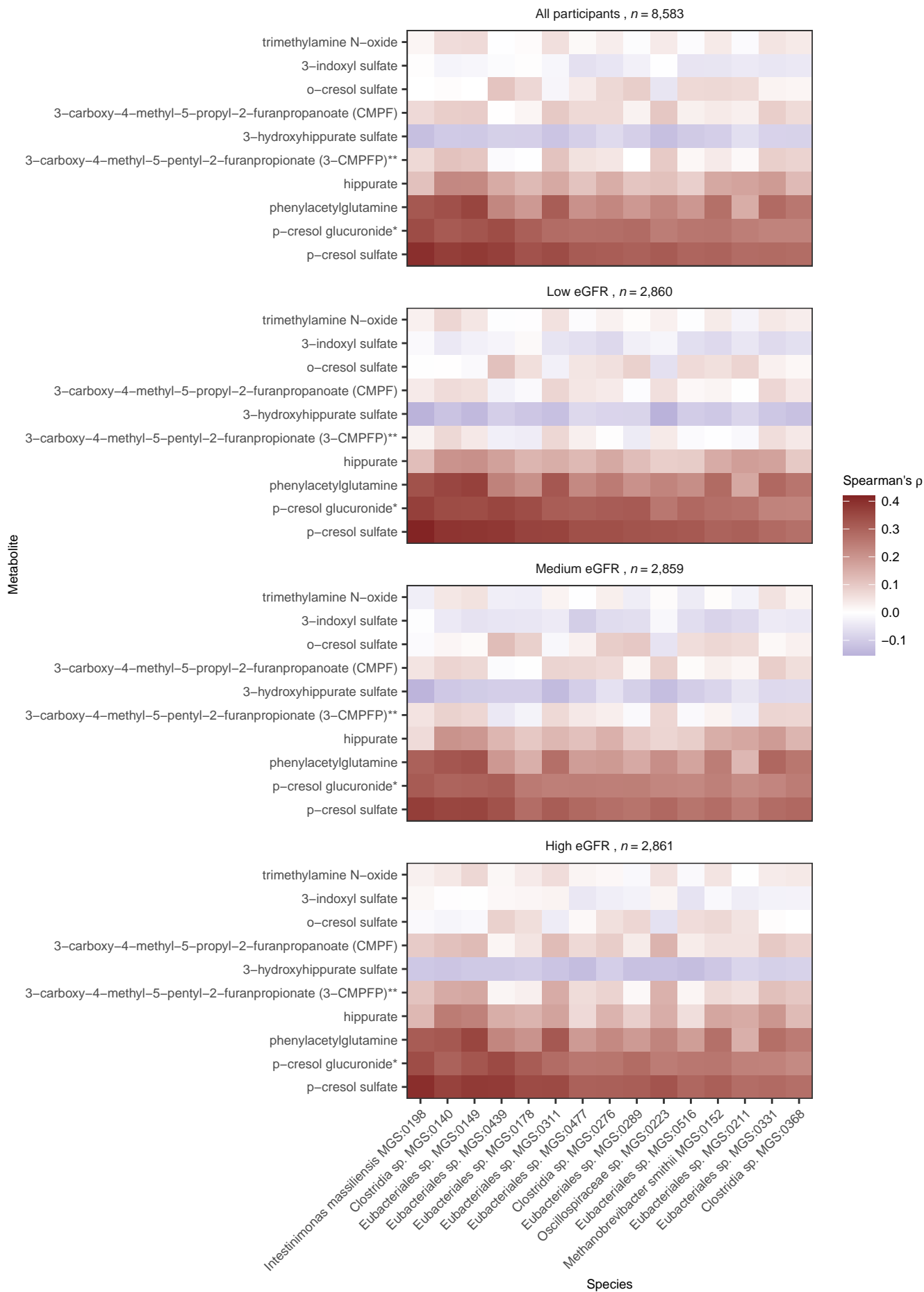
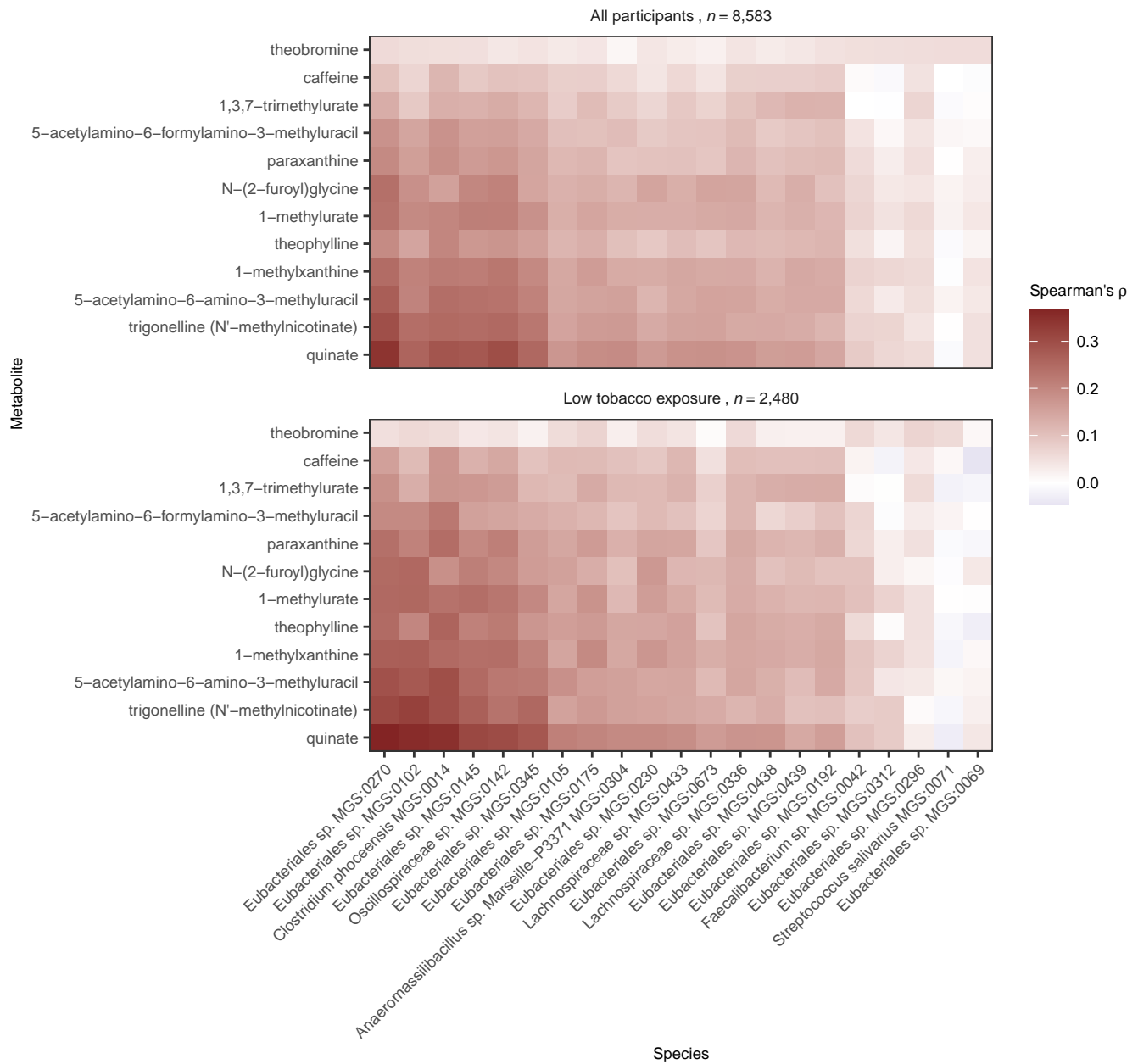


Supplementary Figure 1. Model for all participants compared to models stratified for potential confounders and mediators for 546,819 significant associations. X-axis, Spearman's ρ for the base model of 8,583 individuals; y-axis, Spearman's ρ for models stratified for BMI, body mass index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; Fiber intake, adjusted for energy intake; Antibiotics, antibiotics prescribed in the year before sampling; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate calculated with the CKD-EPI Study equation (doi: 10.7326/0003-4819-150-9-200905050-00006); Coffee intake, self-reported;

Hypertension, cholesterol and diabetes medication, self-reported medication last 2 weeks. Plotted are the 1000 most extreme Spearman's ρ for each stratified model and a random sample of 50,000. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 2. 15 microbial species most strongly correlated (based on p -value) with p -cresol sulfate and its association with p -cresol sulfate and other uremic toxins, non-stratified and stratified by kidney function assessed by estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR. The associations were assessed using partial Spearman's rank correlation between 1,528 gut microbial species and 10 candidate uremic toxins adjusted for age, sex, place of birth, study site, microbial DNA extraction plate and metabolomics delivery batch. Specific considerations: * and ** denotes metabolites annotated without an internal standard; eGFR were estimated with the CKD-EPI Study equation (doi: 10.7326/0003-4819-150-9-200905050-00006). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 3. Previously reported coffee-associated biomarkers and their association with microbial species in the full dataset ($n = 8,583$) and in 2,480 individuals who had low tobacco exposure (never smoked, no snus, no other nicotine products, no smokers in house and no smokers in the work environment). Partial Spearman's rank correlations were calculated for 1,528 gut microbial species and 1,321 plasma metabolites adjusted for age, sex, place of birth, study site, microbial DNA extraction plate and metabolomics delivery batch. Coffee biomarkers were selected based on studies by Shi et al. (doi: 10.1111/joim.13009) and Rothwell et al. (doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0093474) For each coffee-associated metabolite, the 8 strongest associations with microbial species were selected based on their p -value, and the unique subset of those 21 species is shown. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.