

## Supplementary Information

### **A trans-kingdom battle between donor and recipient gut microbiome influences fecal microbiota transplantation outcome**

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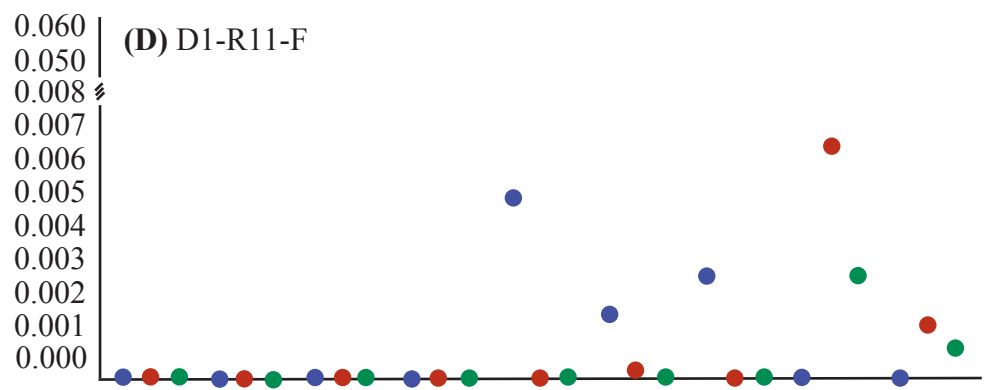
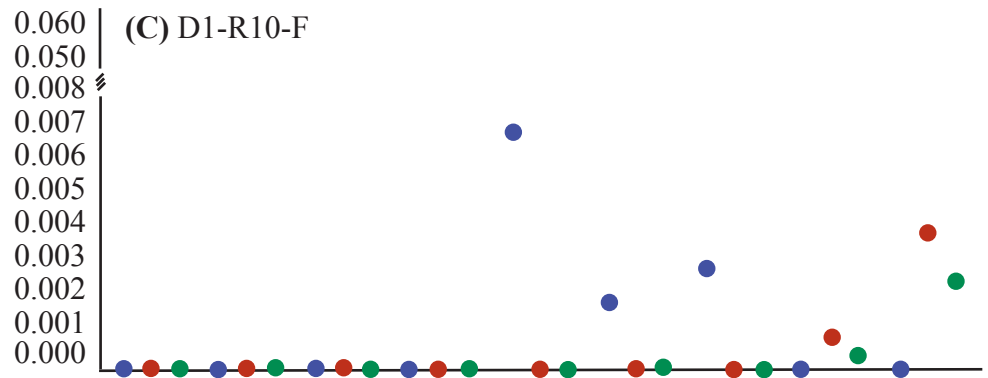
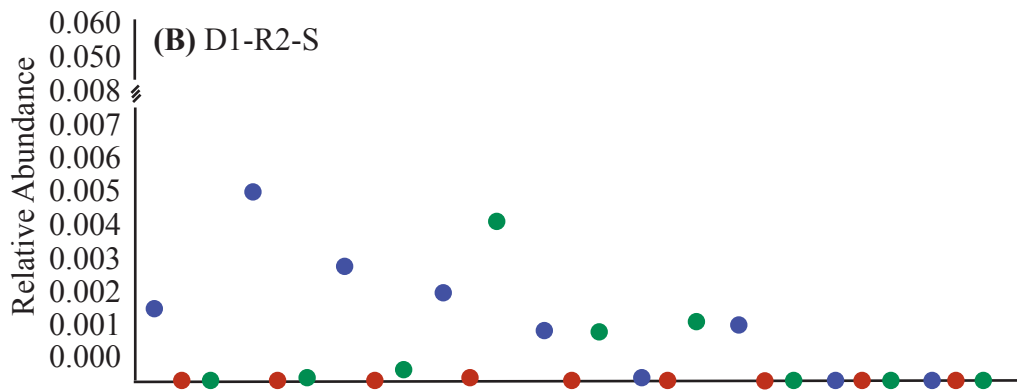
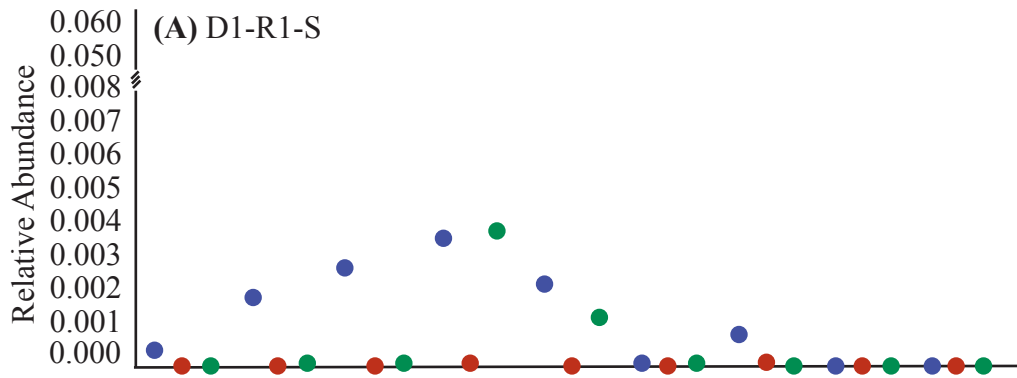
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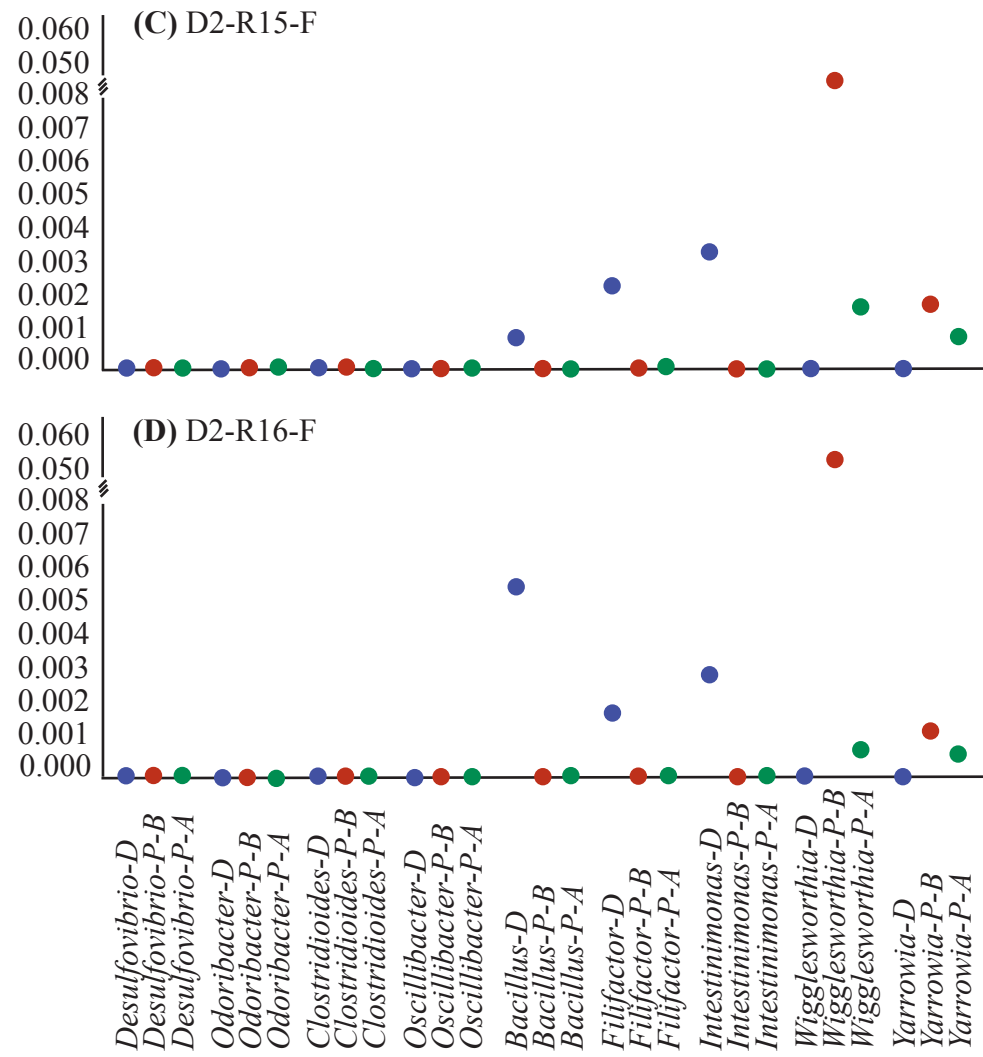
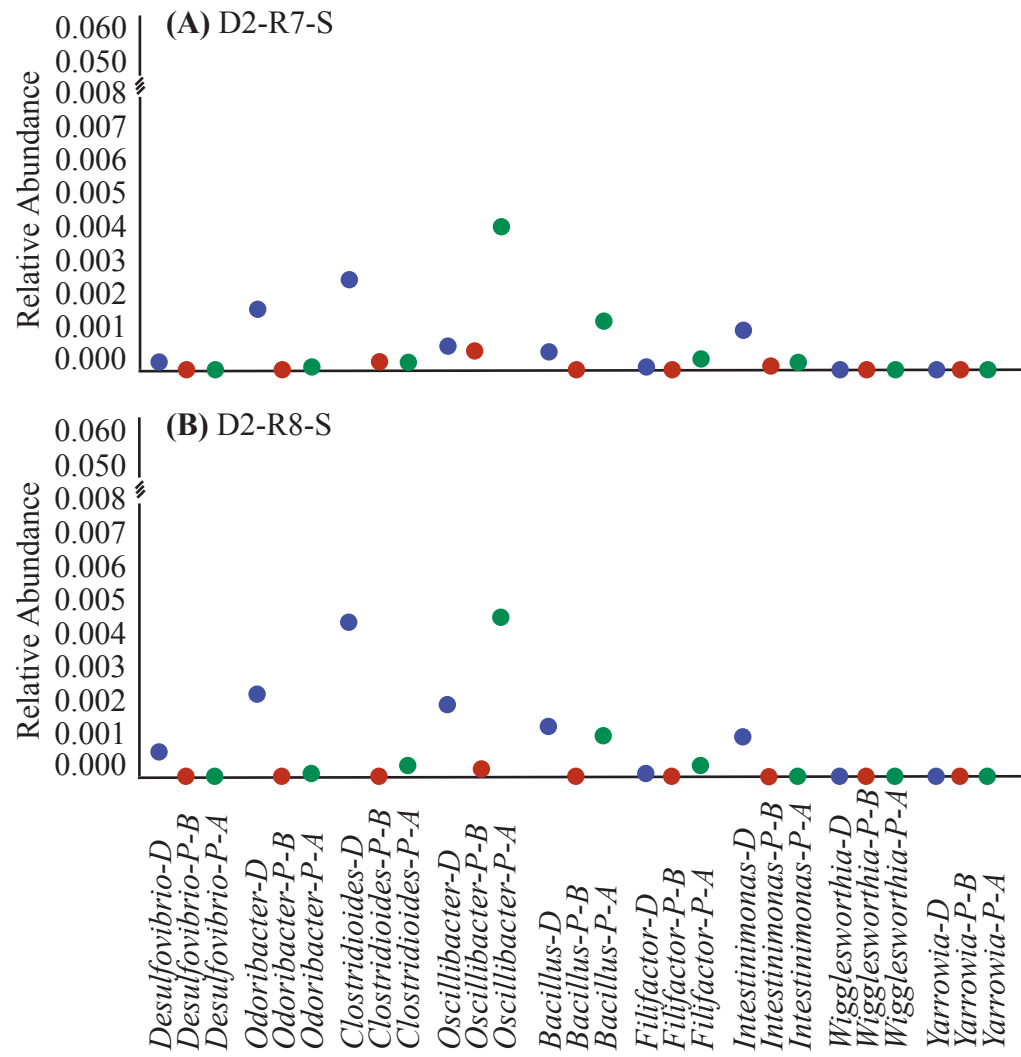
**Table S1.** Clinical characteristics of rCDI patients receiving FMT. Among recipients, 9/17 patients were successfully