American College of Neuropsychopharmacology

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CORRECTION

Author Correction: Sex differences in offspring risk and resilience following 11β-hydroxylase antagonism in a rodent model of maternal immune activation

Julia Martz, Micah A. Shelton, Laurel Geist, Marianne L. Seney and Amanda C. Kentner

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In response to a Comment/Letter to the Editor submitted by Karadag et al., (2024), Figures 2B and 2C have been revised to show a "ND" or non-detectable indicator for experimental groups, where the data values fell below the range of the assay, rather than the sensitivity. The associated Figure 2 caption, the results section of the manuscript, and Supplemental Results Table 2 have been revised accordingly.

Because of the above comment in Karadag et al., (2024), the authors have removed the graphs showing correlations between the cytokine and corticosterone ELISA data. This resulted in the naming/alphabetization of the graphs changing on Figure 2. These revisions, based on Karadag's recommendations, do not change the study findings or conclusions. The data validate that LPS induced an inflammatory response.

Figure 2 has also been corrected where the "###" significance indicators were inadvertently split across two lines, rather than appearing correctly on one line. This caused confusion in the scientific interpretation for Karadag et al. The figure caption has also been adjusted accordingly.

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Figure 2 in the original article:

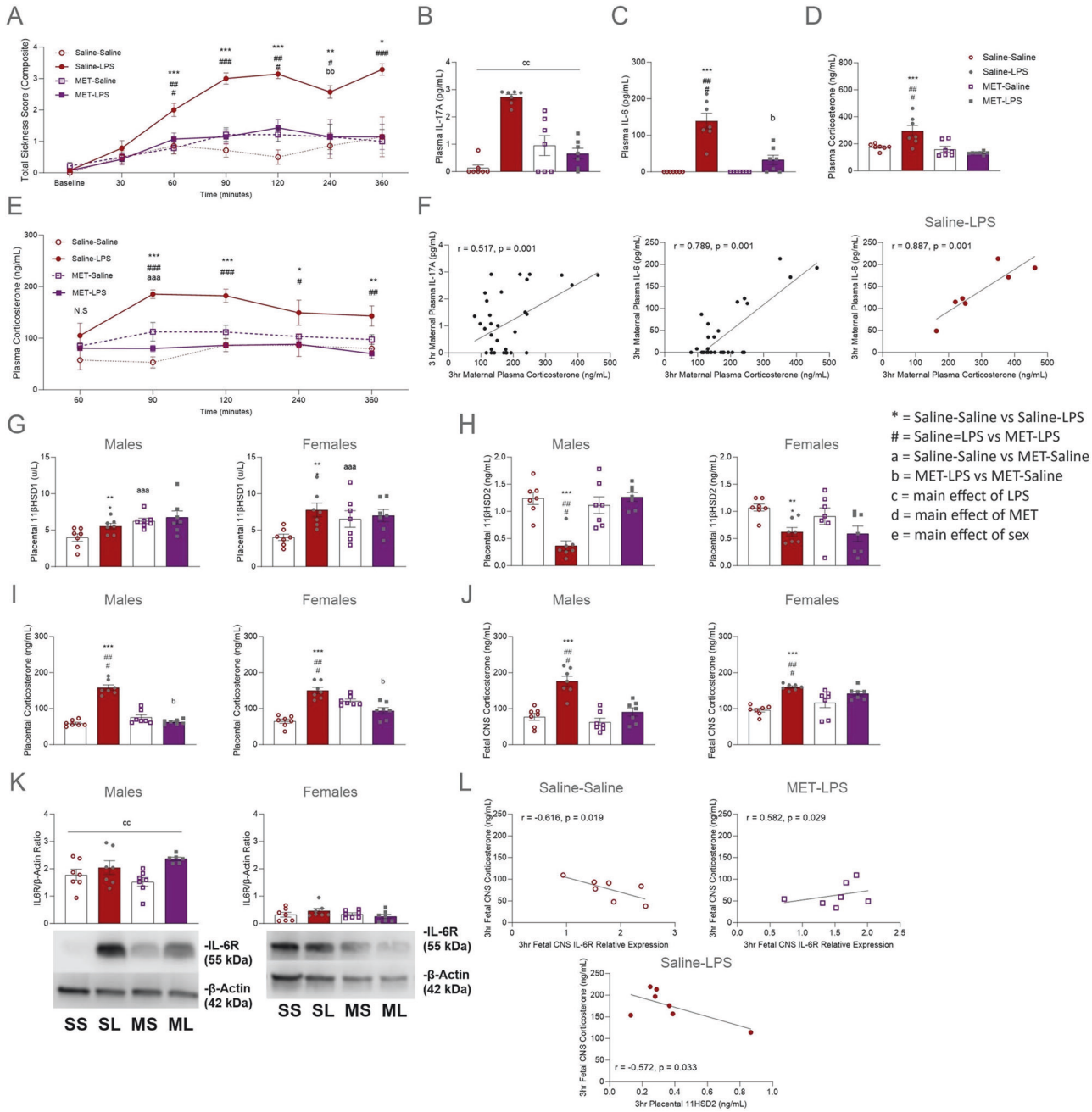

Fig. 2 Effect of metyrapone (MET) on maternal immune activation (MIA)-induced sickness behaviors and 3-hr post LPS physiological response measures in dams, placenta, and fetal brain. **A** Maternal sickness scores evaluated across a 6-hr period. Maternal sickness scores were elevated in Saline-LPS dams, and attenuated in MET-LPS dams, post MIA challenge. **B** Maternal plasma IL-17A concentrations were elevated by MIA. **C** Plasma IL-6 was elevated in MIA dams, which was modestly attenuated by MET. **D** MET protected against MIA induced elevations in maternal plasma corticosterone. **E** MET attenuated plasma corticosterone concentrations over a 6-hour period post G15 LPS challenge. **F** Maternal plasma corticosterone was positively correlated with maternal plasma IL-17A and maternal plasma IL-6 3-hours post MIA challenge across all dam groups. The far-right panel shows this significant correlation for Saline-LPS dams only. **G** Placental enzyme 11βHSD1 was increased in Saline-LPS males and females compared to the Saline-Saline groups 3-hours post MIA challenge. **H** Placental enzyme 11βHSD2 concentrations were reduced in Saline-LPS male and female placentas compared to the Saline-Saline groups 3-hours post MIA challenge. MET protected against decreased levels of 11βHSD2 in males only. Corticosterone was elevated in Saline-LPS male and female (**I**) placentas and (**J**) fetal brains compared to Saline-Saline groups, which was also attenuated by MET 3-hours post MIA challenge. **K** MIA was associated with increased IL-6R in male fetal brains, irrespective of MET treatment, and (**L**) fetal IL-6R in the brain was correlated with fetal brain corticosterone levels. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM. ***$p < 0.001$, **$p < 0.01$, *$p < 0.05$., Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS; ###$p < 0.001$, ##$p < 0.01$, # $p < 0.05$, Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS; aaa$p < 0.001$, aa$p < 0.01$, a $p < 0.05$, Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline;

bbbp < 0.001, bbp < 0.01, b p < 0.05, MET-LPS vs MET-Saline; ccp < 0.01, main effect of LPS/Saline. LPS – lipopolysaccharide.

Corrected Figure 2 in the updated article:

