MinION™, a portable long-read sequencer, enables rapid vaginal microbiota analysis in a clinical setting

Running title: MinION™ enables rapid vaginal microbiota analysis

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Abstract

It has been suggested that the local microbiota in the reproductive organs is relevant to women's health and may also affect pregnancy outcomes. Analysis of partial 16S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) gene sequences generated by short-read sequencers has been used to identify vaginal and endometrial microbiota, but it requires a long time to obtain the results, making it unsuitable for the rapid analysis of small samples in a clinical context. We demonstrated a simple workflow using the nanopore sequencer MinION™ that allows high-resolution and rapid differentiation of vaginal microbiota. Vaginal samples collected from 18 participants were subjected to DNA extraction and full-length 16S rRNA gene sequencing with MinION™. The principal coordinate analysis showed no differences in the bacterial compositions regardless of the sample collection method. The vaginal microbiota results could be reported within 2 days of specimen receipt. Although bacterial vaginosis (BV) was not diagnosed by the Nugent score in any cases, groups with both healthy and BV-like vaginal microbiota were clearly characterized by MinION™ sequencing. We conclude that full-length 16S rRNA gene sequencing analysis with MinION™ provides a rapid means for identifying vaginal bacteria with higher resolution. Species-level profiling of human vaginal microbiota by MinION™ sequencing can allow the analysis of associations with conditions such as genital infections, endometritis, and threatened miscarriage.

Keywords

16S rRNA, bacterial vaginosis, next-generation sequencer, long-read sequencer, MinION™

Introduction

Bacterial vaginosis (BV) is one of the most common gynecological disorders among women of reproductive age. It is caused by disruption of the vaginal microbiota, and has relatively mild subjective symptoms, such as abnormal vaginal discharge (Thomason, et al., 1991). BV has been clinically reported to cause adverse reproductive outcomes, including sexually transmitted infections, genitourinary viral infections such as HIV-1/2, HPV, and HSV-2 (Nardis, et al., 2013), and preterm delivery (Larsson, et al., 2005). Currently, Amsel's criteria based on clinical outcomes (Amsel, et al., 1983) and the Nugent score using Gram stain findings (Nugent, et al., 1991) are used as diagnostic criteria for BV. These methods are easy to use, but since they are based on the subjective opinion of the physician, the diagnosis largely depends on the skill of the examiner (van den Munckhof, et al., 2019). Bacterial culture of vaginal discharge is also a standard method to investigate the vaginal microbiota, but some bacteria are difficult to culture (van den Munckhof, et al., 2019). Moreover, in routine gynecological practice, vaginal discharge is not sampled unless patients have symptoms suggestive of vaginosis. Therefore, accurately assessing the vaginal microbiota has been difficult with these regular clinical methods.

16S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) gene sequencing analysis using next-generation sequencers can be used to identify bacteria without culture in a manner not dependent on subjective assessment by the examiner. Previous studies have shown that the vaginal microbiota of healthy women is classified into community state type (CST) I to V (Ravel, et al., 2011). CST is defined by the dominant bacteria as follows: CST I: *Lactobacillus crispatus*, CST II: *Lactobacillus gasseri*, CST Ⅲ: *Lactobacillus iners*, CST Ⅳ: lack of *Lactobacillus* spp., and CST V: *Lactobacillus jensenni*. These narrow definitions mean that undiagnosed cases of vaginal dysbiosis may be present. This new classification of the vaginal microbiota has been clarified by performing sequencing analysis on cases with no clinical symptoms. Because a deeper and more accurate

74 understanding of the vaginal microbiota may provide new clinical insights, we should
75 demonstrate that 16S rRNA analysis is quick and easy to perform in a broad range of
76 contexts in clinical practice.
77 MinION™ (Oxford Nanopore Technologies Ltd., Oxford, UK) detects the signal of a
78 DNA nucleotide that passes through a nanopore arranged on a flow cell (Mikheyev and
79 Tin, 2014). This long-read sequencing technology can be used to identify bacterial
80 microbiota with the whole region of the 16S rRNA. MinION™ is smaller, lighter, and
81 easier to deploy than conventional short-read sequencers, and it also offers the
82 advantage of high-resolution microbiota analysis with long-read sequencing
83 (Mitsuhashi, et al., 2017) (Kai, et al., 2019) (Nakagawa, et al., 2019). We constructed an
84 in-hospital vaginal microbiota-analyzing workflow using MinION™. This is the first
85 report to demonstrate that MinION™ can provide rapid patient feedback regarding
86 vaginal microbiota analysis.

Materials and Methods

Ethics statement

This study is a cross-sectional observational trial approved by the institutional review board of the medical corporation Sankeikai (Approval Number: 2019-38). After the approval, the study protocol was submitted to the UMIN-CTR clinical trial registry site (https://www.umin.ac.jp/ctr/index.htm) (trial registration number: UMIN000038032), which met the criteria of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE).

