Figure S1 Algorithm of subject recruitment and categorisation
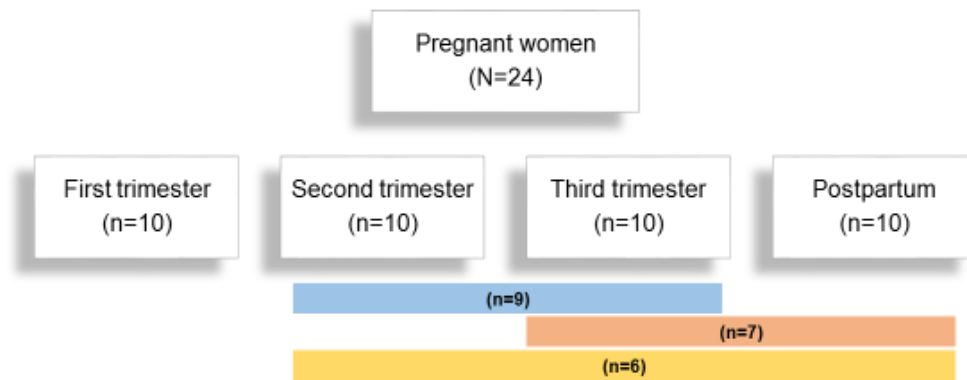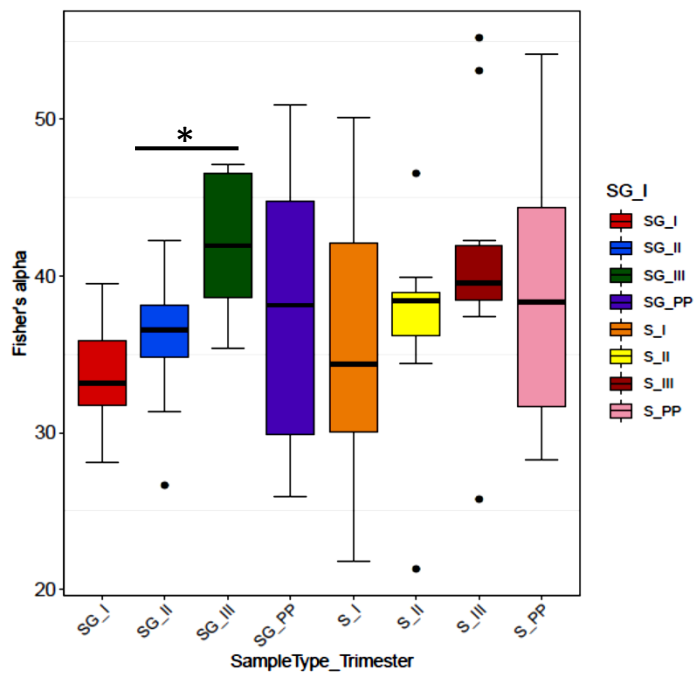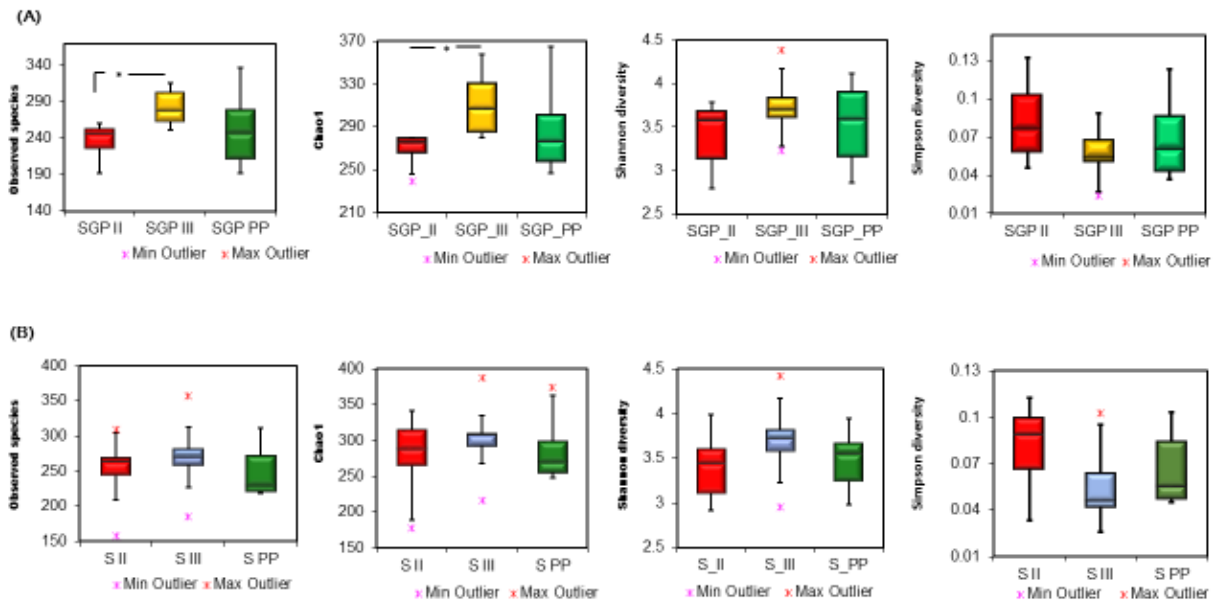

