

Supplemental Figure and Table legends

Figure S1. Sequencing and variant call quality metrics. **a** Percentage of contamination and chimeric reads. **b** Various metrics based on variant calling.

Figure S2. Distribution of genic and intergenic variants. Proportion of intronic, exonic and intergenic variants in HMP300, GoNL, and 1000 Genome cohorts.

Figure S3. Combined PCA analysis between 1000 Genomes and HMP300. Both panels correspond to the same underlying coordinate system defined by a PCA of a merger of common variants from 1000 Genomes and HMP300 datasets.

Figure S4. Correlation between high-level genetic features and microbial species in non-gut body sites. Same analysis as in Figure 2b, performed using other body sites.

Figure S5. Correlation between high-level genetic features and microbial metabolic pathways in non-gut body sites. Same analysis as in Figure 2c, performed using other body sites.

Figure S6. Quantile-quantile plots for association analysis between microbial species and GWAS catalog SNVs.

Figure S7. Quantile-quantile plots for association analysis between microbial metabolic pathways and GWAS catalog SNVs.

Figure S8. Putative SNV–microbial species associations. All associations between single nucleotide variants and microbial species with $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ are shown, with color and size of the edges displaying sampling site and association strength respectively.

Figure S9. Putative SNV–microbial metabolic pathway associations. All associations between single nucleotide variants and microbial metabolic pathways with $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ are shown, with color and size of the edges displaying sampling site and association strength respectively.

Table S1. Raw statistics for genetic principal component analysis. Sheet 1 contains statistics for average R^2 calculations shown in Figure 2b. The additional 12 sheets provide statistics for individual species- and pathway-level analyses for all six body sites, corresponding to Figure 2c and Figures S4-S5.

Table S2. Top SNV and microbiome association results. Top associations ($p < 10^{-6}$) are shown for both species and pathways in all six body sites.

