Supplementary Materials

Supplementary Table 1. Alpha diversity comparison between motifers and bables							
Alpha Diversity Index	Baby (<i>n</i> = 18)	Mum (<i>n</i> = 18)	P value	_			
Faith's PD	13.255	34.673	8.82E-10				
Shannon's Entropy	4.364	6.335	1.76E-09				
Observed OTUs	107.611	382.778	4.29E-07				
Pielou's Evenness	0.651	0.741	2.87E-05				

Supplementary Table 1: Alpha diversity comparison between mothers and babies

Abbreviations: PD, phylogenetic diversity; OTU, operational taxonomic unit.

Results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

Significant *P* values calculated from Wilcoxon rank sum test and Benjamini Hochberg correction are in bold.

Supplementary Table 2: PERMANOVA of beta diversity in mothers and babies based on Bray Curtis dissimilarities

Groups	Df	SS	F Model	\mathbb{R}^2	P value
Mothers vs	1	3.987	22.497	0.398	0.001
Babies					

Abbreviations: Df, degrees of freedom; SS, sum of squares; F Model, F value by permutation; R², effect size.

Significant *P* values from PERMANOVA with Benjamini Hochberg correction based on 999 permutations are in bold.

Supplementary Table 3: Alpha diversity comparison between HP and NP mothers

Alpha Diversity Index	HP Mum $(n = 8)$	NP Mum (<i>n</i> = 10)	<i>P</i> value
Faith's PD	36.203	33.449	0.897
Shannon's Entropy	6.288	6.372	0.897
Observed OTUs	377.625	386.900	0.897
Pielou's Evenness	0.738	0.744	0.897

Abbreviations: PD, phylogenetic diversity; OTU, operational taxonomic unit; HP,

hypertensive pregnancy; NP, normotensive pregnancy.

Results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

P values are calculated from Wilcoxon rank sum test with Benjamini Hochberg correction.

Supplementary Table 4: PERMANOVA of beta diversity in HP and NP mothers based on Bray Curtis dissimilarities

Groups	Df	SS	F Model	\mathbb{R}^2	P value
Mum HP vs Mum NP	1	0.110	0.859	0.051	0.617

Abbreviations: Df, degrees of freedom; SS, sum of squares; F Model, F value by permutation; R², effect size; HP, hypertensive pregnancy; NP, normotensive pregnancy; PERMANOVA, permutational multivariate analysis of variance.

P values are calculated from PERMANOVA with Benjamini Hochberg correction based on 999 permutations.

<u> </u>					
Таха	Group with	LDA	LDA	Unadjusted	FDR
	higher	effect	effect	P value	adjusted
	relative	size	size		P value
	abundance		Revised		
g_Bifidobacterium	HP Mum	2.399	-2.399	0.002	0.342
c_Actinobacteria	HP Mum	2.399	-2.399	0.003	0.342
p_Actinobacteria	HP Mum	2.423	-2.423	0.016	0.693
f_Bifidobacteriaceae	HP Mum	2.399	-2.399	0.002	0.342
s_Bifidobacterium_unclassified	HP Mum	2.111	-2.111	0.026	0.693
g_Barnesiella	NP Mum	2.498	2.498	0.022	0.693
o_Bifidobacteriales	HP Mum	2.399	-2.399	0.002	0.342
s Barnesiella intestinihominis	NP Mum	2.498	2.498	0.022	0.693

Supplementary Table 5: Differential taxa between HP and NP mothers using LEfSe from phylum to species level

Abbreviations: LDA, linear discriminant analysis; LEfSe, Linear discriminant analysis Effect Size; HP, hypertensive pregnancy, NP; normotensive pregnancy.

P values from LEfSe are presented as both unadjusted and adjusted with Benjamini Hochberg correction. Significant *P* values are in bold.

