

Supplementary information

***In vitro* triple coculture with gut microbiota from spondyloarthritis patients is characterized by inter-individual differences in inflammatory responses**

Annelore Beterams¹, Marta Calatayud Arroyo^{1,†}, Kim De Paepe¹, Ann-Sophie De Craemer^{2,3}, Dirk Elewaut^{2,3}, Koen Venken^{2,3}, Tom Van de Wiele^{1,†,*}

¹Center for Microbial Ecology and Technology (CMET), Department of Biotechnology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

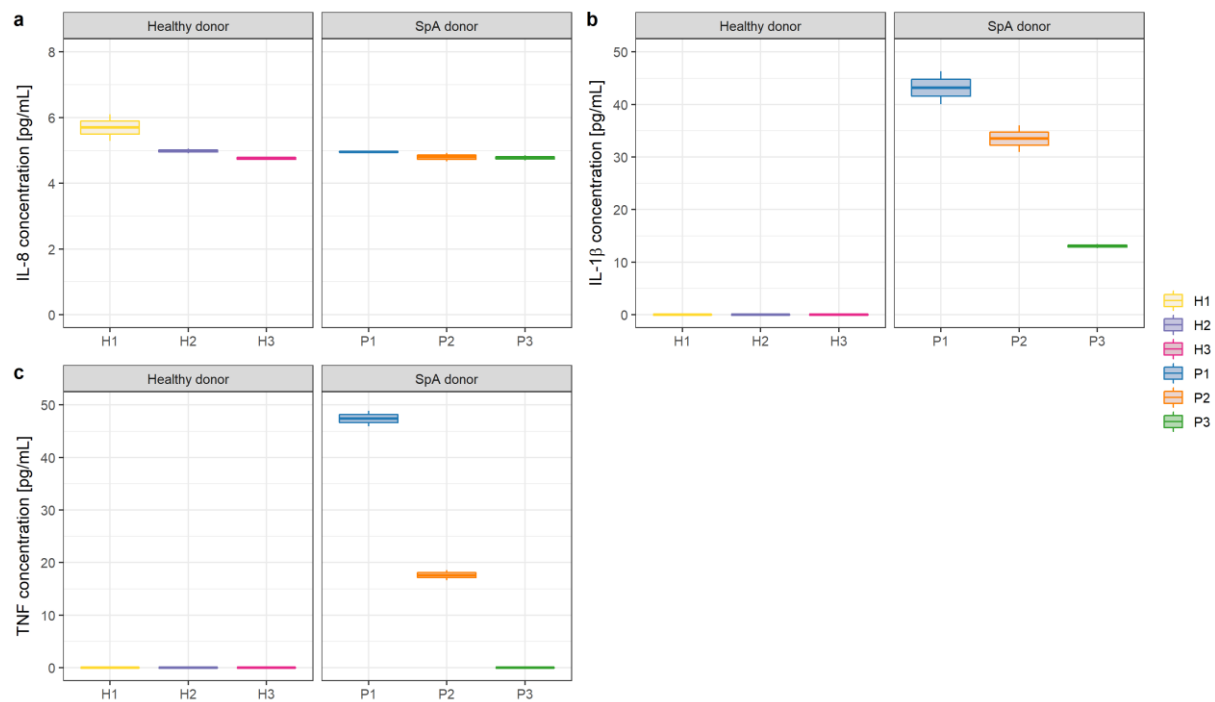
²Department of Internal Medicine and Pediatrics, Division of Rheumatology, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

³Unit for Molecular Immunology and Inflammation Unit, VIB-UGent Center for Inflammation Research, Ghent, Belgium

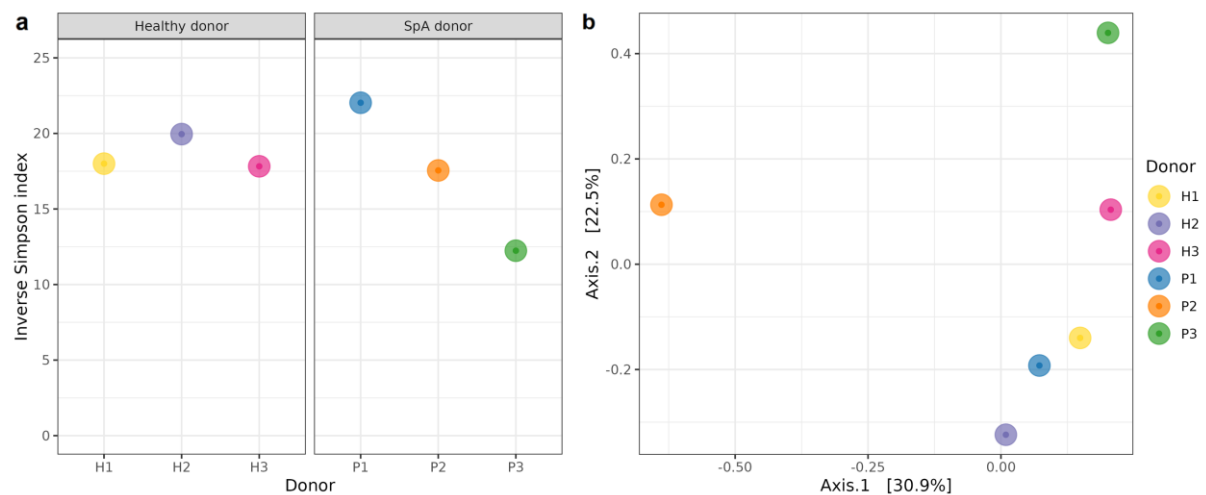
[†]These authors equally contributed to this work.

