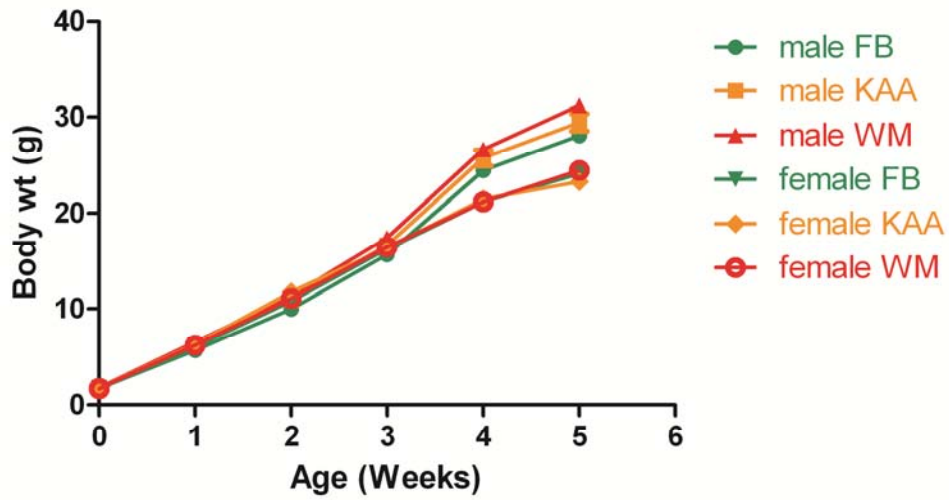
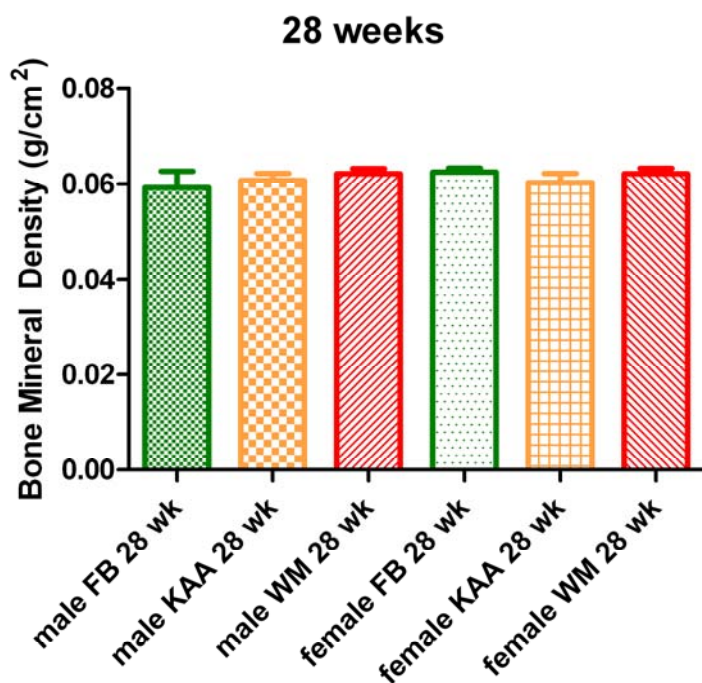
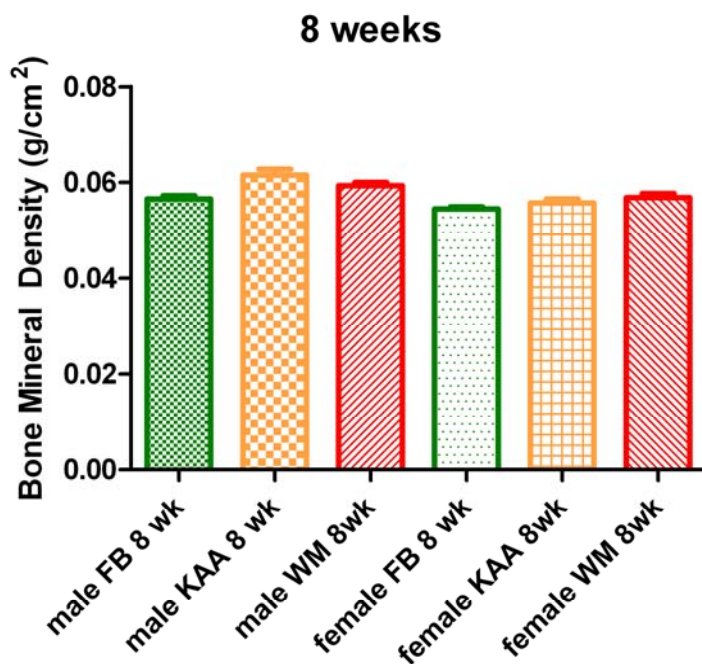


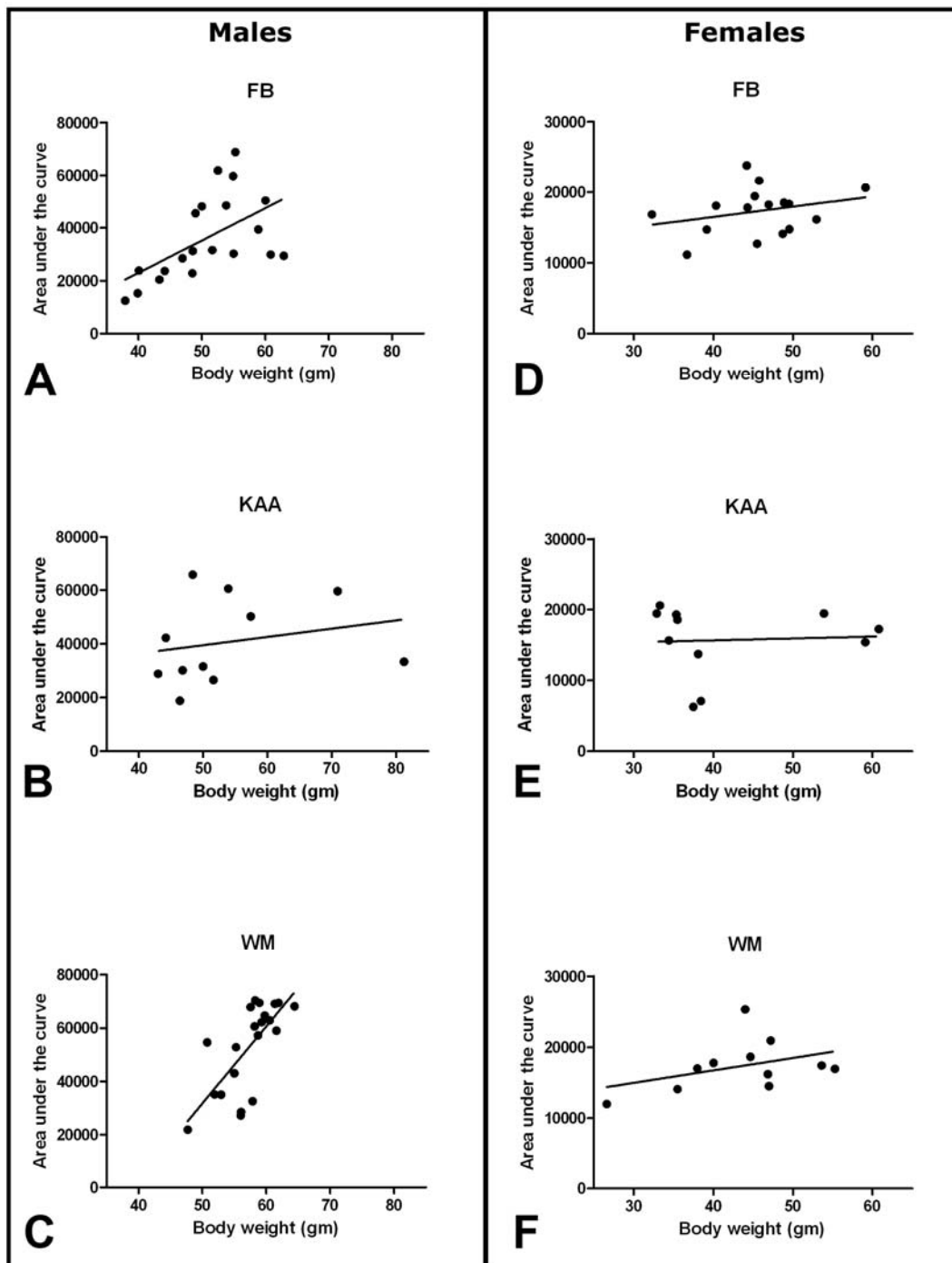
