

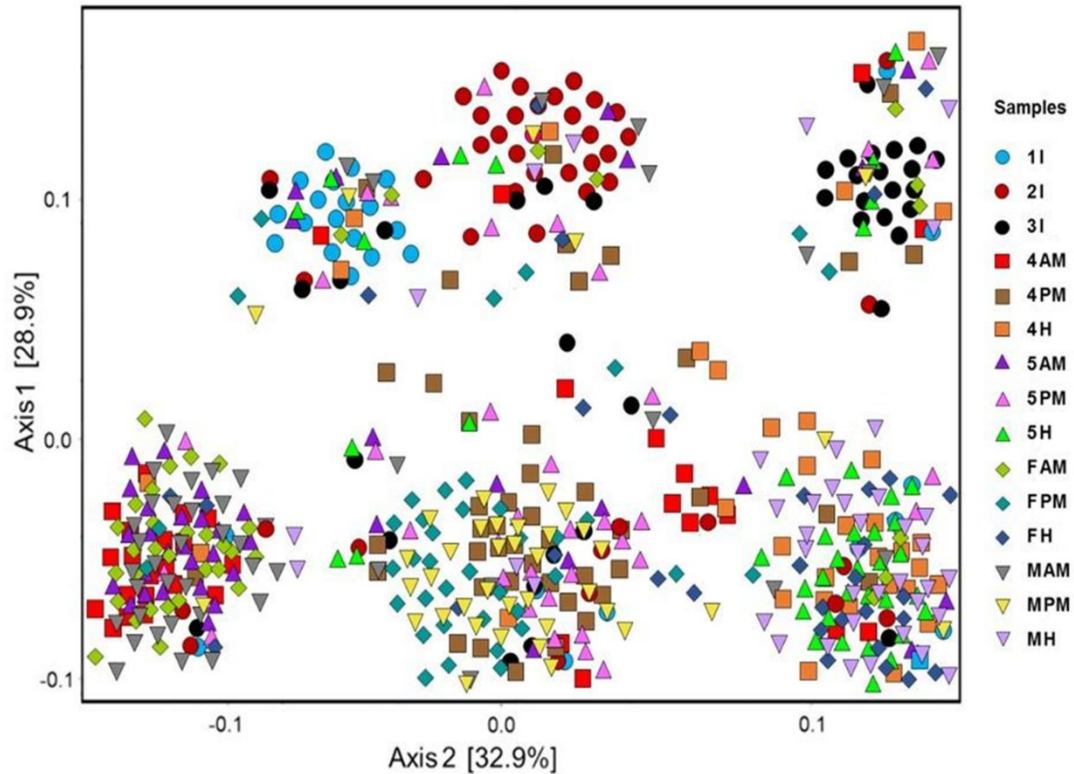
**Field-collected *Triatoma sordida* from central Brazil display high microbiota diversity that varies with regard to developmental stage and intestinal segmentation**

Short title: *Triatoma sordida* intestinal microbiota

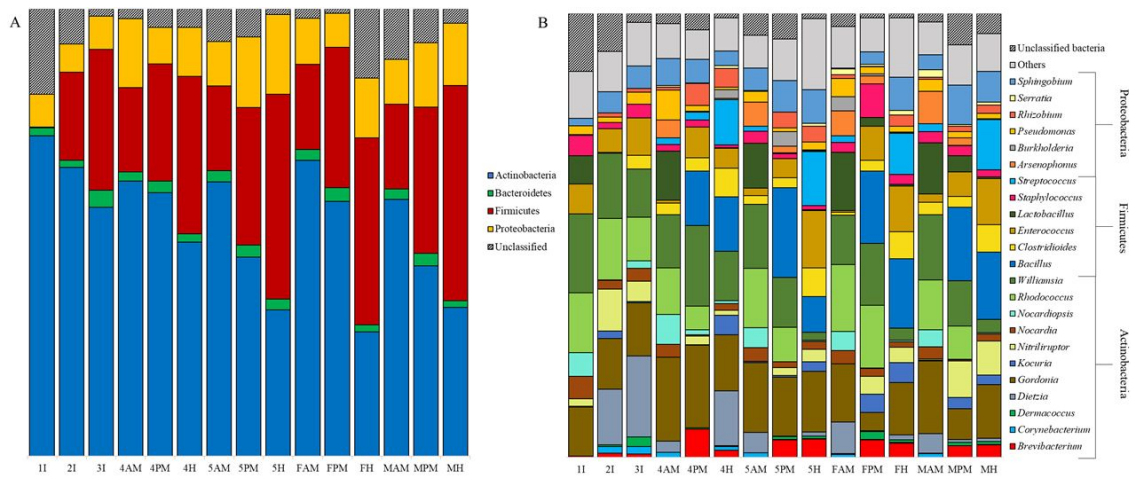
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**S1 Appendix. Principal coordinate analysis (PCoA) of weighted-UniFrac distances comparing the bacterial communities of *T. sordida* intestine.** Weighted-UniFrac distances matrices were calculated for each sample using one representative sequence for each OTU (3%). Axes represent the greatest proportion of variances in the communities for each analysis. Samples analyzed: entire intestine of 1<sup>st</sup> stage nymphs (1I); entire intestine of 2<sup>nd</sup> stage nymphs (2I); entire intestine of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage nymphs (3I); anterior midgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4AM); posterior midgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4PM); hindgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4H); anterior midgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5AM); posterior midgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5PM); hindgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5H); anterior midgut of females (FAM); posterior midgut of females (FPM); hindgut of females (FH); anterior midgut of males (MAM); posterior midgut of males (MPM); hindgut of males (MH).



