



zoe

Gut Retest + 100 New Bacteria Launch
September 2023

Background

Our science team have been busy working hard on a new, groundbreaking way of identifying gut bacteria.

Thanks to more ZOE members (and more microbiome samples) we've discovered more bacteria linked to health.

This new science has discovered thousands of microbes that have never been identified before, hundreds of which are linked with food and with health outcomes like heart disease.

This has allowed us to increase the top bacteria reported in the ZOE Test from 30 to 100.

This means we'll be able to provide the most comprehensive and precise microbiome score together up-to-date food scores based on gut composition.

Key messages

- **Discovery of new bacteria (new science)**

Our latest scientific breakthrough reveals more about your microbiome. A world-first discovery of novel gut bacteria.

- **ZOE launches gut health retesting**

Retest your microbiome to discover how eating the ZOE way has improved your gut health.

- **Recalculated microbiome scores for retesters***

We've updated your microbiome score to reflect our new discoveries – from 30 bacteria to a *groundbreaking* 100. All based on our new science with a much bigger dataset thanks to our members.

- **Proof that the ZOE program works (efficacy)**

Already, retesting has shown that 82% of our members have improved their gut health by following the ZOE program.

*this is coming soon for non-retesters and will not have launched in September

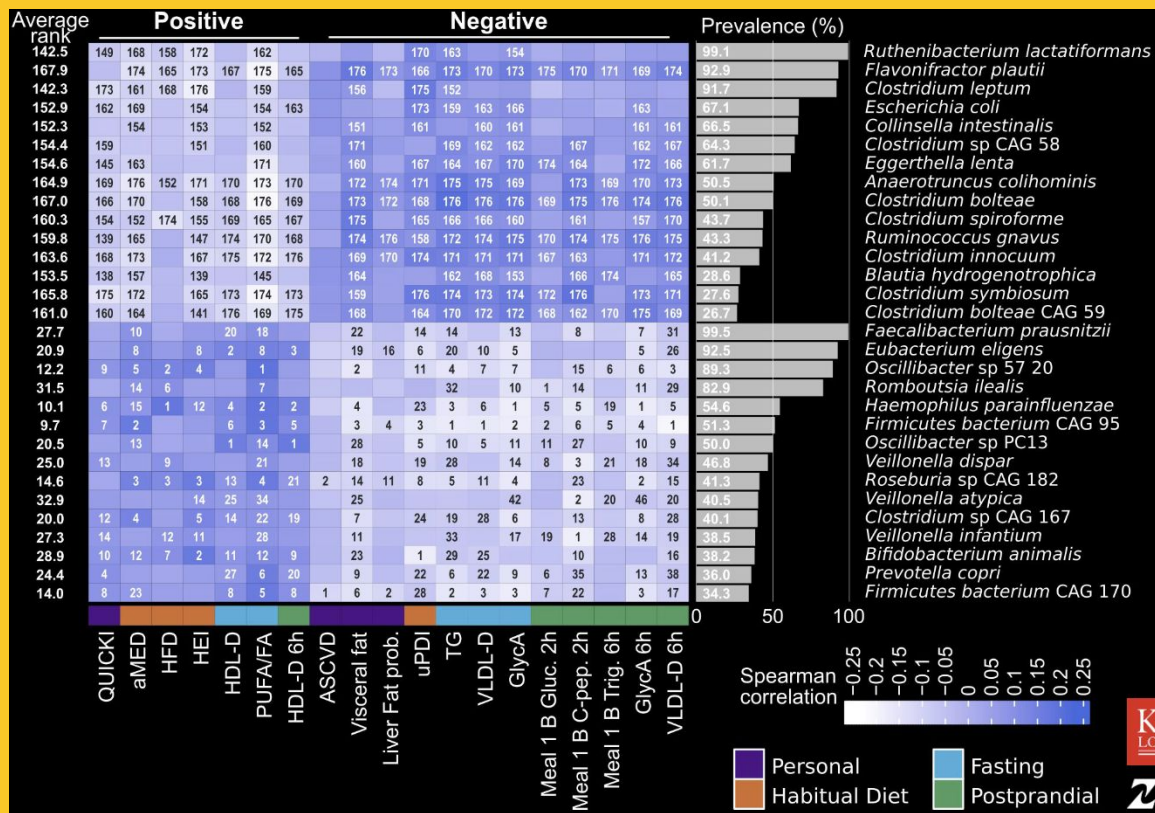
The background is a solid yellow color. On the left side, there are several large, overlapping, organic shapes in a slightly darker shade of yellow, resembling stylized waves or abstract forms. These shapes are positioned on the left and bottom-left, leaving the right side of the image mostly clear.

