Inferred effects of reproduction on immunosuppression and oxidative damage are critically dependent on the exact markers used

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Fig.S1.

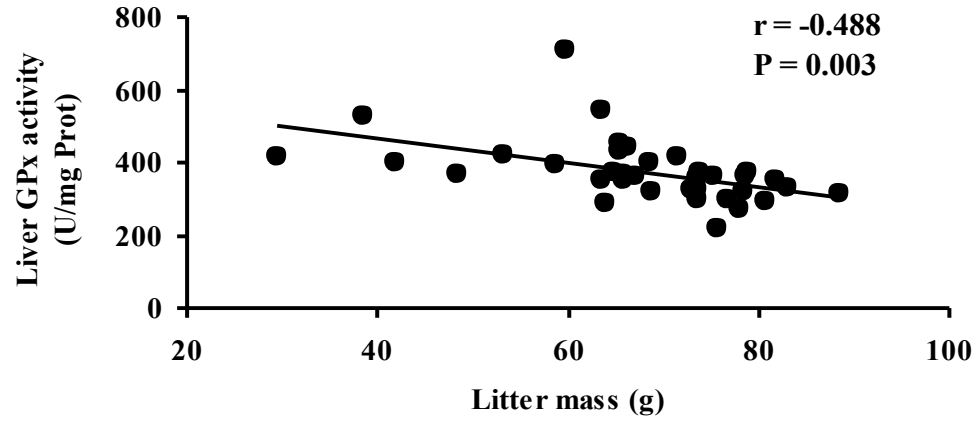

Fig.S2.

