Supplementary Materials

Persistence of Anti SARS-CoV-2 Antibodies in Breast Milk from Infected and Vaccinated Women after *In Vitro*-Simulated Gastrointestinal Digestion

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Table S1. Characteristics of infant faecal sample donors.

Sample Number	Pool Group	Donor Age (months)	Gender	Feed	Maternal Age (years)	Vaccination type	Vaccination time
1	V	5.5	Female	Mixed feeding	35	Pfizer	2nd dose in March 2021
2	V	4.5	Female	Breast milk	36	Pfizer	2nd dose in June 2021
3	NV	8	Female	Formula and complementary food	35	-	-
4	NV	4	Male	Mixed feeding	32	-	-

V, vaccinated mother; NV, non-vaccinated.

Table S2. Production of acetic acid (mM) after 48 h of simulated colonic fermentation of breast milk samples from vaccinated mothers with Pfizer and Moderna and infected mothers, using the inoculum of lactating infants from vaccinated (V) and non-vaccinated (NV) mothers.

	V inoculum	NV inoculum
Pfizer	13.52 ± 3.01 ^{a,A}	11.06 ± 0.75 ^{a,A}
Moderna	11.47 ± 1.32 ^{a,A}	10.58 ± 0.74 ^{a,A}
Infected	15.97 ± 3.57 ^{a,B}	9.27 ± 1.43 ^{a,A}

Different upper-case capital letters (A–B) mean significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between samples from the same subjects' group and different inoculums. Different lower-case letters (a, b) mean significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between the inoculum in the same subjects' groups.