

Supplementary Information

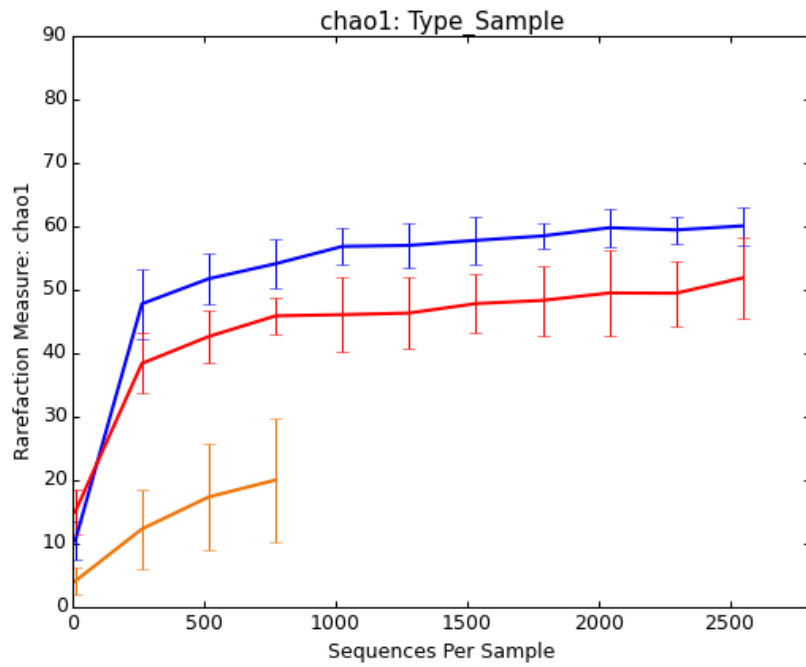
Contributions of the maternal oral and gut microbiome to placental microbial colonization in overweight and obese pregnant women.

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Supplementary Table 1. Total number of OTUs before and after quality filtering.

Body site	Total number of OTUs before quality filtering	Total number of OTUs after quality filtering
Fecal	645589	644579
Oral	2154107	2074522
Placenta	29765	26972

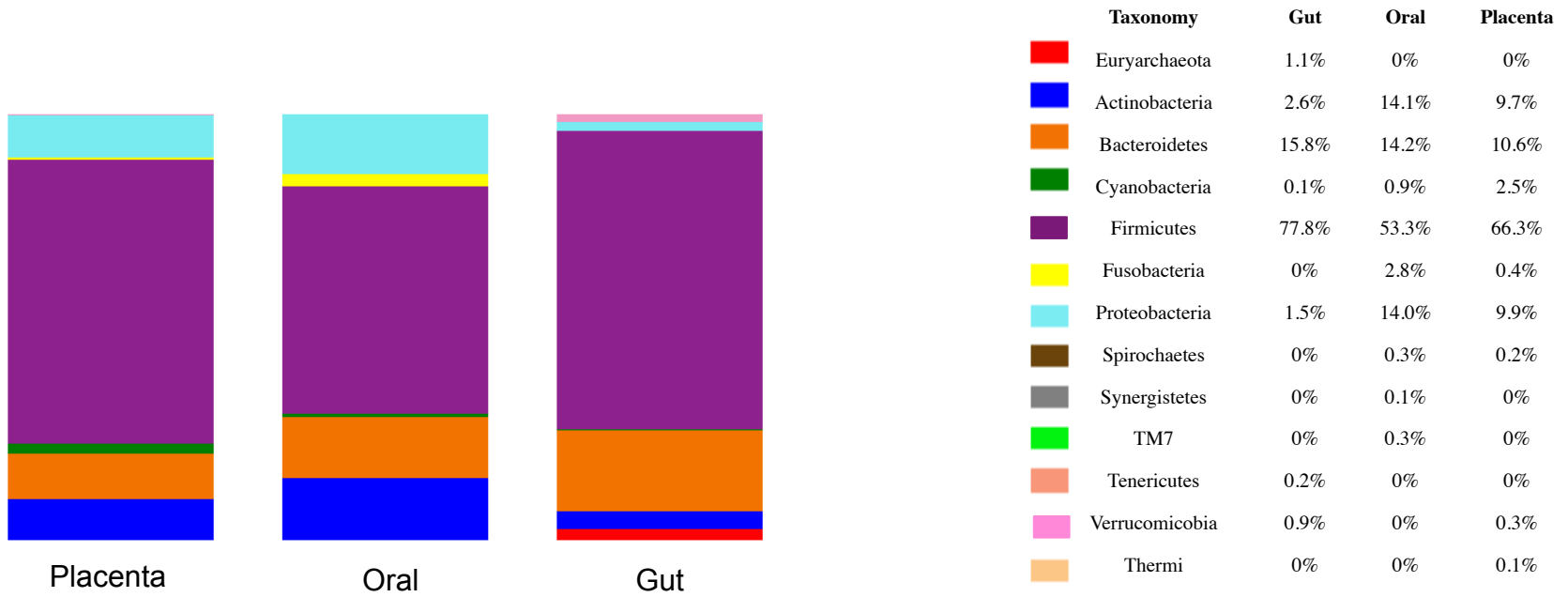
Supplementary Figure 1. Rarefaction analysis by Chao 1 Index showing sequencing data from oral (blue), fecal (red) and placenta (orange).



