

## *Supplementary Material*

### **Impact of host DNA and sequencing depth on the taxonomic resolution of whole metagenome sequencing for microbiome analysis**

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**Supplementary Table S1.** Composition of the mock microbial community (B: HM-277D, Staggered, High Concentration, v5.2H), showing the expected and the observed relative abundance of species after WMS. The ratio of observed to expected relative abundance of species is also shown. Grey shading indicates a  $\geq 2$ -fold change.

Microbial species	NCBI assembly accession	16S rRNA copies	16S rRNA copies per genome <sup>1</sup>	No. genome copies	GC content <sup>2</sup> (%)	Expected relative abundance <sup>3</sup> (%)	Observed relative abundance (%)	Ratio observed/expected
<i>Rhodobacter sphaeroides</i> ATCC 17023	GCF_003324715.1	10,000,000	3	3,333,333	69	34.43	12.79	0.37
<i>Streptococcus mutans</i> ATCC 700610	GCF_000007465.2	10,000,000	5	2,000,000	37	20.66	36.21	1.75
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> ATCC 12228	GCF_000007645.1	10,000,000	5	2,000,000	32	20.66	27.10	1.31
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 700926	GCF_002843685.1	10,000,000	7	1,428,571	51	14.75	10.81	0.73
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC 47085	GCF_000006765.1	1,000,000	4	250,000	67	2.58	1.47	0.57
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC BAA-1717	GCF_000017085.1	1,000,000	5	200,000	33	2.07	4.27	2.07
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> ATCC BAA-611	GCF_000007265.1	1,000,000	7	142,857	36	1.48	2.80	1.90
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC 10987	GCF_000008005.1	1,000,000	12	83,333	36	0.86	0.99	1.14
<i>Clostridium beijerinckii</i> ATCC 51743	GCF_000016965.1	1,000,000	14	71,429	30	0.74	1.14	1.55
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> ATCC 700392	GCF_000307795.1	100,000	2	50,000	39	0.52	0.81	1.58
<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i> DSM 16379	GCF_000008345.1	100,000	3	33,333	60	0.34	0.19	0.55
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> ATCC BAA-335	GCF_000008805.1	100,000	4	25,000	52	0.26	0.20	0.77
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> ATCC 17978	GCF_001593425.2	100,000	6	16,667	39	0.17	0.19	1.13
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> ATCC BAA-679	GCF_000196035.1	100,000	6	16,667	38	0.17	0.16	0.93
<i>Lactobacillus gasseri</i> ATCC 33323	GCF_000014425.1	100,000	6	16,667	35	0.17	0.23	1.32
<i>Actinomyces odontolyticus</i> ATCC 17982	GCF_000154225.1	10,000	2	5,000	65	0.05	0.02	0.44
<i>Deinococcus radiodurans</i> ATCC 13939	GCF_001638825.1	10,000	3	3,333	67	0.03	0.02	0.56
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> ATCC BAA-334	GCF_000006885.1	10,000	4	2,500	40	0.03	0.04	1.55
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC 47077	GCF_000172575.2	10,000	4	2,500	38	0.03	0.04	1.57
<i>Bacteroides vulgatus</i> ATCC 8482	GCF_000012825.1	10,000	7	1,429	42	0.01	0.02	1.65

<sup>1</sup> Ribosomal RNA Database Curated by the Schmidt Laboratory (<https://rrndb.umms.med.umich.edu/search/>);

<sup>2</sup> NCBI genome database (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/genomes/714>);

<sup>3</sup> Expected relative abundance = No. genome copies of each species/ sum of genome copies of all species.

**Supplementary Table S2.** Summary of the sequencing data pre-processing of synthetic samples (SS) metagenomes.

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Total number of raw single-end reads</b>	<b>Total number of quality-filtered reads</b>	<b>Total number of quality-filtered and host decontaminated reads</b>
Microbial sample (MS)	39,682,202	33,309,964	33,309,243
Synthetic sample with 10% host DNA (SS10)	40,087,736	32,489,550	29,899,628
Synthetic sample with 90% host DNA (SS90)	50,846,240	41,297,894	5,535,588
Synthetic sample with 99% host DNA (SS99)	36,098,546	30,214,162	746,018

**Supplementary Table S3.** Ratio of relative abundances of species from synthetic samples (SS) to MS. Grey shading indicates a  $\geq 2$ -fold change.