Figure S1

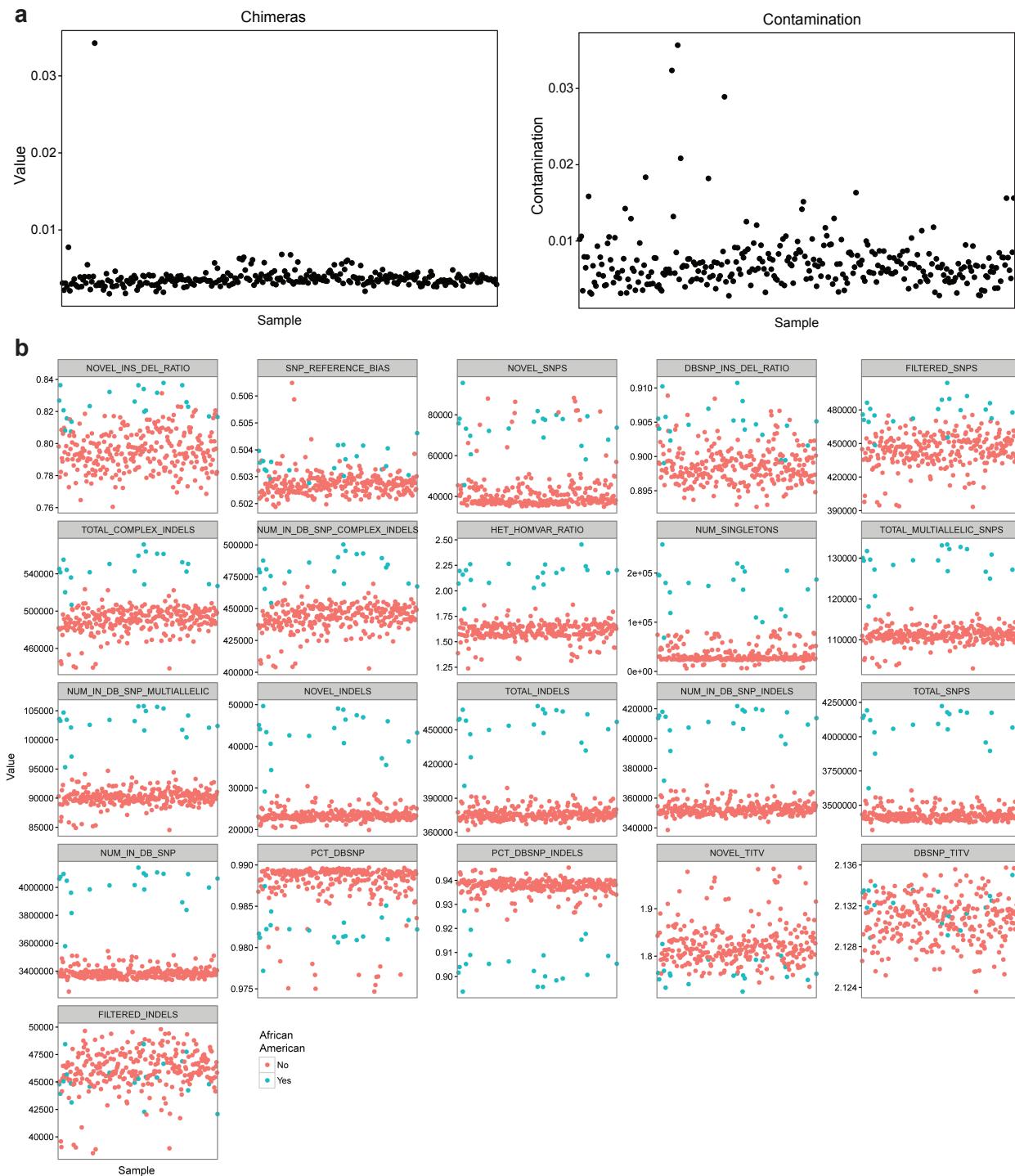


Figure S2