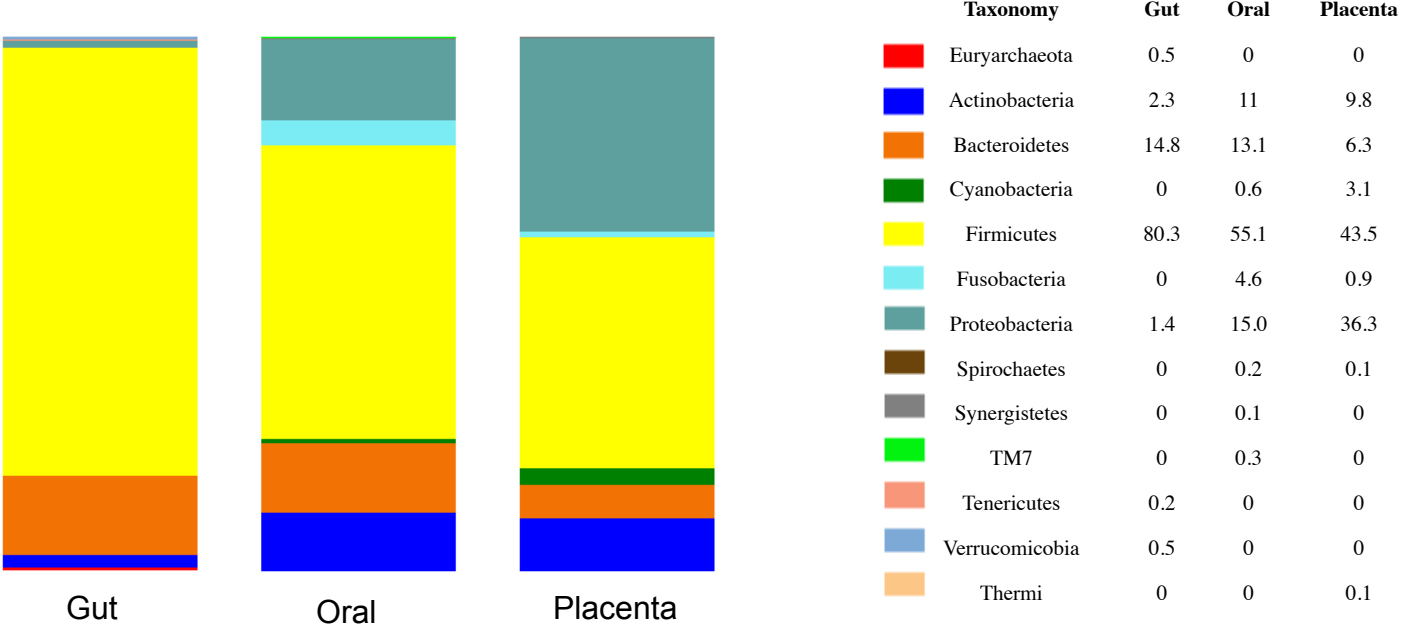
Supplementary Table 2. List of OTUs detected in the placental negative controls.

Family	Genus	Species	Number of identified taxa
<i>Bradyrhizobiaceae</i>	<i>Afipia</i>		1
<i>Dermabacteraceae</i>	<i>Brachybacterium</i>	<i>conglomeratum</i>	2
<i>Bradyrhizobiaceae</i>			4
<i>Bradyrhizobiaceae</i>	<i>Bradyrhizobium</i>	<i>elkanii</i>	2
<i>Comamonadaceae</i>			2
<i>Corynebacteriaceae</i>	<i>Corynebacterium</i>		6
<i>Aerococcaceae</i>	<i>Facklamia</i>		1
<i>Lactobacillaceae</i>	<i>Lactobacillus</i>		2
<i>Lactobacillaceae</i>	<i>Lactobacillus</i>	<i>salivarius</i>	2
<i>Methylobacteriaceae</i>	<i>Methylobacterium</i>		3
<i>Norcardioidaceae</i>			2
<i>Propionibacteriaceae</i>	<i>Propionibacterium</i>	<i>acnes</i>	1
<i>Pseudoalteromonadaceae</i>	<i>Pseudoalteromonas</i>		1
<i>Pseudomonadaceae</i>	<i>Pseudomonas</i>		3
<i>Rhodobacteraceae</i>	<i>Rhodobacter</i>		1
<i>Rhodobacteraceae</i>			1
<i>Rhodocyclaceae</i>			1
<i>Sphingobacteriaceae</i>	<i>Sphingobacterium</i>	<i>multivorum</i>	2
<i>Staphylococcaceae</i>	<i>Staphylococcus</i>		9
<i>Staphylococcaceae</i>	<i>Staphylococcus</i>	<i>aureus</i>	2
<i>Staphylococcaceae</i>	<i>Staphylococcus</i>	<i>epidermis</i>	4
<i>Streptococcaceae</i>	<i>Streptococcus</i>		2