Recruitment of participants

From April 2019 to May 2020, participants who met all of the following enrollment criteria were recruited: 1) primary infertility patients attending HORAC Grand Front Osaka Clinic in Osaka, Japan; 2) premenopausal Japanese women who were not pregnant; 3) no clinical symptoms strongly suggestive of BV; 4) scheduled hormone replacement embryo transfer cycle with frozen-thawed blastocyst; and 5) those who provided written consent. The exclusion criteria were as follows: 1) known history of HIV-1/2, hepatitis B/C, syphilis, or genital chlamydia infection; 2) known history of diabetes; 3) known history of cervical/vaginal surgery; 4) known history of intrauterine device use; and 5) known history of antibiotic, steroid, or vaginal suppository use within 2 weeks. In addition to collecting vaginal samples, details of age, body mass index, and basal hormone levels (anti-Mullerian hormone, luteinizing hormone, and follicle-stimulating hormone on days 2–4 of the menstrual cycle), medical history, and infertility treatment history were collected from the medical records. All vaginal samples were collected on the day of embryo transfer.

Nugent score

Vaginal smears were analyzed by pathologists affiliated with an external laboratory, and

114 the Nugent score was calculated based on microscopic findings: the numbers of
115 *Lactobacillus* (scored as 0 to 4), *Gardnerella* (scored as 0 to 4), and *Mobiluncus* (scored
116 as 0 to 2). A total score of 0 to 3 was diagnosed as representative of healthy vaginal
117 microbiota, 4 to 6 as an intermediate group, and 7 or more as BV (Nugent, et al., 1991).
118 Inappropriate samples with defective specimen collection were diagnosed as
119 indeterminate. If BV was diagnosed based on the Nugent score, our policy was to treat
120 it using antibiotics.
121
122 **Vaginal sample collection method**
123 Vaginal lavage samples were collected from 18 participants; from four participants,
124 additional swab samples were collected with written consent. When both lavage and
125 swab samples were collected, the swab samples were collected first. For the lavage
126 method, the inside of the vagina was washed with 10 ml of sterile saline, and at least 2
127 ml was collected using a sterile syringe. Collected lavage samples were stored at –30 °C
128 until DNA extraction. For the swab method, vaginal mucus from the uterovaginal
129 region was collected using a packaged OMNIgene vaginal kit (OMR-130; DNA
130 Genotek Inc., Ottawa, Canada). Swab samples were stored at room temperature until
131 DNA extraction, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
132
133 **Sequencing sample preparation**
134 DNA was extracted from 22 human vaginal samples using the QIAamp UCP Pathogen
135 Mini Kit (QIAGEN, Venlo, Netherlands) by the bead beating and spin protocol, in
136 accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. After extraction, the DNA content was
137 measured using a NanoDrop® 1000 Spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, MA,
138 USA), and the concentrations of extracted DNA from the swab and lavage samples were
139 6.1–32.3 ng/µl and 53.1–1092.4 ng/µl, respectively.
140

141 **MinION™ sequencing**

142 As described in our previous report (Matsuo, et al., 2020), a slightly modified version of
143 four-primer polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with rapid adapter attachment was
144 performed. For amplification of the V1-9 region of the 16S rRNA gene, a forward
145 primer (S-D-Bact-0008-c-S-20) with the anchor sequence 5′-
146 TTTCTGTTGGTGCTGATATTGCAGRGTTYGATYMTGGCTCAG-3′ and a reverse
147 primer with the anchor sequence 5′-
148 ACTTGCCTGTCGCTCTATCTTCCGGYTACCTTGTTACGACTT-3′ were used as
149 inner primers. For amplification of the V3–4 region, 341F with the anchor sequence 5′-
150 TTTCTGTTGGTGCTGATATTGCCCTACGGGNGGCWGCAG-3′ and 806R with the
151 anchor sequence 5′-
152 ACTTGCCTGTCGCTCTATCTTCGGACTACHVGGGTWTCTAAT-3′ were used as
153 inner primers. PCR amplification of the 16S rRNA gene was performed using the
154 KAPA2G™ Robust HotStart ReadyMix PCR Kit (Kapa Biosystems, MA, USA) with
155 an inner primer pair (50 nM for each) and the outer primer mixture (10 nM) of PCR
156 Barcoding Kit (SQK-PBK004; Oxford Nanopore Technologies, Oxford, UK) in a total
157 volume of 25 µl. Each sample was assigned an individual barcode, which was used to
158 identify the PCR product. Amplification was performed under the following PCR
159 conditions: initial denaturation at 95 °C for 3 min; five cycles of 15 s at 95 °C, 15 s at
160 55 °C, and 30 s at 72 °C; and 30 cycles of 15 s at 95 °C, 15 s at 62 °C, and 30 s at
161 72 °C; followed by a final extension at 72 °C for 1 min. The amplification products
162 were confirmed using 1% agarose gel electrophoresis (1 × TAE buffer) to be
163 approximately 1600 base pairs (V1–9 region) and 400 base pairs (V3–4 region), which
164 are the expected amplification sizes. After confirmation, the amplified DNA was
165 purified using AMPure® XP (Beckman Coulter, CA, USA). A total of 100 ng (10 µl) of
166 purified DNA was incubated with 1 µl of Rapid Adapter (Oxford Nanopore
167 Technologies Ltd.) at room temperature for 5 min. The concentrations of swab samples

