

Figure S1: Plot of p-value distributions for gene expression differences among prenatal treatment groups, within the steady-state conditions, in **a)** PFC at Day 16 post-saline injection, **b)** PFC at Day 39 post-saline injection, **c)** HPC at Day 16 post-saline injection, and **d)** HPC at Day 39 post-saline injection. The greatest effects of prenatal ethanol exposure on gene expression p-values were exhibited at D16 in PFC, followed by D16 HPC, as exhibited by enrichment of p-values towards zero for the ethanol contrasts (E-C, E-PF). No change in p-values was apparent in Day 39 PFC, and only a pair-fed effect was apparent in Day 39 HPC.

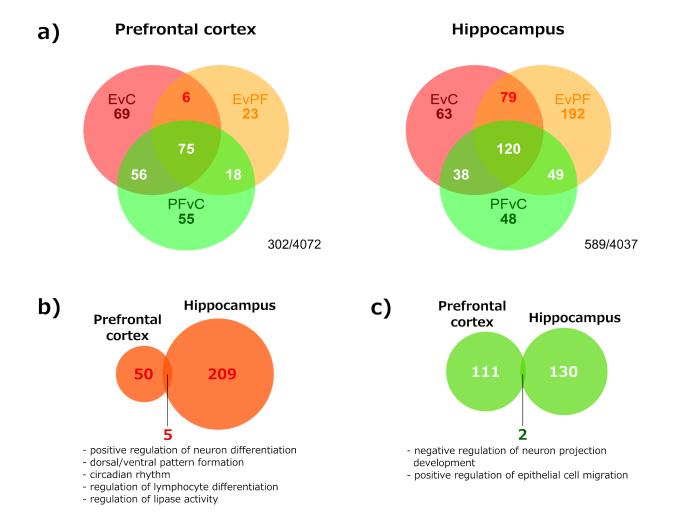


Figure S2: Venn diagrams demonstrating the number of Biological Processes significant for each contrast in Day 16 animals under steady-state conditions, and overlap of processes between different contrasts for PFC and HPC at FDR <1% (a). FDR was increased to 10% to identify Biological Processes that showed overlapping changes in both tissues, specific to prenatal alcohol exposure (b) and pair-feeding (c). FDR <10%.

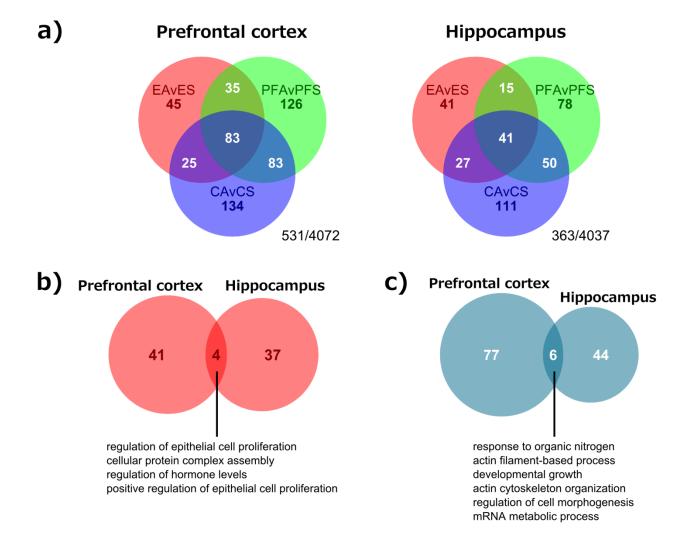


Figure S3: Venn diagrams demonstrating the number of Biological Processes significantly altered in the response to Adjuvant within each prenatal treatment group, and the overlap of processes enriched between groups (a). Many Biological Processes showed changes specific to prenatal alcohol exposure, and several overlapped between tissues (b). Other processes were common to the PF and C response to adjuvant, and several overlapped between tissues (c). FDR <1%.

Expression fold change of PF vs C animals

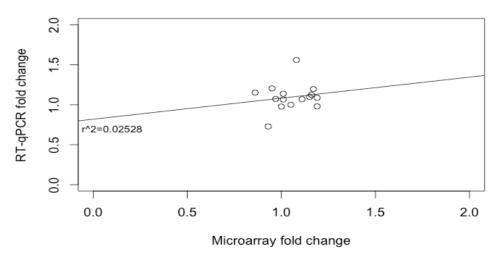


Figure S4: Fold changes in expression were not correlated between microarray and RT-qPCR results for PF vs C animals (r^2 =0.02528, p=0.5714).

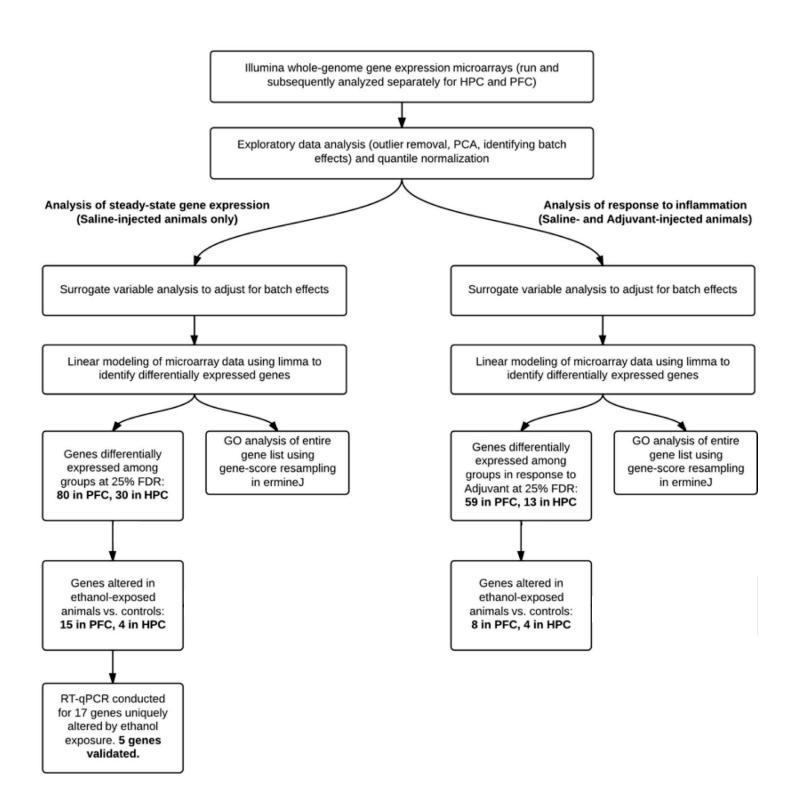


Figure S5: Overview of analyses and main findings for gene expression analysis