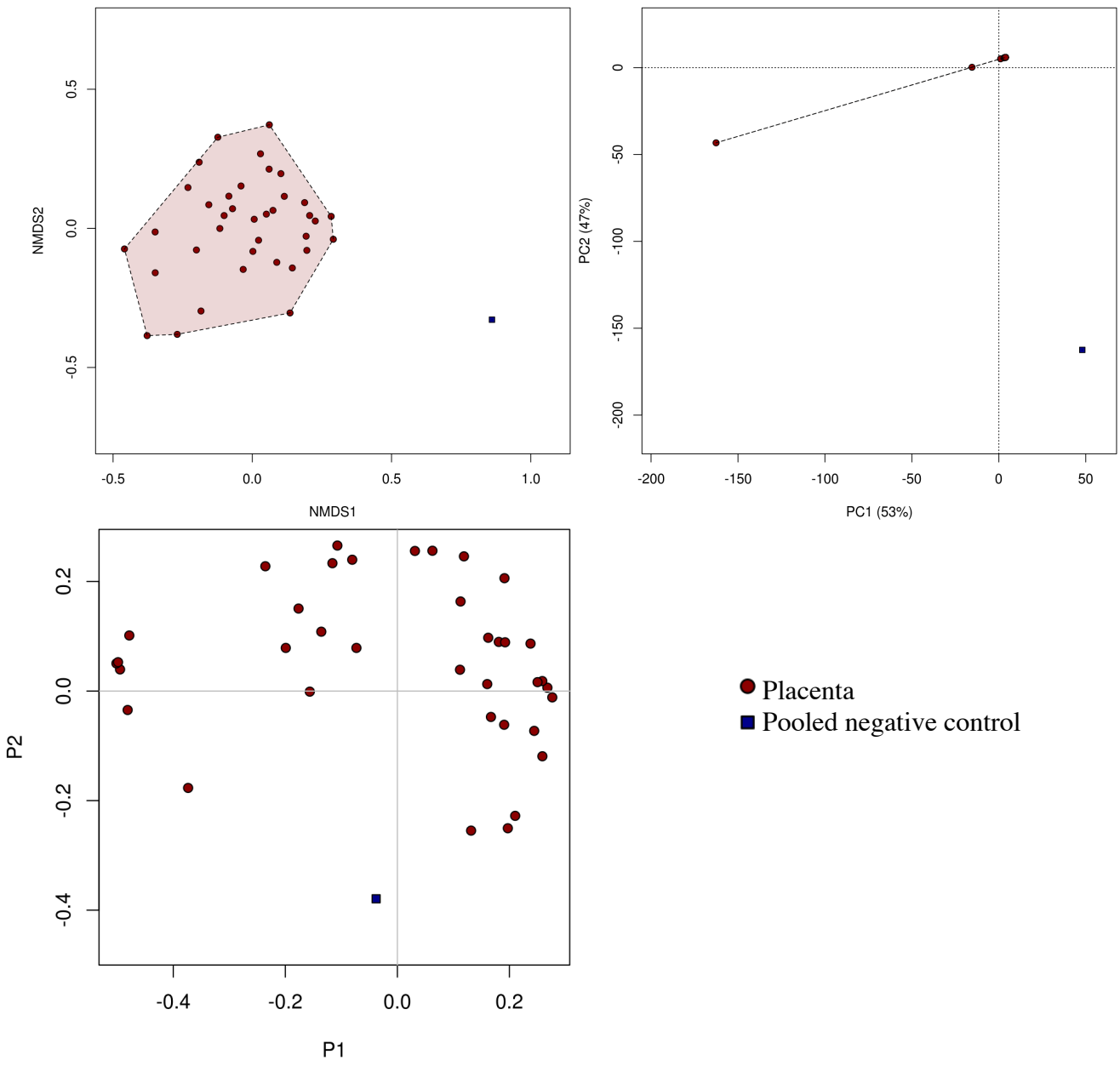
Supplementary Figure 2. Differences in the relative abundance of gut, oral and placental taxa at phylum level before normalization.



