TABLE S1. *rpoB* primer sequences for 454-pyrosequencing of bifidobacteria populations

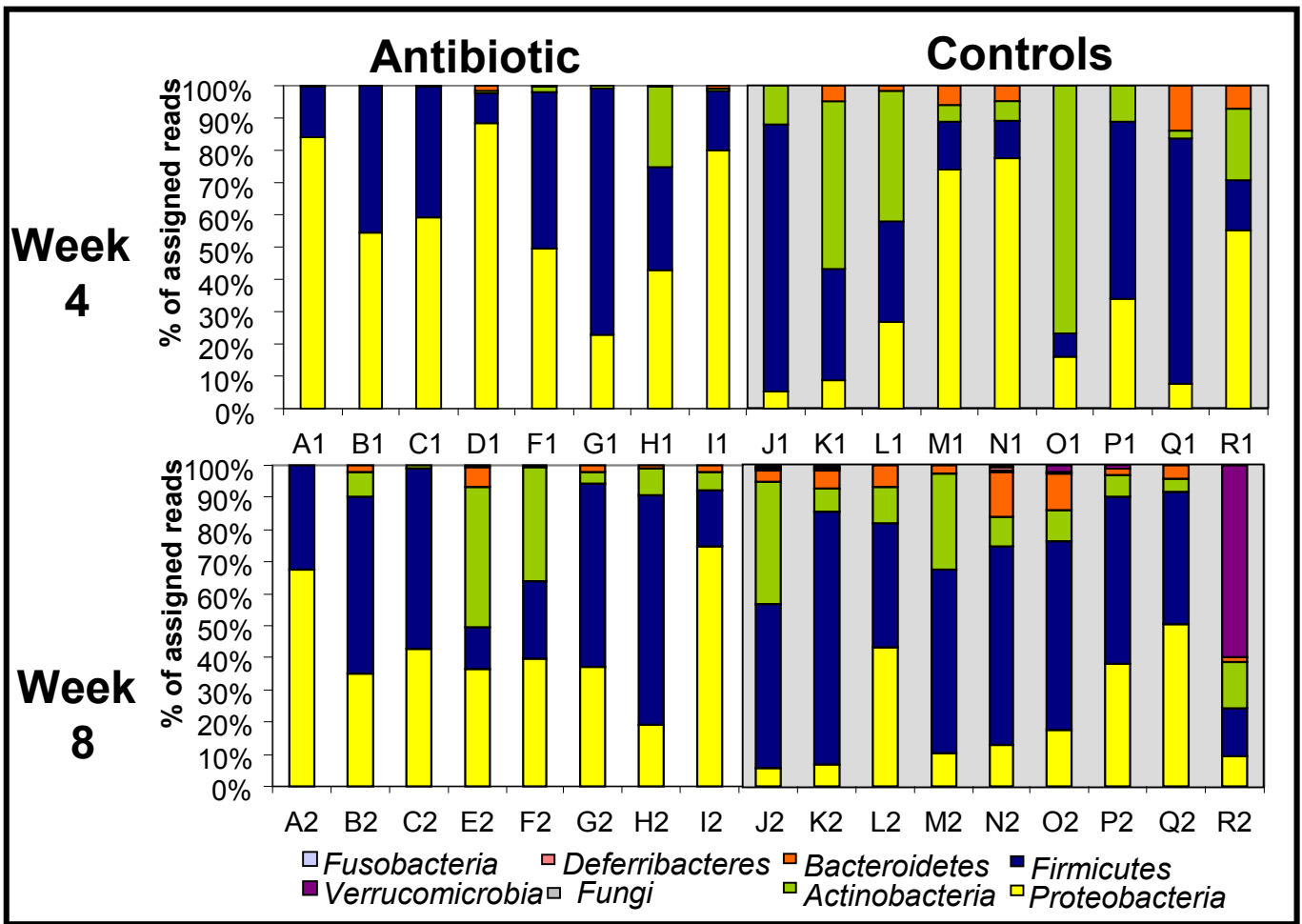| Name	Amplicon A adaptor	Barcode	Oligosequence
BC1	CGTATCGCCTCCCTCGCGCCATCAG	AGAGAGAG	TCGATCGGGCACATACGG
BC2	CGTATCGCCTCCCTCGCGCCATCAG	AGAGATGC	TCGATCGGGCACATACGG
BC3	CGTATCGCCTCCCTCGCGCCATCAG	AGAGCAGC	TCGATCGGGCACATACGG
BC4	CGTATCGCCTCCCTCGCGCCATCAG	AGAGCATG	TCGATCGGGCACATACGG
BC5	CGTATCGCCTCCCTCGCGCCATCAG	AGATCATC	TCGATCGGGCACATACGG
BC6	CGTATCGCCTCCCTCGCGCCATCAG	AGATCTGC	TCGATCGGGCACATACGG
BC7	CGTATCGCCTCCCTCGCGCCATCAG	AGATGAGC	TCGATCGGGCACATACGG
BC8	CGTATCGCCTCCCTCGCGCCATCAG	AGATGATG	TCGATCGGGCACATACGG
BC9	CGTATCGCCTCCCTCGCGCCATCAG	AGATGCAG	TCGATCGGGCACATA**G**G
BC10	CGTATCGCCTCCCTCGCGCCATCAG	AGATGCTC	TCGATCGGGCACATACGG
BC11	CGTATCGCCTCCCTCGCGCCATCAG	AGCAGAGC	TCGATCGGGCACATACGG
BC12	CGTATCGCCTCCCTCGCGCCATCAG	AGCAGATG	TCGATCGGGCACATACGG
Rev 1	CTATGCGCCTTGCCAGCCCGCTCAG	None	CGACCACTTCGGCAACCG

FIG. S1. Distribution of microbiota at phylum level in the antibiotic treated (A1-I1) and control infants (J1-R1) at week 4 and week 8, showing the limited number of phyla detected in the antibiotic treated infants compared to the controls and also showing the individual variability that exists between samples, particularly in the controls.