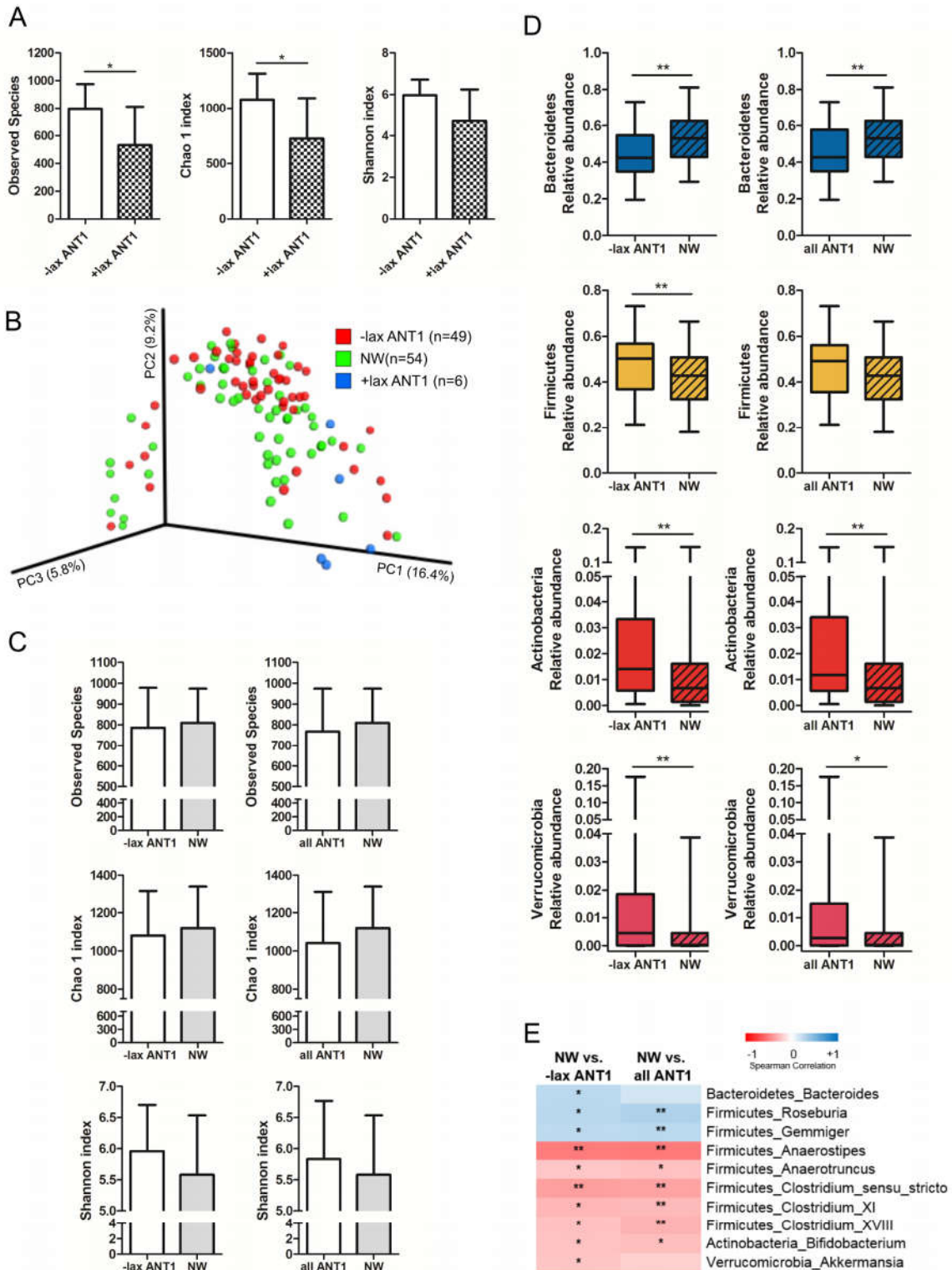
Legend: All differences of GIS between T1 and T2 in AN are given as mean±SE for clarity, although the data are not normally distributed. All p-values were false discovery rate (FDR)-adjusted. A FDR <0.05 was considered as statistically significant. ** indicates a FDR <0.01 and *** indicates a FDR <0.001.