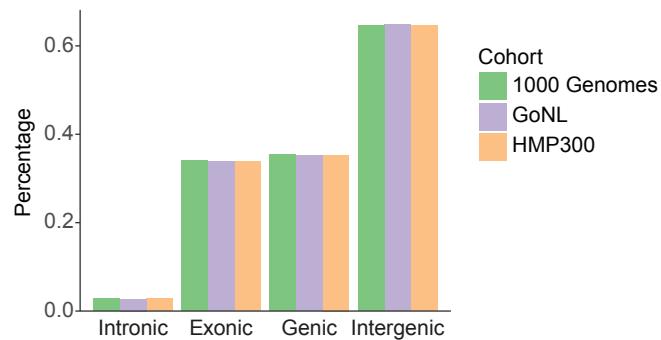


Figure S3

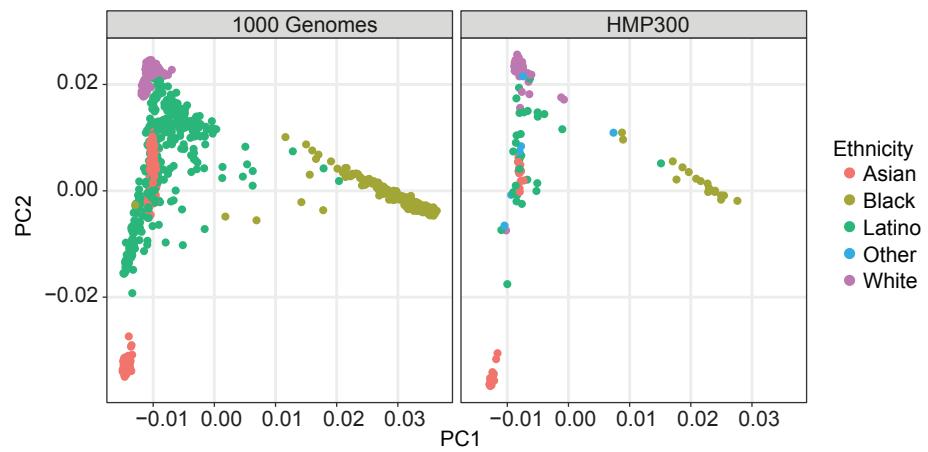


