

Supplementary information

Drivers and determinants of strain dynamics following fecal microbiota transplantation

In the format provided by the authors and unedited

Figure S1. Strain-level outcomes for 307 prevalent species tracked across FMT time series. FMTs (columns) are organized by indication, scope (allogenic vs autologous) and clinical success. Species (rows) are organized by underlying phylogeny, corresponding to what is shown in Fig 4.

Figure S2. Ternary plots of the post-FMT strain population space for each of 307 prevalent species. Each dot corresponds to a *conspecific* FMT outcome for the focal species; non-conspecific outcomes (acquisition or loss of entire strain population, complete failure to colonize) are not shown. This is an extension to Fig 4A which shows a subset of these plots.

Figure S3. Collinearity of relevant predictor variables. The heatmap shows pairwise Spearman correlation values between candidate predictor variables, organized by type, scope & resolution as outlined in table S6.

Note: *supplementary tables are included in the submission as an xlsx file as 'source data' in order to be editable and accessible. Tables S1, S5 & S6 are also included in this PDF for reference. The data tables (S2, S3, S4, S7, S8) are moreover part of the source datasets deposited on Zenodo (see main text).*

Table S1. Overview of datasets used in this study.

Table S2. Contextual information for 295 FMT time series.

Table S3. Contextual information for all 1,492 analyzed fecal metagenome samples (with information on technical replicates).

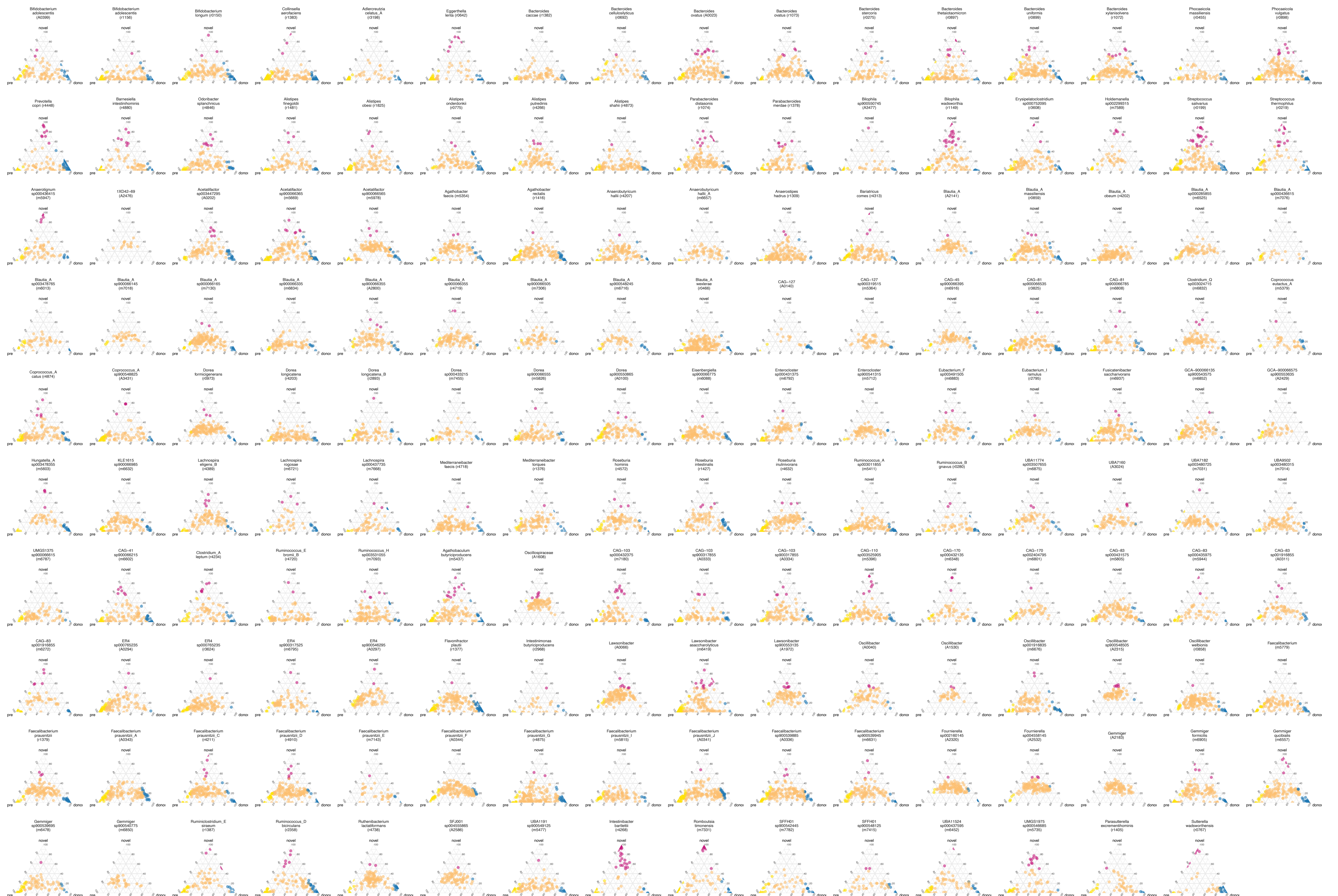
Table S4. Contextual data for 1,089 species included in this study.

