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Supplemental Material

Early Postnatal Manganese Exposure Causes Lasting Impairment of Selective and Focused Attention and Arousal Regulation in Adult Rats

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Table of Contents

1. Manganese exposure protocol and rationale
2. Behavioral testing procedures
3. Methods for determining blood and brain Mn concentrations
4. Animal body weights over the course of the study

Figure S1. Body weights of rats in the five Mn exposure groups, as a function of postnatal age (days) in the study (n=21-23/group). Symbols at each PND age are treatment group mean body weights. Error bars are omitted for clarity. Manganese doses are in mg Mn/kg/d.

5. Behavioral testing results augmenting results provided in the main text

Figure S2. Postnatal Mn exposure causes trending dose and duration-dependent deficits in the focused attention task. Percent correct responses for the early postnatal and lifelong postnatal Mn doses as a function of increasing pre-cue delay (n=21-23/group). † indicates $0.05 \leq p \leq 0.10$ for the lifelong 50 versus control; ‘&’ indicates $0.05 \leq p \leq 0.10$ for the lifelong 50 versus lifelong 25 group. Manganese doses are in mg Mn/kg/d.

Figure S3. Postnatal Mn exposure causes dose and duration-dependent deficits in the selective attention task. Percent correct responses (%) for (A) the early postnatal Mn doses and (B) lifelong postnatal Mn doses, as a function of session block for each distraction condition (no odor, odor distractor 1 s or 2 s into the pre-cue delay interval) (n=21-23/group). * indicates $p \leq 0.05$ for the early 25 versus control in 'A', and lifelong 50 versus control in 'B'; † indicates $0.05 \leq p \leq 0.10$ for the early 25 or early 50 versus control in 'A', and lifelong 50 versus control in 'B'; '&' indicates $0.05 \leq p \leq 0.10$ between the two lifelong Mn groups in 'B'. Manganese doses are in mg Mn/kg/d.

6. References cited in Supplemental Material