168 and lavage samples were 8.3–34 ng/µl and 3.58–61 ng/µl, respectively, as determined
169 using a Quantus™ Fluorometer (Promega, WI, USA). Based on the manufacturer's
170 instructions, the prepared DNA library (total of 11 µl) was mixed with 34 µl of
171 Sequencing Buffer, 25.5 µl of Loading Beads, and 4.5 µl of water. The final adjusted
172 sample was loaded into the flow cell R.9.4.1 (FLO-MIN106; Oxford Nanopore
173 Technologies Ltd.) and attached to the MinION™ Mk1B, which was connected to a
174 personal computer. In this study, four to six samples were loaded at one time and each
175 sequencing session lasted about 90 min. DNA sequencing data were acquired using
176 MINKNOW software ver. 1.11.5 (Oxford Nanopore Technologies Ltd.), in accordance
177 with the manufacturer's instructions.
178
179 **Bioinformatic Analysis Workflow**
180 We performed the bioinformatic analysis using a pipeline of multiple programs built in
181 accordance with our previous reports (Mitsuhashi, et al., 2017) (Nakagawa, et al., 2019).
182 An overview is given below.
183 1) Computer: Apple iMac 27-inch, Late 2015 (OS, macOS 10.14.6; CPU, 3.3 GHz Intel
184 Core i5-6600; memory, 16 GB)
185 2) GUPPY software ver. 3.1.5 (Oxford Nanopore Technologies Ltd.): base calling,
186 conversion of FAST5 files to FASTQ files with quality control based on quality score >
187 7.
188 3) SeqKit software ver. 0.10.0 (Shen, et al., 2016): extraction of a read length of 1,300
189 to 1,950 bp, based on the 16S rRNA length registered in the SILVA rRNA database ver.
190 132 (https://www.arb-silva.de/).
191 4) TANTAN program ver. 18 (Frith, 2011): removing simple repeat sequences.
192 5) Minimap2 program ver. 2.14 (Li, 2018): eliminating human genome information
193 (Human Genome Assembly GRCh38) and matching each genome read to the 5,850
194 representative bacterial genome sequences (Table S1) stored in the GenomeSync

database (http://genomesync.org).

6) In-house Perl scripts: selecting the species with the highest Minimap2 score and determining the taxa based on the NCBI taxonomy database.

7) Krona software version 2.7 (Ondov, et al., 2011): visualizing the frequency of detected bacterial species in a given sample.

Statistical analysis

Principal coordinate analysis was performed and the results were visualized with R version 4.0.2.

206 **Results**

207 **Characteristics of participants**

208 Our study consisted of 18 Japanese, ranging from 30 to 43 years of age, with a median
209 age of 36.5. All participants had primary infertility with normal menstrual cycles, along
210 with no underlying medical conditions (Table I).

211

212 **Identification of vaginal bacteria**

213 The composition of the vaginal microbiota was investigated by 16S rRNA gene
214 amplicon sequencing on the MinION™ platform (Fig. 1). The V1–9 MinION™
215 sequencing for almost 90 min yielded 15,836–119,745 reads at first and then filtered
216 10,688–103,212 reads satisfying the conditions of 1,300–1,950 bp and QC > 7 (details
217 in Table II). The results of microbiota analysis of the filtered 3,000 reads using
218 MinION™ are shown in Supplementary Table S2.

219

220 **Comparison of the results of swab and lavage samples**

221 For subjects 1–4, lavage and swab samples were collected and bacterial DNA extraction
222 and 16S rRNA analysis were performed to determine the effect of the sample collection
223 method on the results of the microbiota analysis. After filtering, 3,000 reads were
224 randomly extracted in eight samples (1-4_lavage and 1-4_swab), the results of which
225 are shown in Fig. 2, with almost the same identification with the two sampling methods.
226 We performed principal coordinate analysis (PCoA) to assess the equivalence of the
227 lavage and swab sampling methods, the results of which are shown in Fig. 3. Regardless
228 of the sample collection method, the results of the analysis of the same subjects
229 involved almost the same coordinates.

230

231 **Comparison of the results of sequence read number**

232 To assess the effect of read count on the results of the MinION™ sequencing, three

233 samples that showed characteristic bacterial microbiota [5_lavage: *Lactobacillus iners*
234 dominant (>99%), 6_lavage: *Lactobacillus crispatus* dominant (>99%), 8_lavage: BV
235 like] were selected and their taxonomic profiles were compared after filtering for 3,000
236 reads (random sampling) and 10,000 reads (random sampling) (Fig. 4). In all
237 specimens, the results of vaginal microbiota analysis in MinION™ were similar for
238 different numbers of reads.
239
240 **Comparison of the results of V1–9 and V3–4 16S rRNA gene sequencing**
241 For the taxonomic classification of bacteria, we compared the resolution of long-read
242 (V1–9) and short-read (V3–4) 16S amplicon sequencing for six samples (sample
243 numbers 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, and 14). Of these, for sample numbers 5, 9, and 10,
244 *Lactobacillus iners* was confirmed to be present at a rate of more than 99% (Group I),
245 while for sample numbers 6, 11, and 14, *Lactobacillus crispatus* was confirmed to be
246 present at more than 99% (Group C) in the V1–9 16S rRNA analysis.
247 The V3–4 region was amplified by four-primer PCR from the bacterial DNA of six
248 samples and sequenced with MinION™. From each sequencing result, 3,000 reads were
249 randomly extracted and the results of the analysis of the V1–9 region were compared
250 with those of the V3–4 region (Fig. 5). In Group I, *Lactobacillus iners* was classified as
251 being present at a rate of more than 98% in the V3–4 S16 rRNA analysis, which was
252 comparable to the results obtained by the V1-9 sequencing (Fig. 5a). In Group C, the
253 V3-4 sequence alignment resulted in ambiguous identification of *Lactobacillus* species
254 (Fig. 5b). All samples showed *Lactobacillus crispatus*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus*,
255 *Lactobacillus helveticus*, *Lactobacillus amylovorus*, *Lactobacillus kefiranofaciens*,
256 *Lactobacillus hamsteri*, *Lactobacillus gallinarum*, and *Lactobacillus kalixensis* in the
257 V3–4 S16 rRNA analysis as potentially existing species, which were found in similar
258 proportions across all samples in Group C.

