

Supplementary figures legends

Fig S1: Changes in the spike IgG levels between (A) Healthy controls (HC) and people living with HIV (PLWH), (B) Individuals in different age groups, 18-39, 40-59 and >60 years, (C) Individuals with different BMI, 18-24.9, 25-29.9 and >30. (D) Males and female participants of the cohort, (E) PLWH with high and low actual CD4⁺ count and (F) high and low CD4/CD8 ratio, (G) individuals with high and low total IgG levels at baseline.

Fig S2: β -diversity (NMDS) plots for investigating shifts in populations under high or responders for antibody levels in the (A) whole cohort, (B) HC group.

Fig S3: Linear regression analysis between microbial diversity and antibody levels within the HC group and within the PLWH group.

Fig S4: β -diversity (NMDS) plots for two groups based on their spike-specific CD4⁺ T-cell responses.

Fig S5: Changes in microbial diversity between individuals categorized by spike-specific CD4⁺ T-cell responses within HC and PLWH.

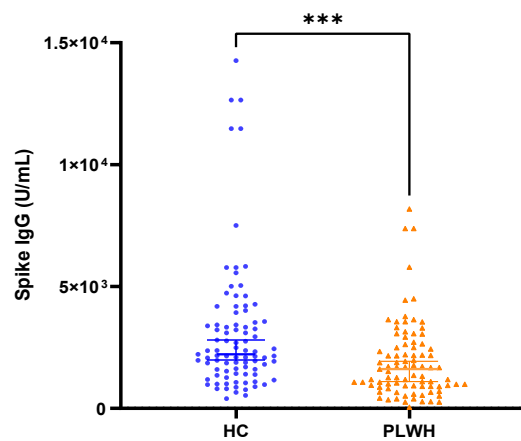
Fig S6: Spearman correlation for associating the CD4⁺ T-cell responses-specific microbiome with antibody levels.

Fig S7:(A) Changes in the abundance of microbial genus in individuals with different total IgG levels at baseline. (B) LDA analysis showing different significant bacterial taxa within the HC and PLWH group, with high and low total IgG levels at baseline. (C) Spearman correlation for associating baseline total IgG-specific microbiome with antibody levels

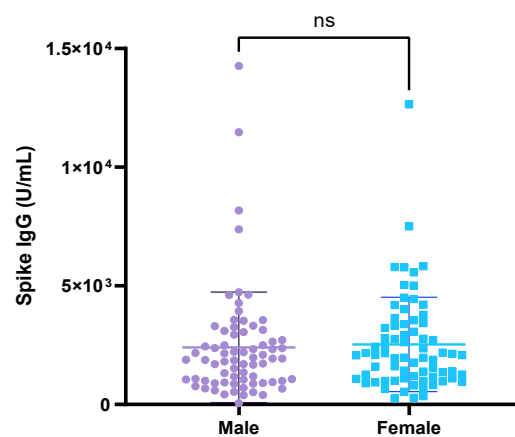
Fig S8: Effect of age on gut microbiome. (A) Variation in the alpha diversity in the whole cohort among different age groups (18-39, 40-59 and >60 years). (B) Regression analysis showing the positive relationship between age and alpha diversity in the whole cohort among different age groups (18-39, 40-59 and >60 years). (C) Significantly abundant microbial markers for different age groups determined by LEfSe. (D) Microbial diversity and richness in three different age groups within the HC group. (E) Bacterial diversity in three different age groups within the PLWH group. (F) Relative abundance of Firmicutes and Bacteroidetes in the whole cohort, HC and PLWH group. The Firmicutes: Bacteroidetes ratio is essential for gut balance.

