

Additional file 1:

Inheritance of perturbed methylation and metabolism caused by uterine malnutrition via oocytes

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Figure legends

Fig. S1 Metabolism for male UN

(A-D), Significantly higher blood glucose level was observed for male and female UN at 8 weeks of age, but not at 12 weeks of age; (E and F), The GTT and ITT were examined in male UN, and significantly statistical difference was observed; (G), the L/A ratio was calculated, and it was significantly increased in male UN; (H-J), the plasma concentrations of leptin, adiponectin, and insulin were examined, and slightly changes were observed;. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

Fig. S2 Metabolism for male UC and CU

(A and B), GTT and ITT were examined for male UC, and there was no statistical difference between CC and UC; (C), the body weights of male UC and CC were also tested at different ages, and it was similar between groups; (D-F), the plasma concentrations of leptin, adiponectin, and insulin in male F2 were examined, and there was no statistical difference between groups; but (G) the L/A ratio was significantly increased in male UC. * $P < 0.05$.

Fig. S3 Global methylation patterns in UN oocytes

(A), According to the context, C is divided into three subclasses CG, CHG, and CHH (H=A, T, or C). The proportions of different subclasses in control and UN oocytes were shown, and the proportion of CG was significantly decreased in UN oocytes; (B), the distribution of global methylation at different regions in oocytes; (C), the global methylation was calculated at different regions of genes, including upstream 2K of genes, gene bodies, and downstream 2k of genes.

Fig. S4 Hypo-DMRs methylation in UN oocytes

(A-C), The selected hypo-DMRs methylation in UN oocytes was examined using BS, and at least 10 available clones were showed. The statistical difference of methylation percentage was tested by Chi-square test; (D), the methylation level in promoter of *Lxra* in UN oocytes was also examined using BS, and there was no statistical difference; (E), the methylation of leptin in UN oocytes; (F-H), the methylation of imprinted genes *H19* and *Igf2r* was analyzed by COBRA and BS. *P<0.05.

Fig. S5 Methylation changes in UN oocytes and F2 tissues

(A and B), The methylation of *Leptin* and *Adiponectin* in the genomic BS-seq data was examined using IGV software, and the methylation level was higher in UN oocytes at the covered CpG sites; (C), the methylation of Leptin in livers and adipose was examined using BS, and it was similar between CC and UC.

Fig. S6 The expression of genes in UC female adipose

The expressions of *Car8*, *Gsto2*, *Hgsnat*, and *Pde4d* in female adipose were examined by qPCR, and *Gapdh* and *Ppia* were used as controls. The result showed that there was no expression of these genes in adipose.

Fig. S7 Hypo-DMRs methylation in UC oocytes

The averages of oocyte numbers and pups per litter for female F2 were calculated, and showed in (A) and (B), respectively; (C and D), the methylation levels of hypo-DMRs in UC were examined using BS.