The science

Microbiome species associated with cardio-metabolic risk

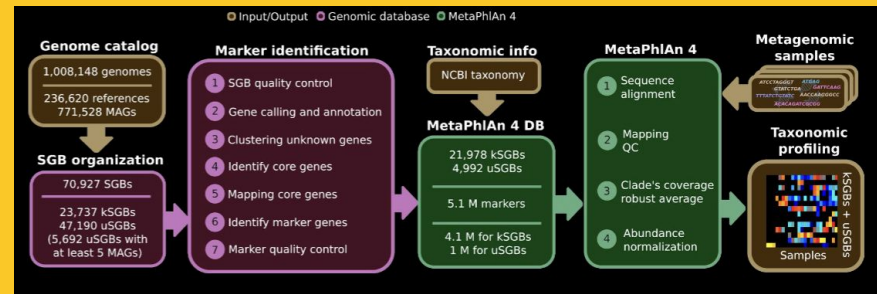
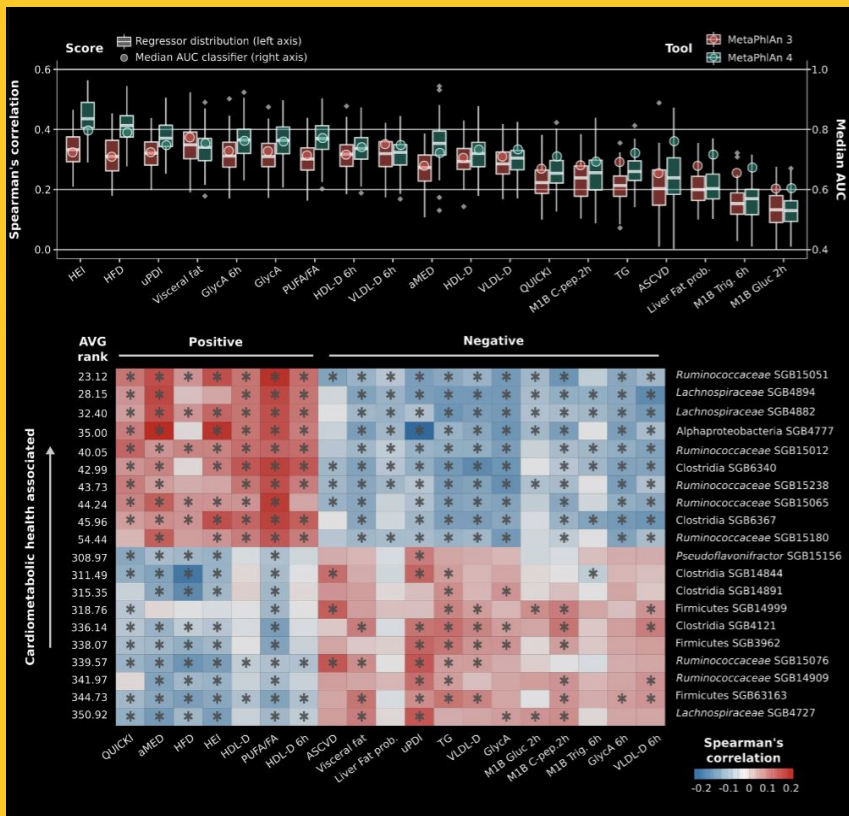
19 most strongly associated markers from ML results

To represent all 4 metadata categories



Improving associations considering unknown species

MetaPhlAn 4 db Jan21



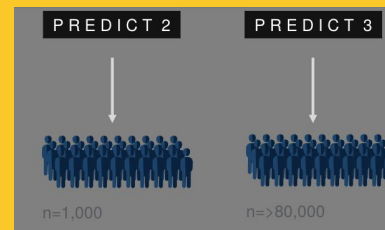
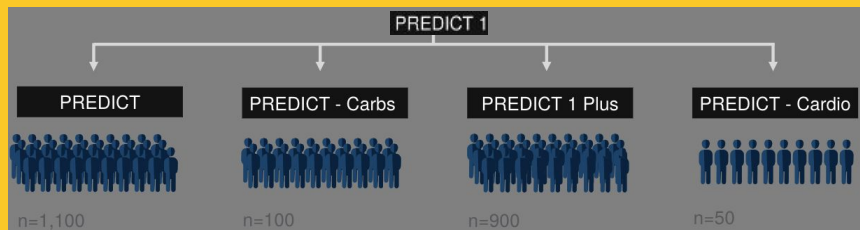
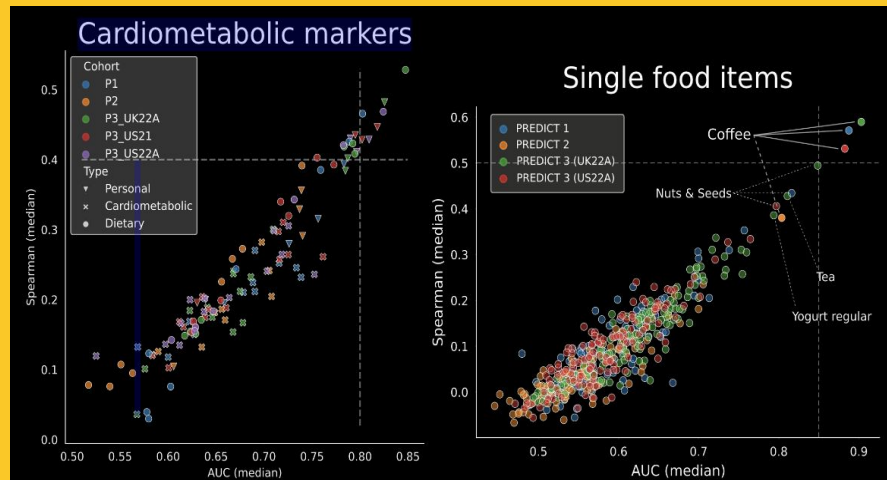
Unknown species-level genome bins (SGBs) improves:

