

Supplementary figures for:

Experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis is associated with changes of the microbiota composition in the gastrointestinal tract.

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S1

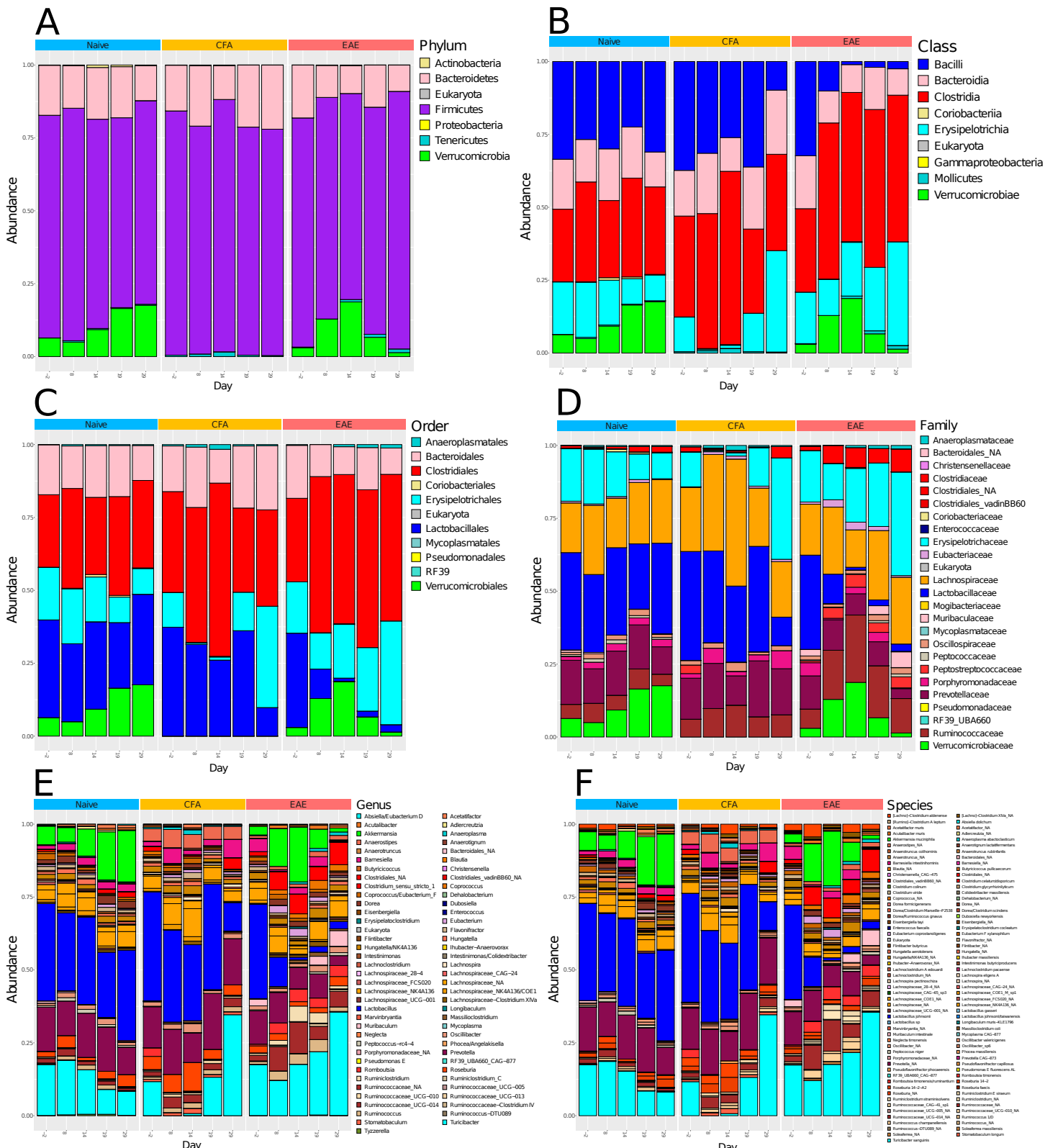


Figure S1: Stacked barplots of the relative abundances of every identified bacterial taxon at each taxonomic rank level. Relative abundances were calculated from raw ASV abundances that had been grouped at each taxonomic level. For each taxonomic rank level, taxa are stacked in alphabetical order as they appear in their respective legends. Each facet represents a different treatment group (naïve, CFA, EAE) and each bar includes all samples that belong to the time point represented on the x-axis. **A:** Phylum rank relative abundances. **B:** Class rank relative abundances. **C:** Order rank relative abundances. **D:** Family rank relative abundances. **E:** Genus rank relative abundances. **F:** Species rank relative abundances.

