

**Comparative analyses of fecal microbiota in Chinese isolated Yao population, minority
Zhuang and rural Han by 16sRNA sequencing**

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Figure 1S. The relationship between clean reads and OUT counts in the three ethnic groups.

Figure 2S. The other alpha-diversity and beta-diversity analysis in three ethnic groups. (a) The Shannon index, PD_whole_tree and observed species at 4200 sequences per sample in the rarefaction curve; P was calculated from the analysis of variance. (b) The weighted Unifrac, Bray-curtis and Jensen-Shannon distance; P was calculated from the permutational multivariate analysis of variance.

Figure 3S. The relative proportions of genus presence in the three ethnic groups. (a) The pattern of the median proportions of genus presence. (b) The presence proportions of two significant genera; p was calculated from Fisher's exact test.

Figure 4S. The LEfSe results by comparison of the Zhuang and Han groups. (a) The linear discriminant analysis. (b) The cladograms report. Prefixes represent abbreviations for the taxonomic rank of each taxa: phylum (p__), class (c__), etc.

Figure 5S. The importance and distribution of serum biomarkers in the three ethnic groups. (a) The importance of each biomarker in random forest classification; * indicates the significant biomarkers from the Kruskal-Wallis rank-sum test. (b) The distribution of the significant biomarkers in routine blood tests and liver function; p was calculated from the Kruskal-Wallis rank-sum test. The bars between the groups indicate $p < 0.05$ after multiple comparisons following a significant Kruskal-Wallis test.

Figure. 1S

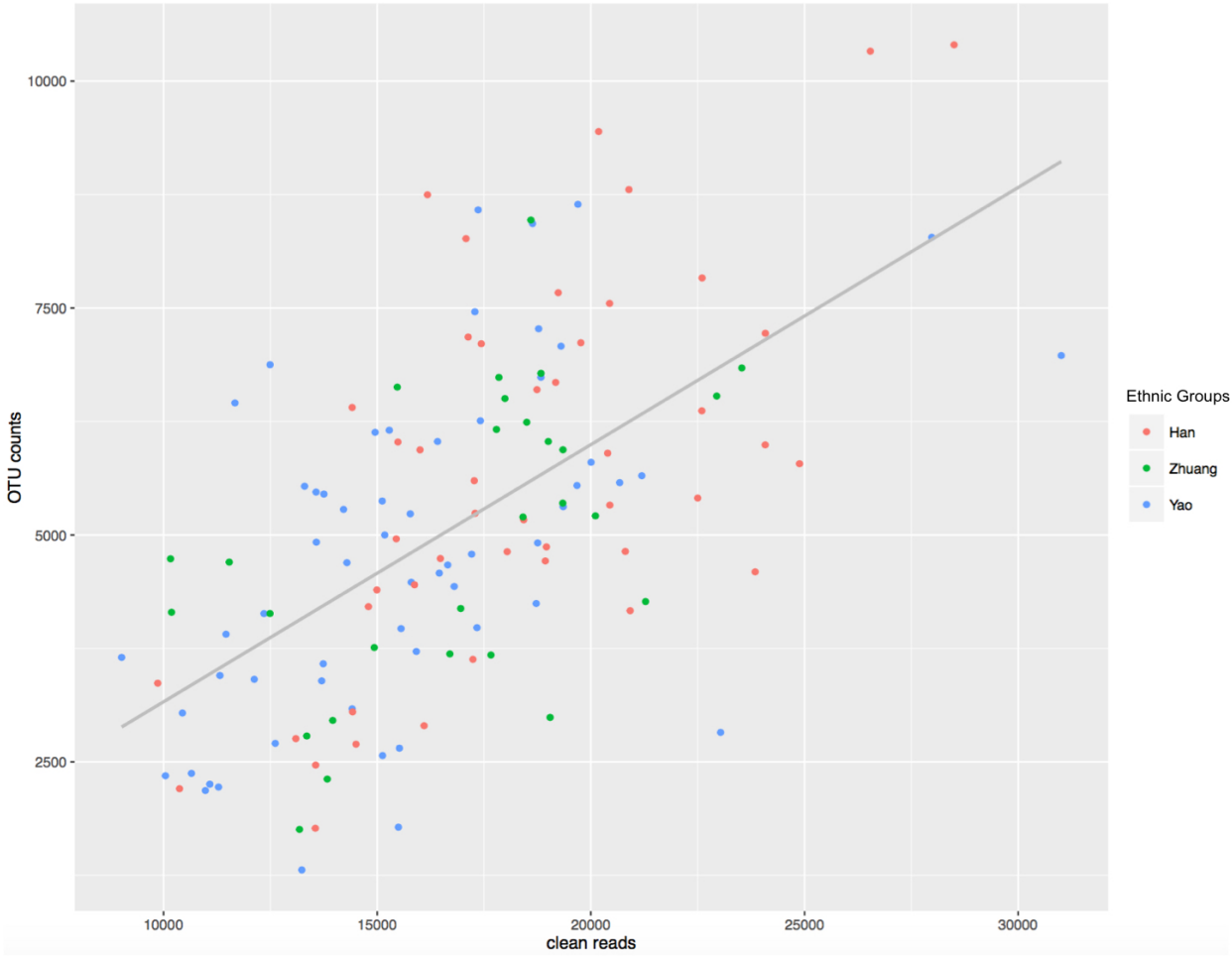
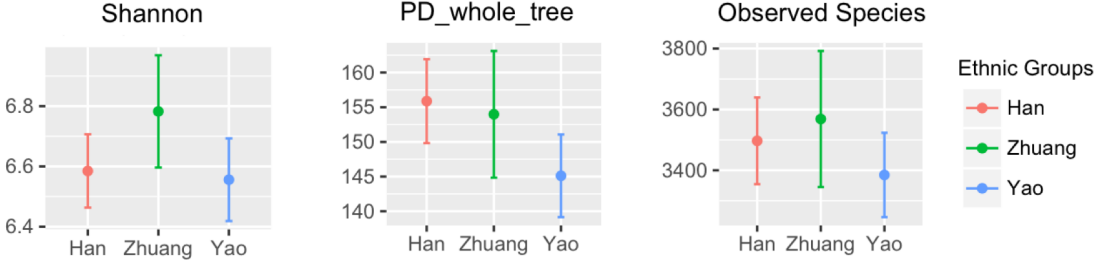


