

Supplementary materials

An integrated multi-omics protocol for swine feces reveals congruent longitudinal dynamics in microbiome structure and function

A Multi-Omics Protocol for Swine Feces to Elucidate Longitudinal Dynamics in Microbiome Structure and Function

Laurin Christopher Gierse ^{1,†}, Alexander Meene ^{1,†}, Daniel Schultz ², Theresa Schwaiger ³, Claudia Karte ³,
Charlotte Schröder ³, Haitao Wang ¹, Christine Wünsche ¹, Karen Methling ², Bernd Kreikemeyer ⁴,
Stephan Fuchs ⁵, Jörg Bernhardt ¹, Dörte Becher ¹, Michael Lalk ², KoInfekt Study Group [‡], Tim Urich ^{1,*} and Katharina Riedel ^{1,*}

¹ Institute of Microbiology, University of Greifswald, Felix-Hausdorff-Str. 8, 17489 Greifswald, Germany; laurin.gierse@uni-greifswald.de (L.G.); alexander.meene@uni-greifswald.de (A.M.); haitao.wang@uni-greifswald.de (H.W.), christine.wuensche@uni-greifswald.de (C.W.); joerg.bernhardt@uni-greifswald.de (J.B.); doerte.becher@uni-greifswald.de (D.B.)

² Institute of Biochemistry, University of Greifswald, Felix-Hausdorff-Str. 4, 17489 Greifswald, Germany; daniel.schultz@uni-greifswald.de (D.S.); methling@uni-greifswald.de (K.M.); lalk@uni-greifswald.de (M.L.)

³ Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Greifswald-Insel Riems, Südufer 10, 17493 Greifswald, Germany; theresa.schwaiger@boehringer-ingelheim.com (T.S.); claudia.karte@fli.de (C.K.); charlotte.schroeder@fli.de (C.S.)

⁴ Institute for Medical Microbiology, Virology and Hygiene, Rostock University Medical Centre, Schillingallee 70, 18055 Rostock, Germany; bernd.kreikemeyer@med.uni-rostock.de

⁵ Division of Nosocomial Pathogens and Antibiotic Resistance, Robert Koch Institute Wernigerode, Burgstraße 37, 38855 Wernigerode, Germany; fuchss@rki.de

* Correspondence: tim.urich@uni-greifswald.de (T.U.); riedela@uni-greifswald.de (K.R.); Tel.: +49-383-442-059-04 (T.U.); +49-383-442-059-00 (K.R.)

† These authors contributed equally to the work.

‡ Authors of the KoInfekt Study Group were listed in the Author Contributions

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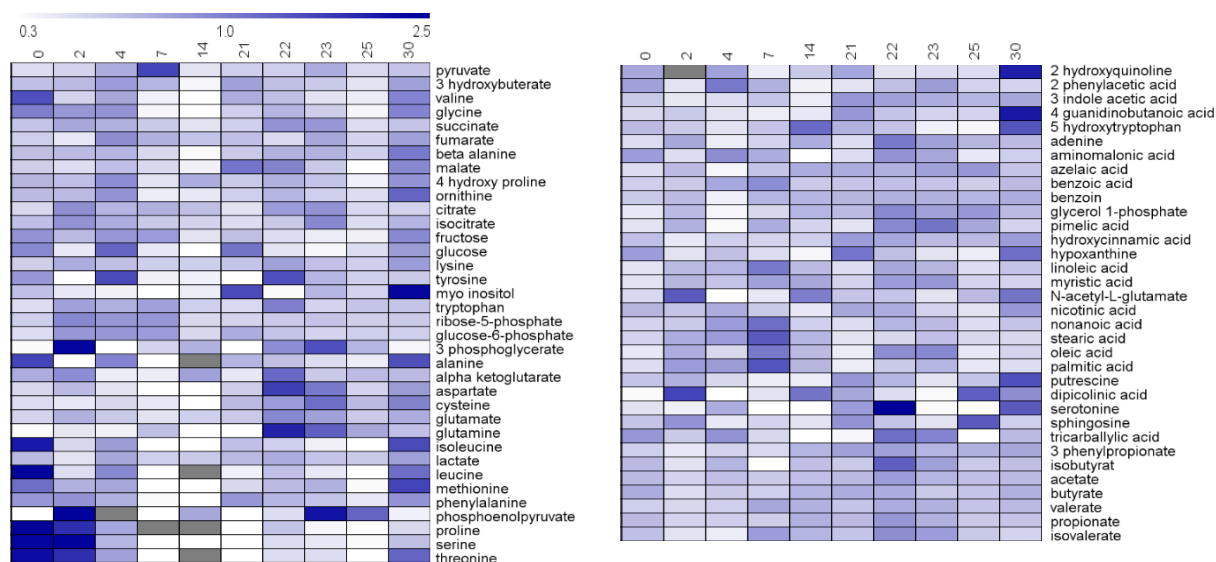