Microbial species	16S rRNA copies	MS	SS10/MS	SS90/MS	SS99/MS
<i>Rhodobacter sphaeroides</i> ATCC 17023	10,000,000	1	0.805	0.814	1.053
<i>Streptococcus mutans</i> ATCC 700610	10,000,000	1	1.081	1.061	0.877
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> ATCC 12228	10,000,000	1	1.069	1.053	0.776
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 700926	10,000,000	1	0.816	0.774	0.886
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC 47085	1,000,000	1	0.742	0.798	0.714
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC BAA-1717	1,000,000	1	1.106	1.085	0.796
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> ATCC BAA-611	1,000,000	1	1.048	1.022	0.711
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC 10987	1,000,000	1	1.021	1.237	0.574
<i>Clostridium beijerinckii</i> ATCC 51743	1,000,000	1	1.064	1.070	0.589
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> ATCC 700392	100,000	1	0.911	0.907	0.561
<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i> DSM 16379	100,000	1	0.625	0.875	0
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> ATCC BAA-335	100,000	1	0.952	1.011	0.169
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> ATCC 17978	100,000	1	0.967	0.962	0
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> ATCC BAA-679	100,000	1	0.943	0.824	0
<i>Lactobacillus gasseri</i> ATCC 33323	100,000	1	1.091	0.910	0
<i>Actinomyces odontolyticus</i> ATCC 17982	10,000	1	0.812	0.435	0
<i>Deinococcus radiodurans</i> ATCC 13939	10,000	1	0.626	0	0
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> ATCC BAA-334	10,000	1	1.006	0.608	0
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC 47077	10,000	1	1.065	0.310	0
<i>Bacteroides vulgatus</i> ATCC 8482	10,000	1	0.935	0.181	0

**Supplementary Table S4.** Ratio of relative abundances of species from each SS90 subset (SS90D50, SS90D25, SS90D10, SS90D5) to the SS90 original dataset (SS90D100). Random subsampling to generate each subset was performed in five independent experiments. Grey shading indicates a  $\geq 2$ -fold change. nd: not detected in the SS90 original dataset.

Microbial Species	16S rRNA copies	SS90D100	SS90D50/ SS90D100	SS90D25/ SS90D100	SS90D10/ SS90D100	SS90D5/ SS90D100
<i>Streptococcus mutans</i> ATCC 700610	10,000,000	1	1.004	0.999	1.002	0.625
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> ATCC 12228	10,000,000	1	1.004	1.023	1.037	0.621
<i>Rhodobacter sphaeroides</i> ATCC 17023	10,000,000	1	0.995	0.995	1.019	0.585
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 700926	10,000,000	1	1.029	1.009	0.961	0.622
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC BAA-1717	1,000,000	1	1.008	0.997	0.989	0.588
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> ATCC BAA-611	1,000,000	1	0.988	0.994	0.936	0.568
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC 47085	1,000,000	1	0.950	0.922	0.794	0.329
<i>Clostridium beijerinckii</i> ATCC 51743	1,000,000	1	0.990	0.975	0.864	0.382
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC 10987	1,000,000	1	1.000	0.950	0.971	0.465
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> ATCC 700392	100,000	1	0.957	0.964	0.776	0.257
<i>Lactobacillus gasseri</i> ATCC 33323	100,000	1	0.949	0.677	0.105	0
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> ATCC BAA-335	100,000	1	0.994	0.811	0.328	0
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> ATCC 17978	100,000	1	0.861	0.690	0.156	0
<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i> DSM 16379	100,000	1	0.871	0.772	0.011	0
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> ATCC BAA-679	100,000	1	0.850	0.483	0	0
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC 47077	10,000	1	0.090	0	0	0
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> ATCC BAA-334	10,000	1	0.271	0	0	0
<i>Bacteroides vulgatus</i> ATCC 8482	10,000	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Actinomyces odontolyticus</i> ATCC 17982	10,000	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Deinococcus radiodurans</i> ATCC 13939	10,000	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd