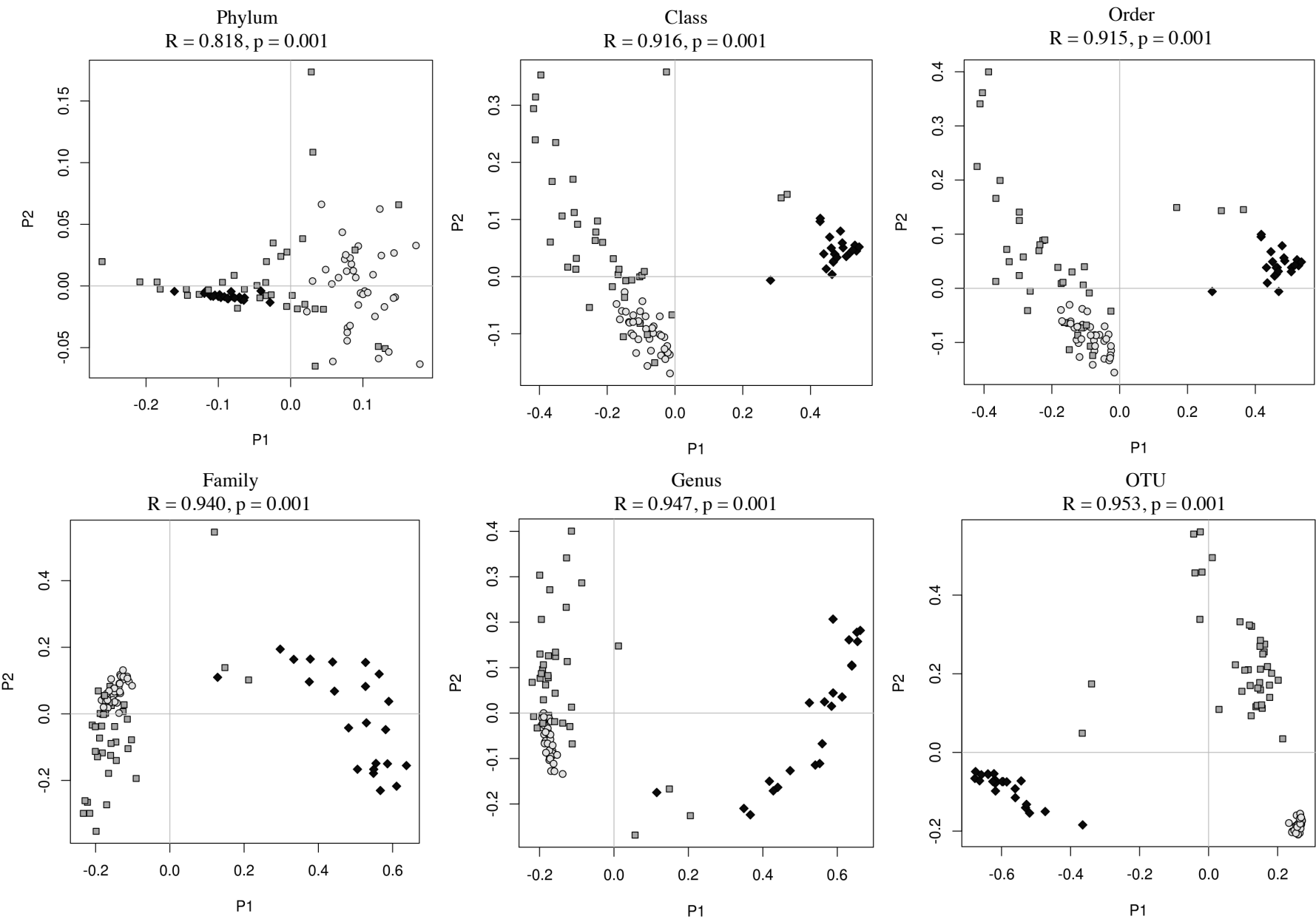
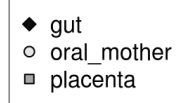
Supplementary Figure 3. Differences in the relative abundance of gut, oral and placental taxa at phylum level after normalization.



