

Supplementary Table S2: Stability of infant gut microbiomes between 10 days and 3 months of life split by delivery mode. Infant microbiomes were classed as stable if they belonged to clusters sharing the same dominant organism at 10-day and 3-month timepoints (e.g., stable infants dominated by *Bifidobacterium breve* belong to cluster 6 at 10 days and cluster 3 at 3 months). ND indicates no stable microbiomes.

10 day stool cluster ^a	No. of 'stable' microbiomes	Delivery mode		
		C/S elective	C/S emergency	Vaginal
All	88/360	27/120	20/78	41/162
1 (<i>Escherichia coli</i>)	48/96	12/21	8/15	28/60
2 (<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>)	9/38	3/15	2/12	4/11
3 (<i>Bifidobacterium longum</i> subsp. <i>longum</i>)	6/47	1/6	3/8	2/33
4 (<i>Klebsiella michiganensis</i>)	5/29	2/18	3/8	0/3
5 (<i>Streptococcus parasanguinis</i>)	3/25	2/14	1/7	0/4
6 (<i>Bifidobacterium breve</i>)	2/16	1/7	0/3	1/6
7 (<i>Klebsiella variicola</i>)	5/16	3/5	2/7	0/4
8 (<i>Citrobacter youngae</i>)	3/4	1/2	ND	2/2
9 (<i>Parabacteroides distasonis</i>)	4/10	ND	1/2	3/8
10 (<i>E. coli</i> , <i>B. breve</i> , <i>P. distasonis</i>)	0/15	0/3	ND	0/12
11 (<i>Streptococcus salivarius</i>)	0/10	0/5	0/1	0/4
12 (<i>Rothia mucilaginoso</i>)	0/9	0/6	0/1	0/2
13 (<i>Serratia nematodophila</i>)	0/2	0/1	0/1	ND
14 (<i>Klebsiella aerogenes</i>)	0/2	ND	0/2	ND
15 (<i>Clostridium boltae</i>)	0/3	ND	0/1	0/2
16 (<i>Klebsiella grimontii</i>)	0/5	0/2	0/1	0/2
17 (<i>Haemophilus parainfluenzae</i>)	0/6	0/5	0/1	ND
18 (<i>Bifidobacterium longum</i> subsp. <i>infantis</i>)	1/2	ND	ND	1/2
19 (<i>Megasphaera micronuciformis</i>)	0/4	0/1	0/1	0/2
20 (<i>Kosakonia oryzendophytica</i>)	0/3	0/1	0/1	0/1
21 (<i>Escherichia hermanii</i>)	0/2	0/1	0/1	ND
22 (<i>Bifidobacterium dentium</i>)	0/5	0/3	0/1	0/1
24 (<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>)	0/3	ND	0/1	0/2
25 (<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>)	2/8	2/4	0/3	0/1

^a Excluding 82 infants whose microbiome profile at 10 days belonged to cluster 23 (various species)