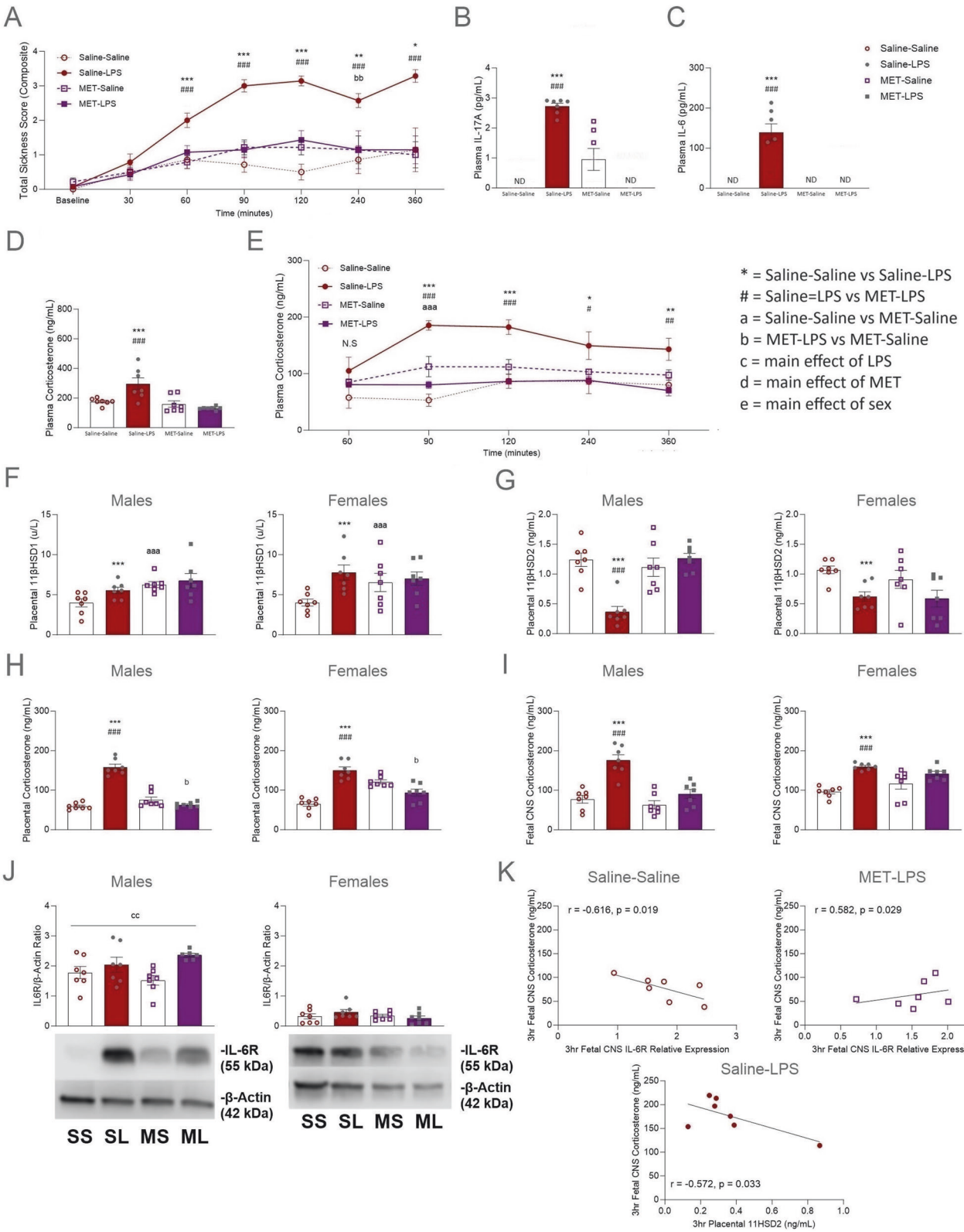

Figure 2. Effect of metyrapone (MET) on maternal immune activation (MIA)-induced sickness behaviors and 3-hr post LPS physiological response measures in dams, placenta, and fetal brain. **A** Maternal sickness scores evaluated across a 6-hr period. Maternal sickness scores were elevated in Saline-LPS dams, and attenuated in MET-LPS dams, post MIA challenge. Not surprisingly, maternal plasma **B** IL-17A and **C** IL-6 concentrations were always below the detection limit (ND) in Saline-Saline dams, whereas these cytokines were increased in Saline-LPS dams. **D** MET protected against MIA induced elevations in maternal plasma corticosterone. **E** MET attenuated plasma corticosterone concentrations over a 6-hour period post gestational day 15 LPS challenge. **F** Placental enzyme 11βHSD1 was increased in Saline-LPS males and females compared to the Saline-Saline groups 3-hours post MIA challenge. **G** Placental enzyme 11βHSD2 concentrations were reduced in Saline-LPS male and female placentas compared to the Saline-Saline groups 3-hours post MIA challenge. MET protected against decreased levels of 11βHSD2 in males only. Corticosterone was elevated in Saline-LPS male and female **H** placentas, and **I** fetal brains compared to Saline-Saline groups, but not in MET-LPS compared to Saline-LPS placentas 3-hours post challenge. **J** MIA was associated with increased IL-6R in male fetal brains, irrespective of MET treatment and **K** fetal IL-6R in the brain was correlated with fetal brain corticosterone levels. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM. ***$p < 0.001$, **$p < 0.01$, *$p < 0.05$., Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS; $^{###}p < 0.001$, $^{##}p < 0.01$, $^{#}p < 0.05$, Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS; $^{aaa}p < 0.001$, $^{aa}p < 0.01$, $^{a}p < 0.05$, Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline; $^{bbb}p < 0.001$, $^{bb}p < 0.01$, $^{b}p < 0.05$, MET-LPS vs MET-Saline; $^{cc}p < 0.01$, main effect of LPS/Saline. LPS – lipopolysaccharide.

In the 'Results' section, the text excerpt

