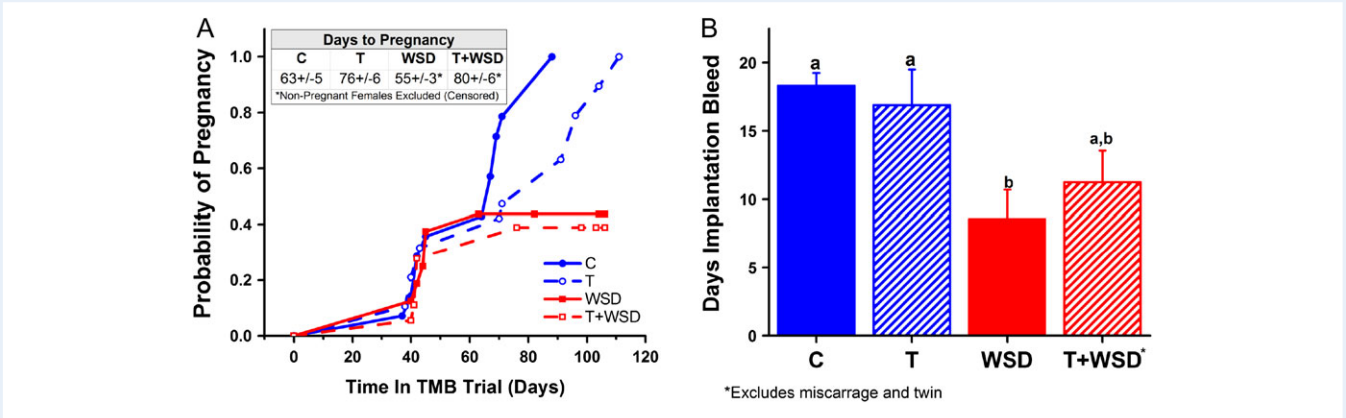

Supplementary Figure S2 (**A**) Kaplan–Meier plot of probability of pregnancy for treated rhesus females during the fertility trial. Blue solid circles with solid line depicts C, blue open circles with dashed lines depicts T, red solid boxes indicate WSD, and red open boxes indicate T + WSD group females. Factor used for censoring was non-pregnant status at end of fertility trial (n = 3 WSD, n = 3 T + WSD). Censored WSD values occurred at Days 83, 104 and 106, while censored T + WSD values occurred at Days 98, 103 and 106 of trial. Because all C and T females achieved pregnancy, no values were censored in these groups. Inset box depicts average time to pregnancy for each group (±standard error of mean). By all three tests of equality [Log-rank, Wilcoxon and −2Log(log rank)], group differences in time to pregnancy were significant (P = 0.0013, 0.048, 0.027). On average, T and T + WSD females required additional days in fertility trial (additional timed matings) to become pregnant compared to C and WSD group females. (**B**) Days of implantation bleeding post-mating was assessed in females who achieved typical pregnancies (T + WSD group excludes anembryonic miscarriage and twin pregnancies). Implantation bleeding was assessed by vaginal swabbing and typically occurred between Days 27 and 47 of the fertile menstrual cycle in control (C) females. Only days with positive swabs (light or heavy menses, not spotting) were counted. Consumption of the WSD was found to reduce the days of implantation bleeding post-mating (P = 0.002). Different lower case letters denote significant differences between treatment groups ($P < 0.05$).