Table S1. Species and genera identification for hematological cancer patients and healthy control subjects.

|  | Probes not detected $^{\mathbf{a}}$ |  |  | Probes detected $^{\mathbf{b}}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Genera $^{\mathbf{c}}$ | Species $^{\mathbf{d}}$ | Total $^{\mathbf{e}}$ | Genera $^{\mathbf{c}}$ | Species $^{\mathbf{d}}$ | Total $^{\mathbf{e}}$ |
| BPST $^{\mathbf{f}}$ | 16 | 134 | 150 | 62 | 400 | 462 |
| PST $^{\mathbf{s}}$ | 18 | 140 | 158 | 60 | 394 | 454 |
| BST $^{\mathbf{h}}$ | 16 | 140 | 156 | 62 | 394 | 456 |
| ST $^{\mathbf{i}}$ | 19 | 135 | 154 | 59 | 399 | 458 |
| BPST cumulative $^{\mathbf{j}}$ | 16 | 134 | 150 | 62 | 400 | 462 |
| PST cumulative $^{\mathbf{k}}$ | 18 | 139 | 157 | 60 | 395 | 455 |
| ST cumulative $^{\mathbf{1}}$ | 19 | 144 | 163 | 59 | 390 | 449 |

Species/genera identification of hematological cancer patients (BCs, $\mathrm{n}=39$ ) and healthy control subjects (HC, $\mathrm{n}=27$ ) considering 534 possible species and 78 genera ( 612 total taxa) through species and genus probes with processed duplicates from oral samples of buccal mucosa (B), superficial supragingival plaque (P), tongue swabs (T), and saliva samples (S). ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Number of species/genera probes not detected or ${ }^{\text {b }}$ number of species/genera probes detected using Human Oral Microbe Identification using Next Generation Sequencing (HOMINGS) 16 S rRNA gene (V3-V4 region). ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Number of genera not detected or detected. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Number of species not detected or detected. ${ }^{\text {eTotal number of probes (total not detected }}$ or total detected). ${ }^{\text {fBPST }}$ sub-cohort ( $20 \mathrm{HCs} / 80$ samples; $13 \mathrm{BCs} / 52$ samples). sPST sub-cohort ( 23 HCs/69 samples; $29 \mathrm{BCs} / 87$ samples). hBST sub-cohort ( $24 \mathrm{HCs} / 72$ samples; $17 \mathrm{BCs} / 51$ samples). iST sub-cohort ( $27 \mathrm{HCs} / 54$ samples; $39 \mathrm{BCs} / 78$ samples). iBPST cumulative sub-cohort ( $20 \mathrm{HCs} / 20$ cumulated samples; $13 \mathrm{BCs} / 13$ cumulated samples). kPST cumulative sub-cohort ( $23 \mathrm{HCs} / 23$ cumulated samples; $29 \mathrm{BCs} / 29$ cumulated samples). ${ }^{1}$ ST cumulative sub-cohort ( $27 \mathrm{HCs} / 27$ cumulated samples; $39 \mathrm{BCs} / 39$ cumulated samples.

Table S2. Average number of species and genera identified per subject for different sample site combinations analyzed in patients with blood cancer versus healthy controls.

| Average number of taxa detected ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AN1 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | $\mathrm{HC}^{\text {c }}$ | BCs ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| BPSTe | 143.5 | 95.56 |
| PST ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | 145.26 | 99.61 |
| BSTs | 148.43 | 99.73 |
| ST ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 153.02 | 106.13 |
| BPST cumulative ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | 221.6 | 150.62 |
| PST cumulative ${ }^{\text {j }}$ | 172.78 | 118.48 |
| ST cumulative ${ }^{\text {k }}$ | 187.74 | 136.85 |
| AN2 ${ }^{1}$ | HC ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | AML ${ }^{\text {m }}$ |
| PST HC vs. AML ${ }^{\text {n }}$ | 145.26 | 108.06 |
| PST HC vs. NAML ${ }^{\circ}$ | 145.26 | 118.83 |
| PST HC vs. YAML ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 145.26 | 95.13 |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Average number of species/genera detected for different sample site combinations analyzed. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Analyses 1 (AN1) where chealthy controls (HC) were compared to patients with dblood cancers (BCs). ${ }^{\text {eBPST }}$ sub-cohort ( $20 \mathrm{HCs} / 80$ samples; $13 \mathrm{BCs} / 52$ samples). ${ }^{\text {fPST sub-cohort ( } 23 \mathrm{HCs} / 69 \text { samples; } 29}$ $\mathrm{BCs} / 87$ samples). $\mathrm{8BST}$ sub-cohort ( $24 \mathrm{HCs} / 72$ samples; $17 \mathrm{BCs} / 51$ samples). ${ }^{\text {h } S T ~ s u b-c o h o r t ~(~} 27 \mathrm{HCs} / 54$ samples; $39 \mathrm{BCs} / 78$ samples). ${ }^{\text {BPST }}$ cumulative sub-cohort ( $20 \mathrm{HCs} / 20$ cumulated samples; $13 \mathrm{BCs} / 13$ cumulated samples). iPST cumulative sub-cohort ( $23 \mathrm{HCs} / 23$ cumulated samples; $29 \mathrm{BCs} / 29$ cumulated samples). ${ }^{\text {KST }}$ cumulative sub-cohort ( $27 \mathrm{HCs} / 27$ samples; $39 \mathrm{BCs} / 39$ samples). ${ }^{1}$ Analyses 2 (AN2) where ${ }^{\mathrm{m} A c u t e ~ M y e l o g e n o u s ~ L e u k e m i a ~(A M L) ~ p a t i e n t s ~ w e r e ~ c o m p a r e d ~ t o ~ H C s . ~}{ }^{\mathrm{n} P S T}$ subcohort where HCs were compared to all AML patients ( $23 \mathrm{HCs} / 69$ samples; 11 AMLs/33 samples). ${ }^{\text {o PST }}$ sub-cohort where HCs were compared to AML patients that had not received antibiotics (NAML) ( $23 \mathrm{HCs} / 69$ samples; 6 NAML/18 samples). PPST sub-cohort where HCs were compared to AML patients that had received antibiotics (YAML) ( $23 \mathrm{HCs} / 69$ samples; 6 YAML/ 18 samples).
a. BCs group vs. HC group per oral site

Plaque


Saliva


Tongue

b. AML subgroup vs. HC group per oral site

Plaque


Saliva


## Tongue



Figure S1. Differences in non-cumulative relative abundance between BC group and AML subgroup and HC group of LEfSe-identified distinctive species and genera. ( $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$ ) Non-cumulated relative PST data for species and genera found significant by LEfSe as distinctive features for the hematological cancer (BCs) group (a) or acute myeloid leukemia (AML) subgroup (b) compared to healthy controls (HC group). *Significant distinguishing features per post-LEfSe Mann-Whitney test are marked by an asterisk ( $\mathrm{p}<0.05$ ). Negative values are shown with a hyphen ( - ); positive values have no indicator.

