

**Figure S1:** Impact of increasing dietary melanoidin malts on the composition of the gut microbiota (non-metric multidimensional scaling (NMS)) at Day 3 and 14.

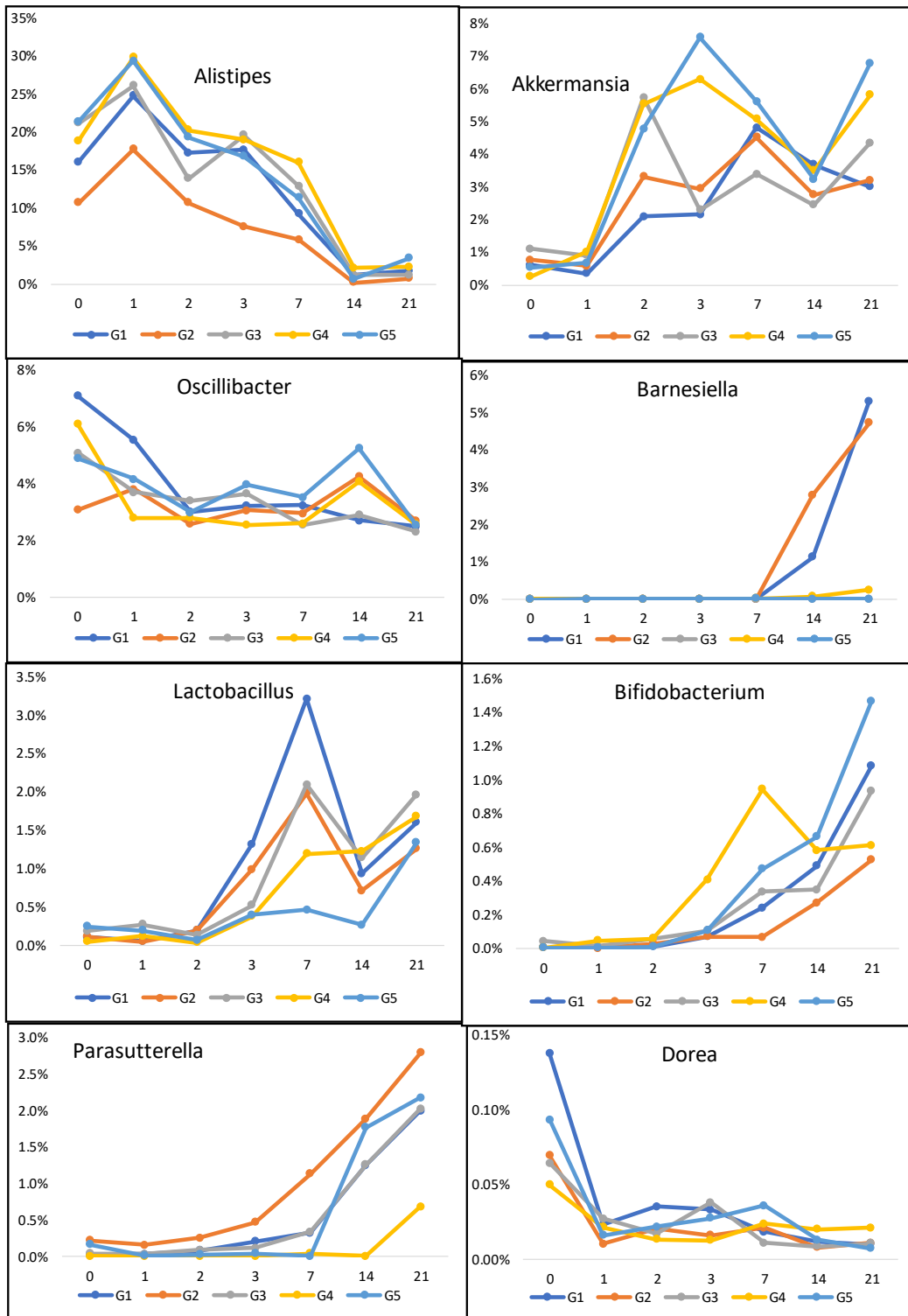
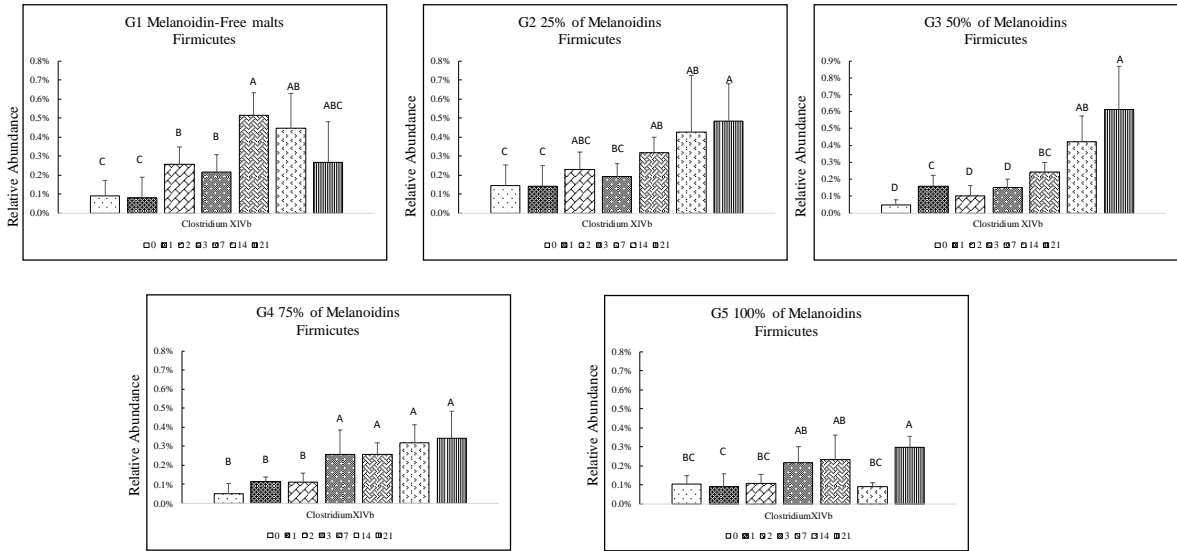
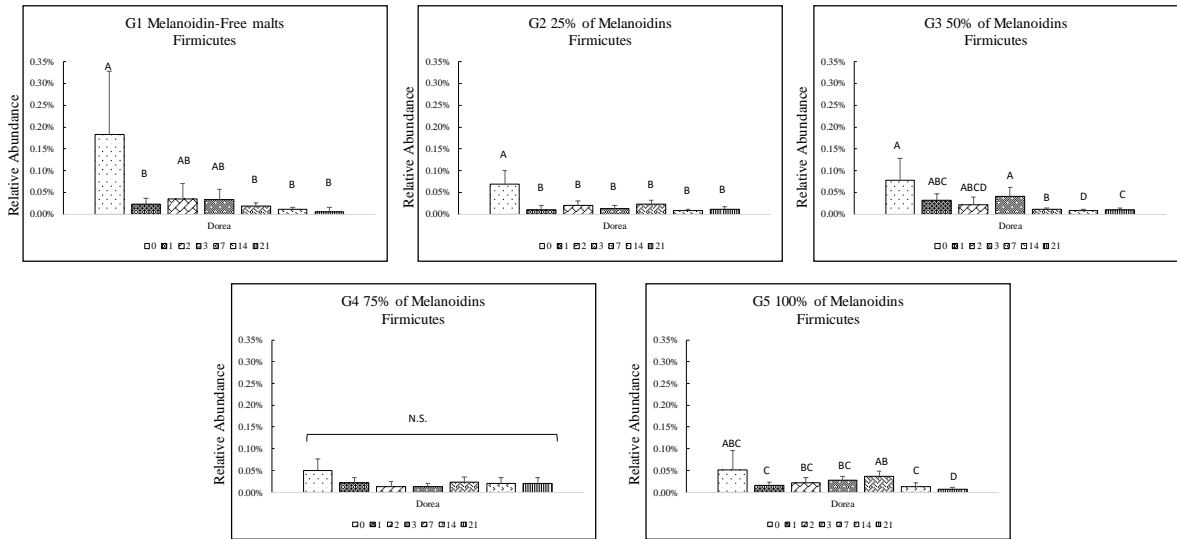


