

Supplementary Materials

Cervicovaginal microbiota and local immune response modulate the risk of spontaneous preterm delivery

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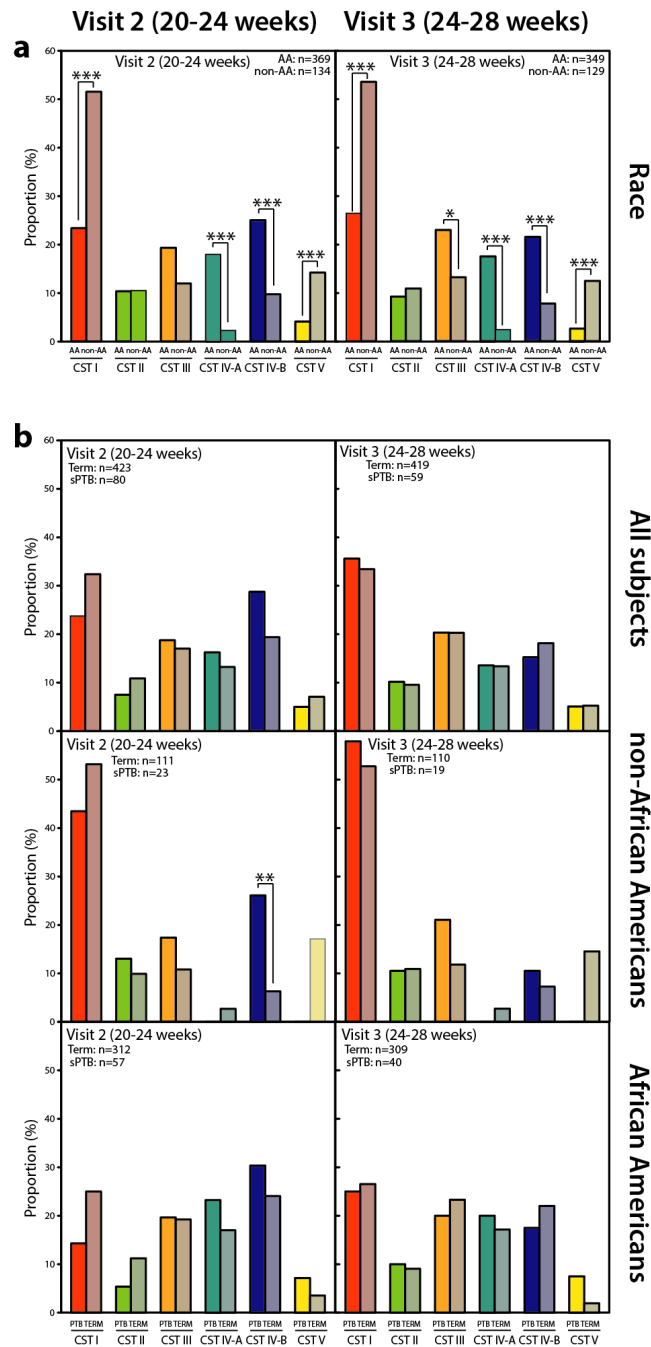
