

Electronic Supplementary Material to:
“Association of gut microbiota with glycemic traits and incident type 2 diabetes, and modulation by habitual diet: a population-based longitudinal cohort study in Chinese adults”

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ESM Table 1. The missing rates of the covariates.

Variable	Missing rate
Income	2.27%
Smoke	0.04%
Alcohol	0.04%
Physical activity	0.07%
BMI	0.29%
Urbanisation index	1.23%
Rice intake	16.34%
Wheat intake	16.34%
Vegetable intake	16.34%
Fruit intake	16.34%
Nuts intake	16.34%
Pork intake	16.34%
Poultry intake	16.34%
Milk intake	16.34%
Egg intake	16.34%
Fish intake	16.34%
Vegetable oil intake	16.34%
Animal oil intake	16.34%
Energy intake	16.34%

ESM Table 2. Pairwise correlation between dietary factors*.

Food groups	Wheat	Rice	Fruit	Nuts	Pork	Poultry	Milk	Egg	Fish
Wheat	1.000								
Rice	-0.366***	1.000							
Fruit	-0.070***	-0.062***	1.000						
Nuts	-0.041*	-0.018	0.114***	1.000					
Pork	-0.289***	0.306***	0.046**	0.025	1.000				
Poultry	-0.144***	0.128***	0.039*	0.005	0.109***	1.000			
Milk	-0.065***	-0.117***	0.173***	0.053**	-0.067***	-0.018	1.000		
Egg	0.162***	-0.131***	0.103***	0.074***	-0.050**	-0.050**	0.060***	1.000	
Fish	-0.129***	0.011	0.161***	0.041**	0.058***	0.038*	0.082***	0.064***	1.000

*The correlation coefficients presented in the table were calculated by Pearson's method. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

ESM Table 3. List of region-specific gut microbiota across the north and south China.

Taxa annotation
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Ruminococcaceae;Ruminococcaceae UCG-013
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Ruminococcaceae;[Eubacterium] coprostanoligenes group
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Erysipelotrichia;Erysipelotrichales;Erysipelotrichaceae;Catenibacterium
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Erysipelotrichia;Erysipelotrichales;Erysipelotrichaceae;Erysipeloatoclostridium
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Negativicutes;Selenomonadales;Veillonellaceae;Dialister
Bacteria;Fusobacteria;Fusobacteriia;Fusobacteriales;Fusobacteriaceae;Fusobacterium
Bacteria;Actinobacteria;Actinobacteria;Actinomycetales;Actinomycetaceae;Actinomyces
Bacteria;Actinobacteria;Actinobacteria;Bifidobacteriales;Bifidobacteriaceae;Bifidobacterium
Bacteria;Proteobacteria;Alphaproteobacteria;Sphingomonadales;Sphingomonadaceae;Sphingomonas
Bacteria;Actinobacteria;Actinobacteria;Corynebacteriales;Nocardiaceae;Rhodococcus
Bacteria;Proteobacteria;Gammaproteobacteria;Betaproteobacteriales;Burkholderiaceae;Parasutterella
Bacteria;Verrucomicrobia;Verrucomicrobiae;Verrucomicrobiales;Akkermansiaceae;Akkermansia
Bacteria;Actinobacteria;Coriobacteriia;Coriobacteriales;Coriobacteriales Incertae Sedis;Raoultibacter
Bacteria;Actinobacteria;Coriobacteriia;Coriobacteriales;Eggerthellaceae;CHKCI002
Bacteria;Actinobacteria;Coriobacteriia;Coriobacteriales;Eggerthellaceae;Eggerthella
Bacteria;Actinobacteria;Coriobacteriia;Coriobacteriales;Eggerthellaceae;Slackia
Bacteria;Actinobacteria;Rubrobacteria;Rubrobacteriales;Rubrobacteriaceae;Rubrobacter
Bacteria;Bacteroidetes;Bacteroidia;Bacteroidales;Rikenellaceae;Alistipes
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Bacilli;Lactobacillales;Carnobacteriaceae;Granulicatella
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Bacilli;Lactobacillales;Leuconostocaceae;Weissella
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Bacilli;Lactobacillales;Streptococcaceae;Streptococcus
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Clostridiaceae 1;Sarcina
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Eubacteriaceae;Eubacterium
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Family XIII;Mogibacterium
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Family XIII;[Eubacterium] nodatum group
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;Anaerostipes
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;Cellulosilyticum
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;Coprococcus 1
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;Epulopiscium
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;Fusicatenibacter
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;Lachnoclostridium
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;Lachnospira
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;Lachnospiraceae UCG-001
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;Lachnospiraceae UCG-003
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;Marvinbryantia
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;Sellimonas
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;Tyzzerella 3
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;[Eubacterium] ruminantium group
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;[Ruminococcus] gnavus group
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;[Ruminococcus] torques group
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Lachnospiraceae;__
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Peptostreptococcaceae;Intestinibacter
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Peptostreptococcaceae;Paenibacillus
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Peptostreptococcaceae;Peptoclostridium
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Ruminococcaceae;Faecalibacterium
Bacteria;Firmicutes;Clostridia;Clostridiales;Ruminococcaceae;Ruminococcaceae NK4A214 group