Figure S1: Heatmap displaying fold-change (mean amount day \times / mean amount over 30 days) of detected metabolites in pig feces by GC-MS and ^1H -NMR spectroscopy. Dark blue color indicates an increased fold change of 2.5, while white color represents a decrease in the fold change to 0.3.

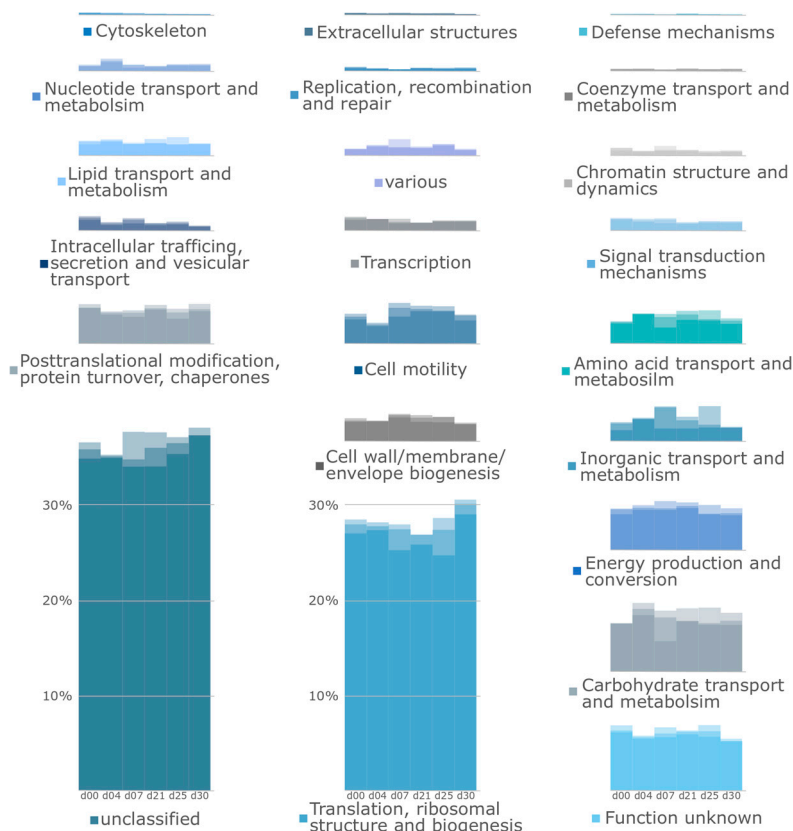


Figure S2: Assignment of identified PGs from swine feces to functional categories based on eggNOG ($n = 3$ for sampling day 0, 7, 21, 25 and 30, $n = 2$ for sampling day 4). For the functional analysis of the metaproteome all identified PGs were considered, including unclassified PGs and PGs with unknown function.

Table S1: Amount of isolated DNA from swine feces using different extraction protocols.

	tested extraction protocols for 16S rRNA sequencing	
	TRIzol-based	phenol-chloroform
amount DNA [μg /g feces]	10.68	50.11
SD [μg / g feces]	0.52	2.16

Table S2: Average protein concentration from swine feces after employing different protein extraction protocols.

	tested extraction protocols for metaproteomics			
	sewage sludge	urea/thiourea	heating and bead-beating	TRIzol- based
amount protein [μg / μl]	4.67	1.27	1.64	5.76
SD [μg / μl]	0.57	0.21	0.14	0.39

Table S3: Total number of identified protein groups from swine feces at the corresponding sampling days.

	days after starting point					
	0	4*	7	21	25	30
Total	4560	3454	3705	4230	3817	4348
Bacteria	4062	3194	3386	3924	3506	4055
Eukaryota	403	214	267	228	234	223
Archaea	31	11	4	10	12	20
Various	52	28	37	56	54	34
Unclassified	12	7	11	12	11	16

*only two biological replicates available