1. machine learning based on whole-microbiome composition show stronger associations
2. partial correlations against cardiometabolic health markers

Expanding to 5 PREDICT cohorts

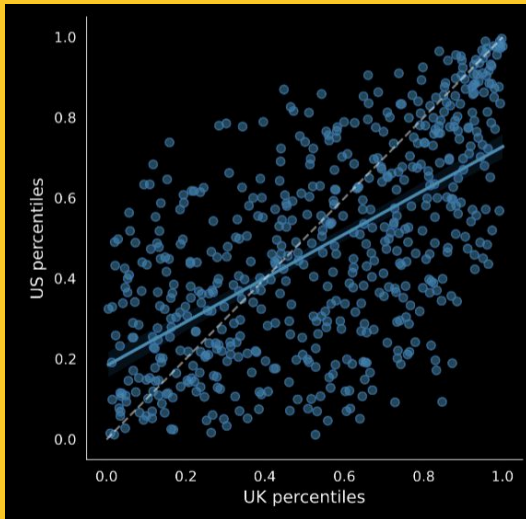
CT 1

- ~35,000 microbiome samples
- Include previously unknown species
- Account for geography
- Stratify based on dietary patterns
- ML show strong associations both with cardiometabolic markers and single foods



Cardiometabolic ranks across geography and BMI

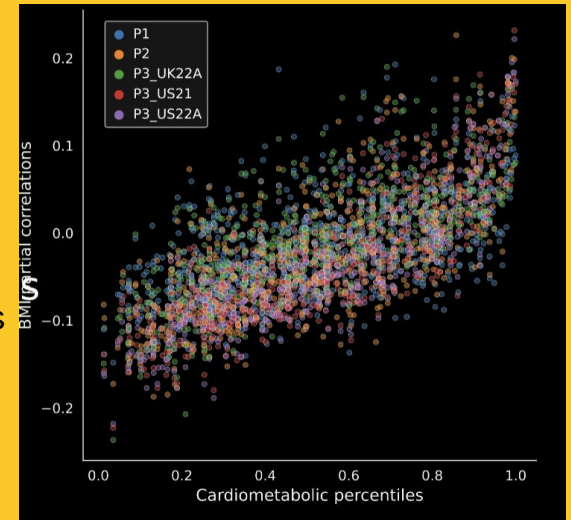
Consistent associations between UK and US ranks



SGB ranked w.r.t. cardiometabolic markers vs. their partial correlations against BMI

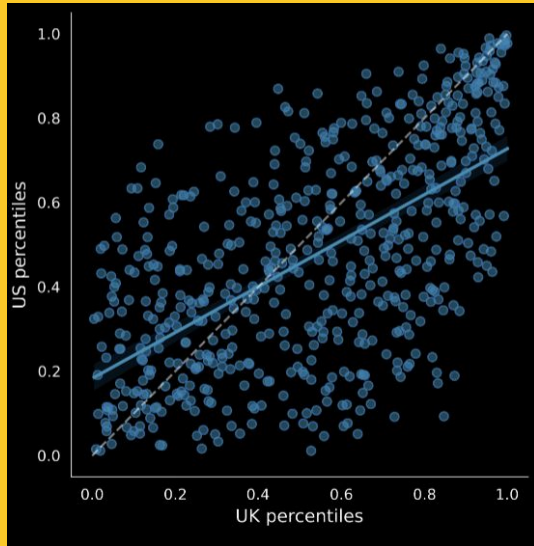
‘favorable’ SGBs negatively correlates with BMI

‘unfavorable’ SGBs positively correlates with BMI



Cardiometabolic ranks across geography and BMI

Consistent associations between UK and US ranks



SGB ranked w.r.t. cardiometabolic markers vs. their partial correlations against BMI

'favorable' SGBs negatively correlates with BMI

'unfavorable' SGBs positively correlates with BMI

Bottom and top 50 ranked SGBs show more consistent correlations with BMI