S2

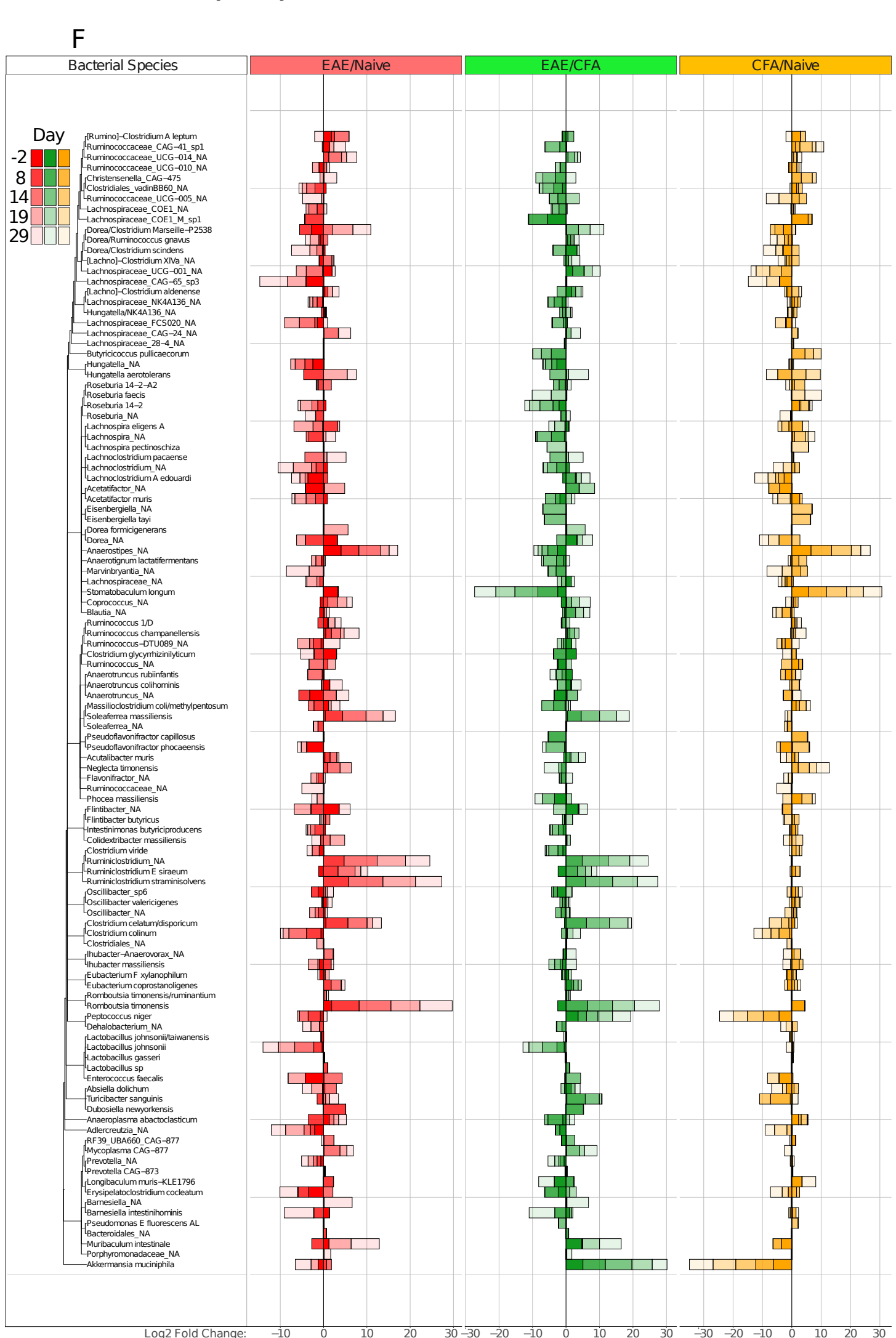
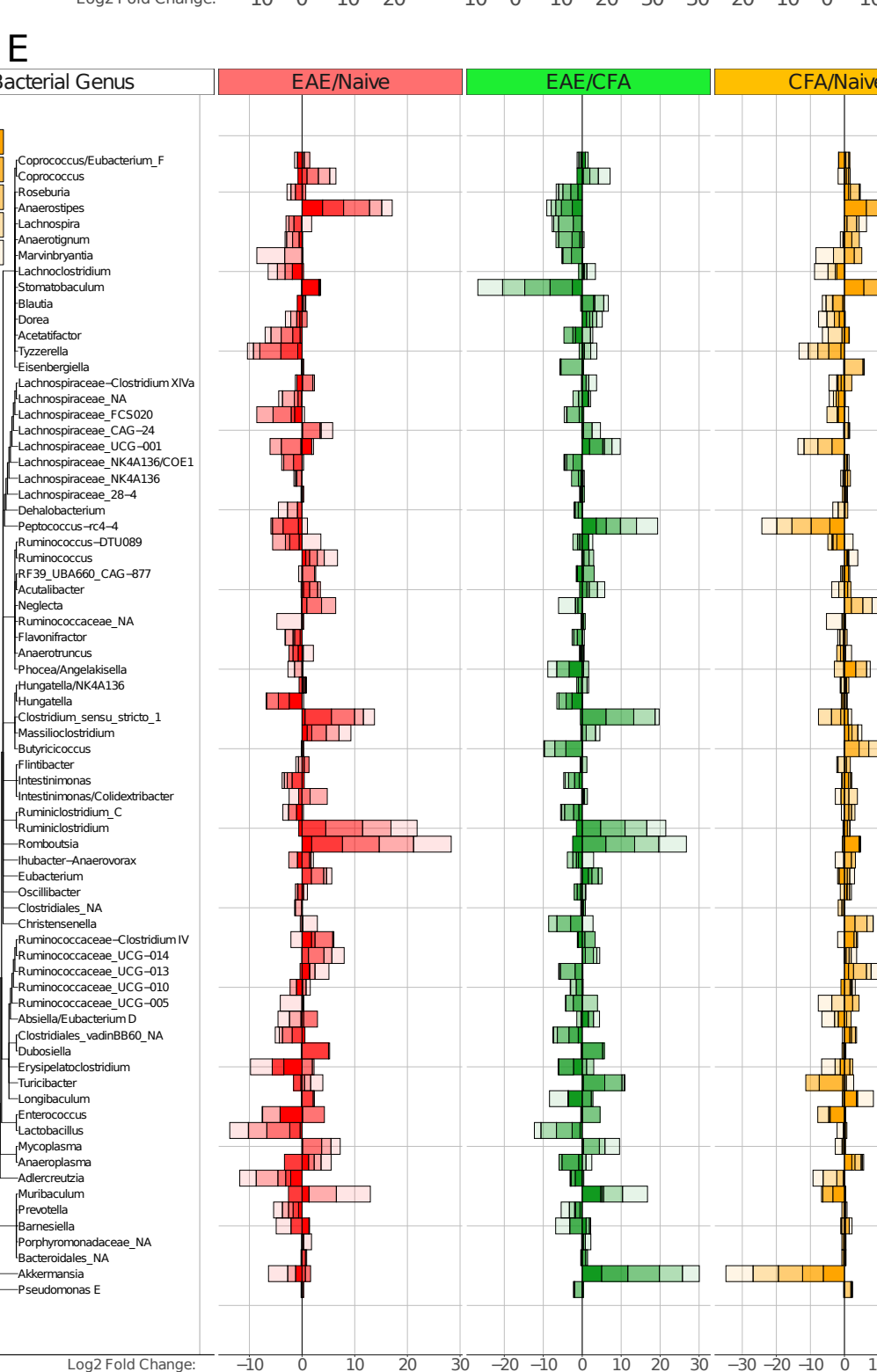
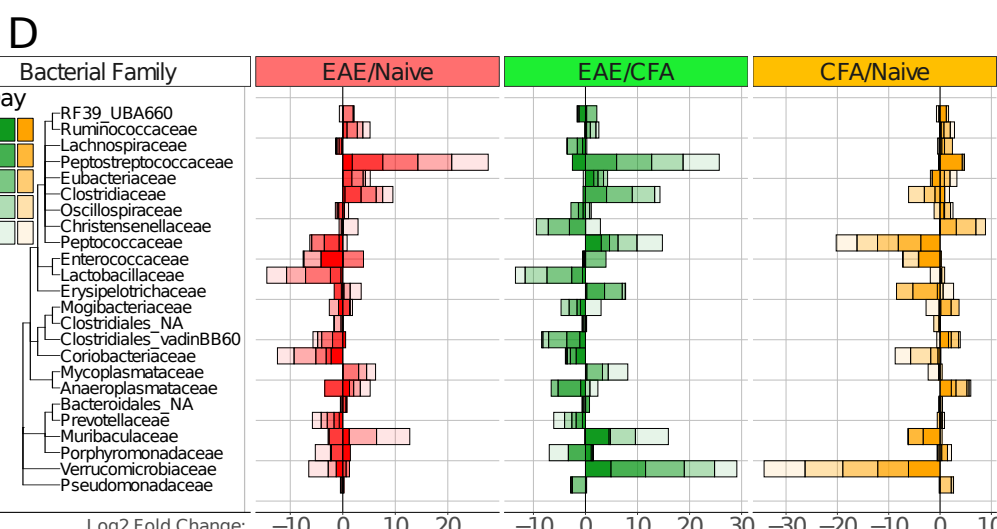
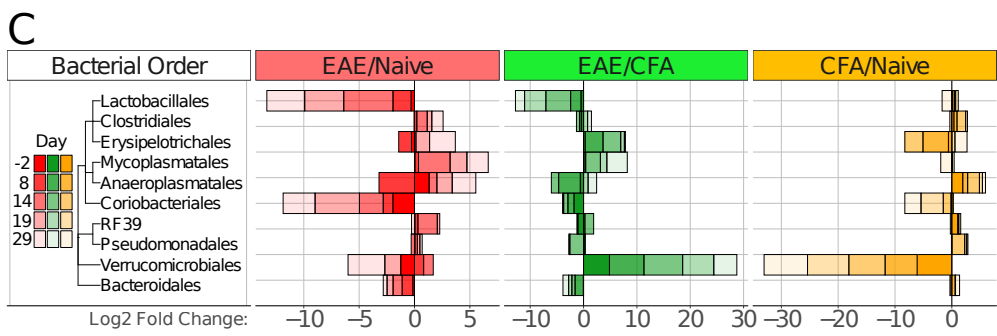
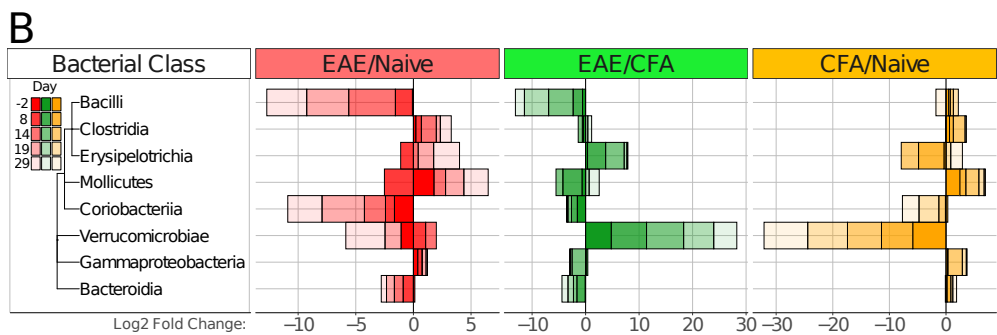
