

**Supplementary Materials for**  
**Development and Genome-level Microevolution of Oral Microbiome during**  
**Surface Colonization**

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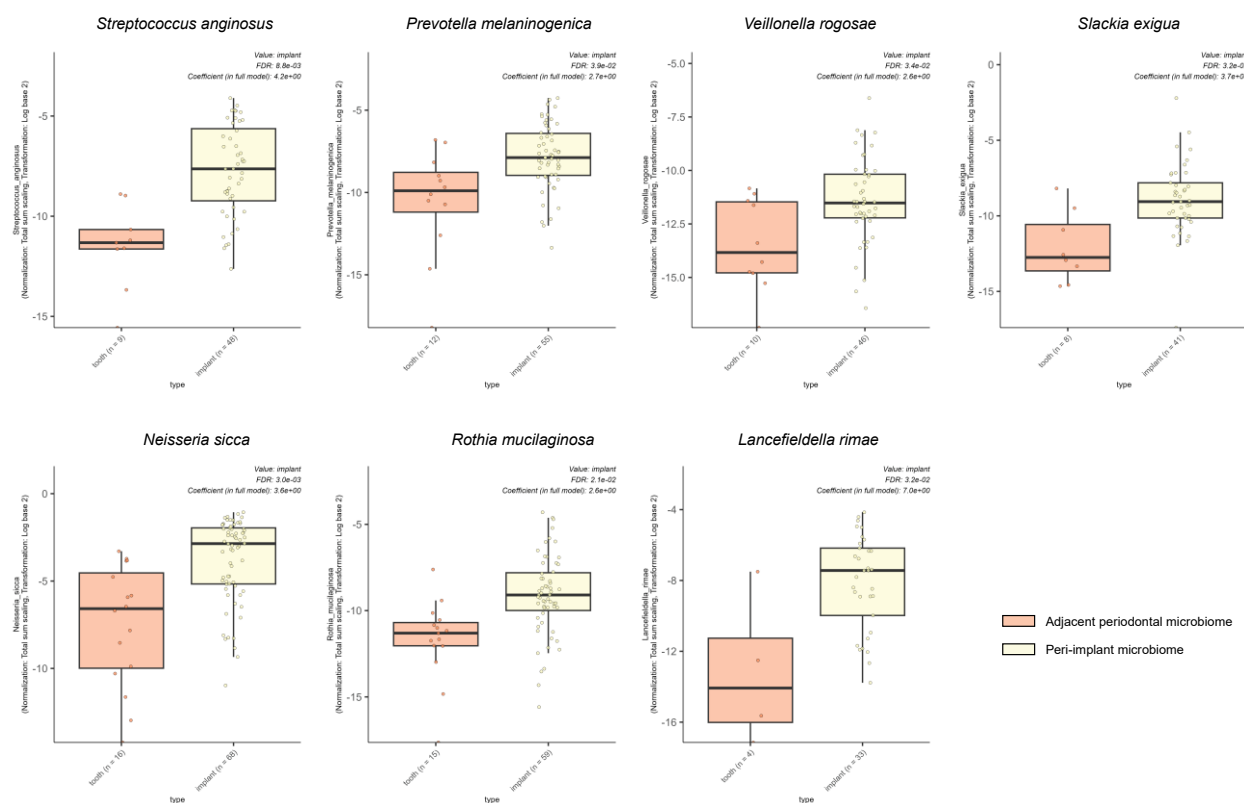
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**Table S1. Detailed inclusion and exclusion criteria.**

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Single tooth implant restoration.	Presence of progressing periodontitis.
Age between 20 and 60 years.	Systemic conditions that might affect bone metabolism or wound healing (e.g. diabetes mellitus or osteoporosis).
Well-controlled periodontal conditions.	Compromised immune conditions.
Adhesive-retained all-ceramic single crown restoration.	History of smoking
A minimum of 4 mm width of keratinized mucosa at the edentulous site.	Antibiotic use within the past six months.
	Presence of other dental restorations in the oral cavity.
	Pregnancy or lactation.