Figure S4

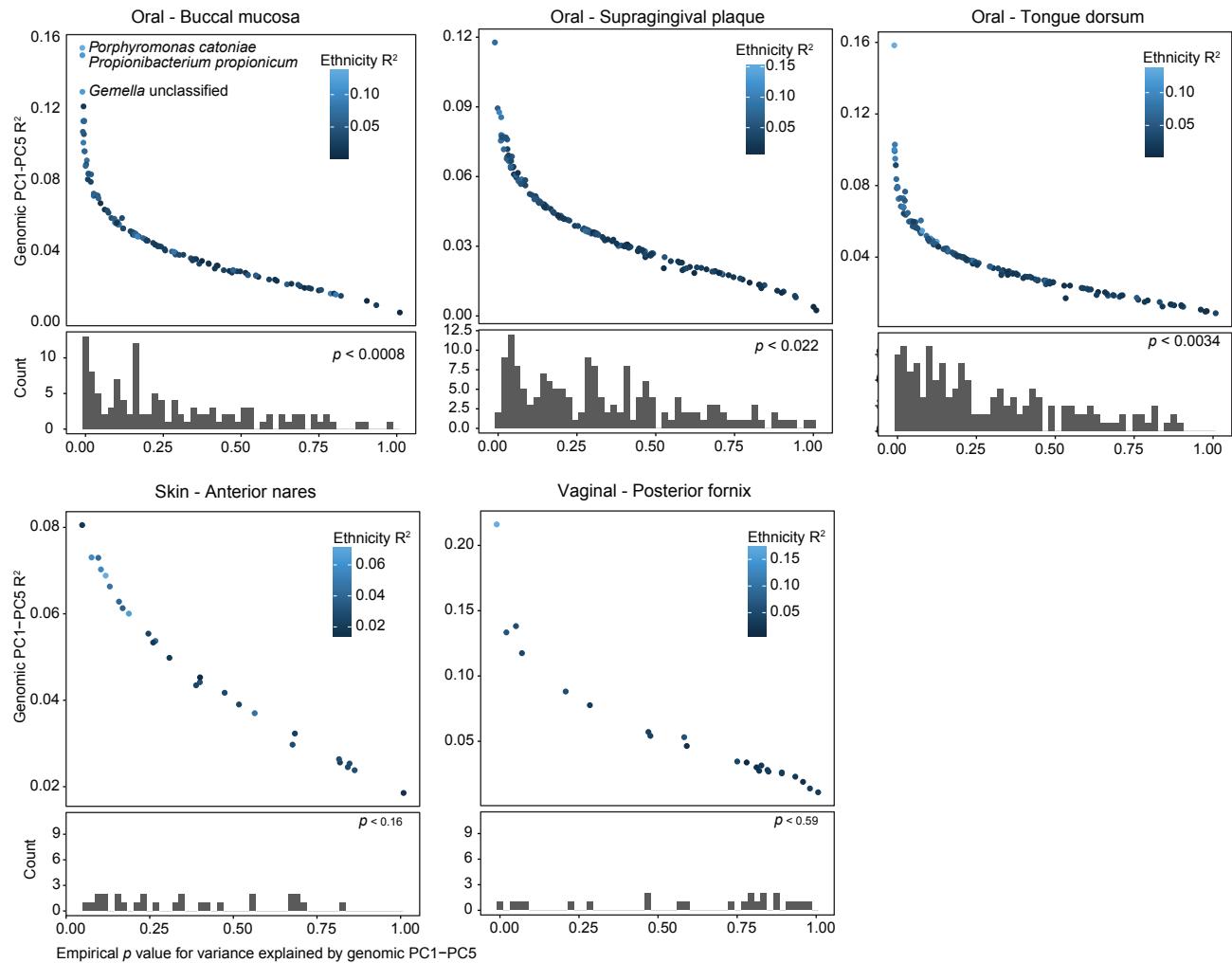


Figure S5

