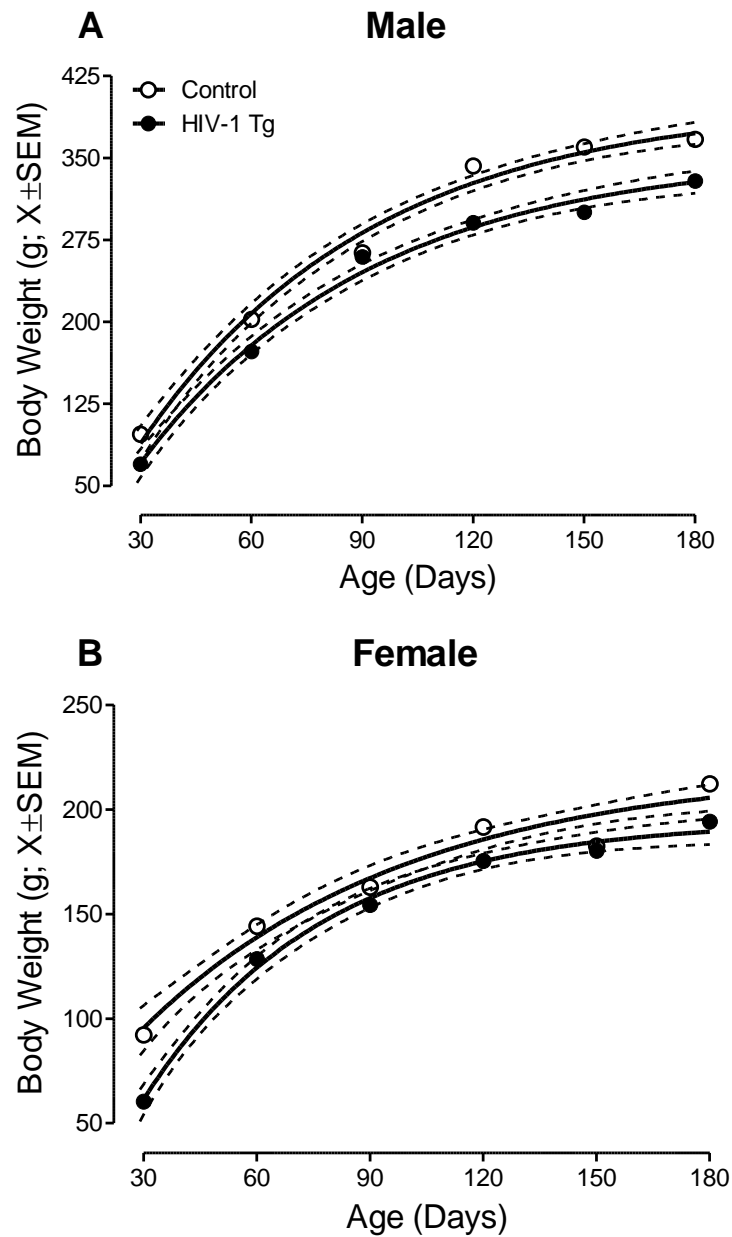


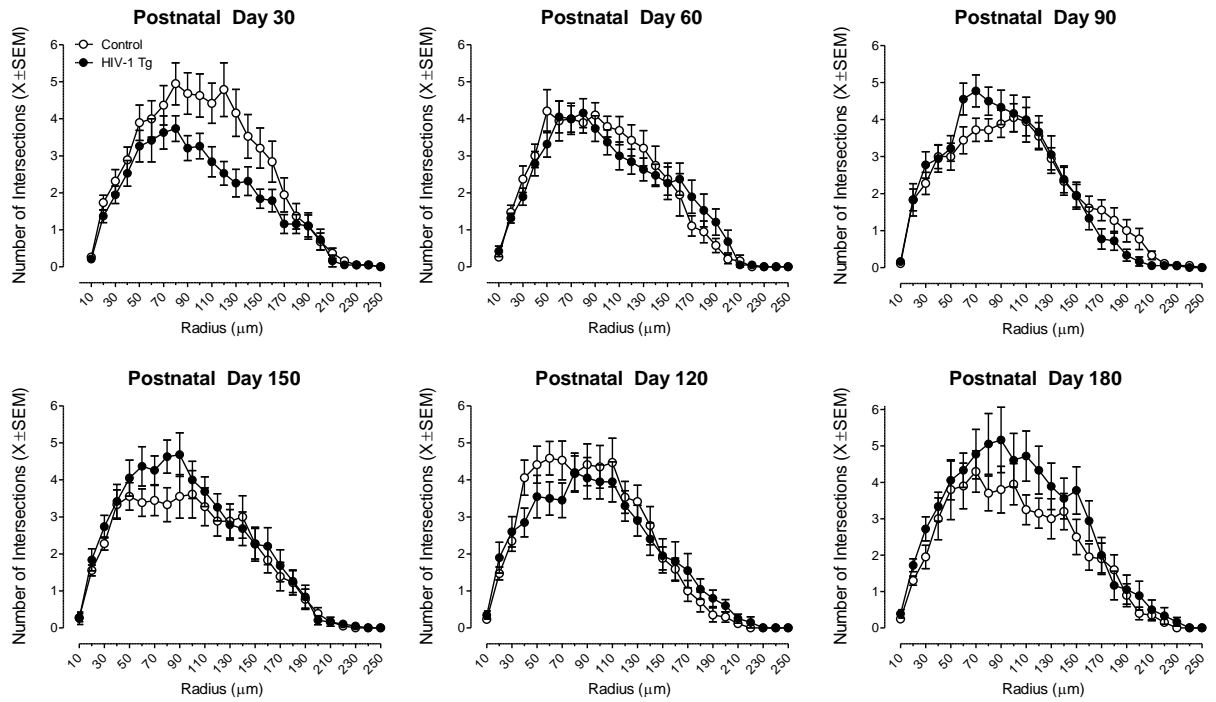
# **Neurodevelopmental processes in the prefrontal cortex derailed by chronic HIV-1 viral protein exposure**

