

See “Relationship between the gut microbiota and bile acid composition in the ileal mucosa of Crohn’s disease” on pages 370-380.

**Supplementary Table 1.** Background Characteristics of Crohn's Disease

Characteristics	Inactive (n = 18)	Active (n = 9)
Sex (male/female)	14/4	7/2
Age (yr), median (IQR)	35.1 (31.9–47.0)	47.4 (35.3–60.7)
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ), median (IQR)	21.2 (18.6–24.5)	21.7 (20.2–23.5)
Smoking status (never/previous/current)	12/3/3	7/2/0
History of intestinal resection (yes/no)	3/15	0/9
Disease duration (yr), median (IQR)	9.5 (6.6–14.5)	14.6 (1.6–33.0)
Disease location (L1/L2/L3)	9/1/8	4/0/5
Disease behavior (B1/B2/B3)	9/7/2	1/5/3
CDAI, median (IQR)	62.0 (46.5–83.7)	66.0 (48.0–96.0)
Disease		
Crohn's disease	18	9
Gastrointestinal bleeding	-	-
Intestinal neoplasia	-	-
Other	-	-
Medication, No. (%)		
Proton pump inhibitors	3 (16.7)	2 (22.2)
Probiotics	6 (33.3)	4 (44.4)
5-ASA/SASP	11 (61.1)	7 (77.8)
Prednisolone	1 (5.6)	0
Immunomodulators	10 (55.6)	3 (33.3)
Biologics	6 (33.3)	3 (33.3)

IQR, interquartile range; L1, ileal; L2, colonic; L3, ileocolonic; B1, non-stricturing, non-penetrating; B2, stricturing; B3, penetrating; CDAI, Crohn's disease activity index; 5-ASA, 5-aminosalicylates; SASP, sulfasalazine.