

Figure S2: The relative abundance of genera in four categories of biological factors (tumor grade, tissue source, BCG therapy, and cancer subtype) was used to calculate the diversity index of Alpha and Beta, and the p -value was calculated by Wilcoxon test.

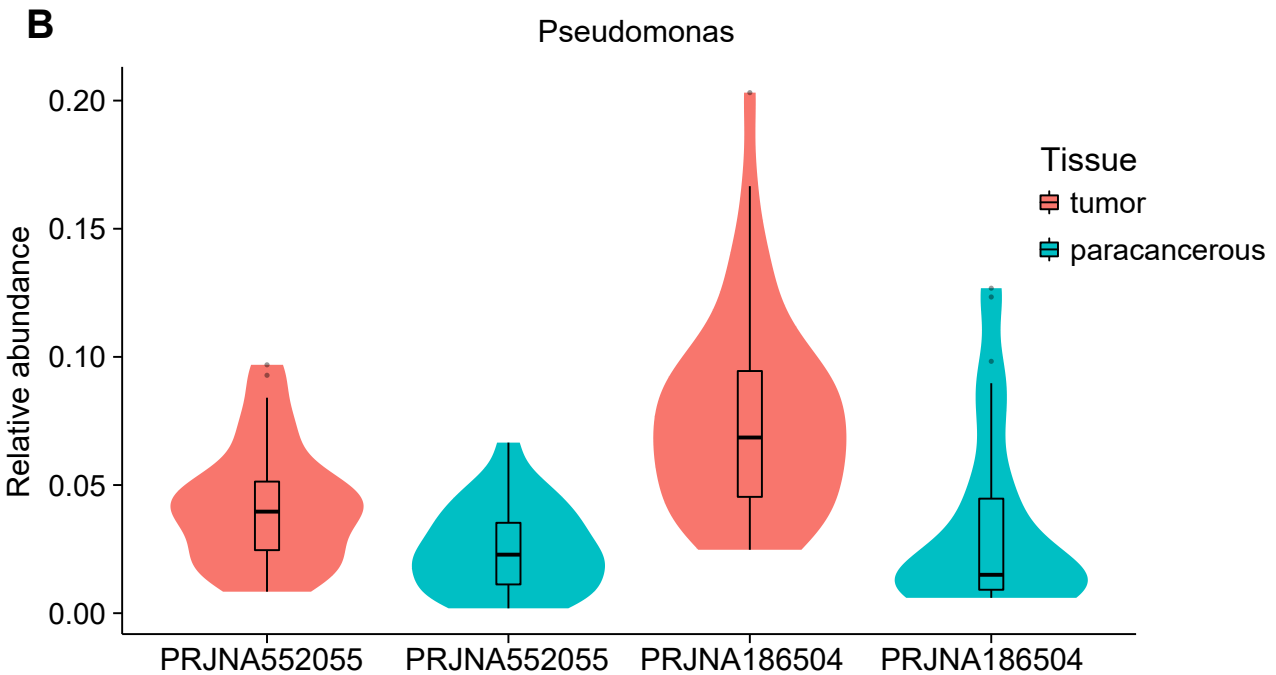
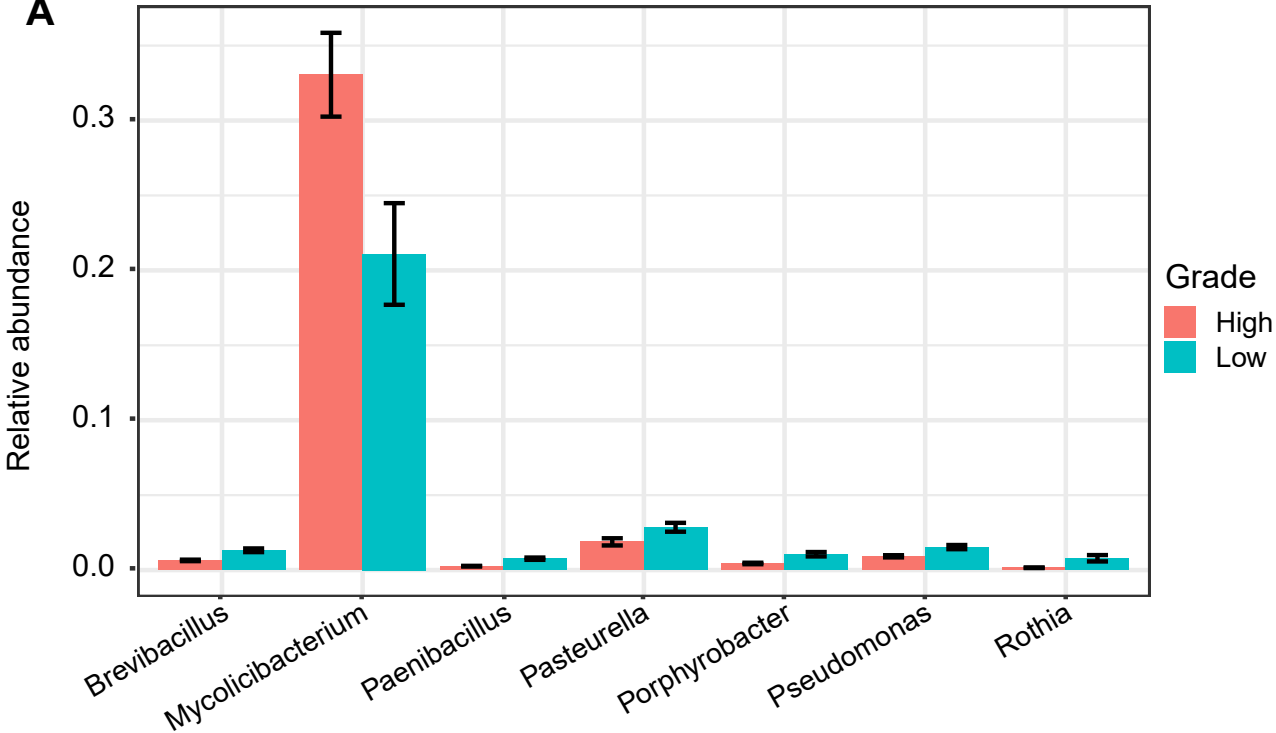
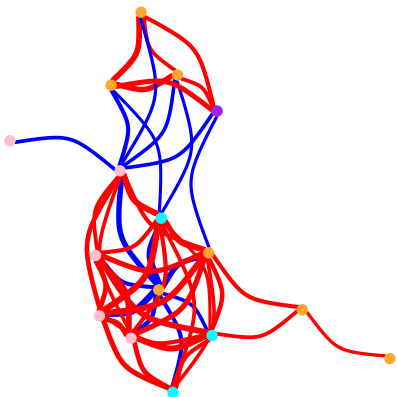
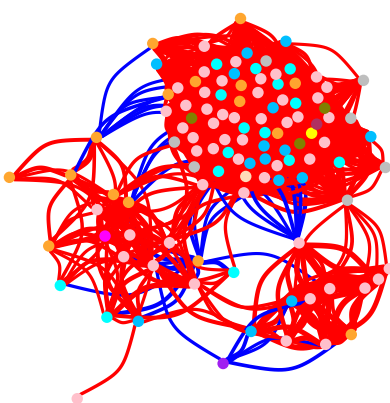


