

Supplementary Material

Transgenerational effects of a hypercaloric diet

A. O. Joaquim^A, C. P. Coelho^C, P. Dias Motta^A, E. F. Bondan^A, E. Teodorov^D, M. F. M. Martins^A, T. B. Kirsten^A, R. C. V. Casarin^B, L. V. Bonamin^A and M. M. Bernardi^{A,B,C,E}

^AEnvironmental and Experimental Pathology, Paulista University, Paulista University (UNIP), Rua Dr Bacelar, 1212, São Paulo, SP, 04026-002, Brazil.

^BGraduate Program of Dentistry, Paulista University, UNIP, Rua Dr Bacelar, 1212, São Paulo, SP, 04026-002, Brazil.

^CGraduate Program of Animal Medicine and Welfare, University of Santo Amaro, Rua Enéas de Siqueira Neto, 340, São Paulo, SP, 04829-900, Brazil.

^DMathematics, Computing and Cognition Center, Federal University of ABC, Av. dos Estados, 5001, Santo André, SP, 09210-971, Brazil.

^ECorresponding author. Email: marthabernardi@gmail.com

Figure 1A



Figure 1B

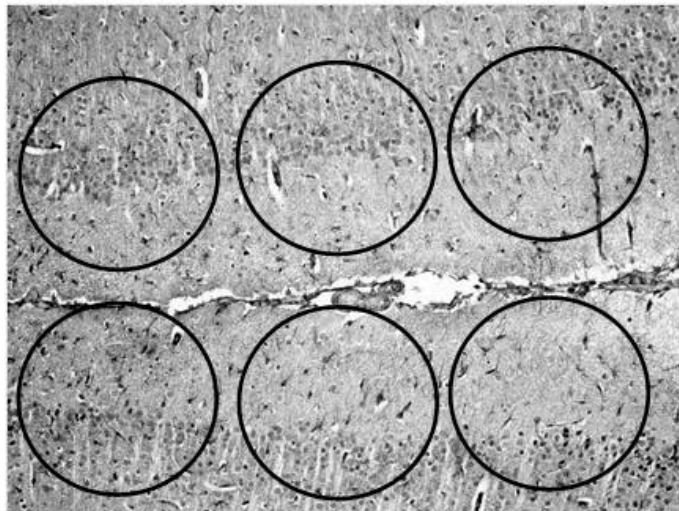


Fig. S1. (A) Photograph showing the position of the brain section used for histological analysis. (B) Histomorphometry of GFAP-positive astrocytes in the periventricular hypothalamus from F1 rat treated with LPS. The circles represent the measured area that was captured with a 40× objective. 10× objective.

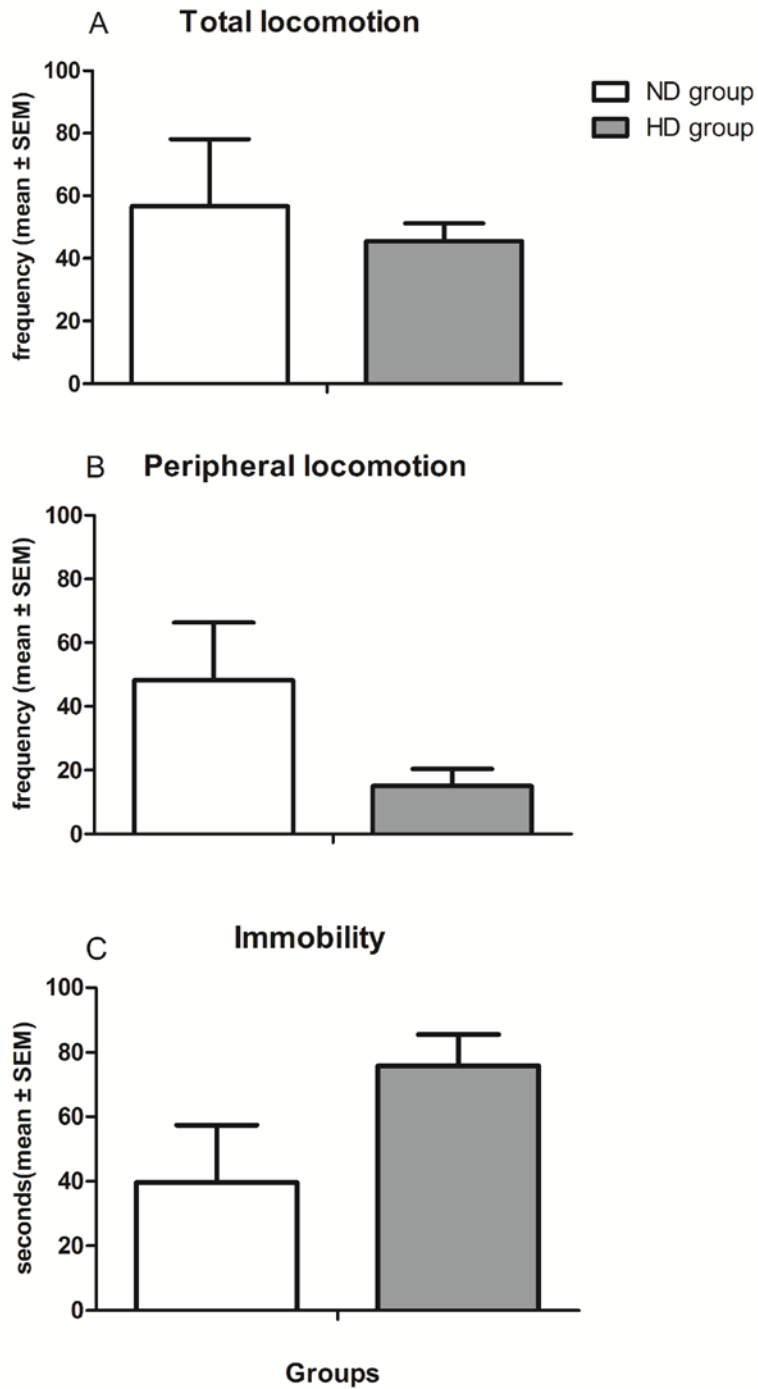


Fig. S2. General activity in pups from dams that were fed a normocaloric diet or hypercaloric diet and observed at weaning. (A) Total locomotion. (B) Peripheral locomotion. (C) Immobility time (in seconds). $n = 10/\text{group}$. The data were analyzed using Student's t -test.