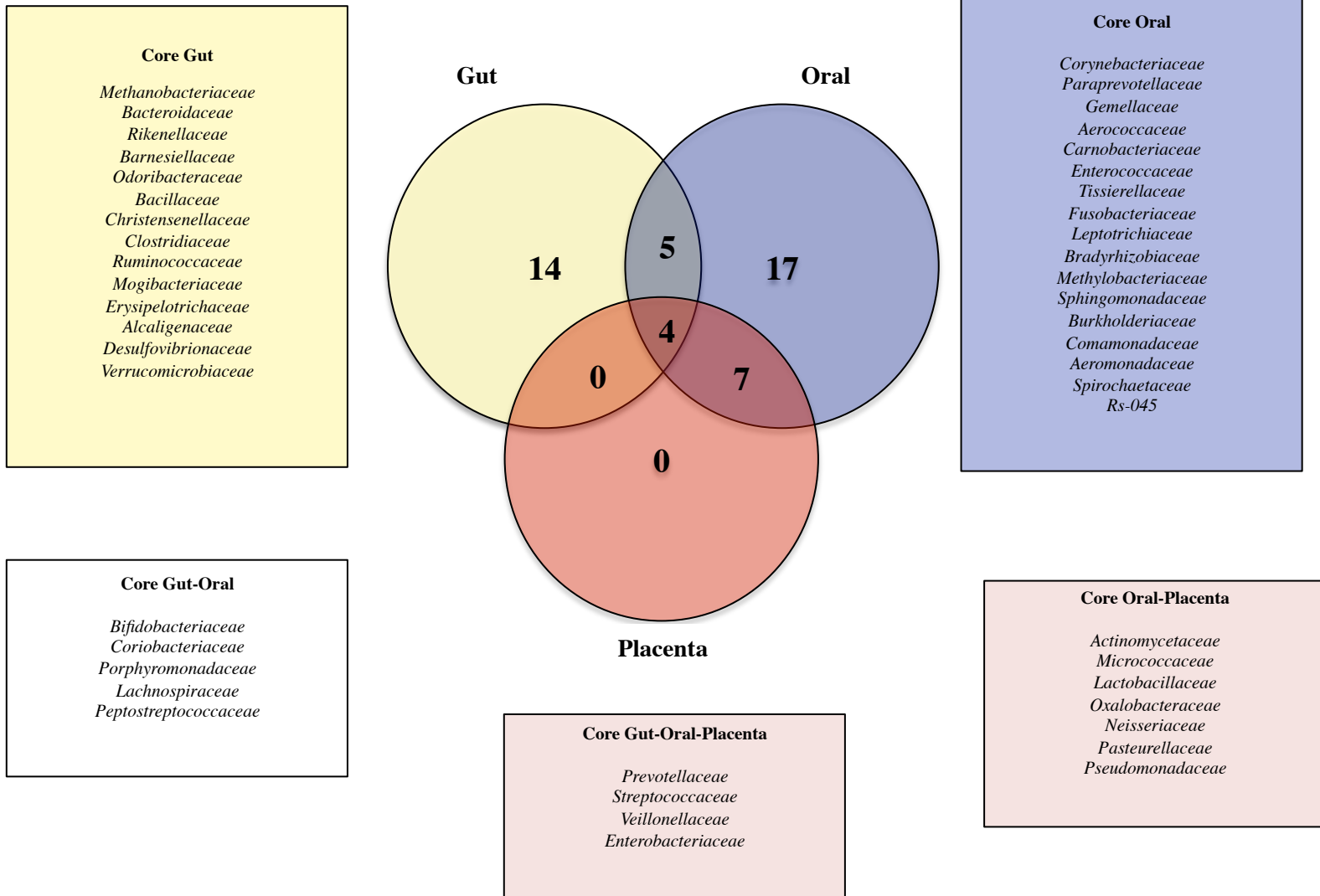
Supplementary Figure 5. Clustering of placental samples and negative control using unsupervised ordination methods. S2a) Non-metric multidimensional scaling analysis based on the pairwise dissimilarity between the placenta and negative control samples. **S2b)** Principal component analysis showing the variance between placental samples and negative control. **S2c)** Principal coordinate analysis showing the phylogenetic distance between placental samples and negative control.



Supplementary Figure 6. Differences in microbiome composition among the gut, oral and placental samples.



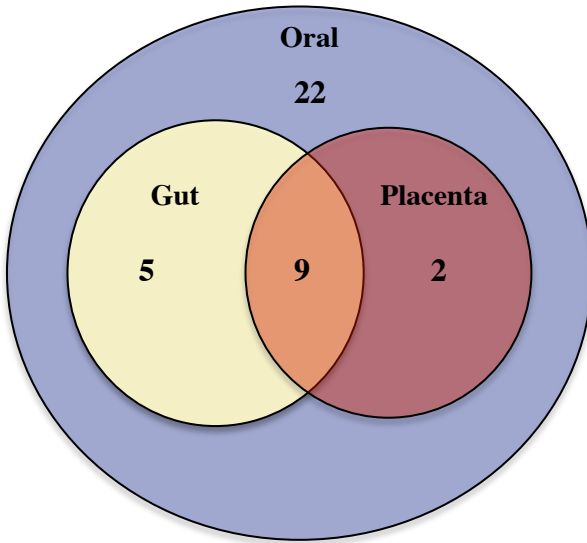
Supplementary Figure 7. Core shared and distinct families between the maternal gut, oral and placental microbiome. All families present in the core microbiome of each body site are listed.



Supplementary Table 3. List of core shared and distinct genera between the maternal gut, oral and placental microbiome.