259 **Discussion**

260 The vaginal microbiota is characterized by particularly low diversity compared with that
261 in other parts of the body (Human Microbiome Project, 2012). Conventional methods,
262 such as Amsel's criteria, the Nugent score, and bacterial culture, have enabled only
263 rough assessment of the vaginal microbiota. Next-generation sequencing (NGS) has
264 revolutionized the profiling of the bacterial microbiota. In short, the combination of
265 metagenomic sequencing and bioinformatic technology has made it possible to more
266 accurately assess the bacterial microbiota without the influence of uncertainties such as
267 examiner subjectivity or the capturability of each bacterium (van den Munckhof, et al.,
268 2019). The MinION™ platform allows a single flow cell to be used repeatedly by
269 assigning individual barcodes. MinION™ allows data generation by immediately
270 reading the amplicon sequences that pass through the nanopores placed on the substrate
271 of the flow cell. The real-time data generation allows the sequencing to end when the
272 data reach the target amount. In particular, analysis of the vaginal microbiota is a field
273 in which MinION™'s capabilities can be maximized because of the low complexity of
274 this microbiota under healthy conditions. However, to date, no studies have examined
275 clinical vaginal metagenomic samples with MinION™ technology. In vaginal
276 microbiota analysis, it is important to be able to profile *Lactobacillus* spp. and the
277 causative organisms of BV at the species level. Interestingly, no cases were diagnosed
278 with BV by the Nugent score in this study, but the results of vaginal microbiota analysis
279 using MinION™ to determine the profile by Minimap2 best-hit score identified not only
280 healthy vaginal microbiota but also cases with BV-like microbiota (Supplementary
281 Table S2).

282 In this study, 90-min MinION™ sequencing yielded 15,836 to 119,745 reads (Table II).
283 To estimate the shortest sequencing time for accurately assessing constituents of the
284 vaginal microbiota, the results of the analyses of 3,000, 10,000, and all reads were
285 compared in the typical cases of healthy vaginal microbiota and BV. The results were

286 not affected by increasing the number of reads to 3,000 or more (Fig. 4), so we
287 concluded that 3,000 reads were sufficient for vaginal microbiota analysis. A
288 calculation using the median filtered reads predicted that 3,000 reads would be
289 accumulated in a sequence of approximately 8 min, indicating that the time required for
290 vaginal microbiota analysis using MinION™ could be further reduced.
291 Previous studies on short-read sequencing have reported that the sample collection
292 method had no effect on the results (Virtanen, et al., 2017). Therefore, we collected
293 swab and lavage samples from the same cases to determine whether the effect of the
294 sample collection method was negligible in the case of long-read sequencing with our
295 bioinformatic pipeline in 3,000 randomly sampled reads (Fig. 2). When a single
296 bacterial taxon comprised 98%–99% of the total bacteria (sample numbers 1 and 4),
297 there was no change in the composition ratio depending on the sample collection
298 method. When the vaginal microbiota was composed of more than two bacteria (sample
299 numbers 2 and 3), the bacterial species comprising the microbiota were found to be the
300 same, although there were slight differences in the proportions present. PCoA was
301 performed to visualize the influence of the sample collection method (Fig. 3).
302 Regardless of the sampling method, each sample was located in approximately the same
303 coordinates and we thus concluded that the sample collection method had no effect in
304 MinION™ sequencing. As this is the first report of vaginal microbiota analysis using
305 MinION™, we mainly selected lavage samples to ensure the recovery of more
306 organisms, but we were able to show that swab samples were sufficient.
307 To clarify the usefulness of long-read sequencing, one of the properties of MinION™,
308 we picked up *Lactobacillus iners*-dominant (> 99% in V1–9 analysis) samples (Group I:
309 sample numbers 5, 9, and 10) and *Lactobacillus crispatus*-dominant (>99% in V1–9
310 analysis) samples (Group C: sample numbers 6, 11, and 14) and compared the results of
311 16S rRNA analyses of the V1–9 and V3–4 regions (Fig. 5). The bioinformatic pipeline
312 used a method where each amplicon sequence was directly compared with the database,