"Based on the skewness of the IL-17A data, a non-parametric analysis showed elevated cytokine levels following MIA (main effect LPS/ Saline): (X2 (1) = 8.669, p = 0.003; Fig. 2B). Surprisingly, MET partially protected against MIA-induced elevations in plasma IL-6 (G15 MET/Saline by G15 LPS/Saline interaction: F(1, 24) = 18.437, p = 0.001, np 2 = 0.434; Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: t(12) = − 6.518, p = 0.001; Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: t(12) = 4.294, p = 0.001; Fig. 2C); this was only modest as they still had significantly higher concentrations of this cytokine than METSaline animals (p < 0.05; Fig. 2C). MET-Saline dams did not differ from SalineSaline on this measure (p > 0.05)"

was revised to read as follows:

"As expected, maternal IL-17A (Figure 2B) and IL-6 (Figure 2C) cytokine levels were not detectable in Saline-Saline dams, but they were detectably elevated in Saline-LPS mothers. Combined with the sickness behavior data, these results validate that an inflammatory response occurred following MIA challenge. In line with the sickness behavior data, maternal plasma IL-17A and IL-6 were not detectable in MET-LPS dams."

Additionally, the following sentence was entirely removed: "Supplementary Results Statistical Table 2 outlines correlational results for several prenatal measures with a selection of data displayed in Fig. 2F" and the references to the different sections of "Figure 2" have been updated to reflect the changes in the figure.

In the 'Discussion' section, the following sentence "While MET inhibited maternal sickness behaviors and plasma IL-6 responses in our MIA dams, others have shown sustained elevations in IL-6 following treatment with this 11β-hydroxylase inhibitor" was revised to read as follows: "While MET inhibited maternal sickness behaviors, and plasma IL-6 responses were not detectable in METLPS dams, others have shown sustained elevations in IL-6 following treatment with this 11β-hydroxylase inhibitor".

The authors have also added the following statement to clarify the confusion expressed in the Karadag et al., (2024) Comment/Letter to the Editor: "Notably, different manifestations of plasma cytokine expression (including suppression) are reported in rats based on sex and reproductive status in response to combined LPS and metyrapone treatment [55, 56]."

Finally, the Supplemental Results Table 2 has been revised to reflect the changes made in the main article.