Kristen A. McLaurin, Hailong Li, Rosemarie M. Booze, Charles F. Mactutus

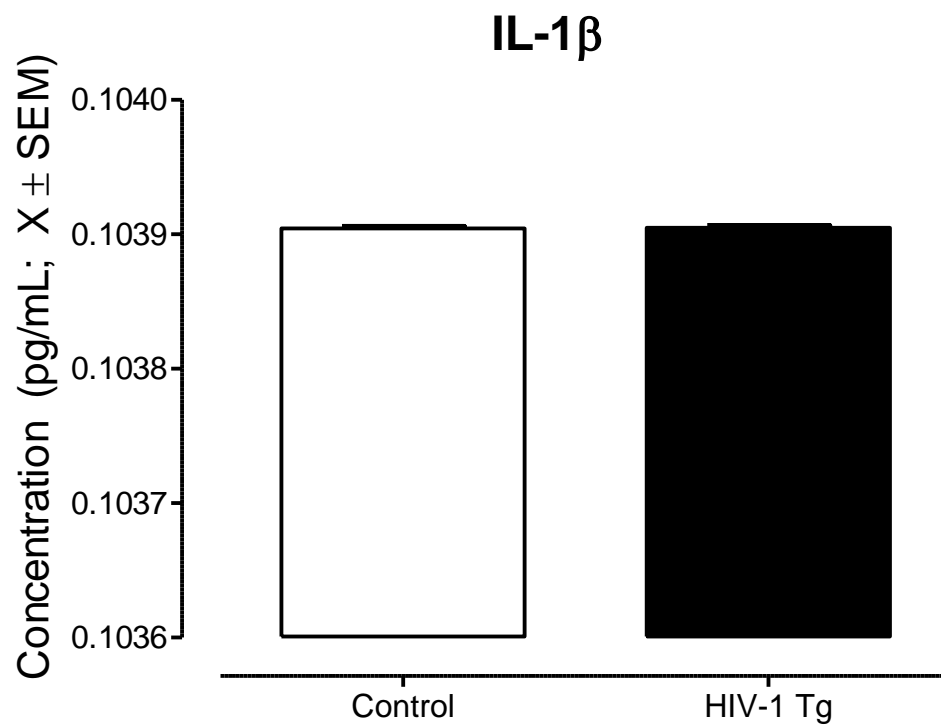
Program in Behavioral Neuroscience  
Department of Psychology  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, SC 29208



**Figure S1: Body Weight.** Mean body weight, a measure of somatic growth, is illustrated for both males (**A**) and females (**B**) as a function of genotype (Control vs. HIV-1 Tg) and age ( $\bar{X} \pm 95\%$  confidence intervals). Independent of biological sex, HIV-1 Tg animals weighed significantly less than their control counterparts; no statistically significant differences in the rate of growth were observed.



**Figure S2: Sholl Intersection Profile.** The classic Sholl intersection profile is illustrated as a function of genotype (Control vs. HIV-1 Tg) and age ( $X \pm \text{SEM}$ ). At postnatal day (PD) 30, control animals exhibited exuberant neuronal arbor complexity in pyramidal neurons from layers II-III of the medial prefrontal cortex relative to HIV-1 Tg animals. A reduction in neuronal arbor complexity was observed in control animals at PD 60 consistent with adolescent dendritic pruning. In sharp contrast, neuronal arbor complexity increased in HIV-1 Tg animals throughout development. Results support, therefore, aberrant neurite pruning in HIV-1 Tg animals.



**Figure S3: IL-1 $\beta$  ELISA.** ELISA was conducted in the prefrontal cortex at postnatal day 30 to evaluate IL-1 $\beta$  protein levels. No statistically significant main effects and/or interactions were observed for the concentration of IL-1 $\beta$ . Data are presented as concentration (pg/mL; X  $\pm$  SEM) dependent upon genotype (Control vs. HIV-1 Tg).