

Nasal microbiome disruption and recovery after mupirocin treatment in *Staphylococcus aureus* carriers and noncarriers

Authors

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Supplementary information file

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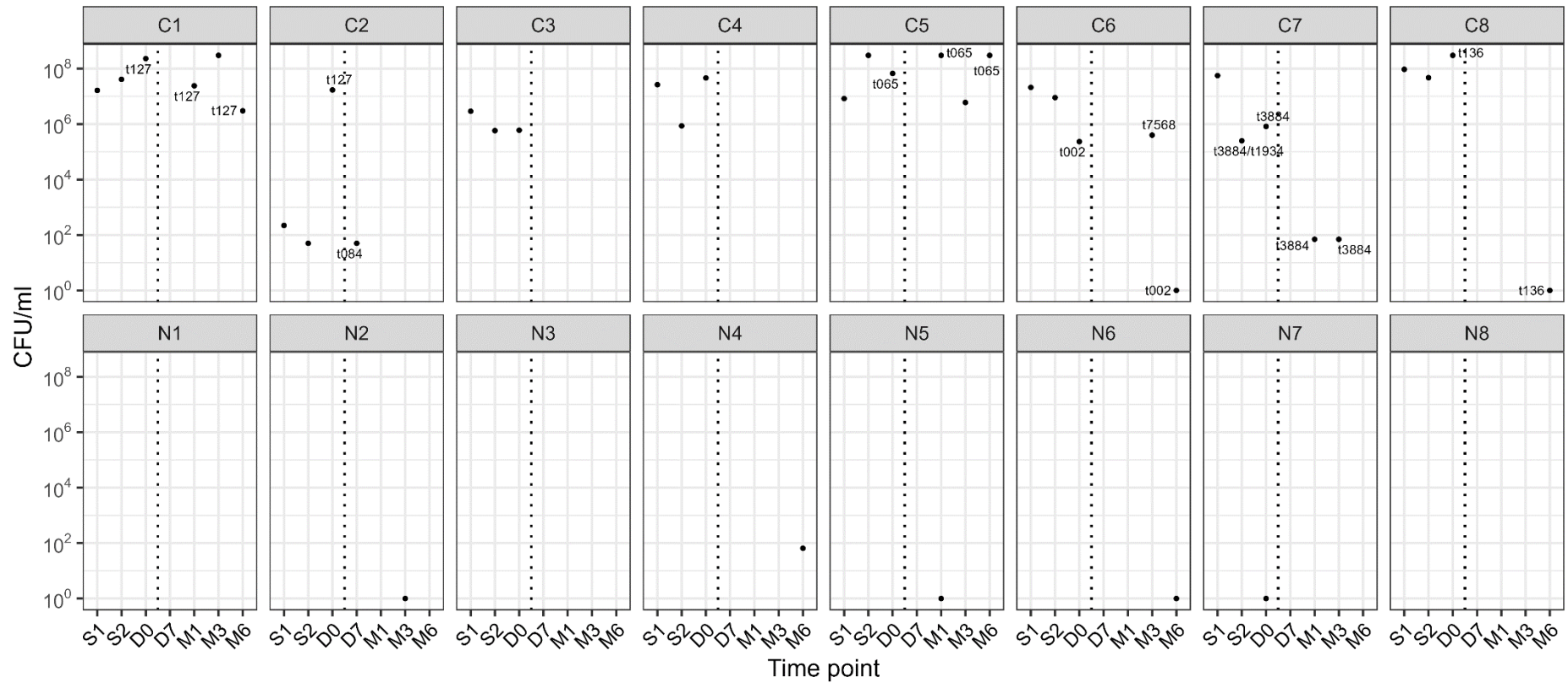
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Supplementary table 1. Risk factors for *S. aureus* acquisition

