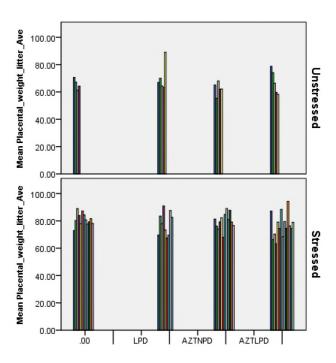
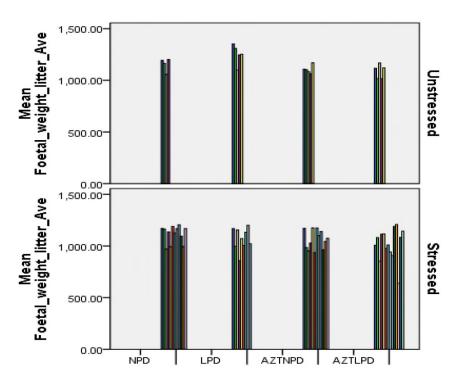
## Acute nutritional stress during pregnancy affects placental efficiency, fetal growth and adult glucose homeostasis

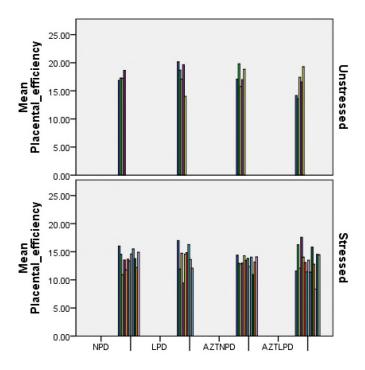
## **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS**



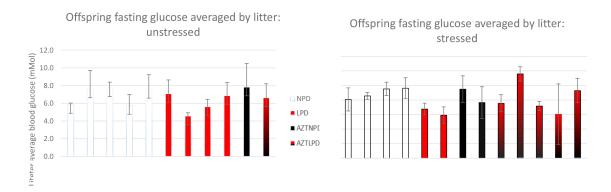
Supplementary Figure 1: Placental weight (mg): each bar represents one litter.



Supplementary Figure 2: Foetal weight (mg): each bar represents one litter.



Supplementary Figure 3: Placental Efficiency (foetal weight/embryonic weight): each bar represents one litter.



**Supplementary Figure 4: Fasting glucose of offspring (mmol) averaged by litter (error bars 1SD).** NB difference between stressed and unstressed is not significant using litter as the unit, but is significant when using individuals.

Supplementary Table 1: Data corresponds that that presented in Figure 4

Culture conditions	Be Wo			MEFs		
	Mean uM	N	Std. Deviation	Mean uM	N	Std. Deviation
Glucose (baseline)	3.4	1177	1.22	2.3	1390	0.24
Low Glucose	3.7	1641	1.11	2.5	1988	0.32
Galactose	3.4	1796	0.98	2.3	1372	0.33
Glucose 5% FCS	3.8	1691	1.14	2.5	1493	0.31
Low Glucose 5% FCS	3.7	1367	1.02	2.6	1384	0.33
Glucose - 6mM Glut	3.6	1439	1.12	2.4	2069	0.26
No amino acids	4.0	1297	1.35	2.7	1568	0.53

Mitochondrial length was in all conditions significantly longer in BeWos that MEFs (all p<0.001). Mitochondria were the same length at baseline (25mM glucose) and in glucose-free galactose media. In all other conditions, mitochondria were significantly longer than baseline (all p<0.001).