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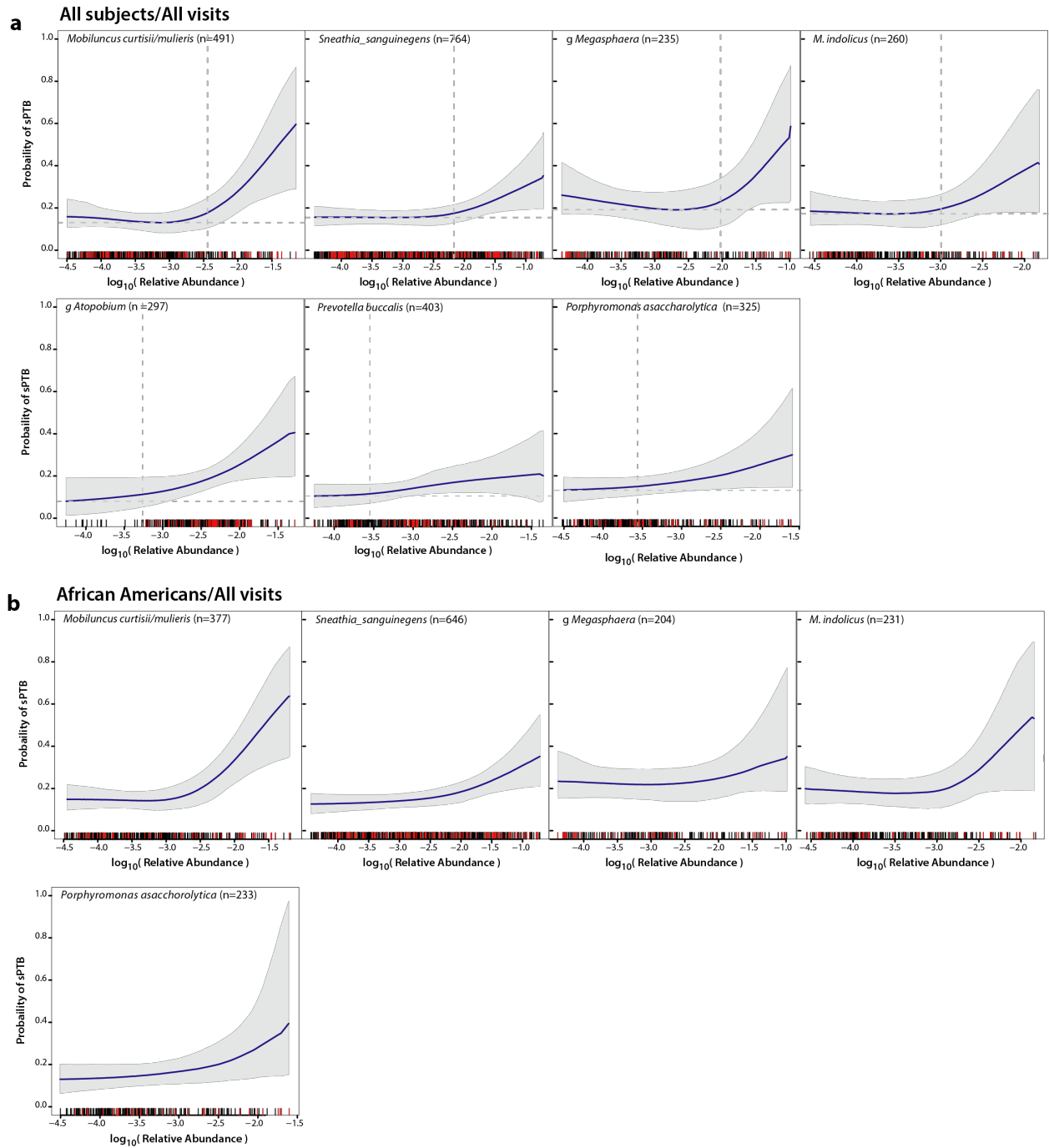
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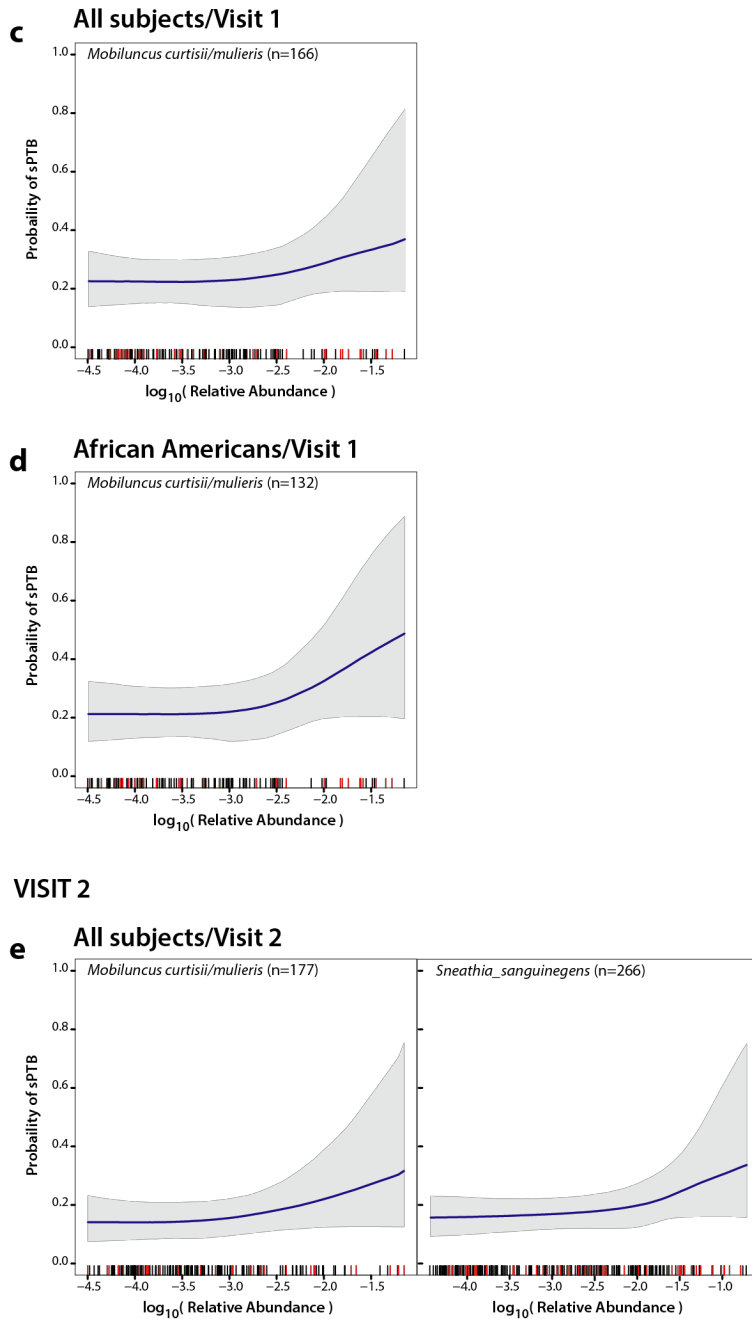
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Supplementary Figures