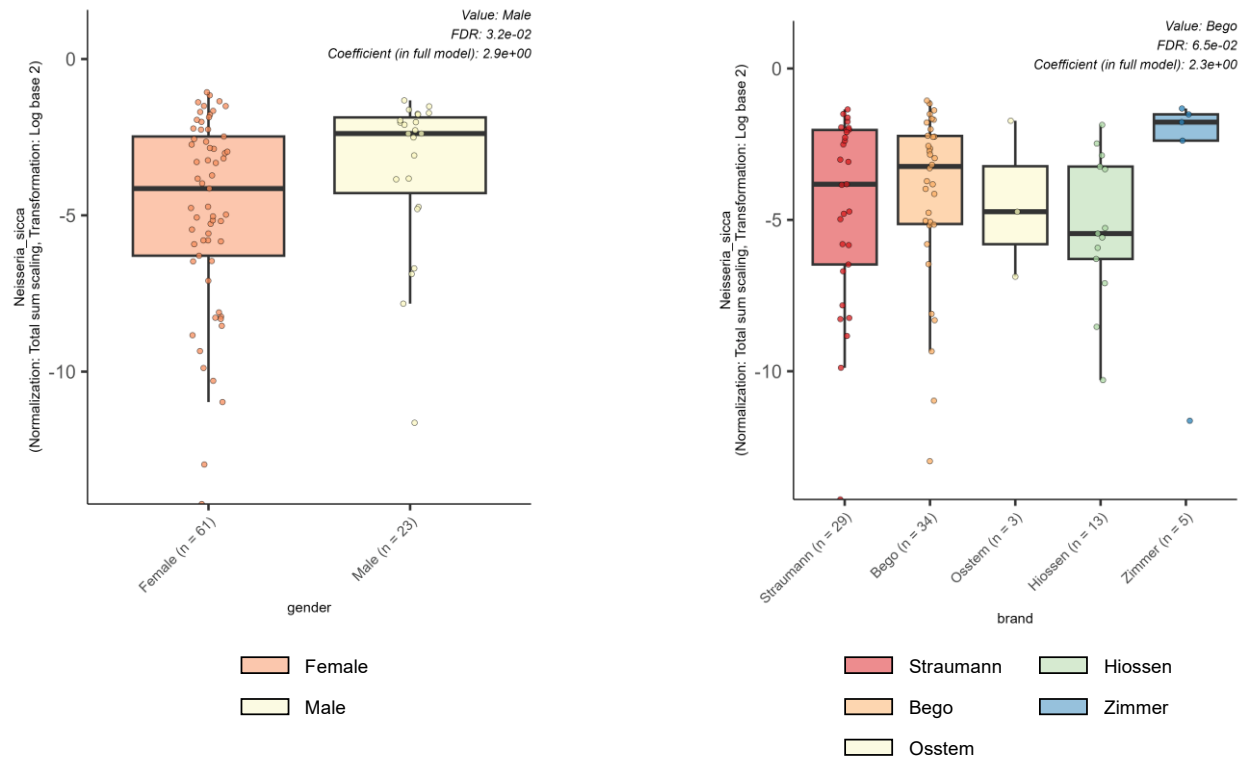
**Table S2. Demographic features of the cohort.**

Demographic Features	Number of Participants
Age in years (mean $\pm$ SD)	37.32 $\pm$ 11.22
Gender	
Male (%)	5 (26.32%)
Female (%)	14 (73.68%)
Implant brand	
Bego (%)	8 (42.11%)
Straumann (%)	6 (31.56%)
Hiossen (%)	3 (15.76%)
Zimmer (%)	1 (5.26%)
Osstem (%)	1 (5.26%)
Ethnicity	
Chinese Han (%)	19 (100%)