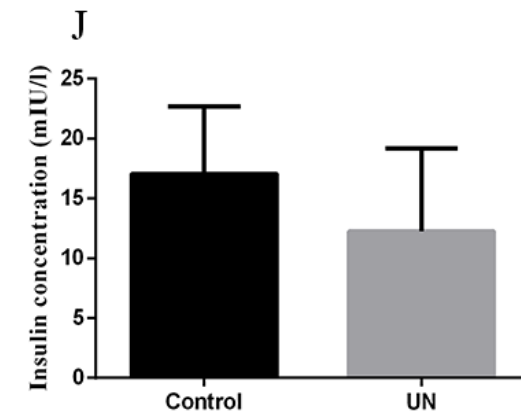
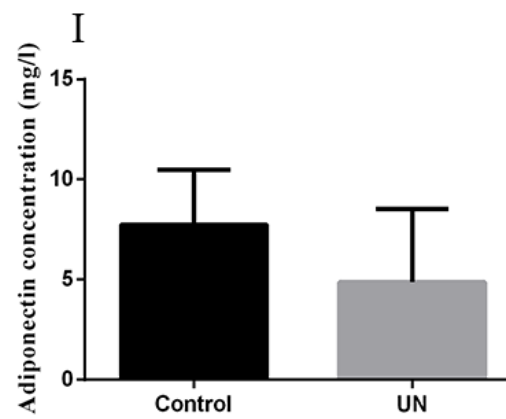
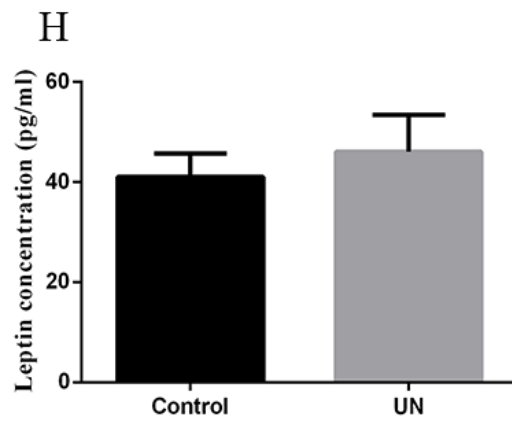
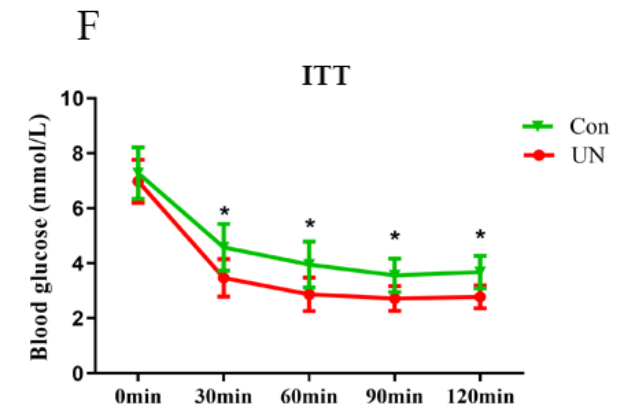
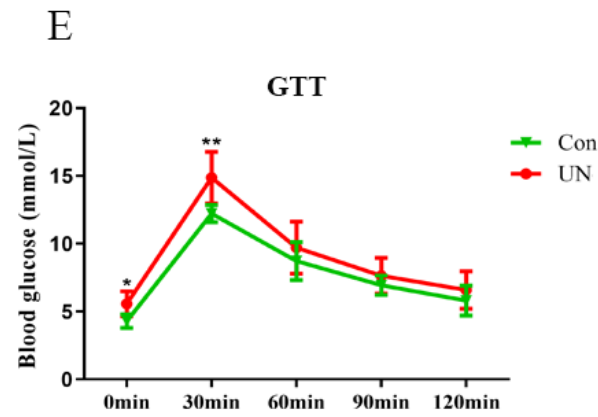
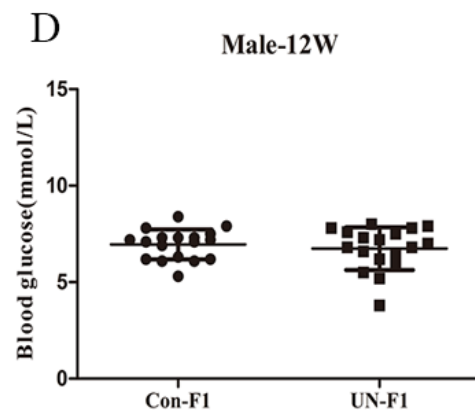
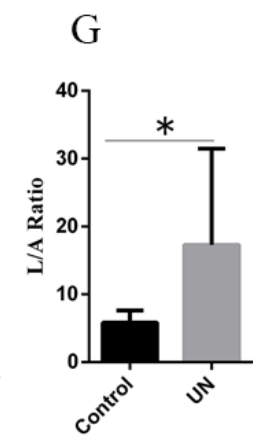
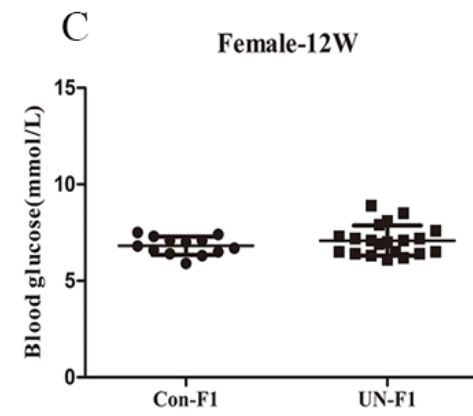
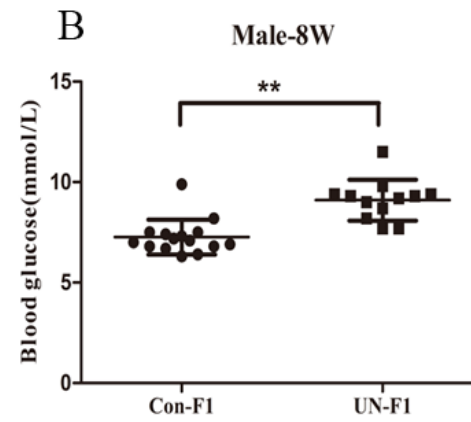
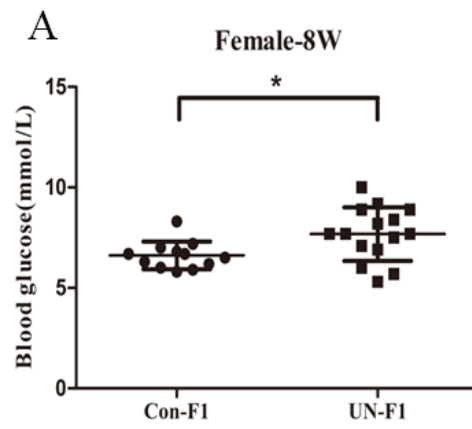
Fig. S8 Summary of the transgenerational inheritance of the metabolic disorders induced by undernourishment in utero

