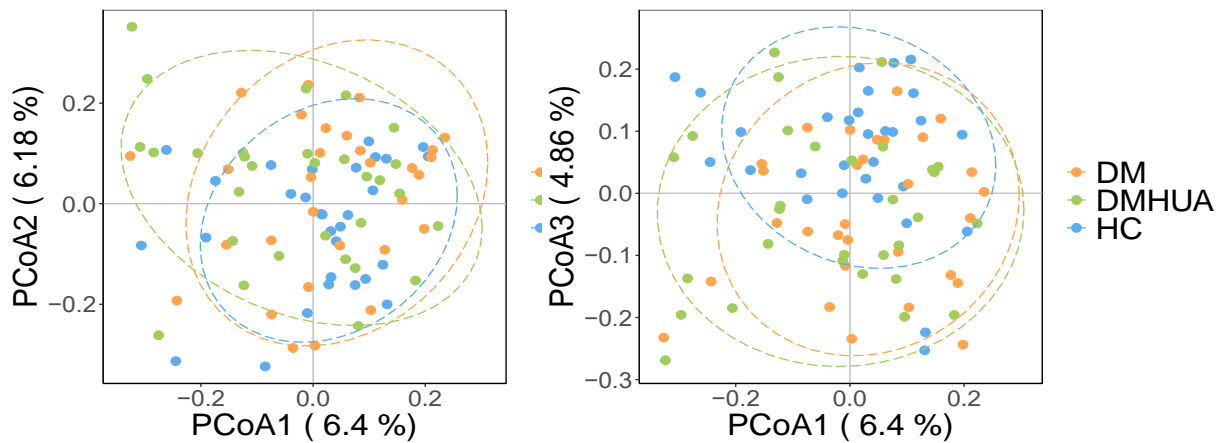
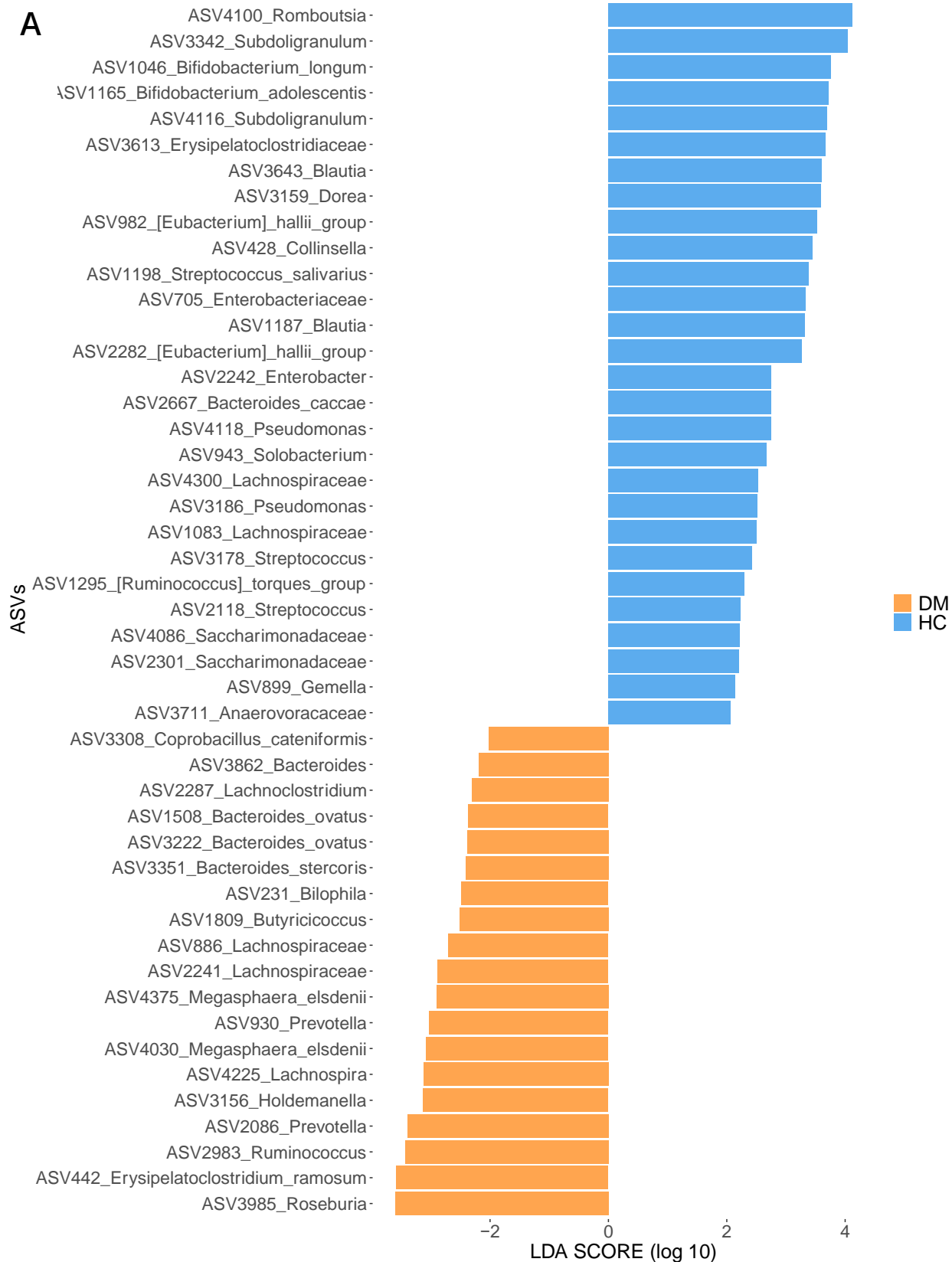
