

Supplemental materials: the outcome difference between the whole MIA model group vs Control group

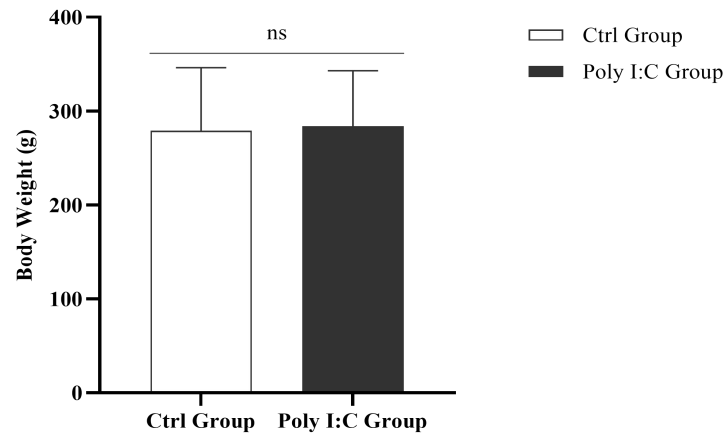


Figure S1. The impact of Poly I:C treatment on the body weight of the offspring of dams ($d = 0.08$, $t = -0.396$, $p > 0.05$). ($n = 39$ in the Ctrl Group, $n = 77$ in the Poly I:C Group. Ctrl Group, refers to the offspring born to the control dams; Poly I:C Group, refers to the offspring born to the Poly I:C treated dams. Ctrl vs Poly I:C: ns, not significant statistically)

