

Mild intermittent hypoxia exposure alters gut microbiota composition in men with overweight and obesity

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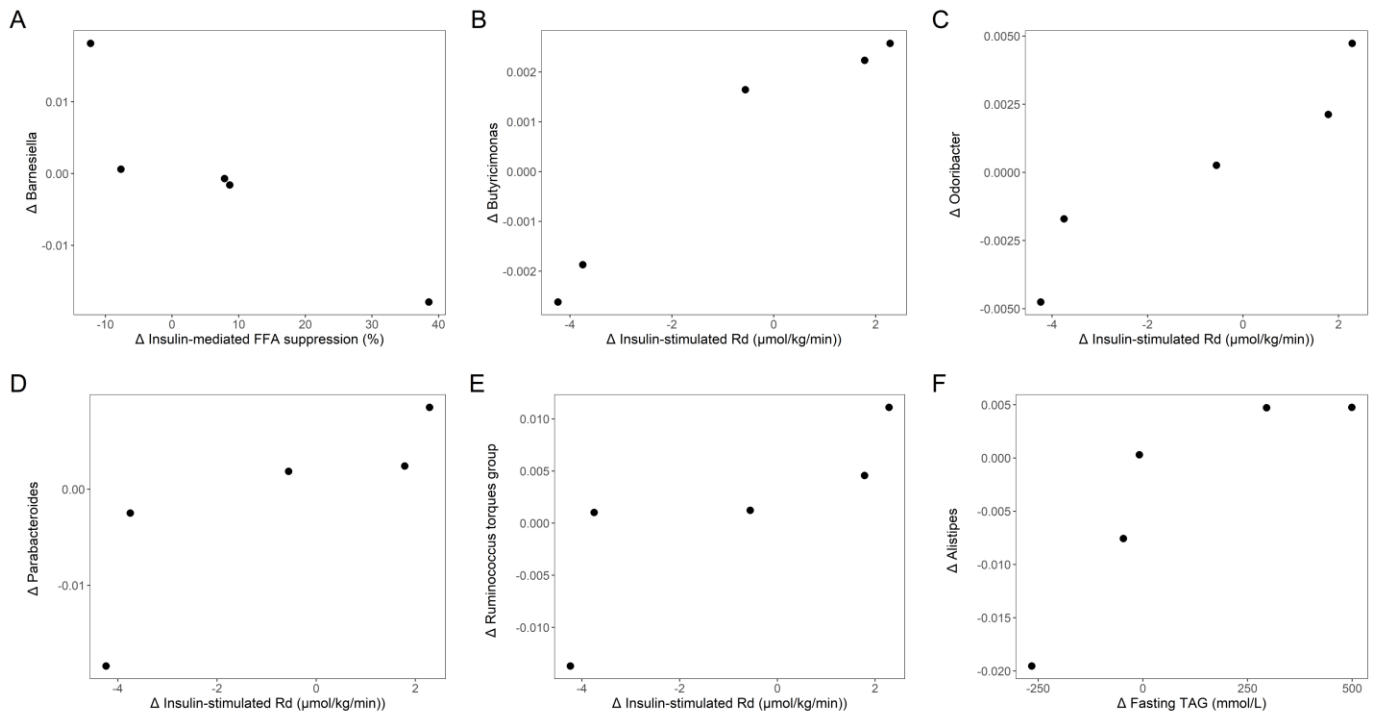


Figure S1. Correlation analysis of mild intermittent hypoxia induced alterations in relative abundance of genera and alterations in metabolic outcome parameters. Spearman's correlation plots of (A) Δ *Barnesiella* and Δ adipose tissue insulin sensitivity (% suppression of free fatty acid release upon 10 mU/m²/min insulin stimulation). (B) Δ *Butyricimonas* (C) Δ *Odoribacter* (D) Δ *Parabacteroides* (E) Δ *Ruminococcus torques* group and Δ peripheral insulin sensitivity, expressed by insulin-stimulated rate of glucose disposal upon 40 mU/m²/min insulin infusion. (F) Δ *Alistipes*.

Δ : Mild intermittent hypoxia – normoxia. TAG = triglyceride.