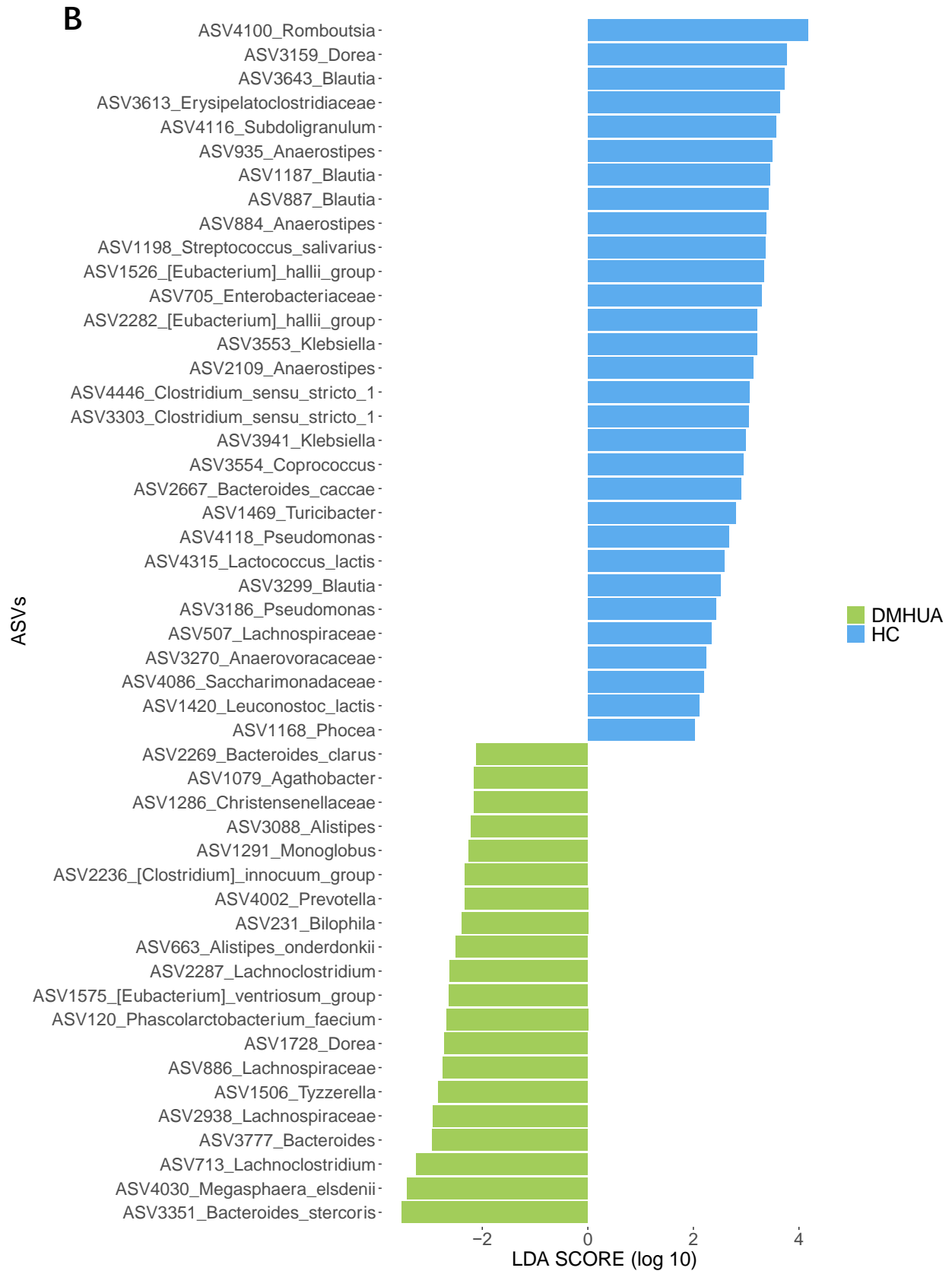