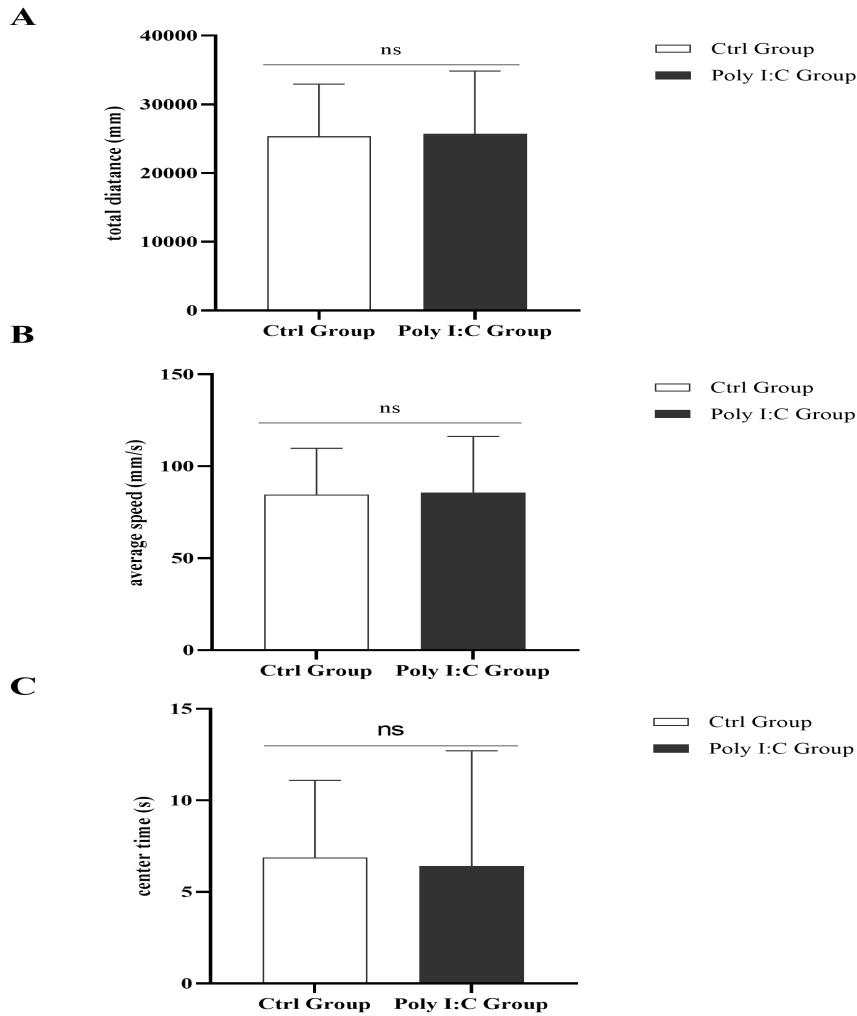


Figure S2. The impact of Poly I: C treatment on the spontaneous activity of the offspring of dams. (A) The total movement distance of the offspring ($d = 0.04$, $t = -0.153$, $p > 0.05$). (B) The movement velocity of the offspring ($d = 0.04$, $t = -0.156$, $p > 0.05$). (C) The duration in the central area of the offspring ($d = 0.09$, $t = 0.313$, $p > 0.05$). ($n = 28$ in the Ctrl Group, $n = 25$ in the Poly I: C Group. Ctrl Group, refers to the offspring born to the control dams; Poly I: C Group, refers to the offspring born to the Poly I: C treated dams. Poly I: C vs saline: ns, not significant statistically)

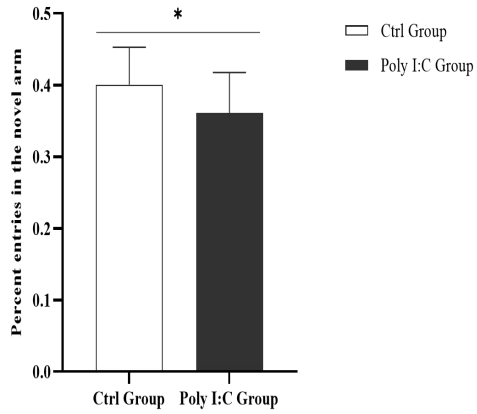
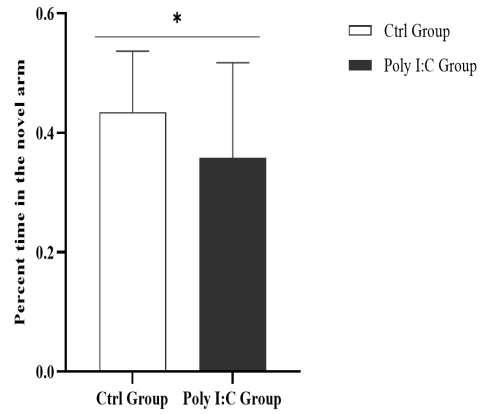
A**B**

Figure S3. The impact of Poly I: C treatment on the spatial working memory activity of the offspring of dams. (A) The percentage novel arm frequencies of the offspring ($d = 0.73$, $t = 2.644$, $p < 0.05$). (B) The percentage novel arm duration of female offspring ($d = 0.57$, $t = 2.112$, $p < 0.05$). ($n = 28$ in the Ctrl Group, $n = 25$ in the Poly I:C Group. Ctrl Group, refers to the offspring born to the control dams; Poly I: C Group, refers to the offspring born to the Poly I: C treated dams. Poly I: C vs saline: $*p < 0.05$)