ESM Table 4. Region-specific gut microbiota predicted dietary habits*.

Food groups	Pearson r	P
Wheat	0.57 (0.42)	2.10E-242 (5.5E-121)
Rice	0.33 (0.24)	7.70E-71 (1.6E-37)
Pork	0.33 (0.27)	3.10E-70 (4.4 E-49)
Fish	0.21 (0.06)	2.80E-28 (1.4E-03)
Animal oil	0.2 (0.09)	5.80E-27 (1.9E-06)
Vegetable	0.2 (0.09)	4.60E-26 (4.9E-06)
Egg	0.19 (0.13)	4.10E-23 (2.4E-12)
Milk	0.15 (0.08)	9.40E-16 (2.6 E-05)
Poultry	0.13 (0.009)	7.10E-12 (1.4 E-06)
Fruit	0.1 (0.0037)	5.40E-08 (0.84)
Vegetable oil	0.1 (-0.007)	2.90E-07 (0.69)
Nuts	0.05 (-0.006)	7.00E-03 (0.74)

* We used the regression method from the LightGBM package to predict the levels of intake with the regionally differentiated genera. A 10-fold cross-validation (CV) predictive implementation was used to generate a genus-predicted intake values for each participant. Pearson correlation was calculated using actual dietary intake and predicted intake for the entire participants. The result of multiple imputation-based were presented in the brackets.

ESM Table 5. Prevalence of the glycemic-related gut microbiota.

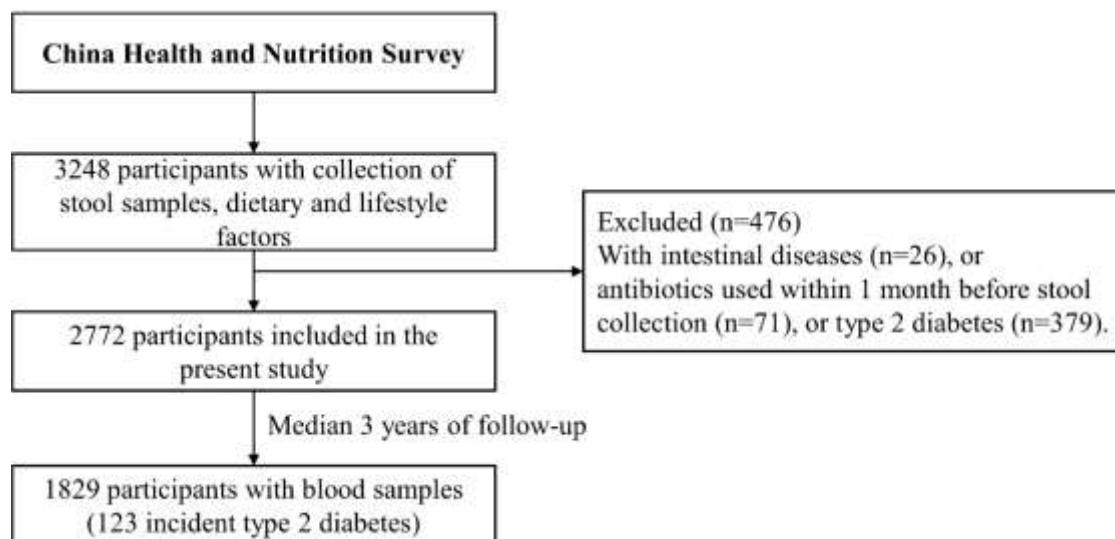
Genera	Prevalence
<i>Catenibacterium</i>	63.80%
<i>Erysipelatoclostridium</i>	90.60%
<i>Holdemanella</i>	96.80%
<i>Dialister</i>	59.70%
<i>Fusobacterium</i>	22.00%
<i>Sphingomonadaceae spp</i>	12.00%
<i>Delfia</i>	22.50%
<i>Halomonas</i>	11.10%
<i>Psychrobacter</i>	24.40%
<i>Mollicutes RF39 spp</i>	19.20%
<i>Paraprevotella</i>	13.00%
<i>Parabacteroides</i>	53.60%
<i>Enterococcus</i>	96.20%
<i>Family XIII AD3011 group</i>	90.10%
<i>[Eubacterium] brachy group</i>	44.70%
<i>Dorea</i>	98.10%
<i>Lachnospira</i>	81.70%
<i>Lachnospiraceae UCG-004</i>	21.50%
<i>Marvinbryantia</i>	94.30%
<i>[Ruminococcus] torques group</i>	98.50%
<i>Terrisporobacter</i>	99.40%
<i>Peptostreptococcaceae spp</i>	18.10%
<i>Butyrivibrio</i>	88.90%
<i>CAG-352</i>	35.50%
<i>Oscillibacter</i>	24.50%