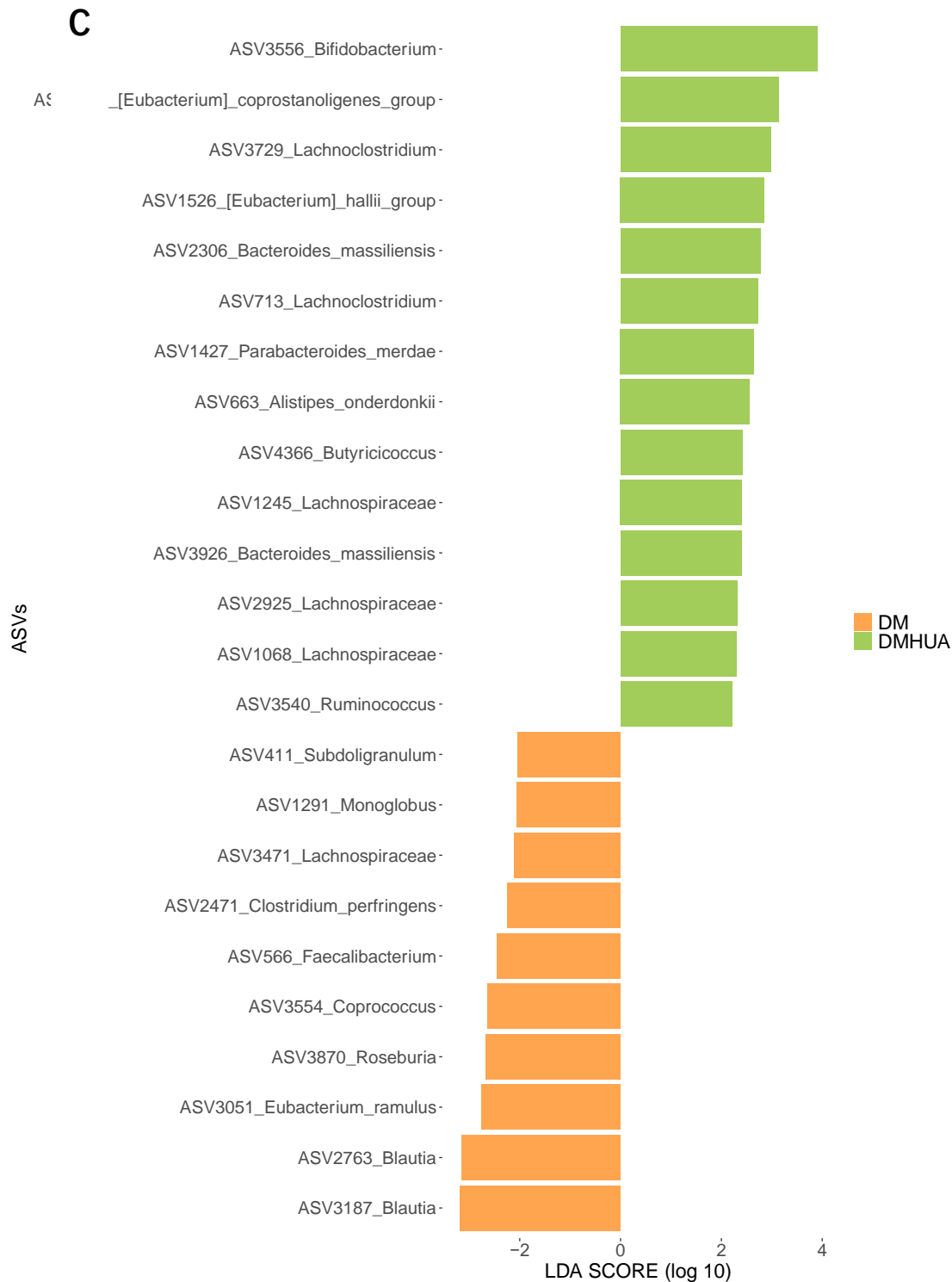
Supplementary Figure 1 Comparison of α -diversity. A: Richness; B: Evenness; C: Diversity among healthy subjects, T2DM, T2DM and HUA groups. Comparisons were performed using the Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's post-hoc analysis, for significant differences, the P-value was controlled at 0.05.