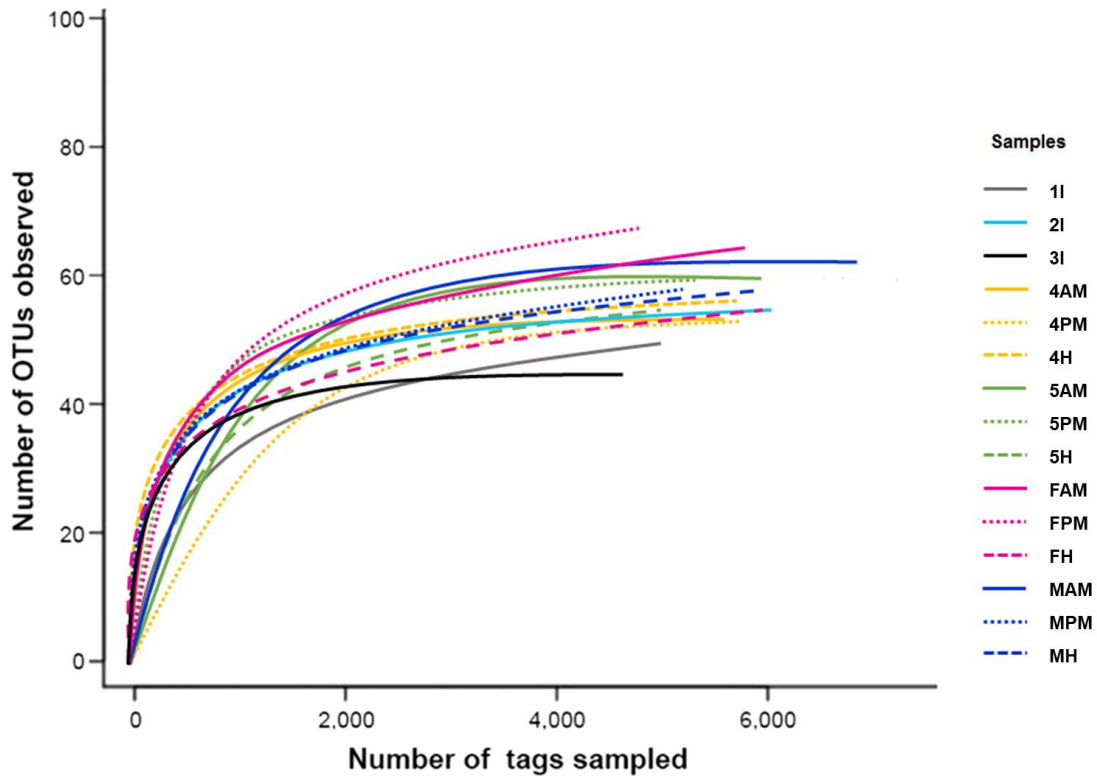
**S2 Appendix. Relative abundance of bacterial phyla (A) and genera (B) found in *T. sordida* intestinal microbiota.** Samples: entire intestine of 1<sup>st</sup> stage nymphs (1I); entire intestine of 2<sup>nd</sup> stage nymphs (2I); entire intestine of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage nymphs (3I); anterior midgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4AM); posterior midgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4PM); hindgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4H); anterior midgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5AM); posterior midgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5PM); hindgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5H); anterior midgut of females (FAM); posterior midgut of females (FPM); hindgut of females (FH); anterior midgut of males (MAM); posterior midgut of males (MPM); hindgut of males (MH).