313 scored for similarity (Minimap2 score) according to a proprietary algorithm, and then
314 applied to the bacterial species with the highest score. Hence, if there were multiple
315 species with the same score, we treated the reads as potentially existing in all of the
316 possible species. The reads assigned to "Others" in this study could be (1) bacteria with
317 low abundance, or (2) bacteria that could not be assigned to a single species due to
318 competition between multiple species. In Group I (Fig. 5a), *Lactobacillus iners* was
319 well recognized in the V3–4 16S rRNA analysis, but the numbers of reads assigned to
320 "Others" increased in the V3–4 analysis with 41.9, 44.8, and 57.4 reads compared with
321 6.0, 5.0, and 6.0 reads in the V1–9 analysis, respectively. In Group C (Fig. 5b), V3–4
322 analysis showed that *Lactobacillus crispatus* accounted for about 50% of the reads and
323 *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Lactobacillus helveticus*, *Lactobacillus amylovorus*,
324 *Lactobacillus kefiranofaciens*, *Lactobacillus hamsteri*, and *Lactobacillus gallinarum*
325 were classified in similar proportions in all three specimens, which had not been found
326 in V1–9 analysis. The numbers of reads assigned to "Others" were 15.5, 25.5, and 36.0
327 reads in groups V1–9 and 130.2, 110.5, and 176.6 reads in groups V3–4, respectively.
328 This suggested that assigning bacteria using the V1–9 region is more informative for
329 determining the appropriate bacterial species than using only the V3–4 region. Similar
330 to our previous report (Matsuo, et al., 2020), the long-read sequencing with MinION™
331 showed high identification accuracy compared with the short-read sequencing under the
332 same bioinformatic pipeline.
333 In terms of the usefulness of the MinION™ sequencer in gynecological practice, it is
334 interesting that we were able to show the detailed condition of vaginal dysbiosis in a
335 short period of time, which was not noted by the Nugent score. It has been suggested
336 that vaginal dysbiosis may have a connection with the incidence of sexually transmitted
337 infections (Shipitsyna, et al., 2020) and genital viral infections (Borgogna, et al., 2020)
338 (Hoang, et al., 2020) or cervical lesions (Dahoud, et al., 2019). It has also been shown
339 that metagenomic analysis using NGS applications to assess vaginal microbiota can

provide more accurate results than conventional methods such as the Nugent score, Amsel's criteria, and bacterial cultures (van den Munckhof, et al., 2019). Despite the potential value of vaginal microbiota analysis in protecting women's health, the challenges of all currently used sequencing equipment, including their price and running costs, and the 2–3 weeks required to obtain results in outsourced testing (in Japan), have prevented widespread use of vaginal microbiota analysis.

Having used MinION™ in our vaginal microbiota analysis workflow, we have seen four key benefits. 1) Convenience: The unit is extremely light, small, and portable, and sequencing can occur via a USB connection to an in-clinic PC. 2) Speed: The average time between specimen collection and result disclosure is 2 days. 3) Economy: Analysis of a small number of samples can be performed without increasing the unit cost of the test, by using individual barcodes. 4) Functionality: Although MinION™ has been reported to have a slightly higher error rate, the technical issues are being resolved and even the intestinal microbiota can now be identified (Matsuo, et al., 2020). In particular, the analysis of vaginal microbiota characterized by low diversity, as in the present study, allowed for comparable species-level identification (Kilianski, et al., 2015). Although this study focused on the vaginal microbiota, a similar workflow could be applied to many clinical areas in the future, and the benefits of MinION™ could make it easier for clinicians to successfully perform bacterial metagenome analysis. In addition, future large-scale microbiota studies could lead to new clinical findings.

In conclusion, our validation shows that the MinION™ long-read sequencer provides a low-cost, rapid workflow for identifying vaginal microbiota with higher resolution in a clinical setting. Detecting vaginal microbiota at the species level has the potential to identify risks to women's health, as well as facilitating large-scale clinical studies in any medical field.

Authors' roles

S.K., Y.Ma., Y.Mo., H.O. and K.H. designed and supervised the study. S.K., Y.Mo. and H.O. contributed to sample collection. S.N., K.K. and T.I. built the bioinformatics pipeline. S.K., Y.Ma. and K.H. contributed to the experiments. S.K. analyzed the data. S.K. wrote the manuscript. Y.Ma., S.N., K.K., H.O. and K.H. contributed to editing the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Conflict of interest

No authors have any conflicts of interest to declare.

Abbreviations

BV: Bacterial vaginosis, CST: community state type, NGS: Next-generation sequencing, PCoA: principal coordinate analysis, PCR: polymerase chain reaction, rRNA: ribosomal RNA

Data availability

392 Sequence data from this article have been deposited in the DDBJ DRA database
393 (www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp/dra/index-e.html) under accession numbers DRR244979–
394 DRR245006.
395
396 **Additional files**
397 **Supplementary Table S1.** Representative bacterial genomes stored in the GenomeSync
398 database.
399 **Supplementary Table S2.** Details of identified species by V1–9 16S rRNA analysis
400 using MinION™ by Minimap2 best-hit score (>1%).
401

