



**Figure S1. Anxiety behavior and exploratory behavior (head dips, open arm entries, center crossings) after repetitive needle pricking, using pups as unit of analysis.**

**A.** The percentage of time spend in the anxio-genic (center) region of the open field test (OFT) in 8-week-old animals did not significantly differ between neonatal conditions ( $F(2,41)=0.1273$ ;  $p=0.8808$ ) or sex ( $F(1,41)=0.5261$ ;  $p=0.4724$ ).

**B.** The percentage of time spend in the anxio-genic (open arms) region of the elevated zero maze (EZM) differs significantly between neonatal conditions ( $F(2,41) = 3.392$ ;  $p=0.0433$ ) but not sex ( $F(1,41)=0.0001$ ;  $p=0.9977$ ). NP animals spend more time in the open arms of the elevated zero maze as compared to the UC animals (NP  $35.15 \pm 2.88$  vs UD  $25.26 \pm 2.48$ ;  $P=0.036$ ).

**C.** The number of head dips in the EZM is influenced by sex ( $F(1,41)=19.85$ ;  $p<0.001$ ) but not condition ( $F(2,41)=0.0641$ ;  $p=0.9380$ ), with females showing significantly more head dips.

**D.** Condition does not affect the number of open arm entries in the EZM ( $F(2,41)=0.0615$ ;  $p=0.9404$ ), but females show a higher frequency of open arm entries ( $F(1,41)=6.470$ ;  $p=0.0148$ ).

**E.** A significant interaction effect is observed in the frequency of center crossings ( $F(2,41)=5.056$ ;  $p=0.0109$ ), with females crossing the center more frequently as compared to males in the TC group only ( $p=0.0458$ ).

**F.** Locomotor activity in the open field test (OFT) was affected by sex ( $F(1,41)=10.95$ ;  $p<0.01$ ) but not condition ( $F(2,41)=0.8533$ ;  $p=0.4334$ ), with females show significantly higher total distance travelled as compared to males. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM, \* $P < 0.05$  \*\*  $P < 0.01$ . # sign. effect of males vs. females.