Figure S2 Fisher's alpha diversity indices in subgingival plaque and saliva samples.
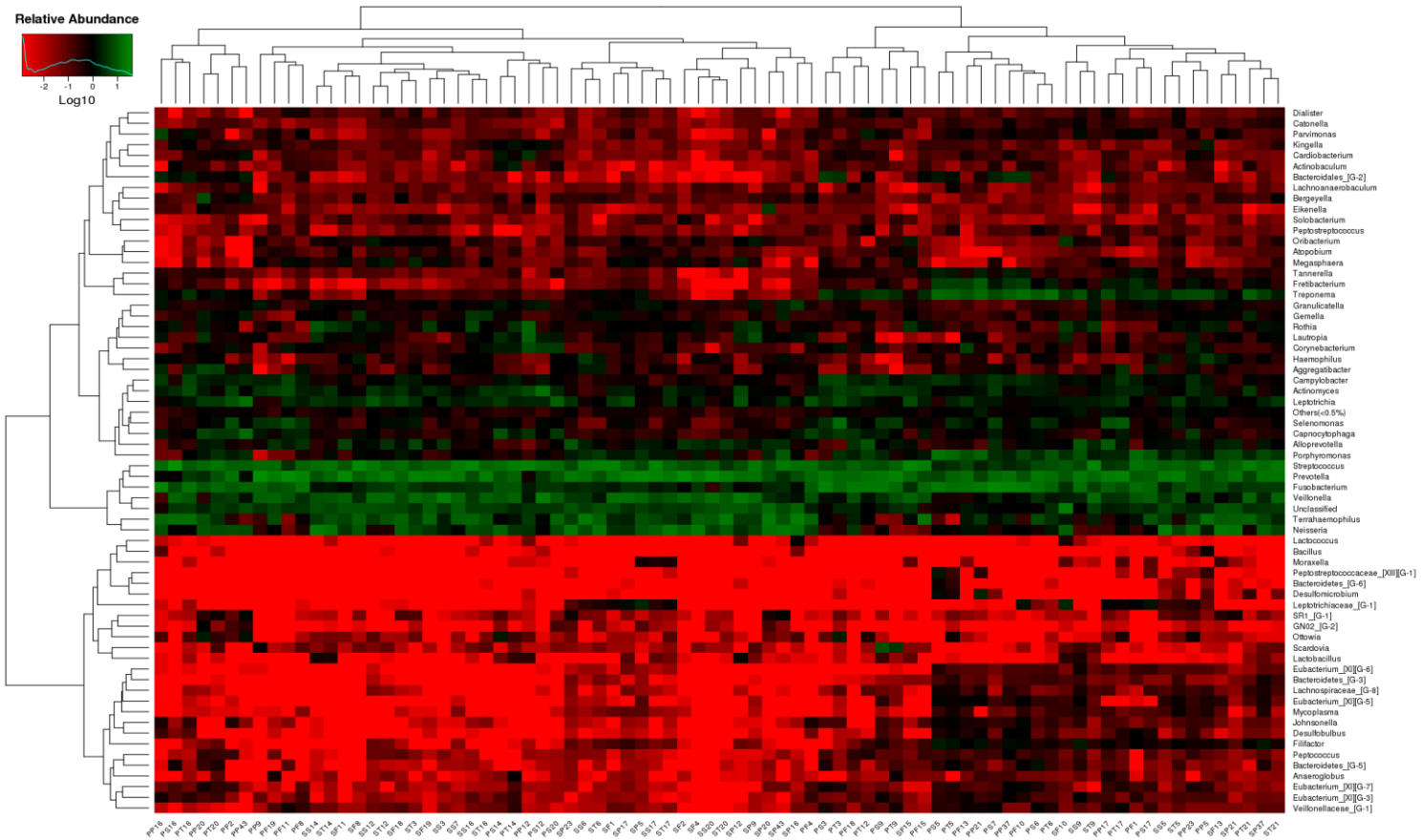

