

Figure S1. The similar effects of maternal separation and GLTs treatment on the anxiety-like behaviors of the male and female mice. **(A)** Total distance and **(B)** time spent in the central zone of the OFT in male mice. **(C)** Total distance and **(D)** time spent in the central zone of the OFT in female mice. **(E)** Time spent in the open arm of the EPM test in male mice. **(F)** Time spent in the open arm of the EPM test in male mice. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Number of male mice: Control + vehicle, $n = 11$; Control + GLTs (40 mg/kg), $n = 11$; MS + vehicle, $n = 12$; MS + GLTs (40 mg/kg), $n = 12$. Number of female mice: $n = 13$ / group. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, as compared with Control + vehicle group; # $p < 0.05$, ## $p < 0.01$, as compared with MS + vehicle.

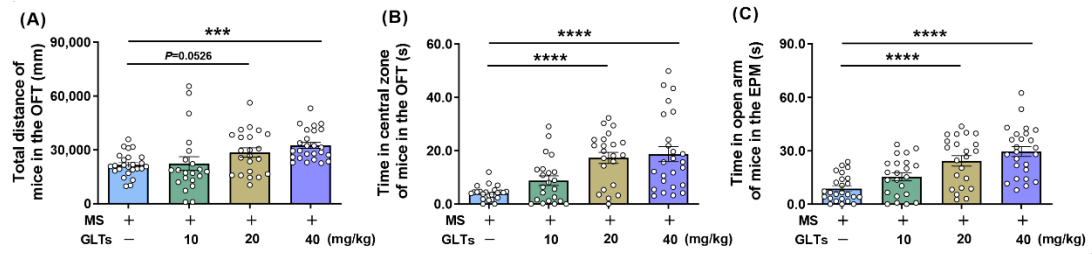


Figure S2. Effects of different doses of GLTs on anxiety-like behaviors of MS mice. **(A)** Total distance and **(B)** time spent in the central zone of the OFT. **(C)** Time spent in the open arm of the EPM. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Number of male mice: Control + vehicle, $n = 25$; MS + GLTs (10 mg/kg), $n = 22$; MS + GLTs (20 mg/kg), $n = 22$; MS + GLTs (40 mg/kg), $n = 25$. $*** p < 0.001$, $**** p < 0.0001$, as compared with MS + vehicle.

