

Α

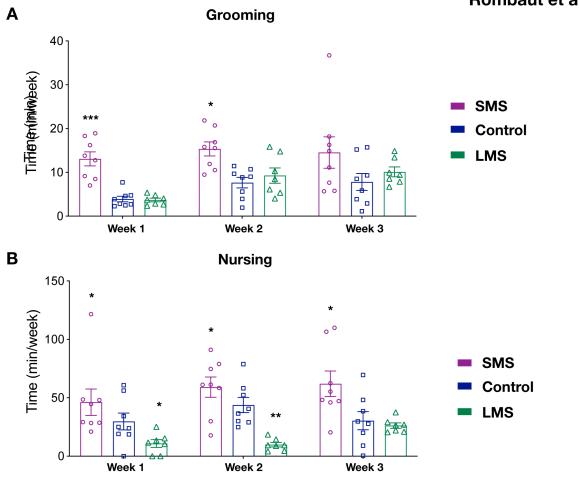
С

D

Time (min/day)

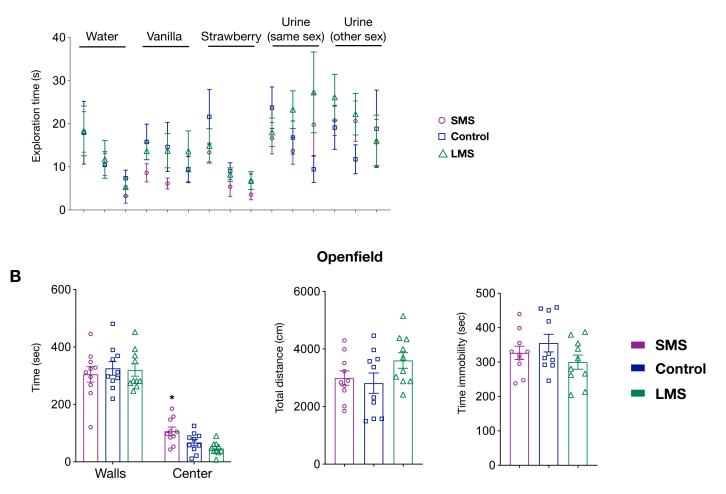
Passive maternal nursing

В



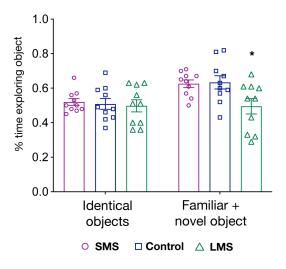
## Rombaut et al Suppl Figure 2

## **Rombaut et al Suppl Figure 3**



С

## Novel object recognition



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## SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. Effects of short and long MS protocols on non-maternal behavior.

- A. Total time spent in nursing behavior initiated upon pup demand (passive maternal care)
- B. Litter weight across post-natal development. SMS and LMS did not significantly alter growth curves.
- C. Time spent in drinking, eating and self-grooming (n=8 for SMS and controls, n=7 for LMS).
- D. Time spent in nest building, a behavior that, although not intrinsically maternal, is highly associated to pup caregiving.

\* p<0.05

Figure 2. Temporal analysis of the effects of short and long MS protocols on other maternal behaviors.

- A. Total time spent in grooming.
- B. Total time spent in nursing.
- *C.* \**p*<0.05; \*\**p*<0.001; \*\*\**p*<0.0001

Figure 3. Effects of short and long MS protocols on offspring non-social tasks.

- A. Olfactory function was not affected by MS. (n=10 mice/group)
- B. Analysis of behavior in the open field. Left panel: effects of SMS and LMS in the time spent near the walls or in the center of the arena. Middle panel: total distance traveled in mice raised in different environments. Right panel: time of immobility (n=10 mice/group)
- C. Novel object recognition task. In this test, mice explore two identical objects or a familiar and a novel object. A preference index (see methods) was quantified. We observed no effect of SMS. In contrast, LMS decreased the investigation preference for the novel object. (n=10 mice/group).

\* p<0.05