Fisher's alpha diversity estimates in the three trimesters of pregnancy and postpartum period for subgingival plaque and saliva samples. SG, Subgingival plaque; S, Saliva; I, II, III indicate 3 trimesters of pregnancy; PP, Postpartum (* p<0.05)

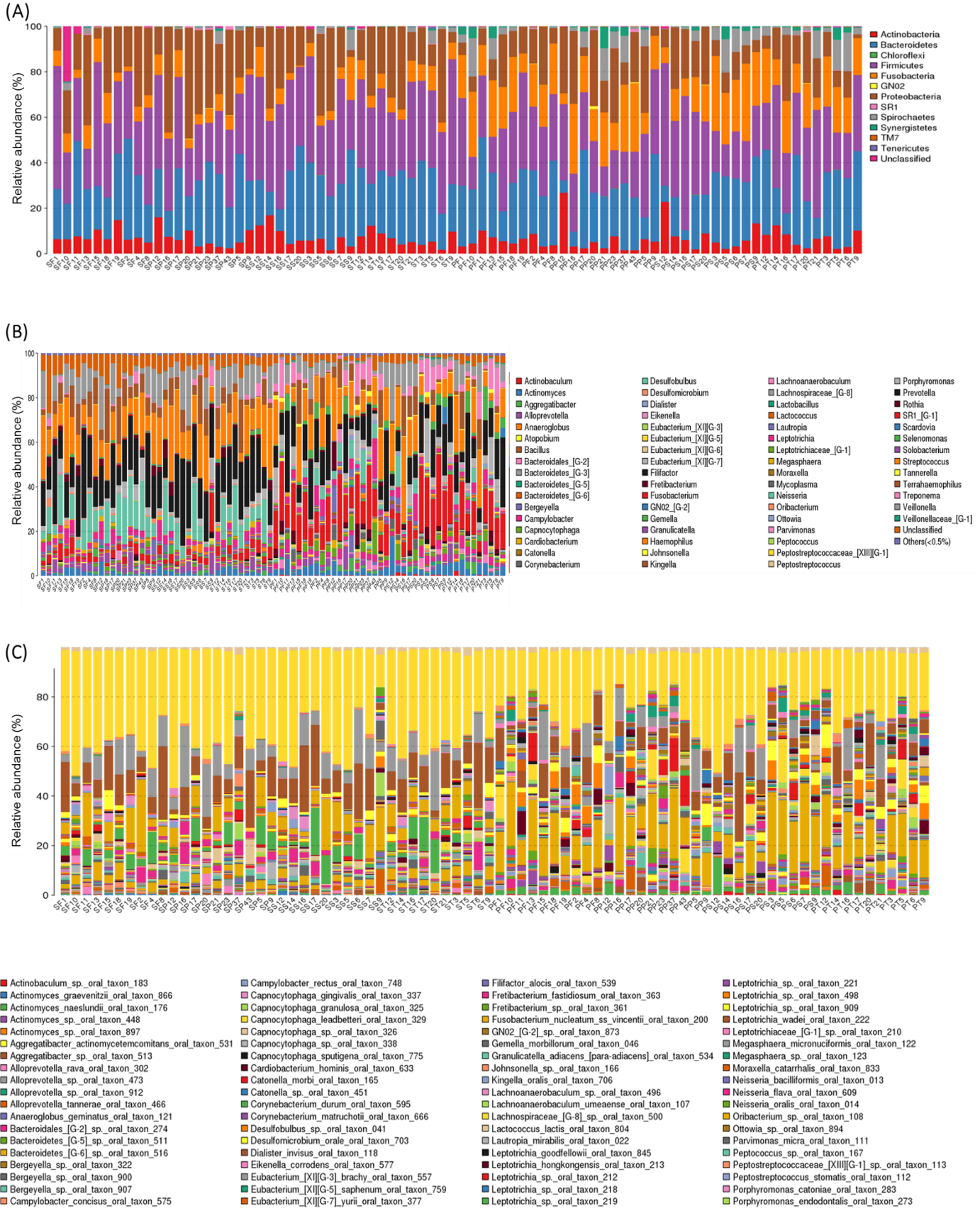**Figure S3 Alpha diversity indices in subgingival plaque and saliva samples.**