Supplemental Results Table 2: 'Statistical reporting table of maternal and offspring measures' in the original article:

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
Maternal Sickness Behavior (G15)	Friedman's non-parametric repeated measures	Main effect of time for Saline-LPS dams: $X^2(5) = 11.970$, $p = 0.001$	Figure 2A
(Ex. 1)			
		Saline-Saline: N.S	
		Met-Saline: N.S	
		MET-LPS: N.S	
		Post hocs:	
		Kruskal-Wallis follow-up test at each time point:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS:	
		baseline & 30 minutes = N.S	
		60 min: $p = 0.001$	
		90 min: $p = 0.001$	
		120min: $p = 0.001$	
		240 min: $p = 0.010$	
		360 min: $p = 0.030$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS	
		baseline & 30 minutes = N.S	
		60 min: $p = 0.001$	
		90 min: $p = 0.001$	
		120 min: $p = 0.001$	
		240 min: $p = 0.035$	
		360 min: $p = 0.001$	

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline	
		120 min: $p = 0.005$	
Maternal plasma IL-17A, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric ANOVA	Main effect of G15 LPS vs G15 Saline: $X^2(1) = 8.669$, $p = 0.003$	Figure 2B
		Main effect of G15 MET vs G15 Saline: N.S	
Maternal plasma IL-6, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 24) = 18.437$, $p = 0.001$, $n_p^2 = 0.434$	Figure 2C
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.024$	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Maternal plasma corticosterone, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 24) = 10.401$, $p = 0.004$, $n_p^2 = 0.302$	Figure 2D
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.012$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Maternal plasma corticosterone validation of MET (Ex. 2)	Repeated Measures ANOVA	Time by G15 MET by G15 LPS: $F(7.38, 14) = 5.05$, $p < .001$, $n_p^2 = 0.444$	Figure 2G
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS across time)		
		Post hocs:	
		One-way ANOVA for 60 min: N.S.	
		Skewed so used Kruskal Wallis for 90 min: $p = 0.004$	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p < 0.001$	
		MET-LPS vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.006$	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline ($p = 0.004$)	
		One-way ANOVA for 120min: $F(3,19) = 13.46$, $p < .001$, $n_p^2 = 0.680$	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p < 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p < 0.001$	
		One-way ANOVA for 240 min: $F(3, 19) = 3.89$, $p = .025$, $n_p^2 = 0.381$	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.040$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.045$	
		Skewed so used Kruskal Wallis for 360 min: $X^2(3) = 13.55$, $p = .004$.	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.006$	
		MET-LPS vs Saline-LPS: $p < 0.001$	
Maternal 3-hour plasma corticosterone correlations and maternal factors	Pearson Correlations	Maternal plasma corticosterone concentrations on G15, 3 hrs after challenge	Figure 2F
		versus	
		maternal 3hr plasma interleukin-6: $r = 0.789$, $p = 0.001$	
		maternal 3hr plasma interleukin-17A: $r = 0.517$, $p = 0.001$	
		maternal sickness scores at 60 minutes: $r = 0.325$, $p = 0.015$	
		maternal sickness scores at 90 minutes: $r = 0.431$, $p = 0.001$	
		maternal sickness scores at 120 minutes: $r = 0.479$, $p = 0.001$	
		Maternal plasma corticosterone concentrations on G15, 3 hrs after challenge	
		versus maternal MET-Saline maternal sickness scores at 30 minutes: $r = 0.538$, $p = 0.047$	
		maternal Saline-LPS G15 dam body weight: $r = -0.775$, $p = 0.001$	
		maternal Saline-LPS 3 hr plasma interleukin-6: $r = 0.887$, $p = 0.001$	
		maternal Saline-LPS maternal sickness scores at 120 minutes: $r = -0.557$, $p = 0.038$	
		maternal Saline-Saline maternal sickness scores at 90 minutes: $r = -0.625$, $p = 0.017$	
Maternal 3-hour plasma corticosterone correlations and offspring factors	Pearson Correlations	Maternal plasma corticosterone concentrations on G15, 3 hrs after challenge	Data Not shown
		versus	
		offspring 3hr placental corticosterone: $r = 0.485$, $p = 0.001$	
		offspring 3hr fetal brain corticosterone: $r = 0.499$, $p = 0.001$	
		offspring 3hr placental 11HSD2: $r = -0.317$, $p = 0.017$	
Placental 11HSD1, 3-hrs post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Three-way ANOVA	G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 47) = 4.234$, $p = 0.001$, $n_p^2 = 0.083$	Figure 2G
	(Sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS) with litter as covariate		
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: N.S	

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: $p = 0.001$	
Placental 11HSD2, 3-hrs post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Three-way ANOVA	Sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 47) = 4.622$, $p = 0.037$, $n_p^2 = 0.090$	Figure 2H
	(Sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS) with litter as covariate		
		Post hocs:	
		Males	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-saline: N.S	
		Females	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Placental corticosterone, 3-hrs post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Three-way ANOVA	G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 47) = 160.380$, $p = 0.001$, $n_p^2 = 0.773$	Figure 2I
	(Sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS) with litter as covariate		
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S; $p = 0.052$	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: $p = 0.001$	
Fetal CNS corticosterone, 3-hrs post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Three-way ANOVA	G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 47) = 14.736$, $p = 0.001$, $n_p^2 = 0.239$	Figure 2J
	(Sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS) with litter as covariate		
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Fetal CNS IL-6R, 3-hrs post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Three-way ANOVA	Sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 47) = 4.044$, $p = 0.050$, $n_p^2 = 0.079$	Figure 2K
	(sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS)		
		Males:	
		Main effect of LPS: $F(1, 23) = 8.772$, $p = 0.007$, $n_p^2 = 0.276$	
		Post hoc:	
		LPS vs Saline: $t(25) = p = 0.004$	
		Saline: 1.65 ± 0.13	
		LPS: 2.19 ± 0.14	
		Females:	
		N.S	
Male fetal CNS CRFR1, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 1A
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS)	N.S	
Female fetal CNS CRFR1, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 1A
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS)	N.S	
Male fetal CNS GR, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 1B
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS)		
		N.S	
Female fetal CNS GR, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 1B
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS)		
		N.S	
Male fetal CNS IL-17A, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 1C

