

Table 1: Effects of diet and select prebiotics on fecal microbial communities in dogs.

Diet	Alterations in Fecal Microbiome	Source
<i>HP (61% of protein; DMB) dry kibble diet v. HC (19% of protein; DMB) dry kibble diet v. dry kibble commercial (DC; 26% of protein; DMB) diet</i>	Sequence diversity was highest in dogs fed the DC diet. The abundances of <i>Clostridiales</i> , <i>Lactobacillales</i> , <i>Coriobacteriales</i> and <i>Bacteroidales</i> were increased in dogs fed the DC diet, while <i>Lactobacillales</i> and <i>Bacteroidales</i> were not detected in dogs fed the HP and HC diets. The HP and HC diets also decreased the abundances of members of the <i>Lachnospiraceae</i> family. The HC diet favored the growth of representatives of <i>Erysipelotrichales</i> , while the HP diet favored that of representatives of <i>Fusobacteriales</i>	Hang 2012
Dry kibble diet with 0 v. 7.5% beet pulp	The beet pulp diet decreased the abundances of <i>Fusobacteria</i> and <i>Actinobacteria</i> , but increased that of <i>Firmicutes</i> . The abundance of <i>Clostridia</i> was increased and complemented by a decline in that of <i>Erysipelotrichi</i> when dogs were switched to the beet pulp diet	Midde Ibos 2008
Dry kibble diet with 0 v. 7.5% beet pulp	Control dogs had greater proportions of <i>Bacteroidetes</i> , <i>Fusobacteria</i> and <i>Proteobacteria</i> , whereas those fed the beet pulp diet had greater proportions of the <i>Bacteroidetes/Chlorobi</i> group and <i>Firmicutes</i> . The beet pulp diet did not greatly alter the gene sequence number of any KEGG functional categories	Swans on 2010
Dry kibble diet	No significant diet-induced differences were observed in	Kerr

with 0 v. 25% cooked navy beans	the microbial populations	2013
Six raw meat-based diets: (1) beef control; (2) beef + 1.4% inulin; (3) beef + 1.4% YCW; (4) chicken control; (5) chicken + 1.4% inulin; (6) chicken + 1.4% YCW	Beef-based diets increased the abundance of <i>Escherichia</i> , but decreased that of <i>Anaerobiospirillum</i> compared with chicken-based diets. Inulin decreased the abundances of <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> and <i>Megamonas</i> , but increased that of <i>Lactobacillus</i> compared with the control. Inulin also decreased the abundance of <i>Escherichia</i> compared with YCW. YCW increased the abundance of <i>Bifidobacterium</i> compared with inulin and the control	Belosh apka 2013
Diets with potato fiber contents of 0, 1.5, 3, 4.5, or 6%	Fecal proportions of Firmicutes increased while Fusobacteria decreased with PF inclusion. PF inclusion was also associated with an increased proportion of <i>Faecalibacterium</i> and increased concentrations of fecal SCFA	Panase vich 2015