

Exploring Gut Microbial Dynamics and Symbiotic Interaction in *Blattella germanica* Using Rifampicin

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Figure S2

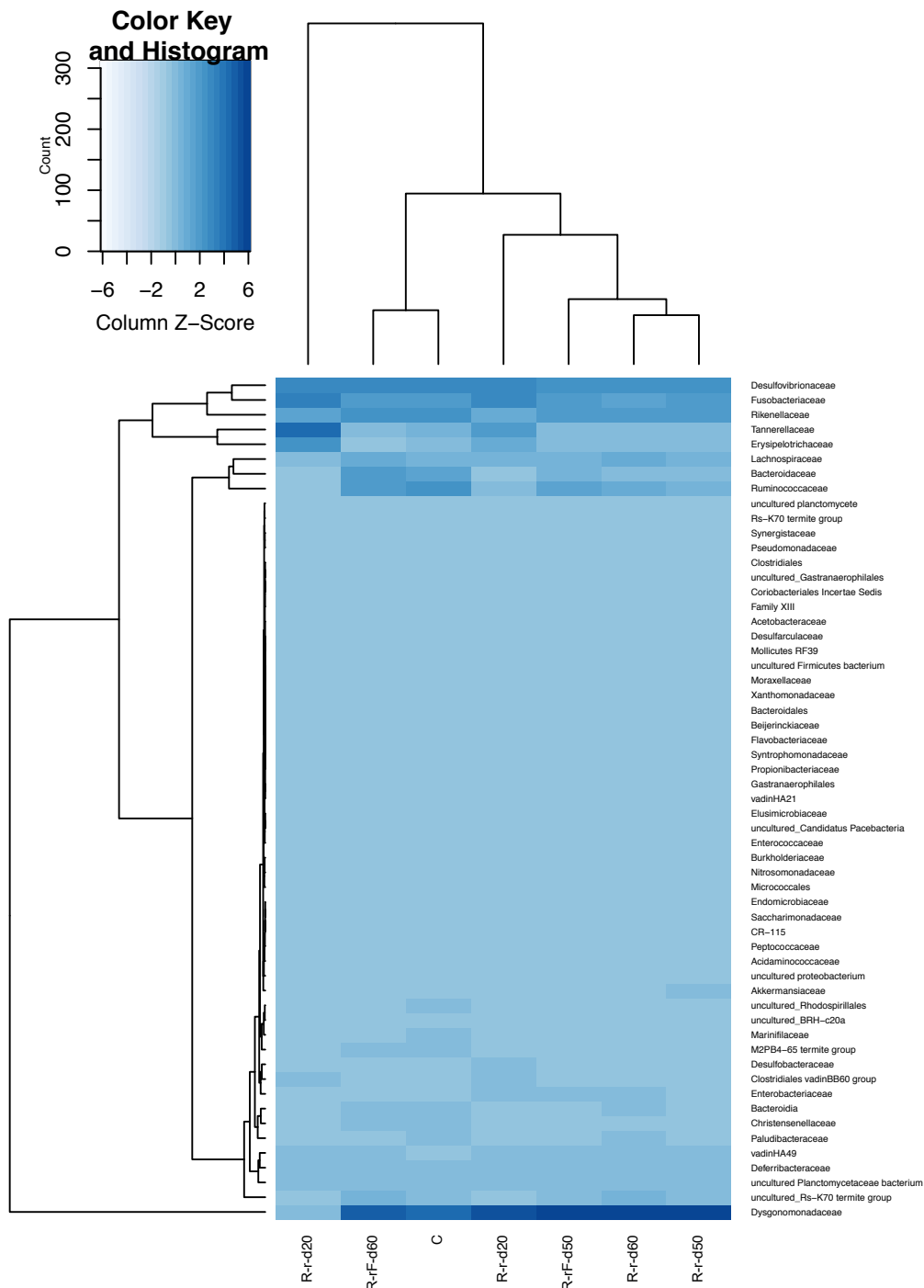


Figure S2. Heatmap and clustering based on taxon composition and Z-score transformed relative abundance of the gut microbiota corresponding to 10, 40 and 50 days of recovery after treatment cessation (d20, d50 and d60 time points). Three populations were analysed: control (C, corresponding to grouped C-d20 to C-d60 samples), rifampicin treated population recovered without faeces (R-r) and rifampicin treated population recovered with added faeces (R-rF). Different experimental conditions are shown on the x-axis and the family of the taxa identified in each sample on the y-axis. The shade of colours was related to the Z-score of these taxa in each sample; light and dark blue indicate lower to higher abundance, respectively.