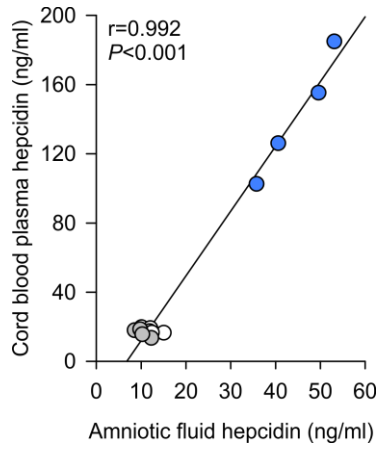
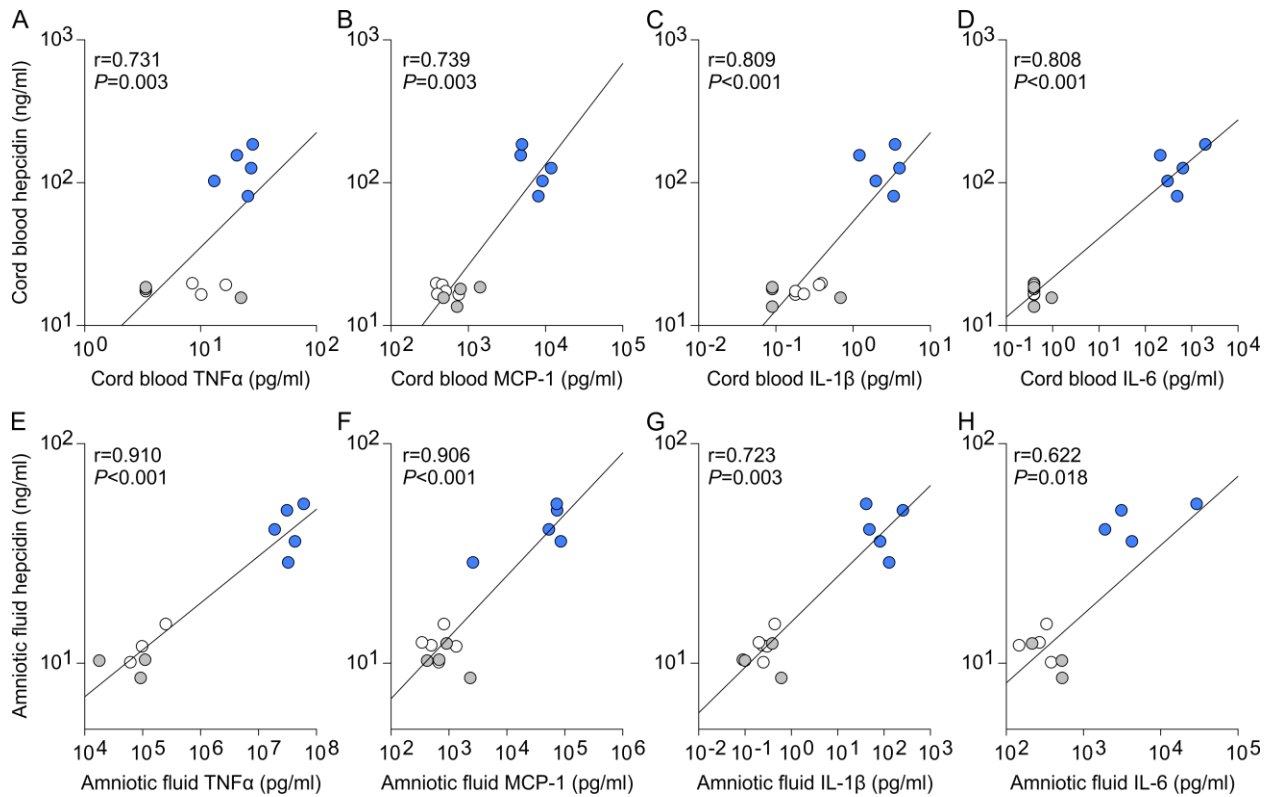


**Supplemental Figure 1. Correlation between hepcidin in fetal serum and amniotic fluid in mice.** Pregnant iron-replete WT dams received a single subcutaneous injection of 0.5  $\mu\text{g/g}$  LPS or water on E15.5 for 24 h. The values represent the litter averages for serum hepcidin or amniotic fluid hepcidin. White circles = control group, blue circles = LPS group. Statistical analysis was done using Pearson correlation.



**Supplemental Figure 2. Correlation between hepcidin in cord blood plasma and amniotic fluid in rhesus macaques.** Pregnant rhesus macaques received a single intraamniotic injection of LPS for 16 h or *Ureaplasma* for 3 days. Pearson correlation was used to compare hepcidin in cord blood plasma versus hepcidin in amniotic fluid. White circles = controls, grey circles = *Ureaplasma* group, blue = LPS group.



**Supplemental Figure 3. Correlations between hepcidin and cytokines in cord blood**

**plasma and amniotic fluid in rhesus macaques.** Pregnant rhesus macaques received a single intraamniotic injection of LPS for 16 h or *Ureaplasma* for 3 days. Pearson correlations between hepcidin and cytokines TNF- $\alpha$ , MCP-1, IL-1 $\beta$ , and IL-6 in (A-D) cord blood plasma and (E-H) amniotic fluid at delivery are shown. White circles = controls, grey circles = *Ureaplasma* group, blue = LPS group.