Stressing glucose: At the crossroads of early life adversity, HPA axis reactivity and carbohydrate metabolism

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Figure S1: Effect of early life infection on stress induced glucose release: A 1-hour restraint stress in A) H1N1 infected and control mice showed a stress induced blood glucose rise, which was also observed when the groups were filtered as B) females and C) males. There was no difference in D) delta glucose (mg/dL) between the 2 groups and no E) correlation between baseline blood glucose (mg/dL) and baseline corticosterone (pg/mL). Each square represents an individual animal. Female mice are denoted as filled circles and male mice are denoted as empty circles. Data are mean along with the SEM. The different coloured bars indicate the different groups (ELA = grey, controls = white).



Figure S2: Effect of early life MD on stress induced glucose release: A 1-hour restraint stress in A) maternally separated (MD_{15} and MD_{180}) and control rats showed a stress induced blood glucose rise only in the control and MD_{15} rats. We saw no stress induced glucose release when the groups were filtered as B) females and in C) males, we saw a rise in blood glucose levels post stress only in the MD_{15} rats. There was no difference in D) delta glucose (mg/dL) between the groups and no E) correlation between baseline blood glucose (mg/dL) and baseline corticosterone (pg/mL). Each square represents an individual animal. Female rats are denoted as filled circles and male rats are denoted as empty circles. Data are mean along with the SEM. The different coloured bars indicate the different groups (MD_{15} and MD_{180} are denoted as light and dark grey respectively, controls = white).



Figure S3: Effect of early life institutionalisation/adoption on stress induced glucose release: A socially evaluated cold pressor test in A) Epipath participants showed a stress induced rise in blood glucose levels only for the control participants (at t = 15 minutes). We observed a rise in blood glucose levels for both groups when the participants were filtered as B) females and no change in blood glucose levels post stress for either groups in the C) males. There was no difference in D) delta glucose (mg/dL) between the 2 groups and no E) correlation between baseline blood glucose (mg/dL) and baseline cortisol (pg/mL). Each square represents an individual participant. Female participants are denoted as filled circles and male participants are denoted as empty circles. Data are mean along with the SEM. The different coloured bars indicate the different groups (ELA = grey, controls = white).

