## Differential microbial pattern description in subjects with autoimmune-based thyroid diseases

Isabel Cornejo-Pareja, Patricia Ruiz-Limón, Ana María Gómez-Pérez, María Molina-Vega, Isabel Moreno-Indias, Francisco José Tinahones.

## **Supplementary Materials**

Table S1. Shared families and genera from each core microbiomes of the study group.

15 common families in HT patients, GD patients and HDs
Bacteroidaceae
Lachnospiraceae
Ruminococcaceae
Alcaligenaceae
Desulfovibrionaceae
Rikenellaceae
Porphymonadaceae
Odoribacteriaceae
Erysipelotrichaceae
Barnesiellaceae
Coriobacteriaceae
Veillonellaceae
Enterobacteriaceae
Bifidobacteriaceae
Clostridiaceae
12 common genera in HT patients, GD patients and HDs
Bacteroides
Sutterella
Parabacteroides
Bilophila
Ruminoccocus
Odoribacter
Oscillospira
Faecalibacterium
Blautia
Lachnospira
Bifidobacterium
Coprococcus

GD, Graves-Basedow's disease; HDs, healthy donors; HT, Hashimoto's thyroiditis.



**Figure S1.** Clustering of fecal bacterial communities according to the different study groups by PCoA using unweighted and weighted UniFrac distances. (A) Unweighted UniFrac distances between both AITDs patients, p=0.115 and (B) Weighted UniFrac distances between AITD patients, p=0.169. (C) Unweighted UniFrac distances between GD patients and HDs, p=0.005 and (D) Weighted UniFrac distances between HT patients and HDs, p=0.05 and (F) Weighted UniFrac distances between HT patients and HDs; p=0.05 and (F) Weighted UniFrac distances between HT patients and HDs; p=0.021. Circles belong to the HDs; squares to GD patients and triangles to HT patients.



**Figure S2.** Significant differences in predicted functional composition at the level 3 of KEGG Pathways of the gut microbiota among HDs (white) and GD patients (dark grey). Only functional capacities with p<0.1 are shown; q=p-value FDR corrected.