|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **control** | **polluted** |
|  | **Litters collected at 28 dpc** | **Litters collected after puberty** | **Total number**  | **Litters collected at 28 dpc** | **Litters collected after puberty** | **Total number**  |
| **Number of mated females** | 13 | 10 | 23 | 15 | 18 | 33 |
| **Number of females positive for pregnancy at 7 dpc** | 11 | 8 | 19 | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| **% of pregnancy at 7 dpc** | 84.61% | 80% | 82,60% | 80% | 66.66% | 72,72% |
| **Number of litters at the expected experimental stage** | 8 (A=2; B=1) | 7 (A=1) |  | 7 (A=1; B=2; H=1; ab=1) | 10 (H=2) |  |
| **Number of litters analysed** | 7 (ab=1) | 7 |  | 7 | 10 |  |

**Supplementary table 1**: The table reports the number of females and litters in each control or polluted group. Pregnancy was diagnosed using echography at 7 dpc (implantation of embryo occurs at 6 dpc in the rabbit).

The causes and number of losses of litters between the echography (7 dpc) and the 28th day after coitus or the birth are reported in brackets. A: fatal asphyxia of the mother consecutive to its nervousness, breaking of the air tube, and stop of air supply; B: fatal spinal fracture of the mother; H: fatal heart attack of the mother; ab: spontaneous abortion detected at 14 dpc (echography) with resorption of the totality of the foetuses or at 28 dpc at euthanasia of the mother (all foetuses were dead in utero for an unknown reason). B, H and ab are commonly observed situations in a rabbit facility. There is no significant correlation to the experimental treatment. The percentage of pregnancy at 7 dpc was not different in control (82,6%) or polluted (72,72%) animals.