Fig S1

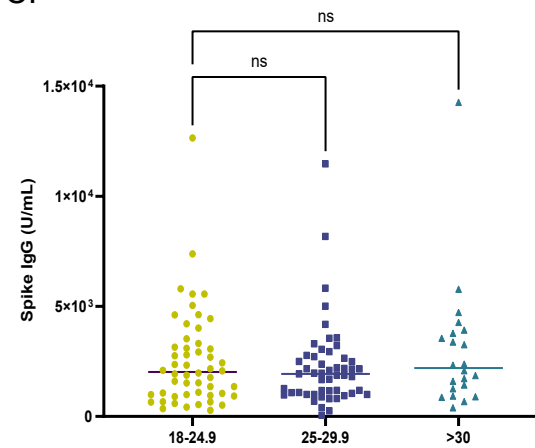
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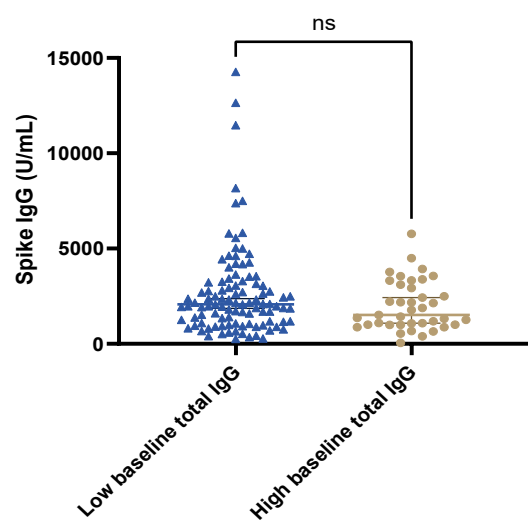
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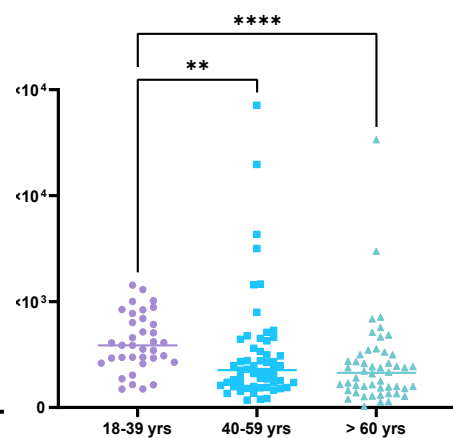
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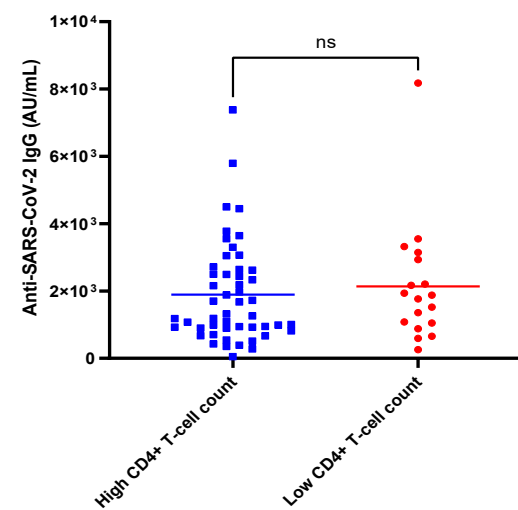
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E.



F.



G.

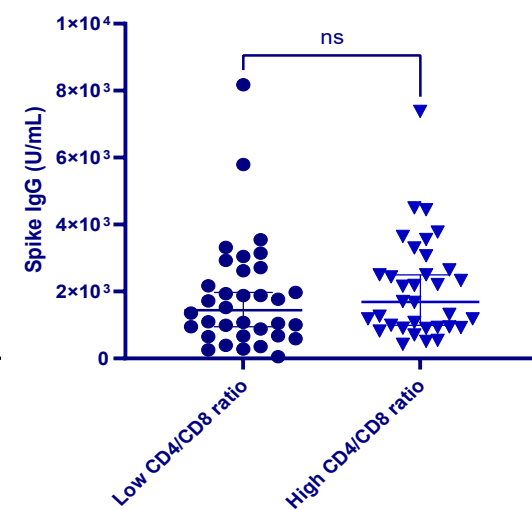
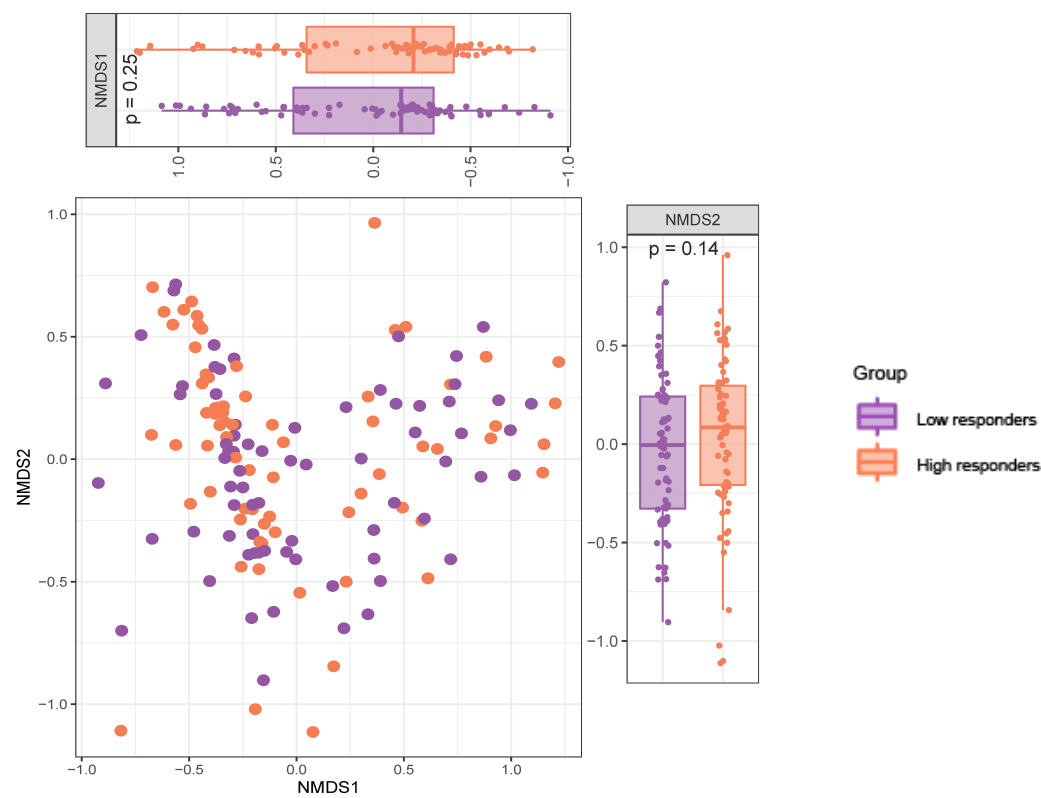