**Fig. S1.**

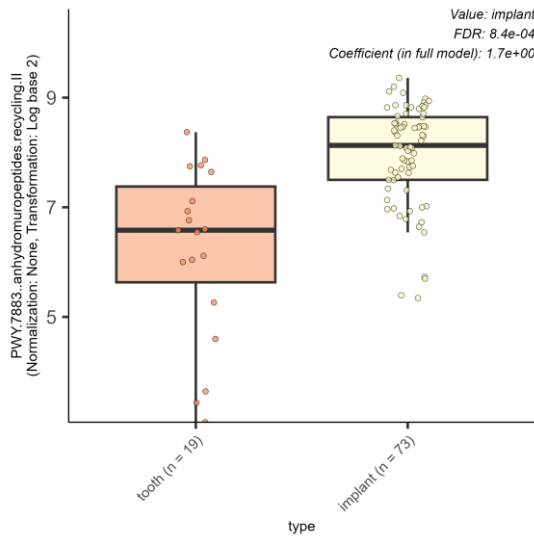
Linear models showing significantly higher relative abundance of species *Streptococcus anginosus*, *Prevotella melaninogenica*, *Veillonella rogosae*, *Slackia exigua*, *Neisseria sicca*, *Rothia mucilaginosa*, and *Lancefieldella rimae* in the peri-implant microbiome compared to adjacent periodontal microbiome.



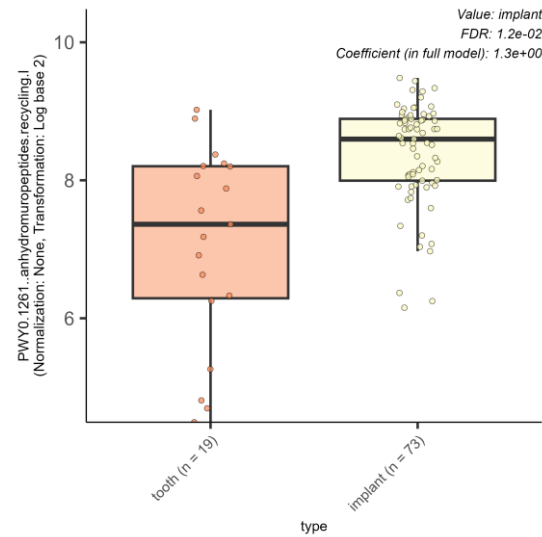
**Fig. S2.**

Regression models showing that *Neisseria sicca* was positively associated with male gender ( $p = 0.032$ ) and Bego brand implants ( $p = 0.065$ ).

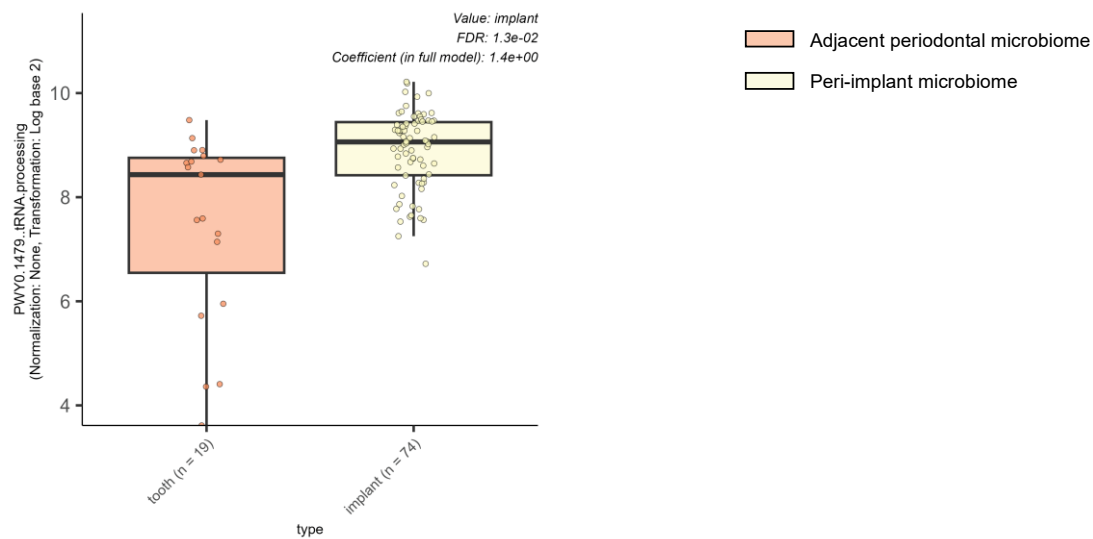
### PWY-7883 anhydromuropeptides recycling