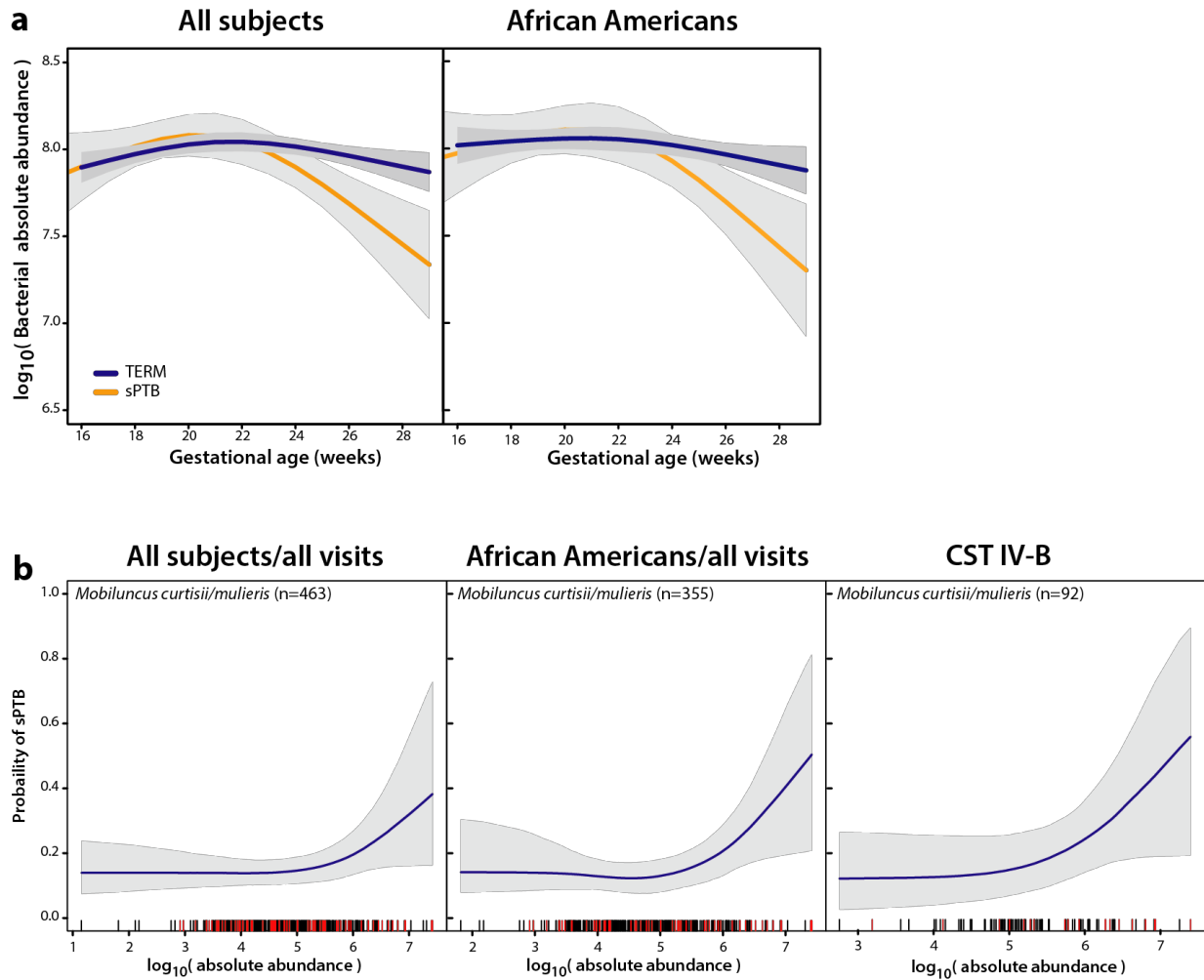


Supplementary Figure 1 | Community state types association with race and birth outcomes. **(a)** Frequency of each CST in non-AA and AA pregnant women when considering samples collected at visit 2 (20-24 weeks of gestation) or visit 3 (24-28 weeks of gestation). **(b)** Frequency of each CST stratified by outcomes (sPTB vs Term) in all subjects, non-AA and AA when considering samples collected at visit 2 or visit 3. n represents the number of samples included in the analysis. p-values were estimated using mixed effects Poisson regression models (all visits) or ordinary logistic regression models (single visit) Statistical significance is shown as * p-value < 0.01, ** p-value < 0.001 and *** p-value < 0.0001.

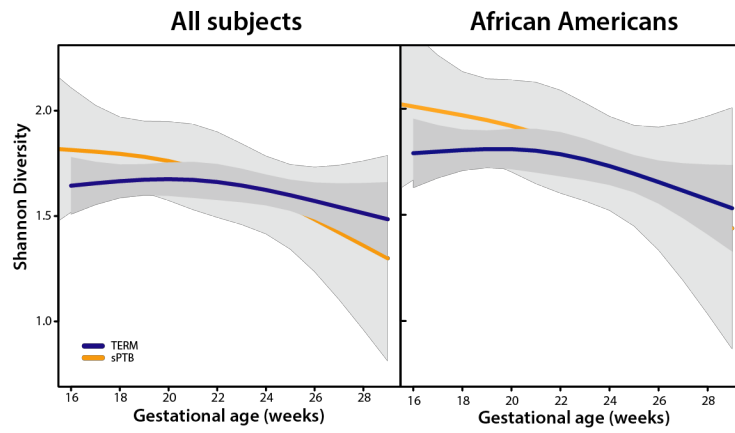




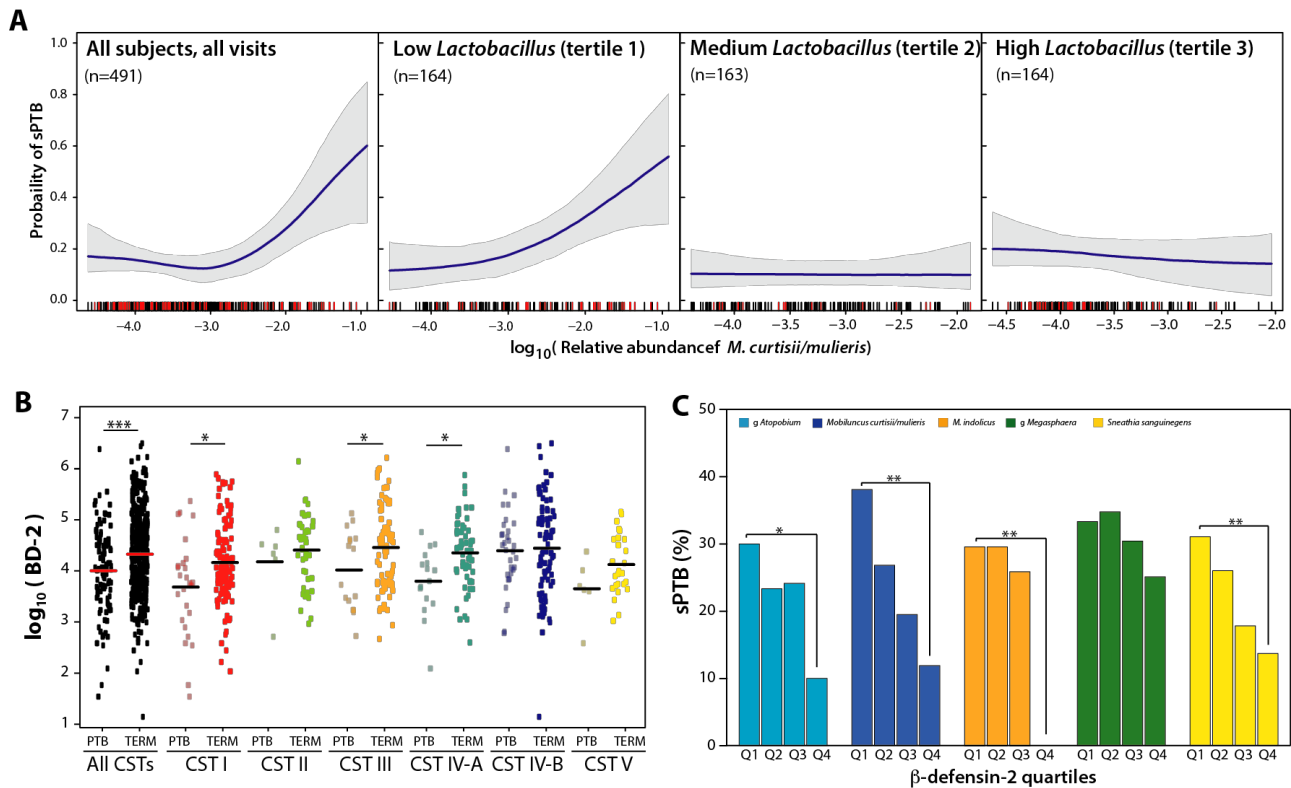
Supplementary Figure 2 | Dependence of the risk of spontaneous preterm delivery on bacterial taxa relative abundance. Dependence of the risk of sPTB (defined as <37 weeks of gestation) on the relative abundance of bacterial taxa for which the dependence was statistically significant in (a) all subjects/all visits, (b) AA/all visits, (c) all subjects/visit 1, (d) AA/visit 1, (e) all subjects/visit 2. n represents the number of samples in which the bacterial taxa was detected and included in the analysis. Statistically significant taxa were identified using a Bayesian logistic regression nonparametric adaptive spline models.