Table S5. Strain-level FMT outcome scoring rules, based on determinant microbial SNVs and gene content per species pan-genome in sample triads of donor baseline, recipient baseline and recipient post-FMT. See Methods and Fig 1C for details and visualization.

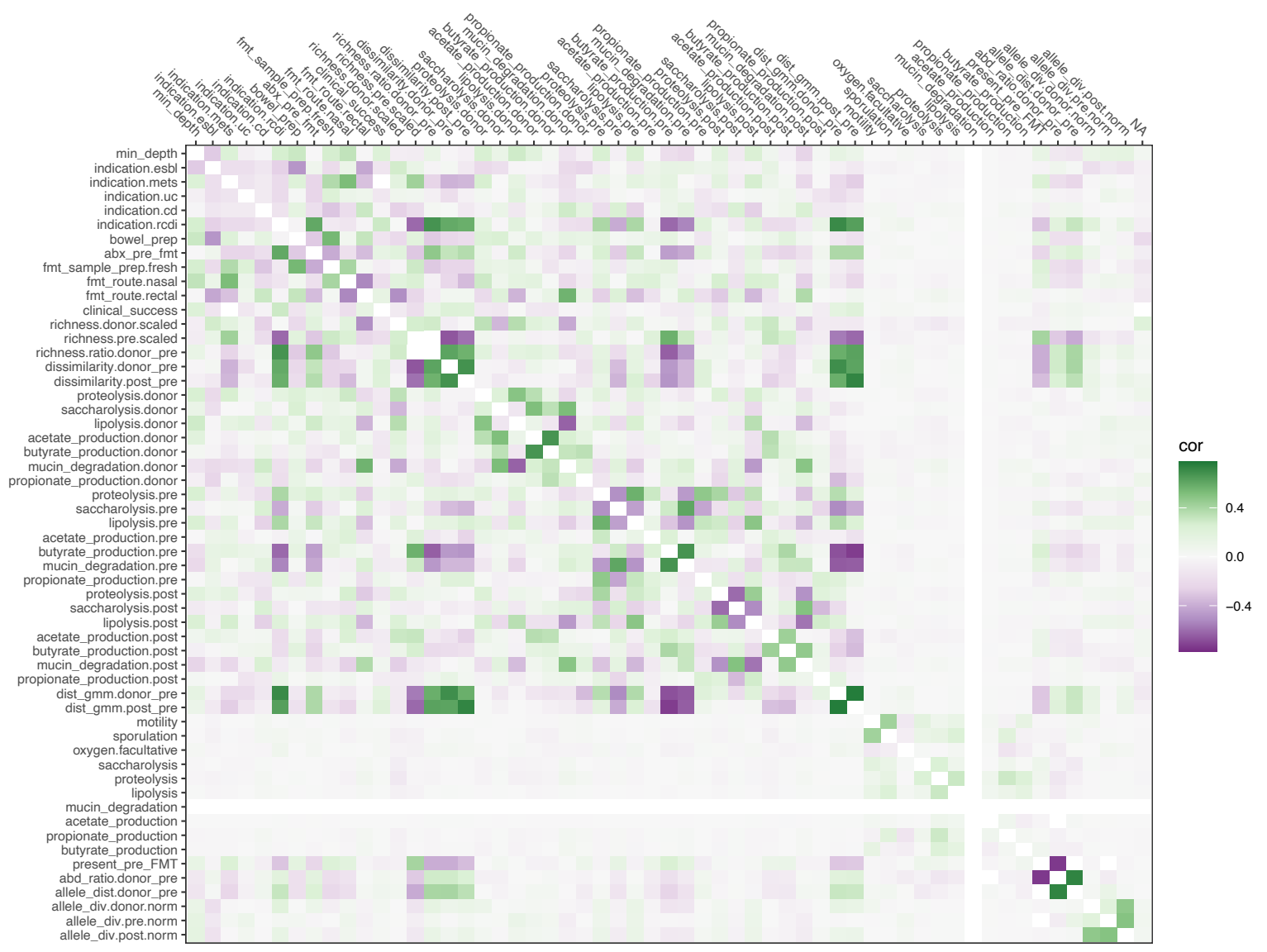
Table S6. Overview and definitions of variables tested for association with FMT outcomes. Variables are categorized by type, scope (pertaining to the host or microbiome, to the donor or recipient) and resolution (host-level, community-level, species-level, strain-level). See Methods for additional details.

