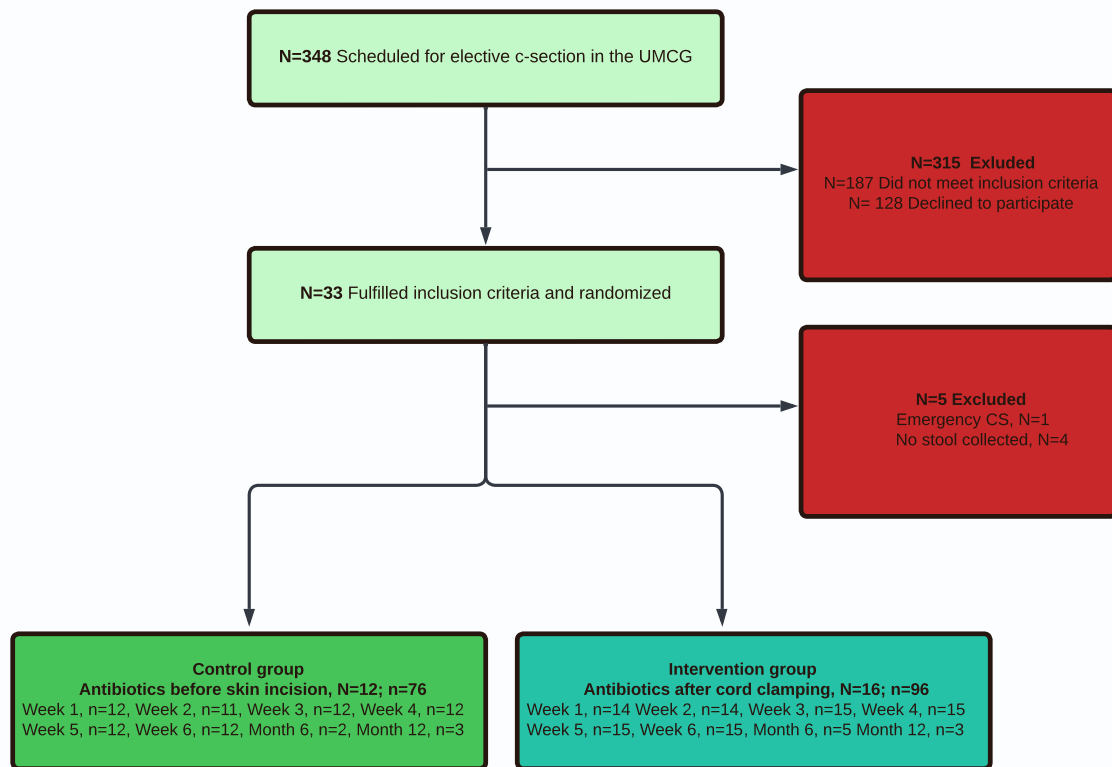


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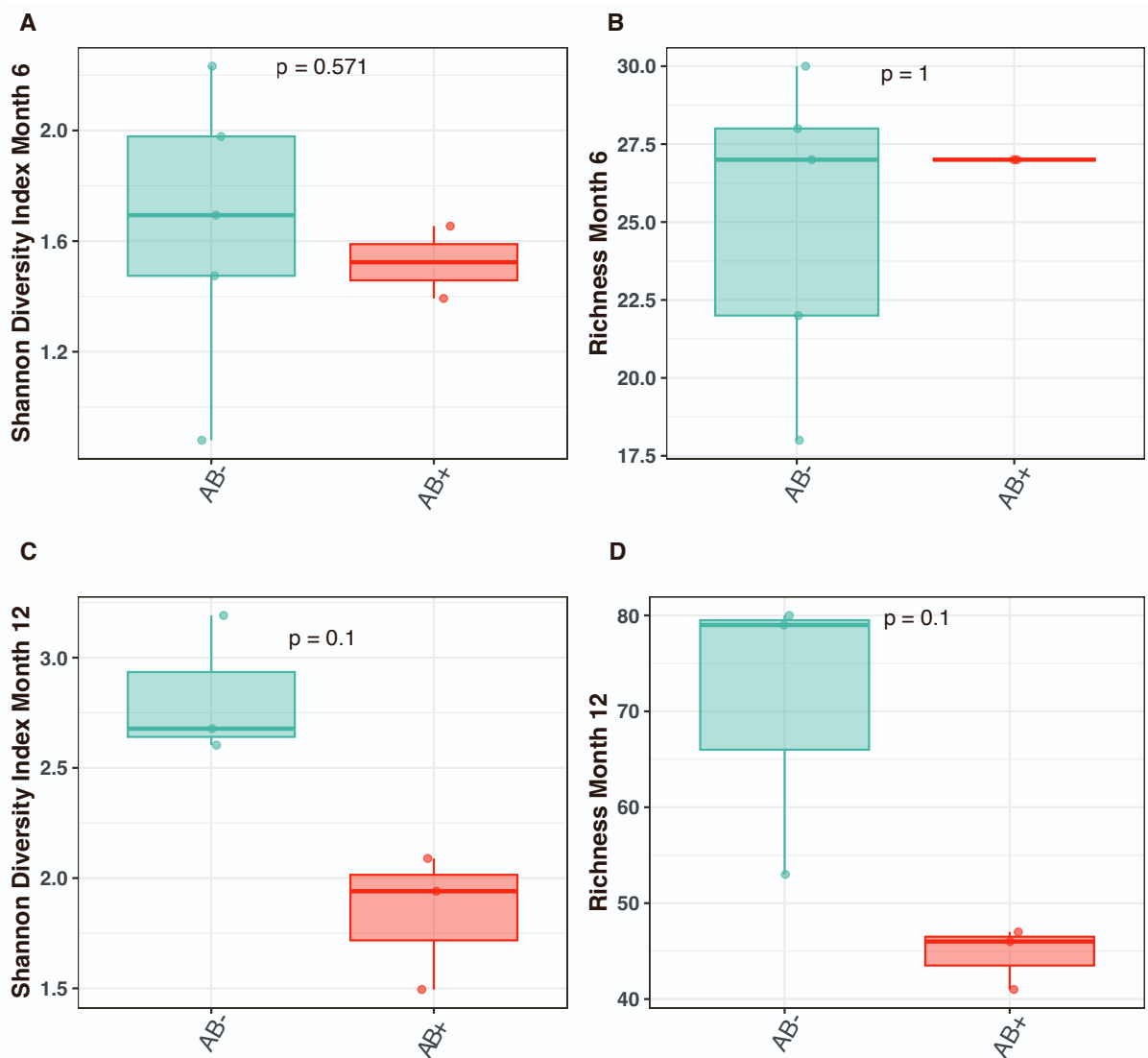
**Supplemental information**

**Maternal antibiotic prophylaxis  
during cesarean section has a limited impact  
on the infant gut microbiome**

**Trishla Sinha, Jelmer R. Prins, Asier Fernández-Pato, Marloes Kruk, Thomas Dierikx, Tim de Meij, Marjon de Boer, Jan Freark de Boer, Sicco Scherjon, Alexander Kurilshikov, and Alexandra Zhernakova**

