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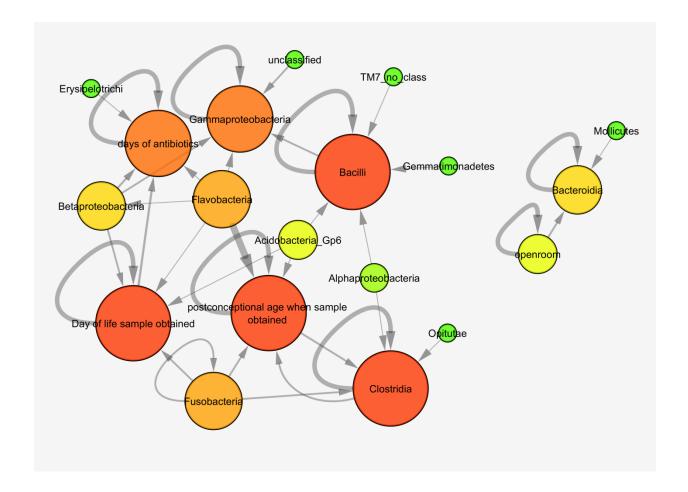
617-525-2141

Supplemental Table 1.

Log BayesFactor	From	То
0.105	Betaproteobacteria	Day of life sample obtained
0.325	Fusobacteria	Day of life sample obtained
1.498	Gestational age at birth - weeks	postconceptional age when sample obtained
0.323	Fusobacteria	postconceptional age when sample obtained
7.593	Day of life sample obtained	days of antibiotics
2.031	Betaproteobacteria	days of antibiotics
9.87E-10	Holophagae	Actinobacteria
0.178	Actinobacteria	Bacilli
0.295	Clostridia	Bacilli
14.246	Openroom	Bacteroidia
0.92	Actinobacteria	Bacteroidia
7.87E-05	Epsilonproteobacteria	Betaproteobacteria
0.011	Flavobacteria	Betaproteobacteria
7.936	postconceptional age when sample obtained	Clostridia
0.652	Fusobacteria	Clostridia
2.509	Bacilli	Gammaproteobacteria
0.647	unclassified	Gammaproteobacteria

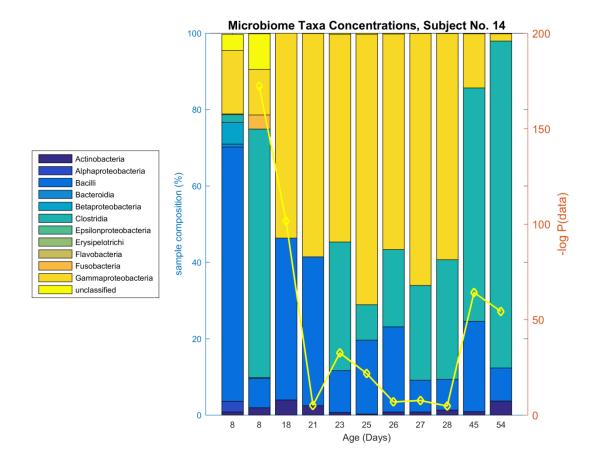
Supplemental Table 1. Log BayesFactors for connection strengths between bacteria in the Bayesian network of Figure 1. Positive numbers indicate significant statistical evidence of a connection between nodes, measured in ratio of change in posterior likelihood of a model with the connection to a model without the connection. This shows the strongest connection between bacteria taxa is from Bacilli to Gammaproteobacteria.

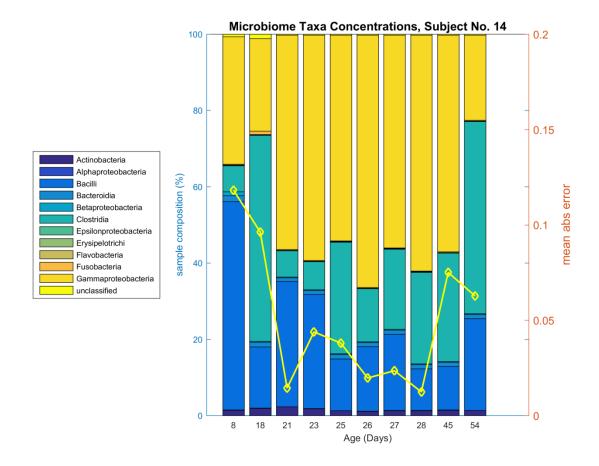
Supplemental Figure 1.

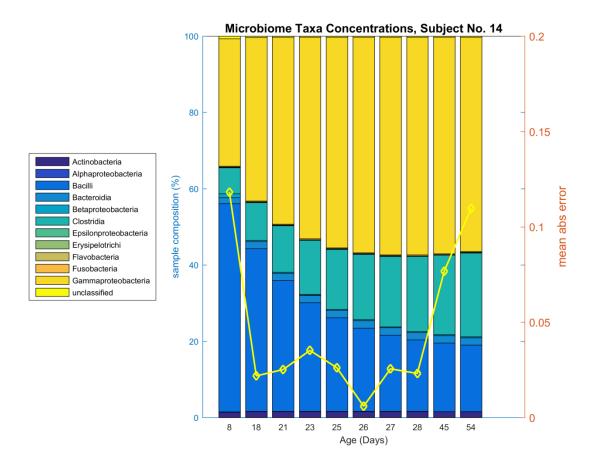


Supplemental Figure 1. A more dense DBN model of infant gut microbiome succession. The DBN network included the clinical and bacteria taxa variables pictured above. Nodes indicate variables, with size and color indicating greater node degree. Edges indicate temporal statistical influence: the source node's prior value predicts the target node's present value. Edge thickness indicates strength of statistical dependence.