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472 **Tables**

473 **Table I** Participants' background

Sample	Age (y.o.)	AMH (ng/mL)	LH (mIU/mL)	FSH (mIU/mL)	BMI (kg/m^2)
1	36	0.47	7.2	6.8	18.8
2	36	1.15	3.7	5.0	25.6
3	42	0.23	8.3	11.3	21.0
4	30	9.16	6.8	7.2	26.0
5	43	1.67	2.8	5.5	20.8
6	33	3.11	3.2	5.5	25.0
7	35	5.89	5.1	7.9	20.9
8	35	4.98	2.6	4.9	18.8
9	43	2.26	1.8	6.0	19.4
10	39	0.59	6.5	6.3	22.4
11	37	2.34	8.9	6.0	18.6
12	34	4.52	5.2	5.8	20.3
13	35	2.62	8.8	8.2	23.0
14	37	3.16	2.0	3.8	22.1
15	40	3.69	8.2	7.6	20.4
16	38	2.27	6.4	8.4	18.1
17	35	3.66	6.9	7.8	20.4
18	38	0.44	3.5	6.0	19.1

AMH: anti-Mullerian hormone, LH: luteinizing hormone, FSH: follicle-stimulating hormone, BMI: body mass index

474

475 **Table II** Statistics of MinION™ V1–9 sequencing data

Sample	Pass reads				Filtered reads	
	No. of reads	Min (bp)	Avg (bp)	Max (bp)	No. of reads	Avg (bp)
1_lavage_V1-9	115,957	128	1,434.3	4,377	91,449 (78.9%)	1,633.5
1_swab_V1-9	63,547	155	1,078.0	4,193	31,462 (49.5%)	1,619.3
2_lavage_V1-9	33,721	158	1,507.2	4,486	28,718 (85.2%)	1,607.0
2_swab_V1-9	53,584	145	1,203.6	3,746	33,294 (62.1%)	1,613.6
3_lavage_V1-9	28,071	154	1,396.3	4,875	20,958 (74.7%)	1,613.8
3_swab_V1-9	23,053	162	1,521.0	3,990	20,073 (87.1%)	1,614.5
4_lavage_V1-9	30,603	155	1,502.9	4,977	25,756 (84.2%)	1,639.5
4_swab_V1-9	37,597	161	1,103.2	3,383	19,588 (52.1%)	1,644.9
5_lavage_V1-9	15,836	147	1,346.1	3,393	10,688 (67.5%)	1,632.8
6_lavage_V1-9	38,020	144	1,517.2	3,787	32,255 (84.8%)	1,642.4
7_lavage_V1-9	61,432	158	1,218.8	5,035	37,018 (60.3%)	1,631.4
8_lavage_V1-9	52,071	111	1,257.5	3,344	33,906 (65.1%)	1,603.2
9_lavage_V1-9	119,745	125	1,530.5	4,664	103,212 (86.2%)	1,649.4
10_lavage_V1-9	102,333	150	1,496.5	4,980	84,028 (82.1%)	1,650.2
11_lavage_V1-9	61,756	121	1,541.3	3,519	54,116 (87.6%)	1,647.8
12_lavage_V1-9	101,755	120	1,433.9	4,759	77,756 (76.4%)	1,635.8
13_lavage_V1-9	71,041	134	1,437.5	4,828	56,601 (79.7%)	1,599.2
14_lavage_V1-9	42,629	159	1,367.7	4,981	31,447 (73.8%)	1,629.0
15_lavage_V1-9	52,908	172	1,452.9	3,333	42,910 (81.1%)	1,630.4
16_lavage_V1-9	52,230	153	1,480.3	4,345	43,549 (83.4%)	1,633.0
17_lavage_V1-9	38,219	154	1,478.3	3,453	31,757 (83.1%)	1,625.3
18_lavage_V1-9	28,886	185	1,464.7	3,328	23,816 (82.4%)	1,631.8

476 Min: minimum read length, Avg: average read length, Max: maximum read length

477

478 **Figure legends**

479 **Fig. 1** Workflow of 16S rRNA amplicon sequencing with the MinION™ platform and
480 bioinformatic analysis. After collecting the vaginal sample, it should be stored in a freezer
481 at −30°C until DNA extraction begins. Some swab collection kits should be stored at
482 room temperature, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Sequencing
483 libraries are generated by a four-primer PCR-based strategy; in the initial stages of PCR,
484 the 16S rRNA gene is amplified with an inner primer pair. The PCR product is amplified
485 with the outer primers and targeted to introduce identical barcode and tag sequences at
486 both ends, allowing for the attachment of adapter molecules in a one-step reaction. The
487 library is then loaded into a MinION™ connected to a personal computer. With our
488 experimental method, sequencing runtime of 10 min is sufficient for 3,000 reads to be
489 obtained. A final report of the microbiota can be presented within 2 days of initiating the
490 analysis.

491

492 **Fig. 2** Taxonomic profiles comparing the different sampling method (lavage and swab)
493 results of V1–9 16S rRNA MinION™ sequencing with 3,000 randomly sampled reads
494 after filtration. In the analytical algorithm, we assigned the bacterial name that showed
495 the highest Minimap2 score for each read; bacteria with an assignment of less than 1%
496 were included in "Others."

497

498 **Fig. 3** PCoA of vaginal microbiota by different sampling techniques. The coordinates of
499 swab samples and lavage samples were nearly equivalent and did not show any effect of
500 the vaginal specimen collection method in the 3,000 filtered reads of V1–9 MinION™
501 sequencing.