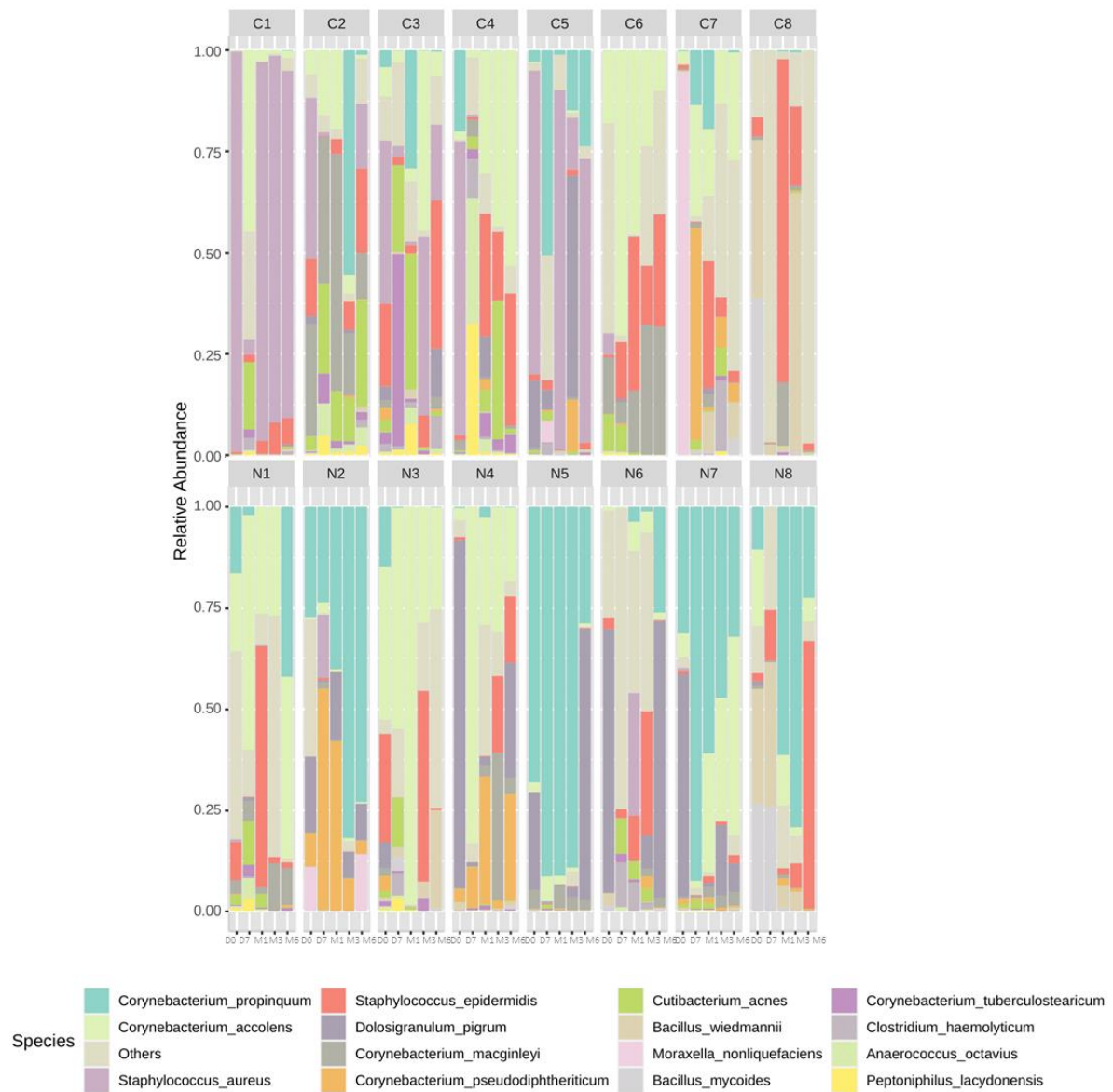
		Cohorts	
		Noncarrier	Carrier
Total		8	8
Hormonal contraception		1	4
Dairy consumption			
	Daily	6	6
	Weekly	1	1
	Monthly	0	1
Disinfectants			
	Daily	3	1
	Weekly	2	1
Smoking			
	Daily	1	0
Alcohol consumption			
	Daily	1	2
	Weekly	2	2
	Monthly	2	3
	< 1x per month	2	1
Nose picking			
	Daily	5	2
	Weekly	2	5
	Monthly		1
	< 1x per month	1	
Household size			
	1		1
	2	5	5
	3	3	1
	4		1
Team sport or communal gym			
	Weekly	2	2
	Monthly		1
Sauna visits			
	< 1x per month	1	3
Healthcare or beauty practice			
	< 1x per month	1	2
Public transport			
	Daily	1	4
	Weekly	0	3
	Monthly	1	0
	< 1x per month	3	1

Supplementary Figure 1. *S. aureus* culture dynamics in carriers and noncarriers.



Sampling took place at screening time points S1 and S2. During the study phase, nasal samples were taken 1 day pre-treatment (D0) and 2 days (D7), 1 month (M1), 3 months (M3) and 6 months (M6) post-treatment. *S. aureus*-positive cultures are depicted as black dots, with bacterial load given on the y-axis. The vertical dotted line shows time of treatment. Spa-typing results are given as dot labels. Recolonization was defined as a *S. aureus* positive culture (>8 CFU/ml) post-decolonization

Supplementary Figure 2. Nasal microbiota of study participants in time.



Shown are the detailed species proportions in nasal samples from 8 *S. aureus* carriers (top panel) and noncarriers (bottom panel), inferred through 16S rRNA metabarcoding. Samples were taken immediately before decolonization (D0) and after 7 days (D7) and 1 (M1), 3 (M3), and 6 (M6) months.

