

Supplementary Figures

Hyper-maturity and accelerated aging in the hippocampus of mouse models of neuropsychiatric disorders with anxiety-like behavior

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Hippocampus of mice chronically treated with benzodiazepine diazepam

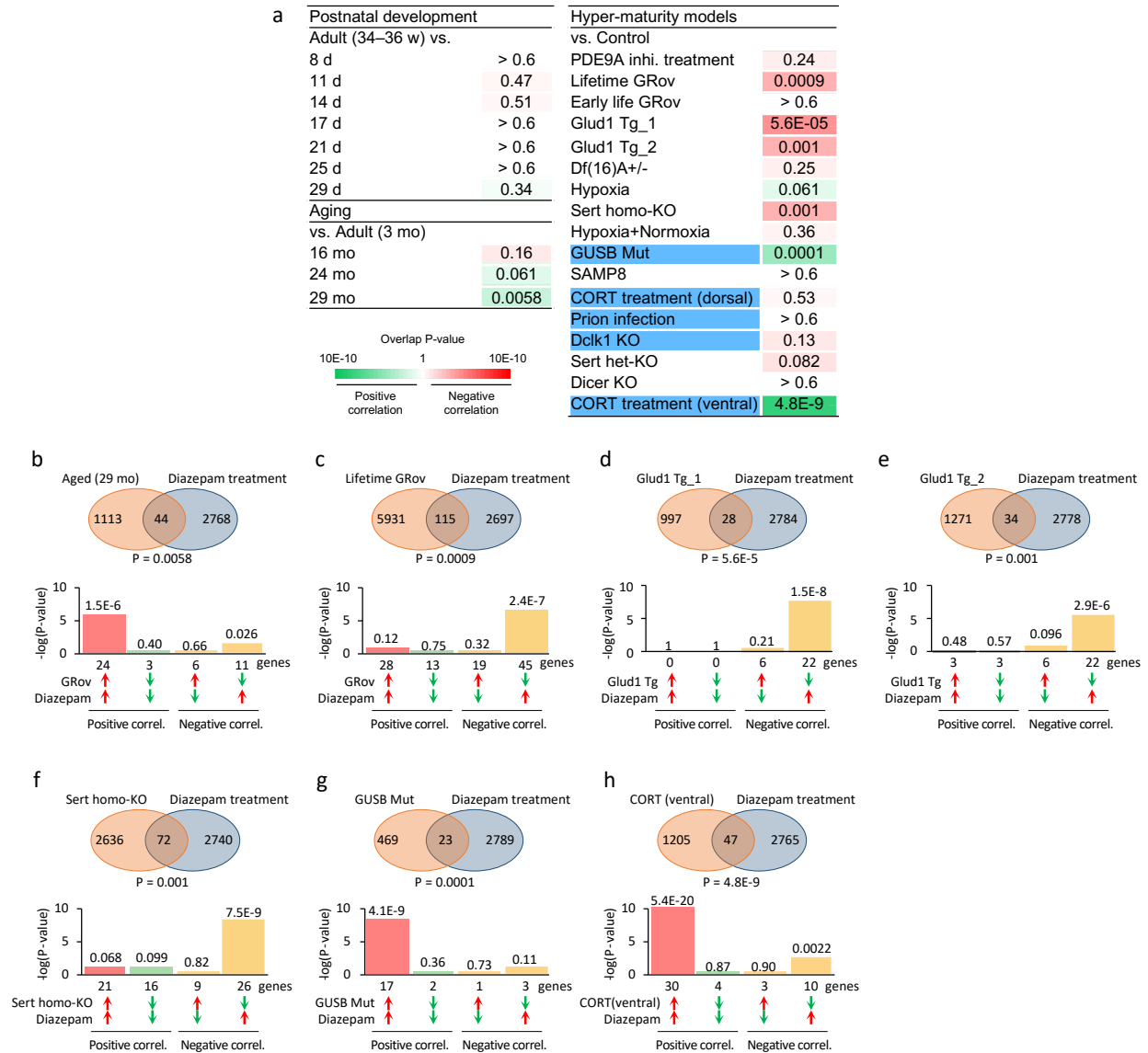


Figure S1. Comparisons of gene expression patterns between mice treated with anxiolytic benzodiazepine diazepam and infant, aged, and hyper-maturity model mice. a. Overlap P-values calculated using the Running Fisher test to compare gene expression in diazepam-treated mice with those from postnatal development (Adult vs. 8–29 days), aging (16–29 months vs. Adult), and hyper-maturity model mice (model vs. control). The color scale indicates the direction of correlation: red for negative and green for positive. b–h. Venn diagrams and bar graphs for dataset pairs in panel (a) that exhibited statistical significance (overlap P-value < 0.05).

