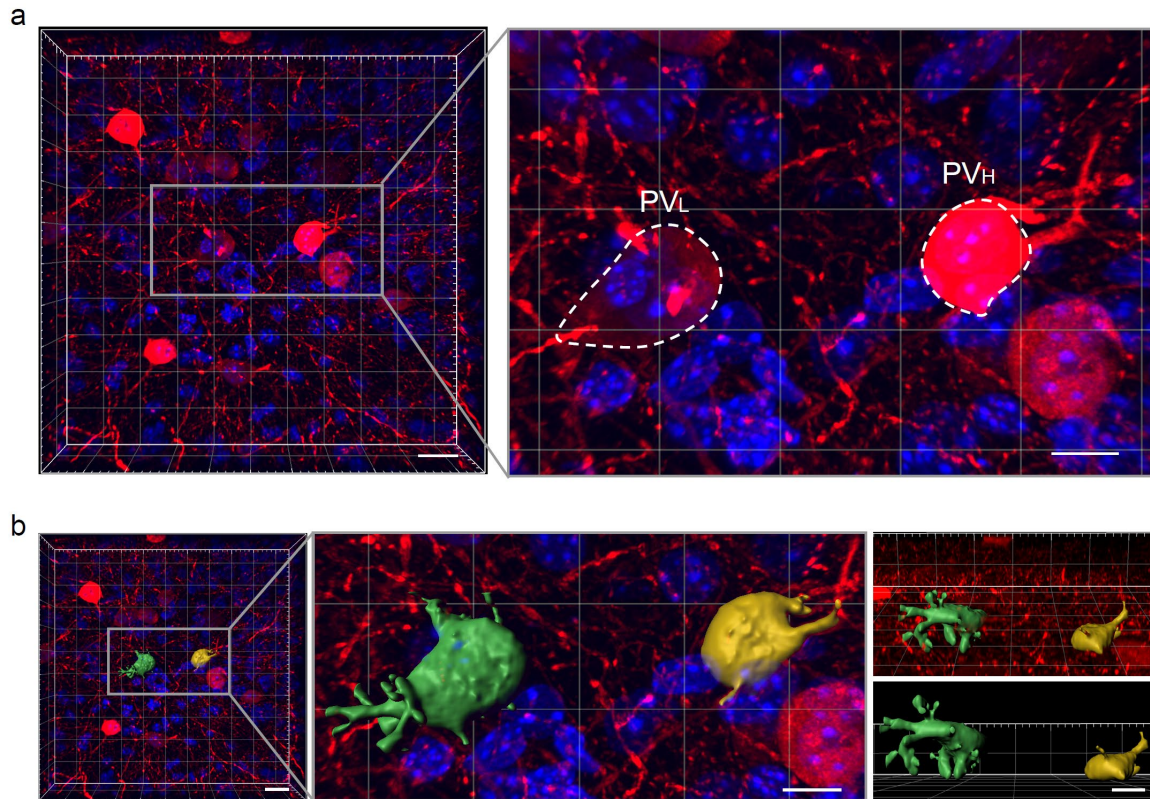


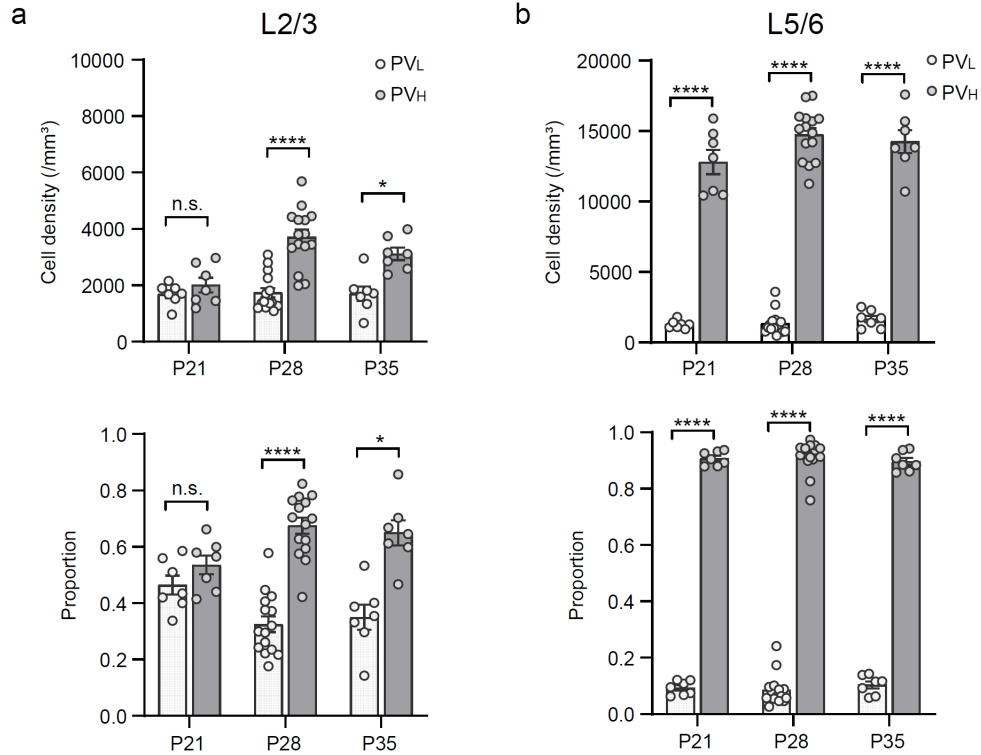
Supplementary figures for

**Reduced Excitatory Activity in the Developing mPFC Mediates a PV_H-to-
PV_L Transition and