Supplement 3: Correlations between SCFA and taxa at genus level for anorexia nervosa patients (AN) before (T1) and after (T2) weight gain and normal weight participants (NW).

Phylum_Genus	Acetate			Butyrate			Propionate			Valerate			Isovalerate			Isobutyrate		
	ANT1	ANT2	NW	ANT1	ANT2	NW	ANT1	ANT2	NW	ANT1	ANT2	NW	ANT1	ANT2	NW	ANT1	ANT2	NW
Actinobacteria_Bifidobacterium																		
Actinobacteria_Collinsella																		
Actinobacteria_Eggerthella																		
Actinobacteria_Gordonibacter																		
Bacteroidetes_Bacteroides																		
Bacteroidetes_Barnesiella																		
Bacteroidetes_Butyricimonas																		
Bacteroidetes_Paraprevotella																		
Bacteroidetes_Prevotella																		
Bacteroidetes_Alistipes																		
Firmicutes_Lactococcus																		
Firmicutes_Streptococcus																		
Firmicutes_Clostridium_sensu_stricto																		
Firmicutes_Blautia																		
Firmicutes_Clostridium_XIVb																		
Firmicutes_Coprococcus																		
Firmicutes_Dorea																		
Firmicutes_Lachnospiracea_incertae_sedis																		
Firmicutes_Roseburia																		
Firmicutes_Clostridium_XI																		
Firmicutes_Anaerotruncus																		
Firmicutes_Butyricoccus																		
Firmicutes_Clostridium_IV																		
Firmicutes_Faecalibacterium																		
Firmicutes_Flavonifractor																		
Firmicutes_Pseudoflavonifractor																		
Firmicutes_Ruminococcus																		
Firmicutes_Sporobacter																		
Firmicutes_Subdoligranulum																		
Firmicutes_Clostridium_XVIII																		
Firmicutes_Holdemania																		
Firmicutes_Turicibacter																		
Firmicutes_Phascolarctobacterium																		
Firmicutes_Dialister																		
Proteobacteria_Oxalobacter																		
Proteobacteria_Parasutterella																		
Proteobacteria_Sutterella																		
Proteobacteria_Bilophila																		
Proteobacteria_EscherichiaShigella																		
Verrucomicrobia_Akkermansia																		

Legend: Spearman correlations between SCFA and bacterial genera that were present in at least 25% of the participants were conducted for all three groups separately. The p-values were false discovery rate (FDR) adjusted. A FDR<0.2 was considered as statistically significant. The table shows the correlation coefficients in bold if FDR<0.05, in bold italics if FDR>0.05 but <0.02 and in normal font if they did not withstand FDR adjustment.

Supplement 4: The role of laxative use in anorexia nervosa patients (AN) on the intestinal microbiota.



Legend (Suppl.4) **A**: Alpha diversity metrics are presented for AN patients without (-lax) and with a history (+lax) of laxative use before their inpatient stay (T1). **B**: Principal Coordinate Analysis (PCoA) of Bray-Curtis dissimilarities coloured according to -lax ANT1 (green), +lax ANT1 (blue) and normal-weight participants (NW; green). **C-E**: Sensitivity analysis: Alpha diversity metrics (**C**) and taxonomy at phylum (**D**) and genus level (**E**) are presented for NW versus ANT1 participants without a history of laxative use (-lax ANT1). In order to better interpret these sensitivity analysis, the data for NW versus ANT1 including patients with a history of laxative use (all AN, data from figures 3 and 5) are shown for comparison. P-values were adjusted for multiple testing (see methods). * indicates $p < 0.05$, except for D+E where after false discovery rate (FDR) adjustment a $FDR < 0.15$ was considered as statistically significant in order to account for the beta error and where * indicates a $FDR < 0.15$ and ** a $FDR < 0.05$.