Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Body weight of female dams allocated to control or MS.

Weight (g)	Control	MS
PND1	336±16	328±5
PND4	340±15	335±7
PND7	343±15	343±10
PND10	345±16	350±12
PND13	347±17	353±13
PND20	345±16	349±9

Data are shown as mean ± SEM of control ($n = 6$) and MS ($n = 6$) dams.
The effect of MS was assessed by repeated measures two-way ANOVA.

Table S2. Anthropometric data of dams at endpoint.

	Control	MS
Terminal weight (g)	335±16.5	334±6.5
Circumference (cm)	22.8±0.3	22.7±0.1
Naso-anal length (cm)	18.3±0.5	19.1±0.2
Glucose (mmol.l^{-1})	6.1±0.1	6.3±0.1
Liver weight (g)	12.9±0.6	13.2±0.6
% Liver/body weight	3.85±0.08	3.96±0.20
Rpwat (g)	1.49±0.20	1.51±0.20
% Rpwat/body weight	0.45±0.06	0.45±0.03
Tibia length (cm)	3.97±0.02	3.98±0.03

Data are shown as mean±SEM of control ($n = 6$) and MS ($n = 6$) group.
Effects of MS were assessed on anthropometric data by unpaired Student's t-test.
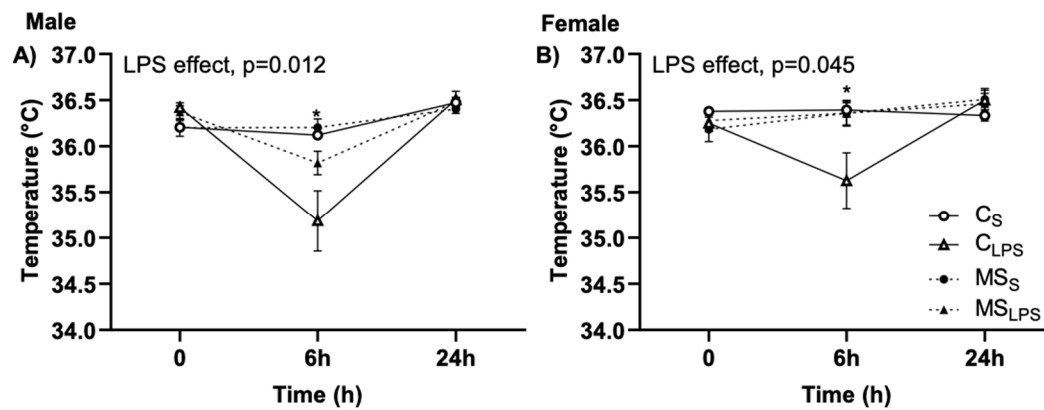Liver score was analysed by Wilcoxon matched pairs signed rank test.

Figure S1. Body temperature 6hrs and 24hrs after LPS administration of male and female offspring. Data are presented as mean ± SEM and assessed by repeated measures two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post-hoc. (**A**) Body temperature in male rats ($n = 13$-26) and (**B**) body temperature in female rats ($n = 5$-18) (*Overall LPS effect at 6hrs, $p = 0.0001$ for male and $p = 0.002$ for female rats).
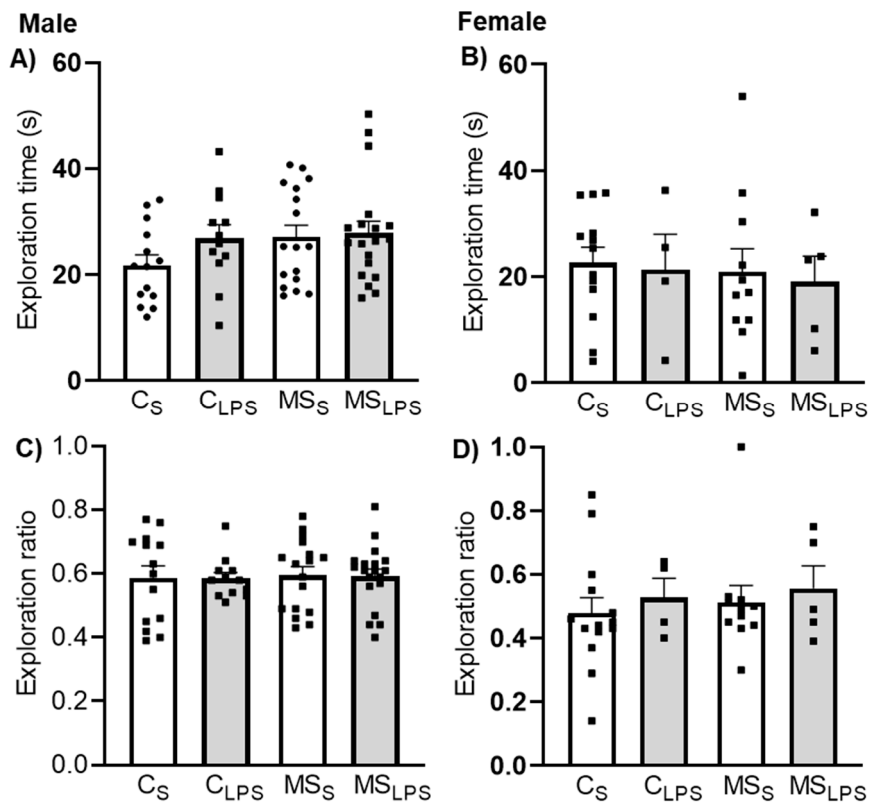

Figure S2. Test phase of object-place recognition test performance P40-48. Data are presented as mean±SEM, analysed using two-way ANOVA, Tukey's post-hoc test. Male offspring ($n = 12$-19 per group). (**A**) total time spent exploring objects at both novel and familiar places, (**C**) Exploration ratio. Female offspring ($n = 5$-14 per group), (**B**) total time spent exploring objects at both novel and familiar places, (**D**) Exploration ratio.