
Supplementary information

Statin therapy is associated with lower prevalence of gut microbiota dysbiosis

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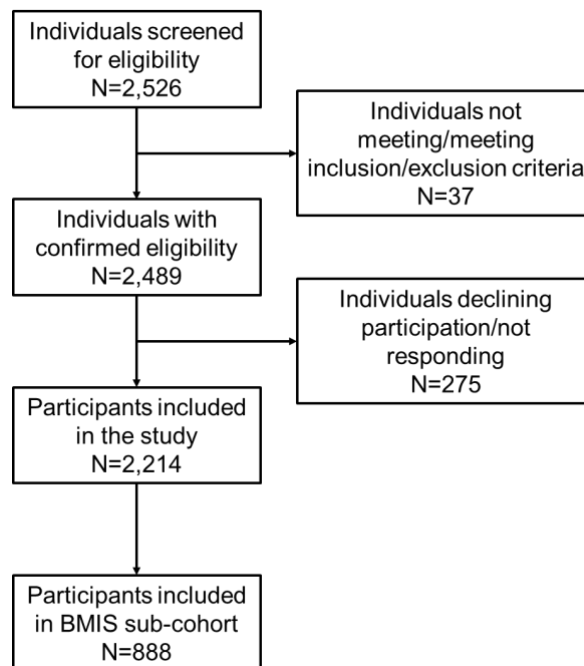
This file includes:

Supplementary Information Figure 1 and 2

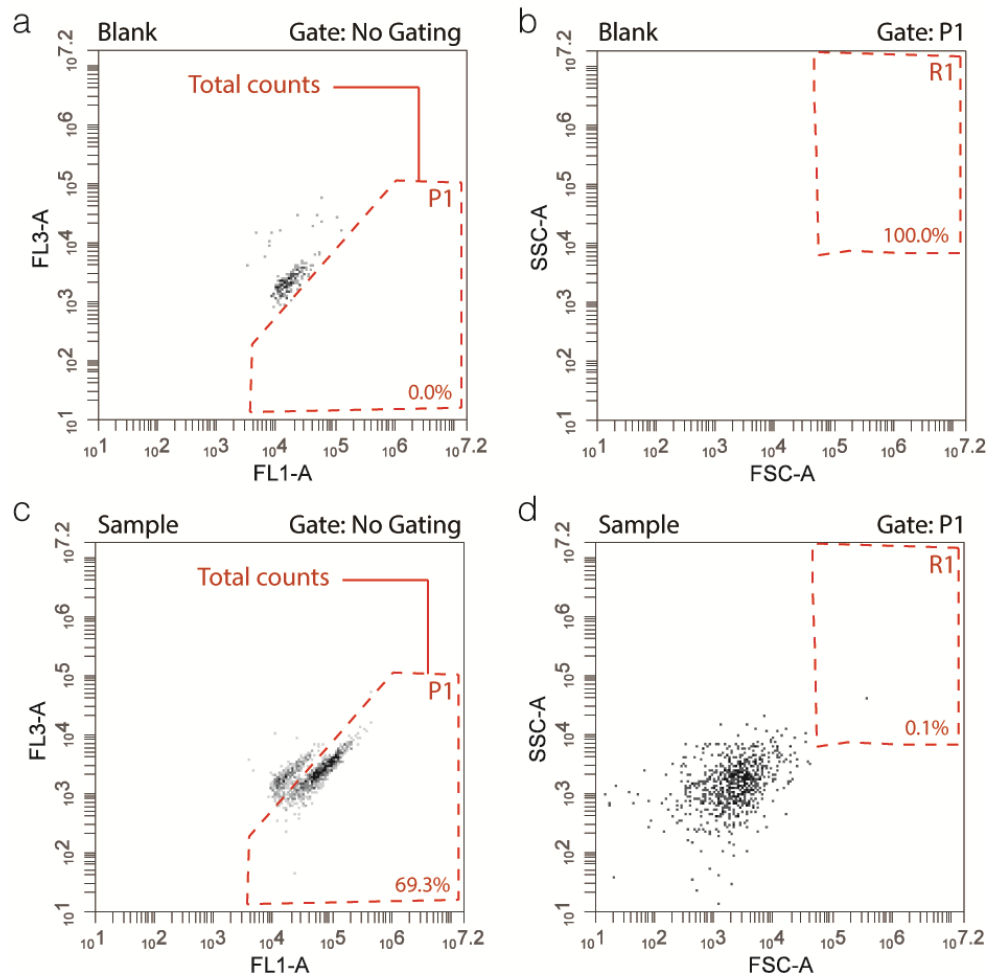
Other supplementary material for this manuscript:

Supplementary Tables 1 to 19.

Supplementary Information



SI Figure 1. STROBE flow chart of MetaCardis participant recruitment. Participants were recruited between 2013 and 2015 in the clinical departments of the Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital (Paris, France), the Integrated Research and Treatment Center for Adiposity Diseases (Leipzig, Germany), and in the Novo Nordisk Foundation Center for Basic Metabolic Research (Copenhagen, Denmark).



SI Figure 2. Illustration of flow cytometry gating strategy. A fixed gating/staining approach was applied⁴⁴. Both blank and sample solutions were stained with SYBR Green I. a) FL1-A/FL3-A acquisition plot of a blank sample (0.85% w/v physiological solution) with gate boundaries indicated. A threshold value of 2000 was applied on the FL1 channel. b) Secondary gating was performed on the FSC-A/SSC-A channels to further discriminate between debris/background and microbial events. c,d) FL1-A/FL3-A count acquisition of a faecal sample with secondary gating on FSC-A/SSC-A channels based on blank analyses. Total counts were defined as events registered in the FL1-A/FL3-A gating area excluding debris/background events observed in the FSC-A/SSC-A R1 gate. The flow rate was set at 14 microliters per minute and the acquisition rate did not exceed 10,000 events per second. Each panel reflects the events registered during a 30 seconds acquisition period. Cell counts were determined in duplicate starting from a single biological sample.