

Reference Table Explanations

Site	Comparison groups		ω^2 /P-value				Reference
	Control	Exposure	Weighted UniFrac	Unweighted UniFrac	Weighted Jaccard	Unweighted Jaccard	
Nares	Non-smoker (33)	Smoker (29)	0.042/0.001	0.009/0.001	0.023/0.001	0.007/0.001	Charlson et al. (2010)
Oral	Non-smoker (33)	Smoker (29)	0.032/0.001	0.008/0.001	0.024/0.001	0.007/0.001	Charlson et al. (2010)
Gut	Before feeding (10)	After feeding (10)	0.056/0.138	0.013/0.986	0/0.989	0.014/0.985	Wu et al. (2011)
Oral	No azithromycin (42)	Azithromycin (6)	0.063/0.01	0.039/0.001	0.099/0.004	0.032/0.001	Charlson et al. (2012)
Lung	No azithromycin (34)	Azithromycin (6)	0.065/0.005	0.038/0.001	0.019/0.089	0.033/0.001	Charlson et al. (2012)
Skin	Left retroauricular (186)	Right retroauricular (187)	0.000/0.828	0.0001/0.327	0.000/0.986	0.000/1.000	HMP Consortium (2012b)
Human	Anterior nares (161)	Stool (187)	0.567/0.001	0.201/0.001	0.230/0.001	0.117/0.001	HMP Consortium (2012b)

This table shows effect sizes gathered from different exposures within studies of contrasting microbiome sampling sites with the use of ω^2 statistics in combination with P-values and the PERMANOVA test <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4514928/>

1) Reference: Charlson et al. (2010)

The effect size that was studied in this experiment was the microbiota from the right and left nasopharynx and oropharynx of 29 smoking and 33 nonsmoking healthy adults. This experiment was conducted to determine the microbial configuration and effects of cigarette smoking.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3004851/>

2) Reference: Charlson et al. (2012)

The effect size that was studied in this experiment was the microbial populations found within the respiratory tract of transplant patients. It was discovered that lung transplant patients had a higher bacterial burden in the Broncho alveolar lavage rather than the control subjects, a more

frequent showing of dominant organisms, an increased distance between communities in the Broncho alveolar lavage and oropharyngeal wash signifying a more distinct population, and a smaller respiratory tract microbial richness and diversity.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3480531/>

3) Reference: HMP Consortium (2012b)

The effect size that was studied in this experiment was the normal microbiota of healthy Western population adults. The microbiome samples that were used in this experiment were derived from 18 body sites of 242 healthy individuals. This allowed for an understanding of the relationships among microbes and microbiomes to be created, which will entail individual variation.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3564958/>

4) Reference: Wu et al. (2011)

The effect size that was studied in this experiment was fecal communities that grouped into enterotypes characterized by various levels of *Bacteroides* and *Prevotella*. It was deduced that alternative enterotype states are associated with a long-term diet.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3368382/>