Fig S2

A.



B.

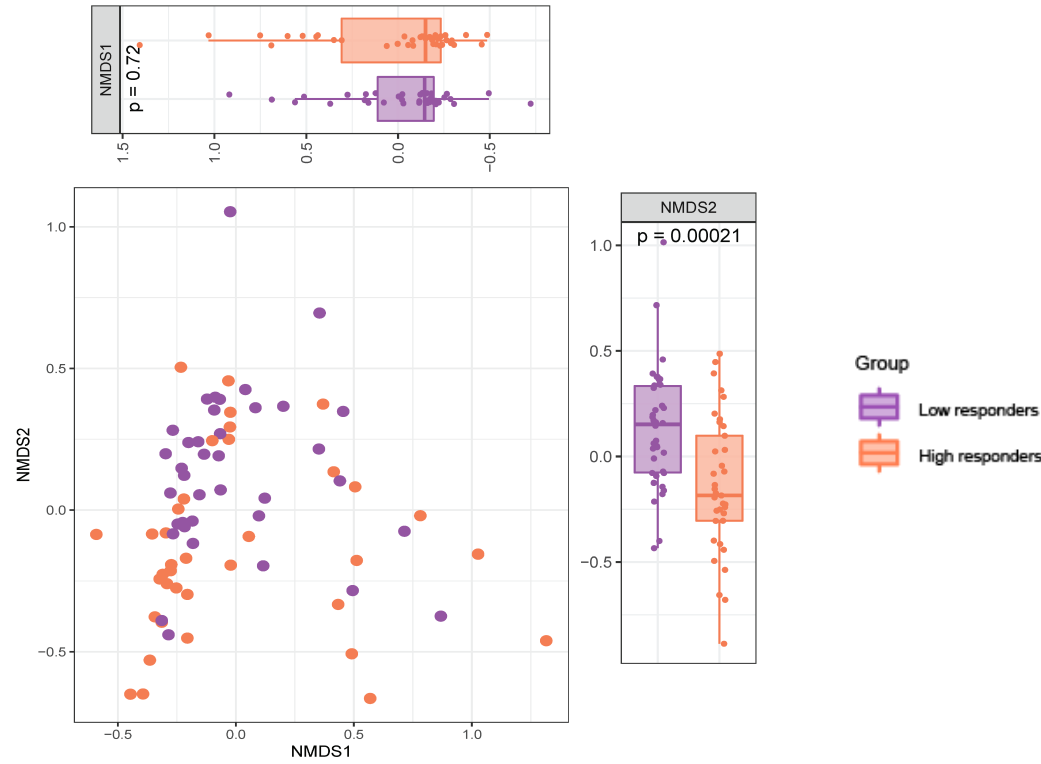
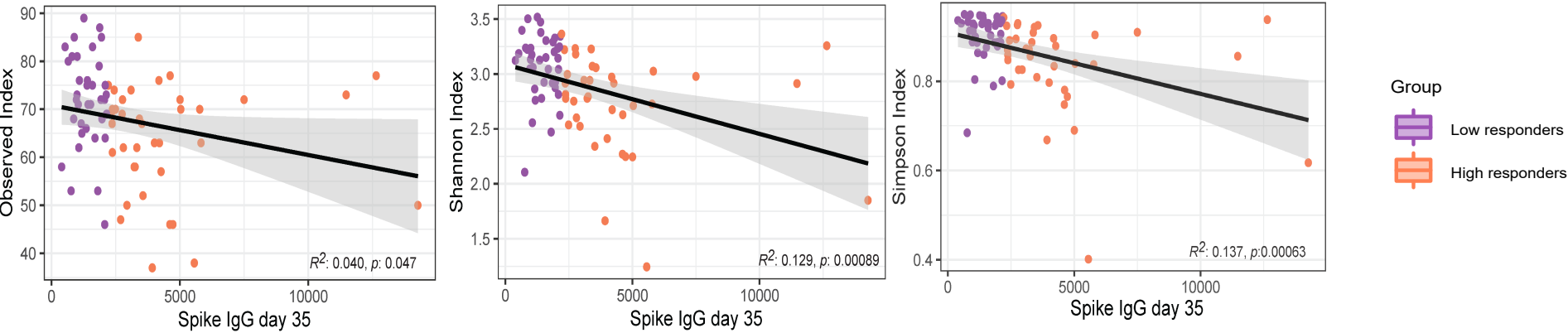