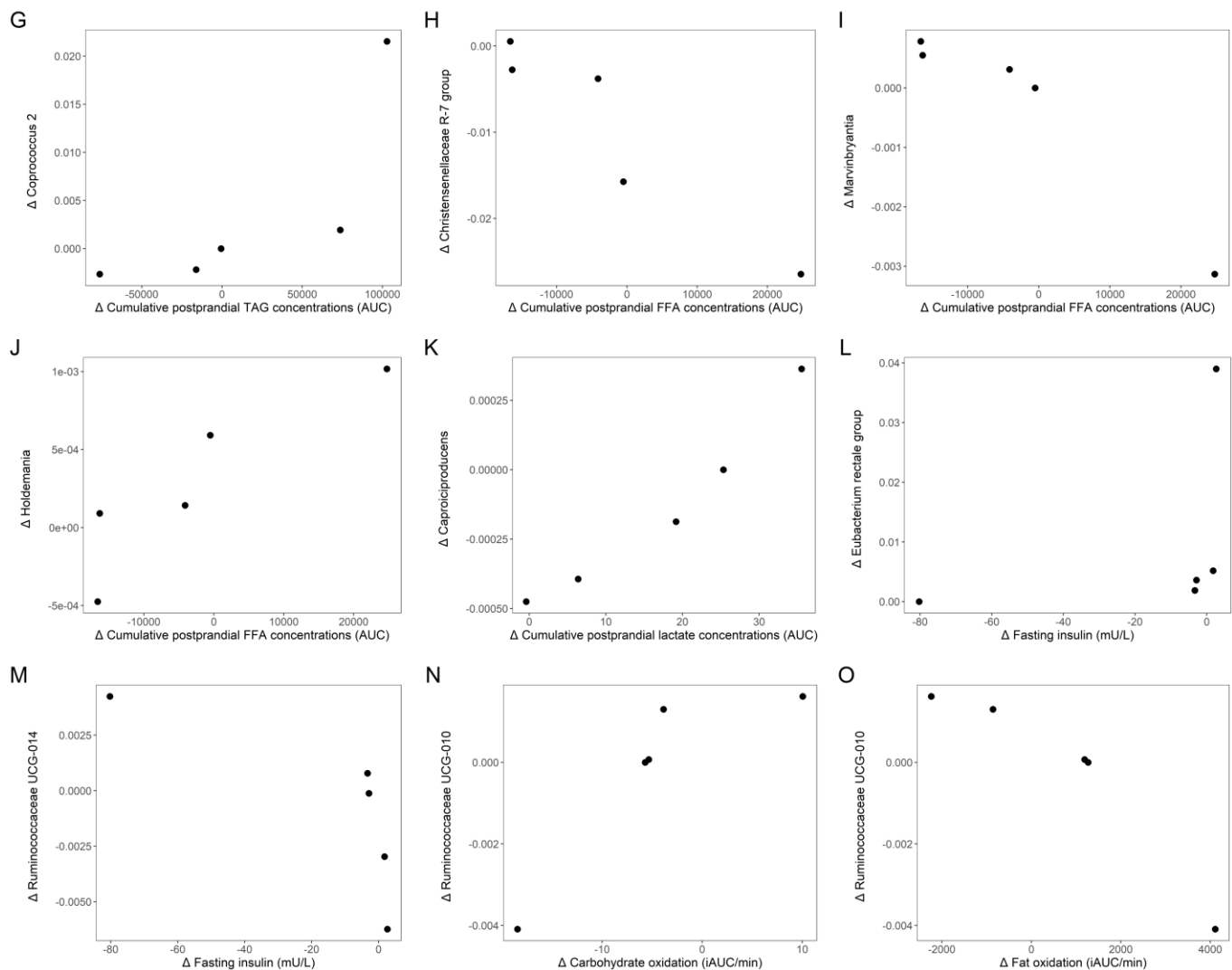


Figure S1 (continued). Correlation analysis of mild intermittent hypoxia induced alterations in relative abundance of genera and alterations in metabolic outcome parameters. Spearman's correlation plots of (G) Δ *Coproccoccus 2* and Δ fasting and Δ cumulative postprandial TAG concentrations, respectively. (H) Δ *Christensenellaceae R7 group*, (I) Δ *Marvinbryantia*, (J) Δ *Holdemania* and Δ cumulative postprandial free fatty acid concentrations. (K) Δ *Caproiciproducens* and Δ cumulative postprandial lactate concentrations. (L) Δ *Eubacterium rectale group*, (M) Δ *Ruminococcaceae UCG 014* and Δ fasting insulin concentrations. (N, O) Δ *Ruminococcaceae UCG 010* and Δ carbohydrate and Δ fat oxidation incremental area under the curve.

Δ : Mild intermittent hypoxia – normoxia. TAG = triglyceride.