Core gut	Core oral	Core gut and core oral	Core oral and core placenta	Core oral, core placenta and core gut
<i>Methanobrevibacter</i>	<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>Dialister</i>	<i>Actinomyces</i>	<i>Streptococcus</i>
<i>Bifidobacterium</i>	<i>Scardovia</i>		<i>Rothia</i>	<i>Veillonella</i>
<i>Adlercreutzia</i>	<i>Atopobium</i>		<i>Lactobacillus</i>	<i>Prevotella</i>
<i>Collinsella</i>	<i>Porphyromonas</i>		<i>Haemophilus</i>	
<i>Eggerthella</i>	<i>Gemella</i>		<i>Pseudomonas</i>	
<i>Bacteroides</i>	<i>Aerococcus</i>			
<i>Parabacteroides</i>	<i>Granulicatella</i>			
<i>Butyricimonas</i>	<i>Catonella</i>			
<i>Odoribacter</i>	<i>Oribacterium</i>			
<i>Clostridium</i>	<i>Peptostreptococcus</i>			
<i>SMB53</i>	<i>Megasphaera</i>			
<i>Blautia</i>	<i>Selenomonas</i>			
<i>Coprococcus</i>	<i>Parvimonas</i>			
<i>Dorea</i>	<i>Fusobacterium</i>			
<i>Lachnospira</i>	<i>Leptotrichia</i>			
<i>Roseburia</i>	<i>Bradyrhizobium</i>			
<i>Ruminococcus</i>	<i>Methylobacterium</i>			
<i>Anaerotruncus</i>	<i>Sphingomonas</i>			
<i>Faecalibacterium</i>	<i>Lautropia</i>			
<i>Oscillospira</i>	<i>Kingella</i>			
<i>Phascolarctobacterium</i>	<i>Neisseria</i>			
<i>Eubacterium</i>	<i>Actinobacillus</i>			
<i>Sutterella</i>	<i>Aggregatibacter</i>			
<i>Bilophila</i>	<i>Treponema</i>			
<i>Akkermansia</i>				

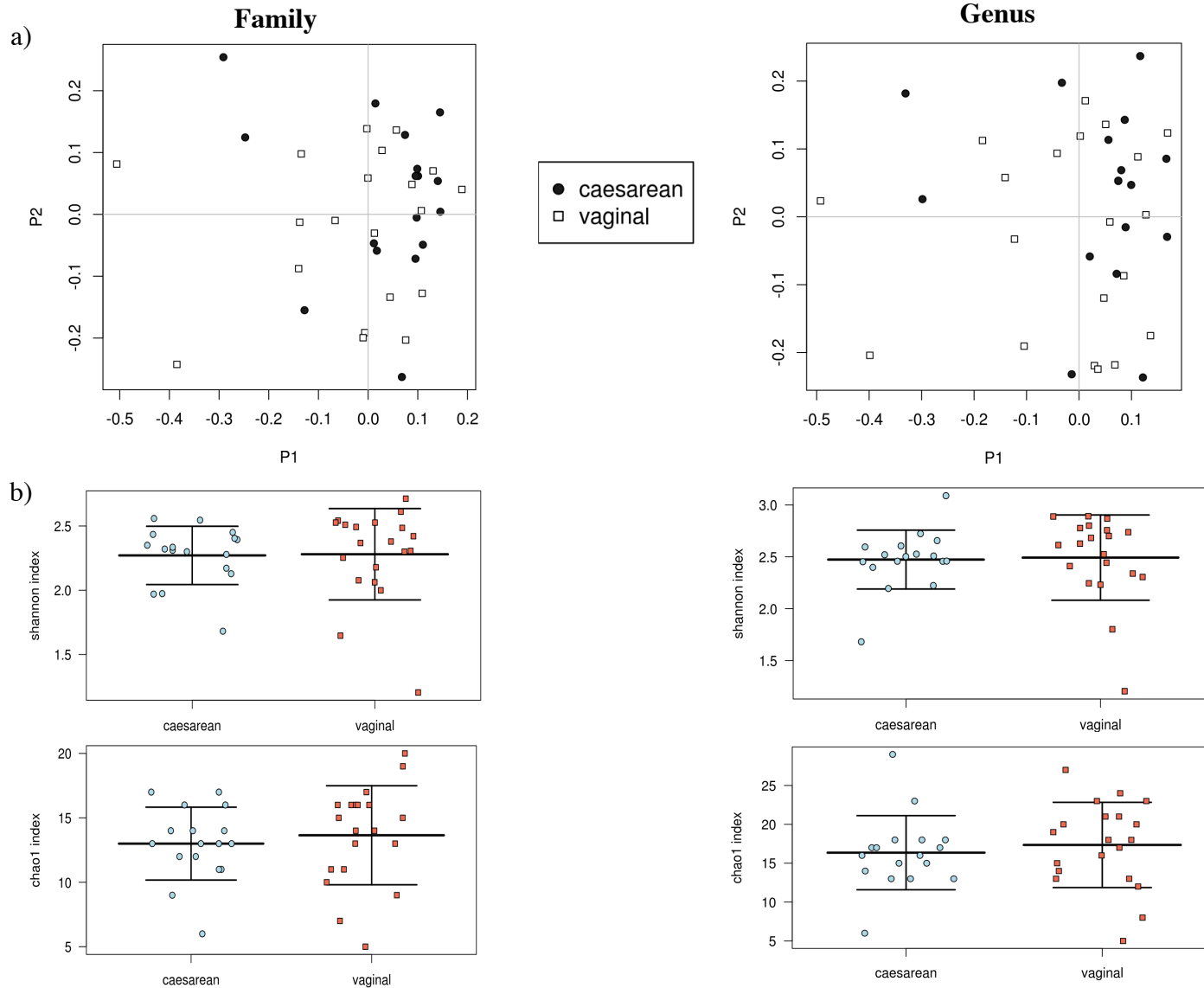
Supplementary Figure 8. OTUs belonging to genera *Streptococcus*, *Prevotella* and *Veillonella* in all three sample types.