**S2 Table. Field expedition data.** Number of collected specimens of *T. sordida* in three expeditions and positivity to *T. cruzi*.

Specimens collected	Field expeditions data				<i>T. cruzi</i> - infected
	December 2013	May 2014	November 2014	Total	
1 <sup>st</sup> instar	2	0	5	7	0
2 <sup>nd</sup> instar	8	2	17	27	0
3 <sup>rd</sup> instar	5	2	9	16	0
4 <sup>th</sup> instar	3	14	5	22	0
5 <sup>th</sup> instar	7	26	35	68	0
Females	20	12	28	60	0
Males	32	35	37	104	0
Total	77	91	136	304	0

**S3 Table. Coverage indices of *T. sordida* intestinal samples.** Good's coverage of 454 pyrosequencing for each sample ( $p < 0.05$ ) calculated with the Mothur program. Samples analyzed: entire intestine of 1<sup>st</sup> stage nymphs (1I); entire intestine of 2<sup>nd</sup> stage nymphs (2I); entire intestine of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage nymphs (3I); anterior midgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4AM); posterior midgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4PM); hindgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4H); anterior midgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5AM); posterior midgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5PM); hindgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5H); anterior midgut of females (FAM); posterior midgut of females (FPM); hindgut of females (FH); anterior midgut of males (MAM); posterior midgut of males (MPM); hindgut of males (MH).

<b>Samples</b>	<b>Good's coverage (%)</b>
<b>1I</b>	93.76
<b>2I</b>	96.13
<b>3I</b>	96.84
<b>4AM</b>	97.02
<b>4PM</b>	97.14
<b>4H</b>	96.03
<b>5AM</b>	97.20
<b>5PM</b>	97.20
<b>5H</b>	97.32
<b>FAM</b>	96.44
<b>FPM</b>	95.49
<b>FH</b>	97.23
<b>MAM</b>	97.35
<b>MPM</b>	97.16
<b>MH</b>	97.41

