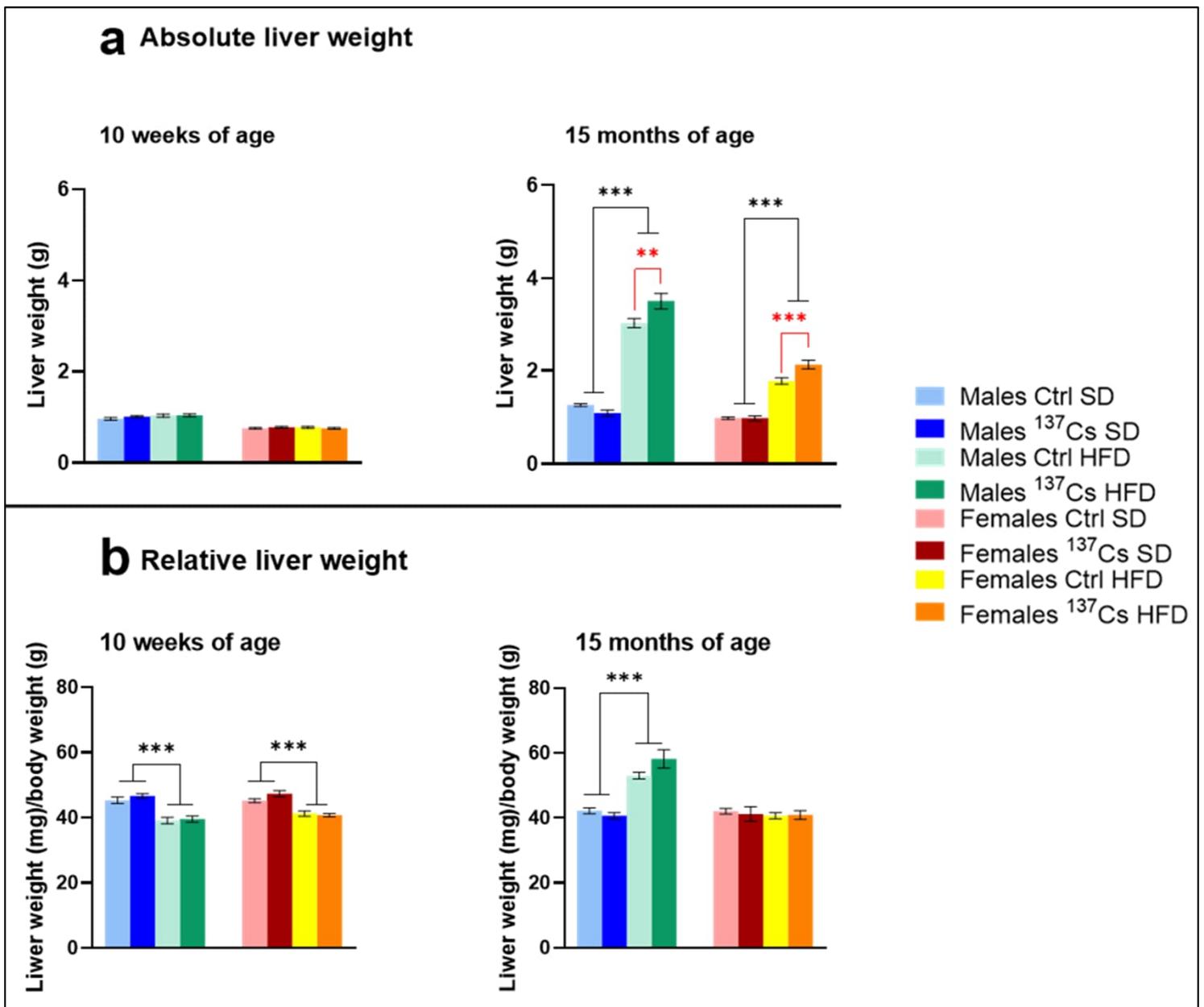
