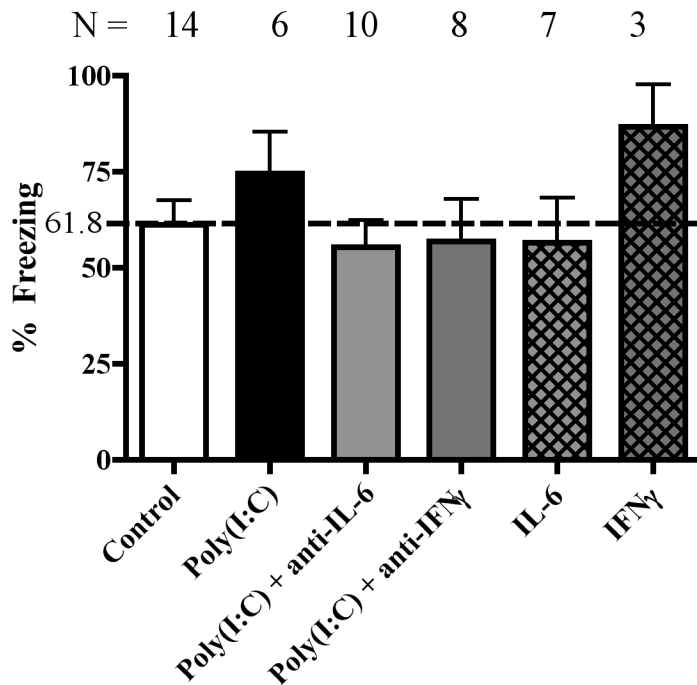


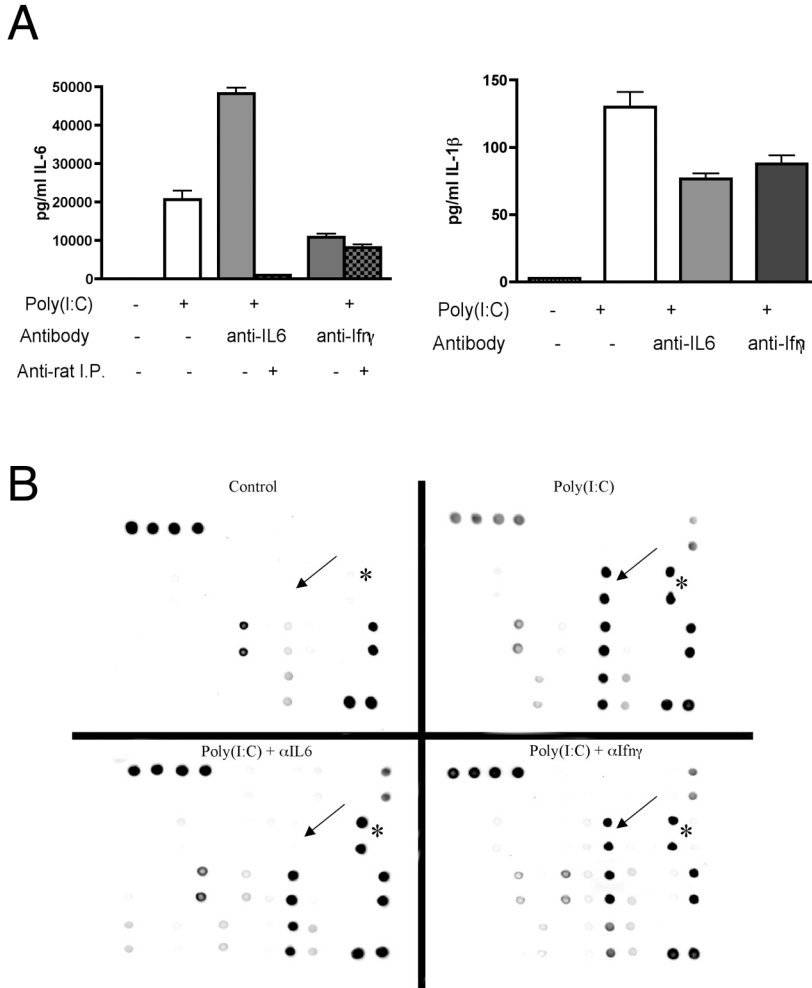
**Supplementary Table 1: Numbers of Animals:** Table A shows the antibody-blocking experiments and table B shows the cytokine administration and IL-6 KO experiments. The numbers of total offspring and the number of litters (in parenthesis) are shown. Five pregnant females were treated in each group, but not all females produced pups. There were no significant differences by ANOVA in litter size or litter number [Experiment 1:  $F(6,17)=1.31$ ,  $p \gg .05$ , Experiment 2: ANOVA  $F(4,16)=1.05$ ,  $p \gg .05$ ]. The loss of litters resulted from spontaneous abortion or cannibalization of young pups, and did not appear related to treatment group.