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES



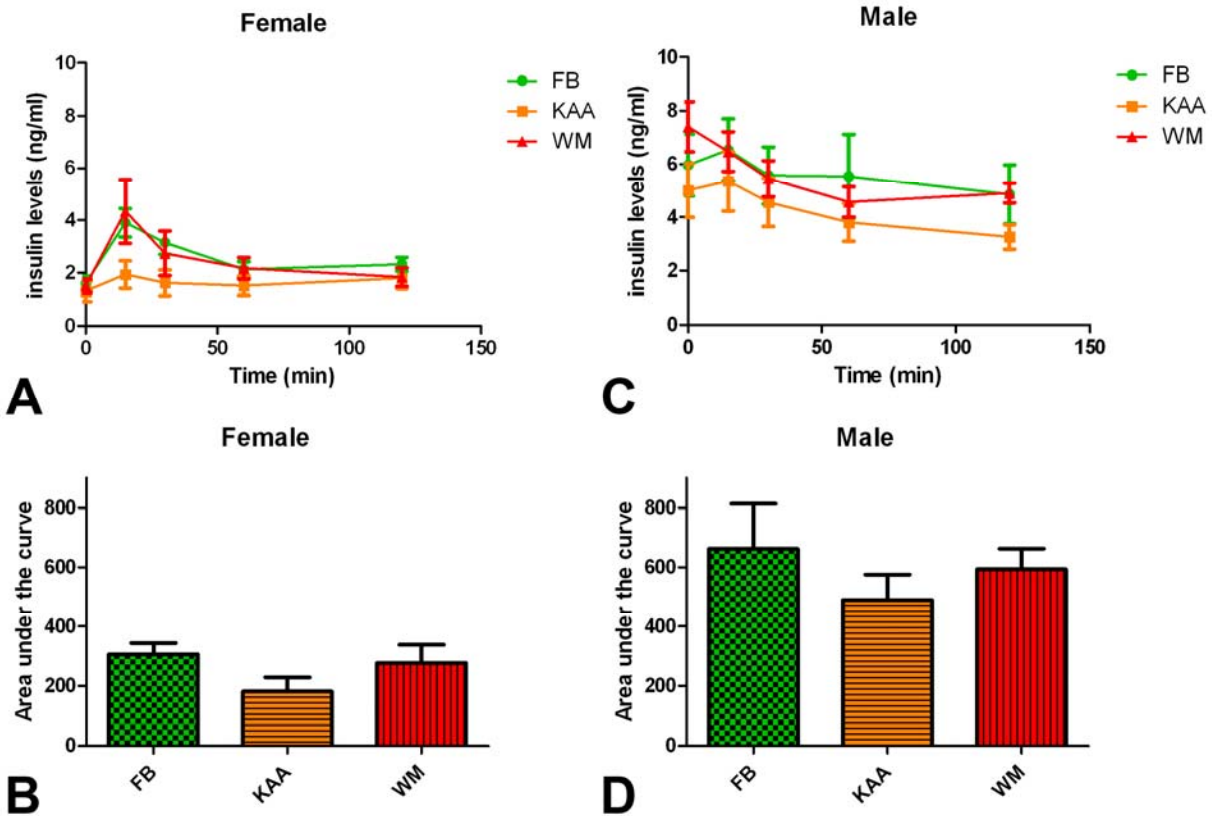
**Supplemental Figure S1. Sexual dimorphism of growth curves.** The weights of male and female mice of all groups were the same until weaning (3 weeks), after which male mice (upper set of curves) weighed significantly more than females. N for each time point is given in Supplemental Table S2.