Table S7. mOTU taxonomic profiles.

Table S8. GMM profiles.



outcome coexistence colonisation (consp.) novel strains (consp.) persistence (consp.)



study_id	disease_indication	study_ref	n_patients	n_allogenic_fmts	n_full_triads	n_autologous_fmts	raw_data_accession
MetS_NL_1	metabolic syndrome	Li et al, 2016 (PMID: 27126044); Kootte et al, 2017 (PMID: 28978426); this study	26	16	16	16	10 PRJEB12357,PRJEB46778
UC_NL	ulcerative colitis	Rossen et al, 2015 (PMID: 25836986); this study	27	16	13	11	PRJEB46777
ABXR_NL	antibiotics resistance	Singh et al, 2018 (PMID: 25836986); this study	14	19	15	0	PRJEB46779
div_AU	recurrent <i>C. difficile</i> infection; ulcerative colitis	this study	5	5	5	0	PRJEB46780
MetS_NL_Koopen	metabolic syndrome	Koopen et al, 2021 (PMID: 34177842)	24	12	12	12	PRJEB44237
ABXR_div_Leo	antibiotics resistance	Leo et al, 2020 (PMID: 32585945)	26	26	16	0	PRJEB35816
ABXR_IS_BarYoseph	antibiotics resistance	Bar-Yoseph et al, 2021 (PMID: 32511695)	14	14	12	0	PRJNA628604
RCDI_US_Smillie	recurrent <i>C. difficile</i> infection	Smillie et al, 2018 (PMID: 29447696)	19	22	19	0	PRJEB23524
RCDI_US_Aggarwala	recurrent <i>C. difficile</i> infection	Aggarwala et al, 2021 (PMID: 34580445)	18	14	13	0	PRJNA637878
RCDI_US_Watson	recurrent <i>C. difficile</i> infection	Watson et al, 2021 (biorxiv)	10	10	10	0	PRJNA701961
RCDI_US_Podlesny	recurrent <i>C. difficile</i> infection	Podlesny et al, 2022 (PMID: 35337386)	8	8	8	0	PRJEB39023
RCDI_US_Moss	recurrent <i>C. difficile</i> infection	Moss et al, 2017 (PMID: 28827811)	6	6	2	0	PRJNA349197
UC_US_Damman	ulcerative colitis	Damman et al, 2015 (PMID: 26288277)	6	6	6	0	PRJNA285502
UC_US_Nusbaum	ulcerative colitis	Nusbaum et al, 2018 (PMID: 30010747)	4	4	4	0	PRJNA438164
UC_US_Lee	ulcerative colitis	Lee et al, 2017 (PMID: 28473000)	2	2	2	0	PRJNA353655
CD_US_Vaughn	Crohn's disease	Vaughn et al, 2016 (PMID: 27542133)	18	18	15	0	PRJNA321058
IBS_NO_Goll	irritable bowel syndrome	Goll et al, 2020 (PMID: 32991818)	30	30	21	0	PRJEB36140
MEL_US_Davar	melanoma (anti-PD1 treatment)	Davar et al, 2021 (PMID: 33542131)	26	27	15	0	PRJNA672867
MEL_IS_Baruch	melanoma (anti-PD1 treatment)	Baruch et al, 2021 (PMID: 33303685)	10	10	10	0	PRJNA678737
REN_IT_Ianiri	renal carcinoma	Ianiri et al, 2020 (PMID: 32859933)	10	10	7	0	PRJNA643802
TOU_CN_Zhao	Tourette's syndrome	Zhao et al, 2020 (PMID: 33424650)	5	5	5	0	PRJNA628029
CTR_RU_Goloshchapov	healthy volunteers	Goloshchapov et al, 2019 (PMID: 31888470)	3	3	3	0	PRJNA510036

