

Drug	Genera (Cluster Affiliation)	References
Rutin	Bacteroides(2) Bacillus(2) Veillonella(1)	1
Catechin and epicatechin	Clostridium(2) Eubacterium(2),Bifidobacterium(2),Escherichia (2)	2
Anthocyanins	Streptococcus(2) Eubacterium(2) Clostridium(2) Bacteroides(2)	3
Genistin	Bacteroides(2) Streptococcus(2) Ruminococcus(2) Enterococcus(1) Lactobacillus(2) Finegoldia(2) Veillonella(1) Clostridium(2) Eubacterium(2) Butyrivibrio(2)	3
Naringin	Clostridium (2) Butyrivibrio (2)	3,4
Digoxin	Eggerthella (2) Eubacterium(2)	5
Polyphenols	Butyrivibrio (2) Bacteroides(2)	6
Gliadin	Bifidobacterium (2) Enterobacteria (2)	7
Daidzein	Bacteroides (2) Streptococcus (2) Ruminococcus (2) Enterococcus(1) Lactobacillus (2) Finegoldia (2) Veillonella(1) Clostridium (2) Eubacterium(2)	3
Sulphasalazine	Escherichia (2) Bacteroides (2) Klebsiella(3) Pseudomonas(3) Staphylococcus (2) Proteus (2)	8
Nitrazepam	Clostridium (2) Bacteroides (2) Eubacterium (2)	9
Sulphinpyrazone	Escherichia (2) Enterobacter (2) Providencia (1) Klebsiella (3)	10
Sulindac	Escherichia (2) Proteus (2) Providencia (1) Klebsiella (3) Citrobacter (2) Pseudomonas (3) Enterococcus (2) Bacteroides (2) Clostridium (2)	10,11
Quercetin-3-glucoside	Eubacterium (2) Enterococcus(1)	12

References:

- 1) Yang J. et. al. Identification of rutin deglycosylated metabolites produced by human intestinal bacteria using UPLC-Q-TOF/MS. *J Chromatogr B* **898**, 95-100 (2012).
- 2) Tzounis X. et. al. Flavanol monomer-induced changes to the human faecal microflora. *Br J Nutr.* **99**, 782-92 (2008).
- 3) Selma MV, Espín JC, Tomás-Barberán FA. Interaction between phenolics and gut microbiota: role in human health. *J Agric Food Chem.* **57**, 6485-501 (2009)
- 4) Cheng K. J., Krishnamurty H. G., Jones G. A., Simpson F. J. Identification of products produced by the anaerobic degradation of naringin by *Butyrivibrio* sp. C3. *Can. J. Microbiol.* **17**,129–131 (1971).
- 5) Saha J. R., Butler V. P. Jr., Neu H. C., Lindenbaum J. Digoxin-inactivating bacteria: identification in human gut flora. *Science.* **220**, 325-327 (1983).
- 6) Rowland I. R. Interactions of the gut microflora and the host in toxicology. *Toxicol Pathol.* **16**, 147-53 (1988)
- 7) Cinova J. et al. Role of Intestinal Bacteria in Gliadin-Induced Changes in Intestinal Mucosa: Study in Germ-Free Rats. Leulier F, ed. *PLoS ONE* **6**, e16169 (2011).
- 8) Azad Khan A. K., Guthrie G., Johnston H. H., Truelove S. C., Williamson D. H. Tissue and bacterial splitting of sulphasalazine. *Clin Sci (Lond).* **64**, 349-54 (1983).
- 9) Rafii F., Sutherland J. B., Hansen E. B. Jr., Cerniglia C. E. Reduction of nitrazepam by *Clostridium leptum*, a nitroreductase-producing bacterium isolated from the human intestinal tract. *Clin Infect Dis.* **25** Suppl 2,S121-2 (1997).
- 10) Strong H. A., Renwick A. G., George C. F., Liu Y. F., Hill M. J. The reduction of sulphinpyrazone and sulindac by intestinal bacteria. *Xenobiotica.* **17**, 685-96 (1987).
- 11) Strong H. A., Warner N. J., Renwick A. G., George C. F. Sulindac metabolism: the importance of an intact colon. *Clin Pharmacol Ther.* **38**, 387-93 (1985).
- 12) Sousa T., Paterson R., Moore V., Carlsson A., Abrahamsson B., Basit A. W. The gastrointestinal microbiota as a site for the biotransformation of drugs. *Int J Pharm.* **363**,1-25 (2008).