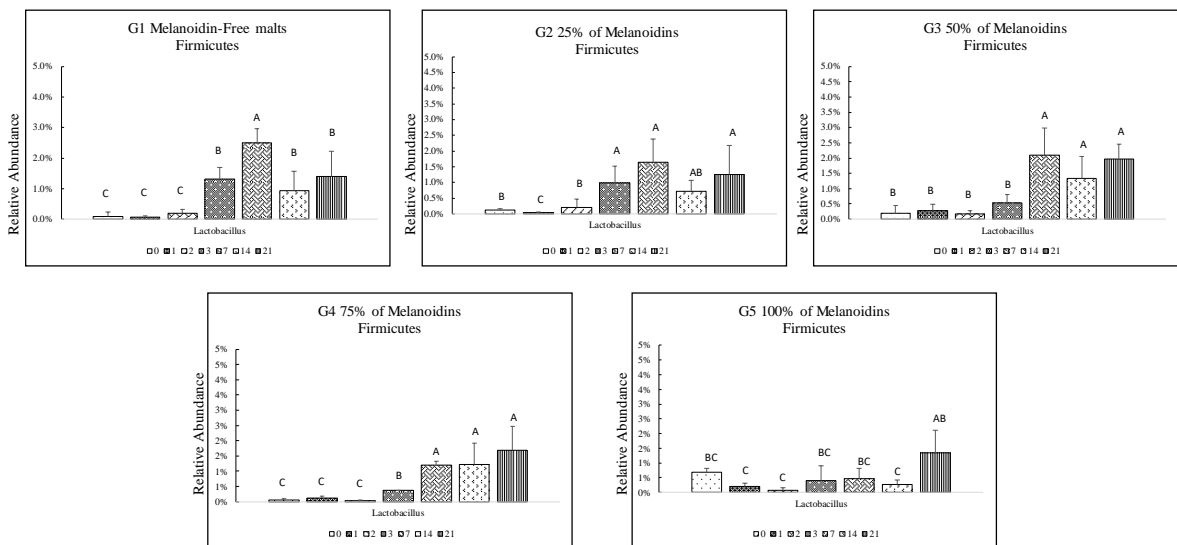
Figure S2: Temporal evolution of selected genera along the study and impact of malt consumption overall.



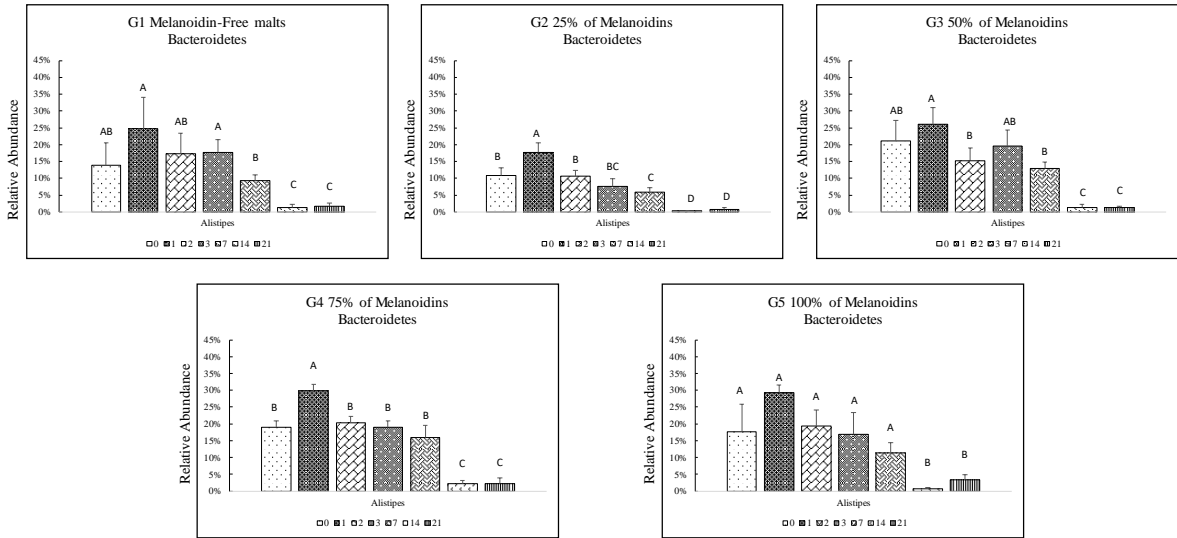
(A)