### PWY0-1261 anhydromuropeptides recycling



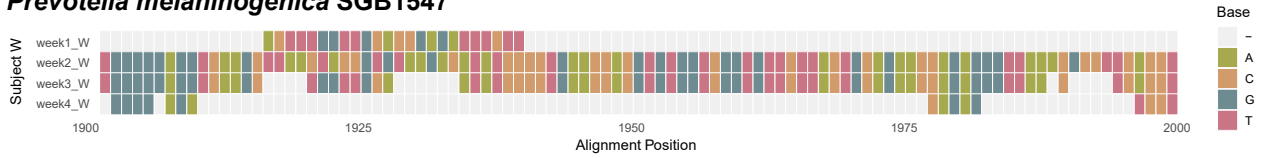
### PWY0-1479 anhydromuropeptides recycling



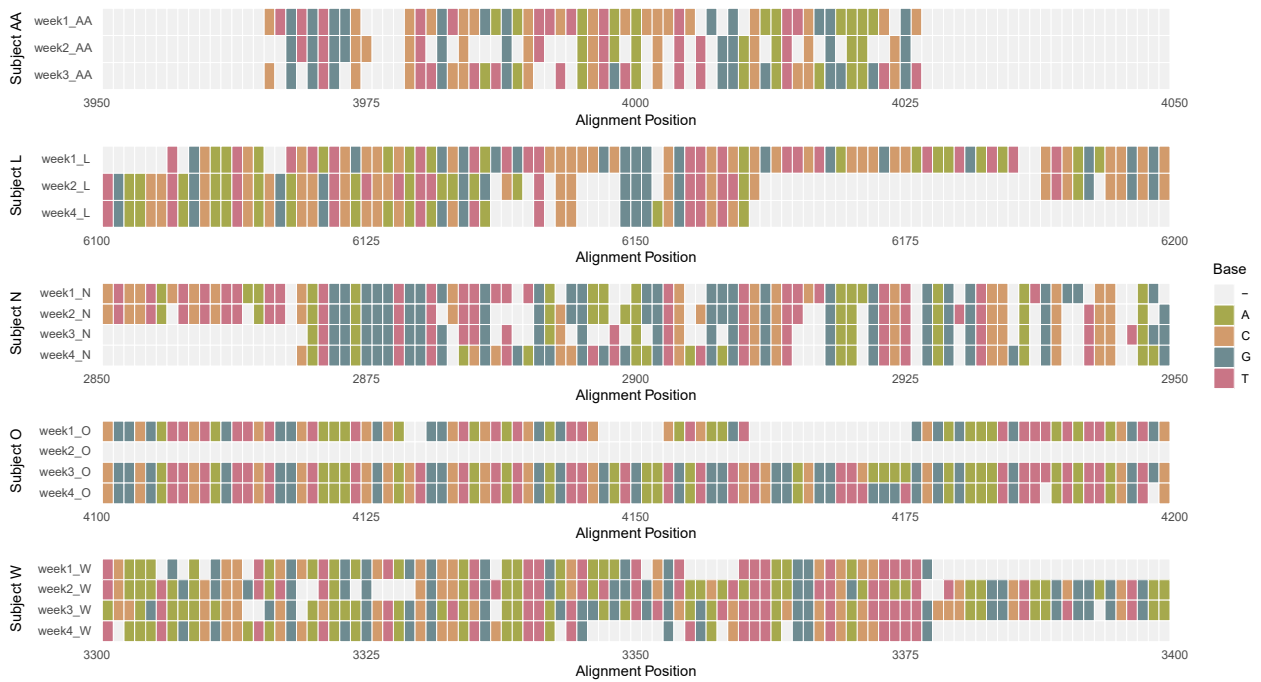
**Fig. S3.**

Linear models showing significantly higher gene abundance related to anhydromuropeptides recycling (PWY-7883 and PWY0-1261) and tRNA processing (PWY0-1479) in the peri-implant microbiome compared to adjacent periodontal microbiome.