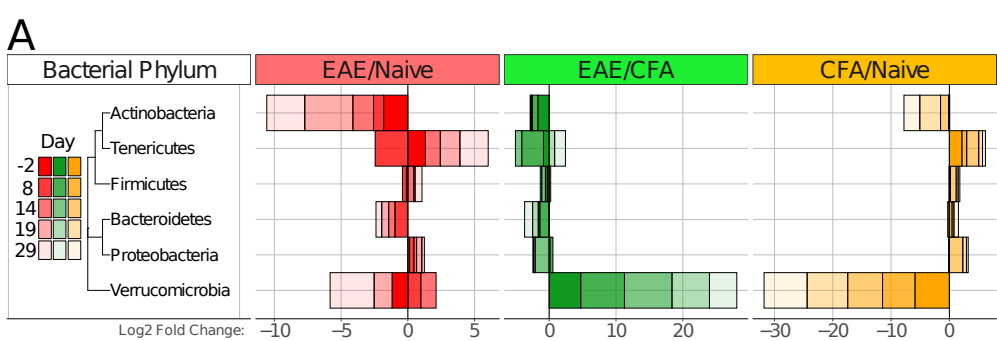
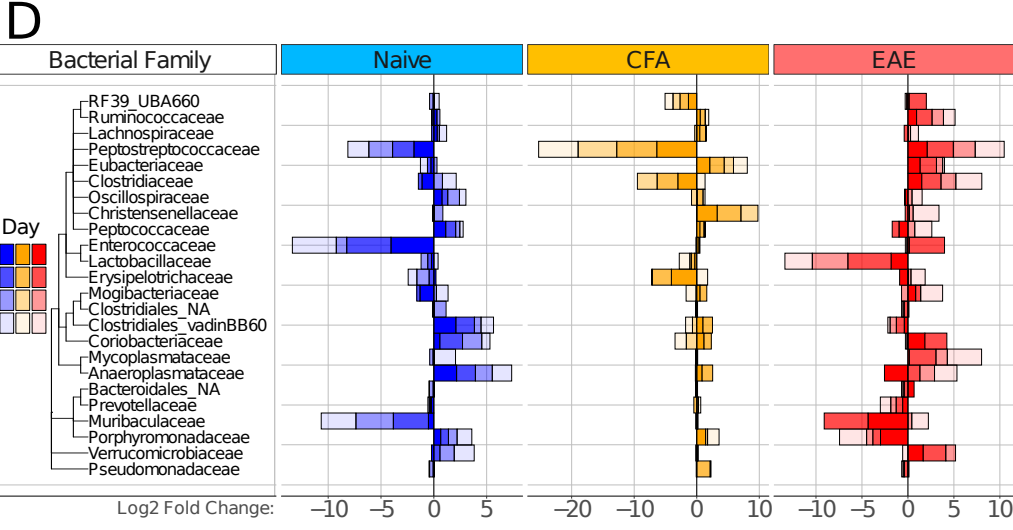
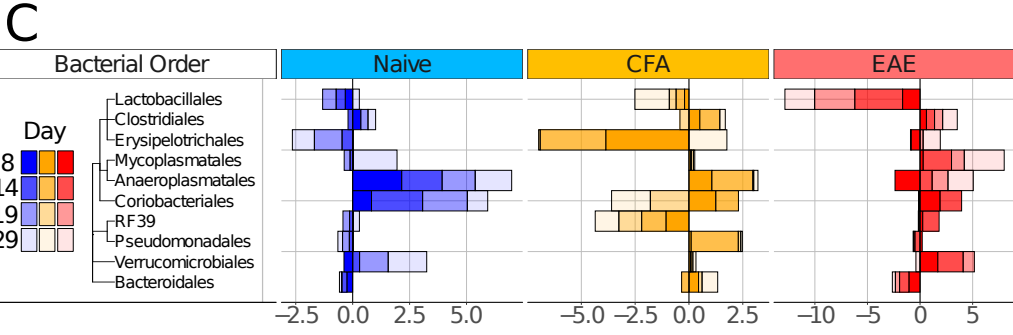
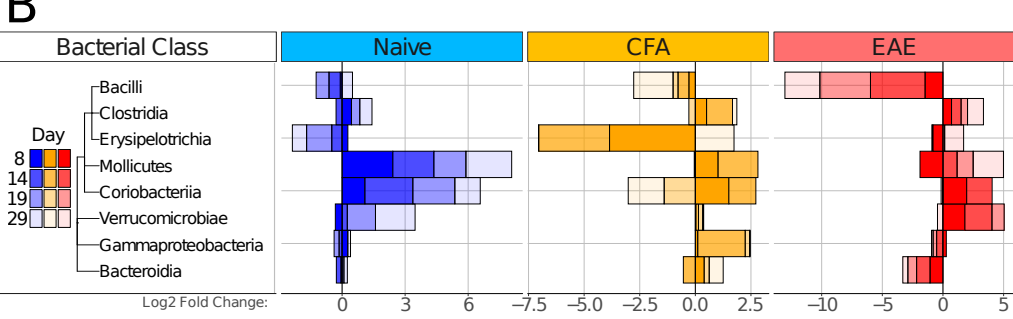
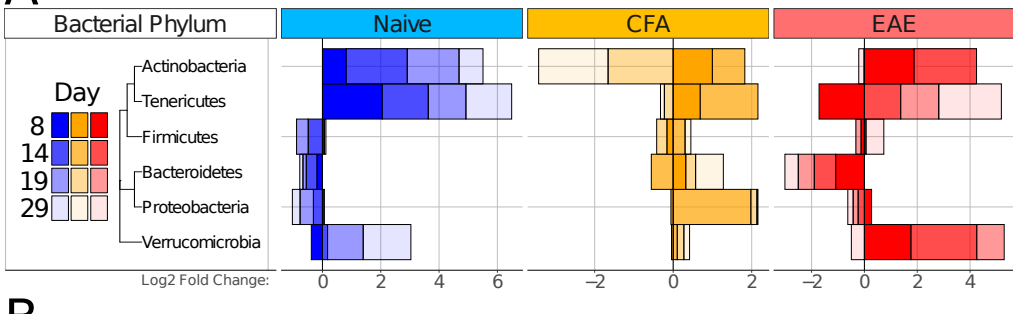
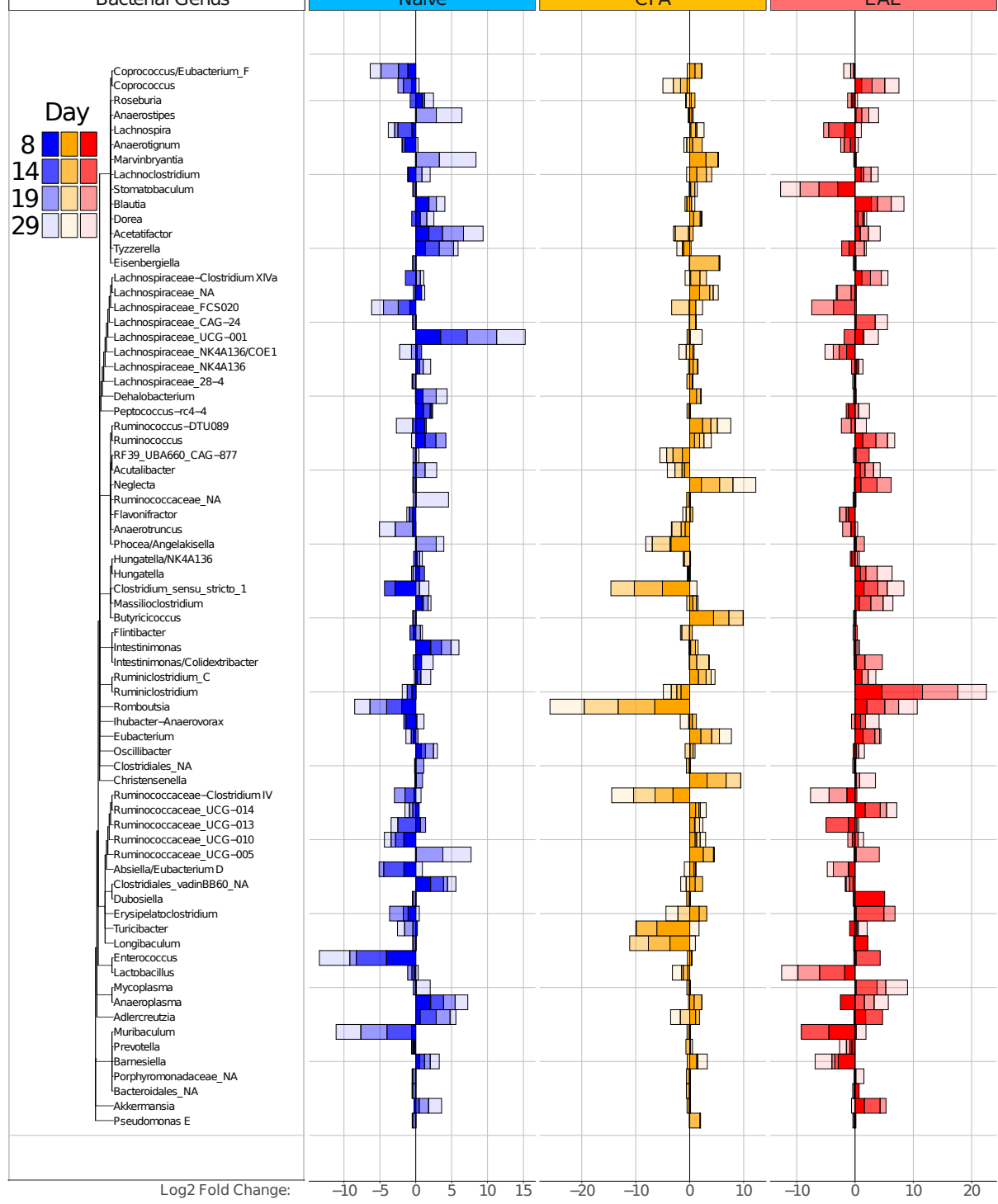


