

# Long-term consumption of sugar-sweetened beverage during the growth period promotes social aggression in adult mice with proinflammatory responses in the brain

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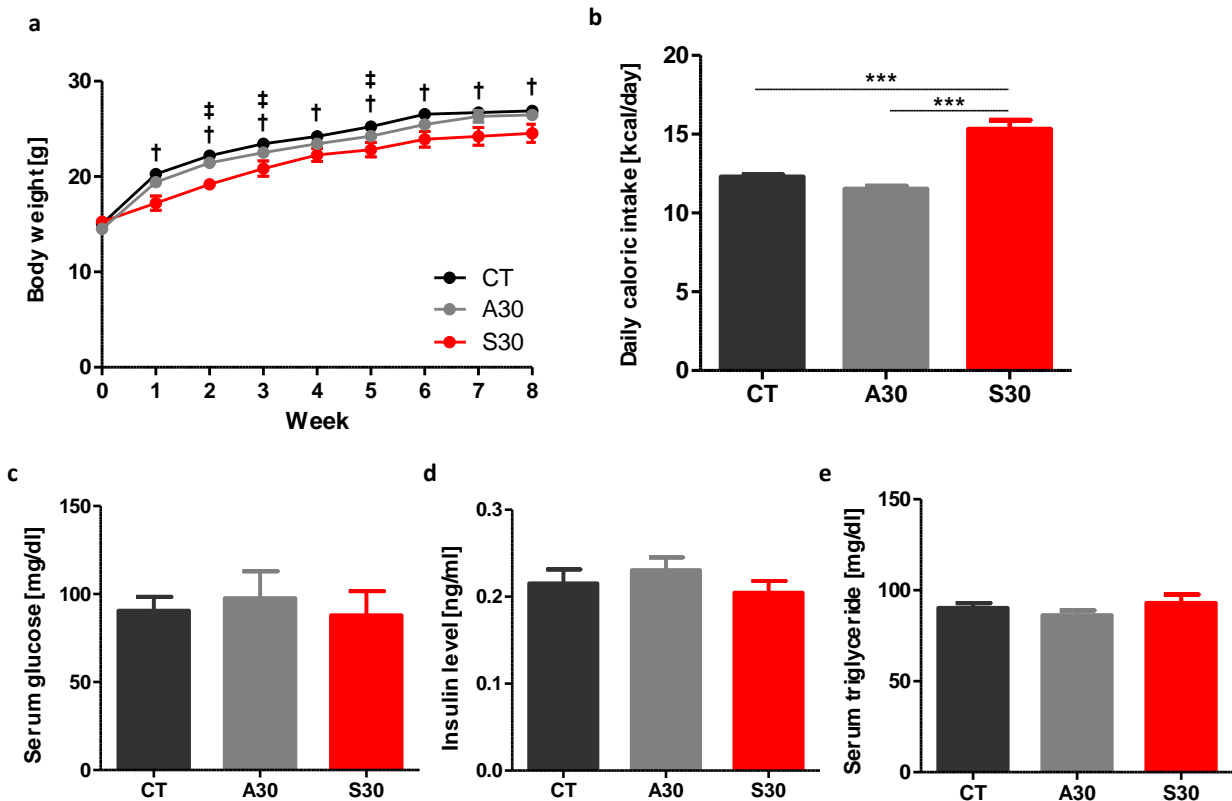
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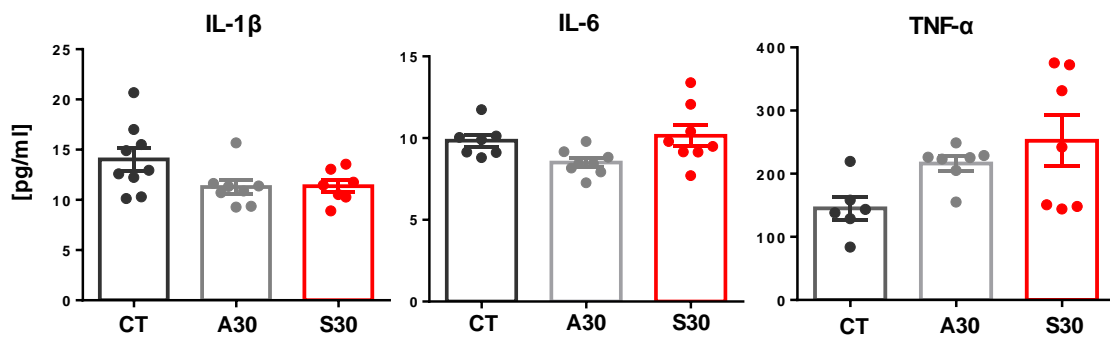
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**Supplementary Figure 1 | Metabolic parameters in mice following consumption of plain water, aspartame solution or sucrose solution.** (a) Body weight of mice in all group (n = 8-9 per each group) gradually increased until the end of experimental period (8-week) regardless of kinds of solution consumed in each group. Statistical significance was presented; CT versus S30 ( $\dagger p < 0.05$ ); A30 versus S30 ( $\ddagger p < 0.05$ ). (b) Daily caloric intake in mice following consumption of each drinks. Daily caloric intake was calculated based on diet and drink intake. (c) Serum glucose levels, (d) Concentrations of serum insulin and (e) Serum triglyceride levels in mice consuming plain water, aspartame solution or sucrose solution from infancy to adulthood. All data are presented as mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. Mann-Whitney U test was performed to determine significant difference in S30 compared with CT or A30. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .



**Supplementary Figure 2** | The serum levels of IL1b, IL6 and TNF- $\alpha$  (tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ ). Amount of proteins were determined by ELISA in serum in mice following each solution; plain water, aspartame solution, or sucrose solution. Each dot indicates individual mouse.