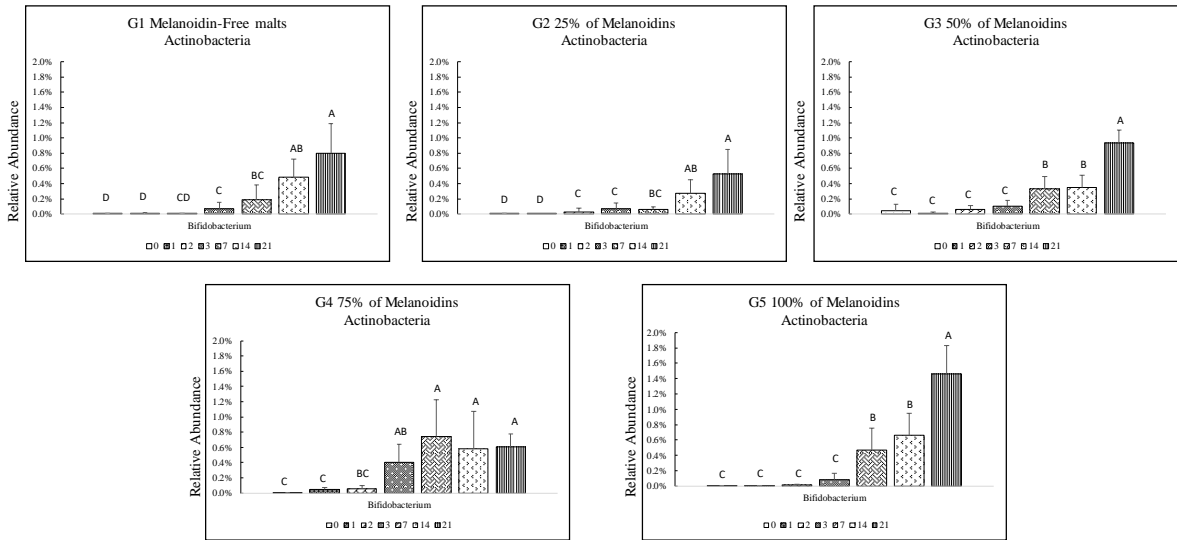
(B)



