

Supporting Information

Fusion data from FT-IR and MALDI-TOF MS result in more accurate classification of specific microbiota

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Table S1. Concentration and MALDI-TOF identification of single bacteria

Short name	Concentration ($\times 10^8$ CFU/mL)	Identification result		
		Genus	Species	Score
<i>E.c</i>	9.1	<i>Escherichia</i>	<i>coli</i>	2.11
		<i>Escherichia</i>	<i>coli</i>	2.13
		<i>Escherichia</i>	<i>coli</i>	2.17
<i>B.c</i>	4.2	<i>Bacillus</i>	<i>cereus</i>	2.15
		<i>Bacillus</i>	<i>cereus</i>	2.29
		<i>Bacillus</i>	<i>cereus</i>	2.46
<i>S.a</i>	5.3	<i>Staphylococcus</i>	<i>aureus</i>	2.03
		<i>Staphylococcus</i>	<i>aureus</i>	2.03
		<i>Staphylococcus</i>	<i>aureus</i>	2.11
<i>C.y</i>	8.1	<i>Citrobacter</i>	<i>youngae</i>	2.32
		<i>Citrobacter</i>	<i>youngae</i>	2.26
		<i>Citrobacter</i>	<i>youngae</i>	2.05
<i>P.a</i>	7.5	<i>Pseudomonas</i>	<i>aeruginosa</i>	2.39
		<i>Pseudomonas</i>	<i>aeruginosa</i>	2.33
		<i>Pseudomonas</i>	<i>aeruginosa</i>	2.34
<i>K.a</i>	7.6	<i>Klebsiella</i>	<i>aerogenes</i>	2.39
		<i>Klebsiella</i>	<i>aerogenes</i>	2.02
		<i>Klebsiella</i>	<i>aerogenes</i>	2.23
<i>C.f</i>	8.3	<i>Citrobacter</i>	<i>freundii</i>	2.32
		<i>Citrobacter</i>	<i>freundii</i>	2.32
		<i>Citrobacter</i>	<i>freundii</i>	2.37
<i>A.b</i>	8.1	<i>Acinetobacter</i>	<i>baumannii</i>	2.22
		<i>Acinetobacter</i>	<i>baumannii</i>	2.34
		<i>Acinetobacter</i>	<i>baumannii</i>	2.30
<i>K.p</i>	6.8	<i>Klebsiella</i>	<i>pneumoniae</i>	2.15
		<i>Klebsiella</i>	<i>pneumoniae</i>	2.07
		<i>Klebsiella</i>	<i>pneumoniae</i>	2.35

Table S2. Proportions of 20 model microbiotas

Microbiota number	Proportion (%)								
	<i>E.c</i>	<i>B.c</i>	<i>S.a</i>	<i>K.p</i>	<i>C.f</i>	<i>A.b</i>	<i>P.a</i>	<i>C.y</i>	<i>K.a</i>
Q1	13.89	13.89	13.89	13.89	13.89	1.39	1.39	13.89	13.89
Q2	1.39	13.89	13.89	13.89	13.89	13.89	13.89	13.89	1.39
Q3	13.89	13.89	1.39	1.39	13.89	13.89	13.89	13.89	13.89
Q4	13.89	13.89	13.89	13.89	1.39	13.89	13.89	1.39	13.89
Q5	15.87	15.87	1.59	15.87	1.59	15.87	15.87	1.59	15.87
Q6	15.87	1.59	15.87	1.59	15.87	15.87	1.59	15.87	15.87
Q7	15.87	15.87	15.87	15.87	15.87	1.59	1.59	15.87	1.59
Q8	1.59	15.87	1.59	1.59	15.87	15.87	15.87	15.87	15.87
Q9	1.85	18.52	1.85	1.85	18.52	18.52	1.85	18.52	18.52
Q10	18.52	1.85	18.52	18.52	18.52	1.85	1.85	18.52	1.85
Q11	18.52	18.52	1.85	1.85	1.85	18.52	18.52	1.85	18.52
Q12	1.85	1.85	1.85	18.52	18.52	1.85	18.52	18.52	18.52
Q13	2.22	22.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	22.22	22.22	2.22	22.22
Q14	2.22	22.22	22.22	2.22	2.22	22.22	22.22	2.22	2.22
Q15	22.22	22.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	22.22	2.22	2.22	22.22
Q16	22.22	2.22	22.22	22.22	2.22	2.2	2.22	22.22	2.22
Q17	37.04	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	37.04
Q18	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
Q19	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	37.04	37.04	3.70	3.70
Q20	37.04	3.70	37.04	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70