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS)		
		N.S	
Female fetal CNS IL-17A, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA	*males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.	Supplemental Results Figure 1C
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS)		
		N.S	
Maternal P4 retrieval test	Two-way ANOVA	Latency to retrieve first pup: N.S	Data not shown
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS) with litter used as a covariate	Latency to retrieve whole litter; main effect of ME/Saline: $F(1, 77) = 4.271$, $p = 0.042$, $n_p^2 = 0.053$; independent t-test as post hoc test since fewer than three levels = N.S	
Male P12 Maternal Separation Potentiation of USVs on P12 – Total Number of Syllables (Ex. 3)	Repeated Measures ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS across time)	*males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences	Figure 3A
		Time (baseline vs potentiation) x G15 MET interaction: $F(1, 37) = 5.361$, $p = 0.026$, $n_p^2 = 0.127$	
		Post hocs:	
		Baseline G15 Saline versus Baseline G15 MET: N.S	
		Potentiation G15 Saline versus Potentiation G15 MET: $p = 0.020$	
		Main effect of G15 LPS $F(1, 37) = 5.762$, $p = 0.022$, $n_p^2 = 0.135$	
		Main effect of time (baseline vs potentiation): $F(1, 37) = 5.361$, $p = 0.026$, $n_p^2 = 0.0127$	
Female P12 Maternal Separation Potentiation of USVs on P12 – Total Number of Syllables (Ex. 3)	Repeated Measures ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS across time)	*males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences	Figure 3A
		Main effect of G15 LPS $F(1, 37) = 9.344$, $p = 0.004$, $n_p^2 = 0.188$	
Male P12 Maternal Separation Potentiation of USVs on P12 – Mean Syllable Duration (msec) (Ex. 3)	Repeated Measures ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS across time)	*males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences	Supplemental Results Figure 2A
		N.S	
Female P12 Maternal Separation Potentiation of USVs on P12 – Mean Syllable Duration (msec) (Ex. 3)	Repeated Measures ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS across time)	*males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences	Supplemental Results Figure 2A
		N.S	
Male P22 Social Play USVs – Total Number of Syllables (Ex.3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	*males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences	Figure 3B
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 5.392$, $p = 0.030$, $n_p^2 = 0.204$	
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.011$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.048$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Female P22 Social Play USVs – Total Number of Syllables (Ex.3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	*males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences	Figure 3B
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 8.184$, $p = 0.009$, $n_p^2 = 0.280$	
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.017$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: $p = 0.025$	
Male P22 Social Play USVs – Mean Syllable Duration (msec) (Ex.3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	*males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences	Supplemental Results Figure 2B
		Main effect of G15 LPS: $F(1, 37) = 8.944$, $p = 0.007$, $n_p^2 = 0.299$	
		G15 saline: 44.54 ± 1.62 versus G15 LPS: 37.42 ± 1.83	
Female P22 Social Play USVs – Mean Syllable Duration (msec) (Ex.3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	*males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences	Supplemental Results Figure 2B
		N.S	
Male P30 Percent Time in Center of Open Field (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	*males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences	Supplemental Results Figure 3A
		Main effect of G15 MET $F(1, 37) = 9.690$, $p = 0.004$, $n_p^2 = 0.208$	
		G15 saline: 5.14 ± 0.57 versus G15 MET: 2.87 ± 0.47	
Female P30 Percent Time in Center of Open Field (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	*males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences	Supplemental Results Figure 3A
		N.S	
Male P90 Percent Time in Center of Open Field (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	*males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences	Supplemental Results Figure 3B
		N.S	
Female P90 Percent Time in Center of Open Field (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	*males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences	Supplemental Results Figure 3B
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 11.597$, $p = 0.002$, $n_p^2 = 0.239$	
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: N.S	