Taxa	type	details	gut.abu	oral_mother.abu	placenta.abu	gut.occ	oral_mother.occ	placenta.occ
X994939_Streptococcus_s__	pan	oral_mother&placenta	0.09	8.558	3.236	0.05	1	0.46
X937248_Veillonella_s_dispar	core	gut&oral_mother&placenta	2.185	9.997	3.655	0.55	1	0.54
X935742_Prevotella_s_melaninogenica	unique	oral_mother	0	2.853	0.173	0	0.78	0.03
X916151_Veillonella_s__	unique	oral_mother	0	3.847	0.329	0	0.7	0.05
X878104_Veillonella_s_dispar	pan	gut&oral_mother	1.983	7.445	1.597	0.55	1	0.24
X873174_Veillonella_s_dispar	pan	gut&oral_mother	1.868	6.73	1.805	0.5	1	0.27
X861780_Prevotella_s__	unique	oral_mother	0	3.183	0.477	0	0.68	0.08
X72112_Prevotella_s_intermedia	unique	oral_mother	0	2.354	1.304	0	0.51	0.19
X593803_Streptococcus_s__	unique	oral_mother	0.309	6.845	0.901	0.18	1	0.14
X567427_k_Streptococcus_s__	pan	gut&oral_mother	1.017	3.271	0	0.5	0.76	0
X535359_Prevotella_s__	core	gut&oral_mother&placenta	1.475	7.475	2.77	0.41	0.97	0.46
X511378_Veillonella__NA	unique	oral_mother	0.703	7.526	0.81	0.27	1	0.14
X45270_Veillonella_s_dispar	unique	oral_mother	0	6.865	0.332	0	1	0.05
X44165_Streptococcus_s__	unique	oral_mother	0	6.183	0.497	0	1	0.08
X4329957_Prevotella_s__	core	gut&oral_mother&placenta	2.155	4.919	3.183	0.59	0.86	0.49
X4307897_Streptococcus_s__	unique	oral_mother	0.02	4.729	0.189	0.05	0.81	0.03
X4307391_Prevotella_s_melaninogenica	unique	oral_mother	0	4.544	0	0	0.84	0
X3746312_Prevotella_s_nigrescens	unique	oral_mother	0	5.073	0.699	0	0.92	0.11
X269907_Prevotella_s__	unique	oral_mother	0	3.104	0.338	0	0.57	0.05
X2228_Prevotella_s__	unique	oral_mother	0	5.016	0.51	0	0.95	0.08
X1891602_Prevotella_s_nigrescens	unique	oral_mother	0	6.437	0.881	0	0.97	0.14
X1098340_Streptococcus_s__	core	gut&oral_mother&placenta	4.754	13.408	10.006	1	1	0.97
X1097208_Streptococcus_s__	core	gut&oral_mother&placenta	1.007	6.44	3.642	0.45	1	0.51
X1092300_Streptococcus_s__	core	gut&oral_mother&placenta	2.965	7.389	4.422	0.77	1	0.65
X1088134_Streptococcus_s__	core	gut&oral_mother&placenta	1.17	10.613	7.362	0.5	1	0.89
X1085832_Streptococcus_s__	core	gut&oral_mother&placenta	6.974	9.244	4.931	1	1	0.68
X1082539_Streptococcus_s__	pan	gut&oral_mother	2.089	5.846	1.385	0.68	1	0.22
X1068499_Streptococcus_s__	pan	gut&oral_mother	1.233	7.924	1.645	0.45	1	0.22
X1066621_Prevotella_s_melaninogenica	unique	oral_mother	0.569	7.068	1.993	0.18	0.97	0.3
X1061897_Streptococcus_s__	pan	oral_mother&placenta	0.042	6.979	3.719	0.05	1	0.51
X1048420_Streptococcus_s__	unique	oral_mother	0	5.456	1.425	0	1	0.22
X1039405_Streptococcus_s__	unique	oral_mother	0.312	7.582	1.802	0.18	1	0.27
X1027587_Streptococcus_s__	core	gut&oral_mother&placenta	1.61	7.975	3.184	0.55	1	0.43
X1023988_Streptococcus_s__	unique	oral_mother	0	6.212	2.054	0	1	0.32
X1019878_Veillonella_s_dispar	unique	oral_mother	0.147	7.074	1.651	0.05	1	0.24
X1019609_Streptococcus_s__	unique	oral_mother	0.205	6.299	2.343	0.14	1	0.35
X10017_Veillonella_s_parvula	unique	oral_mother	0.147	6.139	1.282	0.05	1	0.24
X1000269_Streptococcus_s__	unique	oral_mother	0.084	6.874	0.642	0.05	1	0.11

