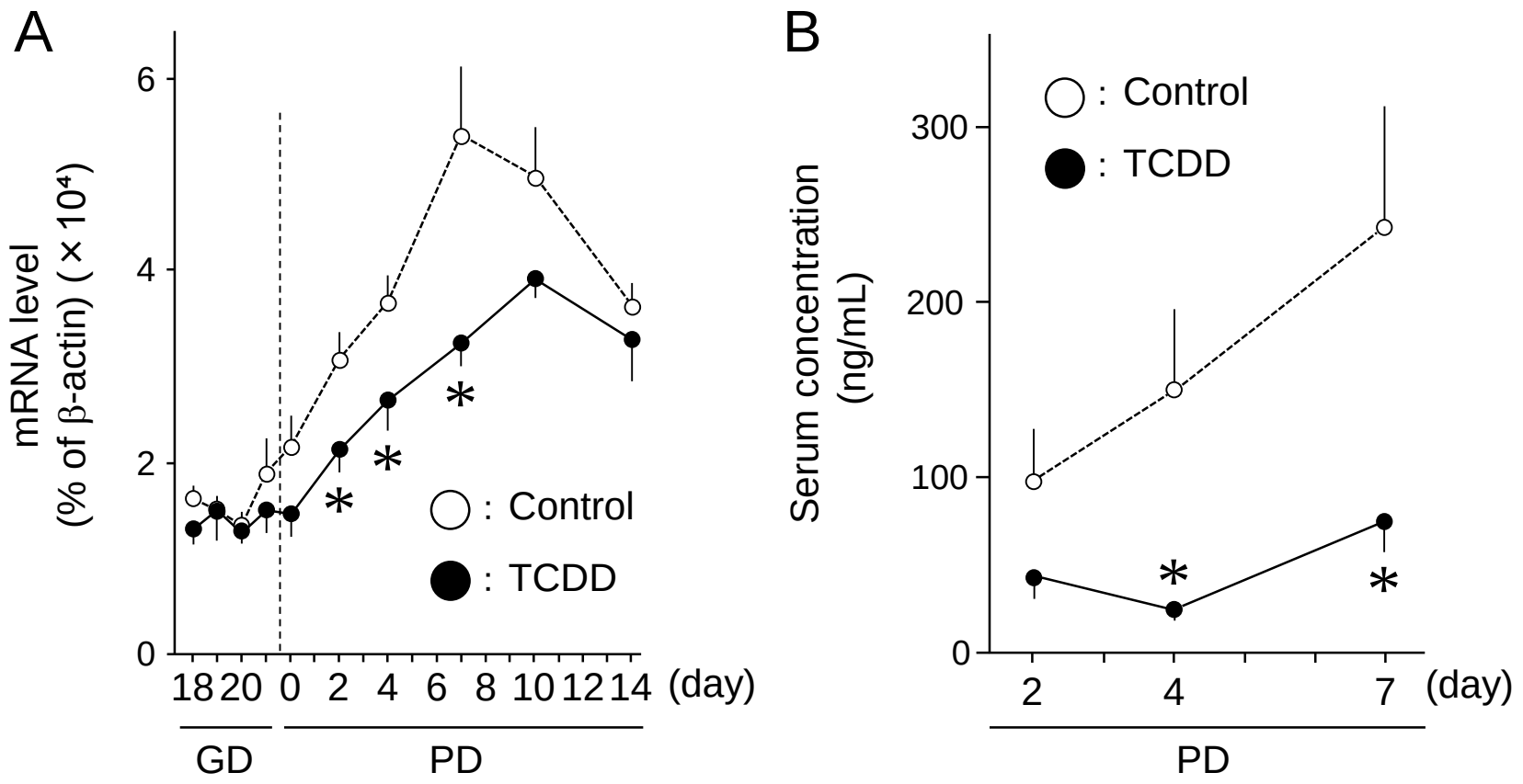

Fig. 1. Effect of TCDD (1 μg/kg at GD15) on the pituitary expression of prolactin mRNA (A) and serum concentration of prolactin (B) in maternal rats. Each plot represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 4-8 rats. Significantly different from the control: *, $p<0.05$. GD, gestational day; PD, postpartum day.