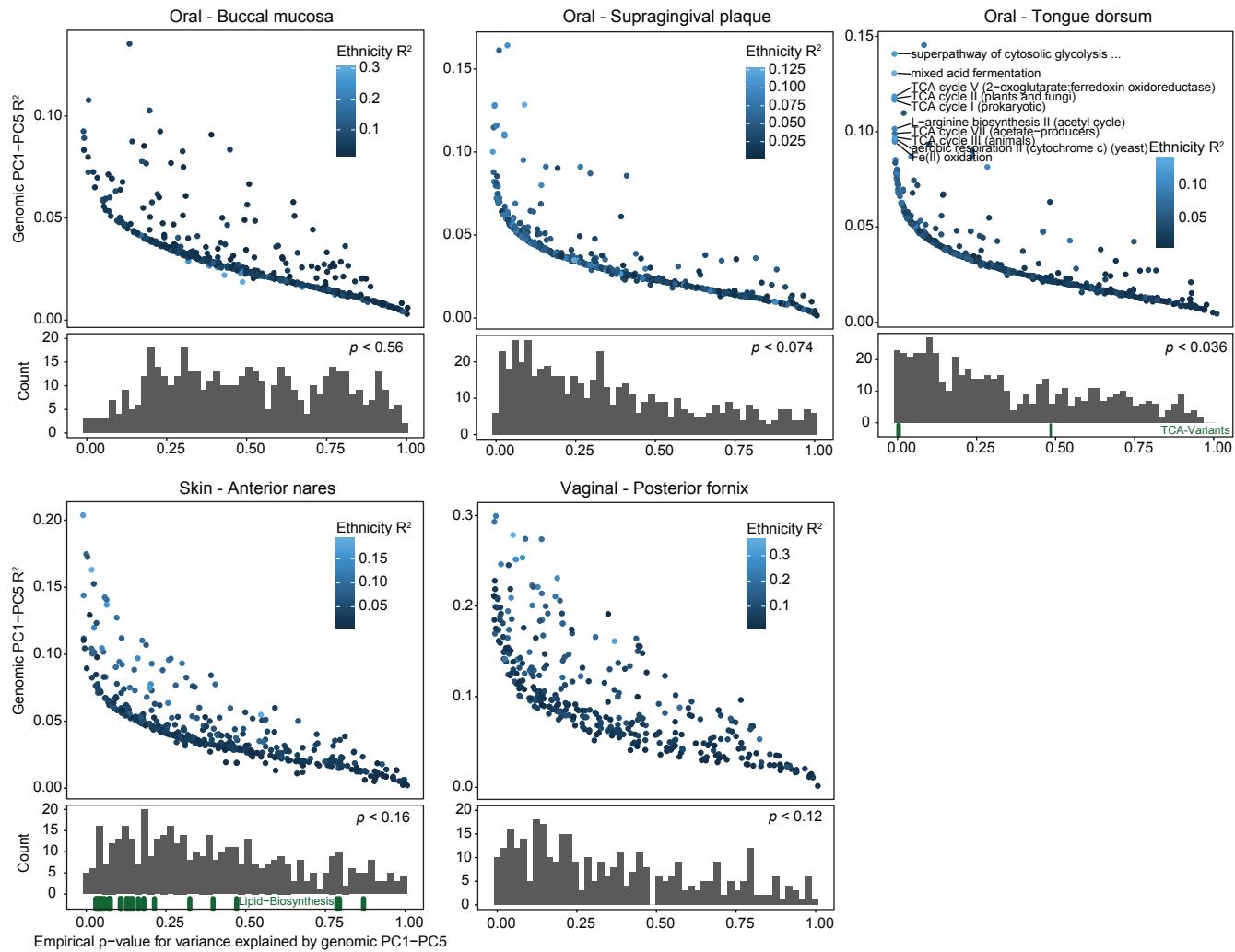


Figure S6

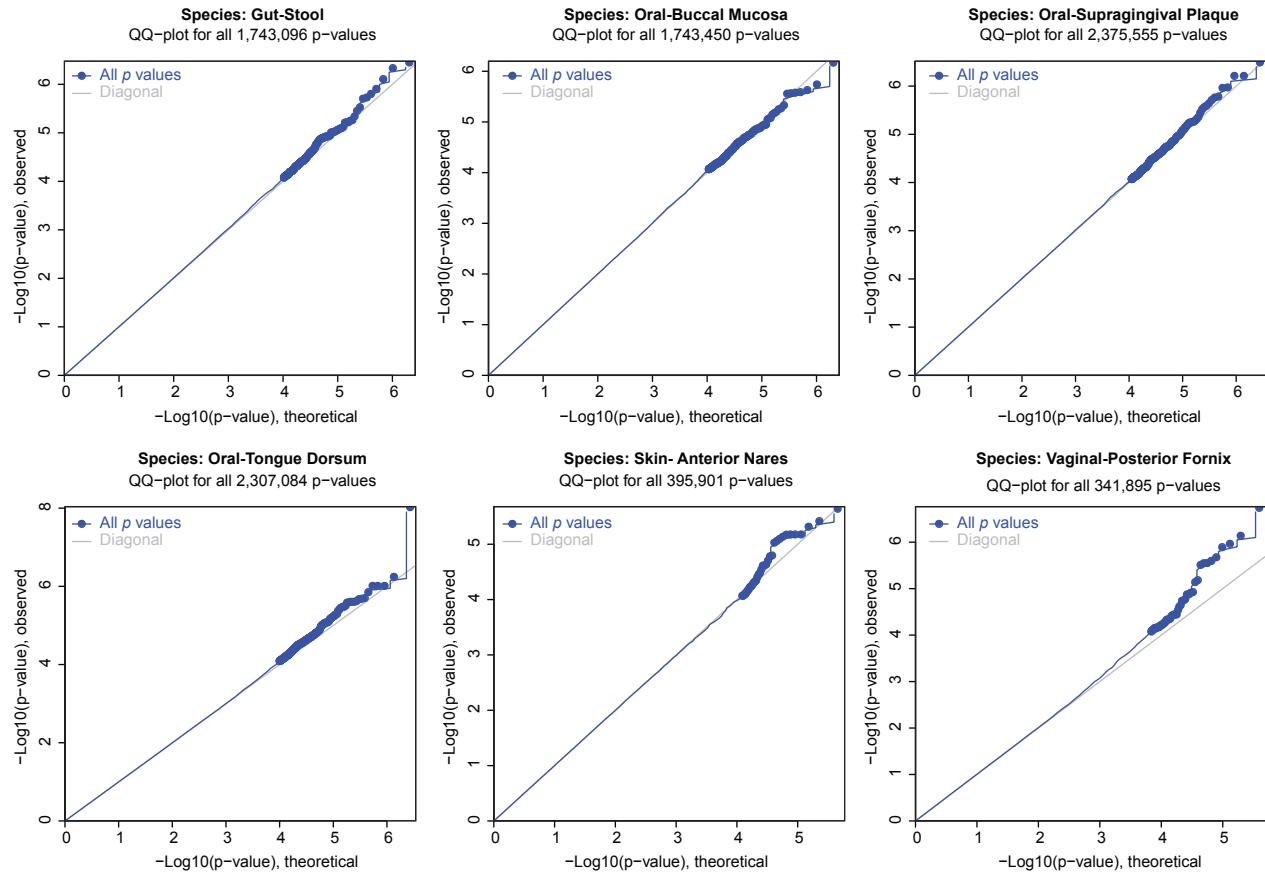