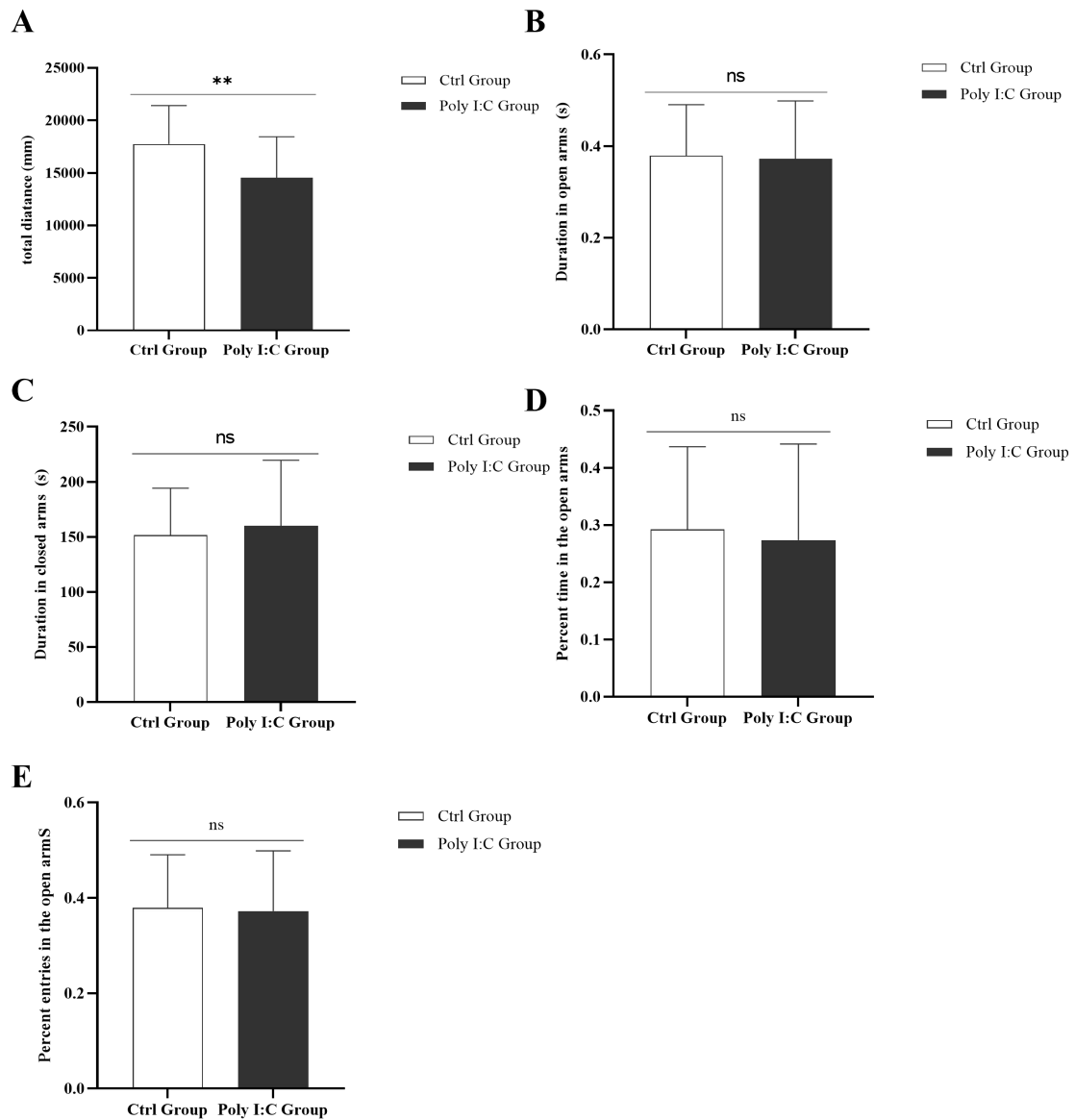


Figure S4. The impact of Poly I: C treatment on the anxiety-like behavior of the offspring of dams. (A) The total movement distance of the offspring in the elevated plus maze test ($d = 3.07$, $t = -0.156$, $p < 0.01$). (B) The duration spent in the open arms of the offspring ($d = 0.15$, $t = 0.553$, $p > 0.05$). (C) The duration spent in the closed arms of the offspring ($d = 0.16$, $t = -0.598$, $p > 0.05$). (D) The percentage of open arms duration of the offspring ($d = 0.12$, $t = 0.445$, $p > 0.05$). (E) The percentage open arms frequencies of the offspring ($d = 0.05$, $t = 0.201$, $p > 0.05$). (n = 28 in the Ctrl Group, n = 25 in the Poly I:C Group. Ctrl Group, refers to the offspring born to the control dams; Poly I:C Group, refers to the offspring born to the Poly I:C treated dams. Poly I: C vs saline: $**p < 0.01$; ns, not significant statistically)

