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Obesogens beyond Vertebtrates: Lipid Perturbation by Tributyltin in the Crustacean *Daphnia magna*

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**Table S1.** Internal standards used for the analysis of lipids in *D. magna*.

**Table S2.** Primer pairs designed.

**Table S3.** Repeated measurement ANOVA results on Life-History traits.

**Table S4.** Univariate parametric and non parametric ANOVA results on Life-History traits. ANOVA, and non parametric tests for survival, age at first reproduction, total offspring produced (Offspring) and population growth rate (r) of females treated during the adolescent instar (parental Generation) and of offspring exposed during their egg provisioning stage (F1 Generation).

**Table S5.** Two way ANOVA on lipid classes and mRNA gene responses.

**Figure S1.** Diagram of the test protocol used to exposed *D. magna* and measure changes in lipids and lipid droplets. *D. magna* individuals were fed on high food during their growth until 2/3 of their third juvenile instar and then exposed to the studied food treatments, TBT and its solvent carrier during a little bit more than the adolescent instar.

**Figure S2.** Heat map and hierarchical clustering (K-Means) of the quantified lipid groups in *Daphnia magna* juveniles along the studied period of the adolescent instar in control (C), TBTL (L) and TBT H (H) treatments. High and low lipid levels are in red and blue and those in yellow unchanged.
Figure S3. Mean levels of individual TG differentiated in clusters 2 (upper) and 3 (lower graph panel) depicted in Supplemental Material, Fig S2 for control (C), TBTL and TBTH treatments along the adolescent instar at 0, 8, 16 and 24 h and in adults just after the forth molt without eggs (48 h) and in eggs. Lipid compounds are depicted in the legends.