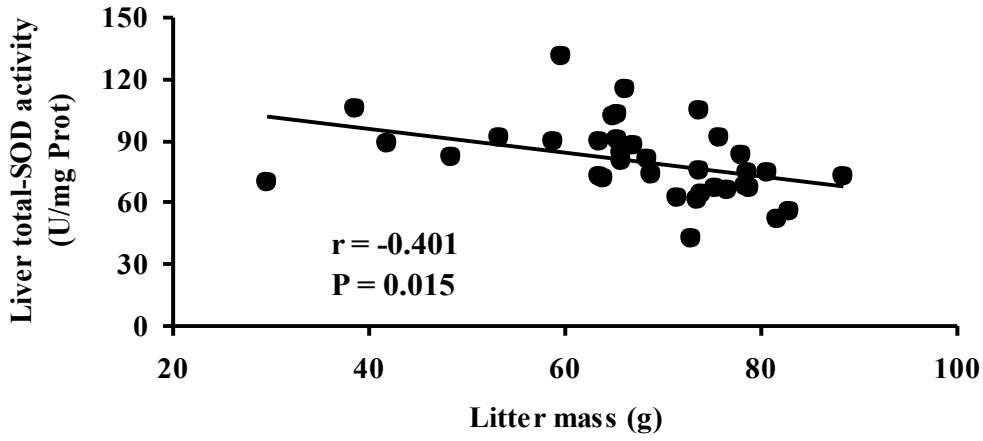

Fig.S3

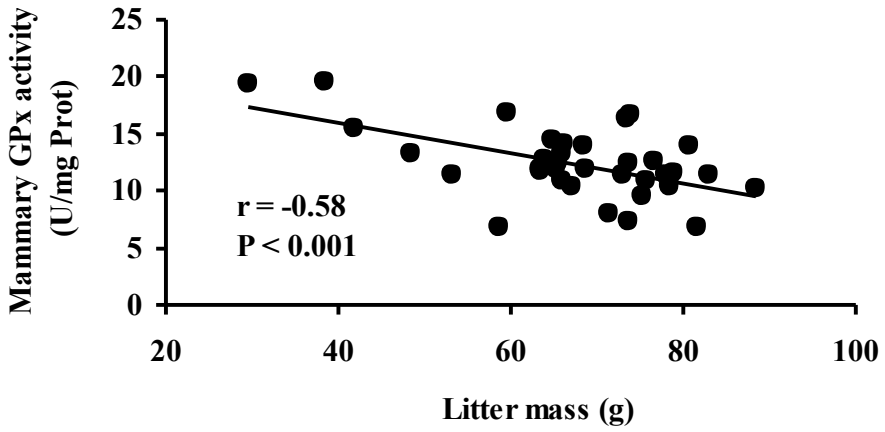

Fig.S4

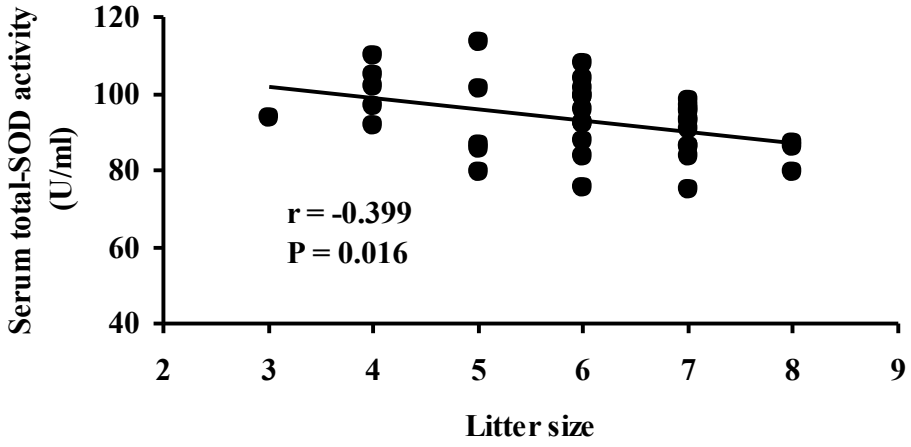

Fig. S5

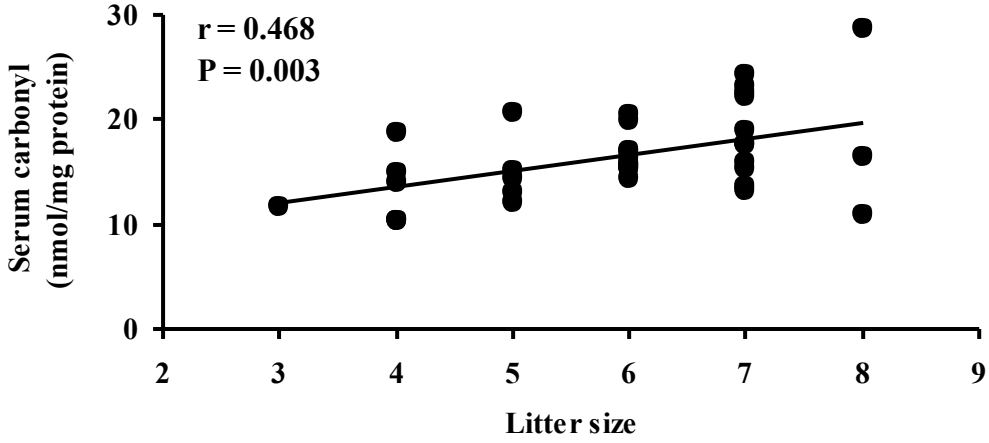

Fig.S6

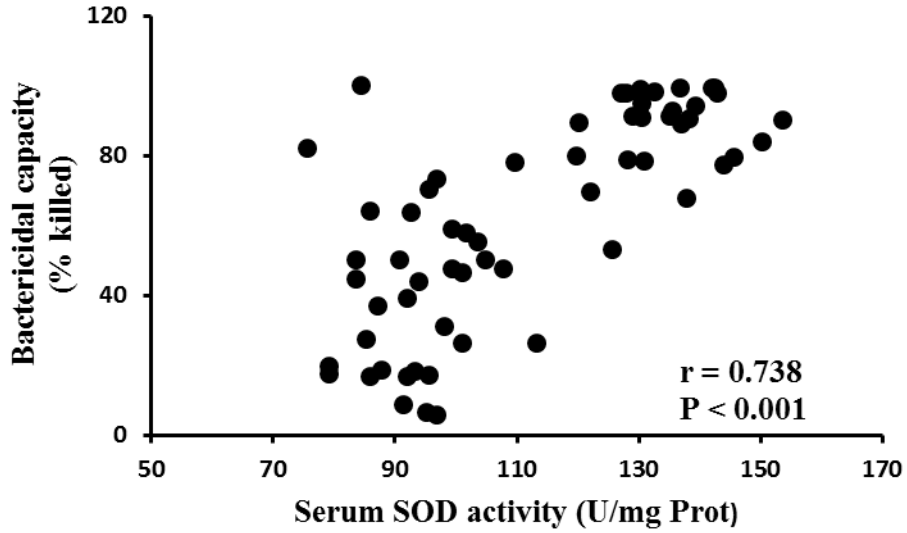

Fig.S7

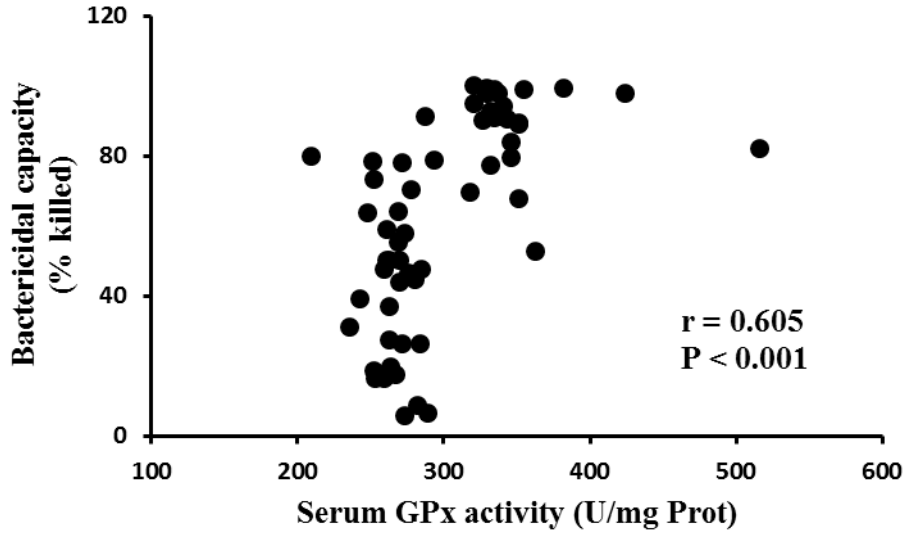

Figure S1-S7 Litter mass was negatively correlated with liver GPx activity (r = -0.488, p = 0.003), liver total-SOD activity (r = -0.401, p = 0.015) and GPx activity in mammary gland (r = -0.580, p < 0.001), and the same significant correlations existed between litter size and serum total-SOD activity (r = -0.399, p = 0.016; figure S1, S2, S3 and S4). Serum protein carbonyl concentrations were positively correlated with litter size (r = 0.468, p = 0.003; figure S5). There were significantly positive correlations between these two antioxidants (serum SOD activity and GPx activity) and bactericidal capacity (r = 0.738, p < 0.001; r = 0.605, p < 0.001; figures S6 and S7).