species presence

scenario	D	R	P	determinant variants	description
not observed	N	N	N	%	no marker gene coverage in any sample of the donor-pre-post triplet
species loss	N/Y	Y	N	%	species present pre-FMT, but not post FMT
rejection	Y	N	N	%	species present in donor, but not detectable in recipient post-FMT
persistence	N	Y	Y	$R > P$	recipient strain populations are retained after FMT
persistence (conspecific)	Y	Y	Y	$R > 8 * D \ \& \ P < (R+D)$	recipient strains remain dominant, >8-fold higher than donor strains
coexistence (conspecific)	Y	Y	Y	$R < 8 * D \ \& \ D < 8 * R \ \& \ P < (R+D)$	donor and recipient strain populations coexist, at a ratio of >1:8
colonisation (conspecific)	Y	Y	Y	$D > 8 * R \ \& \ P < (R+D)$	donor strains take over, >8-fold higher than recipient strains post-FMT
colonisation	Y	N	Y	$D > P$	species not present in recipient pre-FMT, donor strains outweigh novel strains post-FMT
novel strains (conspecific)	N	Y	Y	$P \geq R$	recipient strains are replaced by strains that are <i>not</i> from the donor (but either environmental or previously undetected in donor or recipient)
	Y	Y	Y	$P \geq (R+D)$	
novel strains	N	N	Y	%	species not detectable pre-FMT, from environment or blooming
	Y	N	Y	$P > D$	

summarised scenarios

resilience of recipient strains

persistence, persistence (conspecific) or coexistence (conspecific)

takeover by donor strains

colonisation or colonisation (conspecific)

turnover of recipient strains

colonisation, colonisation (conspecific), novel strains or novel strains (conspecific)

D: donor baseline

R: recipient pre-FMT baseline

P: recipient post-FMT

Scope	Variable	D	R	P	D:R	R:P	Definition
host: clinical & procedural	minimum sequencing depth in triplet	Y	Y	Y			minimum sequencing depth of donor, pre- and post-FMT samples
	indication (rCDI, UC, CD, MetS, ESBL)		Y				indication in recipient, encoded as binary variable (1, 0) for each indication
	bowel preparation		Y				bowel preparation before FMT; confounded with study/indication
	antibiotics pre-treatment		Y				antibiotics usage during 4 weeks leading up to FMT; fully confounded with indication (antibiotics used by rCDI patients)
	stool sample preparation	Y					stool sample preparation for FMT (fresh = 1; frozen = 0)
	FMT route		Y				FMT administration route (nasogastric or nasoduodenal tube = 1; colonoscopy and/or enema = 0)
microbiome: taxonomic diversity	clinical success		Y				indication-specific endpoint at latest recorded timepoint post FMT (yes/no)
	species richness	Y	Y	Y			rarefied species richness, scaled to unit variance
	richness ratio				Y	Y	ratio of species richness (e.g., D/R, P/R)
	functional redundancy	Y	Y	Y			ratio of functional diversity (rarefied KO richness) and species richness, scaled to unit variance
	community dissimilarity				Y	Y	Bray-Curtis dissimilarity of microbiome community composition
	enterotype (<i>Prev.</i> , <i>Bact.</i> , <i>Firm.</i>)	Y	Y	Y			enterotype, classified based on genus abundances
microbiome: metabolic potential	matching enterotype				Y	Y	does enterotype match between D-R or R-P
	metabolic pathway distance				Y	Y	Aitchinson distance of Gut Metabolic Module composition
	proteolysis potential	Y	Y	Y			total fraction of microbiome-encoded metabolic potential, quantified via Gut Metabolic Modules
	saccharolysis potential	Y	Y	Y			
	lipolysis potential	Y	Y	Y			
	mucin degradation potential	Y	Y	Y			
propionate production potential	Y	Y	Y				
butyrogenesis potential	Y	Y	Y				
microbiome: species & strain-level	abundance of other species	Y	Y	Y			rel. abd. of other (non-focal) species in the sample, scaled to unit variance
	engraftment of other species			Y			
	abundance of focal species	Y	Y	Y			rel. abd. of focal species, scaled to unit variance
	focal species abundance ratio				Y	Y	ratio of relative abundance of the focal species in D-R or R-P
	phylogenetic complementarity		Y				minimum phylogenetic distance of focal species to recipient community pre-FMT, scaled to unit variance
	functional complementarity		Y				average representation of focal species' KEGG ortholog repertoire in recipient community pre-FMT
	allele distance				Y	Y	Euclidean distance between intra-specific allele frequencies (i.e., distance between strain populations; see Methods)
	strain population diversity	Y	Y	Y			intra-specific population-wide core genome allele diversity (i.e., strain population diversity in focal sample; see Methods)

D: donor baseline
R: recipient pre-FMT baseline
P: recipient post-FMT