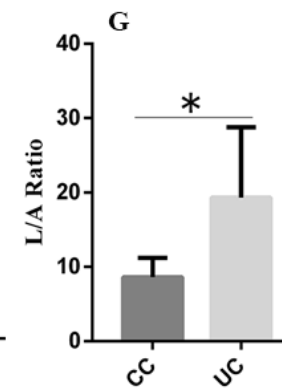
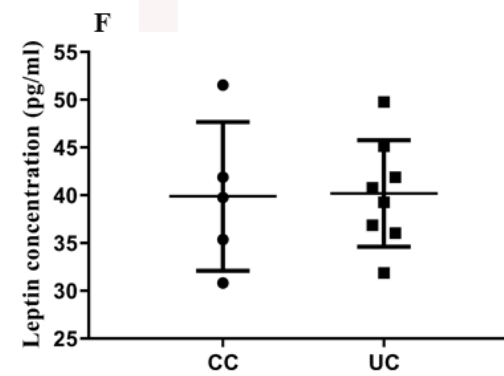
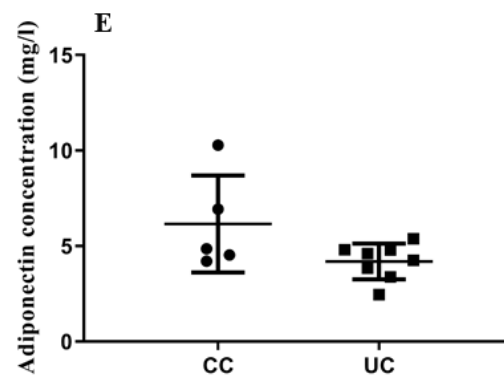
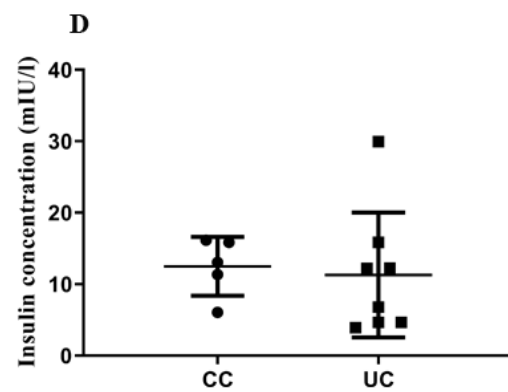
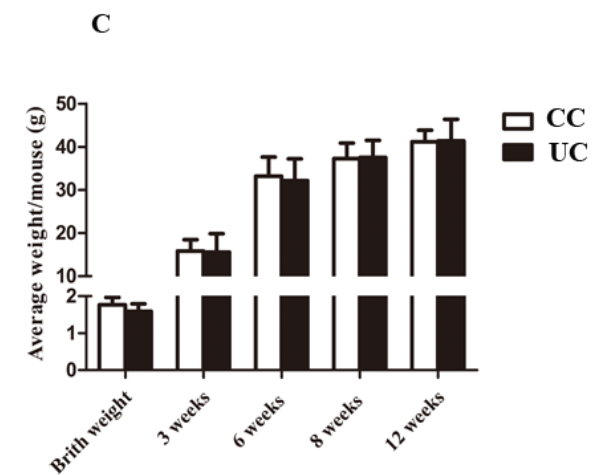
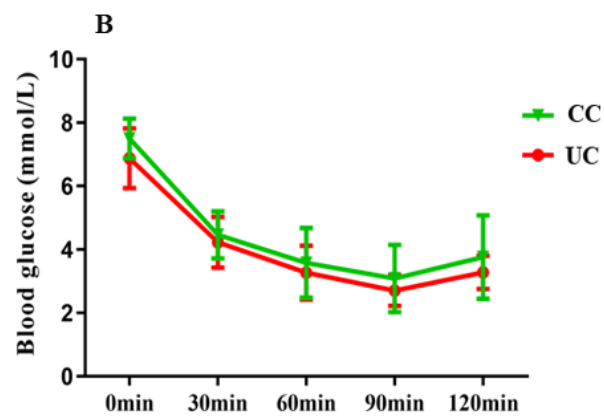
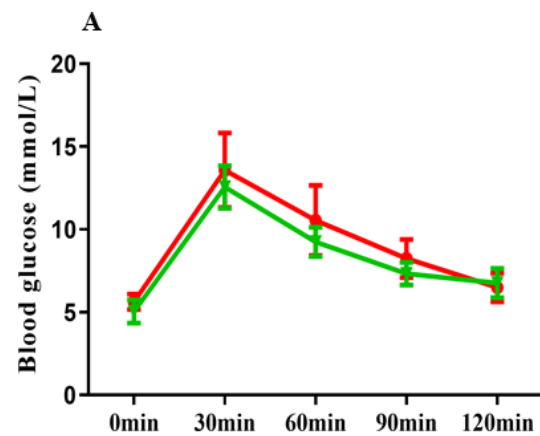
Tables

