

Relevance of secretor status genotype and microbiota composition in susceptibility to rotavirus and norovirus infections in humans

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Supplementary material

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Figure S1. AnovaPlot with the significant OTU relative abundances between Secretor (n=28) and non-secretor (n=7) individuals. Bars represents the mean of the relative abundances with the standard error. The asterisk indicates the presence of significant differences ($p < 0.05$).

Figure S2. AnovaPlot with the significant OTU relative abundances between FUT2^{+/+} (n=9), FUT2^{+/-} (n=19) and FUT2^{-/-} (n=7). The asterisk indicates the presence of significant differences ($p < 0.05$).

Figure S3. Rarefaction curves based on Chao1 and Shannon indexes in secretor and non-secretor (Panel A and B) and also, in the FUT2 genotypes (Panel C and D). Rarefaction curves are calculated for each sample based on the OTU computations at 97% of homology.

Figure S4. Determination of the differences in the global community (ANOSIM test) (panel A) and bacterial diversity and richness between women and men participating in the study (panel B).

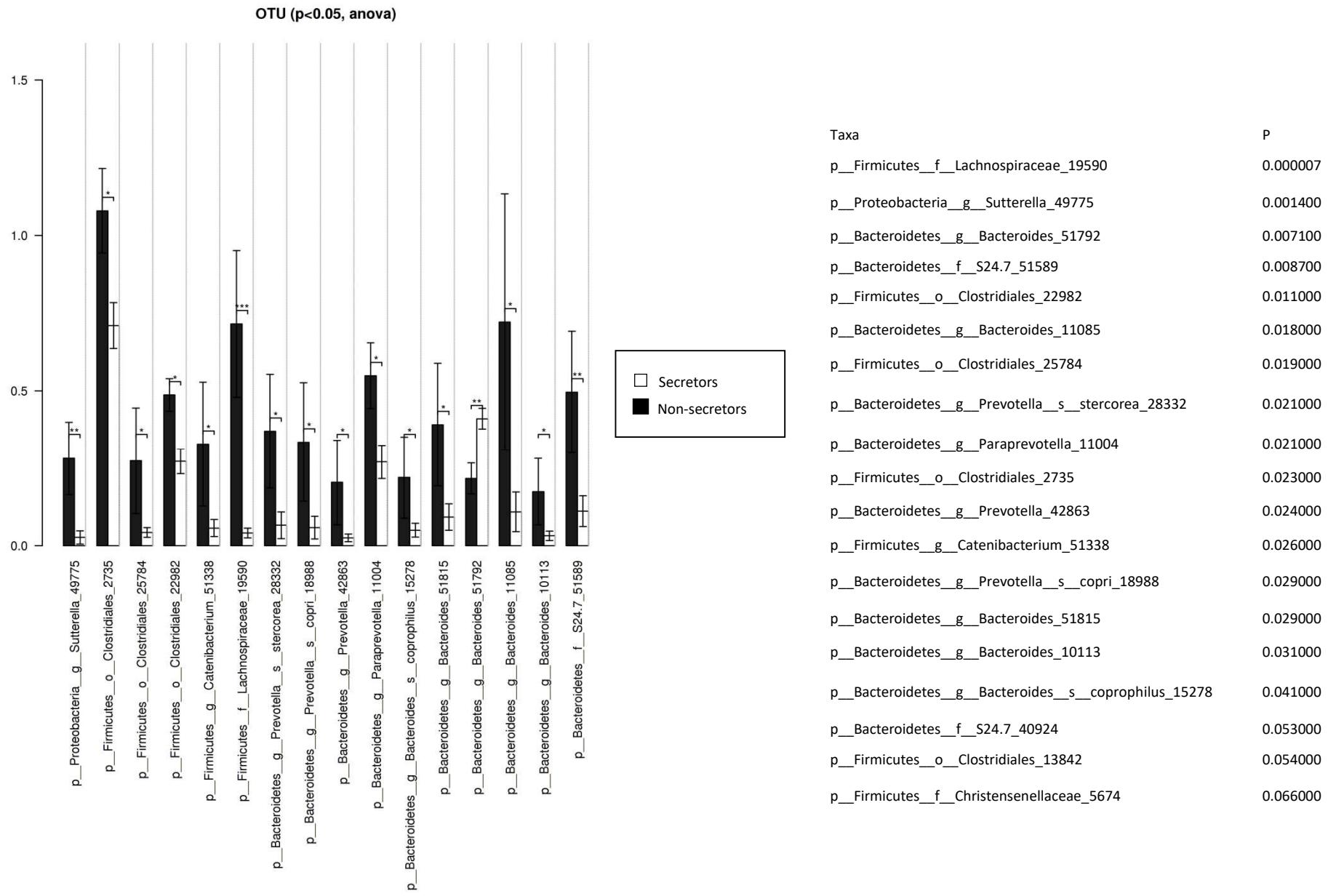


Figure S1

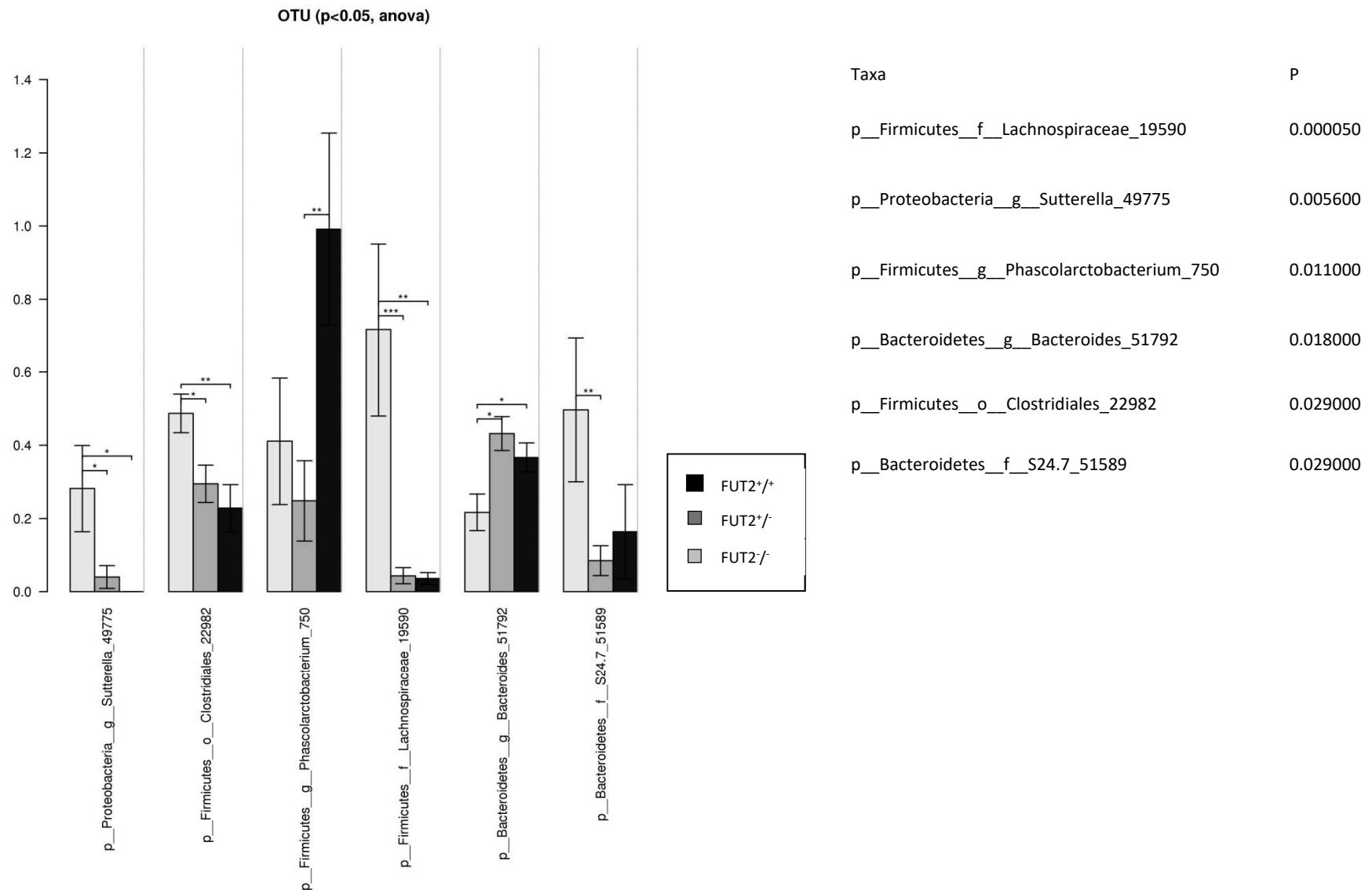


Figure S2

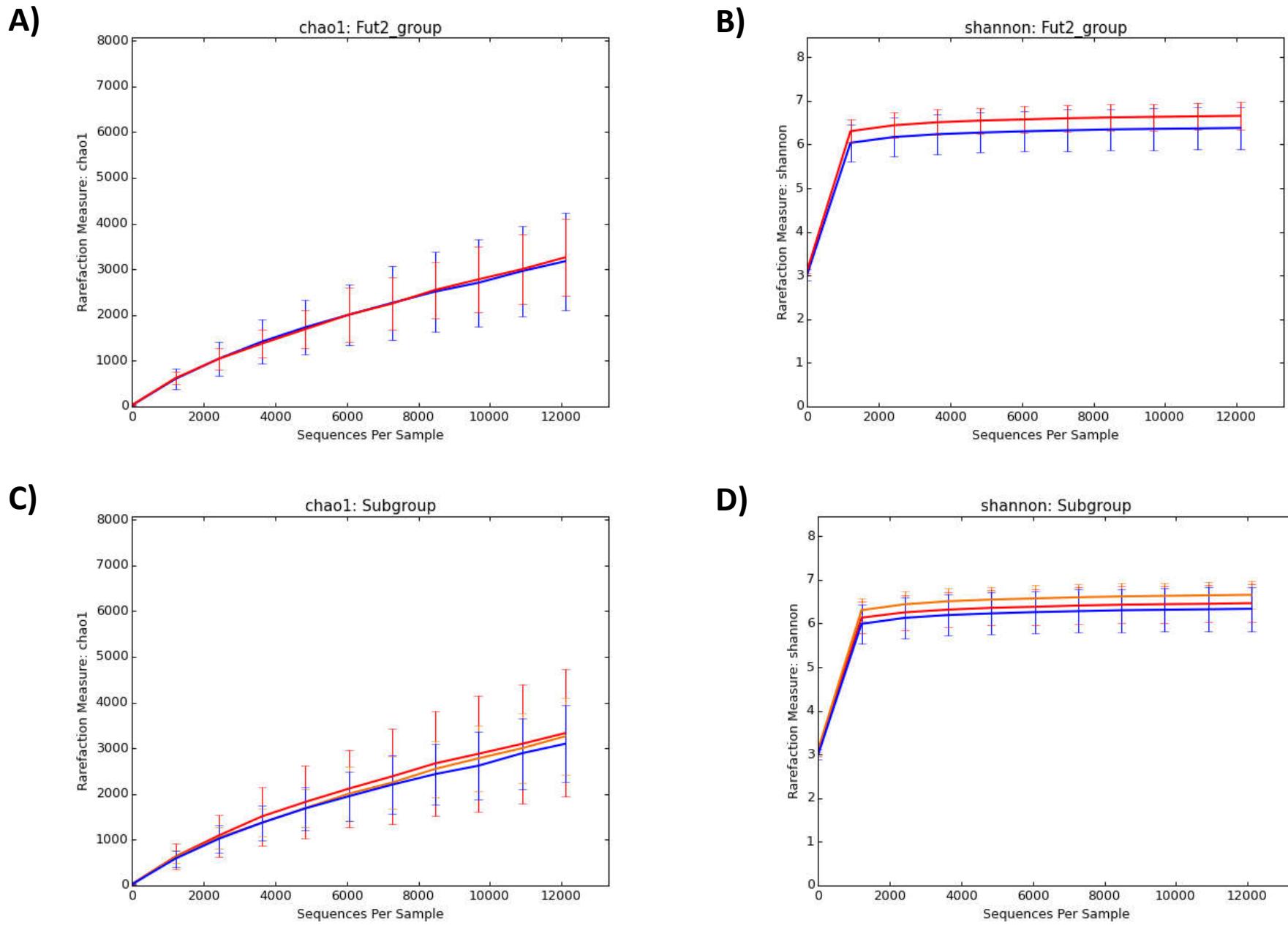


Figure S3

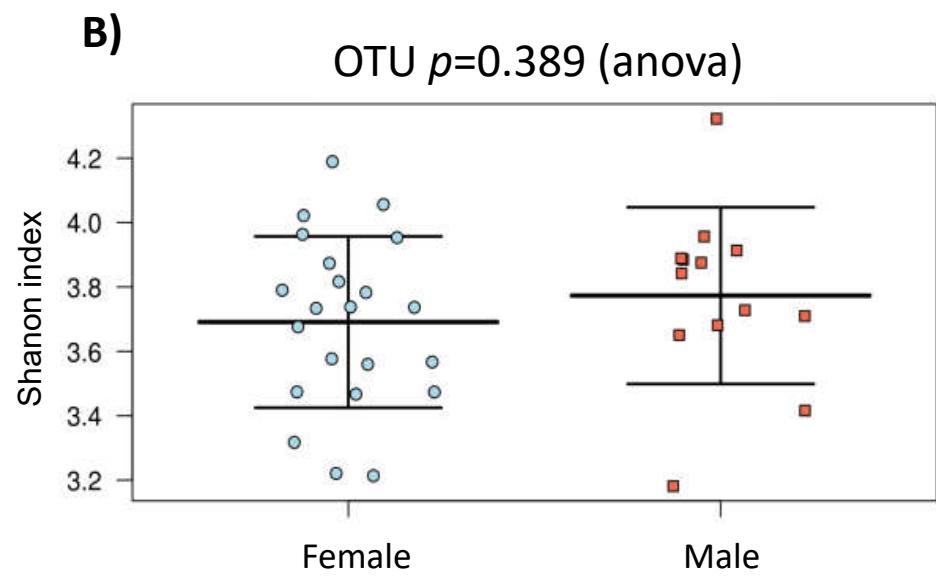
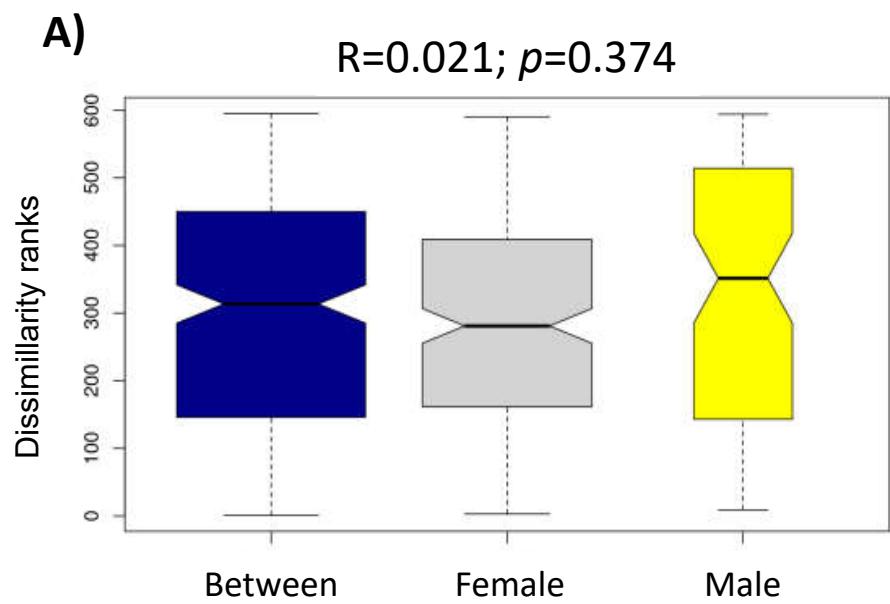


Figure S4