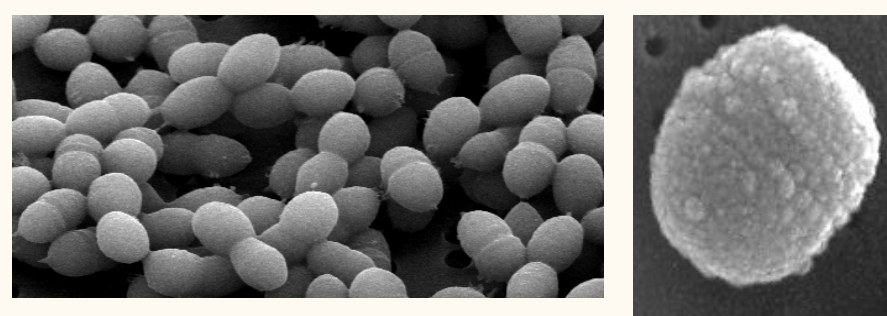


A map of diversity in the human microbiome



Streptococcus dominates the oral cavity with *S. mitis* > 75% in the **cheek**

Propionibacterium acnes lives on the skin and **nose** of most people

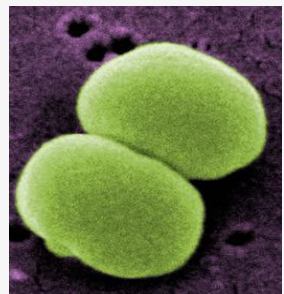
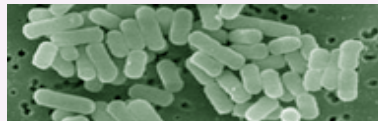


Many *Corynebacterium* species characterize different body sites:

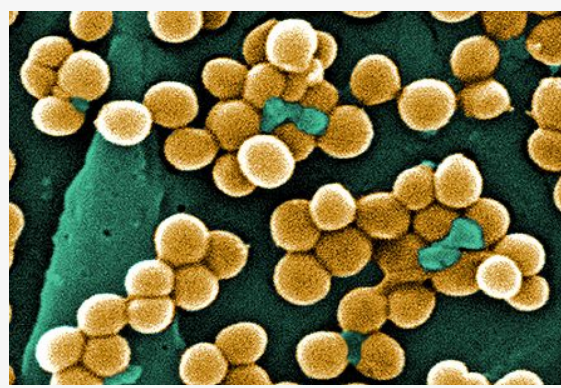
C. matruchoti the **plaque**
C. accolens the **nose**
C. croppenstedtii the **skin**



Lactobacillus species (*L. gasseri*, *L. jensenii*, *L. crispatus*, *L. iners*) are predominant but mutually exclusive in the **vagina**