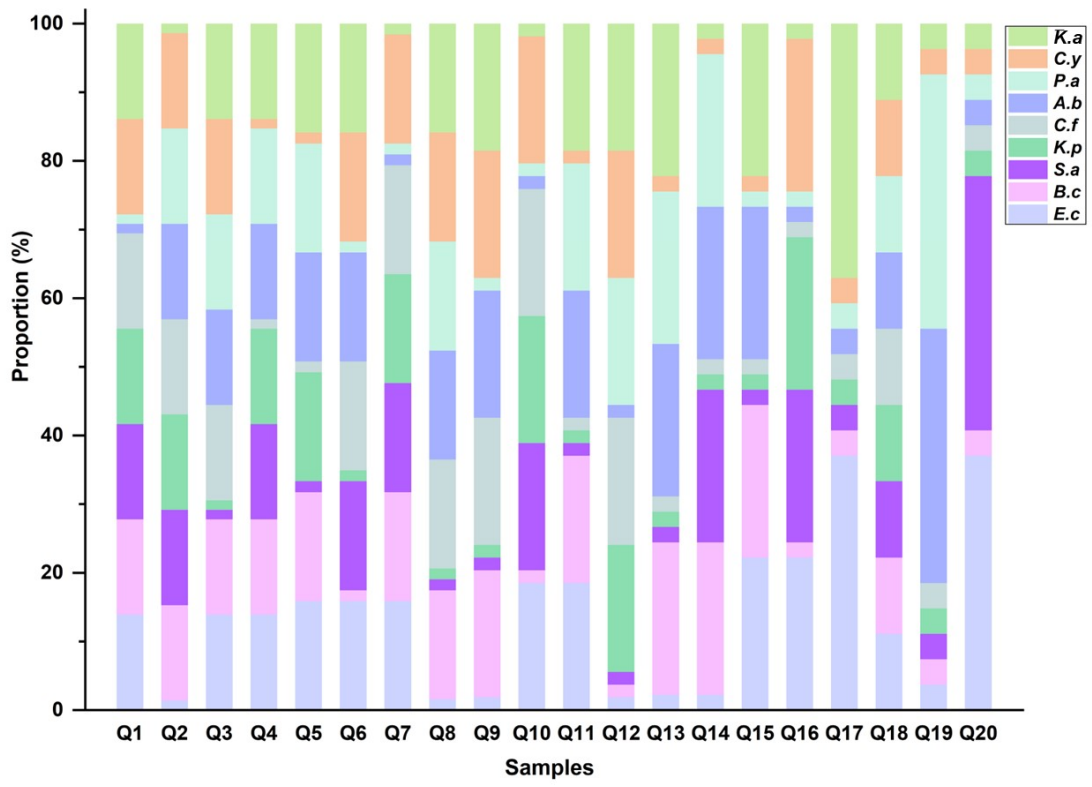


Fig. S1. Compositions of 20 model microbiotas.