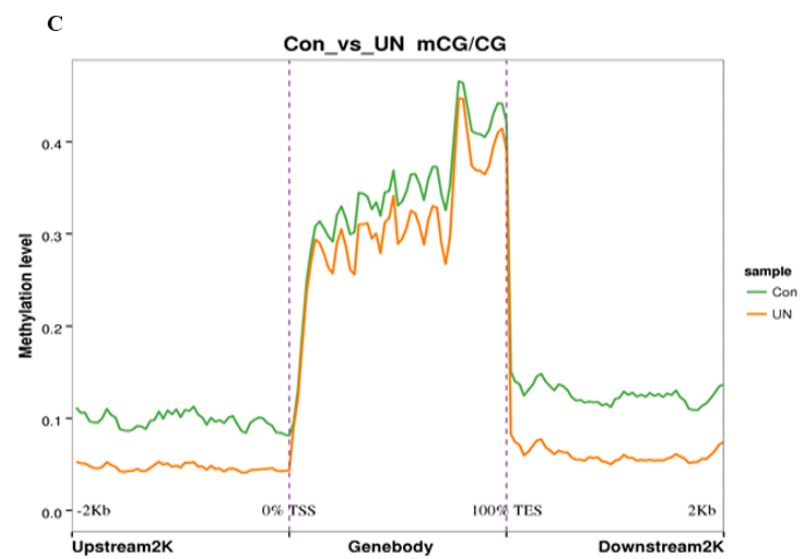
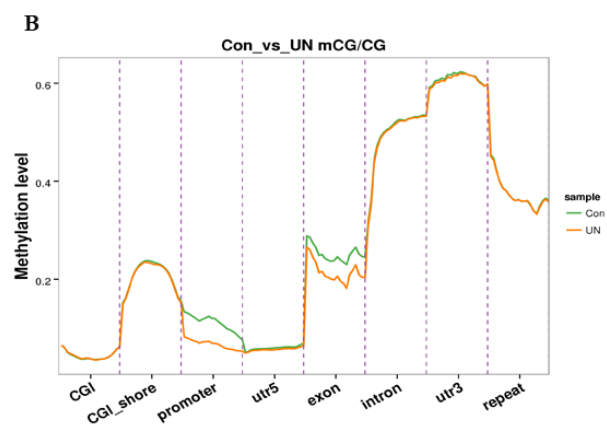
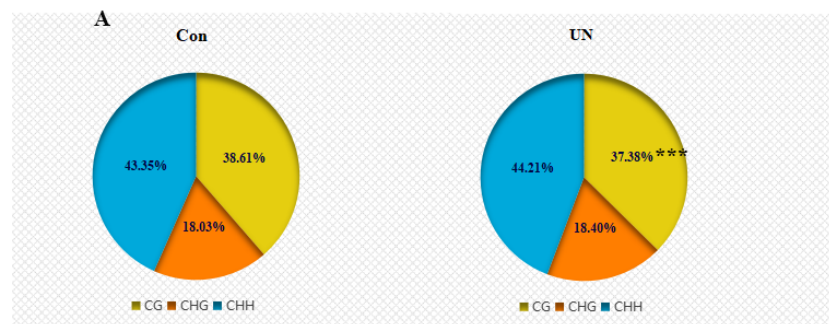
Table S1 Identified DMRs located at promoters

