



SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES:

Table S1. Simple linear correlation: microbial community and GLP-1 levels: Control group

PHYLA	FAMILY/GENUS/ SPECIES	GLP-1 baseline	GLP-1 30'	GLP-1 60'	GLP-1 120'	AUC GLP-1
<i>Actinobacteria</i>	<i>Micrococcaceae</i>	$r=0.515^*$ $p=0.020$	NS	NS	NS	NS
	<i>Rothia</i>	$r=0.515^*$ $p=0.020$	NS	NS	NS	NS
<i>Bacteroidetes</i>	<i>Bacteroidetes</i>	NS	NS	$r=-0.456^*$ $p=0.043$	NS	NS
	<i>Bacteroidaceae</i>	NS	NS	$r=-0.512^*$ $p=0.021$	NS	NS
	<i>Bacteroides</i>	NS	NS	$r=0.350^*$ $p=0.021$	NS	NS
<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Firmicutes</i>	NS	NS	$r=0.457^*$ $p=0.043$	NS	NS
	<i>Peptococcaceae</i>	NS	$r=0.449^*$ $p=0.047$	$r=0.514^*$ $p=0.020$	NS	NS
	<i>Ruminococcaceae</i>	NS	NS	$r=0.621^{**}$ $p=0.004$	$r=0.475^*$ $p=0.034$	$r=0.474^*$ $p=0.035$
	<i>Megamonas</i>	$r=0.509^*$ $p=0.022$	$r=0.582^{**}$ $p=0.007$	$r=0.580^{**}$ $p=0.007$	$r=0.453^{**}$ $p=0.004$	$r=0.570^{**}$ $p=0.009$
	<i>Oribacterium</i>	$r=0.460^*$ $p=0.041$	NS	NS	NS	NS

** Correlation is significant at the 0.001 level; *Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level.

Spearman correlation test was used to compare the microbial abundance respect to GLP-1 levels in control group.

Table S2. Simple linear correlation: microbial community and GLP-1: H. pylori positive (antibiotic treatment).

PHYLA	FAMILY/GENUS/SPECIES	GLP-1 baseline	GLP-1 30'	GLP-1 60'	GLP-1 120'	AUC GLP-1
Actinobacteria	<i>Bifidobacterium adolescentis</i>	r=0.336* p=0.034	r=0.332* p=0.037	NS	NS	r=0.329* p=0.041
Bacteroidetes	<i>Dysgonomonas</i>	NS	NS	r=-0.321* p=0.042	NS	NS
Firmicutes	<i>Turcibacteraceae</i>	NS	r=0.358* p=0.023	NS	NS	NS
	<i>Turcibacter</i>	NS	r=0.358* p=0.023	NS	NS	NS
	<i>Streptococcus anginosus</i>	NS	NS	r=0.359* p=0.023	r=0.338* p=0.035	NS
	<i>Acidaminococcus</i>	NS	NS	NS	r=0.453** p=0.004	r=0.329* p=0.041
	<i>Blautia producta</i>	r=-0.439** p=0.005	r=-0.427** p=0.006	r=-0.330* p=0.038	NS	r=-0.387* p=0.015
Proteobacteria	<i>Oxalobacteraceae</i>	NS	NS	r=0.365* p=0.021	NS	r=0.327* p=0.042
	<i>Oxalobacter</i>	NS	NS	r=0.365* p=0.021	NS	r=0.328* p=0.042
	<i>O. formigenes</i>	NS	NS	r=0.365* p=0.021	NS	r=0.328* p=0.042

** Correlation is significant at the 0.001 level; *Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level.

Spearman correlation test was used to compare the microbial abundance respect to GLP-1 levels in H. pylori-infected patients before antibiotic treatment.

Table S3. Simple linear correlation: microbial community and GLP-1: H. pylori-infected patients after antibiotic treatment.

FILOS	FAMILY/GENUS/E SPECIES	GLP-1 basal	GLP-1 30'	GLP-1 60'	GLP-1 120'	AUC GLP-1
<i>Actinobacteria</i>	<i>Actinobacteria</i>	r=0,462** p=0,005	r=0,496** p=0,002	r=0,407* p=0,015	r=0,368* p=0,030	r=0,456** p=0,006
	<i>Bifidobacteriaceae</i>	r=0,343* p=0,038	NS	r=0,374* p=0,022	NS	r=0,357* p=0,030
	<i>Bifidobacterium</i>	r=0,369* p=0,029	NS	NS	NS	NS
	<i>B. longum</i>	r=0,442** p=0,008	r=0,414* p=0,013	r=0,434** p=0,009	r=0,391* p=0,020	r=0,450** p=0,007
<i>Bacteroidetes</i>	<i>Prevotella</i>	r=-0,396* p=0,017	NS	r=-0,340* p=0,042	r=-0,375* p=0,024	r=-0,369* p=0,027
<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Ruminococcaceae</i>	NS	r=0,341* p=0,045	NS	NS	NS

** Correlation is significant at the 0.001 level; *Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level.

Spearman correlation test was used to compare the microbial abundance respect to GLP-1 levels in H. pylori-infected patients after antibiotic treatment.

Figure S1. Relative abundances of the OTUs found significant with the correlations between changes in GLP-1 levels at minute 60 and the AUC for GLP-1 with percentage change in microbial community after antibiotic treatment.