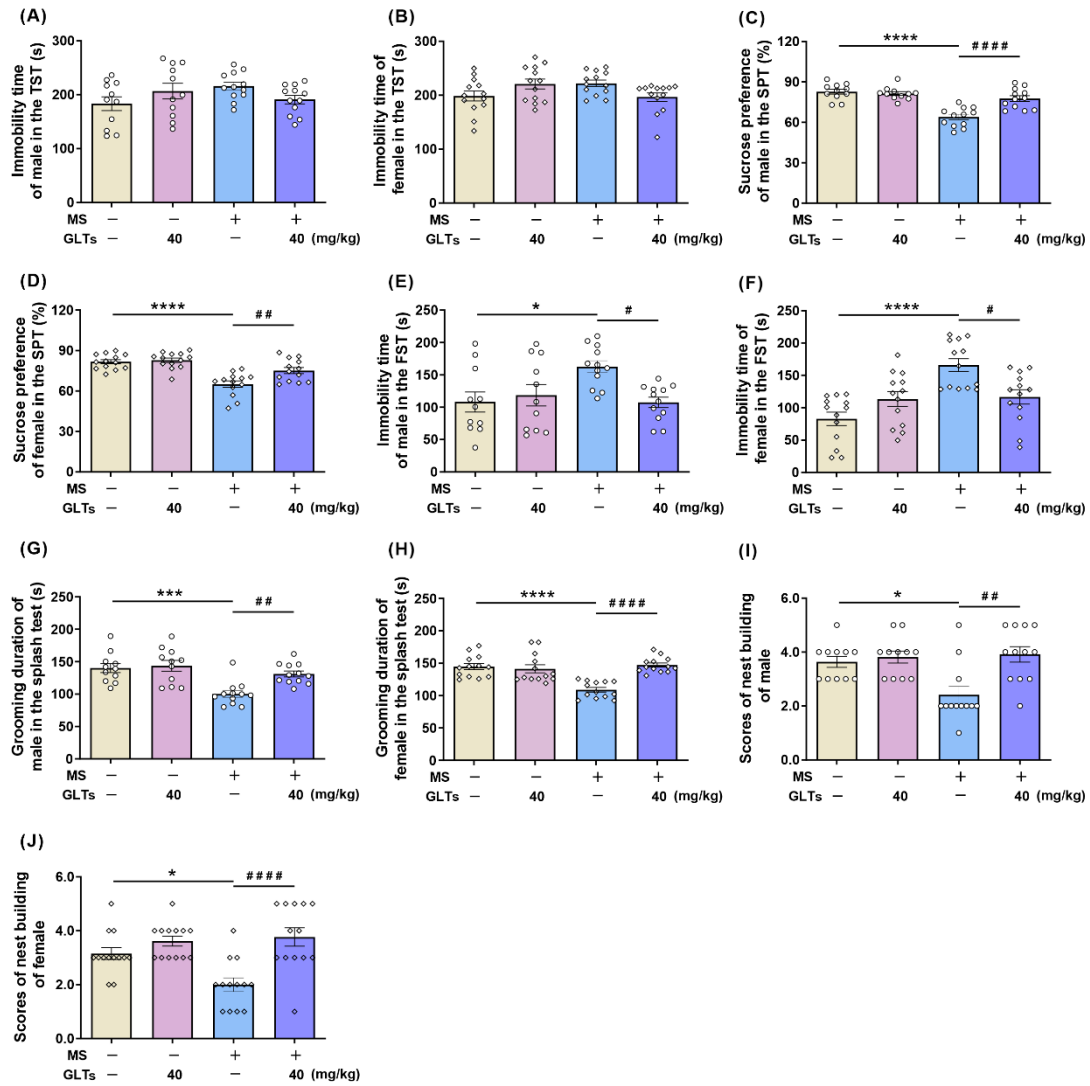


Figure S3. Similar effects of maternal separation and GLTs treatment on the depression-like behaviors in male and female mice. **(A)** Sucrose preference of male mice in the SPT. **(B)** Sucrose preference of female mice in the SPT. **(C)** Immobility time of male mice in the FST. **(D)** Immobility time of female mice in the FST. **(E)** Immobility time of male mice in the TST. **(F)** Immobility time of female mice in the TST. **(G)** Grooming duration of male mice in the splash test. **(H)** Grooming duration of female mice in the splash test. **(I)** Nest-building scores of male mice in the nest building test. **(J)** Nest-building scores of female mice in the nest building test. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Number of male mice: Control + vehicle, $n = 11$; Control + GLTs (40 mg/kg), $n = 11$; MS + vehicle, $n = 12$; MS + GLTs (40 mg/kg), $n = 12$. Number of female mice: $n = 13$ / group. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$, as compared with Control + vehicle group; # $p < 0.05$, ## $p < 0.01$, ### $p < 0.001$, #### $p < 0.0001$, as compared with MS + vehicle.

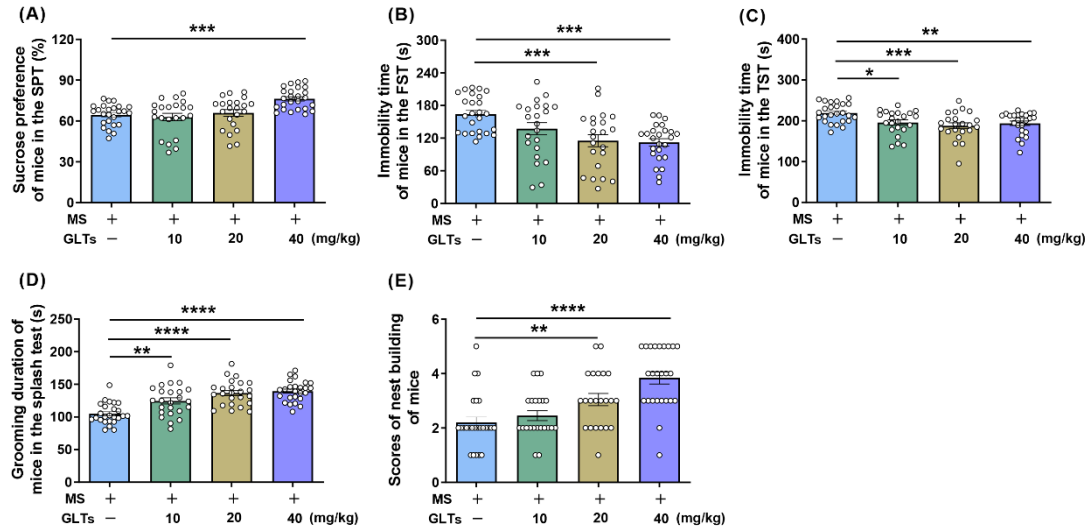


Figure S4. Effects of different doses of GLTs on depression-like behaviors in MS mice. **(A)** Sucrose preference of mice in the SPT. **(B)** Immobility time of mice in the FST. **(C)** Immobility time of mice in the TST. **(D)** Grooming duration of mice in the splash test. **(E)** Nest-building scores of mice in the nest building test. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Number of male mice: Control + vehicle, $n = 25$; MS + GLTs (10 mg/kg), $n = 22$; MS + GLTs (20 mg/kg), $n = 22$; MS + GLTs (40 mg/kg), $n = 25$. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$, as compared with MS + vehicle.