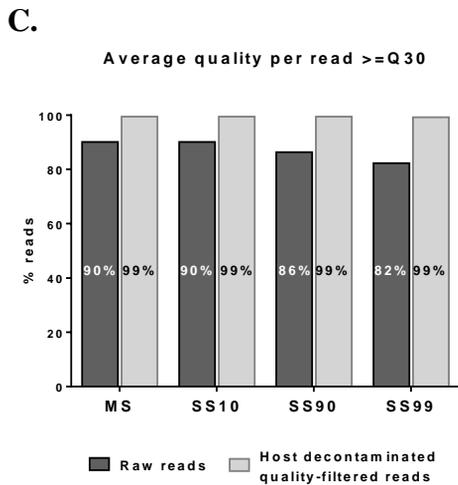
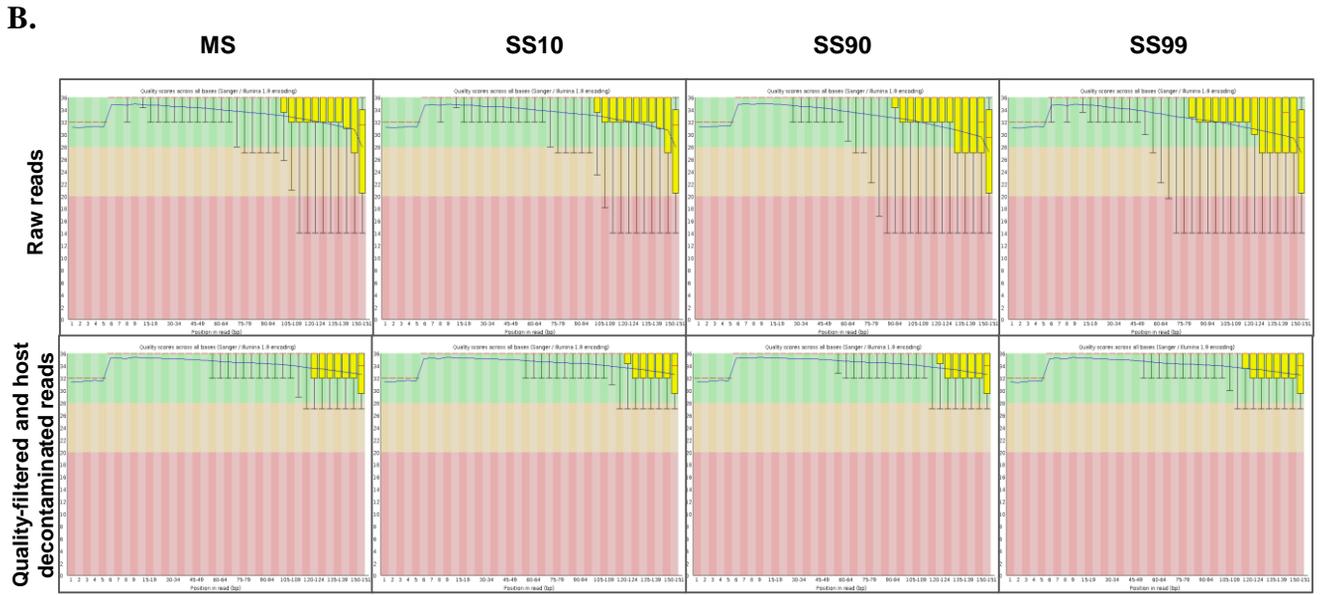
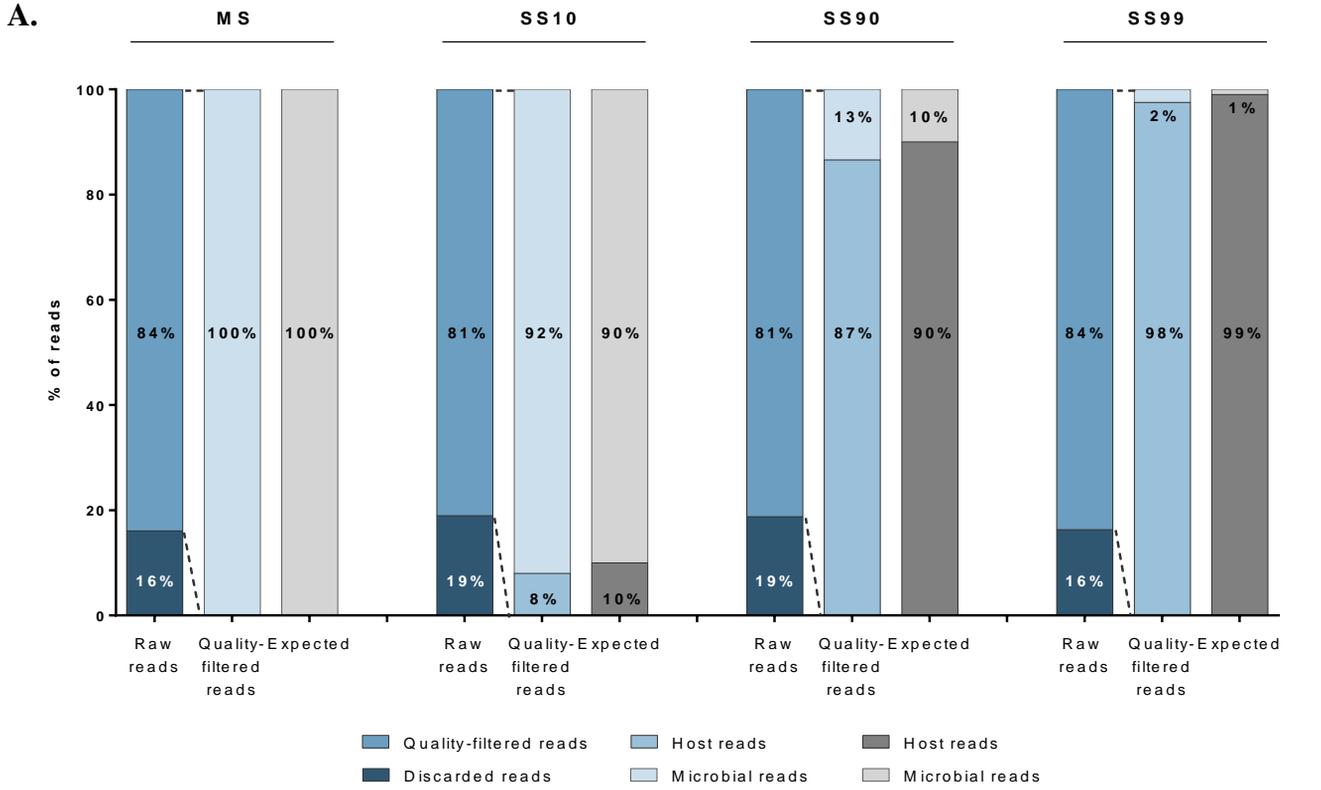
**Supplementary Table S5.** Statistical analysis (*P*-values) of the results presented in Table S4. The Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric test followed by multiple comparisons (SS90D50, SS90D25, SS90D10, or SS90D5) versus a control group (SS90D100) using Dunn's test was performed for each species. NA: not applicable, as it was not detected in the SS90 original dataset.