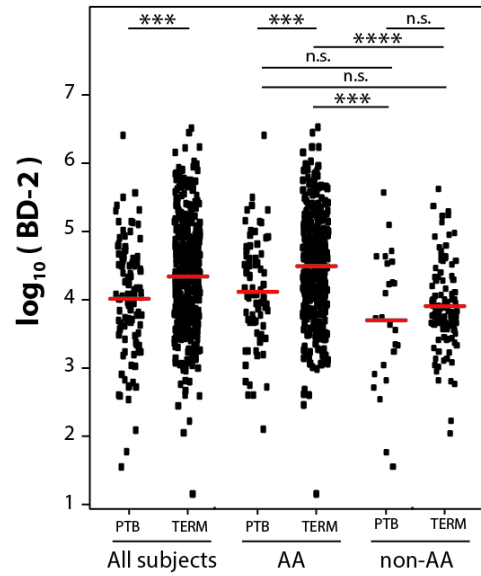
Supplementary Figure 3 | Dependence of the risk of spontaneous preterm delivery on bacterial taxa absolute abundance. **(a)** Total bacterial absolute abundance as determined by 16S rRNA gene copy numbers over gestational age in term and preterm pregnancies in all subjects and AA. Dependence of the risk of sPTB on the absolute abundance of *M. curtisii/mulieris* in **(b)** all subjects, AA and all subjects with CST IV-B vaginal microbiota. n represents the number of samples where *M. curtisii/mulieris* was detected in each group.



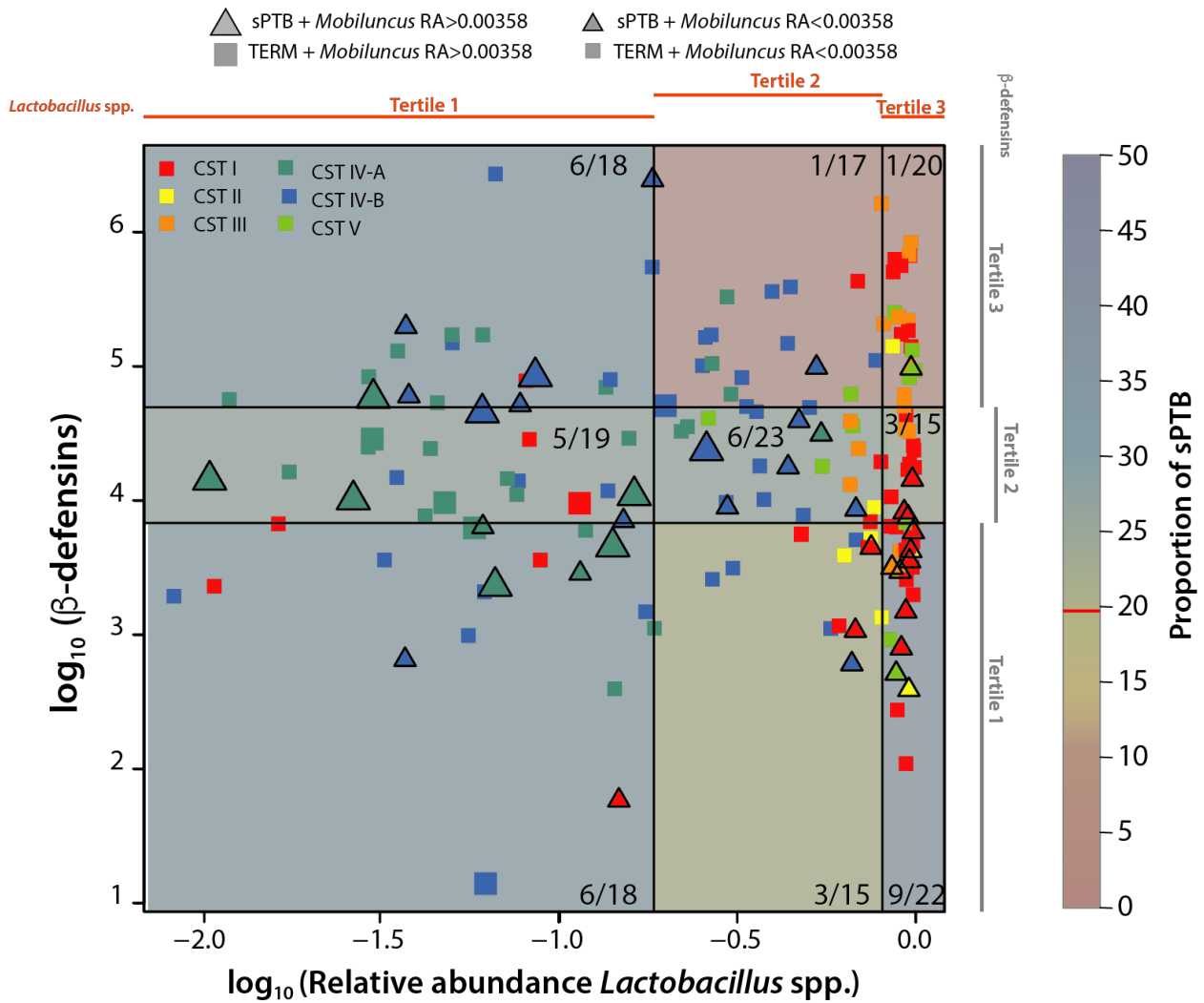
Supplementary Figure 4 | Vaginal microbiota Shannon diversity over gestational age in term and preterm pregnancies in all subjects and African American women.