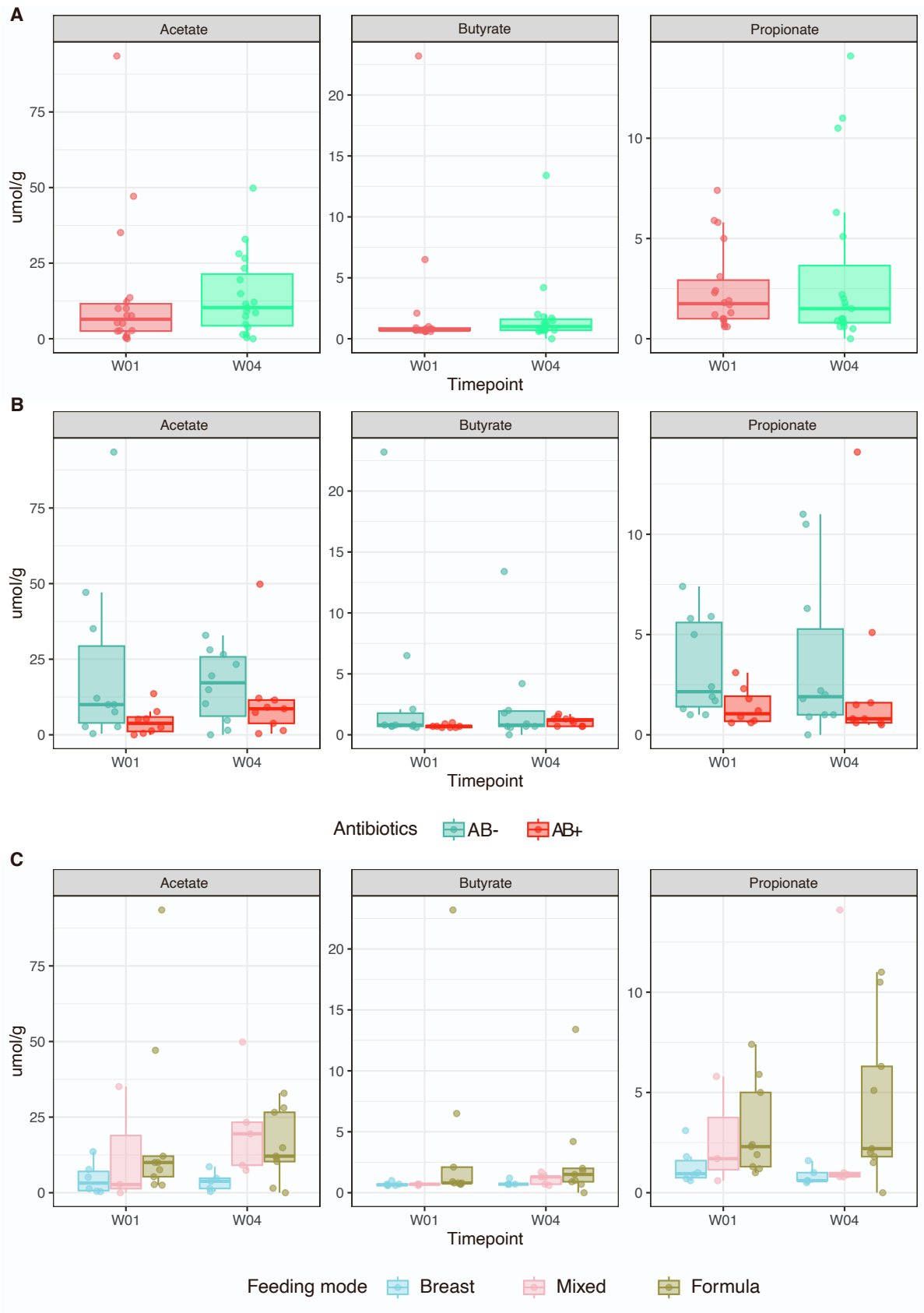


**Supplementary Figure 1: Flowchart of the CS Baby Biome trial inclusion process and final sample sizes.**



**Supplementary Figure 2: Alpha diversity and species richness in the AB+ and AB- groups of infants at month 6 and month 12.**

Alpha diversity of the microbiome in communities represented by Shannon Diversity Index calculated at the species level at A) month 6 and C) month 12. Species richness defined as the total number of non-zero species at B) month 6 and D) month 12. p values derived from a Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test. The sample sizes at each of the timepoints are as follows: Group AB+: M06 (n=2) and M12 (n=3) and Group AB- : M06 (n=5) and M12 (n=3). Boxplots visualise the median, hinges (25th and 75th percentiles), and whiskers extending up to 1.5 times the interquartile range from the hinges.



**Supplementary Figure 3: Short Chain Fatty Acids (SCFA's) in relation to Timepoint, AB group and Feeding Mode**

Boxplots of the concentrations of 3 SCFA's (in  $\mu\text{mol/g}$ ) with A) Timepoint B) AB Group C) Feeding Mode. Boxplots visualise the median, hinges (25th and 75th percentiles), and whiskers extending up to 1.5 times the interquartile range from the hinges. The sample sizes at each of the timepoints are as follows: Group AB+: W01(n=8) and W04 (n=9) and Group AB-: W01 (n=10) and W04 (n=10). Linear mixed effects model without correction for other phenotypes were used to test significance (ST6A). There were no significant associations ( $p < 0.05$ )