Supplementary Table 6: Alpha diversity comparison between mothers based on smoking status

Alpha Diversity Index	Mum No Smoking $(n = 13)$	Mum Yes Smoking $(n = 5)$	Р
			value
Shannon's entropy	6.308 ± 0.533	6.404 ± 0.5560	1
Faith's PD	34.484 ± 9.314	35.163 ± 4.546	1
Pielou's evenness	0.741 ± 0.030	0.742 ± 0.048	1
Observed OTUs	376.615 ± 105.002	398.8 ± 62.432	1

Abbreviations: PD, phylogenetic diversity; OTU, operational taxonomic unit.

Results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

P values are calculated from Wilcoxon rank sum test with Benjamini Hochberg correction.

Supplementary Table 7: Alpha diversity comparison between mothers based on alcohol intake

Alpha Diversity Index	Mum No Alcohol ($n = 10$)	Mum Yes Alcohol $(n = 8)$	Р
			value
Observed OTUs	392.800 ± 92.471	370.250 ± 100.325	1
Shannon's entropy	6.344 ± 0.507	6.323 ± 0.583	1
Faith's PD	34.455 ± 8.866	34.945 ± 7.717	1
Pielou's evenness	0.739 ± 0.030	0.744 ± 0.041	1

Abbreviations: PD, phylogenetic diversity; OTU, operational taxonomic unit.

Results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

P values are calculated from Wilcoxon rank sum test with Benjamini Hochberg correction.

Supplementary Table 8: Alpha diversity comparison between mothers based on multivitamin intake

Alpha Diversity Indices	Mum No Multivitamin	Mum Yes Multivitamin	P value
	(n = 12)	(n = 6)	
Observed OTUs	343.333 ± 91.735	461.667 ± 14.787	0.040*
Shannon's entropy	6.128 ± 0.526	6.748 ± 0.149	0.071

Pielou's evenness	0.731 ± 0.036	0.763 ± 0.019	0.071
Faith's PD	32.432 ± 7.888	39.156 ± 7.213	0.125

Abbreviations: PD, phylogenetic diversity; OTU, operational taxonomic unit.

Results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

Significant \hat{P} values calculated from Wilcoxon rank sum test with Benjamini Hochberg correction are in bold.

Supplementary Table 9: PERMANOVA of beta diversity in mothers grouped according to clinical variables and based on Bray Curtis dissimilarities

Groups	Df	SS	F Model	R ²	P value
Mum No Multivitamin vs Mum Yes	1	0.236	1.967	0.109	0.035*
Multivitamin					
Mum No Smoking vs Mum Yes	1	0.193	1.580	0.090	0.083
Smoking					
Mum No Alcohol vs Mum Yes Alcohol	1	0.130	1.030	0.060	0.418

Abbreviations: Df, degrees of freedom; SS, sum of squares; F Model, F value by

permutation; R^2 , effect size; PERMANOVA, permutational multivariate analysis of variance. Significant *P* values from PERMANOVA with Benjamini Hochberg correction based on 999 permutations are in bold.

Supplementary Table 10: Differential genera in mothers based on multivitamin intake in gestation and postpartum

Taxa	Group with	LDA	LDA	Unadjusted	FDR
	Higher Relative	Effect	Effect	P value	adjusted
	Abundance	Size	Size		P value
			Revised		
g_AF12	Yes	2.407	2.407	0.040	0.386
	Multivitamin				
g_Campylobacter	Yes	2.697	2.697	0.019	0.386
	Multivitamin				
g_Bacteroides	No	4.923	-4.923	0.031	0.386
	Multivitamin				
g_unclassified_o_Clostridiales	Yes	4.243	4.243	0.019	0.386
	Multivitamin				
g_Butyricicoccus	No	3.104	-3.104	0.007	0.386
	Multivitamin				
g_Synergistes	Yes	2.968	2.968	0.040	0.386
	Multivitamin				
g_Lachnobacterium	Yes	3.227	3.227	0.034	0.386
	Multivitamin				
g_unclassified_f_Mogibacteriac	Yes	2.912	2.912	0.025	0.386
eae	Multivitamin				
g_unclassified_f_Ruminococcac	Yes	4.293	4.293	0.011	0.386
eae	Multivitamin				
g_Neisseria	Yes	2.786	2.786	0.040	0.386
	Multivitamin				
g_Catenibacterium	Yes	2.905	2.905	0.040	0.386
	Multivitamin				
g_unclassified_o_Streptophyta	Yes	2.295	2.295	0.013	0.386
	Multivitamin				