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: $p = 0.003$	
Male P30 Distance Traveled (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 3C
		N.S	
Female P30 Distance Traveled (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 3C
		N.S	
Male P90 Distance Traveled (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 3D
		N.S	
Female P90 Distance Traveled (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 3D
		N.S	
Maternal Sickness Behavior and Offspring USV correlations	Pearson Correlations	Maternal Sickness Behavior (120-min) and male P12 Offspring USVs Total Syllables (potentiated): $r = -0.417$, $p = 0.007$	Figure 3D
			(120-min maternal sickness correlations displayed)
		Maternal Sickness Behavior (240-min) and male P12 Offspring USVs Total Syllables (potentiated): r =- 0.341, $p = 0.029$	
		Maternal Sickness Behavior (120-min) and P22 Offspring Social USVs Total Syllables: $r = 0.449$, $p = 0.024$	
Male P30 Social Preference Score (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3E
		Main effect of G15 LPS: $F(1, 37) = 10.863$, $p = 0.02$, $n_p^2 = 0.227$	
		G15 saline: 0.28 ± 0.02 versus G15 LPS: 0.16 ± 0.03	
Female P30 Social Preference Score (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3E
		N.S	
Male P90 Social Preference Score	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3F
(Ex. 3)			
		N.S	
Female P90 Social Preference Score	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3F
(Ex. 3)			
		Main effect of G15 LPS: $F(1, 37) = 12.216$, $p = 0.001$, $n_p^2 = 0.248$	
		Main effect of G15 MET: $F(1, 37) = 11.830$, $p = 0.001$	
Male P31 Social Discrimination Score (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3G
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 4.644$, $p = 0.038$, $n_p^2 = 0.112$	
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.025$	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Female P31 Social Discrimination Score (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3G
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 10.000$, $p = 0.003$, $n_p^2 = 0.21$	
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.040$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Male P91 Social Discrimination Score (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3H
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 7.661$, $p = 0.009$, $n_p^2 = 0.172$	
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.002$	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Female P91 Social Discrimination Score (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3H
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 18.622$, $p = 0.001$, $n_p^2 = 0.335$;	
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: $p = 0.001$	
Maternal Sickness Behavior and Offspring Social Discrimination Index	Pearson Correlations	FEMALES	Figure 3I
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 30 minutes: $r = -0.379$, $p = 0.014$	(120-min maternal sickness correlations displayed)
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 90 minutes: $r = -0.502$, $p = 0.001$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 120 minutes: $r = -0.420$, $p = 0.006$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 240 minutes: $r = -0.384$, $p = 0.013$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 360 minutes: $r = -0.325$, $p = 0.038$	
		MALES	
		P31 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 30 minutes: $r = -0.340$, $p = 0.030$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 60 minutes: $r = -0.623$, $p = 0.001$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 90 minutes: $r = -0.691$, $p = 0.001$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 120 minutes: $r = -0.6080$, $p = 0.001$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 240 minutes: $r = -0.524$, $p = 0.001$	
Male P94 Adult Ventral Hippocampal GR (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 8A
		N.S	
Female P94 Adult Ventral Hippocampal GR (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 8A
		N.S	
Male P94 Adult Ventral Hippocampal CRFR1 (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 8B
		N.S	
Female P94 Adult Ventral Hippocampal CRFR1 (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 8B
		N.S	
Offspring adult behavior and brain correlations	Pearson Correlations	Male Saline-LPS:	Data not shown
		Adult ventral hippocampal CRFR1 and P90 distance traveled: $r = -0.738$, $p = 0.037$	
		Male MET-LPS:	
		Adult ventral hippocampal GR and P90 distance traveled: $r = 0.816$, $p = 0.025$	

Supplemental Results Table 2. Statistical reporting table of maternal and offspring measures.

Corrected Supplemental Results Table 2: 'Statistical reporting table of maternal and offspring measures' in the updated article:

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
Maternal Sickness Behavior (G15)	Friedman's non-parametric repeated measures	Main effect of time for Saline-LPS dams: $X^2(5) = 11.970$, $p = 0.001$	Figure 2A
(Ex. 1)			
		Saline-Saline: N.S	
		Met-Saline: N.S	
		MET-LPS: N.S	
		Post hocs:	
		Kruskal-Wallis follow-up test at each time point:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS:	
		baseline & 30 minutes = N.S	
		60 min: $p = 0.001$	
		90 min: $p = 0.001$	

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
		120min: $p = 0.001$	
		240 min: $p = 0.010$	
		360 min: $p = 0.030$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS	
		baseline & 30 minutes = N.S	
		60 min: $p = 0.001$	
		90 min: $p = 0.001$	
		120min: $p = 0.001$	
		240 min: $p = 0.035$	
		360 min: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline	
		120min: $p = 0.005$	
Maternal plasma IL-17A, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric ANOVA	Given that some experimental groups (e.g., Saline-Saline) were below the detection range of the assay, we applied the commonly used Method 1 approach as outlined in: Helen Yvette Barnett, Helena Geys, Tom Jacobs & Thomas Jaki (2021). Methods for Non-Compartmental Pharmacokinetic Analysis With Observations Below the Limit of Quantification, Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, 13:1, 59-70, https://doi.org/10.1080/19466315.2019.1701546	Figure 2B
		Main effect of G15 LPS vs G15 Saline: $X2(1) = 11.232$, $p = 0.001$	
		G15 Saline-LPS vs G15 MET-LPS: $X^2(1) = 11.232$, $p = 0.001$	
Maternal plasma IL-6, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric ANOVA	Given that some experimental groups (e.g., Saline-Saline) were below the detection range of the assay, we applied the commonly used Method 1 approach as outlined in: Helen Yvette Barnett, Helena Geys, Tom Jacobs & Thomas Jaki (2021). Methods for Non-Compartmental Pharmacokinetic Analysis With Observations Below the Limit of Quantification, Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, 13:1, 59–70, DOI:	Figure 2C
		https://doi.org/10.1080/19466315.2019.1701546	
		G15 Saline-LPS vs G15 Saline-Saline: $X2(1) = 6.791$, $p = 0.009$	
		G15 Saline-LPS vs G15 MET-LPS: $X2(1) = 6.791$, $p = 0.009$	
Maternal plasma corticosterone, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 24) = 10.401$, $p = 0.004$, $n_p^2 = 0.302$	Figure 2D
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.012$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Maternal plasma corticosterone validation of MET (Ex. 2)	Repeated Measures ANOVA	Time by G15 MET by G15 LPS: $F(7.38, 14) = 5.05$, $p < .001$, $n_p^2 = 0.444$	Figure 2E
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS across time)		
		Post hocs:	
		One-way ANOVA for 60 min: N.S.	
		Skewed so used Kruskal Wallis for 90 min: $p = 0.004$	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p < 0.001$	
		MET-LPS vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.006$	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline ($p = 0.004$)	
		One-way ANOVA for 120min: $F(3,19) = 13.46$, $p < .001$, $n_p^2 = 0.680$	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p < 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p < 0.001$	