Figure. 2S

a.



b.

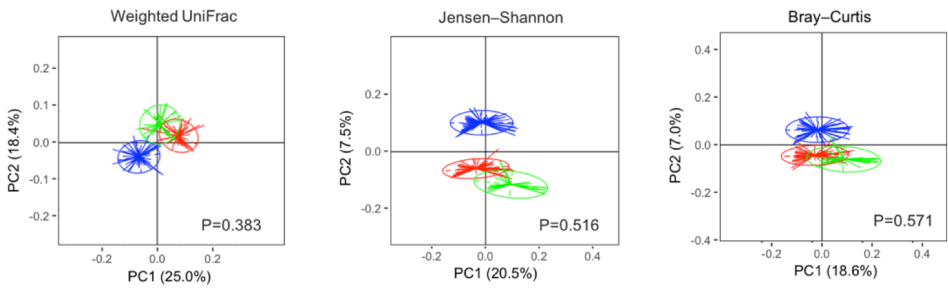


Figure. 3S

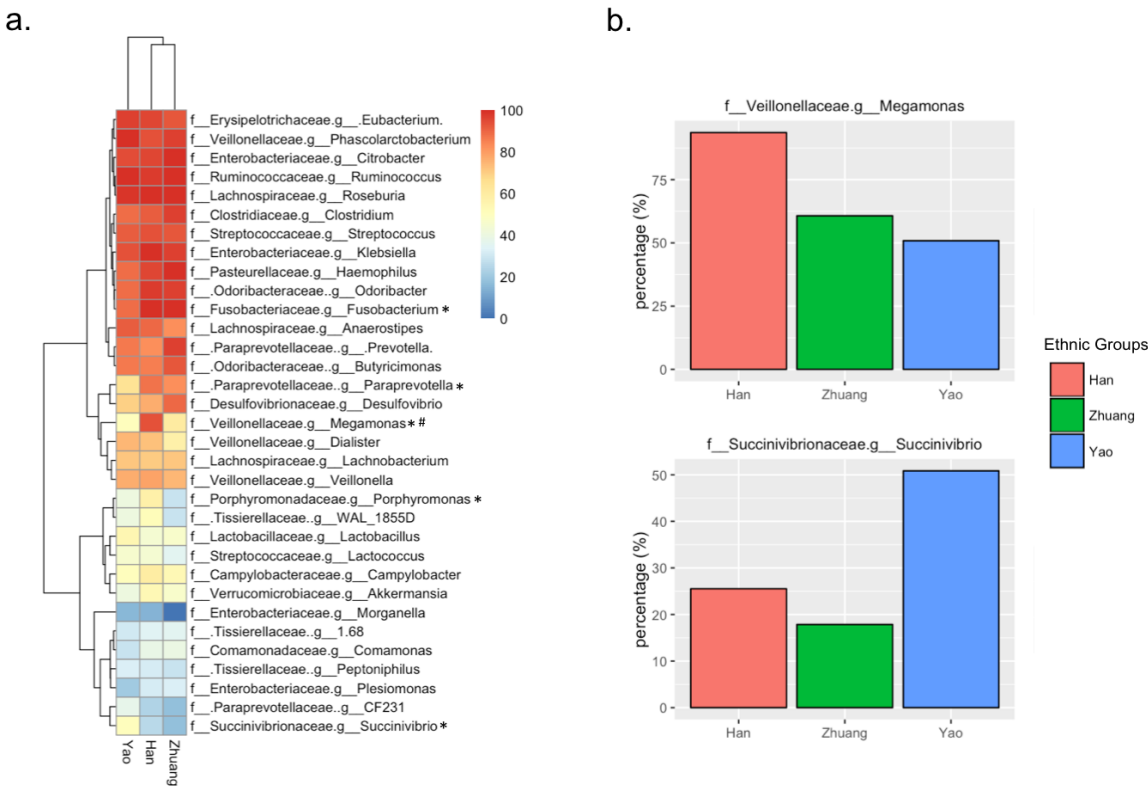
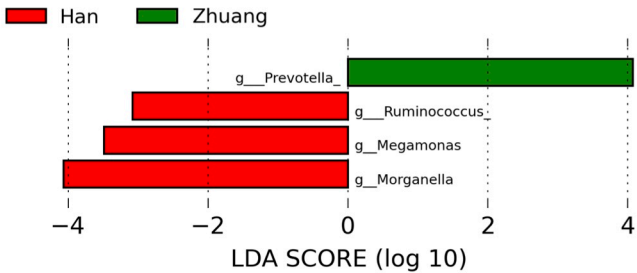


Figure. S4

a.



b.

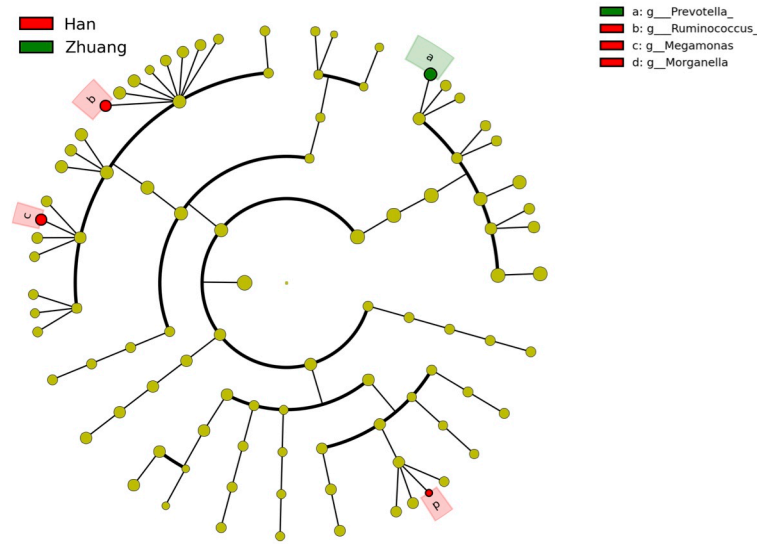


Figure. S5