g_Oscillospira	Yes	4.173	4.173	0.039	0.386
	Multivitamin	0.061	0.061	0.010	0.000
g_unclassified_o_RF39	Y es Multivitamin	2.961	2.961	0.019	0.386
g unclassified f Cerasicoccacea	Yes	2.805	2.805	0.006	0.386
e	Multivitamin				
g_unclassified_f_Coriobacteriac	Yes	2.610	2.610	0.037	0.386
eae	Multivitamin				

Abbreviations: LDA, linear discriminant analysis; LEfSe, Linear discriminant analysis Effect Size.

P values from LEfSe are presented as both unadjusted and adjusted with Benjamini Hochberg correction. Significant P values are in bold.

Supplementary Table 11: Differential species in mothers based on multivitamin intake in gestation and postpartum

Taxa	Group with Higher Relative	LDA Effect Size	LDA Effect Size	Unadjusted <i>P</i> value	FDR adjusted <i>P</i> value
s Synergistaceae unclassified	Yes	3.018	3.018	0.040	0.510
5_2 J	Multivitamin	01010	01010		0.010
s_unclassified_f_Mogibacteriaceae	Yes	2.993	2.993	0.025	0.510
	Multivitamin				
s_AF12_unclassified	Yes	3.669	3.669	0.040	0.510
	Multivitamin				
s_Oscillospira_unclassified	Yes	4.177	4.177	0.039	0.510
	Multivitamin				
s_Bacteroides_ovatus	No	4.204	-4.204	0.031	0.510
	Multivitamin				
s_Catenibacterium_unclassified	Yes	2.920	2.920	0.040	0.510
	Multivitamin	0 1 60	0 1 60		0.710
s_Ruminococcus_torques	No	3.160	-3.160	0.025	0.510
	Multivitamin	0.046	0.046	0.007	0.510
s_unclassified_f_Cerasicoccaceae	Yes	2.946	2.946	0.006	0.510
	Multivitamin	2 2 4 7	2 2 4 7	0.024	0.510
s_Lachnobacterium_unclassified	Y es	3.247	3.247	0.034	0.510
a unalogoified f Duminococcocco		4 202	4 202	0.011	0.510
s_unclassified_1_Rummococcaceae	I es Multivitamin	4.293	4.295	0.011	0.310
a unalassified a Clostridialas	Vac	1 2 1 3	1 212	0.010	0.510
s_unclassifieu_0_closululales	105 Multivitamin	4.243	4.243	0.019	0.510
s unclassified o RF39	Ves	3 059	3 059	0.019	0.510
s_unclassified_0_Ki 57	Multivitamin	5.057	5.057	0.017	0.510
s unclassified f Coriobacteriaceae	Yes	2 946	2 946	0.037	0.510
s_unerassined_i_conosuctoriaceae	Multivitamin	2.710	2.910	0.027	0.010
s Campylobacter unclassified	Yes	3.505	3.505	0.014	0.510
	Multivitamin	2.200	2.2.50		0.010
s unclassified o Streptophyta	Yes	3.451	3.451	0.013	0.510
	Multivitamin				

s_Butyricicoccus_pullicaecorum	No	3.154	-3.154	0.007	0.510
s_Bacteroides_plebeius	Multivitamin No	3.887	-3.887	0.006	0.510
s Bacteroides uniformis	Multivitamin No	4 342	-4 342	0 039	0 510
s_Dacteroides_uniformis	Multivitamin	T.JT 2	-4.342	0.057	0.510

Abbreviations: LDA, linear discriminant analysis; LEfSe, Linear discriminant analysis Effect Size.