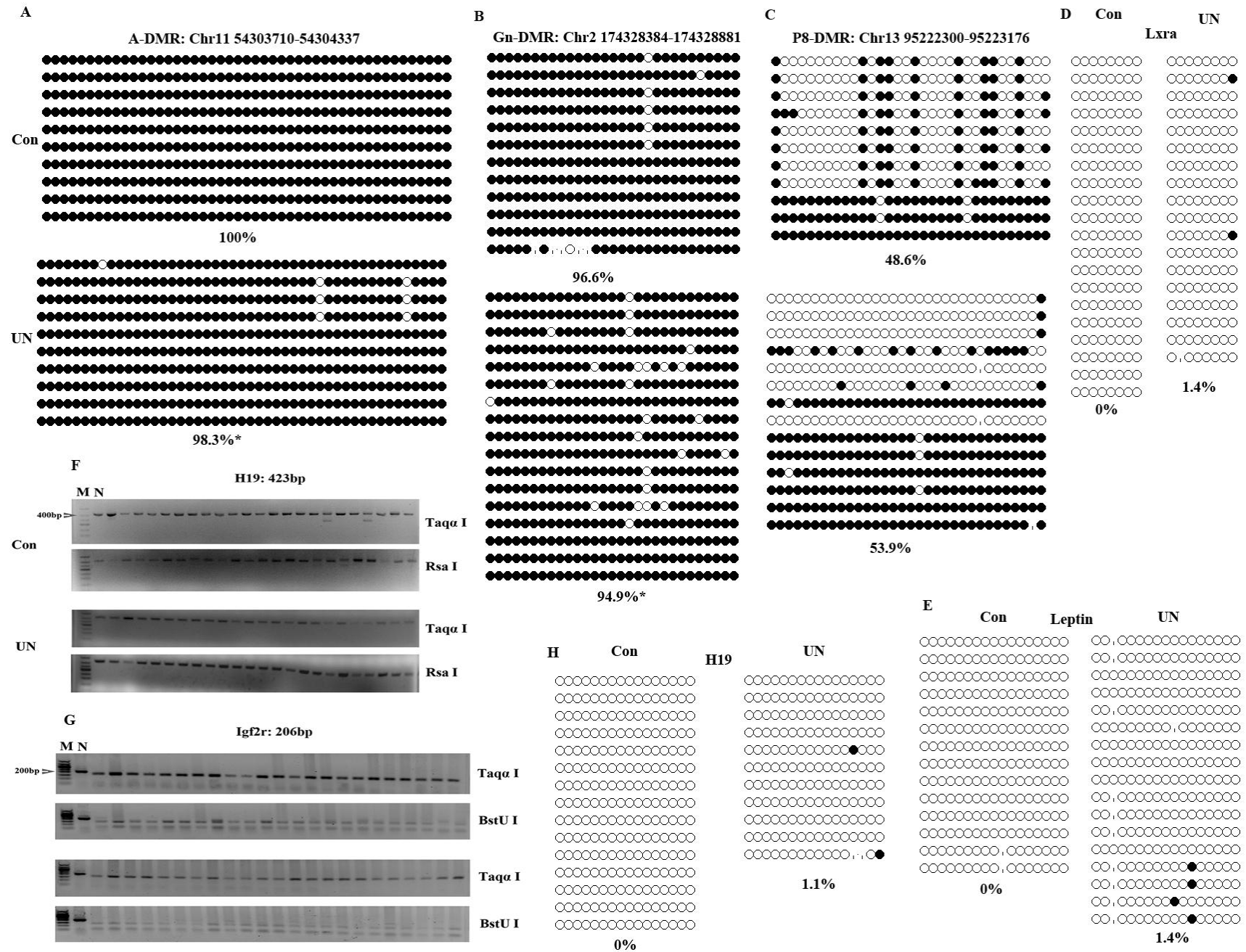
Table S2 Enrichment of genes with DMRs in promoters