Supplementary Figure 5 | β -defensin-2 and microbiota modulate the risk of spontaneous preterm delivery. **(a)** Modulation of the risk of sPTB by relative abundance of *M. curtisii/mulieris* stratified by *Lactobacillus* spp. relative abundance tertiles within all women when all visits are considered. n represents the number of samples where *M. curtisii/mulieris* was detected. **(b)** \log_{10} β -defensin-2 abundances at visit 1 in all women stratified by pregnancy outcomes and vaginal community state types. p-values estimated using a t-test. **(c)** At visit 1 in all women, the risk of sPTB associated with the relative abundance of five bacterial taxa is modulated by the abundance of β -defensin-2. p-values were estimated using a Bayesian 2-proportions binomial model with uniform prior implemented in *rstan* R package. Statistical significance is shown as * p-value <0.01, ** p-value <0.001 and *** p-value <0.0001.



Supplementary Figure 6 | β -defensin-2, ethnicity and pregnancy outcomes. β -defensin-2 at visit 1 in AA women and pregnancy outcomes stratified by vaginal community state types. p-values estimated using a t-test. Statistical significance is shown as * p-value < 0.01, ** p-value < 0.001 and *** p-value < 0.0001.



Supplementary Figure 7 | Interactions between β -defensin-2, *Lactobacillus* spp. relative abundance, *M. curtisii/mulieris* relative abundance, vaginal community state types and pregnancy outcomes in all women at visit 1. Each woman who went on to deliver preterm is represented by a triangle, while those who delivered at term by a square. Large and small triangles or squares are colored by CSTs and indicate relative abundances of *M. curtisii/mulieris* above and below its threshold value, respectively, as defined in Fig. 1. β -defensin-2 concentrations and *Lactobacillus* spp. relative abundances were stratified into tertiles. The color of each quadrant indicates the proportion of sPTBs (number of sPTB/total births).

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1. M&M study visit characteristics

Visit characteristics	Visit 1			Visit 2			Visit 3		
	Term (n=419)	sPTB (n=101)	p-value	Term (n=423)	sPTB (n=80)	p-value	Term (n=419)	sPTB (n=59)	p-value
Intercourse \leq 24 hours	75 (17.9)	19 (18.8)	0.88	77 (18.2)	15 (18.7)	0.88	60 (14.4)	11 (18.6)	0.43
Douching \leq 24 hours	8 (1.9)	1 (1.0)	0.99	9 (2.1)	3 (3.7)	0.42	10 (2.4)	1 (1.7)	0.99
Vaginal exam prior to visit	8 (1.9)	1 (1.0)	0.99	11 (2.6)	0	0.23	1 (0.2)	0	0.99
Antibiotics \leq 4 weeks	22 (5.2)	5 (4.9)	0.99	17 (4.0)	3 (3.7)	0.99	10 (2.4)	2 (3.4)	0.65
Tobacco \leq 4 weeks	22 (5.2)	8 (7.9)	0.34	16 (3.8)	5 (6.2)	0.36	16 (3.8)	4 (6.8)	0.29
Vaginal pH \geq 5.0	290 (69.7)	76 (76)	0.22	277 (67.4)	59 (74.7)	0.23	291 (71.7)	42 (73.7)	0.87
BMI- kg/m ² , median (IQR)	28.0 (24.1-33.2)	28.4 (23.7-34.7)	0.45	28.8 (25.0-34.1)	27.9 (24.8-33.0)	0.64	29.9 (26.0-35.0)	28.8 (25.3-33.0)	0.39

Supplementary Table 2.

Frequencies of CST per visit for all subjects, non-African Americans, African American and for each race represented in the cohort. p-values were estimated using ordinary logistic regression models. Significant p-values and trends are highlighted in bold

All subjects	Visit 1			Visit 2			Visit 3			All visits		
	sPTB	TERM	p-value	sPTB	TERM	p-value	sPTB	TERM	p-value	sPTB	TERM	p-value
I	25.2	28.7	0.479	23.8	32.4	0.128	35.6	33.4	0.74	27.3	31.5	0.34
II	5.83	9.98	0.196	7.5	10.9	0.366	10.2	9.55	0.879	7.44	10.1	0.737
III	15.5	20	0.308	18.8	17	0.708	20.3	20.3	0.992	17.8	19.1	0.805
IV-A	15.5	14.3	0.741	16.2	13.2	0.474	13.6	13.4	0.967	26.9	19.5	0.0512
IV-B	32	20.9	0.0171	28.8	19.4	0.0607	15.3	18.1	0.588	15.3	13.6	0.507
V	5.83	6.18	0.894	5	7.09	0.497	5.08	5.25	0.957	5.37	6.18	0.94
NonAA	sPTB	TERM	p-value	sPTB	TERM	p-value	sPTB	TERM	p-value	sPTB	TERM	p-value
I	44	52.8	0.43	43.5	53.2	0.4	57.9	52.7	0.677	47.8	52.9	0.444
II	12	9.26	0.678	13	9.91	0.656	10.5	10.9	0.96	11.9	10	0.64
III	16	13	0.69	17.4	10.8	0.38	21.1	11.8	0.279	17.9	11.9	0.181
IV-A	0	2.78	0.994	0	2.7	0.994	0	2.73	0.995	0	2.74	0.99
IV-B	24	6.48	0.0129	26.1	6.31	0.00703	10.5	7.27	0.626	20.9	6.69	0.000467
V	4	15.7	0.155	0	17.1	0.99	0	14.5	0.991	1.49	15.8	0.0135
AA	sPTB	TERM	p-value	sPTB	TERM	p-value	sPTB	TERM	p-value	sPTB	TERM	p-value
I	19.5	20.4	0.85	14.3	25	0.0859	25	26.5	0.836	19.1	24	0.161
II	3.9	10.2	0.0945	5.36	11.2	0.195	10	9.06	0.847	5.78	10.2	0.0742
III	14.3	22.4	0.121	19.6	19.2	0.943	20	23.3	0.641	17.3	21.6	0.204
IV-A	20.8	18.2	0.605	23.2	17	0.266	20	17.2	0.656	21.4	17.5	0.217
IV-B	35.1	25.9	0.108	30.4	24	0.316	17.5	22	0.515	29.5	24	0.125
V	6.49	2.88	0.137	7.14	3.53	0.217	7.5	1.94	0.0529	6.94	2.78	0.00776
Race	AA	nonAA	p-value	AA	nonAA	p-value	AA	nonAA	p-value	AA	nonAA	p-value
I	20.3	51.1	4.05E-11	23.4	51.5	4.19E-09	26.4	53.5	5.15E-08	23.2	52	3.65E-25
II	8.97	9.77	0.783	10.3	10.4	0.968	9.17	10.9	0.58	9.49	10.4	0.617
III	20.8	13.5	0.068	19.3	11.9	0.0565	22.9	13.2	0.0203	21	12.9	0.000476
IV-A	18.7	2.26	0.00012	17.9	2.24	0.000168	17.5	2.33	0.000276	18.1	2.27	8.08E-11
IV-B	27.7	9.77	5.51E-05	25	9.7	0.000335	21.5	7.75	0.000853	24.8	9.09	2.07E-10
V	3.59	13.5	0.000113	4.08	14.2	0.000174	2.58	12.4	9.84E-05	3.43	13.4	3.22E-11

Supplementary Table 3.

