References

1. Archie, S.R., et al., *Maternal e-cigarette use can disrupt postnatal blood-brain barrier (BBB) integrity and deteriorates motor, learning and memory function: influence of sex and age.* Fluids and Barriers of the CNS, 2023. **20**(1): p. 17.

2. Aboaziza, E., et al., *Maternal electronic cigarette use during pregnancy affects long-term arterial function in offspring.* Journal of Applied Physiology, 2022. **134**(1): p. 59-71.

3. (CDC), C.f.D.C.a.P. *Use of Electronic Vapor Products Before, During, and After Pregnancy Among Women with a Recent Live Birth — Oklahoma and Texas, 2015*. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) March 1, 2019 [cited 2023 06/30/2023]; 68(8);189–194].

4. McGrath-Morrow, S.A., et al., *The effects of electronic cigarette emissions on systemic cotinine levels, weight and postnatal lung growth in neonatal mice.* PLoS One, 2015. **10**(2): p. e0118344.

5. Sifat, A.E., et al., *Prenatal electronic cigarette exposure decreases brain glucose utilization and worsens outcome in offspring hypoxic–ischemic brain injury.* Journal of Neurochemistry, 2020. **153**(1): p. 63-79.

6. Noël, A., et al., *In utero exposures to electronic-cigarette aerosols impair the Wnt signaling during mouse lung development.* American Journal of Physiology-Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2020. **318**(4): p. L705-L722.

7. Burrage, E.N., et al., *Long-term cerebrovascular dysfunction in the offspring from maternal electronic cigarette use during pregnancy.* American Journal of Physiology-Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2021. **321**(2): p. H339-H352.