treated with a single FMT (53% successful FMT), while 8/17 patients failed the first FMT and required a second procedure. There was no difference between the two groups in factors of age ( $p=0.7039$ ), sex ( $p=1.000$ ), or duration of rCDI pre-FMT ( $p=0.4237$ ). The Shapiro-Wilk test was used to determine if data were normally distributed. If normally distributed, a Student t-test was used, and if not the nonparametric Mann–Whitney U test was performed.

	<b>Single FMT</b>	<b>Repeated FMT</b>
<b>Number of patients</b>	9	8
<b>Age</b>	67.7 (35.3-84.9)	71.4 (49.5-83.8)
<b>Gender</b>	6 male; 3 female	5 male; 3 female
<b>Average duration of rCDI pre-FMT</b>	150.4 days (71-275)	126.2 days (53-246)

Numbers are given as means with range in brackets.



**Fig. S1** The intra-variability of relative abundance of the top 9 features of donor 1 (**D1**) samples and their corresponding recipients, pre- and post-FMT leading to successful (**A** and **B**) and failed (**C** and **D**) FMT outcomes.



**Fig. S2** The intra-variability of relative abundance of the top 9 features of donor 3 (**D3**) samples and their corresponding recipients, pre- and post-FMT leading to successful (**A** and **B**) and failed (**C** and **D**) FMT outcomes.