Maximum change of risk of sPTB in different sub-samples of the cohort for phylotypes relative abundance with significantly non-zero effect size (q-value significance set at 0.05) and an effect size amplitude of at least 10%. RA is relative abundance. n(TERM) and n(SPTB): n represents the number of samples and (TERM/sPTB) the number of participants included in the analysis.

Conditions	Phylotypes	Effect size	p-value	q-value	log ₁₀ (RA) at mode	n(TERM)	n(sPTB)	RA(%) at mode	RA(%) Threshold (p=0.1)
All visits and all subjects	<i>Sneathia sanguinegens</i>	0.1986	1.00E-16	3.600E-15	3.885	629 (318)	135 (76)	0.0130	0.00665
	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieri</i>	0.4663	1.00E-16	3.600E-15	3.954	407 (240)	84 (56)	0.0111	0.00358
	<i>g Megasphaera</i>	0.3962	1.85E-10	4.434E-09	2.940	178 (122)	57 (41)	0.1148	0.00949
	<i>M. indolicus</i>	0.2429	1.01E-08	1.826E-07	4.125	208 (138)	52 (38)	0.0075	0.00100
	<i>Porphyromonas asaccharo</i>	0.1673	7.38E-05	1.063E-03	3.670	271 (167)	54 (40)	0.0214	0.00054
	<i>g Atopobium</i>	0.3251	2.36E-03	1.885E-02	2.400	241 (130)	56 (33)	0.3980	0.00026
	<i>Prevotella buccalis</i>	0.1042	6.10E-03	3.991E-02	3.197	347 (192)	56 (37)	0.0636	0.00028
Visit V1 and all subjects	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieri</i>	0.1460	5.80E-04	2.955E-02	4.014	126	40	0.0097	
	<i>Sneathia sanguinegens</i>	0.1799	6.42E-05	2.528E-03	3.868	217	49	0.0136	
Visit V2 and all subjects	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieri</i>	0.1762	1.01E-04	2.528E-03	3.888	146	31	0.0129	
All visits in African Americans	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieri</i>	0.5291	5.47E-05	1.012E-03	3.989	311 (183)	66 (45)	0.0103	
	<i>M. indolicus</i>	0.3607	1.06E-13	7.854E-12	3.955	182 (116)	49 (35)	0.0111	
	<i>Sneathia sanguinegens</i>	0.2255	1.65E-10	6.096E-09	2.677	538 (257)	108 (57)	0.2104	
	<i>Porphyromonas asaccharo</i>	0.2651	1.83E-06	4.501E-05	3.653	193 (121)	40 (30)	0.0222	
	<i>g Megasphaera</i>	0.1325	1.22E-03	1.802E-02	2.952	155 (104)	49 (34)	0.1117	
Visit V1 in African Americans	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieri</i>	0.2759	3.83E-07	2.028E-05	4.010	100	32	0.0098	
All visits Non-African Americans	<i>Lactobacillus iners</i>	0.1516	8.12E-04	2.719E-02	2.546	319 (112)	67(27)	0.2844	
	<i>Atopobium vaginae</i>	0.1122	1.44E-03	3.204E-02	3.556	214 (100)	58 (27)	0.0278	
Visit V1 in non-African Americans	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Nulliparous women	<i>g Megasphaera</i>	0.6796	7.95E-13	4.270E-11	3.806	67 (510)	17 (12)	0.0156	
	<i>Sneathia sanguinegens</i>	0.2474	1.20E-12	4.270E-11	3.889	257 (130)	49 (28)	0.0129	
	<i>Atopobium vaginae</i>	0.1159	1.11E-04	2.632E-03	3.532	441 (173)	75 (36)	0.0294	
	<i>g Atopobium</i>	0.5151	1.19E-03	2.106E-02	2.509	93 (49)	19 (11)	0.3097	
	<i>Globicatella sp</i>	0.1901	1.79E-03	2.537E-02	3.899	120 (71)	20 (13)	0.0126	
	<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	0.1706	2.55E-03	3.019E-02	4.013	86 (69)	21 (16)	0.0097	
Multiparous women	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieri</i>	0.4445	1.00E-16	3.600E-15	3.903	209 (133)	57 (38)	0.0125	
CST I women	<i>Lactobacillus iners</i>	0.2307	4.56E-06	3.149E-04	2.454	388 (156)	361 (150)	0.3516	
	<i>Lactobacillus jensenii</i>	0.1061	1.17E-03	4.041E-02	2.122	361 (150)	57 (29)	0.7551	
CST III women	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
CST IV-A women	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
CST IVB women	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieri</i>	0.6897	7.78E-08	2.022E-06	3.258	76 (47)	23 (16)	0.0552	
	<i>Mycoplasma hominis</i>	0.3466	5.08E-04	8.809E-03	3.148	98 (55)	22 (15)	0.0711	
	<i>Sneathia sanguinegens</i>	0.3215	1.08E-03	1.407E-02	2.737	163 (78)	36 (20)	0.1832	
All subjects per Lactobacillus Tertile	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieri</i>	0.4485	1.25E-05	4.996E-05	3.216	131 (91)	33 (29)	0.0608	
All subjects per Lactobacillus Tertile	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieri</i>	0.0037	4.52E-01	4.522E-01	3.204	139 (106)	24 (23)	0.0625	
All subjects per Lactobacillus Tertile	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieri</i>	-0.0625	2.27E-01	3.023E-01	4.017	137 (107)	27 (27)	0.0096	
All visits in African Americans per Lactobacillus Tertile	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieri</i>	0.5732	5.12E-06	2.048E-05	3.102	95 (63)	31 (20)	0.0791	
All visits in African Americans per Lactobacillus Tertile	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieri</i>	0.0361	3.02E-01	3.548E-01	3.140	109 (78)	16 (14)	0.0724	
All visits in African Americans per Lactobacillus Tertile	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieri</i>	-0.0201	3.55E-01	3.548E-01	4.066	107 (83)	19 (17)	0.0086	

Supplementary Table 4.