Microbial species	16S rRNA copies	SS90D100 vs. SS90D50	SS90D100 vs. SS90D25	SS90D100 vs. SS90D10	SS90D100 vs. SS90D5
<i>Streptococcus mutans</i> ATCC 700610	10,000,000	> 0.9999	> 0.9999	> 0.9999	0.0203
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> ATCC 12228	10,000,000	> 0.9999	0.2548	0.0341	0.7829
<i>Rhodobacter sphaeroides</i> ATCC 17023	10,000,000	> 0.9999	> 0.9999	> 0.9999	0.0102
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 700926	10,000,000	0.9766	> 0.9999	> 0.9999	0.1242
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC BAA-1717	1,000,000	> 0.9999	> 0.9999	> 0.9999	0.0203
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> ATCC BAA-611	1,000,000	0.8729	> 0.9999	0.0382	0.0004
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC 47085	1,000,000	> 0.9999	> 0.9999	0.0231	0.0004
<i>Clostridium beijerinckii</i> ATCC 51743	1,000,000	> 0.9999	0.6831	0.223	0.0009
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC 10987	1,000,000	> 0.9999	> 0.9999	> 0.9999	0.0048
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> ATCC 700392	100,000	> 0.9999	> 0.9999	0.0292	0.0006
<i>Lactobacillus gasseri</i> ATCC 33323	100,000	> 0.9999	0.1874	0.0025	0.0004
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> ATCC BAA-335	100,000	> 0.9999	0.7944	0.0242	0.0009
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> ATCC 17978	100,000	0.9033	0.2575	0.0024	0.0003
<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i> DSM 16379	100,000	> 0.9999	0.6463	0.0015	0.0015
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> ATCC BAA-679	100,000	> 0.9999	0.1586	0.0006	0.0006
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC 47077	10,000	0.006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> ATCC BAA-334	10,000	0.4097	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011
<i>Bacteroides vulgatus</i> ATCC 8482	10,000	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
<i>Actinomyces odontolyticus</i> ATCC 17982	10,000	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
<i>Deinococcus radiodurans</i> ATCC 13939	10,000	NA	NA	NA	NA



