Supplementary Methods

Table 1. Number of animals per group

Control	Male	n=32	Non-CMS	n=16	Adolescent	n=8
					Adult	n=8
			CMS	n=16	Adolescent	n=8
					Adult	n=8
	Female	n=32	Non-CMS	n=18	Adolescent	n=8
					Adult	n=10
			CMS	n=14	Adolescent	n=8
					Adult	n=6
PAE	Male	n=34	Non-CMS	n=16	Adolescent	n=8
					Adult	n=8
			CMS	n=18	Adolescent	n=8
					Adult	n=10
	Female	n=32	Non-CMS	n=16	Adolescent	n=8
					Adult	n=8
			CMS	n=16	Adolescent	n=8
					Adult	n=8

Statistical analysis

All data are expressed as mean ± SEM. Litter size was analyzed by Student's t-test. The body weight during pregnancy and lactation data were analyzed by repeated-measures analysis of variance (ANOVA; alcohol-exposure and day as factors). The pups' body weight data were analyzed by repeated-measures analysis of variance (ANOVA; prenatal treatment and day as factors). When significant, ANOVAs were followed by Newman-Keuls post hoc tests. In all cases, differences were considered significant when $p \leq 0.05$.

Supplementary Results

Table 2. Litter size and dam body weight during pregnancy and lactation

	Treatment during pregnancy	
	Control	Alcohol-exposed
Pregnant dams (n)	22	21
Litter size	14.27±0.48	14.81±0.36
Pregnant dam body weight (g)		
GD 1	286.1±2.62	284.2±3.63
GD 7	317.8±3.00	298.2±4.18†
GD 14	367.5±4.03	339.6±4.84†
GD 21	460.3±5.47	423.1±4.71†
Lactating dam body weight (g)		
LD 1	376.4±5.07	333.8±5.15†
LD 8	356.3±4.04	335.7±3.74†
LD 15	355.8±5.25	349.2±4.54
LD 22	337.0±3.61	334.3±4.33

† Alcohol-exposed dams are different from control dams

All pregnant rats gain weight during pregnancy independent of the alcohol exposure. However, weight gain was attenuated by alcohol treatment, as alcohol-exposed dams weigh less than controls on gestational day (GD) 7, 14, and 21 [significant interaction between alcohol-exposure and day ($F_{(1,120)}$=36.14, p<0.0001), significant main effects of alcohol-exposure ($F_{(1,120)}$=16.84, p=0.0002) and day ($F_{(1,120)}$=2738.73, p<0.0001)]. Despite reduced body weight gain during pregnancy in alcohol-exposed dams, litter size was not different between groups. Following delivery, dams exposed to alcohol during gestation still showed lower body weight than controls on lactation day (LD) 1 and 8. This difference in body weight disappeared by LD15 [significant interaction between alcohol-exposure and day ($F_{(1,120)}$=24.01, p<0.0001), significant main effects of alcohol-exposure ($F_{(1,120)}$=9.39, p=0.004) and day ($F_{(1,120)}$=21.04, p<0.0001)].

Table 3. Offspring body weigh

	Treatment during pregnancy	
	Control	PAE
Male body weight (g)		
PND 1	7.01±0.13	6.77±0.16
PND 8	16.75±0.29	17.09±0.40
PND 15	32.49±0.89	34.99±0.59†
PND 22	54.62±1.22	57.74±1.17†
Female body weight (g)		
PND 1	6.63±0.19	6.48±0.15
PND 8	16.37±0.23	16.52±0.37
PND 15	32.36±0.73	33.72±0.62
PND 22	52.86±1.17	54.56±0.13

† PAE animals are different from control animals

All male pups gain weight throughout the preweaning period. Furthermore, there was no difference in body weight between PAE and control pups on postnatal day (PND) 1 and 8. However, at PND15 and PND22, PAE pups weigh more that controls [significant interaction between prenatal treatment and day ($F_{(1,123)}$=3.75, p=0.013), no significant main effect of prenatal treatment ($F_{(1,123)}$=3.74, p=0.06), but significant main effect of day ($F_{(1,123)}$=2618.23, p<0.0001)]. Moreover, all female pups gain weight throughout the preweaning period. However, there were no significant difference in the body weight between controls and PAE female pups [no significant interaction between prenatal treatment and day ($F_{(1,123)}$=1.34, p=0.26), no significant main effect of prenatal treatment ($F_{(1,123)}$=1.17, p=0.29), but significant main effect of day ($F_{(1,123)}$=2815.66, p<0.0001)].