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
		One-way ANOVA for 240 min: $F(3, 19) = 3.89$, $p = .025$, $n_p^2 = 0.381$	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.040$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.045$	
		Skewed so used Kruskal Wallis for 360 min: $X^2(3) = 13.55$, $p = .004$.	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.006$	
		MET-LPS vs Saline-LPS: $p < 0.001$	
Maternal 3-hour plasma corticosterone correlations and offspring factors	Pearson Correlations	Maternal plasma corticosterone concentrations on G15, 3 hrs after challenge	Data Not shown
		versus	
		offspring 3hr placental corticosterone: $r = 0.485$, $p = 0.001$	
		offspring 3hr fetal brain corticosterone: $r = 0.499$, $p = 0.001$	
		offspring 3hr placental 11HSD2: $r = -0.317$, $p = 0.017$	
Placental 11HSD1, 3-hrs post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Three-way ANOVA	G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 47) = 4.234$, $p = 0.001$, $n_p^2 = 0.083$	Figure 2F
	(Sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS) with litter as covariate		
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: $p = 0.001$	
Placental 11HSD2, 3-hrs post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Three-way ANOVA	Sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 47) = 4.622$, $p = 0.037$, $n_p^2 = 0.090$	Figure 2G
	(Sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS) with litter as covariate		
		Post hocs:	
		Males	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-saline: N.S	
		Females	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Placental corticosterone, 3-hrs post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Three-way ANOVA	G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 47) = 160.380$, $p = 0.001$, $n_p^2 = 0.773$	Figure 2H
	(Sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS) with litter as covariate		
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S; $p = 0.052$	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: $p = 0.001$	
Fetal CNS corticosterone, 3-hrs post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Three-way ANOVA	G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 47) = 14.736$, $p = 0.001$, $n_p^2 = 0.239$	Figure 2I
	(Sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS) with litter as covariate		
		Post hocs:	

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Fetal CNS IL-6R, 3-hrs post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Three-way ANOVA	Sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 47) = 4.044$, $p = 0.050$, $n_p^2 = 0.079$	Figure 2J
	(sex by G15 MET by G15 LPS)		
		Males:	
		Main effect of LPS: $F(1, 23) = 8.772$, $p = 0.007$, $n_p^2 = 0.276$	
		Post hoc:	
		LPS vs Saline: $t(25) = p = 0.004$	
		Saline: 1.65 ± 0.13	
		LPS: 2.19 ± 0.14	
		Females:	
		N.S	
Male fetal CNS CRFR1, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 1A
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS)	N.S	
Female fetal CNS CRFR1, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 1A
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS)		
		N.S	
Male fetal CNS GR, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 1B
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS)		
		N.S	
Female fetal CNS GR, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 1B
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS)		
		N.S	
Male fetal CNS IL-17A, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 1C
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS)		
		N.S	
Female fetal CNS IL-17A, 3-hr post LPS challenge (Ex. 1)	Two-way ANOVA	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 1C
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS)		
		N.S	
Maternal P4 retrieval test	Two-way ANOVA	Latency to retrieve first pup: N.S	Data not shown
	(G15 MET by G15 LPS) with litter used as a covariate	Latency to retrieve whole litter; main effect of ME/Saline: $F(1, 77) = 4.271$, $p = 0.042$, $n_p^2 = 0.053$; independent t-test as post hoc test since fewer than three levels = N.S	
Male P12 Maternal Separation Potentiation of USVs on P12 – Total Number of Syllables (Ex. 3)	Repeated Measures ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS across time)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3A
		Time (baseline vs potentiation) x G15 MET interaction: $F(1, 37) = 5.361$, $p = 0.026$, $n_p^2 = 0.127$	
		Post hocs:	
		Baseline G15 Saline versus Baseline G15 MET: N.S	
		Potentiation G15 Saline versus Potentiation G15 MET: $p = 0.020$	