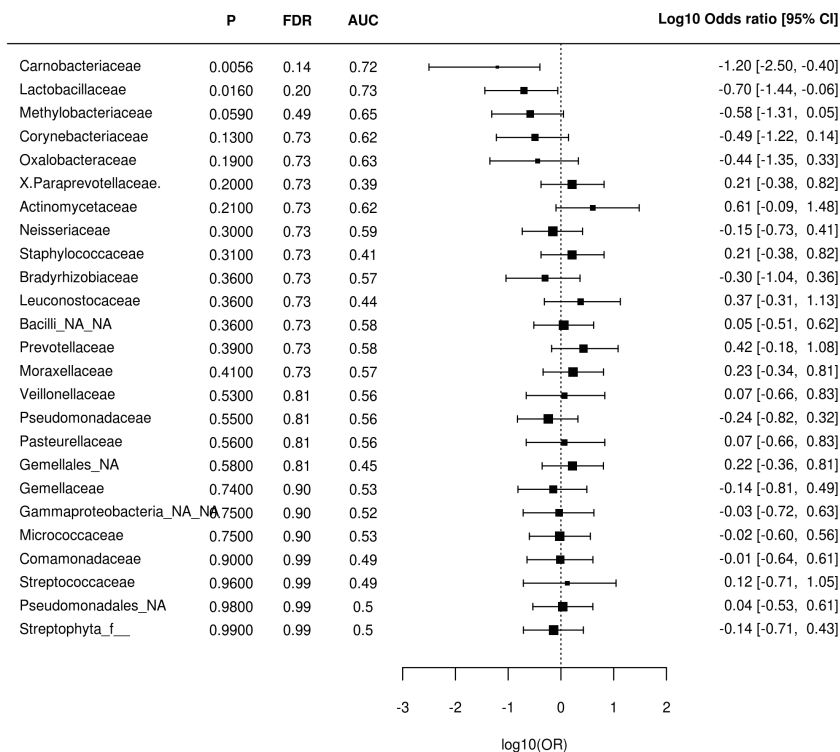
Supplementary Figure 9. Differences between vaginal and C-section delivery in microbiome composition

5a) PCoA plots at family and genus level reveal no clustering of the placental microbiome grouped by type of delivery (family: $R = 0.019$, $p = 0.259$, genus: $R = 0.016$, $p = 0.272$). **5b)** Alpha diversity analyses according to type of delivery (family: shannon $p = 0.929$, chao-1 $p = 0.568$, genus: shannon $p = 0.873$, chao-1, $p = 0.562$) reveal no differences within samples according to type of delivery.

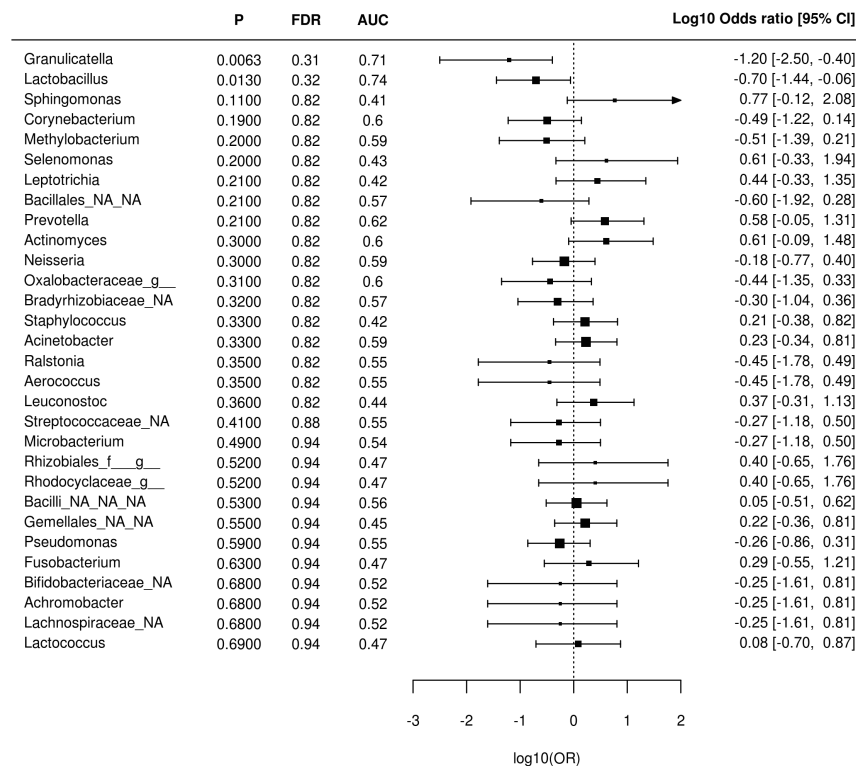


Supplementary Figure 10. Family and genus FDR values assorted by type of delivery. No significant difference in microbial abundance between caesarean and vaginally delivered placenta.

OddsRatio caesarean/vaginal
Top 30 biomarker candidates



OddsRatio caesarean/vaginal
Top 30 biomarker candidates



Supplementary Figure 11. Predictive metabolic pathways determined by PiCrust for all three body sites. Metabolic function was compared by LEfSe. Metabolism of tryptophan, fatty acid and benzoate degradation were pathways significantly enriched in the placental microbial communities.