ESM Table 6. Prospective association of gut microbiota with glycemic traits*.

Gut microbiota	Glycemic trait	Beta (95% CI)		
		North	South	Overall
<i>Atopobium</i>	Fasting glucose	-0.064 (-0.14, 0.0075)	-0.034 (-0.088, 0.019)	-0.045 (-0.088, -0.0019)
<i>Anaerofustis</i>	HbA1c	-0.052 (-0.11, 0.011)	-0.032 (-0.079, 0.017)	-0.039 (-0.077, -0.001)
<i>Defluvitaleaceae UCG-011</i>	Fasting insulin	-0.0340 (-0.12, 0.05)	-0.056 (-0.11, 0.0019)	-0.049 (-0.097, -0.0012)

*We used linear mixed-effects model to examine the prospective association of gut microbiota with glycemic traits (fasting glucose, fasting insulin, HbA1C, HOMA-beta, and HOMA-IR), adjusting for the baseline glycemic traits, demographic, dietary and lifestyle confounders. Associations were expressed as the difference in glycemic traits (in SD units) per SD difference in each genus. The demographic, anthropometric, and lifestyle factors included age, sex, household income, marital status, self-reported educational level, place to live (rural or urban), urbanisation index, total energy intake, alcohol drinking, smoking, and physical activity.

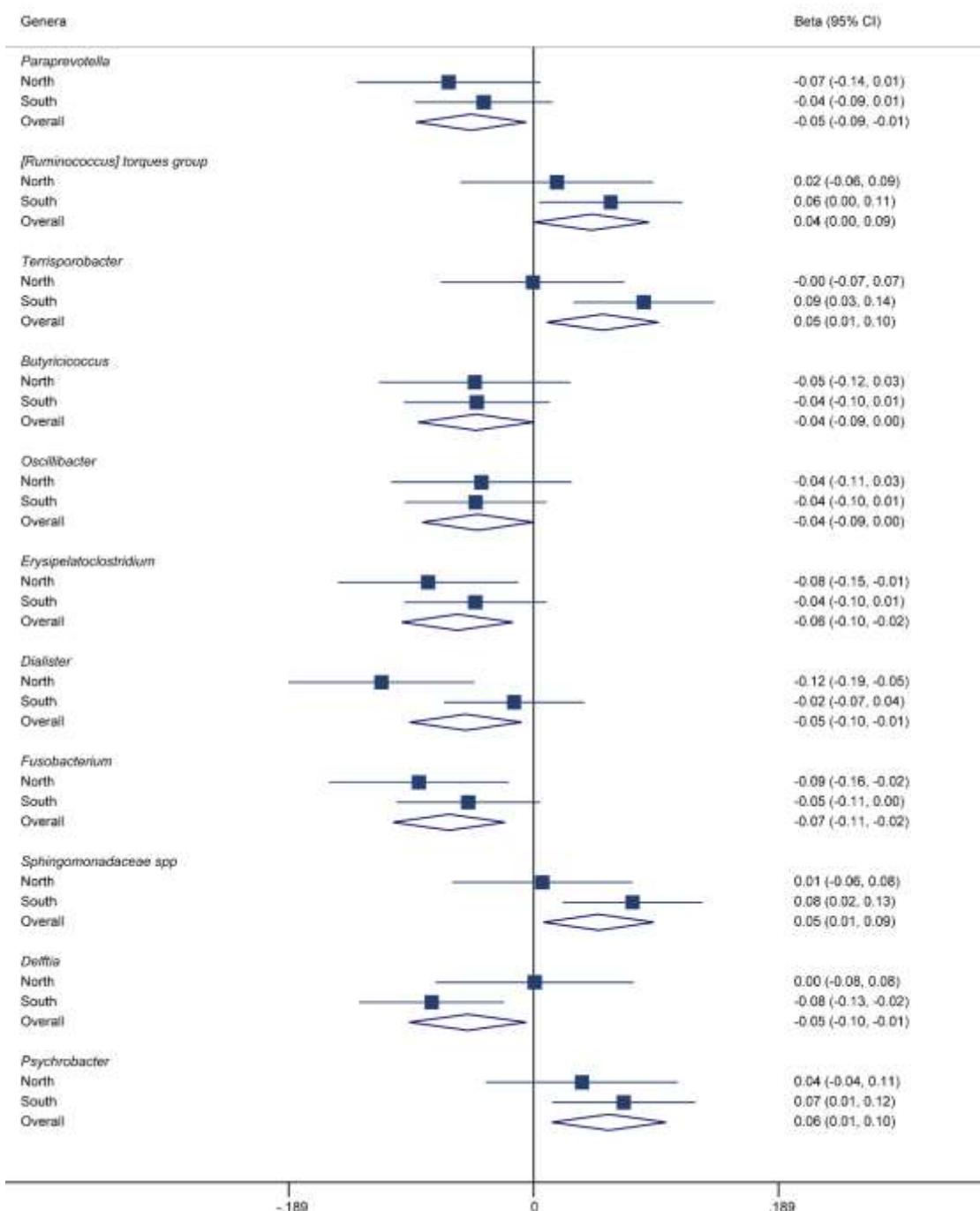
ESM Fig. 1. Overview of the participants included in this analysis.