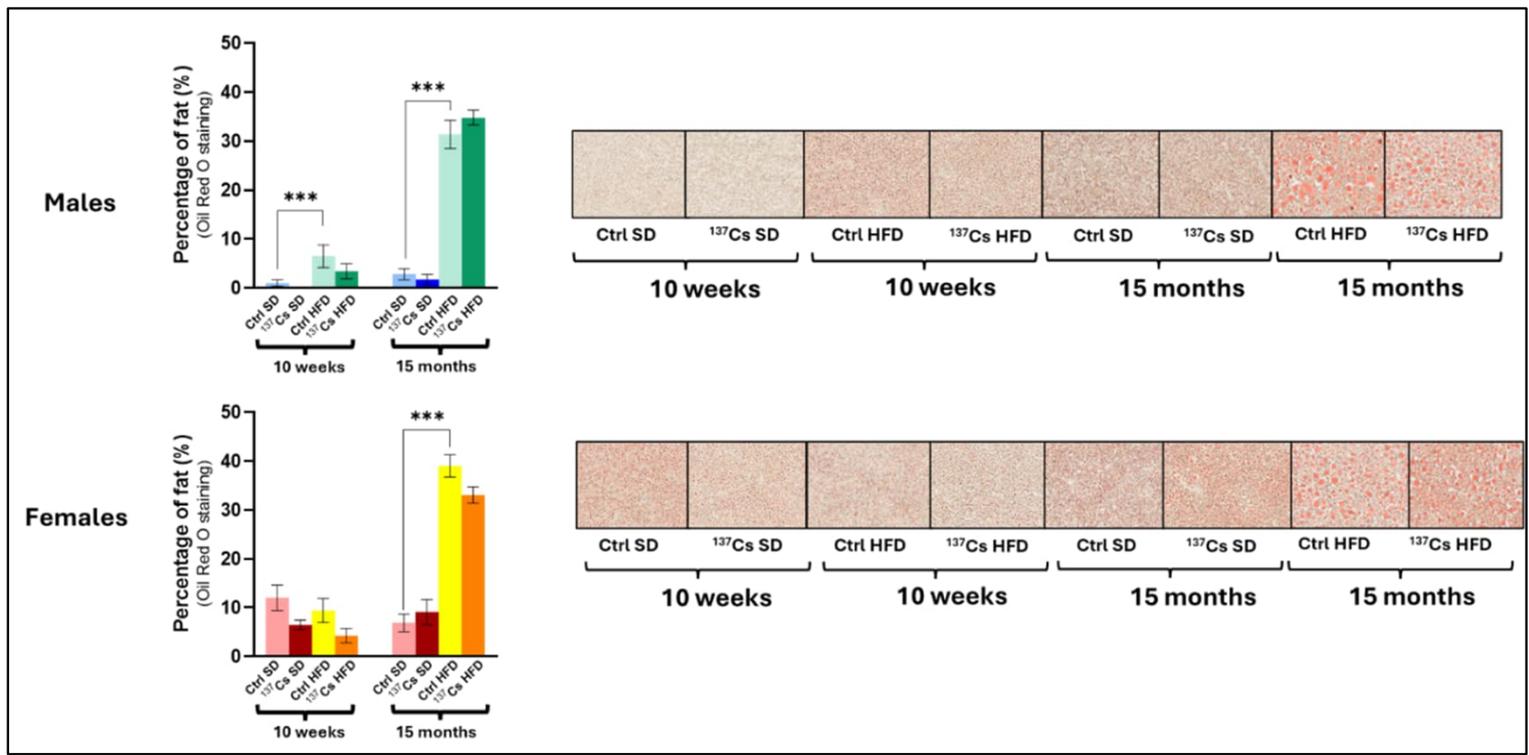