Fig S3

A.



B.

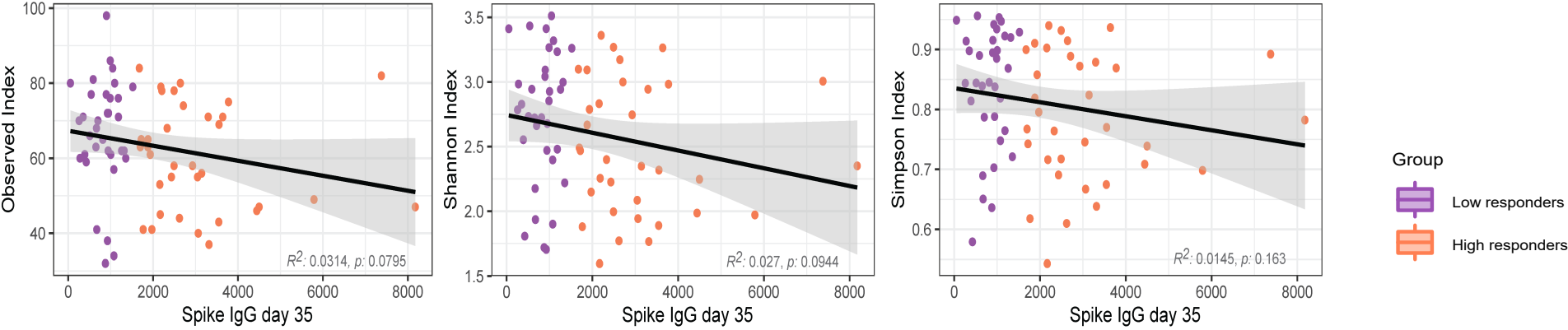


Fig S4

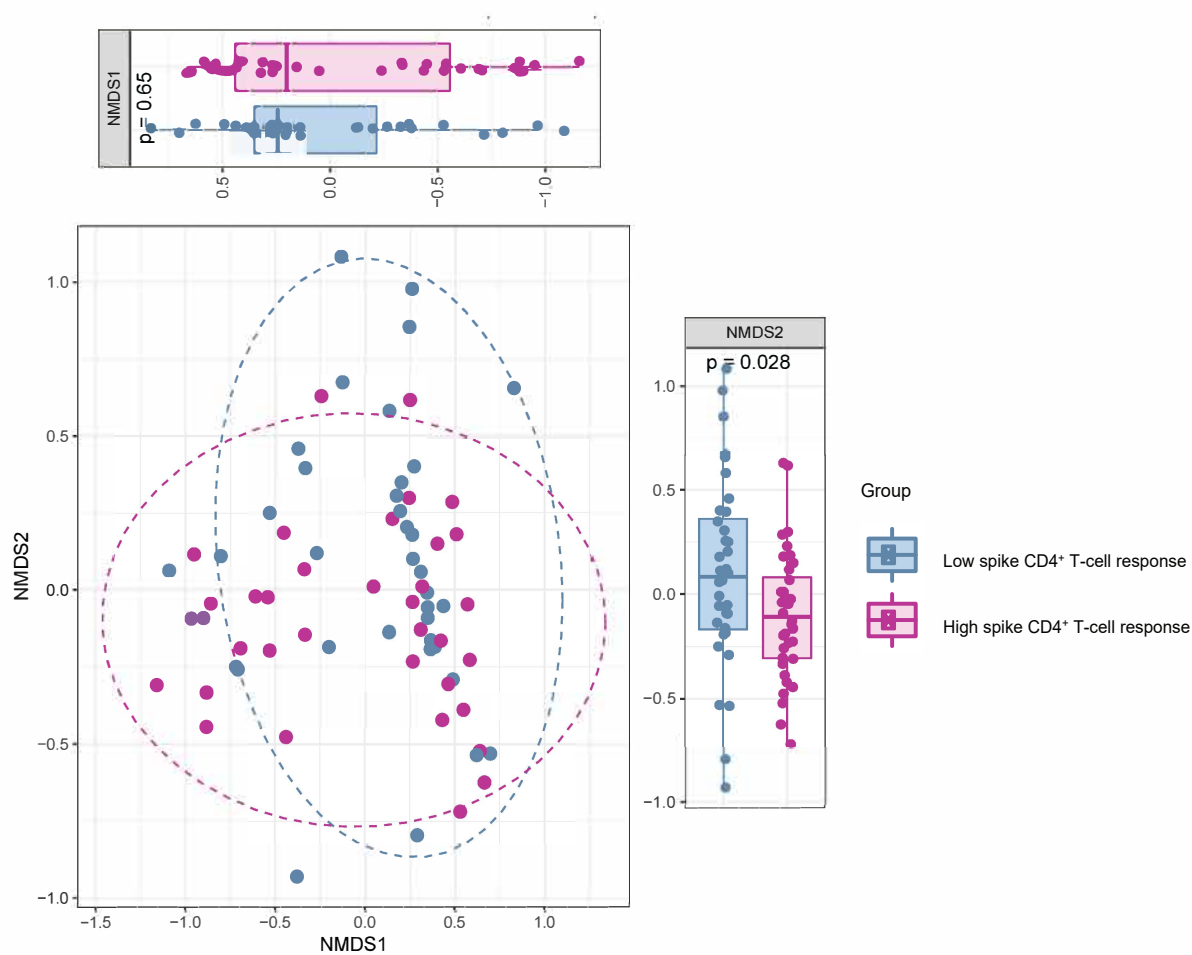