Figure S2: Stacked barplots of DESeq2 log₂ fold change values for cross-treatment pairwise comparisons that have been applied independently at each taxonomic rank level. Each bar represents an individual pairwise comparison between two experimental groups (EAE/naïve, EAE/CFA, CFA/naïve) that was made at a specific time point (-2, 8, 14, 19, and 29 dpi). Trees represent the approximate taxonomy and were determined by manual annotation and supplementation of NCBI taxonomy. **A:** Phylum rank stacked barplot. **B:** Class rank stacked barplot. **C:** Order rank stacked barplot. **D:** Family rank stacked barplot. **E:** Genus rank stacked barplot. **F:** Species rank stacked barplot.

S3 A



E



F

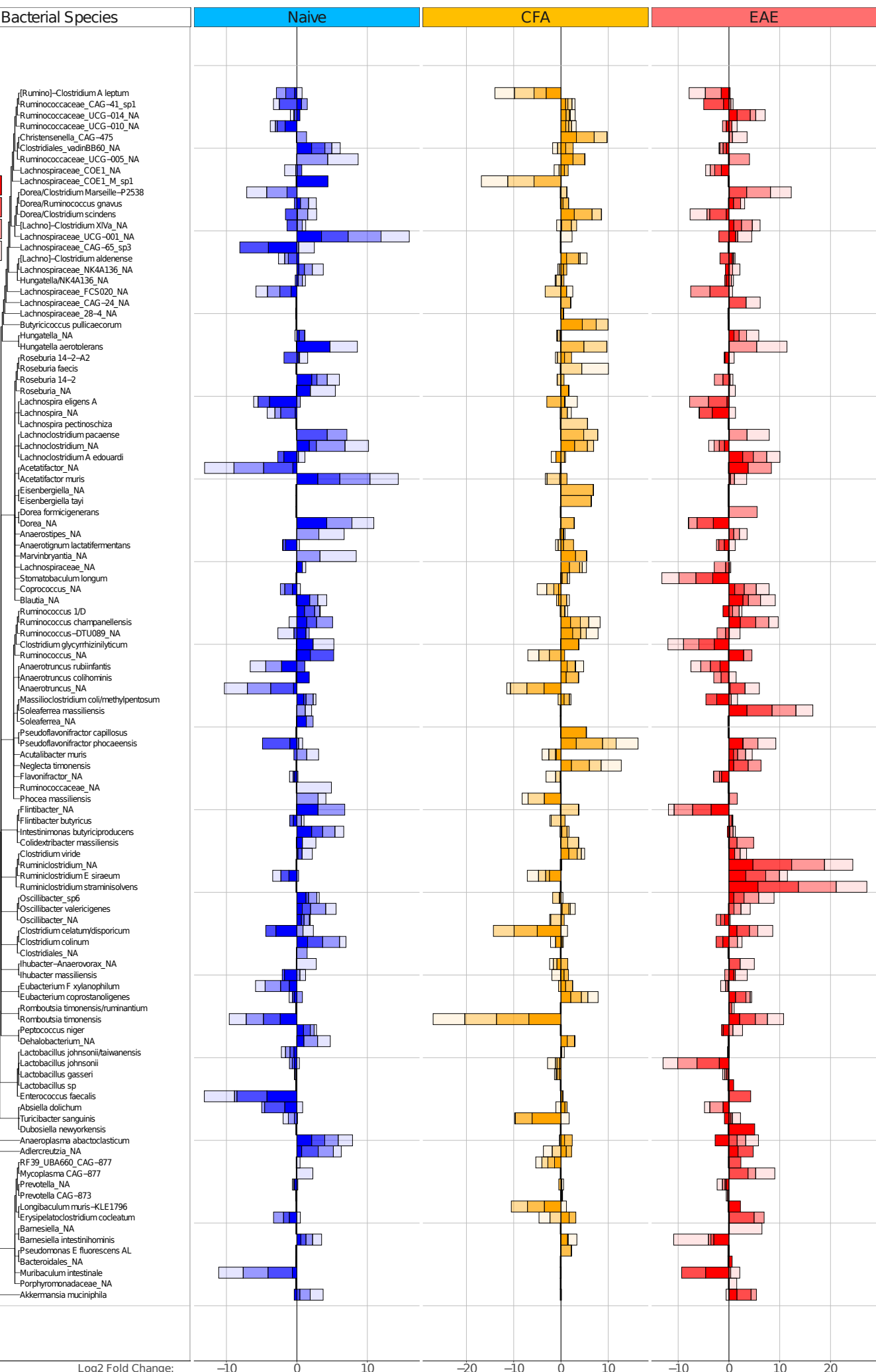


Figure S3: Stacked barplots of DESeq2 log₂ fold change values for pairwise comparisons within experimental groups but across time that have been applied independently at each taxonomic rank level. Each bar represents an individual pairwise comparison performed within an experimental group (naïve, CFA, or EAE) between the pre-immunization time point (-2 dpi) and a subsequent time point (8, 14, 19, 29 dpi). Trees represent the approximate taxonomy and were determined by manual annotation and supplementation of NCBI taxonomy. **A:** Phylum rank stacked barplot. **B:** Class rank stacked barplot. **C:** Order rank stacked barplot. **D:** Family rank stacked barplot. **E:** Genus rank stacked barplot. **F:** Species rank stacked barplot.