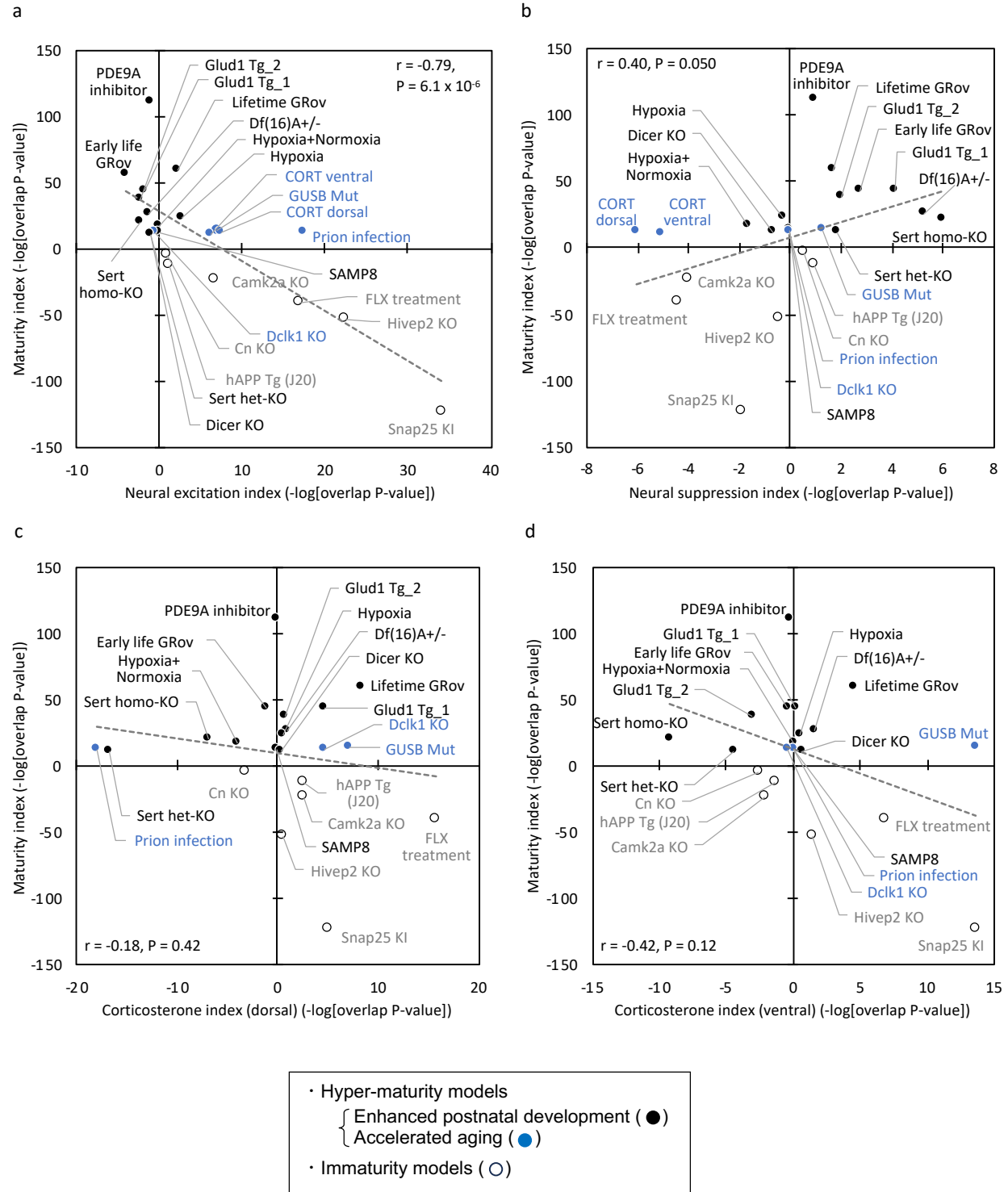


Figure S2. Relationships of neural excitation, neural suppression and corticosterone-related stress with hippocampal hyper-maturity. Scatter plots showing correlations between the maturity index and the neural excitation index (a), neural suppression index (b), and corticosterone index (dorsal DG, c; ventral DG, d).