Table S3 Primers used for nested PCR, pyrosequencing, and qPCR

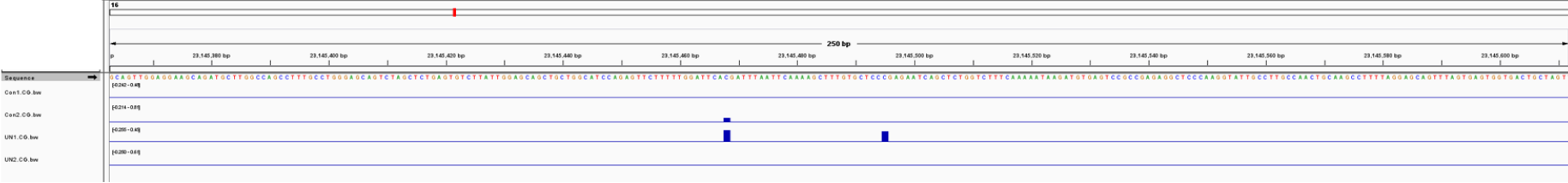




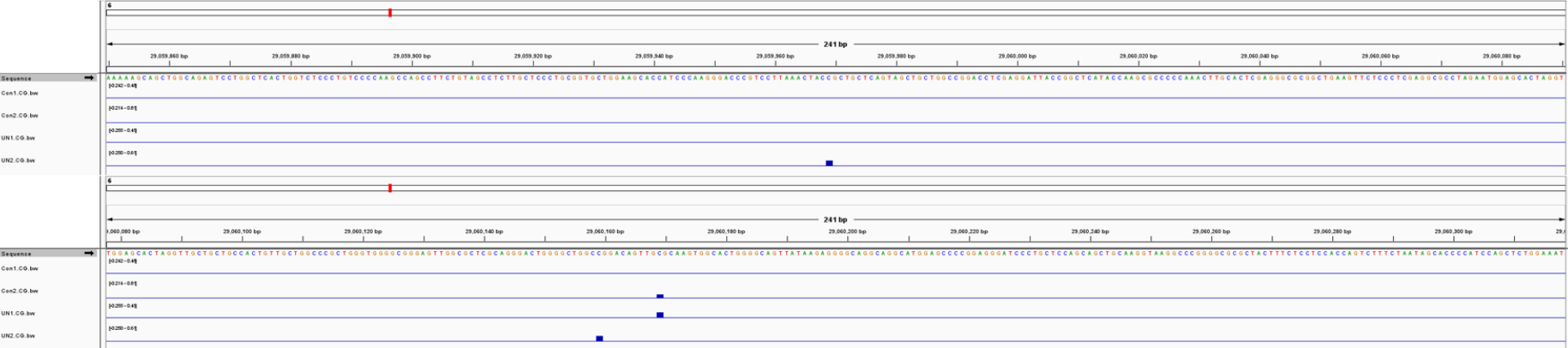




A Adiponectin Chr16: 23145363-23145612



B Leptin Chr 6: 29059855-29060270



C