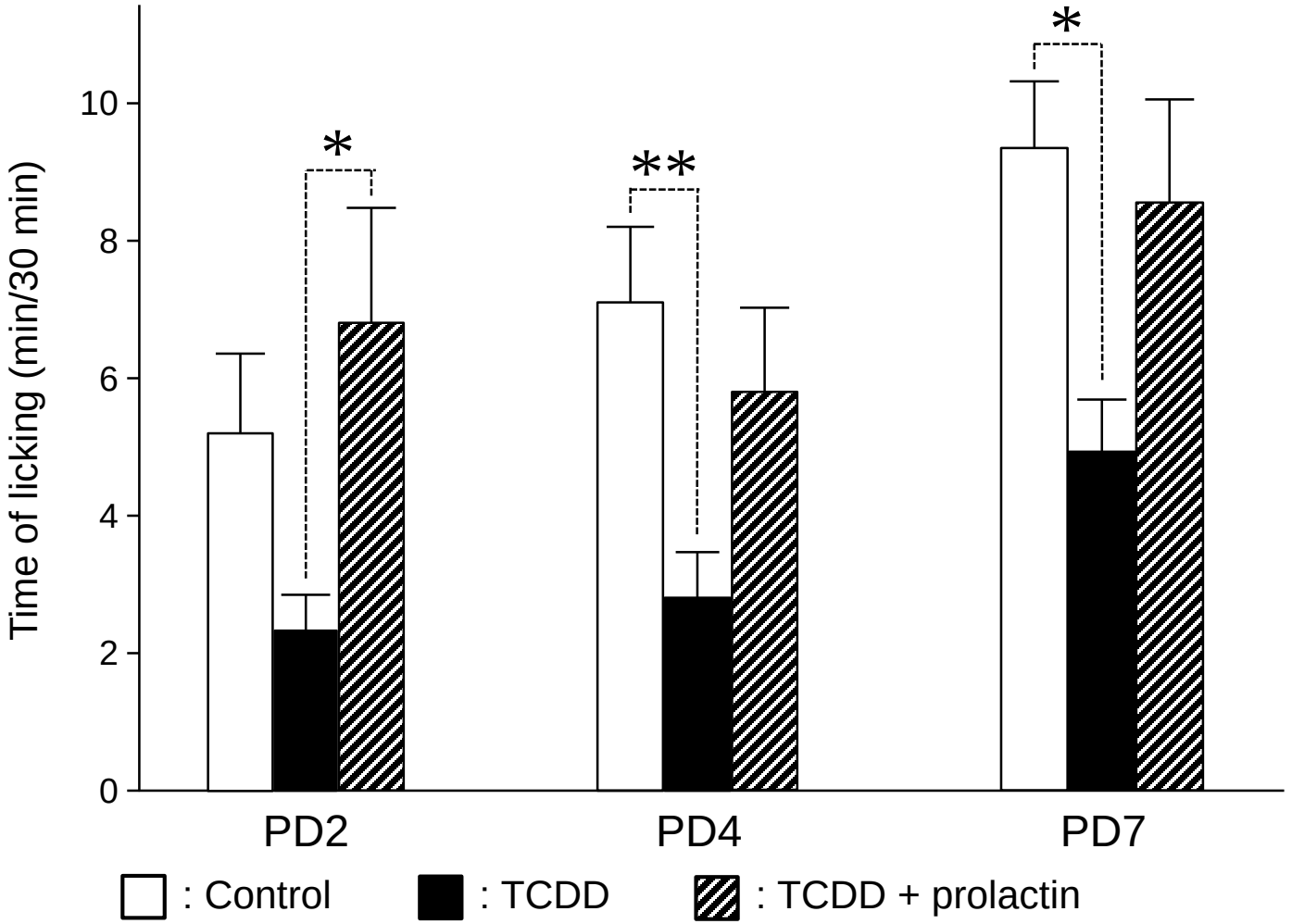

Fig. 2. Restoration by supplying prolactin (25 ng/hr during the PD0 to PD14 periods) from a TCDD-induced reduction in the licking behavior of maternal rats. Each bar represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 8-11 maternal rats. Significantly different between the pair indicated: *, $p<0.05$ and **, $p<0.01$.