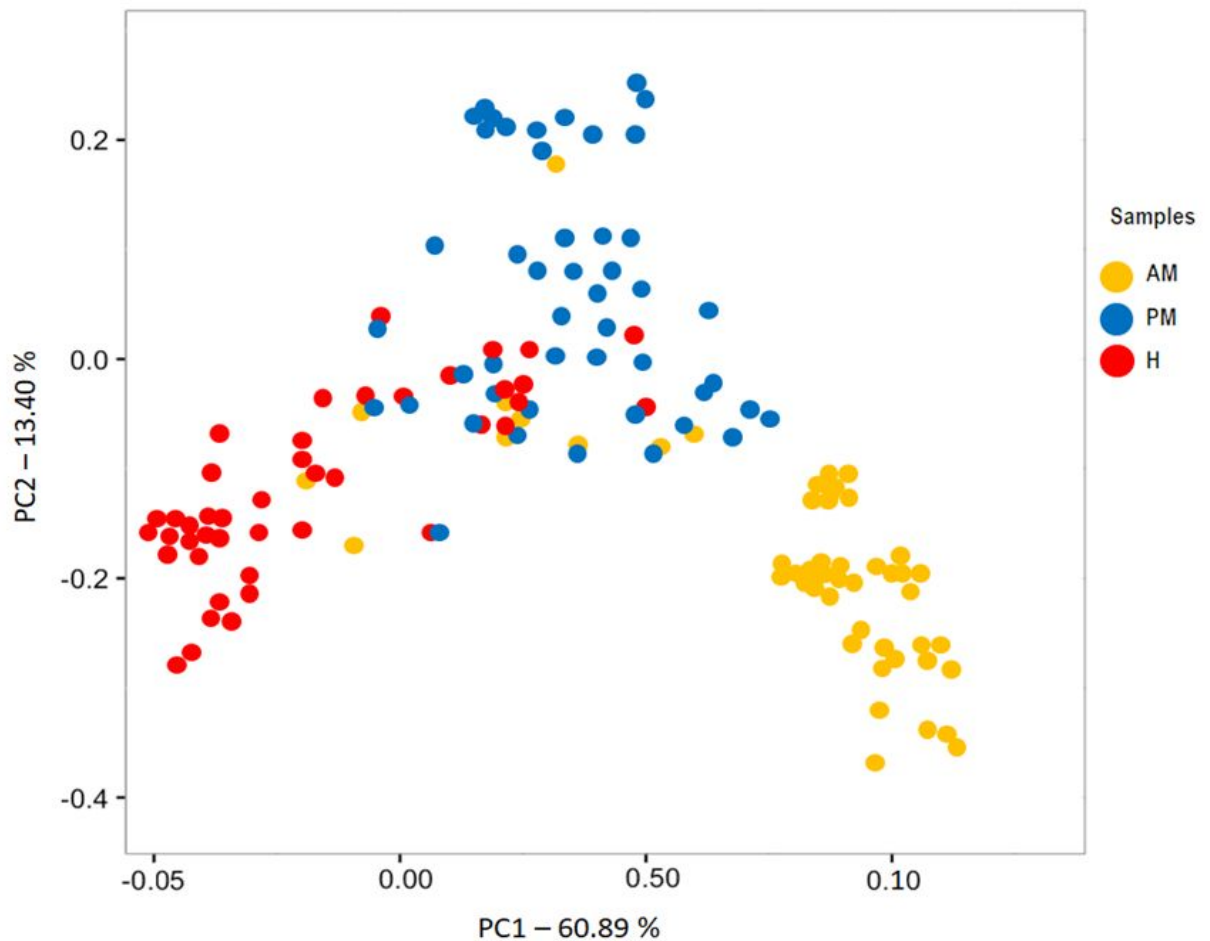


**S3 Appendix. Rarefaction curves of 16S rRNA sequences from intestinal segments of *T. sordida* samples.** Samples analyzed: entire intestine of 1<sup>st</sup> stage nymphs (1I); entire intestine of 2<sup>nd</sup> stage nymphs (2I); entire intestine of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage nymphs (3I); anterior midgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4AM); posterior midgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4PM); hindgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4H); anterior midgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5AM); posterior midgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5PM); hindgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5H); anterior midgut of females (FAM); posterior midgut of females (FPM); hindgut of females (FH); anterior midgut of males (MAM); posterior midgut of males (MPM); hindgut of males (MH).

**S4 Table. Richness and diversity indices for *T. sordida* intestinal microbiota in different intestinal segments.** OTUs were defined based on 97% identity cutoff. Samples analyzed: Anterior midgut (AM = 4\_AM+5\_AM+F\_AM+M\_AM); Posterior midgut (PM = 4\_PM+5\_PM+F\_AM+M\_AM); Hindgut (H = 4\_H+5H+F\_H+M\_H).

<b>Samples</b>	<b>N° of observed OTUs</b>	<b>Chao1</b>	<b>Shannon</b>
<b>AM</b>	46	47.5 ± 0.70	3.50 ± 0.75
<b>PM</b>	35	36.5 ± 0.50	3.25 ± 0.25
<b>H</b>	33	38.5 ± 1.50	2.30 ± 0.30

