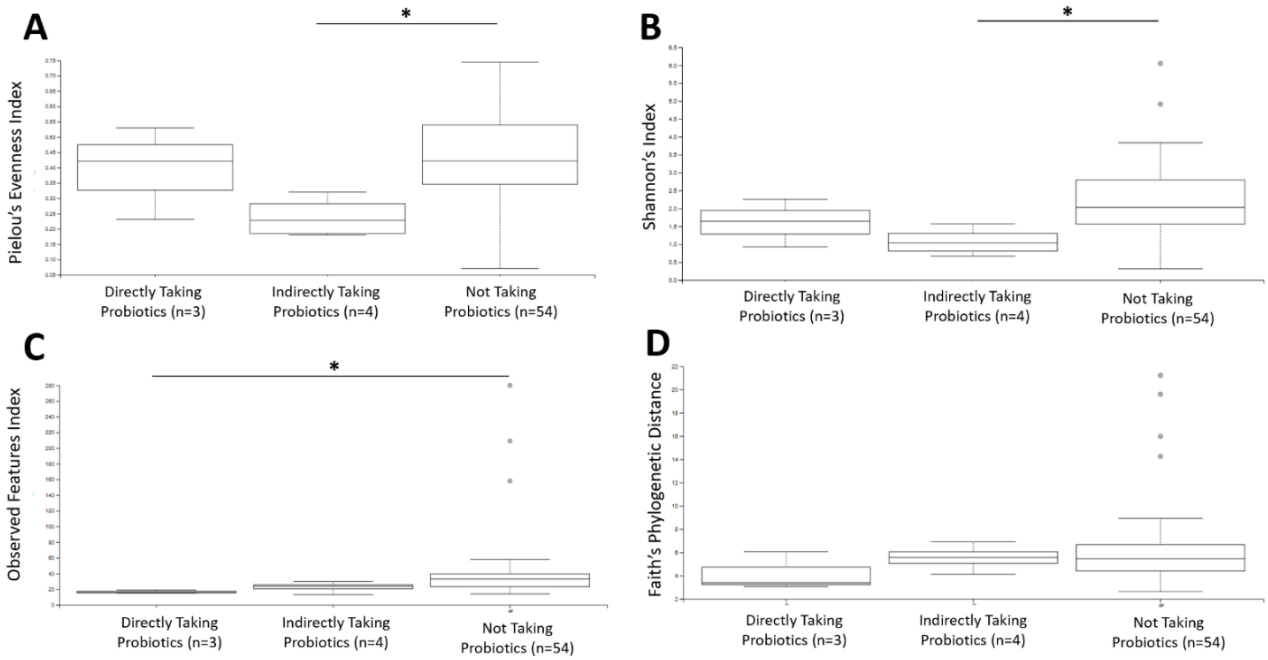
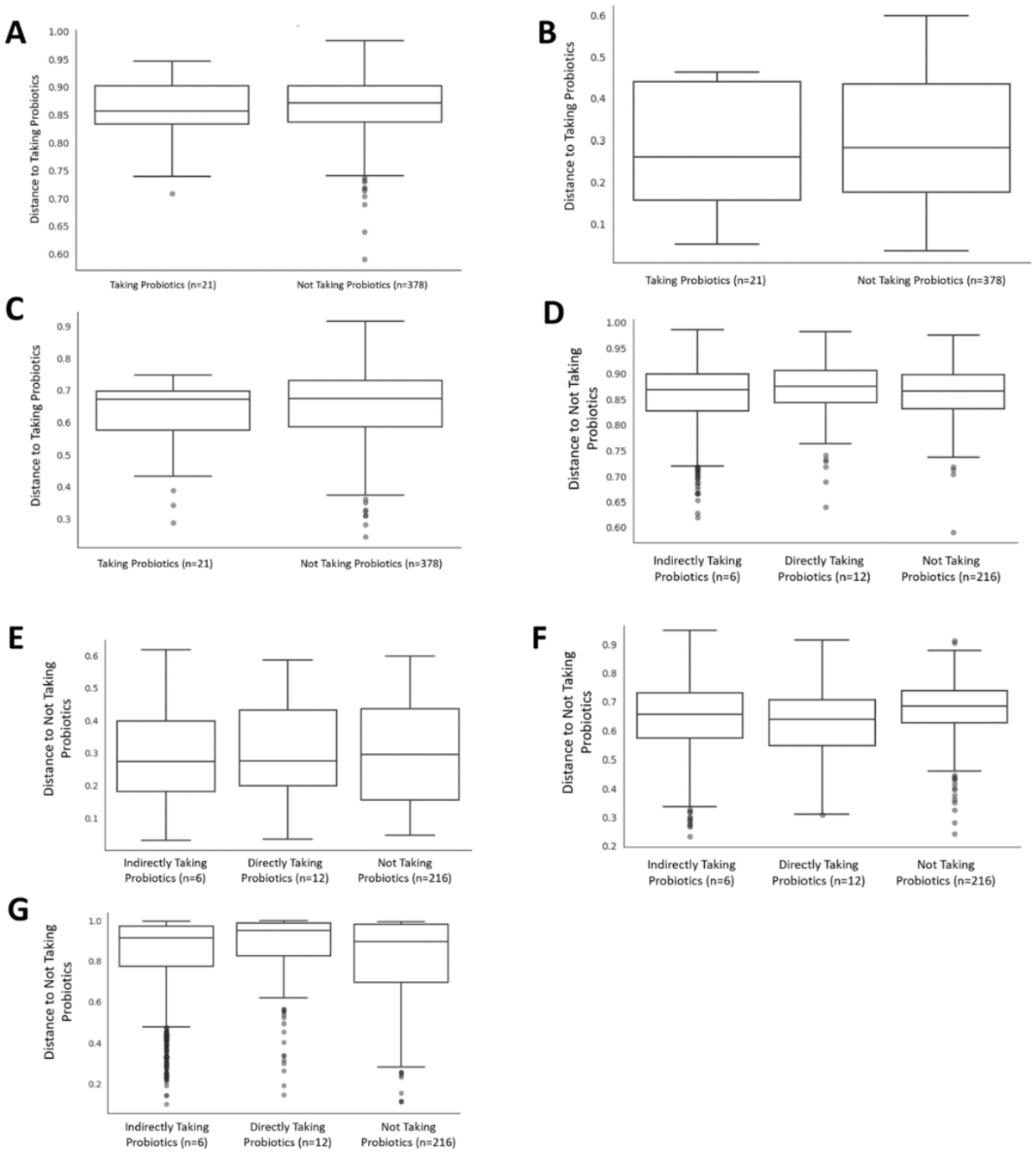