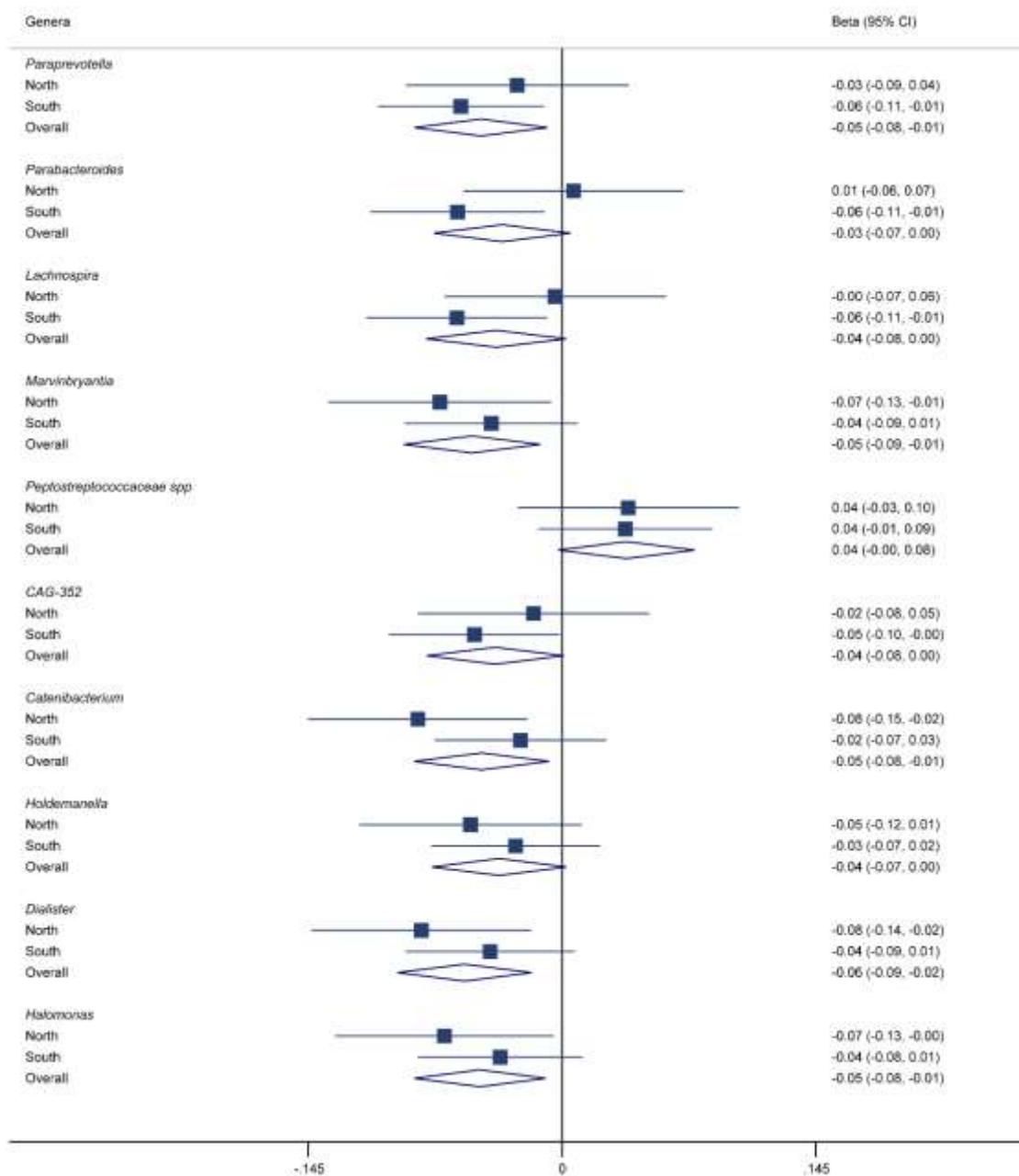
ESM Fig. 2. Prospective association of gut microbiota with the fasting glucose