Impaired Social Cognition in Autism Spectrum
Disorders**

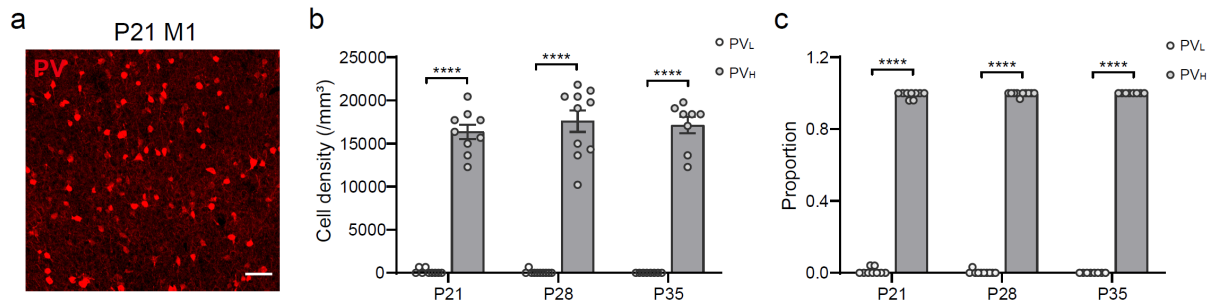
Yujian Luo^{1, 3#}, Liangliang Wang^{1, 5#}, Yirong Cao^{2, 4}, Ying Shen⁶, Yan Gu^{2, 4*}, Lang Wang^{1, 3*}