### *Prevotella melaninogenica* SGB1547



### *Prevotella melaninogenica* SGB1552



**Fig. S4.**

*StrainPhlan* multiple-alignment visualization of mutation hotspots on consensus marker for *Prevotella melaninogenica* (representative species for pioneer colonizers). For each subject, we identified the 100-bp window with the highest single-nucleotide divergence across weeks 1 to 4 using a sliding window (window = 100 bp, step = 50 bp). Tiles show base calls (A, C, G, T) at each alignment position after excluding gaps and ambiguous bases.

# ***Streptococcus anginosus* SGB8028 group**

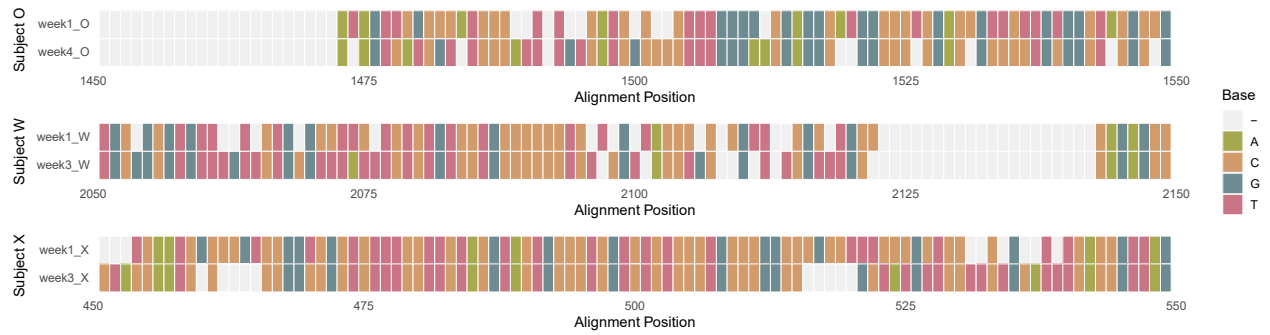


**Fig. S5.**

Multiple-alignment visualization of mutation hotspots on consensus marker for *Streptococcus anginosus* (representative species for pioneer colonizers).



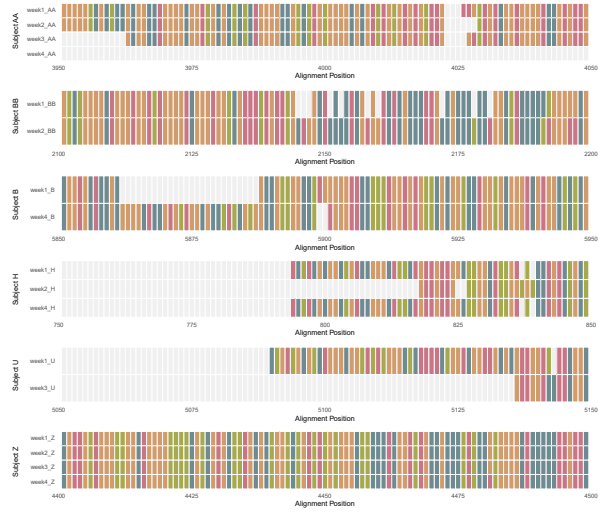
### ***Rothia mucilaginosa* SGB16971 group**



