

Supplementary Data

Figure S1 - Maternal exercise paradigm and metabolic profile. (A) Time-line of maternal exercise. (B) Daily running distance for non-pregnant and pregnant mice (pre-gestational period: Day -14 – Day 0 and gestational period: G0 – G20) with voluntary access to a running wheel. (C) The average daily running distance of dams during pre-gestation and gestation period (*left*), the cumulative running distance of mice during pre-gestation and gestation period (*middle*), and the cumulative distance for non-pregnant and for pregnant mice (*right*). (D) Body weight change (*left*) and food intake (*right*) of dams before breeding. (E) Fasted blood glucose (*left*) and insulin concentration (*right*) of exercised and sedentary dams during the second week of pregnancy, 4-hr fasted. (F) Litter size of exercised and sedentary dams. Sed: sedentary, Ex: maternal exercise, G: gestation, AUC: area under the curve. Arrow: breeding start day (4 days without running). Data represent mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$ vs. Sed, $n=18-20$ /group.

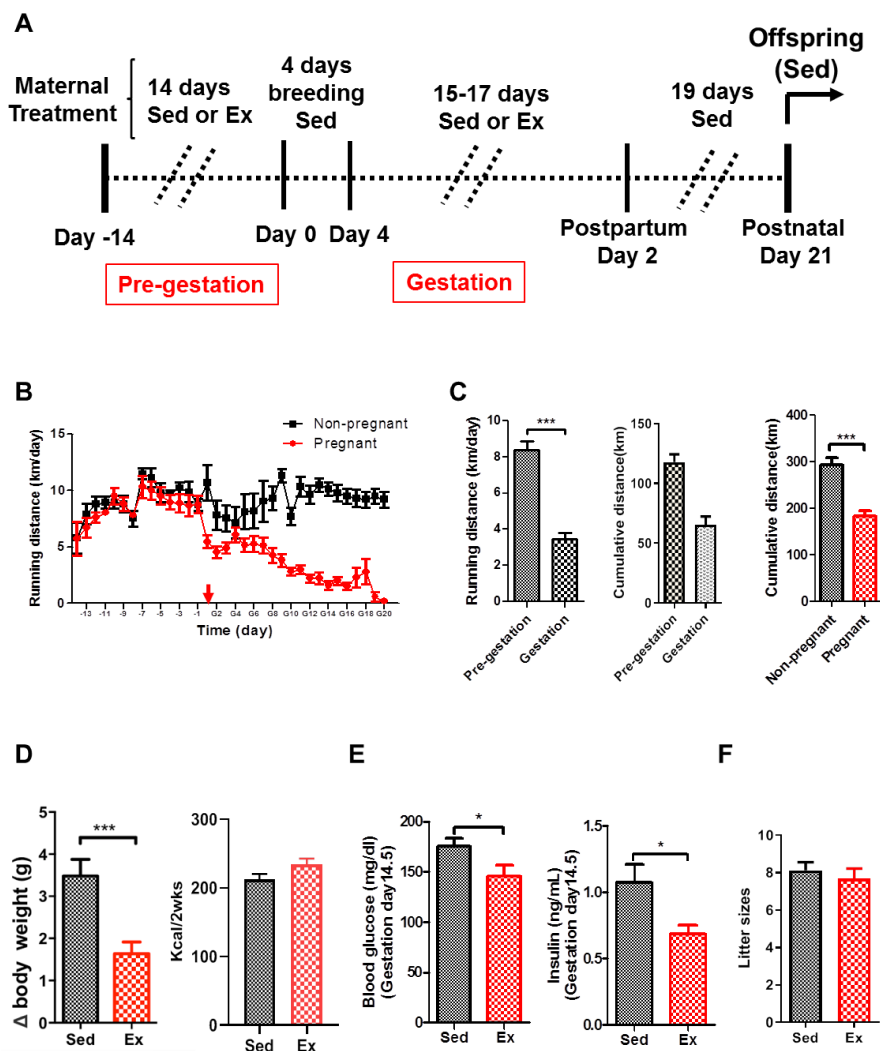


Figure S2 - Paternal exercise paradigm and metabolic profile. (A) Time-line of paternal exercise. (B) Daily running distance per day (*left*) and cumulative distance during 3 weeks (*right*) before breeding of sires. (C) Body weight of sires after 3 weeks of treatment. (D) Food intake of sires after 3 weeks of treatment (kcal). Fasted blood glucose (E) and insulin concentrations (F) of sires after breeding, 6-h fasted. (G) Intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test (ipGTT) and (H) intraperitoneal insulin tolerance test (ipITT) after breeding. Sed: sedentary, Ex: exercise, AUC: area under the curve. Data represent mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ vs. Sed, $n=18-20$ /group.