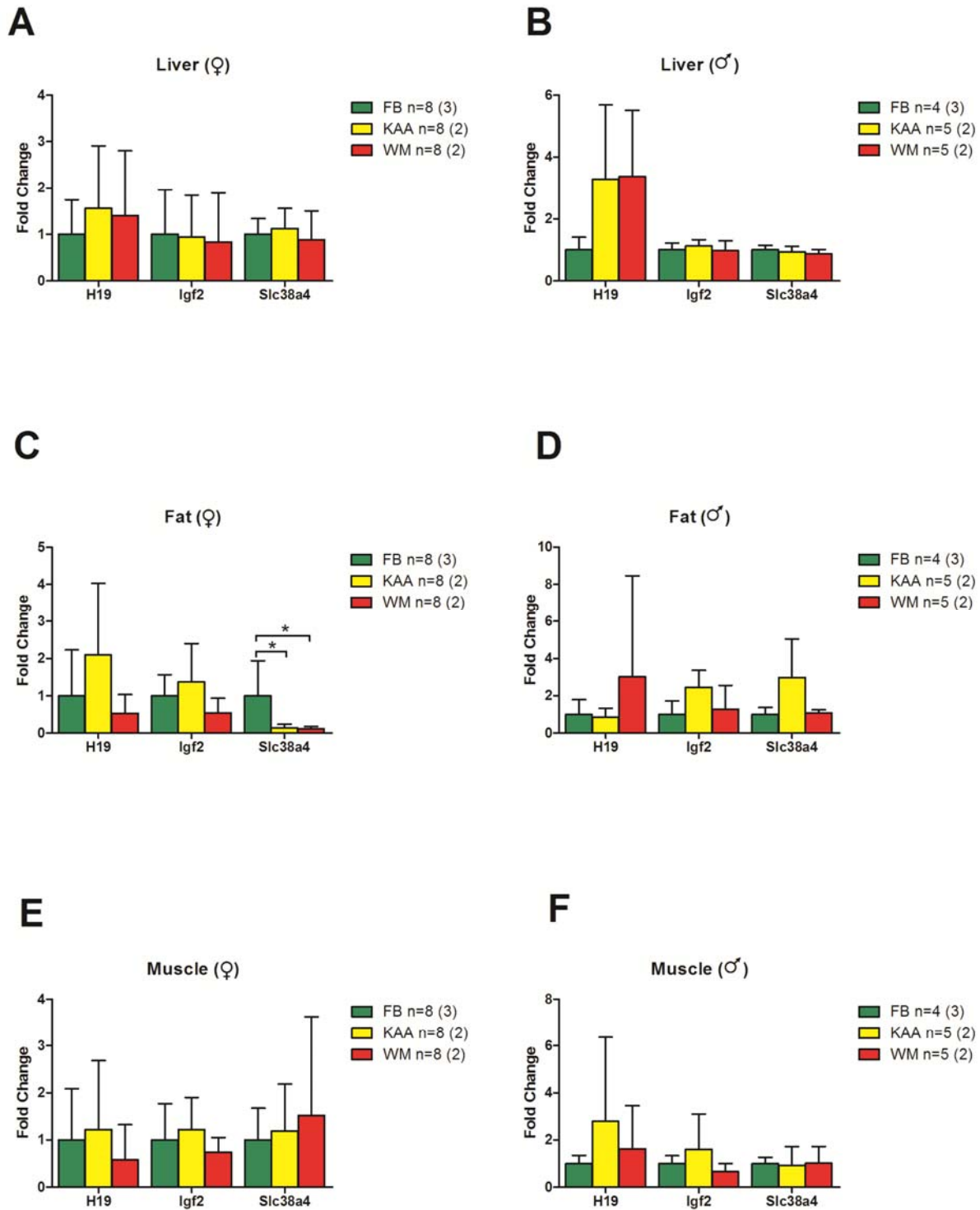
**Supplemental Figure S2. Bone mineral density.** At 8 weeks of age (A) bone mineral density was significantly greater (\*) in both groups of male IVF mice compared to FB controls, but not in females. At 28 weeks of age (B) bone mineral density was the same for all groups. N for each time point is given in Supplemental Table S1.



**Supplemental Figure S3. AUC vs. body weight.** The area under the curve for glucose during the glucose tolerance test correlates strongly ( $p < .01$ ) with body weight for IVF<sub>WM</sub> males (C), and also for FB males (B), but not for IVF<sub>KAA</sub> males or any of the female groups (D-F).



**Supplemental Figure S4. Insulin levels during the glucose tolerance test.** A. Insulin levels over time for female mice. B. AUC for insulin in female mice (N indicated for each group). C. Insulin levels over time for male mice. D. AUC for insulin in male mice (N indicated for each group).



**Supplemental Figure S5. Expression of *H19*, *Igf2* and *Slc38a4* in liver, fat and muscle of adult (40 weeks) females (A, C and E) and males (B, D and F). Only *Slc38a4* is downregulated in female fat tissue in both IVF<sub>KAA</sub> and IVF<sub>WM</sub> compared to FB. \* if P<0.05 ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc test**