P values from LEfSe are presented as both unadjusted and adjusted with Benjamini Hochberg correction. Significant *P* values are in bold.

Supplementary Table 12: Alpha diversity comparison between UD and ND babies

Supplementary radie 12. Alpha diversity comparison between fir and Nr bables						
Alpha Diversity Index	HP Baby $(n = 8)$	NP Baby $(n = 10)$	<i>P</i> value			
Shannon's entropy	3.920	4.719	0.031			
Pielou's evenness	0.608	0.685	0.031			
Observed OTUs	90.375	121.400	0.075			
Faith's PD	12.800	13.618	0.897			

Abbreviations: PD, phylogenetic diversity; HP, hypertensive pregnancy; NP, normotensive pregnancy; OTU, operational taxonomic unit.

Results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

Significant *P* values calculated from Wilcoxon rank sum test and Benjamini Hochberg correction are in bold.

Supplementary Table 13: PERMANOVA of beta diversity in HP and NP babies on Bray Curtis dissimilarities

Groups	Df	SS	F Model	R ²	P value
HP Baby vs NP Baby	1	0.266	1.181	0.069	0.291

Abbreviations: Df, degrees of freedom; SS, sum of squares; F Model, F value by permutation; R^2 , effect size; HP, hypertensive pregnancy; NP, normotensive pregnancy. *P* values are from PERMANOVA with Benjamini Hochberg correction based on 999 permutations.

Supplementary Table 14: Differential taxa between HP and NP babies using LEfSe

Taxa	Group with Higher Relative	LDA effect size	LDA effect size Revised	Unadjusted <i>P</i> value	FDR adjusted <i>P</i> value
	Abundance				
s_Clostridium_aldenense	NP Baby	2.919	2.919	0.025	0.590
f_Coriobacteriaceae	NP Baby	2.336	2.336	0.046	0.590
o_Coriobacteriales	NP Baby	2.336	2.336	0.046	0.590
s_Bacteroides_unclassified	NP Baby	4.172	4.172	0.029	0.590
c_Betaproteobacteria	NP Baby	2.980	2.980	0.037	0.590
s_Sutterella_unclassified	NP Baby	3.020	3.020	0.034	0.590
s_Streptococcus_infantis	HP Baby	2.030	-2.030	0.037	0.590
c_Coriobacteriia	NP Baby	2.336	2.336	0.046	0.590
p_Bacteroidetes	NP Baby	4.239	4.239	0.033	0.590
c_Bacteroidia	NP Baby	4.227	4.227	0.033	0.590

o_Bacteroidales	NP Baby	4.227	4.227	0.033	0.590
f_Alcaligenaceae	NP Baby	3.305	3.305	0.034	0.590
g_Sutterella	NP Baby	3.285	3.285	0.034	0.590
o_Burkholderiales	NP Baby	3.071	3.071	0.017	0.590

Abbreviations: LDA, linear discriminant analysis; LEfSe, Linear discriminant analysis Effect Size; NP, normotensive pregnancy; HP, hypertensive pregnancy.

P values from LEfSe are presented as both unadjusted and adjusted with Benjamini Hochberg correction. Significant *P* values are in bold.

Supplementary Table 15: Alpha diversity comparison between babies based on maternal smoking status

0			
Alpha Diversity Index	Baby (Mum No Smoking)	Baby (Mum Yes Smoking)	Р
	(<i>n</i> = 13)	(n = 5)	value
Shannon's entropy	4.299 ± 0.664	4.532 ± 0.713	0.730
Faith's PD	12.883 ± 4.945	14.221 ± 5.097	0.730
Pielou's evenness	0.644 ± 0.059	0.670 ± 0.085	0.730
Observed OTUs	106.923 ± 38.776	109.4 ± 21.801	0.730

Abbreviations: PD, phylogenetic diversity; OTU, operational taxonomic unit.