A)	Expt #	Control	Poly(I:C)	Poly(I:C) + anti-IL-6	Poly(I:C) + anti-IFN $\gamma$	Poly(I:C) + anti-IL-1 $\beta$
	1	41 (5)	30 (4)	19 (3)	-	39 (5)
	2	27 (4)	22 (3)	41 (5)	20 (3)	-

B)	IL-6	IFN $\gamma$	Anti-IL-6 (antibody control)	IL6KO/Control	IL6 KO/Poly(I:C)
	20 (3)	14 (3)	21 (3)	15 (3)	17 (3)



**Supplimentary Figure 1: Conditioned freezing in not-pre-exposed (NPE) animals does not differ among groups.** All groups were sub-divided into two sub-groups for latent inhibition testing, PE and NPE. NPE mice did not receive pre-exposure to the tone. When NPE mice were tested for conditioned freezing two days after pairing, there were no differences among the groups [ANOVA  $F(5, 42)=1.072$ ,  $p > .05$ ]. Because of the low numbers of animals in each sub-group, all NPE mice were merged into a single NPE group for greater statistical power. The percent freezing of the merged NPE group is shown by the dotted line.



**Supplementary Figure 2: Cytokine levels in response to treatments.** (A) IL-6 and IL-1 $\beta$  levels were measured by ELISA. IL-6 levels are elevated in all pregnant mice administered poly(I:C), and are unexpectedly higher in mice co-administered anti-IL6. Magnetic beads coated with anti-rat antiserum were used to immunoprecipitate the administered antibodies, and the ELISA was repeated. More than 98% of IL-6 detected in the serum of mice injected with anti-IL6 is removed after I.P. The higher initial levels of IL-6 in the poly(I:C) + anti-IL-6 group can probably be attributed to stabilization of the cytokine in serum by the antibody. IL-1 $\beta$  levels are not significantly different among groups. (B) A

semi-quantitative cytokine array reveals elevation in the levels of several cytokines, including IL-6 (arrows) and IL-12 (asterisks), in response to poly(I:C) administration. Anti-IL-6 treatment prevents IL-6 detection in this assay, without affecting the levels of other cytokines. Note that IL-6 is not detected in serum from saline- or poly(I:C) + anti-IL-6- injected females. Cytokines represented:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	POS	POS	NEG	NEG	Blank	BLC	CD30 L	Eotaxin	Eotaxin-2	Fas Ligand	Fractalkine	GCSF
2	POS	POS	NEG	NEG	Blank	BLC	CD30 L	Eotaxin	Eotaxin-2	Fas Ligand	Fractalkine	GCSF
3	GM-CSF	IFN <sub>γ</sub>	IL-1 <sub>β</sub>	IL-1	IL-2	IL-3	IL-4	IL-6	IL-9	IL-10	IL-12p40p70	IL-12p70
4	GM-CSF	IFN <sub>γ</sub>	IL-1 <sub>β</sub>	IL-1	IL-2	IL-3	IL-4	IL-6	IL-9	IL-10	IL-12p40p70	IL-12p70
5	IL-13	IL-17	I-TAC	KC	Leptin	LIX	Lymphotactin	MCP-1	MCSF	MIG	MIP-1 <sub>α</sub>	MIP-1 <sub>β</sub>
6	IL-13	IL-17	I-TAC	KC	Leptin	LIX	Lymphotactin	MCP-1	MCSF	MIG	MIP-1 <sub>α</sub>	MIP-1 <sub>β</sub>
7	RANTES	SDF-1	TCA-3	TECK	TIMP-1	TIMP-2	TNF <sub>α</sub>	sTNF R1	sTNF RII	Blank	Blank	POS
8	RANTES	SDF-1	TCA-3	TECK	TIMP-1	TIMP-2	TNF <sub>α</sub>	sTNF R1	sTNF RII	Blank	Blank	POS

Adapted from [http://www.raybiotech.com/map/mouse\\_inflammation\\_I\\_map.pdf](http://www.raybiotech.com/map/mouse_inflammation_I_map.pdf)