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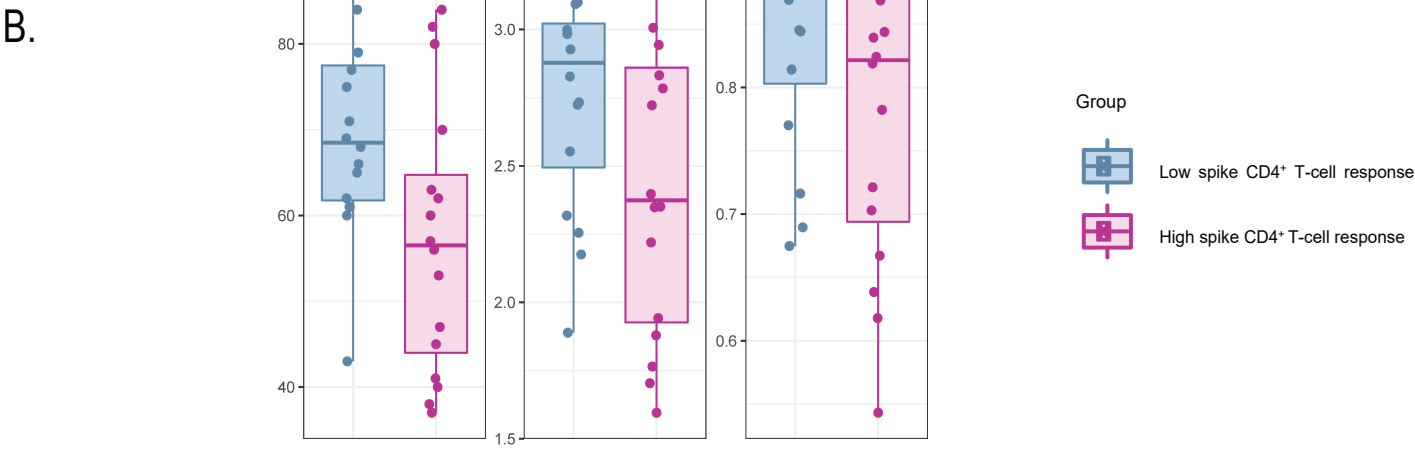
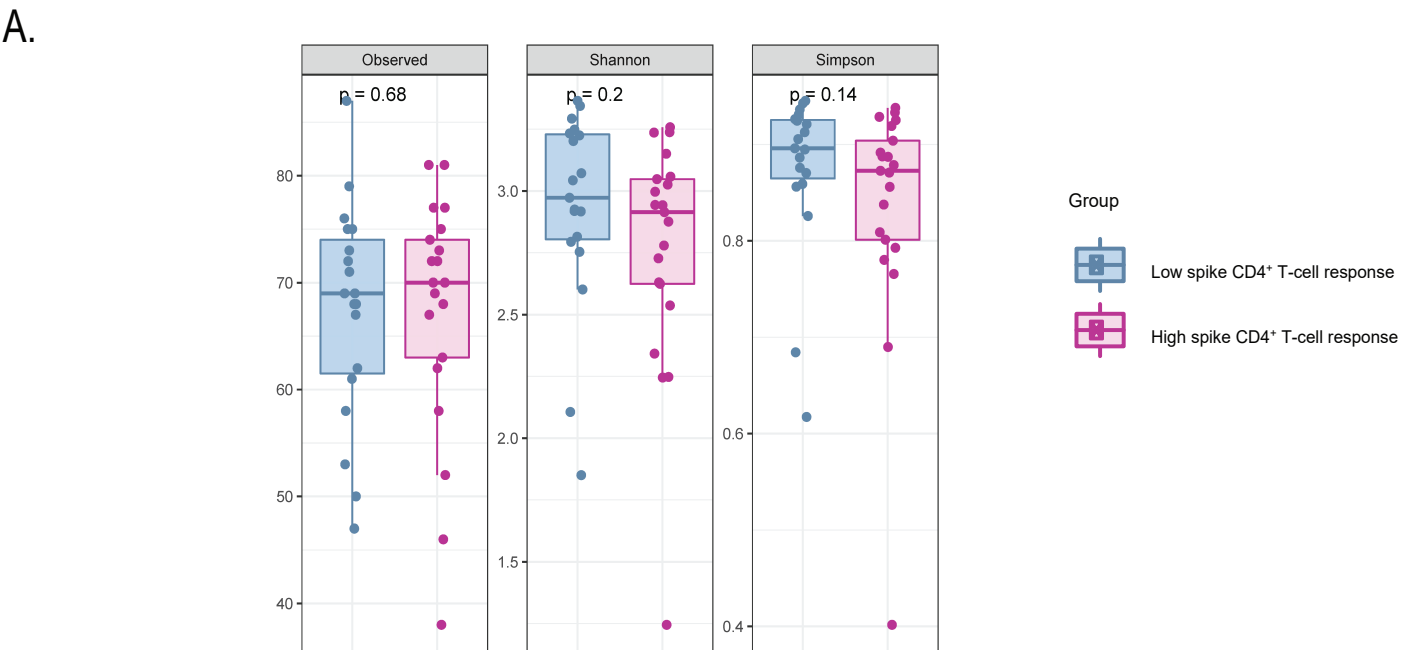