S4

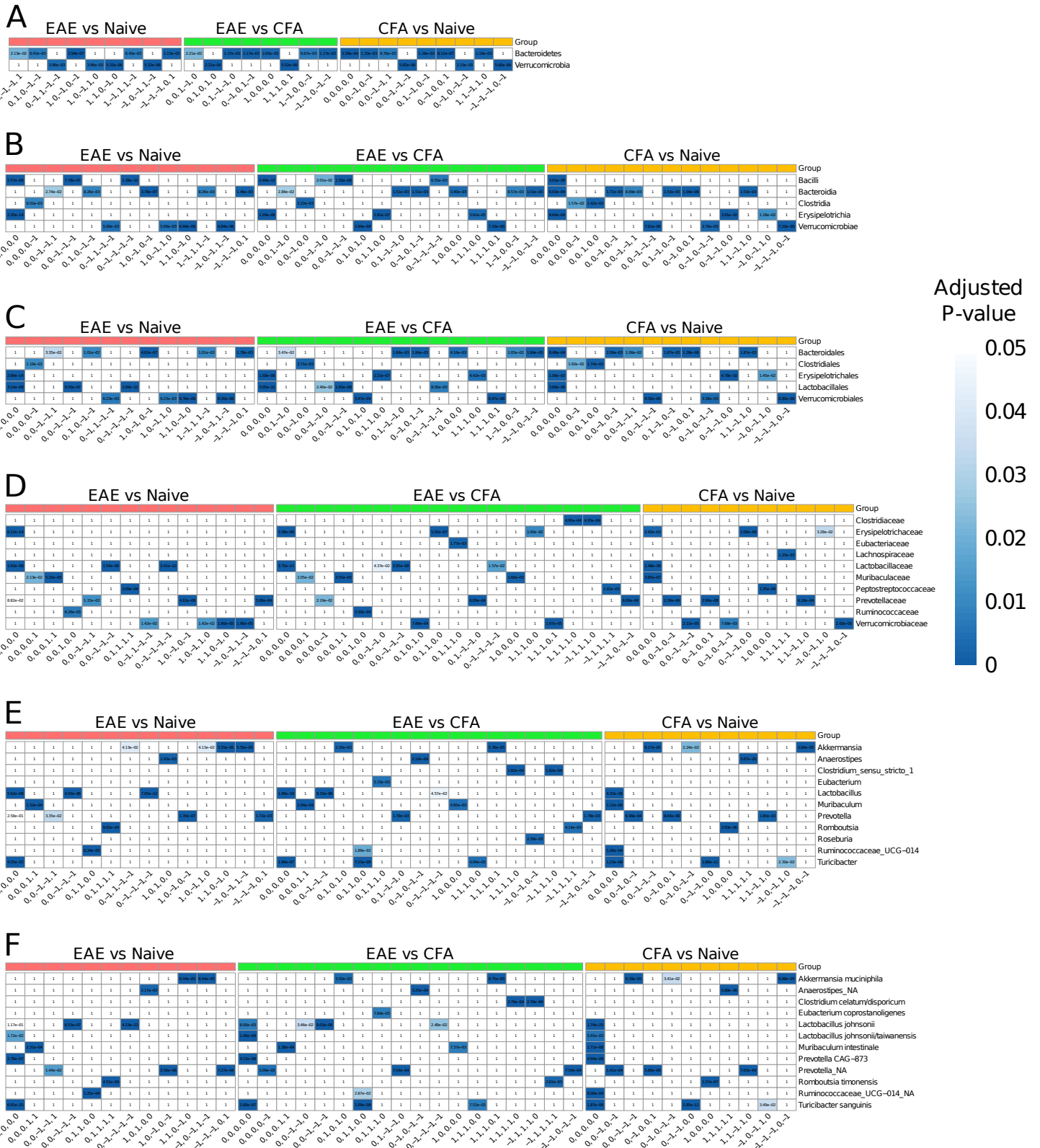


Figure S4: Heatmaps of taxonomic over-representation analysis results at each taxonomic rank level. Cell color is scaled from 0 to 0.05 and represents the p-value derived from Fisher's exact test for enrichment of a ternary pattern within a taxon. Ternary patterns represented include all cross-treatment pairwise comparisons (EAE/naïve, EAE/CFA, and CFA/naïve at -2, 8, 14, 19, and 29 dpi). P-values have been corrected with the BH procedure. Columns represent unique ternary patterns and rows represent unique taxa. Heatmaps are subsets of full results that include only taxa and patterns that possess at least one significant P-value. **A:** Phylum rank taxonomic over-representation heatmap. **B:** Class rank taxonomic over-representation heatmap. **C:** Order rank taxonomic over-representation heatmap. **D:** Family rank taxonomic over-representation heatmap. **E:** Genus rank taxonomic over-representation heatmap. **F:** Species rank taxonomic over-representation heatmap.

S5

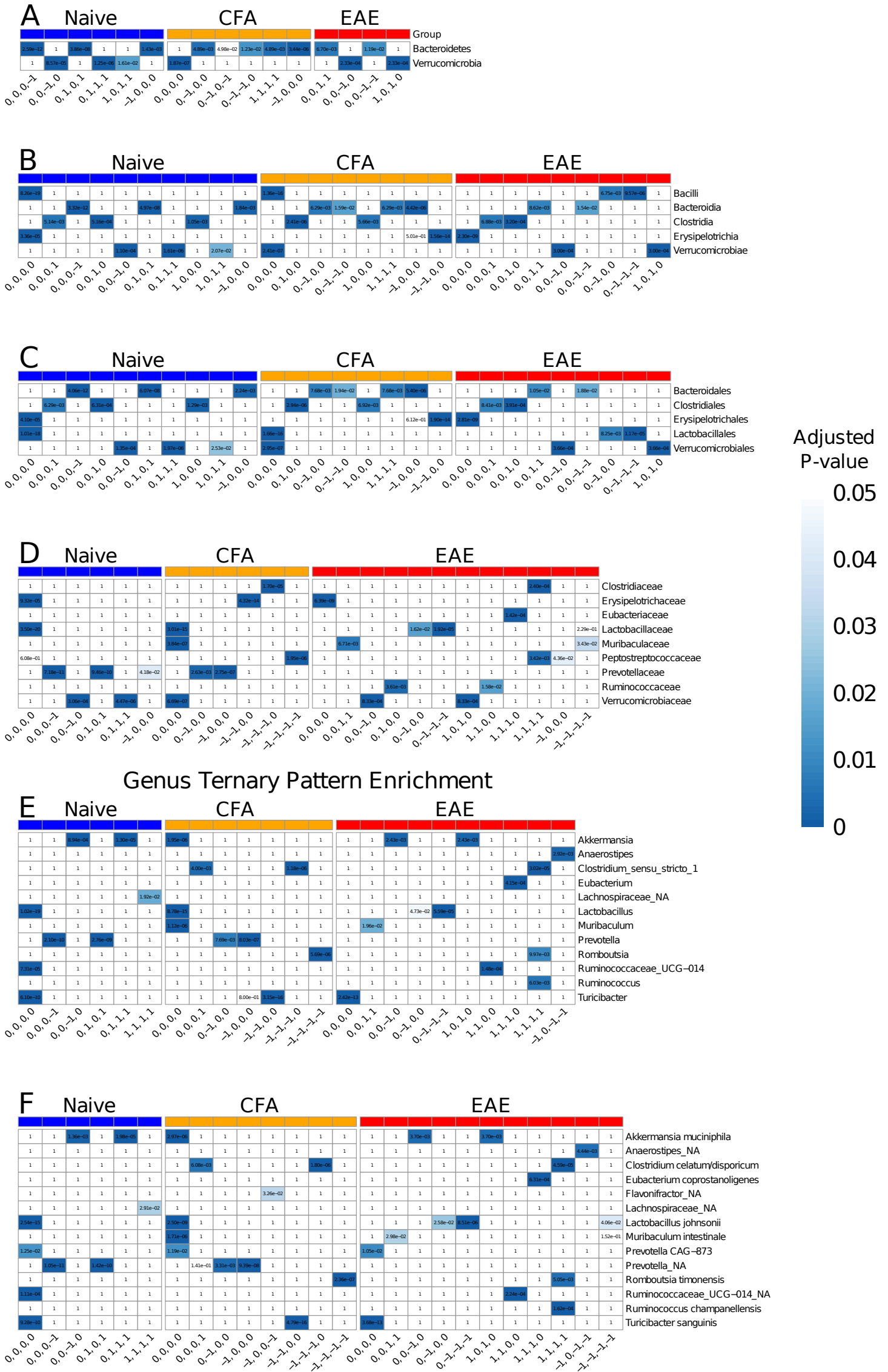


Figure S5: Heatmaps of taxonomic over-representation analysis results at each taxonomic rank level. Cell color is scaled from 0 to 0.05 and represents the p-value derived from Fisher's exact test for enrichment of a ternary pattern within a taxon. Ternary patterns represented include all within-treatment pairwise comparisons (8/-2, 14/-2, 19/-2, and 29/-2 for naïve, CFA, and EAE). P-values have been corrected with the BH procedure. Columns represent unique ternary patterns and rows represent unique taxa. Heatmaps are subsets of full results that include only taxa and patterns that possess at least one significant P-value. **A:** Phylum rank taxonomic over-representation heatmap. **B:** Class rank taxonomic over-representation heatmap. **C:** Order rank taxonomic over-representation heatmap. **D:** Family rank taxonomic over-representation heatmap. **E:** Genus rank taxonomic over-representation heatmap. **F:** Species rank taxonomic over-representation heatmap.