 (A) Longitudinal analysis of alpha diversity measures in SGP samples from second trimester until postpartum period. **(B)** Longitudinal analysis of alpha diversity measures in saliva samples from second trimester until postpartum period. The indices plotted with four alpha diversity indicators; Observed species; Chao1; Shannon diversity. SGP, Subgingival plaque; S, Saliva; I, II, III indicate 3 trimesters of pregnancy; PP, Postpartum (* p<0.05)

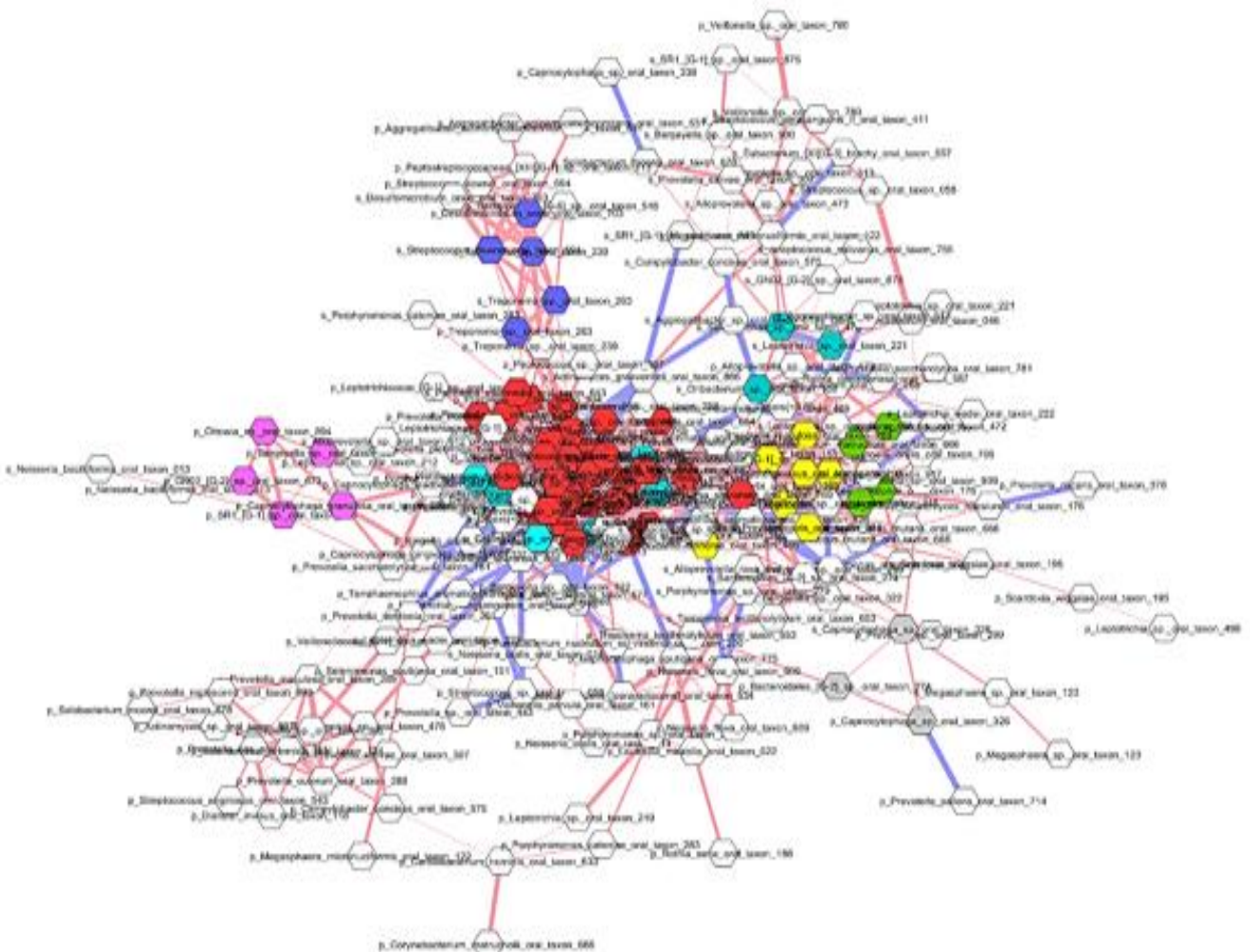**Figure S4 Species clustering heat map at the level of genera.**

