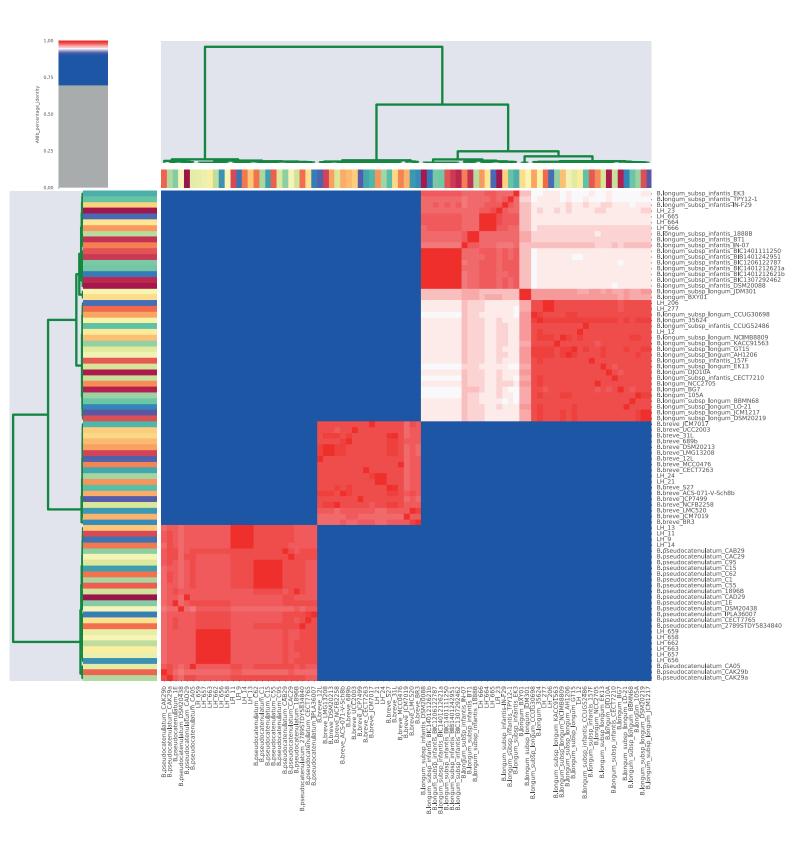


| Title                       | Breast milk-derived human milk oligosaccharides promote<br>Bifidobacterium interactions within a single ecosystem  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Authors                     | Lawson, Melissa A. E.;O'Neill, Ian J.;Kujawska,<br>Magdalena;Gowrinadh Javvadi, Sree;Wijeyesekera, Anisha;Flegg,<br>Zak;Chalklen, Lisa;Hall, Lindsay J.  |
| Publication date            | 2019-11-18   |
| Original Citation           | Lawson, M. A. E., O'Neill, I. J., Kujawska, M., Gowrinadh Javvadi, S., Wijeyesekera, A., Flegg, Z., Chalklen, L. and Hall, L. J. (2019) 'Breast milk-derived human milk oligosaccharides promote Bifidobacterium interactions within a single ecosystem', The ISME Journal. (14pp.) doi: 10.1038/s41396-019-0553-2   |
| Type of publication         | Article (peer-reviewed)  |
| Link to publisher's version | 10.1038/s41396-019-0553-2  |
| Rights                      | © The Author(s) 2019. This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/ http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/. |
| Download date               | 2024-04-25 13:56:21  |
| Item downloaded from        | https://hdl.handle.net/10468/9357  |





**Supplementary figure 3:** Average Nucleotide Identity (ANI) between 83 *Bifidobacterium* strains. Genetic relatedness above 95% identity (white and red) is used as a cut-off for species delineation.