Fig S6

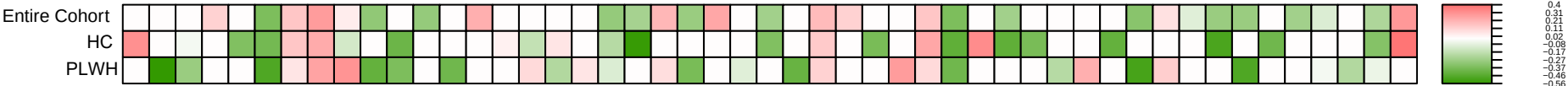
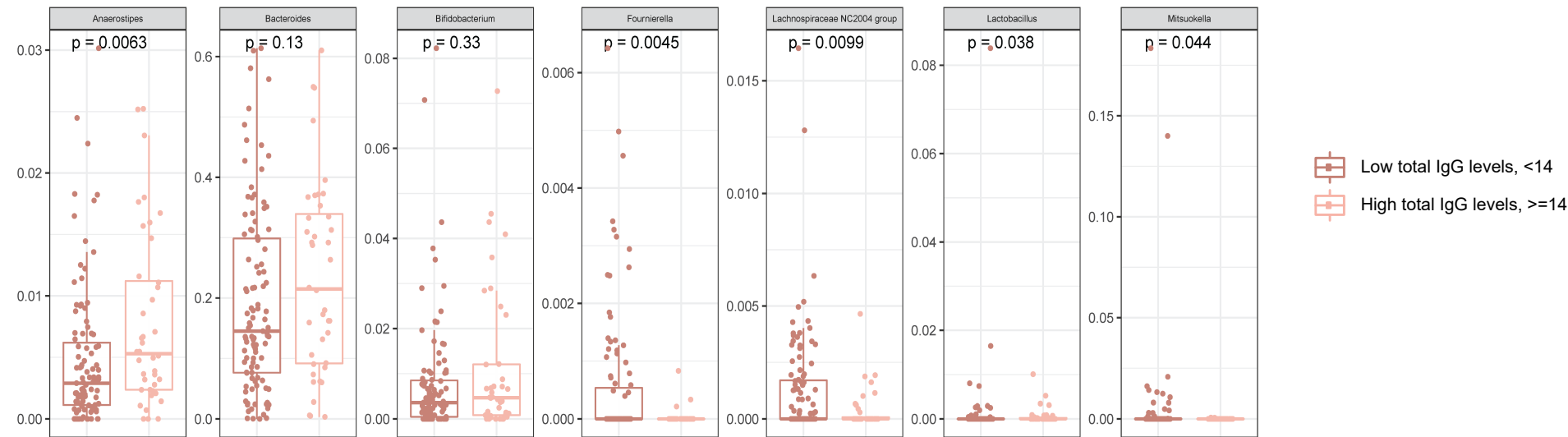
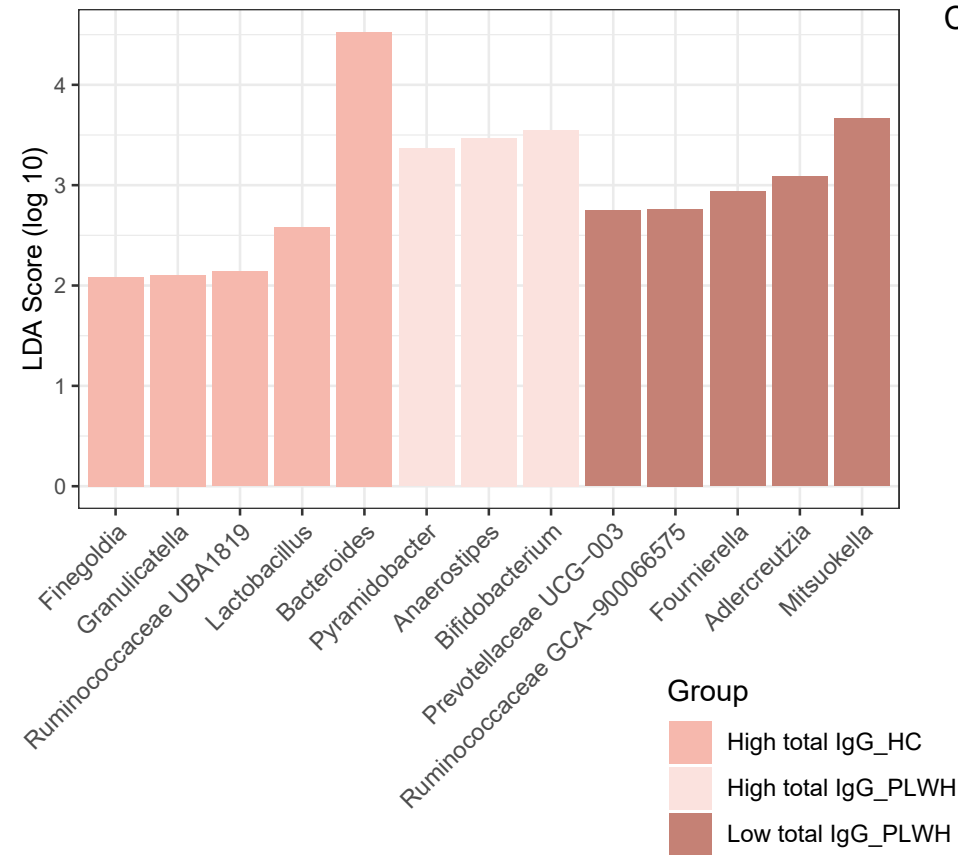


Fig S7