Results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

P values are calculated from Wilcoxon rank sum test with Benjamini Hochberg correction.

Supplementary Table 16: Alpha diversity comparison between babies based on maternal alcohol intake

Alpha Diversity Index	Baby (Mum No Alcohol)	Baby (Mum Yes Alcohol)	Р
	(<i>n</i> = 10)	(n = 8)	value
Observed OTUs	125.300 ± 31.411	85.500 ± 24.042	0.058
Shannon's entropy	4.659 ± 0.665	3.995 ± 0.476	0.109
Faith's PD	14.788 ± 4.351	11.338 ± 5.080	0.194
Pielou's evenness	0.671 ± 0.074	0.626 ± 0.046	0.408

Abbreviations: PD, phylogenetic diversity; OTU, operational taxonomic unit.

Results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

P values are calculated from Wilcoxon rank sum test with Benjamini Hochberg correction.

Supplementary Table 17: Alpha diversity comparison between babies based on birth method

memou			
Alpha Diversity Index	Caesarean Section Delivery Baby $(n = 4)$	Vaginal Delivery Baby (<i>n</i> =14)	<i>P</i> value
Pielou's evenness	0.611 ± 0.041	0.662 ± 0.068	0.507
Faith's PD	10.763 ± 4.103	13.967 ± 4.972	0.554
Shannon entropy	4.057 ± 0.591	4.452 ± 0.679	0.674
Observed OTUs	103.000 ± 34.029	108.929 ± 35.500	0.958

Abbreviations: PD, Phylogenetic Diversity; OTU, operational taxonomic unit.

Results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

P values are calculated from Wilcoxon rank sum test with Benjamini Hochberg correction.

memou						
Alpha	Breast	Bottle	Mix Feeding	P value	P value	P value
Diversity	Feeding	Feeding	(<i>n</i> = 1)	Breast-	Breast-	Bottle-
Index	(<i>n</i> = 8)	(<i>n</i> = 9)		feeding	feeding vs	Feeding
				vs Bottle-	Mix-	vs Mix-
				Feeding	Feeding	Feeding
Observed	$95.625 \pm$	130.000	115.778	0.411	0.225	0.267
OTUs	26.076	± 40.242				
Pielou's	$0.636 \pm$	$0.627 \pm$	0.666	0.329	0.570	0.297
evenness	0.064	0.071				
Shannon's	$4.172 \pm$	$4.406 \pm$	4.531	0.568	0.561	0.461
entropy	0.650	0.708				
Faith's PD	$14.049 \pm$	$14.390 \pm$	12.422	0.456	0.725	0.498
	5.505	4.733				

Supplementary Table 18: Alpha diversity comparison between babies based on feeding method

Abbreviations: PD, Phylogenetic Diversity; OTU, operational taxonomic unit. Results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

P values are calculated from Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's posthoc test and Benjamini Hochberg correction.

Supplementary Table 19: Alpha diversity	comparison in	babies base	d on maternal
multivitamin intake during pregnancy			

Alpha Diversity Index	Baby (Mum No	Baby (Mum Yes	P value
	Multivitamin) ($n = 12$)	Multivitamin) ($n = 6$)	
Observed OTUs	107.083 ± 39.583	108.667 ± 23.330	0.964
Shannon's entropy	4.317 ± 0.680	4.458 ± 0.688	0.964
Pielou's evenness	0.646 ± 0.060	0.660 ± 0.080	0.964
Faith's PD	12.140 ± 4.693	15.470 ± 4.847	0.852

Abbreviations: PD, Phylogenetic Diversity; OTU, operational taxonomic unit. Results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

P values are calculated from Wilcoxon rank sum test with Benjamini Hochberg correction.