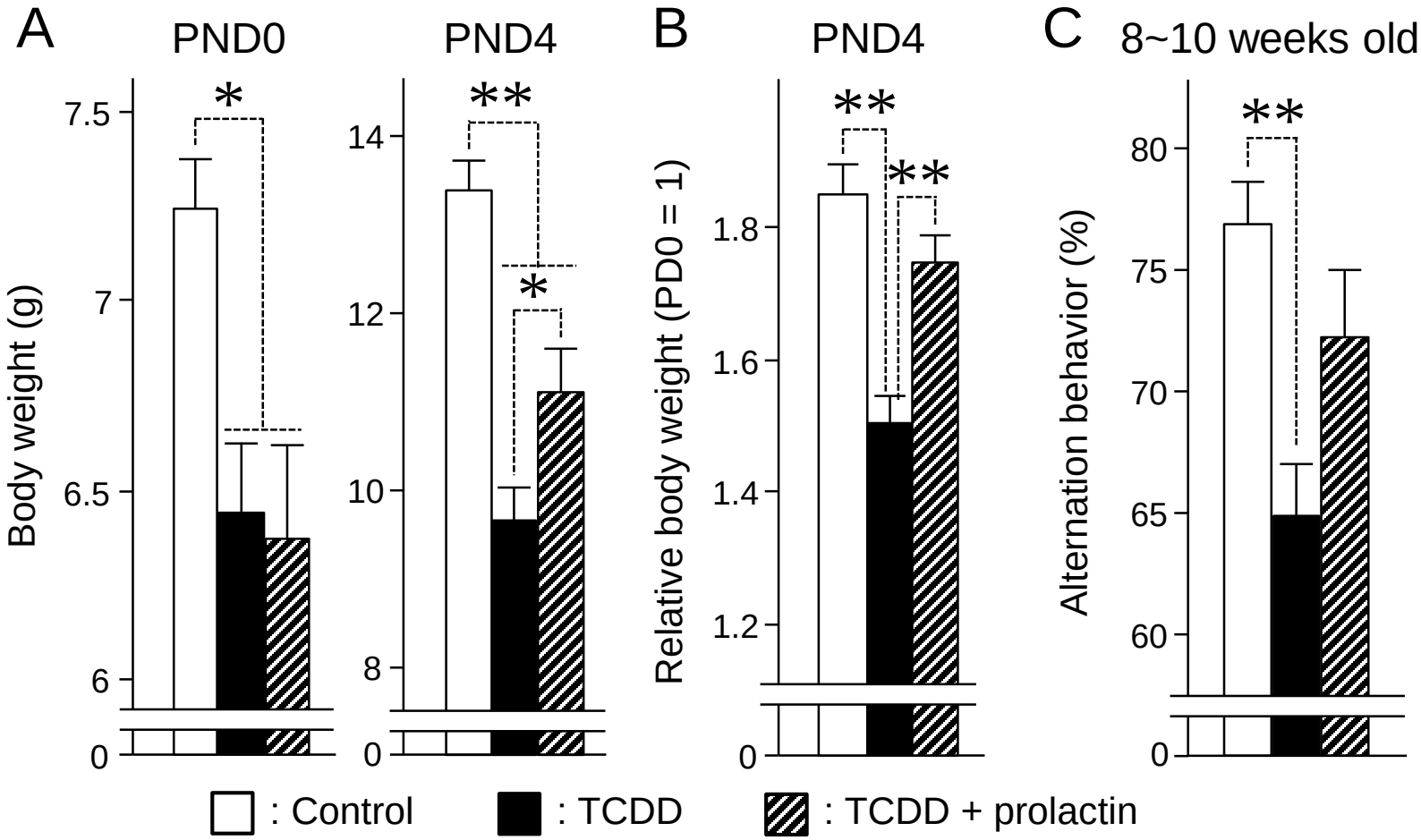

Fig. 3. Effect of intracerebroventricular infusion of prolactin to TCDD-exposed mothers on a TCDD-induced suppression of body weight (A), relative body weight (B), and short-term memory (C) of male offspring. (B) The relative increase to the body weight of neonates at PD0 was calculated. (C) Short-term memory was assessed by Y-maze test (A). Each bar represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 34-41 neonates each 2-4 of which were born from different dams (N=8–11). Significantly different between the pair indicated: *, $p<0.05$ and **, $p<0.01$. PND: postnatal day.