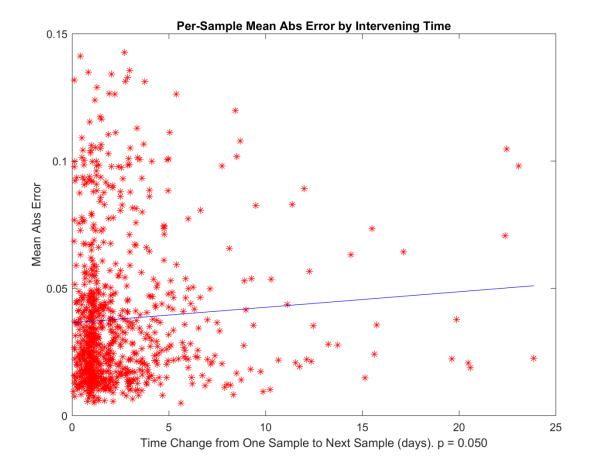
Supplemental Figure 2.



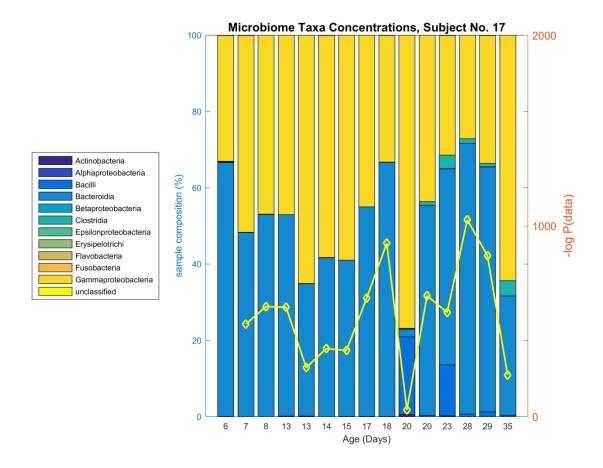


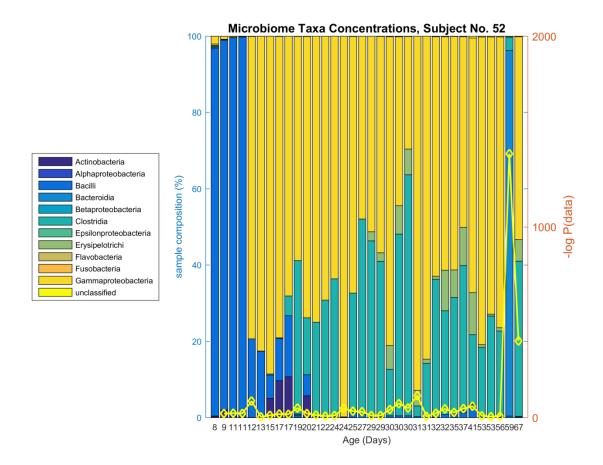


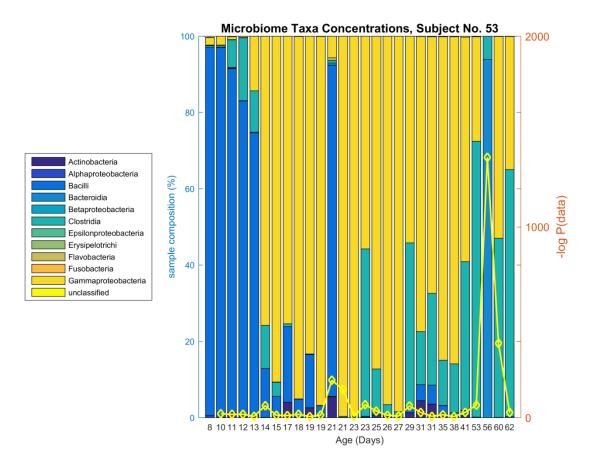
Supplemental Figure 2. Example of iterative prediction. Subject 14 was more accurately predicted by the DBN models using only the first sample of data and iteratively predicting; rather than predicting from each sample to the subsequent sample. In this case, this effect is due to the difficulty in predicting the sample for day 18.



Supplemental Figure 3. Regression of prediction error on intervening time. Predicting the microbiome composition from one sample to the next is harder when the time between those samples increases. The blue regression line represents a significant trend with increasing error as intervening time increases (p = 0.048).







Supplemental Figure 4. Subjects experiencing statistically unlikely abruption events, after probable processing errors removed. Each subject experiences an unusual or unlikely amount of *Bacteroidia*.

Supplemental Appendix:

Microbiome data from each of 58 subjects, with likelihoods of data, and predicted microbiomes for that subject, with mean absolute error of prediction.