Figure S7

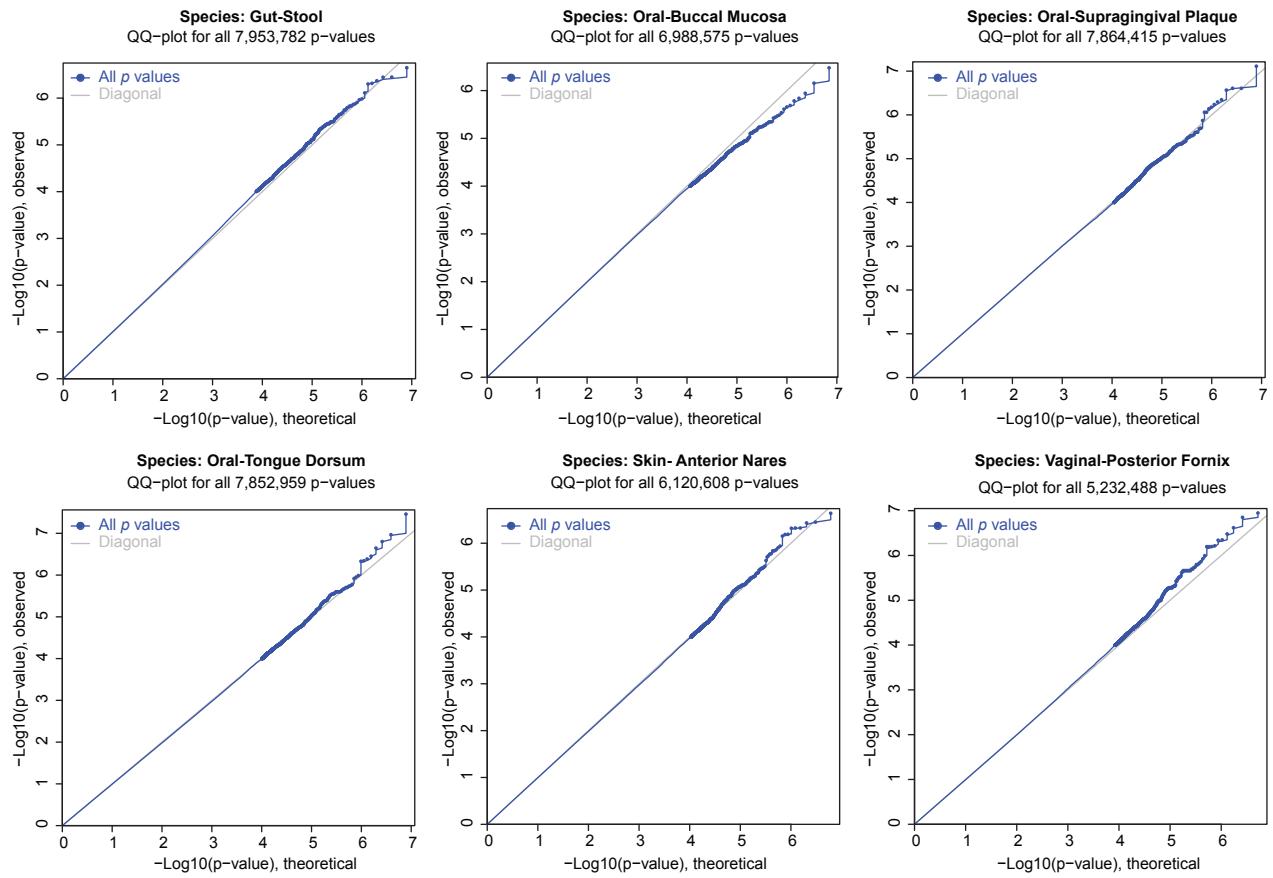


Figure S8