Supplementary Table 20: PERMANOVA of beta diversity in babies based on Bray Curtis dissimilarities

Pair	Df	SS	F Model	\mathbb{R}^2	P value
Vaginal vs Caesarean-Section Delivery	1	0.394	1.811	0.102	0.079
Mix Feeding vs Breast Feeding	1	0.404	1.828	0.109	0.213
Mix Feeding vs Bottle Feeding	1	0.218	0.882	0.099	1.000
Breast Feeding vs Bottle Feeding	1	0.118	0.617	0.081	1.000
Baby (Mum No Smoking) vs Baby (Mum Yes		0.214	0.934	0.055	0.455
Smoking)					
Baby (Mum No Alcohol) vs Baby (Mum Yes	1	0.131	0.559	0.034	0.820
Alcohol)					
Baby (Mum No Multivitamin) vs Baby (Mum	1	0.074	0.311	0.019	0.975
Yes Multivitamin)					

Abbreviations: Df, degrees of freedom; SS, sum of squares; F Model, F value by permutation; R^2 , effect size; PERMANOVA, permutational multivariate analysis of variance. *P* values are from PERMANOVA with Benjamini Hochberg correction based on 999 permutations.

Supplementary Table 21: Differential genera between babies grouped by ma	ternal
multivitamin intake in pregnancy using LEfSe	

Taxa	Group with	LDA Effect	LDA Effect	Unadjusted	FDR
	Higher	Size	Size Revised	P value	adjusted P
	Relative				value
	Abundance				
g_Megasphaera	Yes	3.386	3.386	0.006	0.701
	Multivitamin				
g_Eubacterium	No	3.294	-3.294	0.045	0.701
-	Multivitamin				

Abbreviations: LDA, linear discriminant analysis; LEfSe, Linear discriminant analysis Effect Size.

P values from LEfSe are presented as both unadjusted and adjusted with Benjamini Hochberg correction. Significant *P* values are in bold.

Supplementary Table 22: Differential species between babies based	grouped by
maternal multivitamin intake in pregnancy using LEfSe	

Таха	Group with	LDA	LDA	Unadjusted	FDR
	Higher Relative	Effect	Effect	P value	adjusted
	Abundance	Size	Size		P value
			Revised		
s_Eubacterium_dolichum	No Multivitamin	3.273	-3.273	0.045	0.669
s_Megasphaera_unclassified	Yes	3.598	3.5977	0.006	0.669
	Multivitamin				
s_Actinobacillus_parahaem	Yes	3.569	3.569	0.040	0.669
olyticus	Multivitamin				
s_Clostridium_unclassified	No Multivitamin	3.877	-3.877	0.045	0.669

Abbreviations: LDA, linear discriminant analysis; LEfSe, Linear discriminant analysis Effect Size.

P values from LEfSe are presented as both unadjusted and adjusted with Benjamini Hochberg correction. Significant *P* values are in bold.

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1. Principle coordinate analysis (PCoA) plot of microbial communities in mothers and babies. (A) PCoA of Bray Curtis distances between babies based on birth method. (B) PCoA of Bray Curtis distances between babies based on feeding method. (C) PCoA of Bray Curtis distances between babies based on maternal multivitamin intake in pregnancy. (D) PCoA of Bray Curtis distances between mothers based on prepregnancy and postpartum smoking status, and in babies based on maternal smoking status. (E) PCoA of Bray Curtis distances between mothers based on pre-pregnancy and post-partum alcohol intake, and in babies based on maternal alcohol intake. Data points represent individual samples and are colour coded accorded their groups. Ellipses indicate the 95% confidence intervals of multivariate normal distribution. The distance between points is representative of similarity or dissimilarity in microbiota composition between samples. The percentage value of each axis represents the amounts of variation it explains. Overall the lack of clustering of points based on each factor assessed indicates that microbiota composition in babies is not significantly grouped according to birth method, feeding method or multivitamin intake. Additionally, microbiota composition in both mothers and babies are not significantly segregated according to smoking status or alcohol intake.