*Corresponding author:

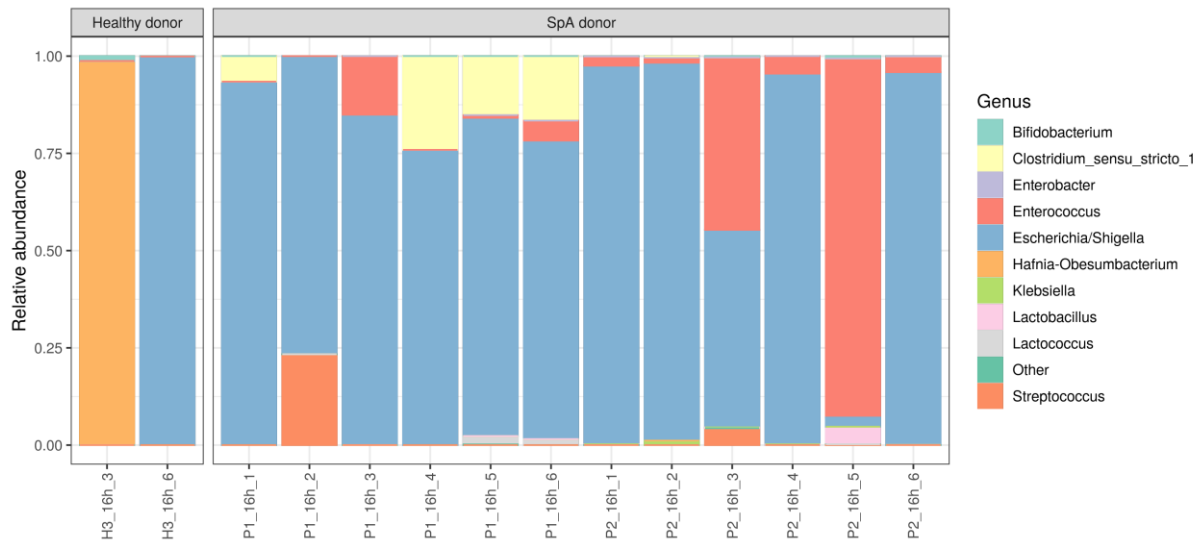
Tom Van de Wiele, Center for Microbial Ecology and Technology (CMET), Coupure Links 653 Building A, 9000 Ghent, Belgium. Email: Tom.VandeWiele@UGent.be



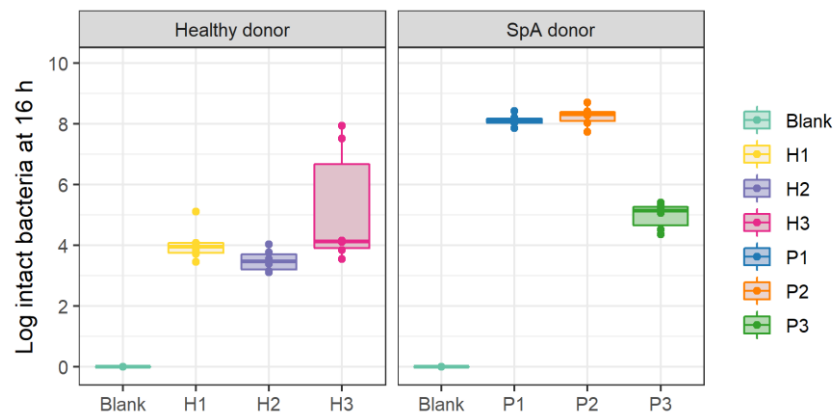
Supplementary Figure S1 Pro-inflammatory cytokine concentrations in fecal slurries at time point zero of host-microbe co-incubations. **(a)** IL-8 concentration. **(b)** IL-1 β concentration. **(c)** TNF concentration (n=2).



Supplementary Figure S2 Diversity measures in 16S rRNA gene sequencing samples of fecal slurries at time point zero of host-microbe co-incubations. **(a)** Alpha diversity based on the inverse Simpson index. **(b)** Beta diversity displayed in a PCoA plot using Bray-Curtis distances (n=1).



Supplementary Figure S3 Relative abundance of the community composition at genus level in apical samples after 16 h host-microbe co-cultivation, the 10 most abundant genera per donor are displayed. For H3, 2 replicates are available, for P1 and P2, 6 replicates are available. No data is available for H1, H2 and P3 after 16 hours due to the low amount of DNA in these samples.



Supplementary Figure S4 Intact flow cytometric cell counts after 16 h host-microbe co-cultivation (n=6).