A.



B.



C.

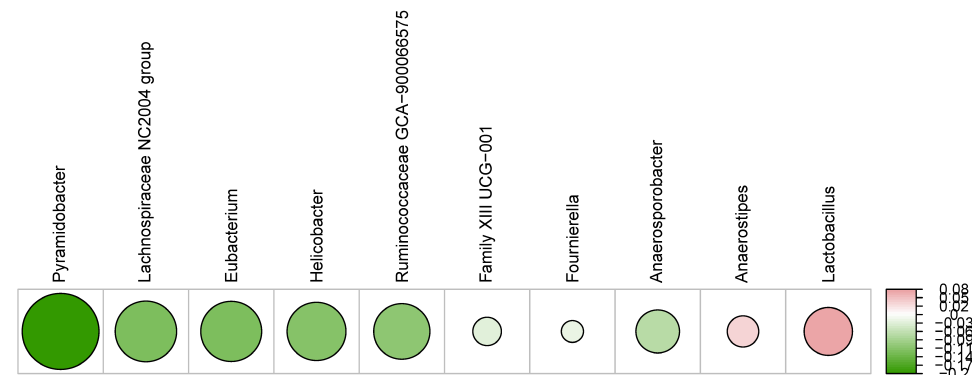
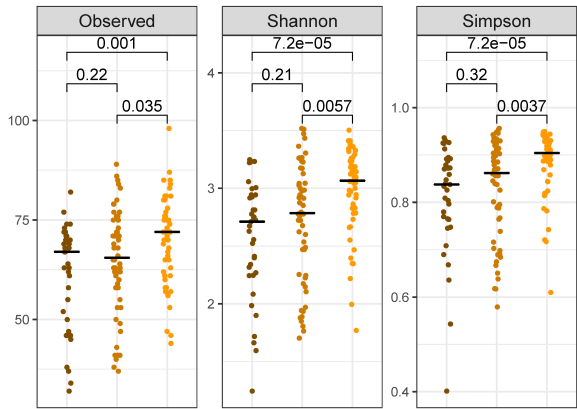
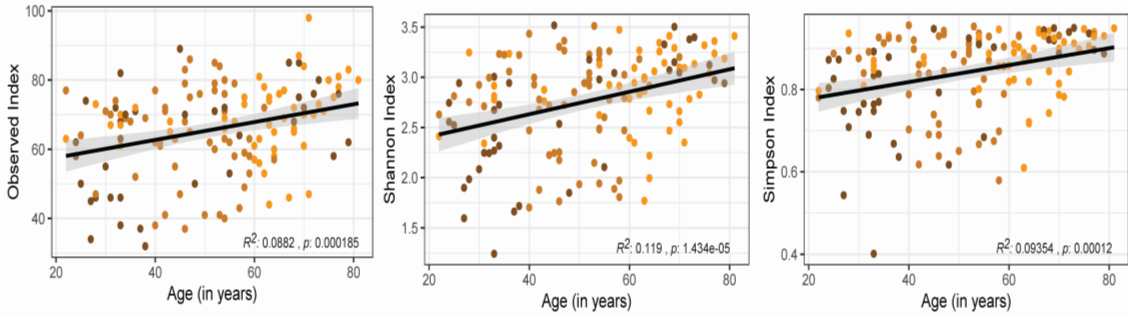