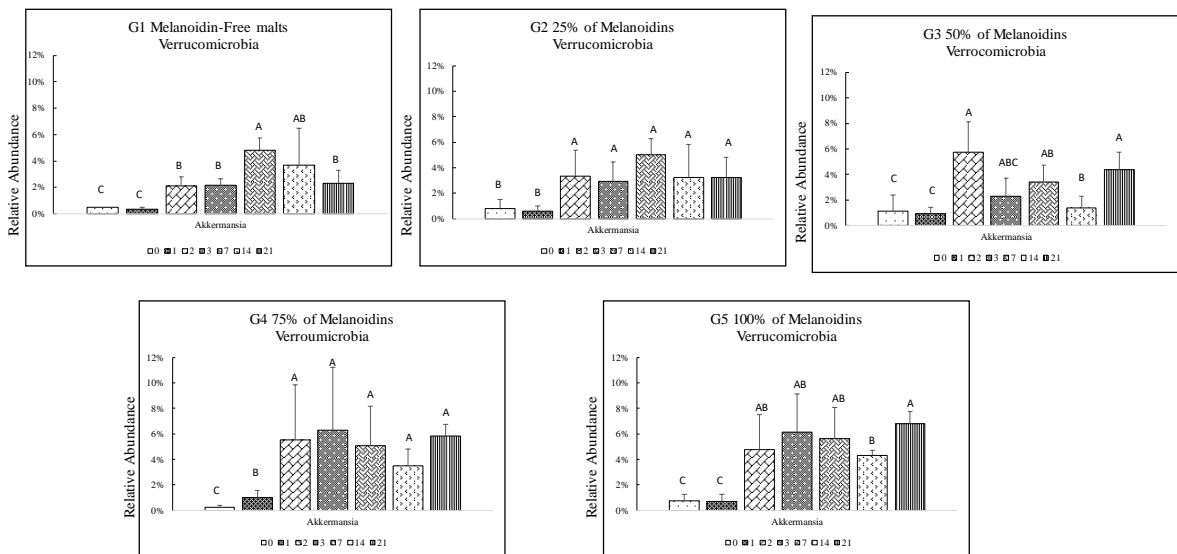
(C)



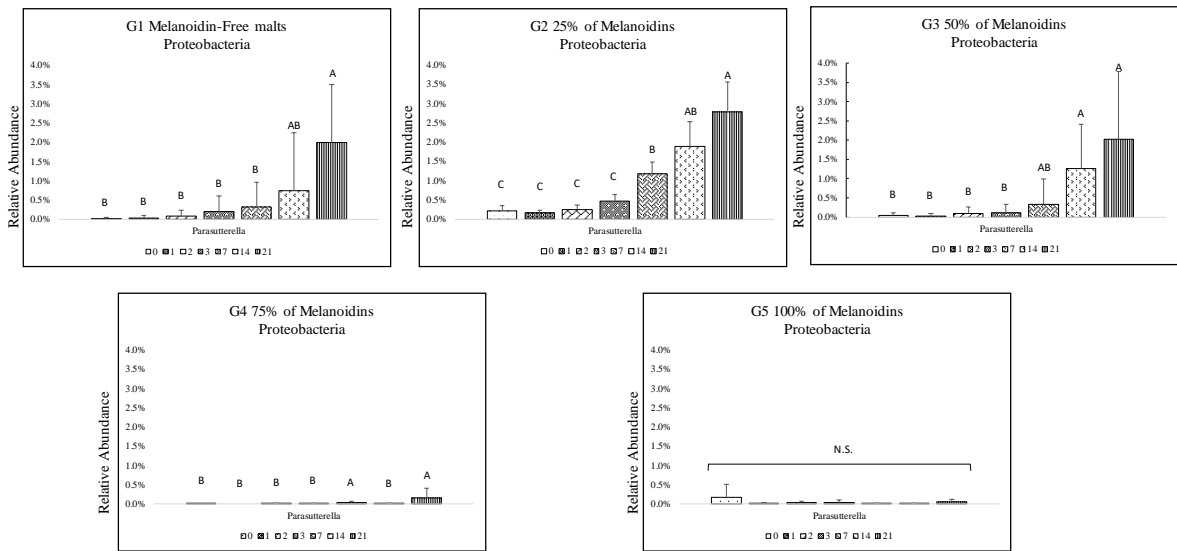
(D)



(E)



(F)



(G)

**Figure S3:** Impact of different portions of dietary melanoidin malts on responsive genera abundances among the other phyla. (A) Firmicutes (ClostridiumXIVb), (B) (Dorea), (C) (Latobacillus); Bacteroidetes (D) (Alistipes), (E) Actinobacteria (Bifidobacterium), (F) Verrumicrobia (Akkermansia); (G) Proteobacteria (Parasutterella). Significant differences ( $p < 0.005$ ) are indicated by different letters ( $n = 5$ ).