Supplementary Figure 1. Direct and indirect probiotic supplementation do not differentially affect the diversity of the infant gut microbiome. Alpha diversity metrics amongst those taking probiotics directly, indirectly, or not taking probiotics were visualized as boxplots. Kruskal-Wallis pairwise comparisons were used to calculate q-values and significance ($q < 0.05$). All q-values for alpha diversity are outlined in Table 1. **(A-D)** For all metrics, no significant differences were found between those taking probiotics directly versus indirectly. Significant differences were found in **(A)** Pielou's evenness ($q = 0.033$) and **(B)** Shannon's index ($q = 0.036$) between those taking probiotics indirectly versus not taking probiotics, and in **(C)** observed features ($q = 0.028$) between those taking probiotics directly versus not taking probiotics. **(D)** No significant differences were observed in Faith's phylogenetic distance.



Supplementary Figure 2. Probiotic intake does not yield significant differences in the infant gut microbiome for most beta diversity metrics. (A-C) Beta diversity metrics between those taking versus not taking probiotics, relative to the distance of those taking probiotics, were visualized as boxplots. PERMANOVA was used to calculate q-values. All q-values for beta diversity are outlined in Table 2. No significant differences ($q > 0.05$) were seen for **(A)** Jaccard**, (B)** weighted UniFrac, or **(C)** Bray-Curtis. **(D-F)** Beta diversity metrics amongst those taking probiotics directly, indirectly, or not taking probiotics, relative to the distance of those not taking probiotics, were visualized as boxplots. PERMANOVA was used to calculate q-values. No significance differences ($q > 0.05$) were

seen amongst any groups **(D)** Jaccard, **(E)** weighted UniFrac, **(F)** unweighted UniFrac, and **(G)** Bray-Curtis.