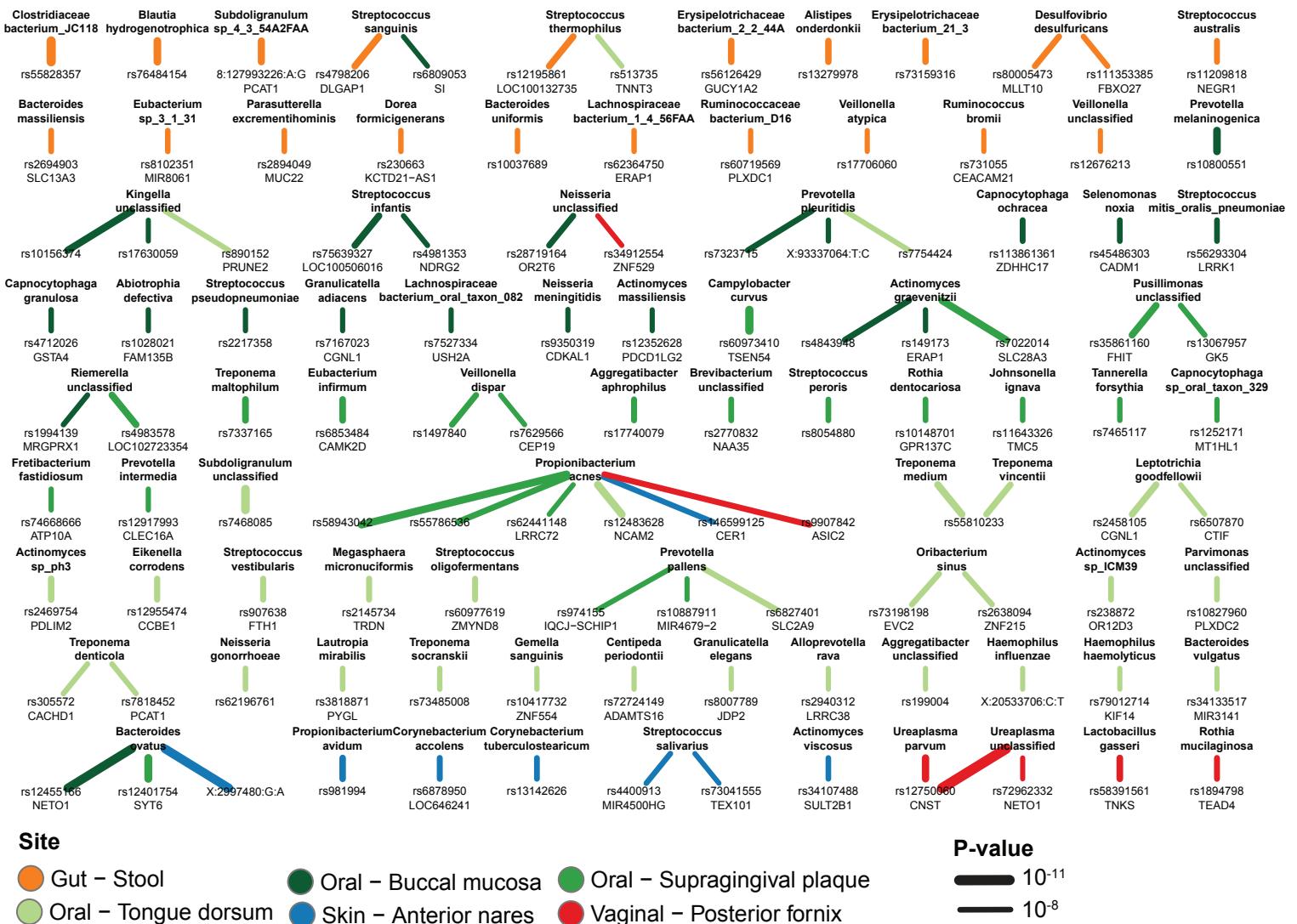
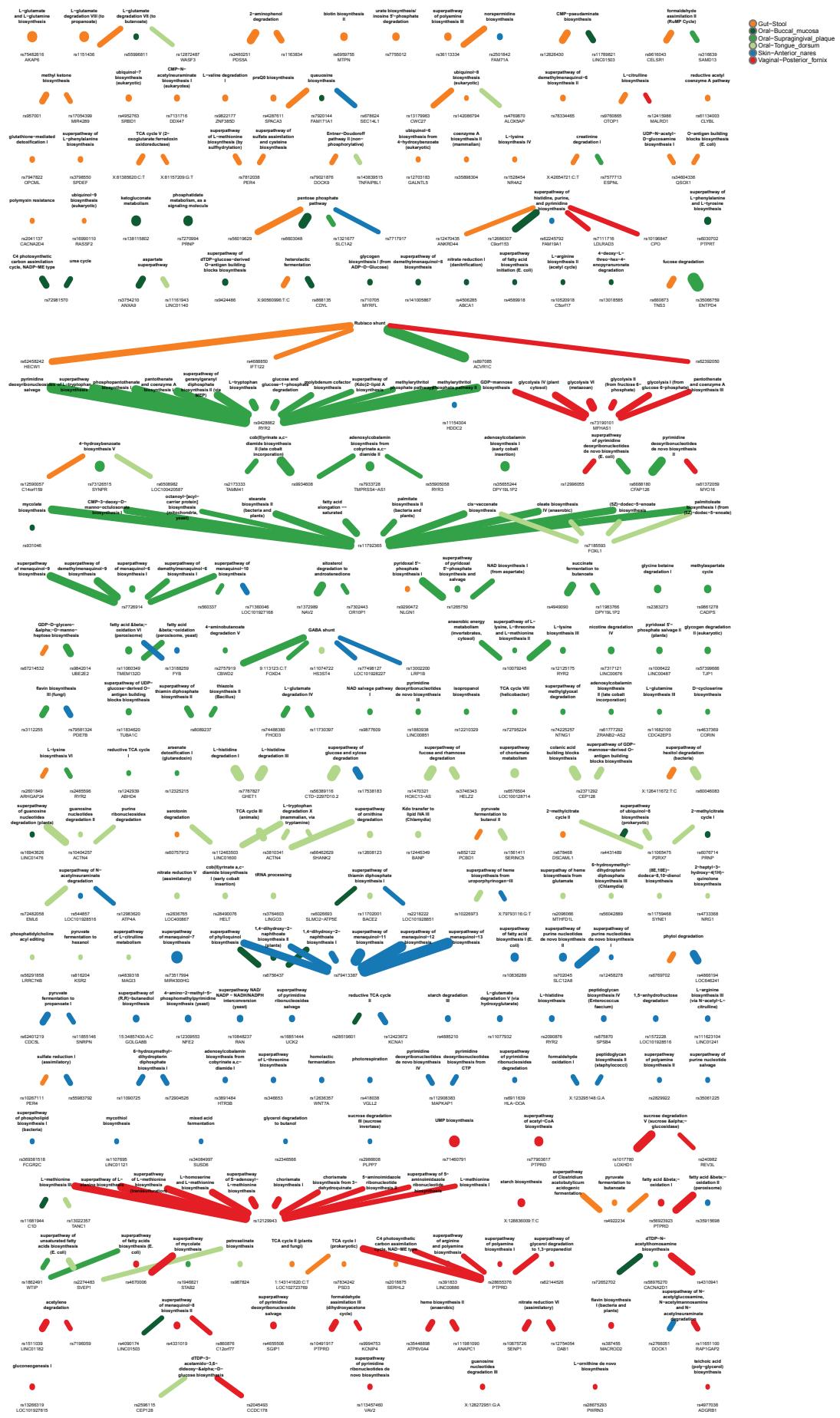