S6

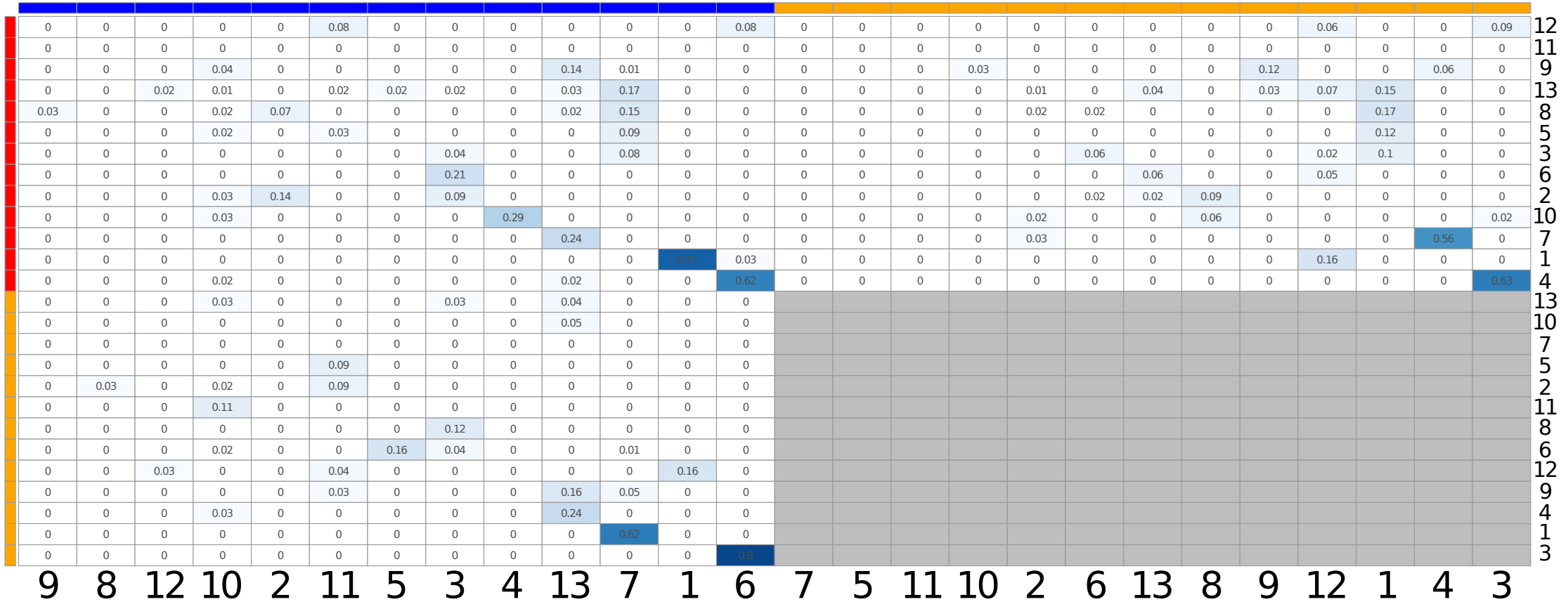
A

Naive

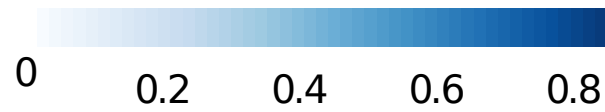
CFA

EAE

CFA



J accard Index



B

CFA

Naive

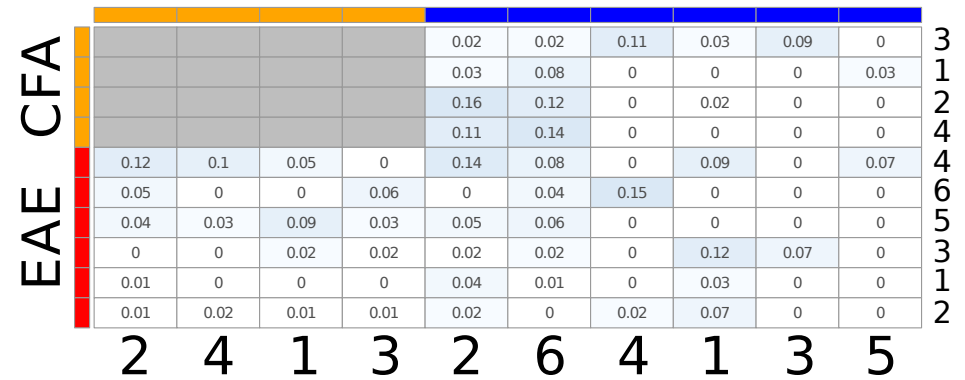
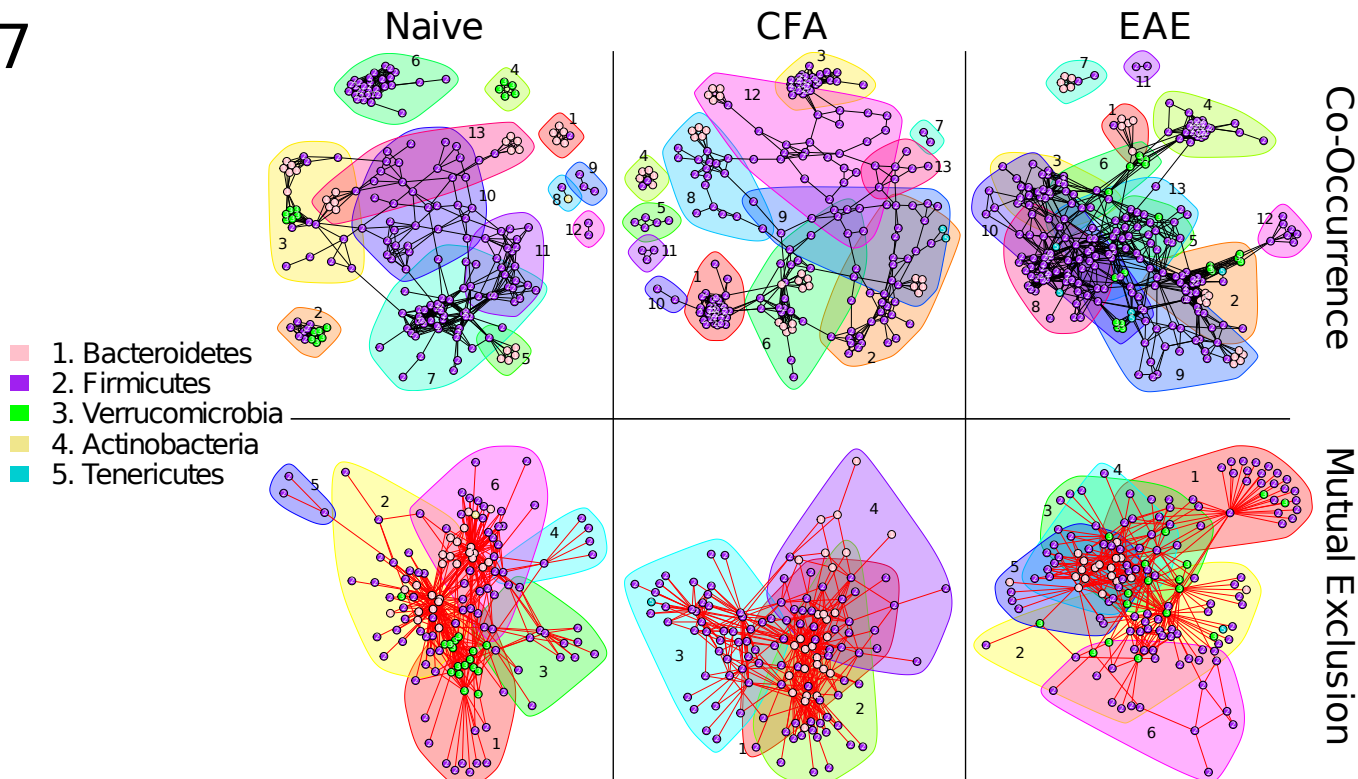
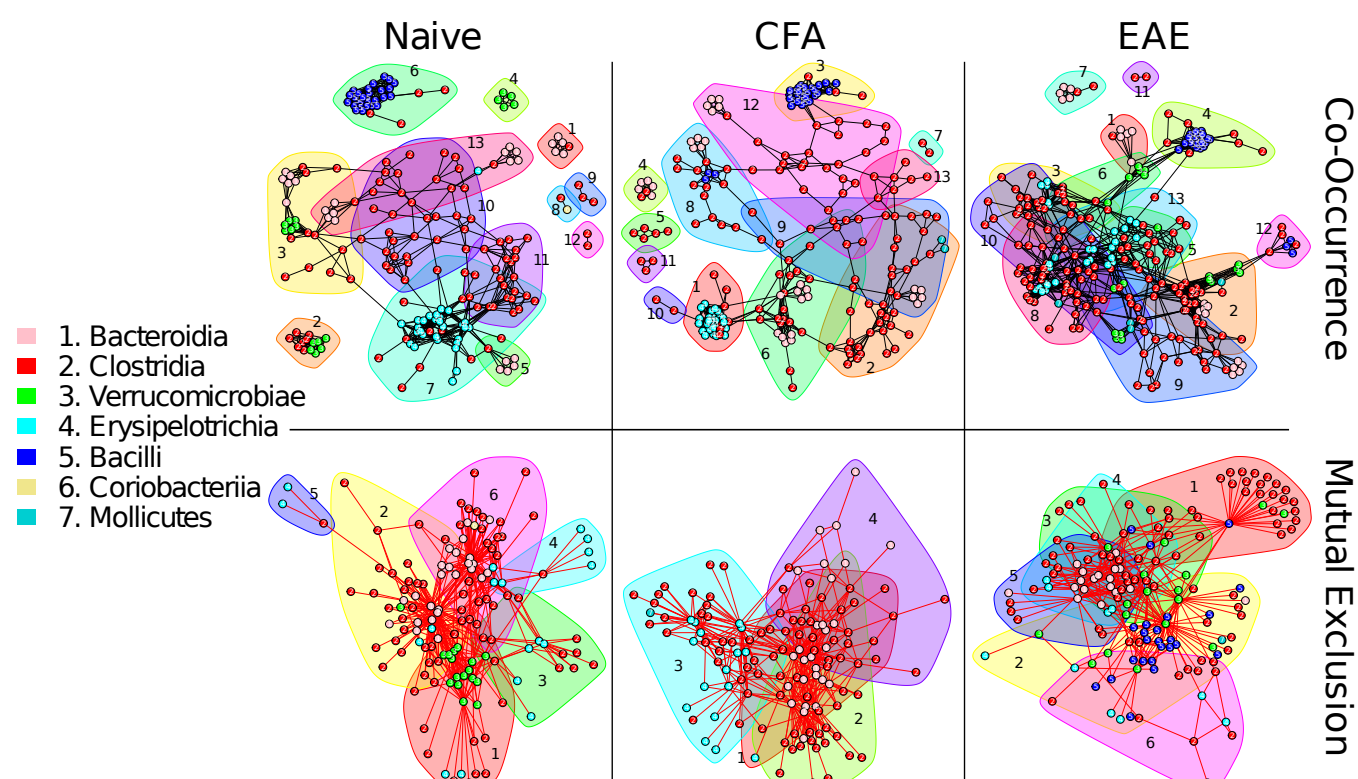