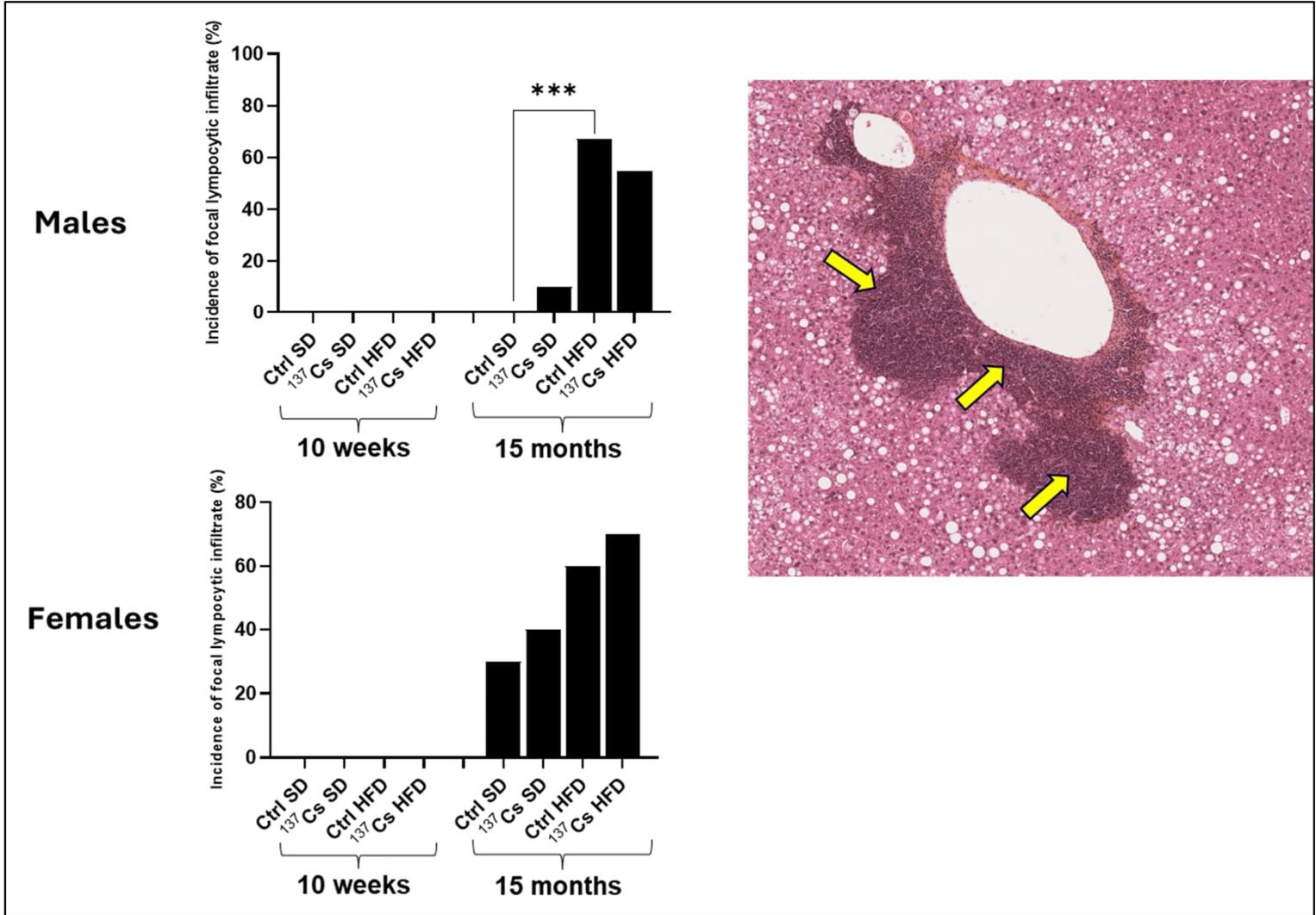
Supplementary data fig. 1. Body weights. Body weight of female F0 after cesium-137 exposure. Data represents the mean \pm SEM for 40 to 41 mice per treatment group. Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test, $p > 0.05$.