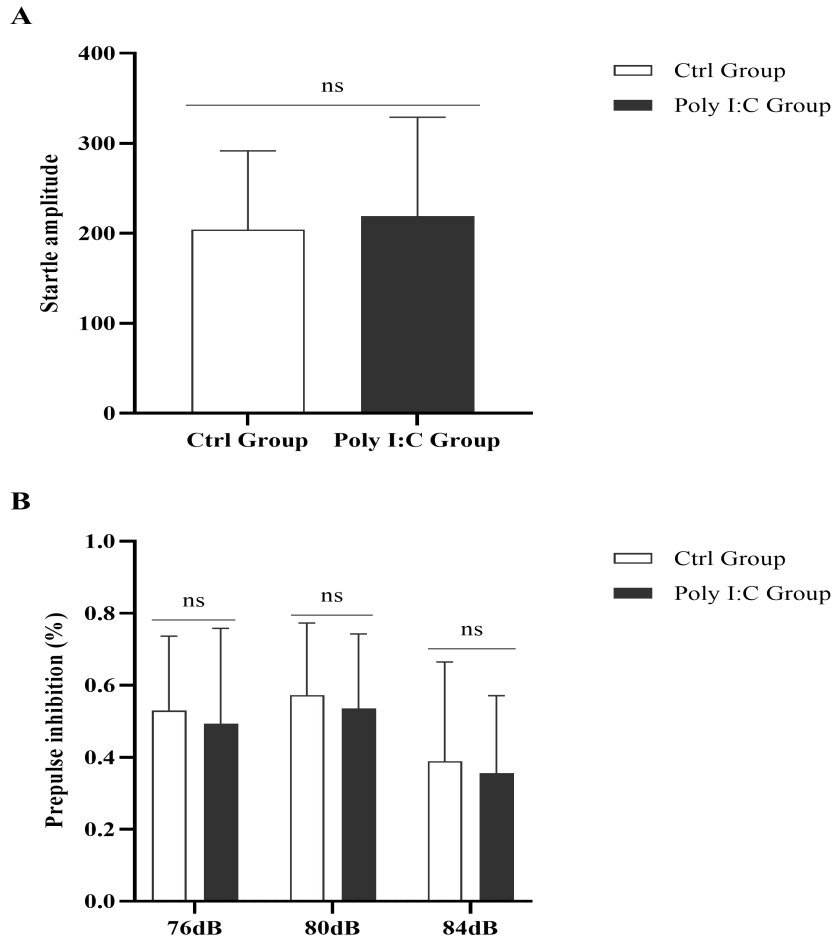


Figure S5. The impact of Poly I: C treatment on the sensory gating function of female and male offspring of dams. (A) The average startle amplitude of the offspring when stimulus intensity was 120 dB ($d = 0.15$, $t = -0.546$, $p > 0.05$). (B) PPI index of the offspring in different pre-pulse intensities (76 dB+120 dB, $d = 0.15$, $t = 0.563$, $p > 0.05$; 80 dB+120 dB, $d = 0.18$, $t = 0.671$, $p > 0.05$; 84 dB+120 dB, $d = 0.13$, $t = 0.484$, $p > 0.05$). ($n = 28$ in the Ctrl Group, $n = 25$ in the Poly I:C Group. Ctrl Group, refers to the offspring born to the control dams; Poly I:C Group, refers to the offspring born to the Poly I:C treated dams. Poly I: C vs saline: ns, not significant statistically)

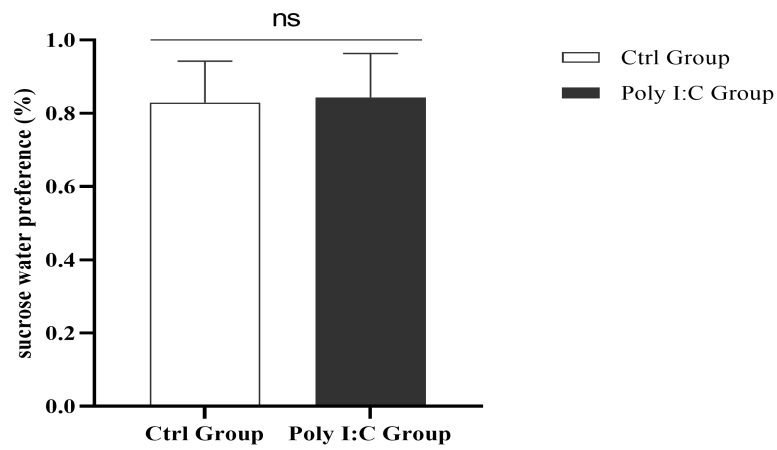


Figure S6. The impact of Poly I: C treatment on the proportion of sucrose water consumption of the offspring of dams ($d = 0.12$, $t = -0.430$, $p > 0.05$). (n = 28 in the Ctrl Group, n = 25 in the Poly I:C Group. Ctrl Group, refers to the offspring born to the control dams; Poly I:C Group, refers to the offspring born to the Poly I:C treated dams. Poly I: C vs saline: ns, not significant statistically)