Figure S6: Heatmaps of Jaccard Indices for community node composition among the co-occurrence and mutual exclusion networks of each treatment group (naïve, CFA, EAE). Jaccard Index was calculated using the unique identities of the ASVs that make up the communities in each network. **A:** Jaccard Index heatmap for co-occurrence network pairwise comparisons. Cell color and number is the Jaccard Index, denoting degree of node identity overlap for the two communities being compared. **B:** Jaccard Index heatmap for mutual exclusion network pairwise comparisons. Follows same convention as S6A.

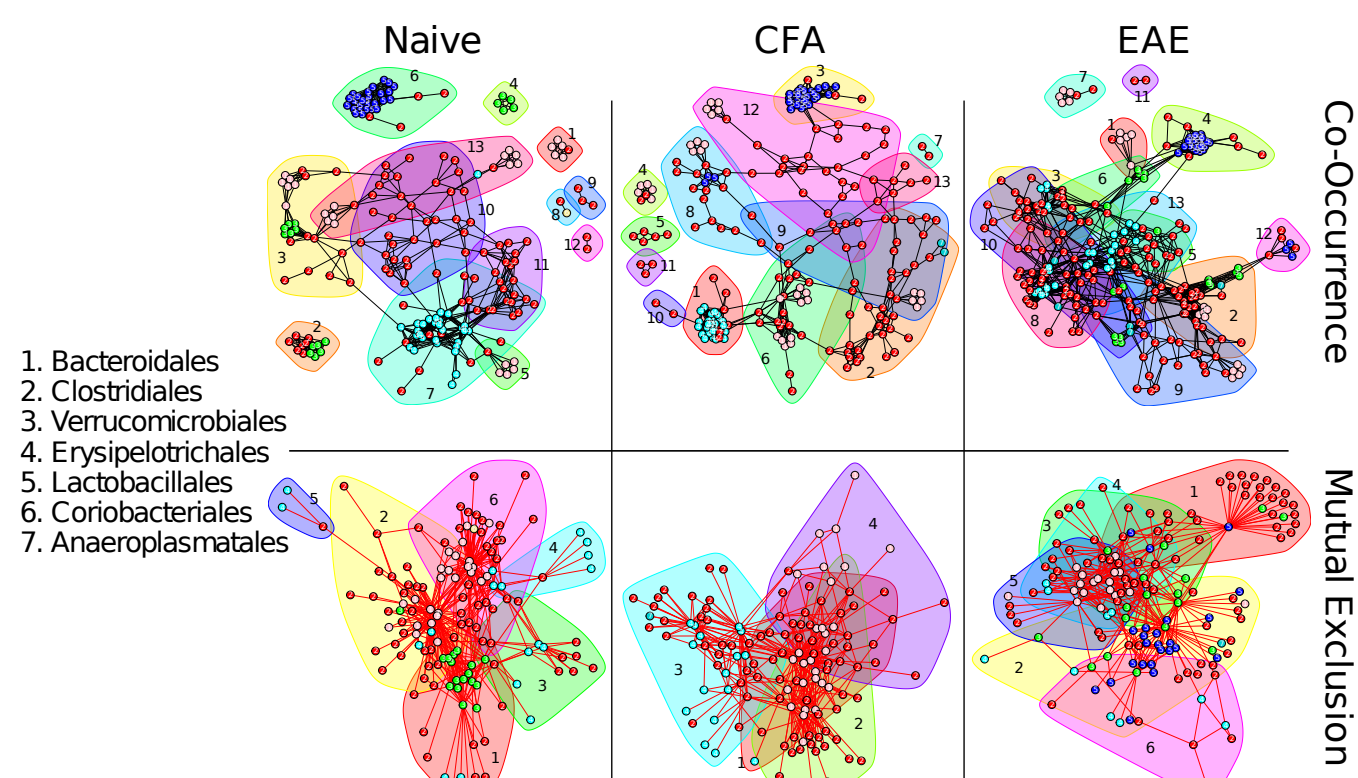
S7
A



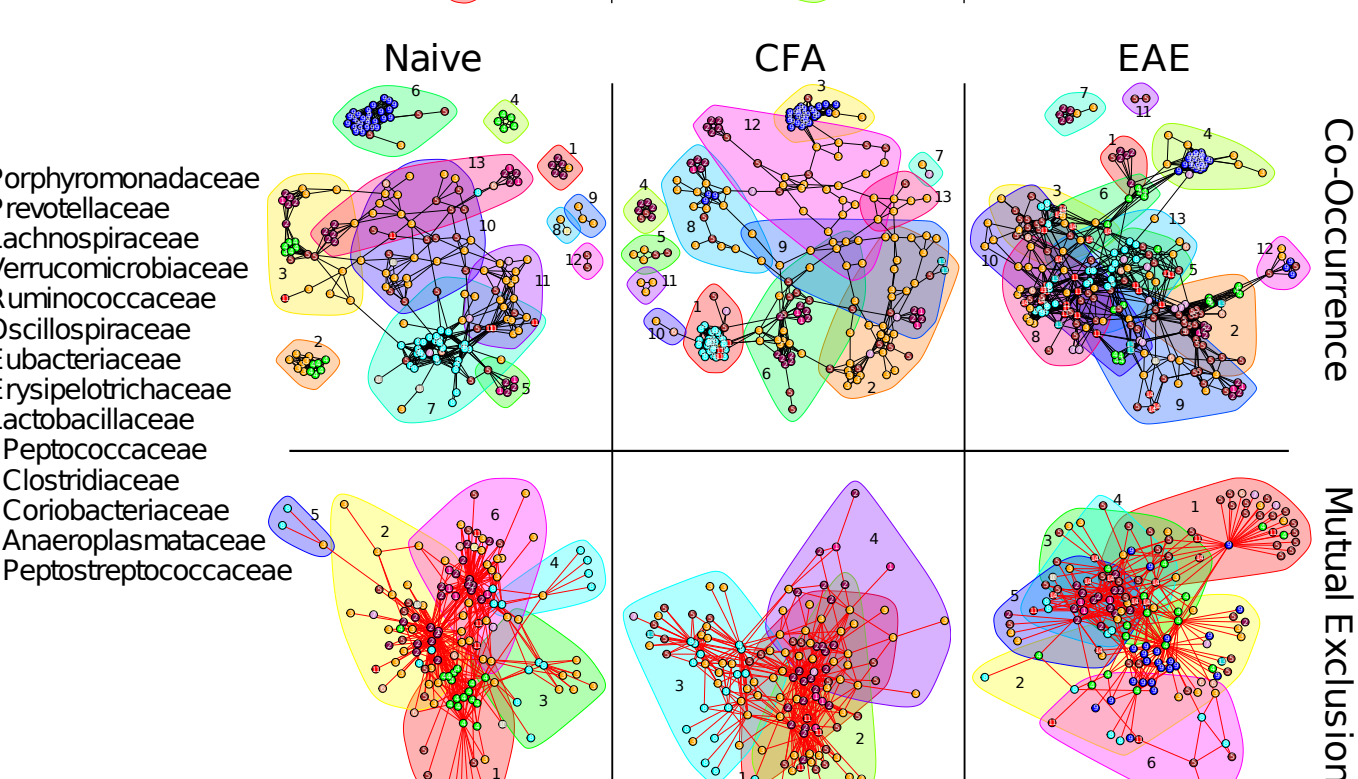
B



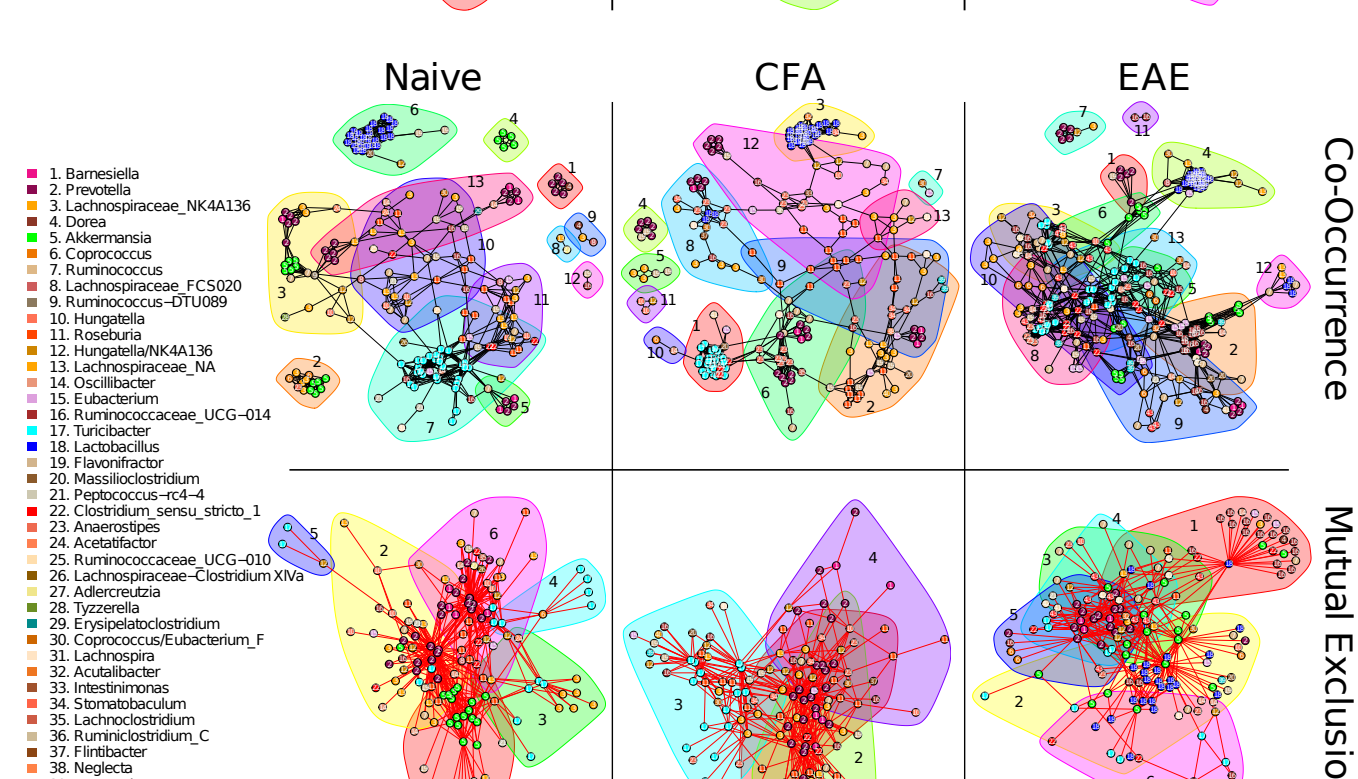
C



D



E



F

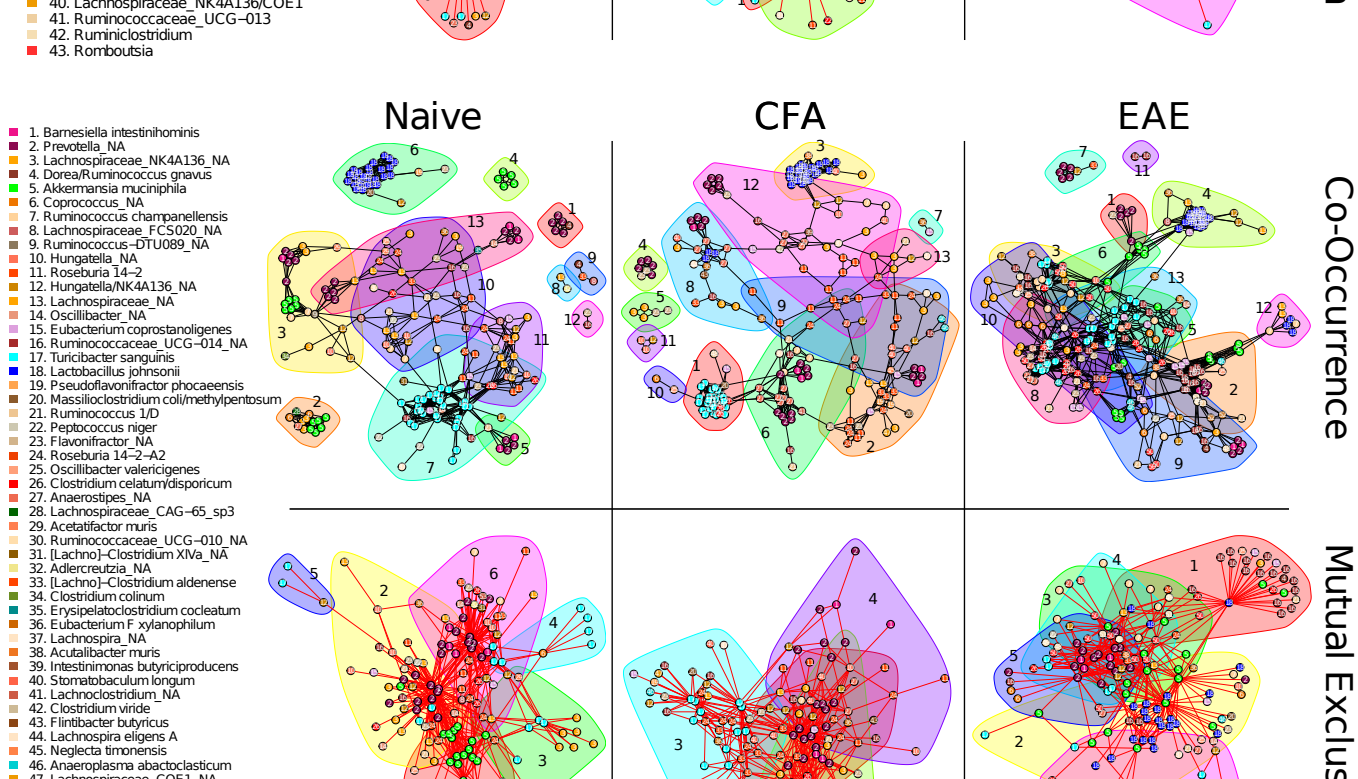
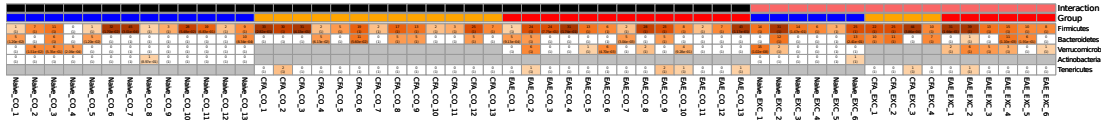


Figure S7: Network diagrams of co-occurrence and mutual exclusion networks labeled at different taxonomic ranks. **A:** Phylum rank labeled network diagrams. **B:** Class rank labeled network diagrams. **C:** Order rank labeled network diagrams. **D:** Family rank labeled network diagrams. **E:** Genus rank labeled network diagrams. **F:** Species rank labeled network diagrams.

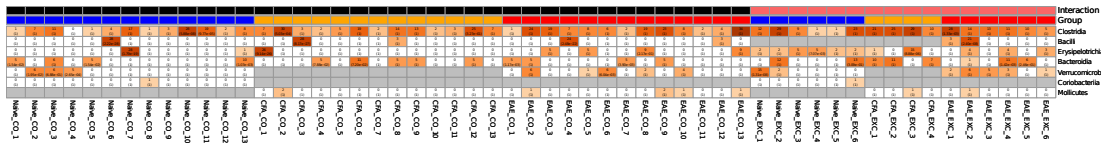
Figure S8: Heatmaps of BH-adjusted P-values for over-representation of unique edges within the communities of each co-occurrence network. Each row represents an edge; distinguished by the two distinct taxa it connects. Each column is a community in one of the three networks. Cell color corresponds to edge frequency within each network and each cell contains an edge frequency number followed by a significance level in parentheses (if no parentheses then n.s.). Heatmaps have been filtered to only contain communities with at least one significant P-value among the edges being displayed. Edges were filtered to contain at least one significant P-value representing over-representation of that edge in the corresponding community. Grey cells represent edges that were entirely absent from the network they appear under. Horizontal color bars represent network treatment identity (naïve, CFA, or EAE) and network type (co-occurrence or mutual exclusion) **A:** Phylum rank edge over-representation heatmap. **B:** Class rank edge over-representation heatmap. **C:** Order rank edge over-representation heatmap. **D:** Family rank edge over-representation heatmap. **E:** Genus rank edge over-representation heatmap. **F:** Species rank edge over-representation heatmap.