Supplementary data fig. 2. Relative liver weight of offspring at 10 weeks and 15 months of age. Data represents the mean \pm SEM for 20 to 30 mice per treatment group. Black stars indicate significant effects of diet; red stars indicate significant effects of in utero cesium-137 exposure. Two-way ANOVA, Holm-Sidak's multiple comparison test. *** p-value<0.001. SD indicate Standard Diet and HFD indicate High Fat Diet. Two-way ANOVA, Holm-Sidak's multiple comparison test. *** p-value<0.001.

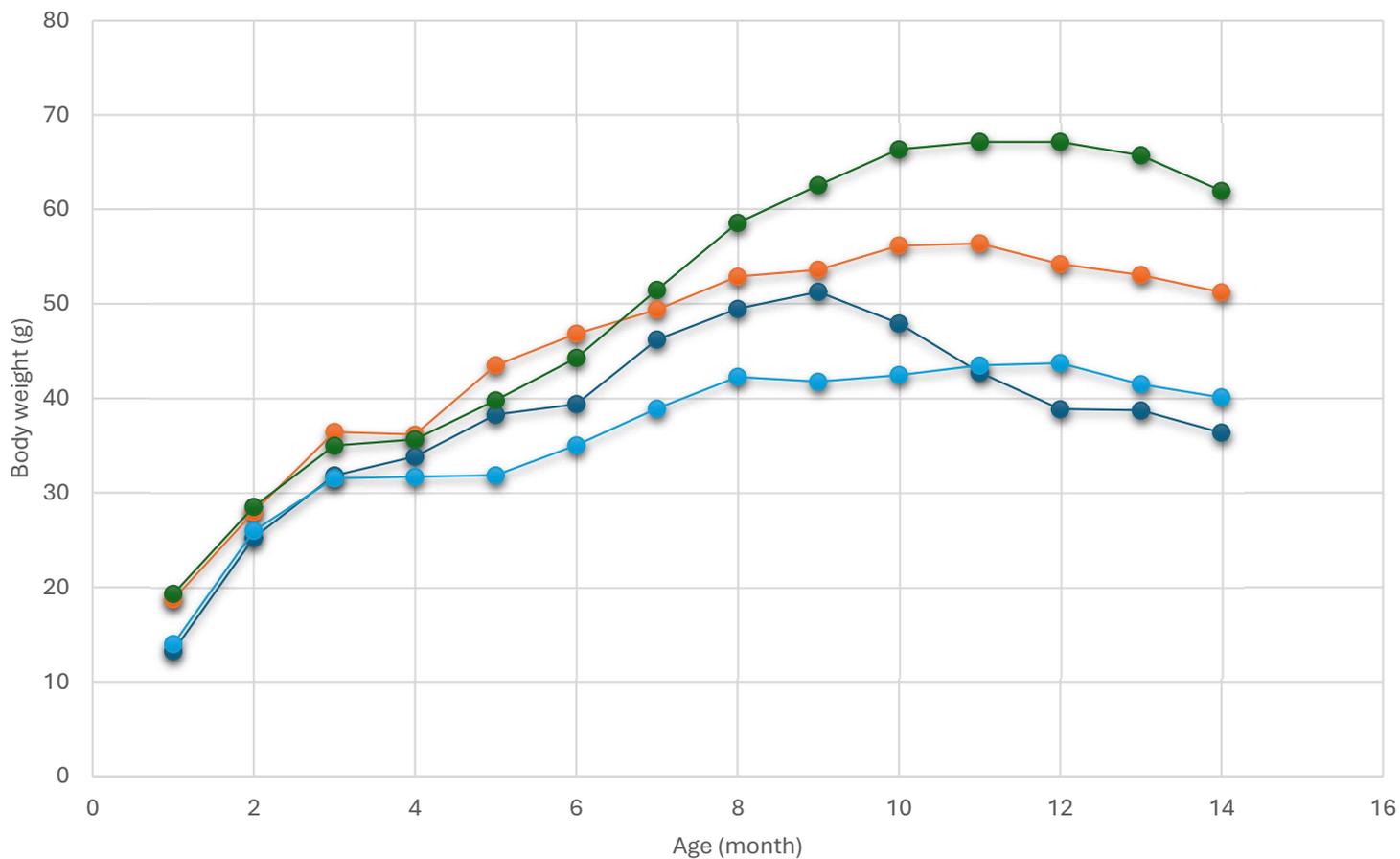


Supplementary data fig. 3. Representative histological views of fat droplets in hepatocyte of offspring. Staining was carried out with Oil Red O. Scale bar, 100 μ m. Data represents the mean \pm SEM for 10 to 20 mice per treatment group. Black stars indicate significant effects of diet; red stars indicate significant effects of in utero cesium-137 exposure. SD indicate Standard Diet and HFD indicate High Fat Diet. Two-way ANOVA, Holm-Sidak's multiple comparison test. *** p-value<0.001.



Supplementary data fig. 4. Representative histological views of focal lymphocytic infiltrate. Staining was carried out with Hematoxylin, eosin and safran (HES), 100 μ m.

Body weight monitoring for male mice with score-3 lesion



Supplementary data fig. 5. Body weights. Mean body weight over time cesium-137 exposed mice fed an HFD and presenting a score-3 lesion. Each color represents one mouse.