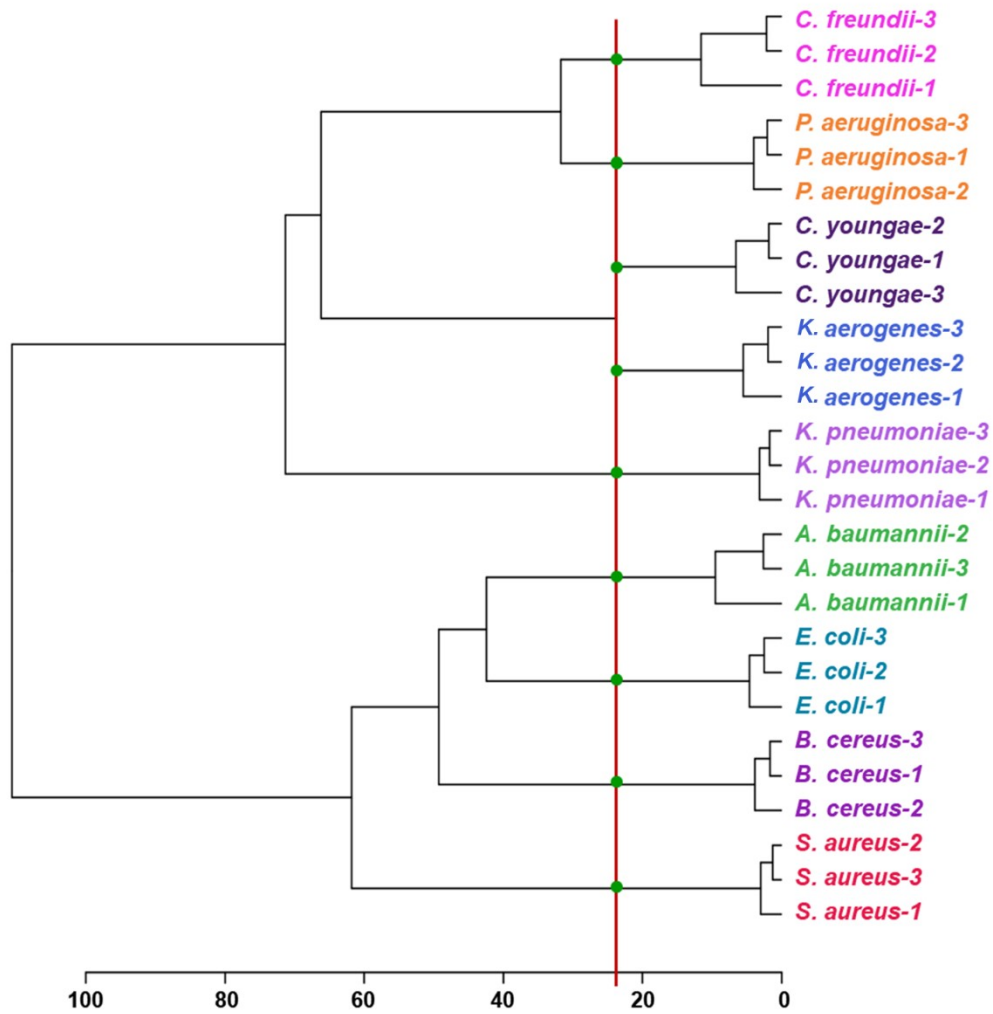


Fig. S2. HCA classification scheme for nine single bacteria using FT-IR. The red line represents the threshold for strain discrimination, and the green spot indicates that the strain is clustered correctly.

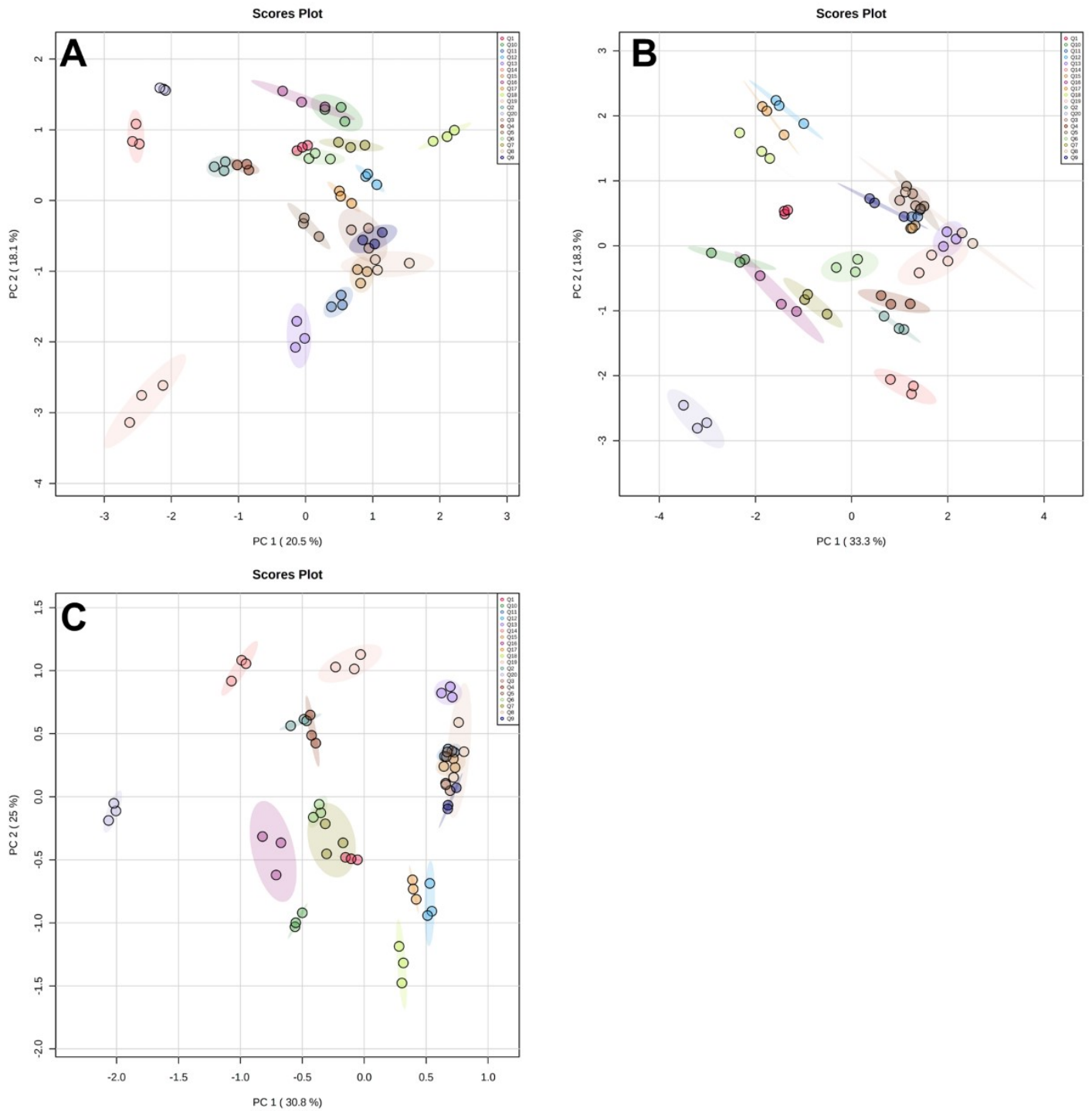


Fig. S3. Principal components analysis. Each set of measurements (spectrum) appears as a single point with the coordinates of the scores on the first two principal components (PCs) chosen as axes for the plot within a 95% confidence interval. A, MALDI-TOF MS; B, FT-IR; C, MS-IR. The distribution points of each strain indicate that the typing accuracy greatly increased by combining the data from MALDI-TOF MS and FT-IR.