Figure S9



MAF	Indel	Multi-allelic	SNV	Summary
AC1	974,836 (7.9%)	0 (0%)	11,375,702 (92.1%)	12,350,538 (41.7%)
AC2	258,462 (8.1%)	54,546 (1.7%)	2,870,739 (90.2%)	3,183,747 (10.7%)
MAF < 1%	267,166 (8.1%)	74,313 (2.2%)	2,968,917 (89.7%)	3,310,396 (11.2%)
1% < MAF < 5%	299,227 (8.0%)	125,840 (3.4%)	3,297,232 (88.6 %)	3,722,299 (12.6%)
MAF > 5%	547,164 (7.8%)	257,000 (3.6%)	6,250,382 (88.6%)	7,054,546 (23.6%)
Summary	2,346,855 (7.9%)	511,699 (1.7%)	26,762,972 (90.3%)	29,621,526

Table S1. Number of variants and minor allele frequency.

Variation	MAF	LoF	Moderate	Low
Indel	AC1	1,315	926	518
	AC2	228	185	130
	MAF < 1%	218	171	114
	1% < MAF < 5%	195	177	117
	MAF > 5%	299	243	233
	All	2,255	1,702	1,112
SNV	AC1	1,647	41,213	31,268
	AC2	236	7,981	7,462
	MAF < 1%	244	7,671	7,484
	1% < MAF < 5%	233	7,448	7,996
	MAF > 5%	310	9,863	13,326
	All	2,670	74,176	67,536

Table S2. Coding mutation distribution according to minor allele frequency and impact on gene product. LoF, loss of function.