Legends for supplementary figures:

Figure S1:

Figure S1 shows the representative pictures of the CTL and PD cerebellar sections. EGL is stained for BrdU incorporation. Note the dramatic reduction of EGL in PD cerebellum. Scale bar for all the images is 100μm.

Figure S2:

Figure S2 shows representative pictures of cerebellar section at P14 stained with Crysal violet stain. Note the reduction in EGL thickness.

Figure S3:

Figure S3 shows representative images of Nissl's stained cerebellar sections. Panel A, B, and C shows Nissl's positive granule cells in IGL at different developmental stages P14, P28, and P60 in both control and PD cerebella.

Figure S4:

Figure S4 shows representative images of cerebellar sections stained for calbindin. Panels A, B, C show the calbindin positive cells in cerebellar folds at different developmental stages. A significant reduction is seen in number of calbindin positive cells in Purkinje layer of protein deficient mice at all three developmental stages

Figure S5:

Figure S5 shows number of Nissl's positive cells in Purkinje layer of the cerebellar folds (A).The x-axis shows age of animals and y axis shows number of Nissl's positive cells per μm of Purkinje layer. Error bars are SEM. The panels B, C, D show the Nissl's positive Purkinje cells at different developmental stages in both control and protein deficient groups. No difference is seen in number of Nissl's positive cells in protein deficient mice at any of the three developmental stages (N=5 for both the groups).

Figure S6:

Figure S6 shows representative images of cerebellar section stained for GFAP. The panels A, B and C show GFAP positive Bergmann glia fibres at different developmental stages (P14, P28 and P60) in both control and protein deficient groups. No difference is seen in number of GFAP positive cells in protein deficient mice at any of the three developmental stages (N=5 for both the groups at all ages).

Figure S7:

Figure S7 shows representative images of GFAP positive cells in IGL of CTL and PD cerebella. Panels A, B and C show GFAP stained cerebellar sections at different developmental stages P14, P28 and P60.

Figure S8:

Early protein malnutrition reduces the calbindin expression in Purkinje cell layer of cerebellum. The cerebella of control and protein deficient mice were digested in digestion

buffer and equal volumes were loaded. After transferring on to nitrocellulose membrane were developed by using alkaline phosphatase. No difference is seen in GFAP, β-tubulin and GAPDH, however reduction in band intensity is seen in calbindin in PD cerebella.

Figure S9:

Examples of foot print assays from each of the two groups. Forepaws were marked with red ink, hind paws with black ink.