Maximum change of risk of sPTB in different sub-samples of the cohort for phylotypes absolute abundances with significantly non-zero effect size (q-value significance set at 0.05) and an effect size amplitude of at least 10%. RA is relative abundance. n(TERM) and n(SPTB): n represents the number of samples and (TERM/sPTB) the number of participants included in the analysis.

Conditions	Phylotypes	Effect size	p-value	q-value	log10(RA)		RA(%) at mode
					at mode	n(TERM) n(sPTB)	
All visits and all subjects	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieris</i>	0.2595	1.00E-16	3.60E-15	3.957	395 (234) 76 (51)	0.0110
Visit 1 and all subjects	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a n/a	n/a
Visit 2 and all subjects	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a n/a	n/a
All visits in African Americans	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieris</i>	0.3816	1.00E-16	3.60E-15	4.001	303 (179) 58 (40)	0.0100
Visit 1 in African Americans	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a n/a	n/a
All visits in non-African Americans	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a n/a	n/a
Nulliparous women	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a n/a	n/a
Multiparous women	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieris</i>	0.3399	2.10E-13	1.45E-11	3.903	204 (130) 204 (130)	0.0125
CST IVB women	<i>Mobiluncus curtisii/mulieris</i>	0.4377	1.47E-04	8.52E-03	3.215	76 (47) 76 (47)	0.0610

Supplementary Table 5.

β -defensin-2 data and statistics in support of Figures 2, Supplementary Figures 5 and 6. p-values were estimated using a Bayesian 2-proportions binomial model with uniform prior implemented in *rstan* R package. Significant p-value are highlighted in bold. Significant p-values are highlighted in bold and yellow.

	TERM	sPTB	p-val		TERM	sPTB	p-val
All subjects	4.329165	4.004237	0.00061	AA	4.476802	4.100683	0.00028
				nonAA	3.898671	3.691647	0.3271

All subjects at V1 - Beta-defensin-2 log(quant)				AA at V1 - Beta-defensin-2 log(quant)			
	TERM (n)	sPTB (n)	p-val		TERM (n)	sPTB (n)	p-val
I	4.16 (121)	3.68 (26)	0.030	I	4.44 (64)	4.00 (15)	0.070
II	4.41 (42)	4.18 (6)	0.500	II	4.45 (32)	4.54 (3)	0.650
III	4.46 (83)	4.02 (16)	0.050	III	4.57 (70)	3.96 (11)	0.050
IV-A	4.44 (87)	4.40 (32)	0.780	IV-A	4.33 (57)	3.80 (16)	0.010
IV-B	4.35 (60)	3.80 (16)	0.010	IV-B	4.53 (80)	4.44 (26)	0.630
V	4.12 (26)	3.65 (6)	0.120	V	4.57 (9)	3.66 (5)	0.030

	TERM (n)	sPTB (n)	p-val		TERM (n)	sPTB (n)	p-val
I	14141.35 [109.95, 784211.12] (134)	4824.81 [35.20, 232820.89] (26)	0.030	I	27813.29 [275.84, 784211.12] (64)	9971.59 [385.48, 232820.89] (15)	0.070
II	26515.91 [925.41, 1379433.37] (44)	15100.31 [515.27, 63206.38] (6)	0.470	II	28202.74 [925.41, 1379433.37] (32)	34720.78 [21667.82, 63206.38] (3)	0.650
III	31417.29 [461.15, 1671281.50] (95)	10406.67 [542.13, 135216.48] (16)	0.030	III	36788.78 [461.15, 1641368.62] (70)	9145.25 [542.13, 135216.48] (11)	0.050
IV-A	21651.44 [397.46, 758687.38] (65)	6270.79 [122.68, 58230.71] (16)	0.010	IV-A	21482.21 [397.46, 758687.38] (57)	6270.79 [122.68, 58230.71] (16)	0.010
IV-B	29707.13 [14.05, 3395774.00] (109)	24844.25 [606.48, 2457369.50] (32)	0.640	IV-B	33739.11 [14.05, 3187321.00] (80)	27538.12 [606.48, 2457369.50] (26)	0.630
V	13683.86 [1071.15, 549539.00] (29)	4477.76 [390.13, 23820.41] (6)	0.110	V	37262.96 [6072.55, 141913.12] (9)	4529.19 [390.13, 23820.41] (5)	0.030

	Q1 sPTB/TERM (%)	Q4 sPTB/TERM (%)	p-val		Q1 sPTB/TERM (%)	Q4 sPTB/TERM (%)	p-val
I	10/37 (27.0)	5/36 (13.9)	0.094	I	6/20 (30.0)	3/20 (15.0)	0.147
II	1/12 (8.3)	3/12 (25.0)	0.183	II	0/9 (0.0)	0/9 (0.0)	0.498
III	8/25 (32.0)	3/24 (12.5)	0.073	III	6/21 (28.6)	0/20 (0.0)	0.030
IV-A	7/19 (36.8)	3/19 (15.8)	0.090	IV-A	7/19 (36.8)	1/18 (5.6)	0.030
IV-B	6/30 (20.0)	10/29 (34.5)	0.116	IV-B	6/27 (22.2)	4/27 (14.8)	0.255
V	3/8 (37.5)	2/8 (25.0)	0.315	V	3/4 (75.0)	0/4 (0.0)	0.069

Supplementary Table 6.

Statistical analysis in support of Figures 3 and Supplementary Figure 7. p-values were estimated using Bayesian binomial models using uniform prior for two proportions implemented in *rstan* R package. Significant p-values are highlighted in bold and yellow.