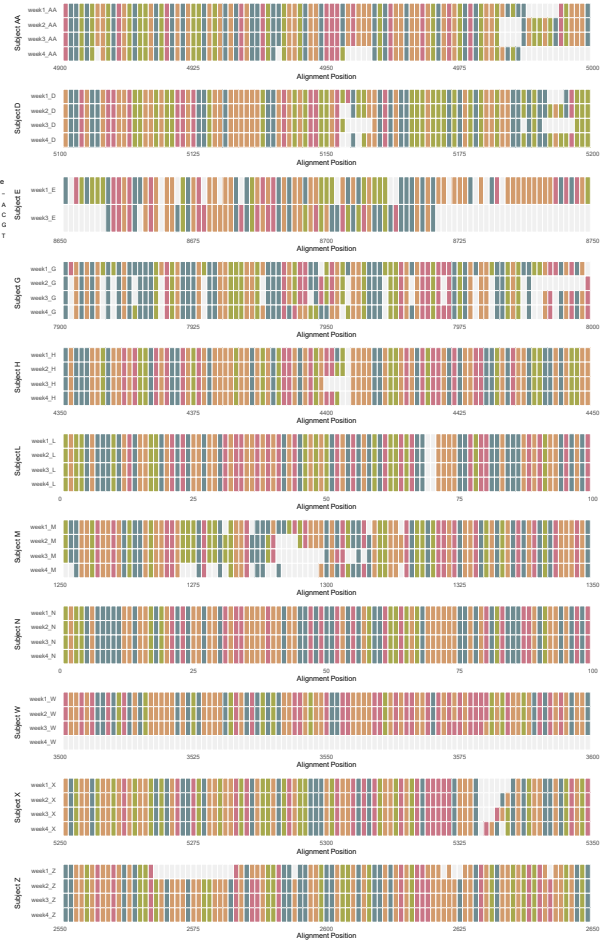
**Fig. S6.**

Multiple-alignment visualization of mutation hotspots on consensus marker for *Rothia mucilaginosa* (representative species for pioneer colonizers).