Fig S8

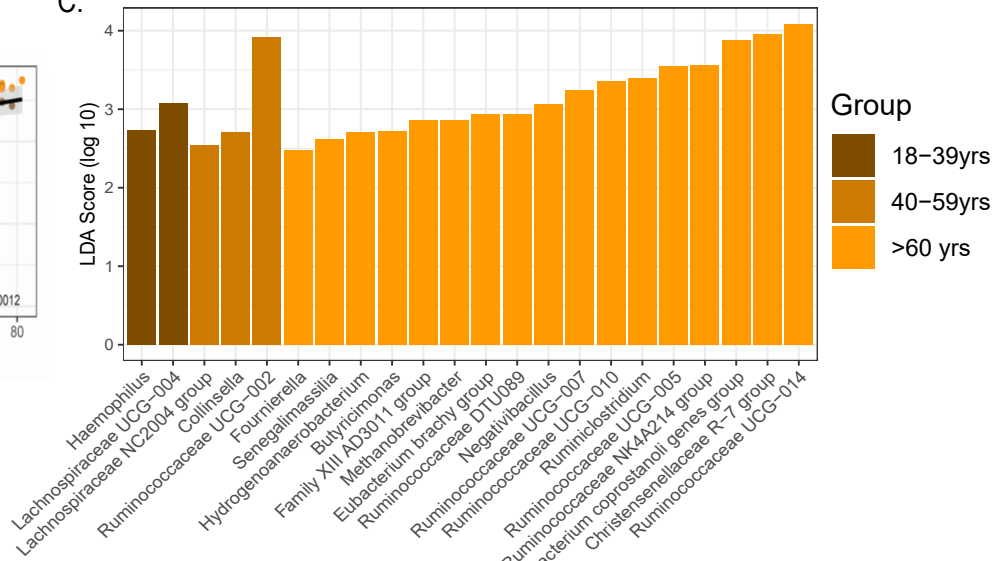
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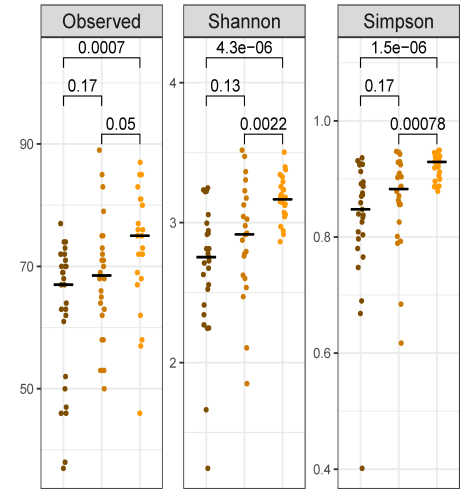
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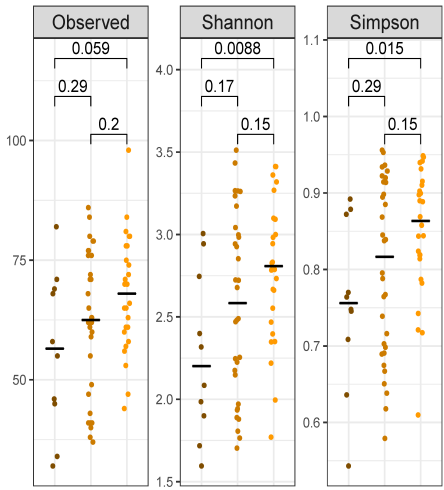
C.



D.



E.



F.

