

*Early life stress during the neonatal period alters social play and Line1 during the juvenile stage of development*

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## Supplemental Figures

**Table S1. Components of Juvenile Social Play Behavior**

	<b>Bite</b>	<b>Box <sup>A</sup></b>	<b>Chase</b>	<b>Pounce</b>	<b>Pin <sup>B</sup></b>
<b>Control Female</b>	Mean= 0 SE= 0	Mean= 0.7 SE= 0.21	Mean= 0.1 SE= 0.1	Mean= 2 SE= 0.82	Mean= 2.3 SE= 0.99
<b>Stressed Female</b>	Mean= 0 SE= 0	Mean= 0.12 SE= 0.12	Mean= 0 SE= 0	Mean= 0.34 SE= 0.17	Mean= 0 SE= 0
<b>Control Male</b>	Mean= 0 SE= 0	Mean=1.4 SE= 0.34	Mean= 0 SE= 0	Mean= 3.9 SE= 1.43	Mean= 4 SE= 1.61
<b>Stress Male</b>	Mean= 0.3 SE=0.3	Mean= 0.7 SE= 0.26	Mean= 0.3 SE= 0.21	Mean= 2.6 SE= 2.06	Mean= 1.3 SE= 0.56

Table indicates mean frequency of individual behavioral components that make up total play. No differences were found in chase, bite, or pounce. There were main effects of sex and POE on boxing behavior<sup>A</sup>, indicating that males engaged in more boxing behavior than females ( $p=0.021$ ) and that POE reduces boxing behavior in males and females ( $p=0.01$ ). Additionally, while there was a trend for a sex difference in pinning behavior, it did not reach statistical significance ( $p=0.06$ ); however, there was a main effect of POE on reducing overall levels of pinning behavior<sup>B</sup> ( $p=0.013$ ).