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
		Main effect of G15 LPS $F(1, 37) = 5.762$, $p = 0.022$, $n_p^2 = 0.135$	
		Main effect of time (baseline vs potentiation): $F(1, 37) = 5.361$, $p = 0.026$, $n_p^2 = 0.0127$	
Female P12 Maternal Separation Potentiation of USVs on P12 – Total Number of Syllables (Ex. 3)	Repeated Measures ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS across time)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3A
		Main effect of G15 LPS $F(1, 37) = 9.344$, $p = 0.004$, $n_p^2 = 0.188$	
Male P12 Maternal Separation Potentiation of USVs on P12 – Mean Syllable Duration (msec) (Ex. 3)	Repeated Measures ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS across time)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 2A
		N.S	
Female P12 Maternal Separation Potentiation of USVs on P12 – Mean Syllable Duration (msec) (Ex. 3)	Repeated Measures ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS across time)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 2A
		N.S	
Male P22 Social Play USVs – Total Number of Syllables (Ex.3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3B
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 5.392$, $p = 0.030$, $n_p^2 = 0.204$	
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.011$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.048$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Female P22 Social Play USVs – Total Number of Syllables (Ex.3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3B
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 8.184$, $p = 0.009$, $n_p^2 = 0.280$	
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.017$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: $p = 0.025$	
Male P22 Social Play USVs – Mean Syllable Duration (msec) (Ex.3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 2B
		Main effect of G15 LPS: $F(1, 37) = 8.944$, $p = 0.007$, $n_p^2 = 0.299$	
		G15 saline: 44.54 ± 1.62 versus G15 LPS: 37.42 ± 1.83	
Female P22 Social Play USVs – Mean Syllable Duration (msec) (Ex.3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 2B
		N.S	
Male P30 Percent Time in Center of Open Field (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 3A
		Main effect of G15 MET $F(1, 37) = 9.690$, $p = 0.004$, $n_p^2 = 0.208$	
		G15 saline: 5.14 ± 0.57 versus G15 MET: 2.87 ± 0.47	
Female P30 Percent Time in Center of Open Field (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 3A
		N.S	
Male P90 Percent Time in Center of Open Field (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 3B
		N.S	
Female P90 Percent Time in Center of Open Field (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 3B
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 11.597$, $p = 0.002$, $n_p^2 = 0.239$	
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: $p = 0.003$	
Male P30 Distance Traveled (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 3C
		N.S	
Female P30 Distance Traveled (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 3C
		N.S	
Male P90 Distance Traveled (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 3D
		N.S	
Female P90 Distance Traveled (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Supplemental Results Figure 3D
		N.S	
Maternal Sickness Behavior and Offspring USV correlations	Pearson Correlations	Maternal Sickness Behavior (120-min) and male P12 Offspring USVs Total Syllables (potentiated): $r = -0.417$, $p = 0.007$	Figure 3D
			(120-min maternal sickness correlations displayed)
		Maternal Sickness Behavior (240-min) and male P12 Offspring USVs Total Syllables (potentiated): r =- 0.341, $p = 0.029$	
		Maternal Sickness Behavior (120-min) and P22 Offspring Social USVs Total Syllables: $r = 0.449$, $p = 0.024$	
Male P30 Social Preference Score (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3E
		Main effect of G15 LPS: $F(1, 37) = 10.863$, $p = 0.02$, $n_p^2 = 0.227$	
		G15 saline: 0.28 ± 0.02 versus G15 LPS: 0.16 ± 0.03	
Female P30 Social Preference Score (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3E
		N.S	
Male P90 Social Preference Score	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3F
(Ex. 3)			
		N.S	
Female P90 Social Preference Score	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3F
(Ex. 3)			
		Main effect of G15 LPS: $F(1, 37) = 12.216$, $p = 0.001$, $n_p^2 = 0.248$	
		Main effect of G15 MET: $F(1, 37) = 11.830$, $p = 0.001$	
Male P31 Social Discrimination Score (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3G
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 4.644$, $p = 0.038$, $n_p^2 = 0.112$	
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.025$	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Female P31 Social Discrimination Score (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3G
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 10.000$, $p = 0.003$, $n_p^2 = 0.21$	
		Post hocs:	

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.040$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Male P91 Social Discrimination Score (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3H
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 7.661$, $p = 0.009$, $n_p^2 = 0.172$	
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: $p = 0.002$	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: N.S	
Female P91 Social Discrimination Score (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences*	Figure 3H
		G15 MET by G15 LPS interaction: $F(1, 37) = 18.622$, $p = 0.001$, $n_p^2 = 0.335$;	
		Post hocs:	
		Saline-Saline vs Saline-LPS: $p = 0.001$	
		Saline-LPS vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		MET-Saline vs MET-LPS: N.S	
		Saline-Saline vs MET-Saline: $p = 0.001$	
Maternal Sickness Behavior and Offspring Social Discrimination Index	Pearson Correlations	FEMALES	Figure 3I
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 30 minutes: $r = -0.379$, $p = 0.014$	(120-min maternal sickness correlations displayed)
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 90 minutes: $r = -0.502$, $p = 0.001$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 120 minutes: $r = -0.420$, $p = 0.006$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 240 minutes: $r = -0.384$, $p = 0.013$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 360 minutes: $r = -0.325$, $p = 0.038$	
		MALES	
		P31 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 30 minutes: $r = -0.340$, $p = 0.030$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 60 minutes: $r = -0.623$, $p = 0.001$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 90 minutes: $r = -0.691$, $p = 0.001$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 120 minutes: $r = -0.6080$, $p = 0.001$	
		P91 social discrimination index correlated to maternal sickness at 240 minutes: $r = -0.524$, $p = 0.001$	
Male P94 Adult Ventral Hippocampal GR (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 8A
		N.S	
Female P94 Adult Ventral Hippocampal GR (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 8A
		N.S	
Male P94 Adult Ventral Hippocampal CRFR1 (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 8B
		N.S	

Measure	Test	Main Effects and Interactions	Figure
Female P94 Adult Ventral Hippocampal CRFR1 (Ex. 3)	Two-way ANOVA (G15 MET by G15 LPS)	**males and females analyzed separately as this measure is not powered to detect sex differences. Males and females also ran on separate blots so cannot be compared directly.*	Supplemental Results Figure 8B
		N.S	
Offspring adult behavior and brain correlations	Pearson Correlations	Male Saline-LPS:	Data not shown
		Adult ventral hippocampal CRFR1 and P90 distance traveled: $r = -0.738$, $p = 0.037$	
		Male MET-LPS:	
		Adult ventral hippocampal GR and P90 distance traveled: $r = 0.816$, $p = 0.025$	

Supplemental Results Table 2. Statistical reporting table of maternal and offspring measures.

The original article has been corrected.