Figure S3: The abundance of some significantly different genera discriminated by LEfse is shown. (A) The bar chart of average relative abundances of significantly different genera in the tumor grade group (High grade vs. Low grade). (B) The relative abundances of differential genus *Pseudomonas* shared by the two datasets from tissue source (tumor vs. paracancerous).

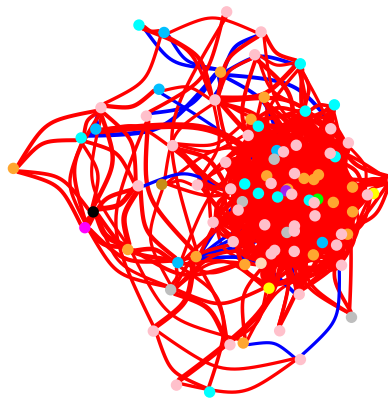
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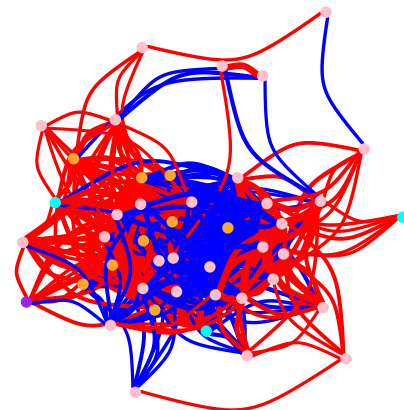
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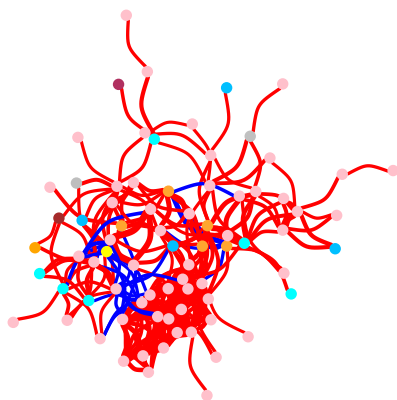
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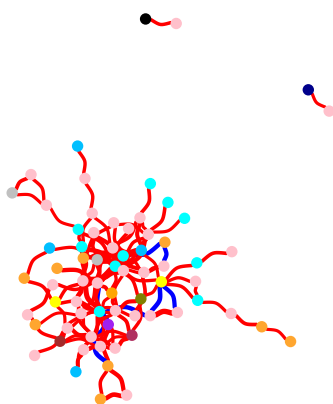
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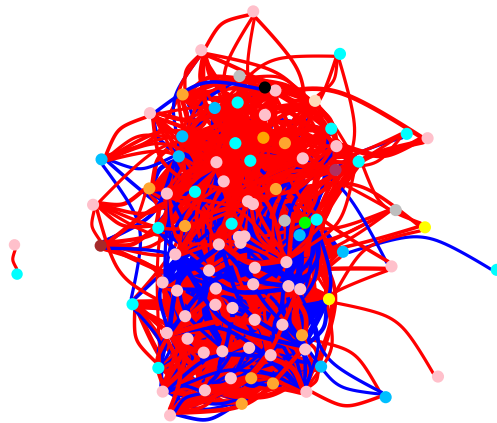
PRJNA562495



PRJNA735225



PRJNA186504



- Acidobacteria
- Actinobacteria
- Bacteroidetes
- Calditrichaeota
- Chlamydiae
- Chloroflexi
- Cyanobacteria
- Deinococcus–Thermus
- Firmicutes
- Fusobacteria
- Gemmatimonadetes
- Planctomycetes
- Proteobacteria
- Spirochaetes
- Tenericutes
- Thermodesulfobacteria
- Thermotogae
- Verrucomicrobia

Figure S4: The co-occurrence network of seven groups. The color of nodes indicates genera from the same phylum in each network. Line color indicates positive (red) and negative (blue) correlation coefficient. Spearman's correlation coefficient $r > 0.4$ and p -value < 0.05 were used for network construction.