(A), HbA1c (B), fasting insulin (C) and HOMA IR (D). Linear mixed-effects model to examine the prospective association of gut microbiota with glycemic traits (fasting glucose, fasting insulin, HbA1C, and HOMA-IR), adjusting for the baseline glycemic traits, demographic, dietary and lifestyle confounders. Associations were expressed as the difference in glycemic traits (in SD units) per SD difference in each genus. The adjusted dietary factors including rice, wheat, fruit, vegetable, nuts, pork, poultry, milk, egg, fish, animal oil, and vegetable oil.

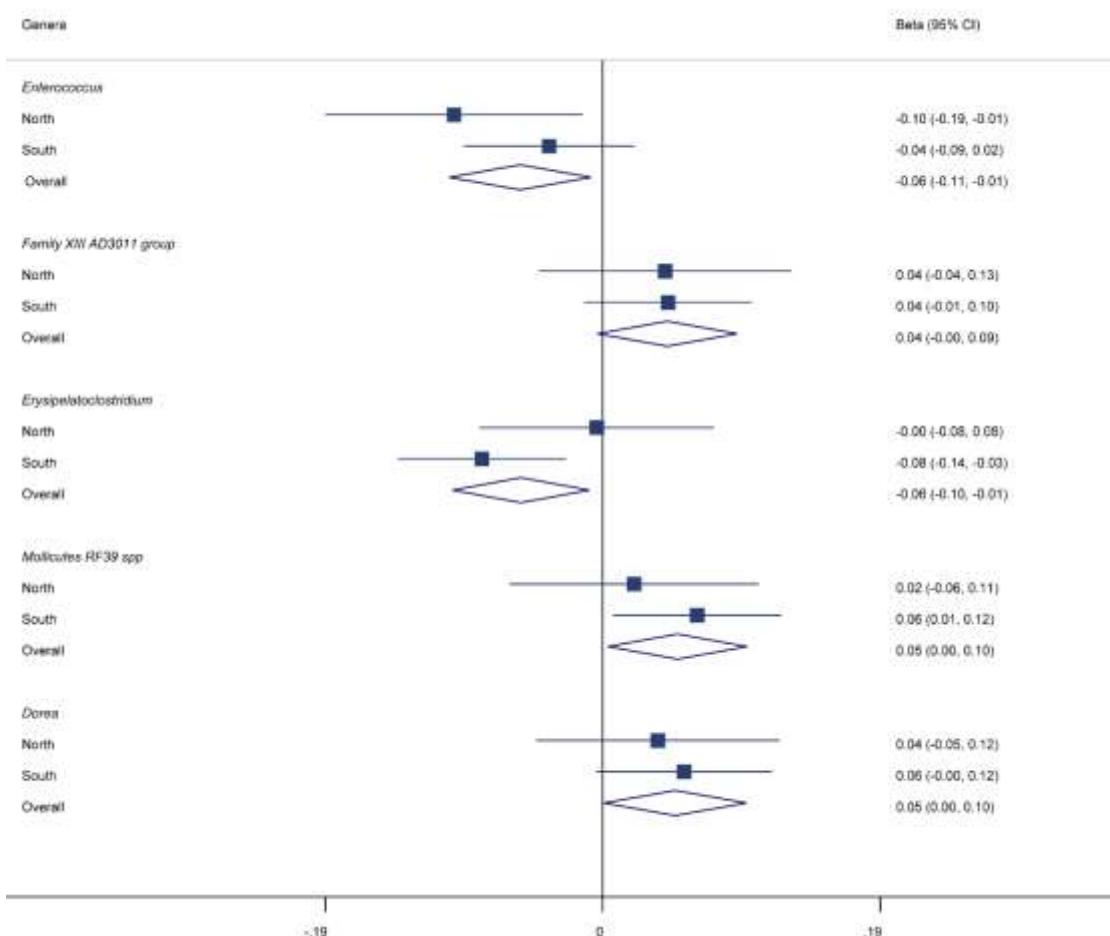
a



b



c



d

Genera

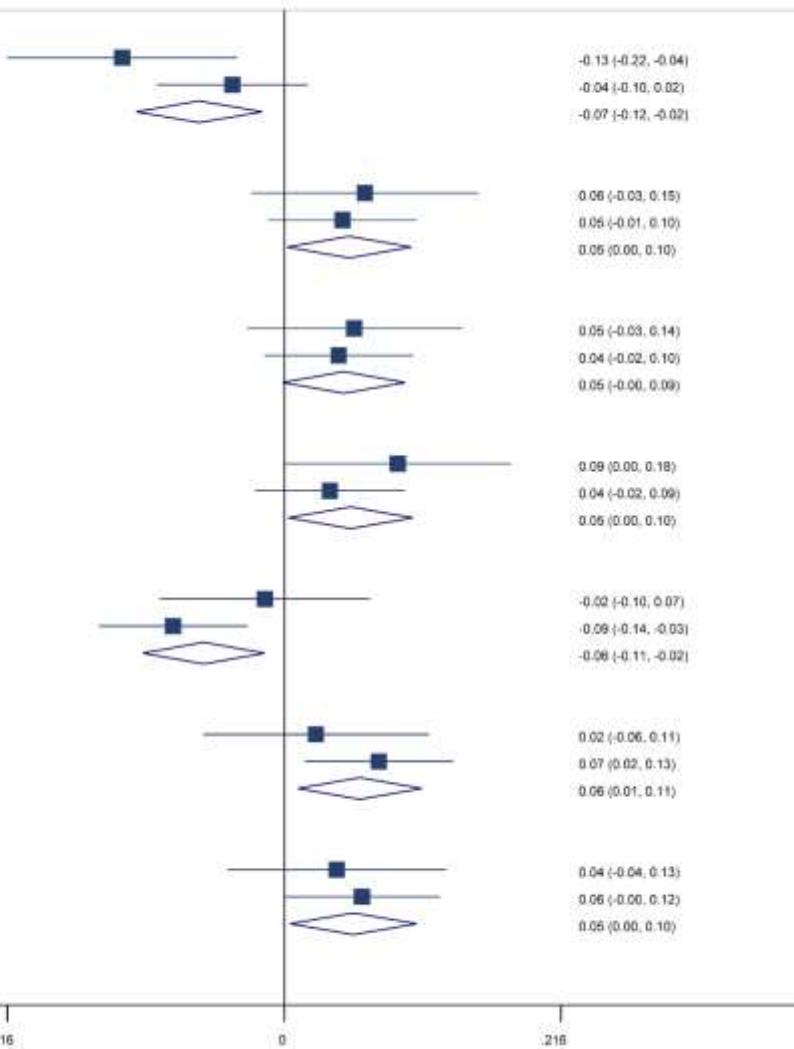
Beta (95% CI)

Enterococcus

North

South

Overall



ESM Fig. 3. Association of dietary factors with glycemic traits. Linear regression was used to estimate the difference in glycemic traits (in standard deviation units) per standard deviation change for continuous dietary with adjustment for the confounders and mutually adjusted for the other tested dietary or lifestyle factors. Model 1: The adjusted covariates including age, sex, BMI, total energy intake, household income, marital status, self-reported educational level, place to live (rural or urban), and urbanisation index. Model 2: Model 1 + gut bacterial composition (i.e., HMI).