All subjects at visit 1

sPTB counts		Lactobacillus tertiles		
		Lb T1	Lb T2	Lb T3
BD-2 tertiles	BD T3	6/18	1/17	1/20
	BD T2	5/19	6/23	3/13
	BD T1	6/18	3/15	9/22

Proportions of sPTB		Lactobacillus tertiles		
		Lb T1	Lb T2	Lb T3
BD-2 tertiles	BD T3	0.33	0.06	0.05
	BD T2	0.26	0.26	0.23
	BD T1	0.33	0.20	0.41

Relative risk of sPTB (proportion of sPTB/baseline proportion of sPTB (19.58%))		Lactobacillus tertiles		
		Lb T1	Lb T2	Lb T3
BD-2 tertile	BD T3	1.70	0.30	0.26
	BD T2	1.34	1.33	1.18
	BD T1	1.70	1.02	2.09

p-value - Risk of sPTB compared to baseline risk (19.58%)		Lactobacillus tertiles		
		Lb T1	Lb T2	Lb T3
BD-2 tertiles	BD T3	0.067	0.107	0.069
	BD T2	0.188	0.191	0.287
	BD T1	0.067	0.390	0.008

African Americans at visit 1

sPTB counts		Lactobacillus tertiles		
		Lb T1	Lb T2	Lb T3
BD-2 tertiles	BD T3	2/11	2/15	1/18
	BD T2	6/18	3/15	1/10
	BD T1	6/15	4/13	7/16

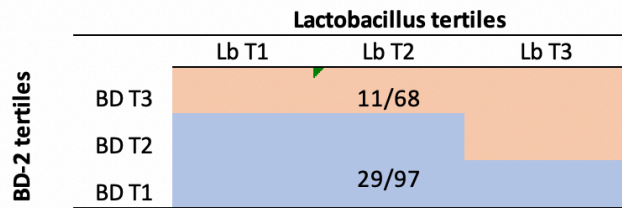
Proportions of sPTB		Lactobacillus tertiles		
		Lb T1	Lb T2	Lb T3
BD-2 tertiles	BD T3	0.18	0.13	0.06
	BD T2	0.33	0.20	0.10
	BD T1	0.40	0.31	0.44

Relative risk of sPTB (proportion of sPTB/baseline proportion of sPTB (19.58%))		Lactobacillus tertiles		
		Lb T1	Lb T2	Lb T3
BD-2 tertile	BD T3	0.93	0.68	0.28
	BD T2	1.70	1.02	0.51
	BD T1	2.04	1.57	2.23

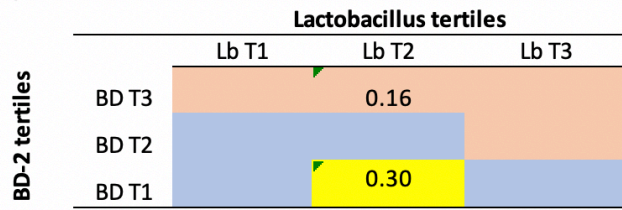
p-value - Risk of sPTB compared to baseline risk (19.58%)		Lactobacillus tertiles		
		Lb T1	Lb T2	Lb T3
BD-2 tertiles	BD T3	0.431	0.370	0.096
	BD T2	0.063	0.385	0.332
	BD T1	0.026	0.122	0.011

All subjects at visit 1 - Two regions considered

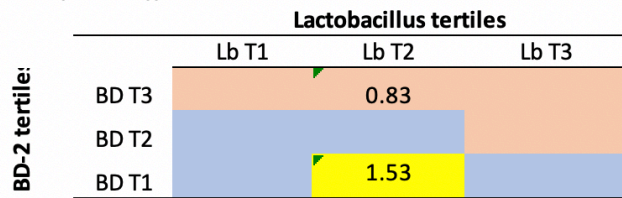
sPTB counts



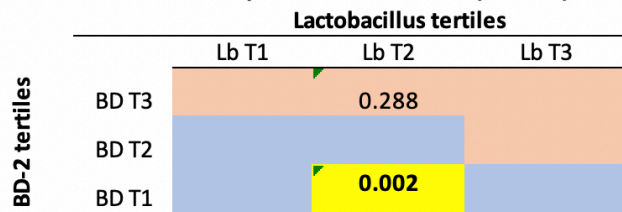
Proportions of sPTB



Relative risk of sPTB (proportion of sPTB/baseline proportion of sPTB (19.58%))

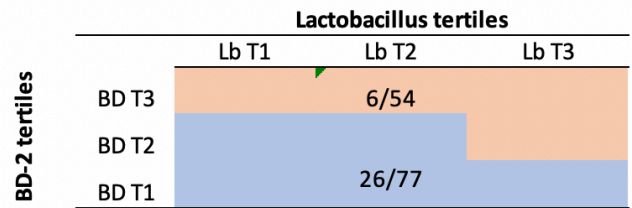


p-value - Risk of sPTB compared to baseline risk (19.58%)

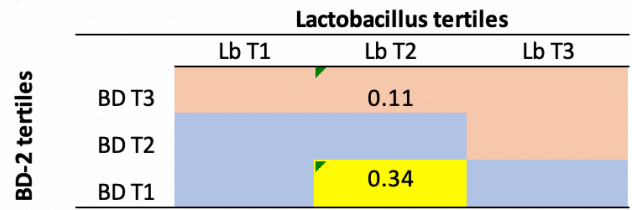


African Americans at visit 1 - Two regions considered

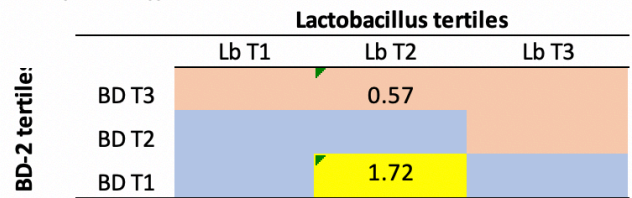
sPTB counts



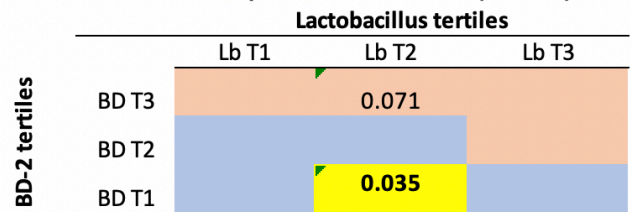
Proportions of sPTB



Relative risk of sPTB (proportion of sPTB/baseline proportion of sPTB (19.58%))



p-value - Risk of sPTB compared to baseline risk (19.58%)



Supplementary Data Files

Supplementary Data 1.

Taxonomic assignment tables of taxa relative abundance and associated metadata.

Supplementary Data 2.

Taxonomic assignment tables of taxa sequence counts and associated metadata.

Supplementary Data 3.

Taxonomic assignments for 14 positive control samples comprising of a mixture of samples with known compositions.