### *Neisseria sicca* SGB9465 group



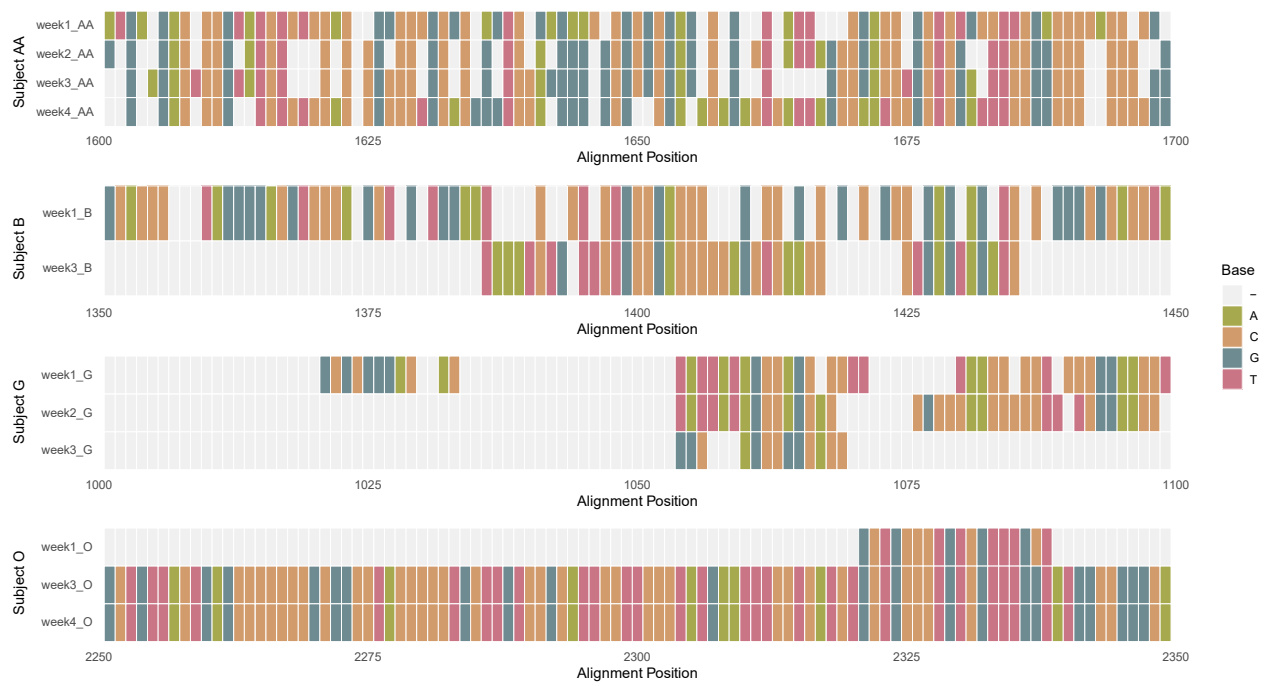
### *Neisseria sicca* SGB9467 group



**Fig. S7.**

Multiple-alignment visualization of mutation hotspots on consensus marker for *Neisseria sicca* (representative species for constitutive species).

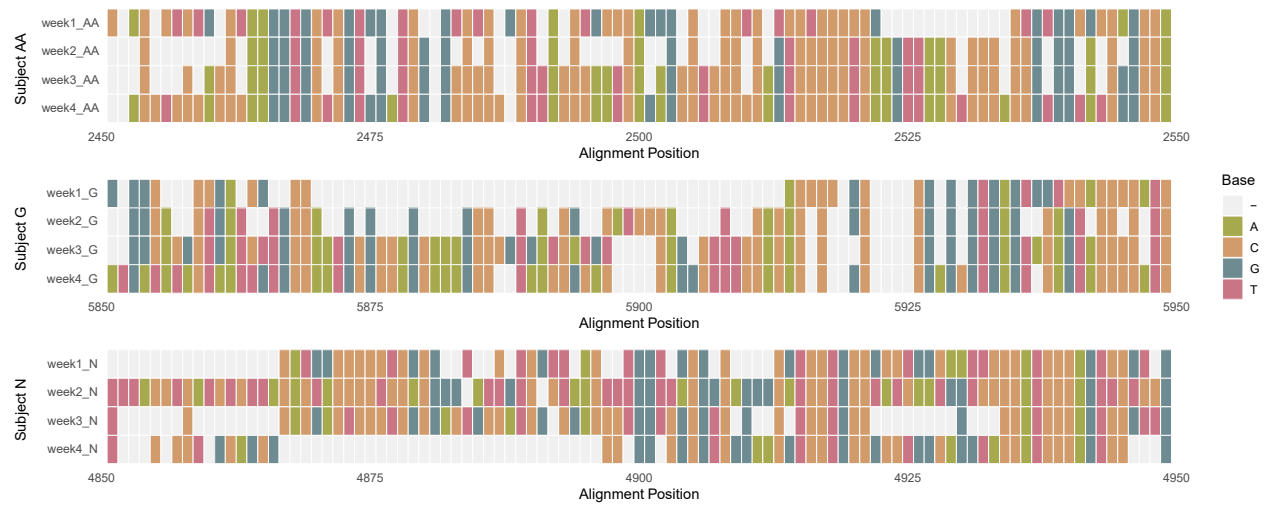
### ***Slackia exigua* SGB14784**



**Fig. S8.**

Multiple-alignment visualization of mutation hotspots on consensus marker for *Slackia exigua* (representative species for late commensals).

### ***Lancefieldella rimae* SGB985**



**Fig. S9.**

Multiple-alignment visualization of mutation hotspots on consensus marker for *Lancefieldella rimae* (representative species for late commensals).

**Data S1. (separate file)**

The metadata for each sequenced sample.

**Data S2. (separate file)**

Pathway enrichment or depletion in peri-implant microbiome when compared to the same species in adjacent periodontal microbiome.

**Data S3. (separate file)**

Members of each community module and their relative abundance.

**Data S4. (separate file)**

Top 5 enriched pathways in each module at each time point.

**Data S5. (separate file)**

Spearman correlation coefficients of relative abundances among members within each community module across weeks 1-4 ( $|\rho| > 0.4$  and  $p\text{-FDR} < 0.05$ ).

**Data S6. (separate file)**

Attachment probabilities of late commensal species in the dummy communities P and P + C.

**Data S7. (separate file)**

Counts of the non-synonymous (N) and synonymous (S) SNVs in each community module across the time points, with N/S ratios.