S9

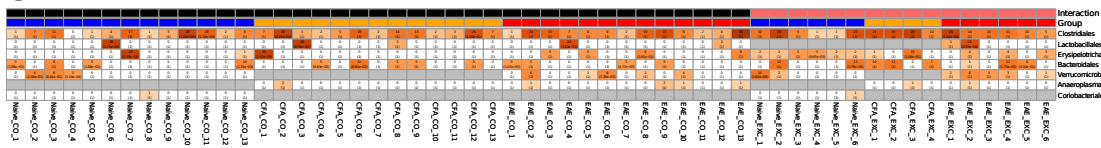
A



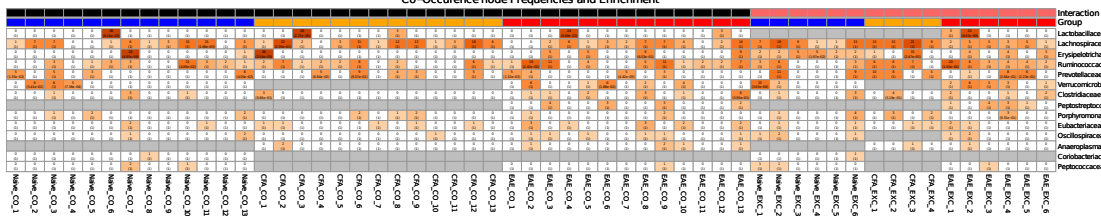
B



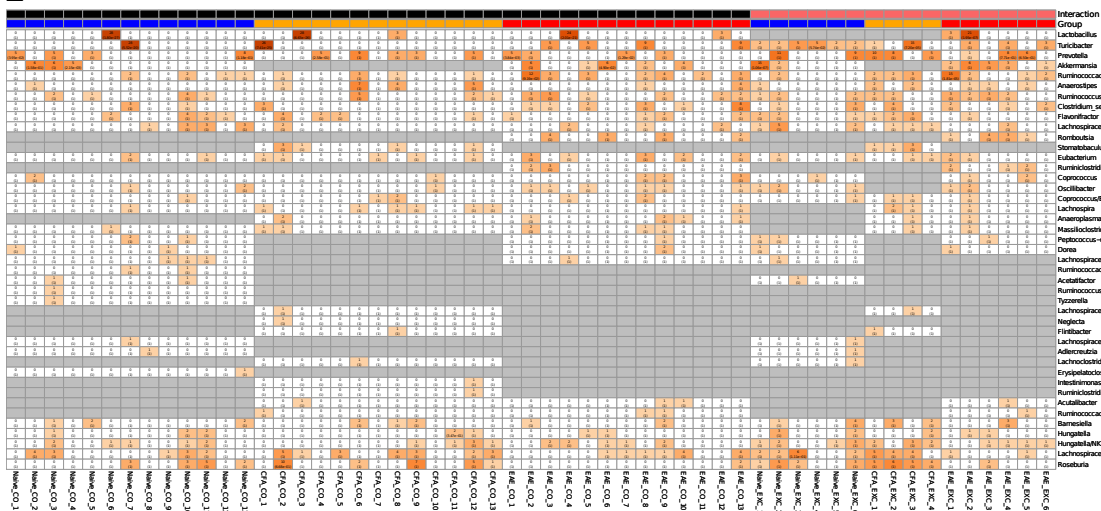
C



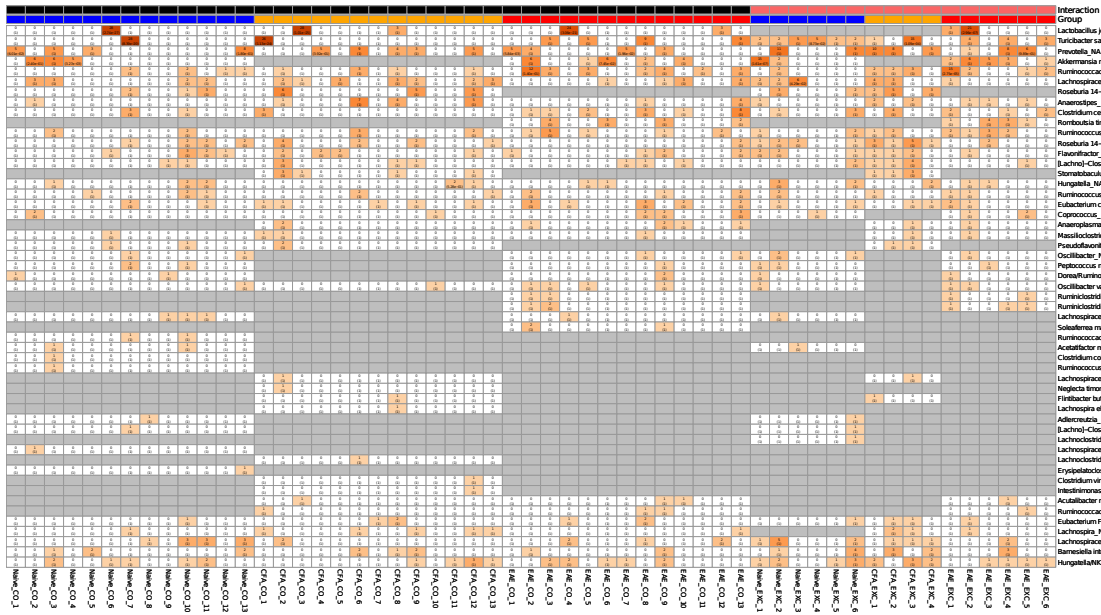
D



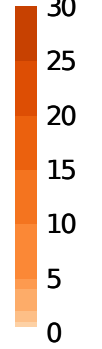
E



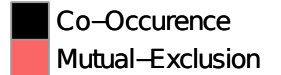
F



Node Count



Interaction



Group



Figure S9: Heatmaps of BH-adjusted P-values for over-representation of unique nodes within the communities of each co-occurrence network. Each row represents all nodes belonging to a given taxon. Each column is a community in one of the three networks. Cell color corresponds to edge frequency within each network and each cell contains a node frequency number followed by a significance level in parentheses (if no parentheses then n.s.). The heatmaps have been filtered to only contain communities with at least one significant P-value among the nodes being displayed. Nodes were filtered to contain at least one significant P-value representing over-representation of that node in the corresponding community. Grey cells represent taxa that were entirely absent from the network they appear under. Horizontal color bars represent network treatment identity (naïve, CFA, or EAE) and network type (co-occurrence or mutual exclusion). **A:** Phylum rank node over-representation heatmap. **B:** Class rank node over-representation heatmap. **C:** Order rank node over-representation heatmap. **D:** Family rank node over-representation heatmap. **E:** Genus rank node over-representation heatmap. **F:** Species rank node over-representation heatmap.

Figure S10: Heatmap of correlation coefficients between the primary principal components of each module and the observed body weights, dpi, and clinical scores in corresponding samples. Principal components were taken only from the samples and ASVs contained in each network module. Cells contain Pearson's r followed by a P-value in parentheses. Horizontal color bars represent network treatment identity (naïve, CFA, or EAE) and network type (co-occurrence or mutual exclusion).

Figure S11: Supplemental summary of WGCNA and subsequent analysis performed on EC accessions. **A:** PCA plot of first two principal components of EC accession data. Raw output from PICRUST2 was normalized and subject to a variance-stabilizing transformation within DESeq2. Samples diverge as dpi increases. **B:** Heatmap of modules derived from WGCNA on EC accessions. Cell color represents Pearson's r between the first principal component of each module and clinical score, dpi, and body weight. Vertical color bar represents the color for each WGCNA module. Cells contain the rounded Pearson's r and P-values in parentheses. **C:** Heatmap of all 1449 EC accessions with imputed abundances from PICRUST2. Counts were first normalized with DESeq2 and then Z-score normalized for the final heatmap. Vertical color bar represents module membership and corresponds to modules listed in S10B. Horizontal bar represents the treatment and dpi of each sample.

S12

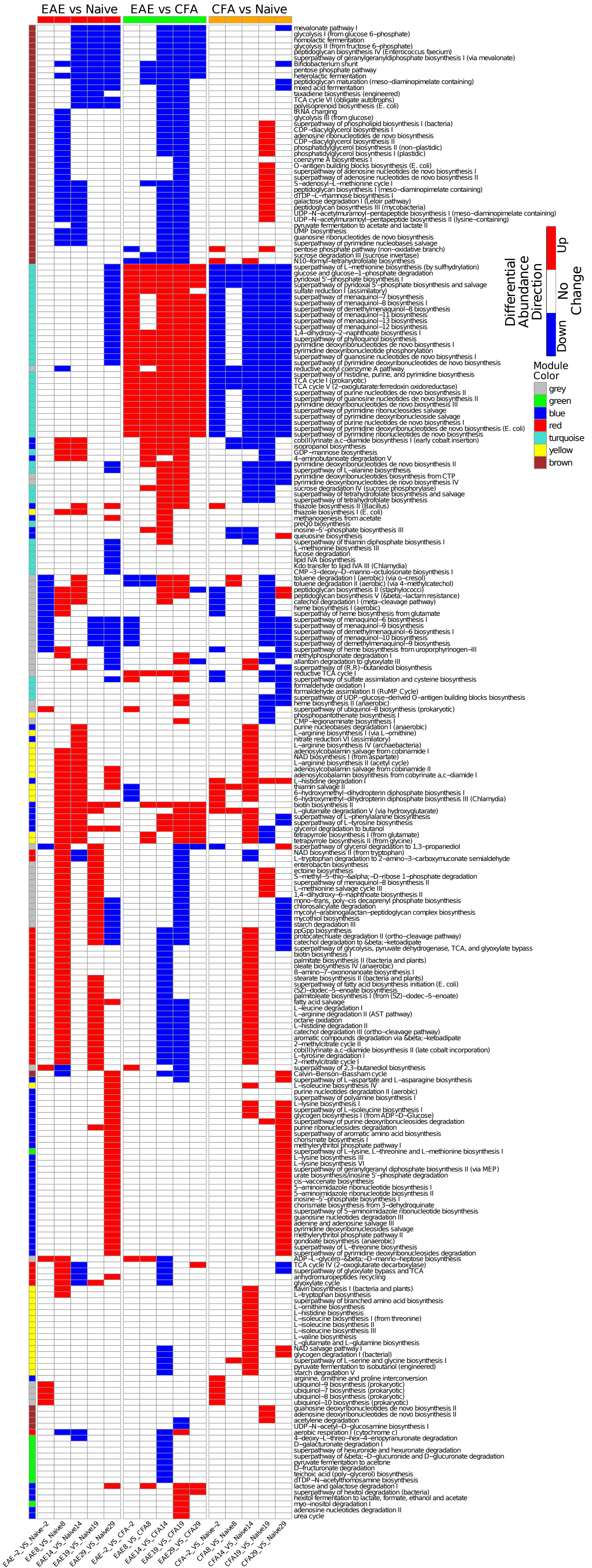


Figure S12: Unabridged heatmap created using same procedures as the heatmap of EC pathway differential abundance analysis outcomes in Fig. 5D. Cell color represents the directionality and significance of the log₂ fold change vales for each pairwise comparison. Red represents significant increase ($P \leq 0.05$, $L2FC > 0$), blue represents significant decrease ($P \leq 0.05$, $L2FC < 0$), and white represents no significant change ($P > 0.05$). Each row represents an EC pathway of interest and column numbering represents the dpi at which a pairwise comparison was made. Vertical color bar denotes the module membership of each EC pathway.

Figure S13: Unabridged heatmap created using same procedures as the heatmap of EC pathway differential abundance analysis outcomes in Fig. 5D. Heatmap representing differential abundance analysis results for EC accessions. Cell color represents the directionality and significance of the log₂ fold change vales for each pairwise comparison. Red represents significant increase ($P \leq 0.05$, $L2FC > 0$), blue represents significant decrease ($P \leq 0.05$, $L2FC < 0$), and white represents no significant change ($P > 0.05$). Each row represents an EC accession of interest and column numbering represents the dpi at which a pairwise comparison was made. Vertical color bar denotes the module membership of each EC accession.