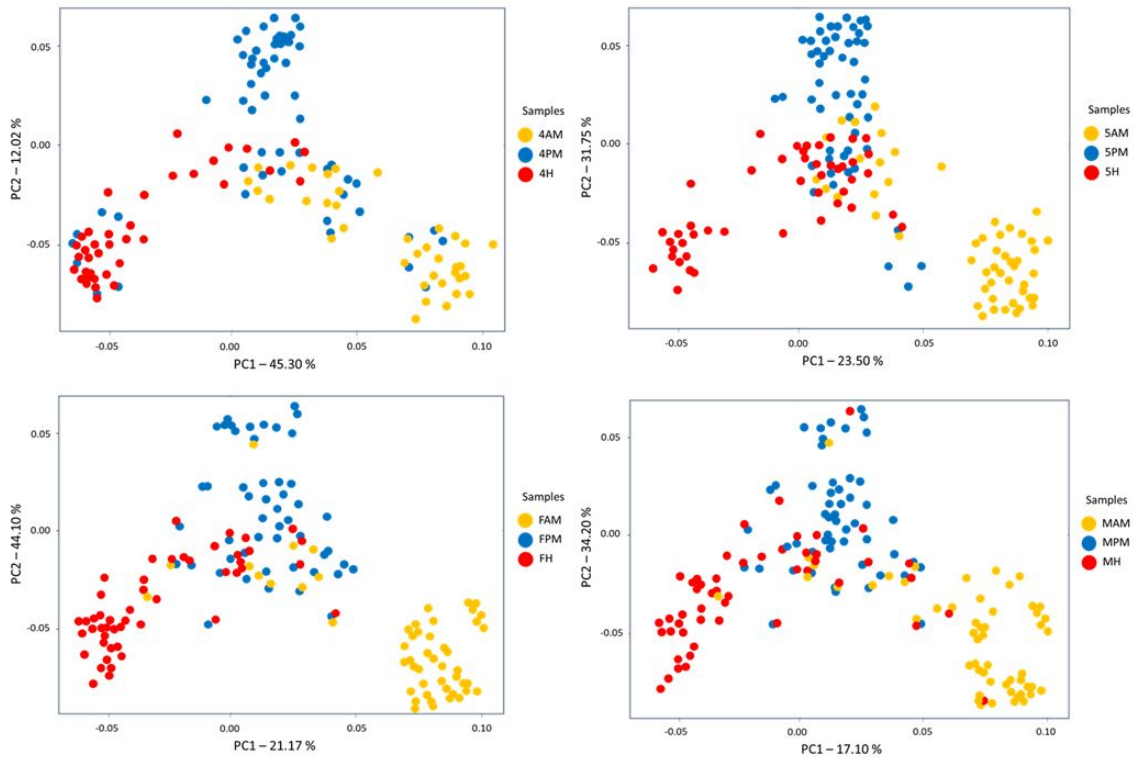




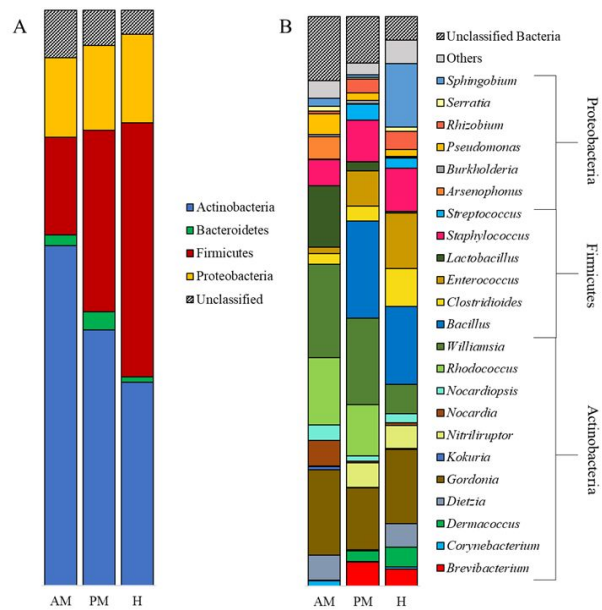
**S4 Appendix. Principal coordinate analysis (PCoA) of weighted-UniFrac distances comparing the bacterial communities of *T. sordida* intestinal segments.** Weighted-UniFrac distances matrices were calculated for each sample using one representative sequence for each OTU (3%). Axes represent the greatest proportion of variances in the communities for each analysis. Samples analyzed: Anterior midgut (AM = 4\_AM+5\_AM+F\_AM+M\_AM); Posterior midgut (PM = 4\_PM+5\_PM+F\_AM+M\_AM); Hindgut (H = 4\_H+5H+F\_H+M\_H).

**S5 Table. Analysis of similarity (ANOSIM) of the bacterial community of intestinal segments of *T. sordida*.** Corrected P-values (<0.025) were calculated using the Bonferroni method. Significant comparisons are shown in bold. Samples analyzed: Anterior midgut (AM = 4\_AM+5\_AM+F\_AM+M\_AM); Posterior midgut (PM = 4\_PM+5\_PM+F\_AM+M\_AM); Hindgut (H = 4\_H+5H+F\_H+M\_H).

	<b>AM</b>	<b>PM</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>AM</b>	-	0.0357	<b>0.0086</b>
<b>PM</b>		-	<b>0.0054</b>
<b>H</b>			-



**S5 Appendix. Principal coordinate analysis (PCoA) of weighted-UniFrac distances comparing the bacterial communities of *T. sordida* intestine in different intestinal segments.** Weighted-UniFrac distances matrices were calculated for each sample using one representative sequence for each UTO (3%). Axes represent the greatest proportion of variances in the communities for each analysis. Samples analyzed: Anterior midgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4AM); posterior midgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4PM); hindgut of 4<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (4H); anterior midgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5AM); posterior midgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5PM); hindgut of 5<sup>th</sup> stage nymphs (5H); anterior midgut of females (FAM); posterior midgut of females (FPM); hindgut of females (FH); anterior midgut of males (MAM); posterior midgut of males (MPM); hindgut of males (MH).



**S6 Appendix. Relative abundance of bacterial phyla (A) and genera (B) found in *T. sordida* intestinal microbiota.** Samples: anterior midgut of 4<sup>th</sup> instar, 5<sup>th</sup> instar, female and male (AM); posterior midgut of of 4<sup>th</sup> instar, 5<sup>th</sup> instar, female and male and hindgut of 4<sup>th</sup> instar, 5<sup>th</sup> instar, female and male (H). I = entire intestine. AM = anterior midgut, PM = posterior midgut, H = hindgut.