



Supplementary Figure 1. Impact of GA and mode of delivery (MOD) on fS100A8-A9 levels in newborn infants (related to Figure 1). S100A8-A9 levels in fecal samples collected at indicated ages from a cohort of healthy term infants ($n=72$) (A-C) and preterm infants born at <32 gestational weeks ($n=48$) (A,D). (A) Comparison of fS100A8-A9 levels at days 1-3 of life between term and preterm infants. $***P < .001$ (MWU-test). (B) Levels of fS100A8-A9 levels on d1-3 in term infants grouped according to the MOD thereby subgrouping cesarean section (CS) into primary and secondary CS. VD, vaginal delivery. (C,D) Resolution of the delivery mode effect on fS100A8-A9 levels in term (C) and preterm (D) newborn infants by grouping according to the MOD at indicated ages. $*P < .05$, $**P < .005$ (*post-hoc* unpaired *t*-tests). Bars on a logarithmic scale represent means \pm SEM. Dotted lines indicate the cut off for normal adult fS100A8-A9 levels (50 $\mu\text{g/g}$).