Supplementary Figure 2 Comparison of the gut microbiota among healthy subjects, T2DM, T2DM and HUA groups. Principle coordinates performed based on Bray-Burtis distance.

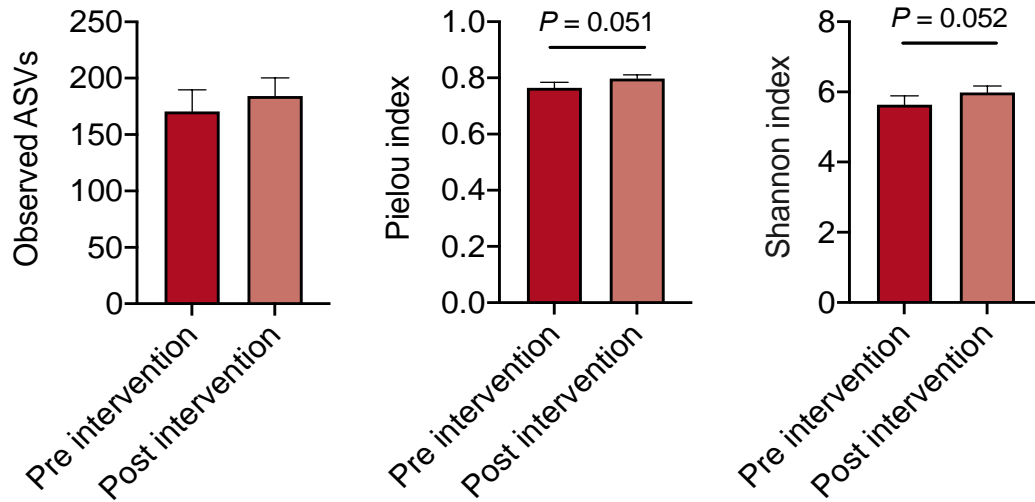




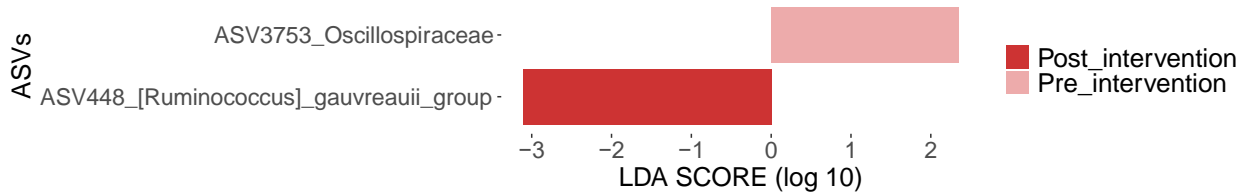


Supplementary Figure 3 Identification of major amplicon sequence variants contributing to the differences in the gut microbiota of patients with T2DM and HUA with other cohorts using LefSe. (A) ASVs contributing to the differences between healthy subject and patients with T2DM. (B) ASVs contributing to the differences

between healthy subject and patients with T2DM and HUA. (C)ASVs contributing to the differences between T2DM with or without HUA.



Supplementary Figure 4 Comparison of α -diversity. A; Richness; B: Evenness; C: Diversity between patients before and after empagliflozin treatment. Comparisons were performed using the Kruskal-Wallis test, for significant differences, the P-value was controlled at 0.05.



Supplementary Figure 5 Identification of major amplicon sequence variants (ASVs) contributing to the differences in the gut microbiota of patients with T2DM and HUA before and after empagliflozin treatment using LEfSe.