Heat map shows species clustering analysis based on the relative abundance of each genera in each sample. To minimize the differences in degree of the relative abundance value, the values were log transformed. The genera with abundance less than 0.5% in all samples were classified into 'others'

Figure S5.Taxonomic composition of subgingival and saliva samples at Phylum (A) Genus (B) and Species (C) level.
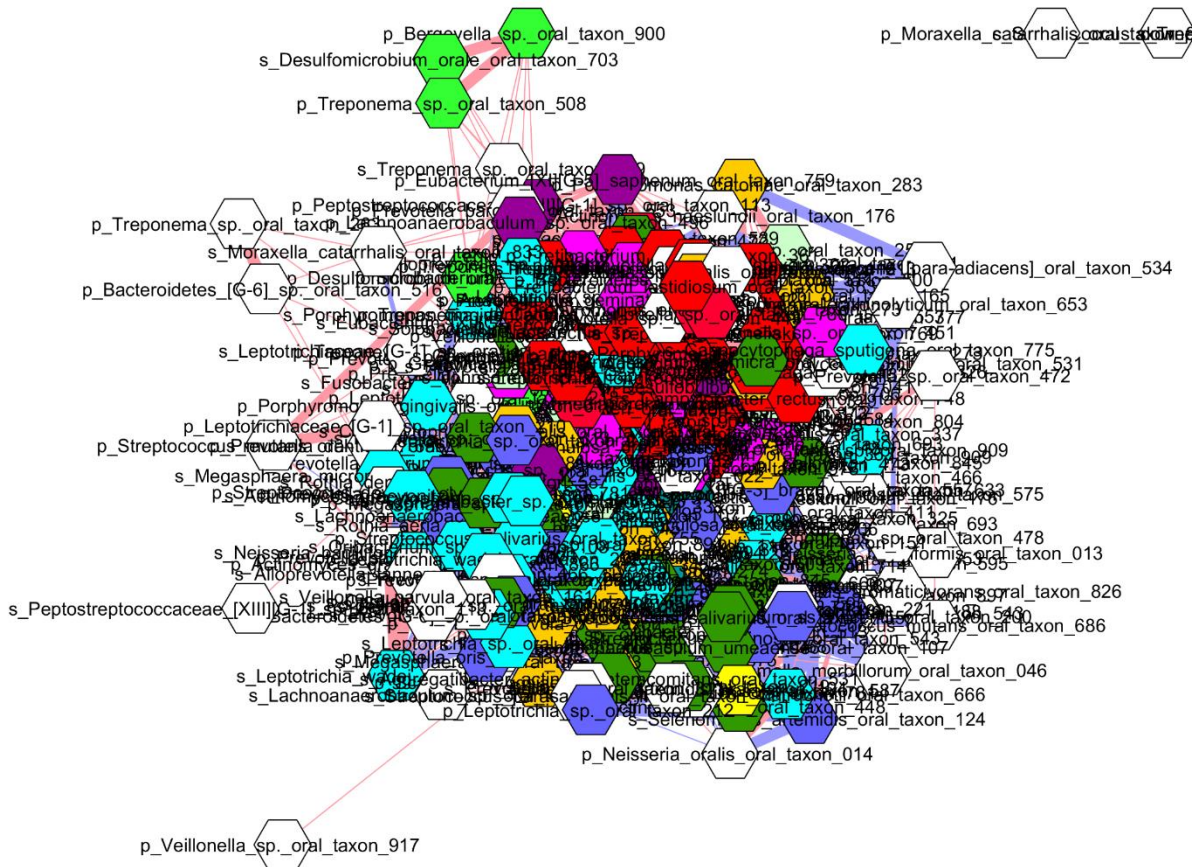
(A)

(B)

(C)

Fig. S6 Co-occurrence and co-exclusion network among species of saliva and subgingival plaque during pregnancy.