Staphylococcus epidermidis colonizes external body sites



○ Commensal microbes
 ☆ Potential pathogens

The four most abundant phyla

- Actinobacteria
- Bacteroidetes
- Firmicutes
- Proteobacteria

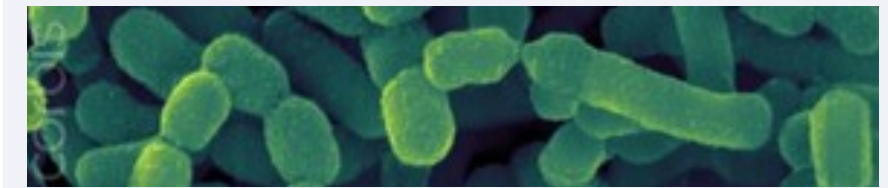
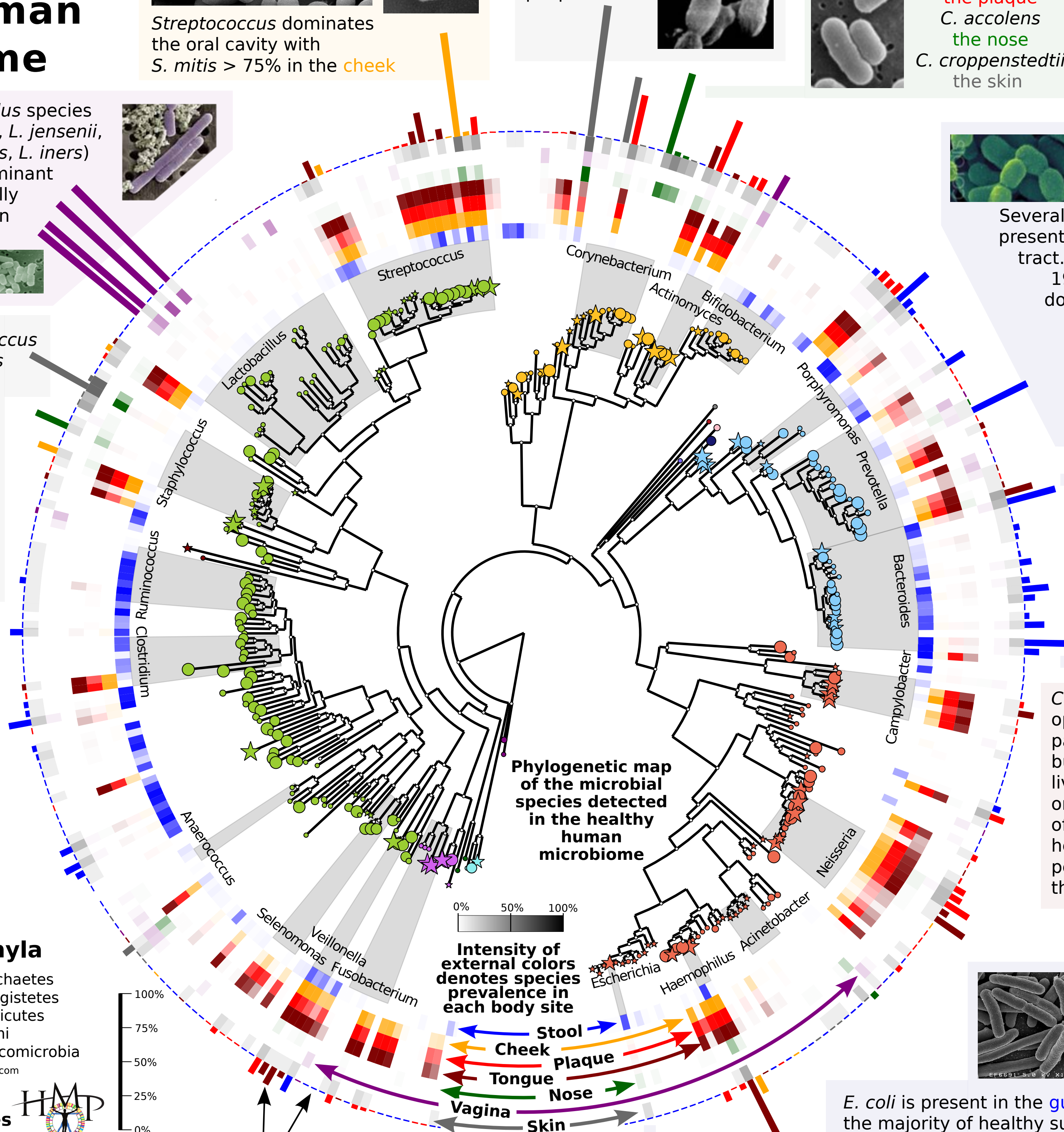
Low abundance phyla

- Chloroflexi
- Cyanobacteria
- Euryarchaeota
- Fusobacteria
- Lentisphaerae
- Spirochaetes
- Synergistetes
- Tenericutes
- Thermi
- Verrucomicrobia

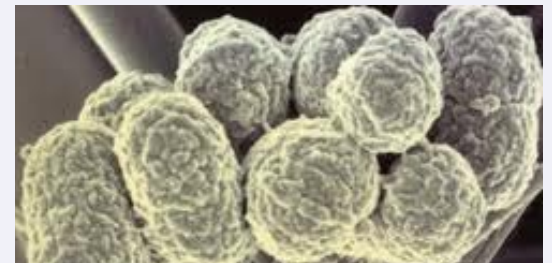
Microscopy from <http://bacmap.wishartlab.com>



National Institutes of Health
 Human Microbiome Project



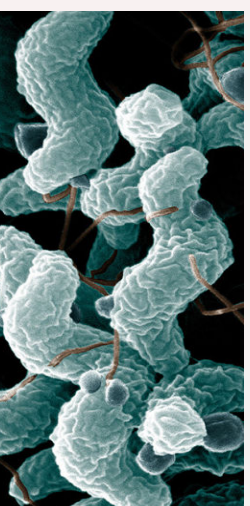
Several *Prevotella* species are present in the gastrointestinal tract. *P. copri* is present in 19% of the subjects and dominates the **intestinal** flora when present



Bacteroides is the most abundant genus in the **gut** of almost all healthy subjects



Campylobacter includes opportunistic pathogens, but members live in the oral cavities of most healthy people in the cohort



Intensity of external colors denotes species prevalence in each body site

Stool
 Cheek
 Tongue
 Vagina
 Skin
 Nose
 Plaque

Bar lengths indicate microbial abundance (colored by body site of greatest prevalence)

E. coli is present in the **gut** of the majority of healthy subjects but at very low abundance