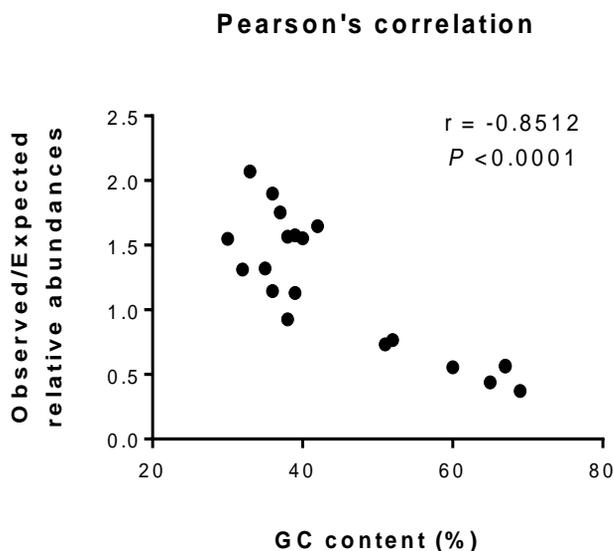


**Supplementary Figure S1.**



**Supplementary Figure S1. Overview of the sequencing data pre-processing from synthetic samples metagenomes. A.** Summary view of the fraction of quality-filtered, discarded, microbial and host reads per sample. The *raw reads* bar represents the percentage of quality-filtered and discarded reads upon Trimmomatic quality filtering. The *quality-filtered reads* bar constitutes the fraction of host and microbial quality-filtered reads obtained after performing both quality-filtering and host sequences decontamination steps. The *expected* bar consists in the theoretical percentages of host and microbial reads expected in each synthetic sample. **B.** FastQC graphs showing per base sequence quality in the raw sequence data and in the host decontaminated quality-filtered data from the MS, SS10, SS90 and SS99. Quality scores values across all bases at each position are shown. **C.** Percentage of reads with an average quality of  $\geq Q30$  in the MS, SS10, SS90 and SS99, in the raw and host decontaminated quality-filtered data.

## Supplementary Figure S2.



**Supplementary Figure S2. Correlation between genomic GC content and ratio of observed to expected relative abundances for the MS reference sample.** Pearson's correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) and  $P$ -value for the association are shown in the graph. Since it has been shown that the GC content introduces a bias during Illumina Nextera XT library preparation and sequencing (Jones *et al.* 2015), this potential bias was evaluated in the MS dataset. Pearson's correlation analysis showed that the GC content was negatively correlated with the ratio of observed to expected relative abundances ( $r = -0.8512$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). This suggests that under and overestimated relative abundances were due to this bias.