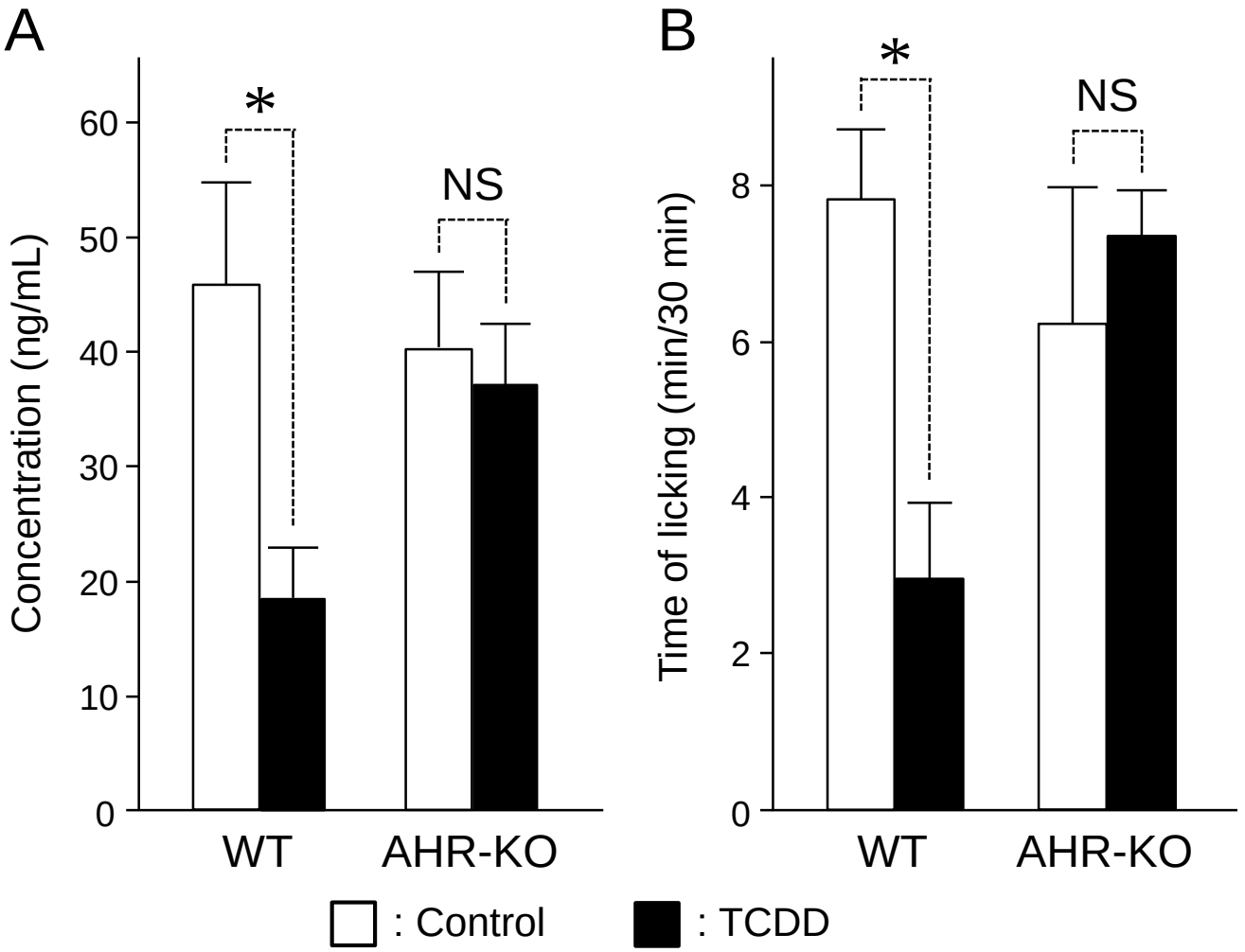

Fig. 4. Effect of TCDD (1 μg/kg at GD15) on the serum concentration of prolactin (A) and the licking behavior (B) in maternal wild-type (WT) and AHR-knockout (AHR-KO) rats. Each bar represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 5-9 maternal rats. Significantly different between the pair indicated: *, $p<0.05$. NS; not significant.