502

503 **Fig. 4** Taxonomic profiles comparing the results obtained for 3,000 and 10,000 filtered
504 reads of V1–9 MinION™ sequencing. In the analytical algorithm, we assigned the

505 bacterial name that showed the highest Minimap2 score for each read; bacteria with an
506 assignment of less than 1% were included in "Others."
507
508 **Fig. 5** Taxonomic profiles comparing the results of V3–4 and V1–9 16S rRNA sequences
509 using MinION™ in 3,000 filtered reads. **(a)** In three cases, *Lactobacillus iners* was shown
510 to constitute more than 99% of the bacteria by MinION™ analysis with the V1–9 region
511 (Group I). **(b)** In three cases, *Lactobacillus crispatus* was shown to constitute more than
512 99% of the bacteria by MinION™ analysis with the V1–9 region (Group C).
513
514

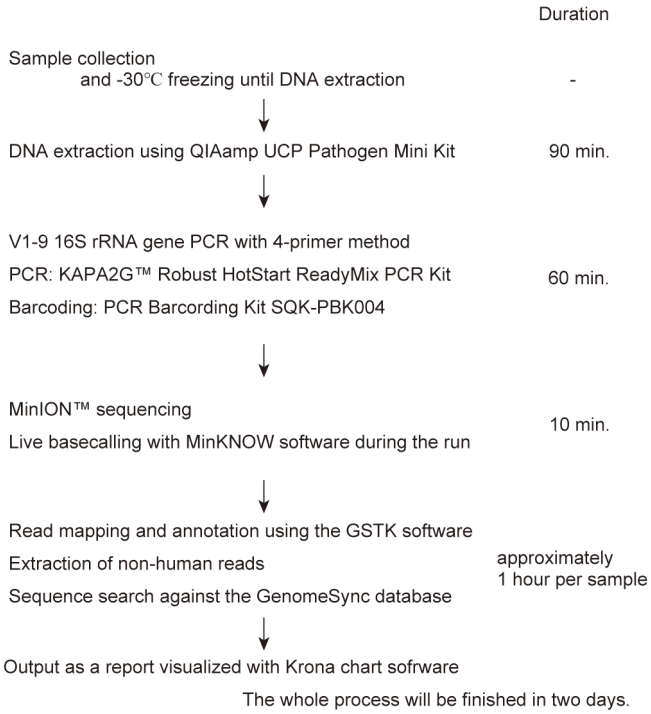
Duration
Sample collection
and -30℃ freezing until DNA extraction
-
DNA extraction using QIAamp UCP Pathogen Mini Kit
90 min.
V1-9 16S rRNA gene PCR with 4-primer method
PCR: KAPA2G™ Robust HotStart ReadyMix PCR Kit
Barcoding: PCR Barcording Kit SQK-PBK004
60 min.
MinION™ sequencing
Live basecalling with MinKNOW software during the run
10 min.
Read mapping and annotation using the GSTK software
Extraction of non-human reads
Sequence search against the GenomeSync database
approximately
1 hour per sample
Output as a report visualized with Krona chart sofrware
The whole process will be finished in two days.

Figure 1

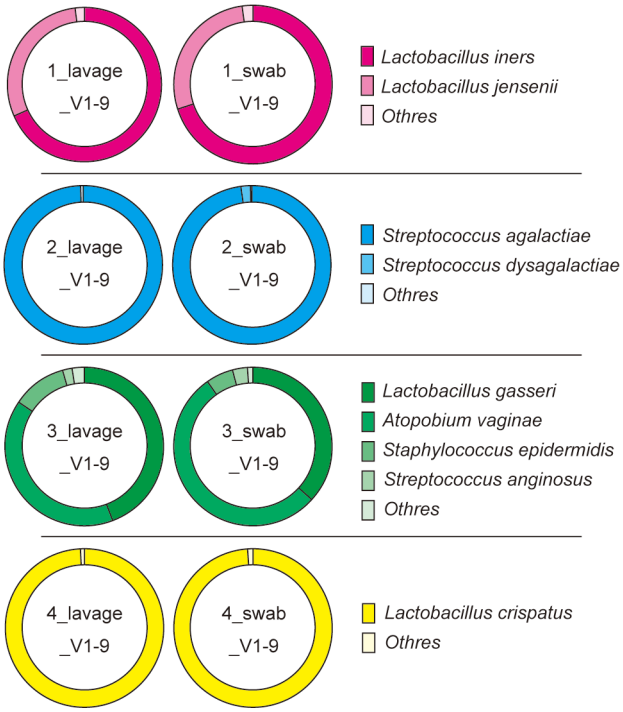
1_lavage
_V1-9
1_swab
_V1-9
Lactobacillus iners
Lactobacillus jensenii
Othres
2_lavage
_V1-9
2_swab
_V1-9
Streptococcus agalactiae
Streptococcus dysagalactiae
Othres
3_lavage
_V1-9
3_swab
_V1-9
Lactobacillus gasseri
Atopobium vaginae
Staphylococcus epidermidis
Streptococcus anginosus
Othres
4_lavage
_V1-9
4_swab
_V1-9
Lactobacillus crispatus
Othres