Each node represents a bacterial species and each edge represents a co-occurrence/co-exclusion relationship. Nodes are coloured based on modules which are highly connected. Edge width is proportional to the correlation coefficient and colour indicates the sign of the association (blue: negative, pink: positive).

Fig. S7 Co-occurrence and co-exclusion network among species of saliva and subgingival plaque during postpartum period.
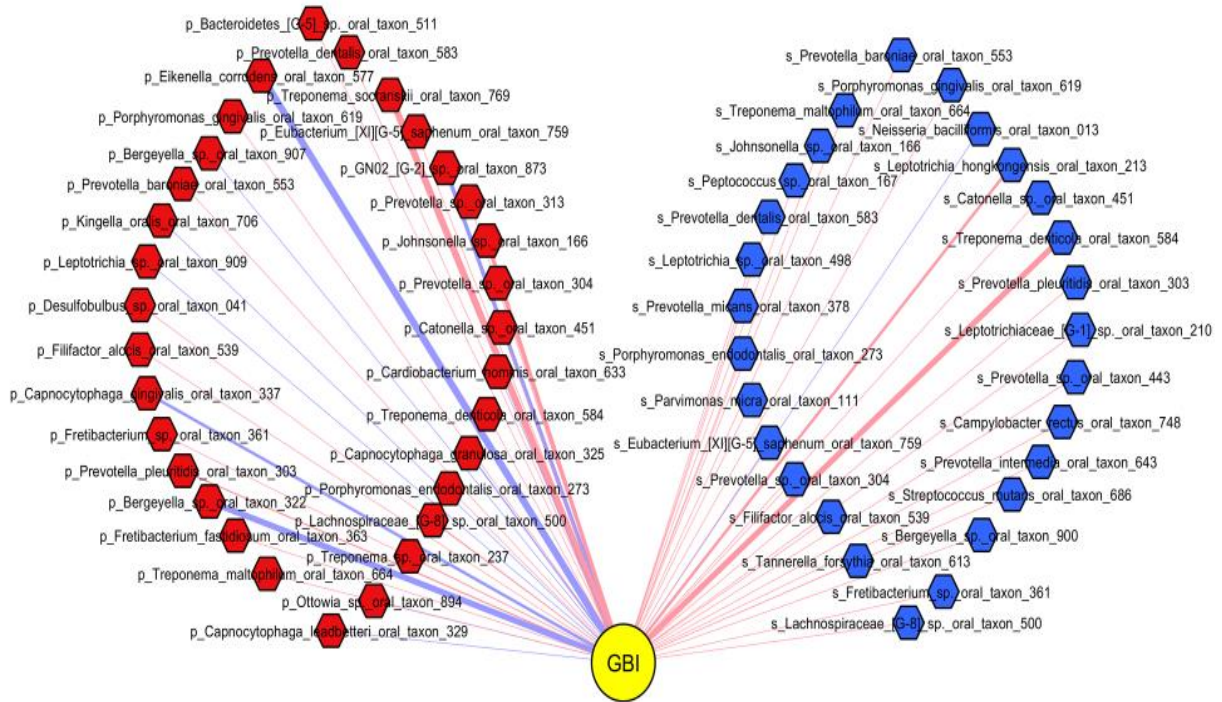

Each node represents a bacterial species and each edge represents a co-occurrence/co-exclusion relationship. Nodes are coloured based on modules which are highly connected. Edge width is proportional to the correlation coefficient and colour indicates the sign of the association (blue: negative, pink: positive).

Fig. S8 Pairwise Spearman's correlation between Gingival Bleeding Index (GBI) and species in subgingival plaque and saliva samples.

Each node represents a bacterial species and each edge represents a co-occurrence/co-exclusion relationship. Red nodes indicate subgingival plaque species and blue node represents salivary species. Edge width is proportional to the correlation coefficient and colour indicates the sign of the association (blue: negative, pink: positive).