

Supplementary Table 3. Random forest classifier analysis of serum samples by groups

| Act. group | Pred. group (train set) | | | | Correctly | Pred. group (test set) | | | | Correctly |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----|----|----|------------|------------------------|----|----|----|------------|
| | Control | LG | HG | GC | classified | Control | LG | HG | GC | classified |
| Control | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0% | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0% |
| LG | 6 | 45 | 9 | 9 | 65.2% | 3 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 74.2% |
| HG | 7 | 7 | 50 | 5 | 72.5% | 0 | 0 | 28 | 3 | 90.3% |
| GC | 9 | 4 | 4 | 53 | 75.7% | 4 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 86.7% |
| Overall correct class. Rate | | | | | 78.6% | | | | | 87.5% |

The random forest classifier was performed using *Pseudomonas yamanorum*, *Cutibacterium acnes*, *Ralstonia insidiosa*, and *Pseudomonas antarctica*, identified as group-discriminative by MaAsLin2 analysis of serum samples. To address sample imbalance, SMOTE was applied, generating a balanced dataset of 100 samples.

Pred., predicted group; Act., actual group; LG, low-grade dysplasia; HG, high-grade dysplasia; GC, gastric cancer.