Figure 2

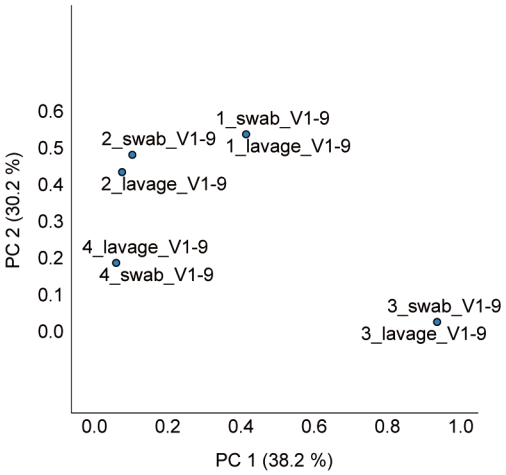
1_swab_V1-9
2_swab_V1-9
1_lavage_V1-9
2_lavage_V1-9
4_lavage_V1-9
4_swab_V1-9
3_swab_V1-9
3_lavage_V1-9
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
PC 2 (30.2 %)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
PC 1 (38.2 %)

Figure 3

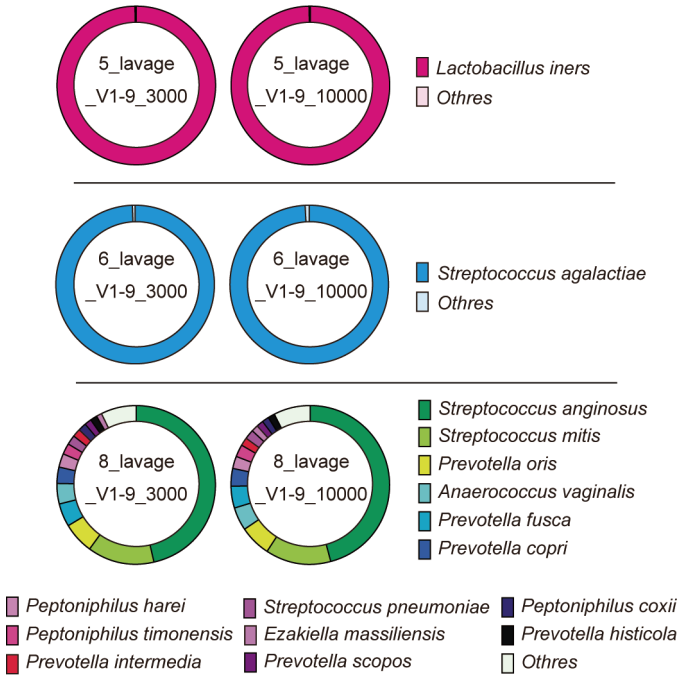
5_lavage
_V1-9_3000
5_lavage
_V1-9_10000
Lactobacillus iners
Othres
6_lavage
_V1-9_3000
6_lavage
_V1-9_10000
Streptococcus agalactiae
Othres
8_lavage
_V1-9_3000
8_lavage
_V1-9_10000
Streptococcus anginosus
Streptococcus mitis
Prevotella oris
Anaerococcus vaginalis
Prevotella fusca
Prevotella copri
Peptoniphilus harei
Peptoniphilus timonensis
Prevotella intermedia
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Ezakiella massiliensis
Prevotella scopos
Peptoniphilus coxii
Prevotella histicola
Othres

Figure 4

5_lavage
_V1-9
5_lavage
_V3-4
9_lavage
_V1-9
9_lavage
_V3-4
10_lavage
_V1-9
10_lavage
_V3-4
Lactobacillus iners
Othres

Fig. 5a

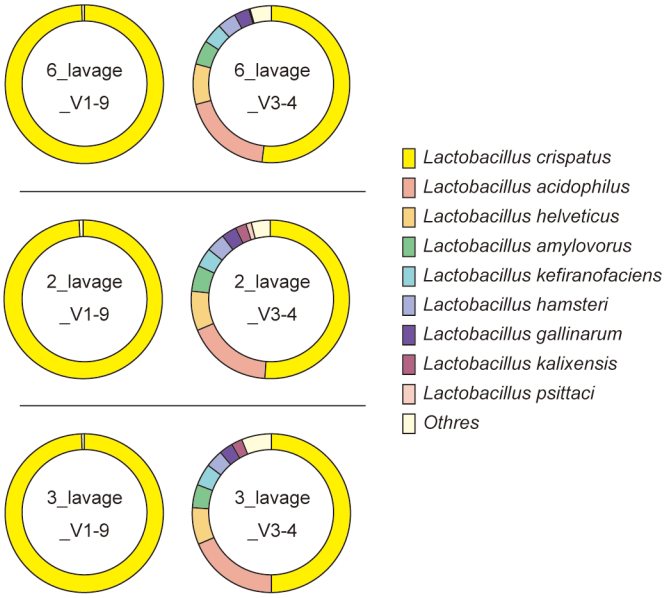
6_lavage
_V1-9
6_lavage
_V3-4
2_lavage
_V1-9
2_lavage
_V3-4
3_lavage
_V1-9
3_lavage
_V3-4
Lactobacillus crispatus
Lactobacillus acidophilus
Lactobacillus helveticus
Lactobacillus amylovorus
Lactobacillus kefiranofaciens
Lactobacillus hamsteri
Lactobacillus gallinarum
Lactobacillus kalixensis
Lactobacillus psittaci
Othres

Fig. 5b