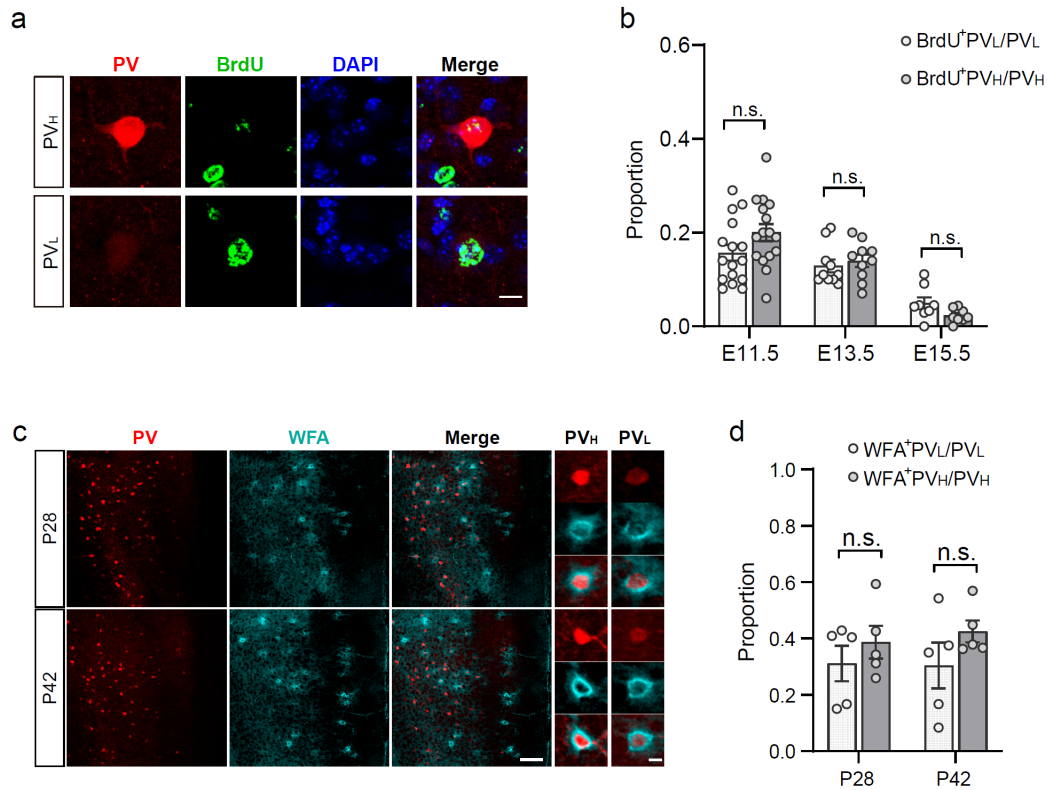
Supplementary Fig. 1. 3D-reconstruction of PV_H and PV_L neurons in the mPFC. (a) A representative z-stack confocal image showing PV_H (right) and PV_L (left) neurons in an mPFC brain section. Scale bars: 20 μm (left panel) and 10 μm (right panel). (b) 3D-reconstruction of the intact soma of the PV_L (green) and PV_H (yellow) neurons shown in (a). Scale bars: 20 μm (left panel), 10 μm (middle panel), and 10 μm (right panel).



Supplementary Fig. 2. The distribution of PV_H and PV_L neurons in different layers of mPFC during postnatal development. (a) Top: The density of PV_H and PV_L neurons in L2/3 of the mPFC at P21, P28 and P35 (P21: n=7 mice, paired t test, $t=1.233$, $df=6$, $P=0.2636$; P28: n=15 mice, paired t test, $t=5.679$, $df=14$, **** $P<0.0001$; P35: n=7 mice, paired t test, $t=3.295$, $df=6$, * $P=0.0165$). Bottom: The proportion of PV_H and PV_L neurons in L2/3 of the mPFC at P21, P28 and P35 (P21: n=7 mice, paired t test, $t=1.051$, $df=6$, $P=0.3339$; P28: n=15 mice, paired t test, $t=6.248$, $df=14$, **** $P<0.0001$; P35: n=7 mice, paired t test, $t=3.362$, $df=6$, * $P=0.0152$). (b) Top: The density of PV_H and PV_L neurons in L5/6 of the mPFC at P21, P28 and P35 (P21: n=7 mice, paired t test, $t=13.10$, $df=6$, **** $P<0.0001$; P28: n=15 mice, paired t test, $t=21.25$, $df=14$, **** $P<0.0001$; P35: n=7 mice, paired t test, $t=15.90$, $df=6$, **** $P<0.0001$). Bottom: The proportion of PV_H and PV_L neurons in L5/6 of the mPFC at P21, P28 and P35 (P21: n=7 mice, paired t test, $t=43.58$, $df=6$, **** $P<0.0001$; P28: n=15 mice, paired t test, $t=29.11$, $df=14$, **** $P<0.0001$; P35: n=7 mice, paired t test, $t=30.94$, $df=6$, **** $P<0.0001$). Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM.

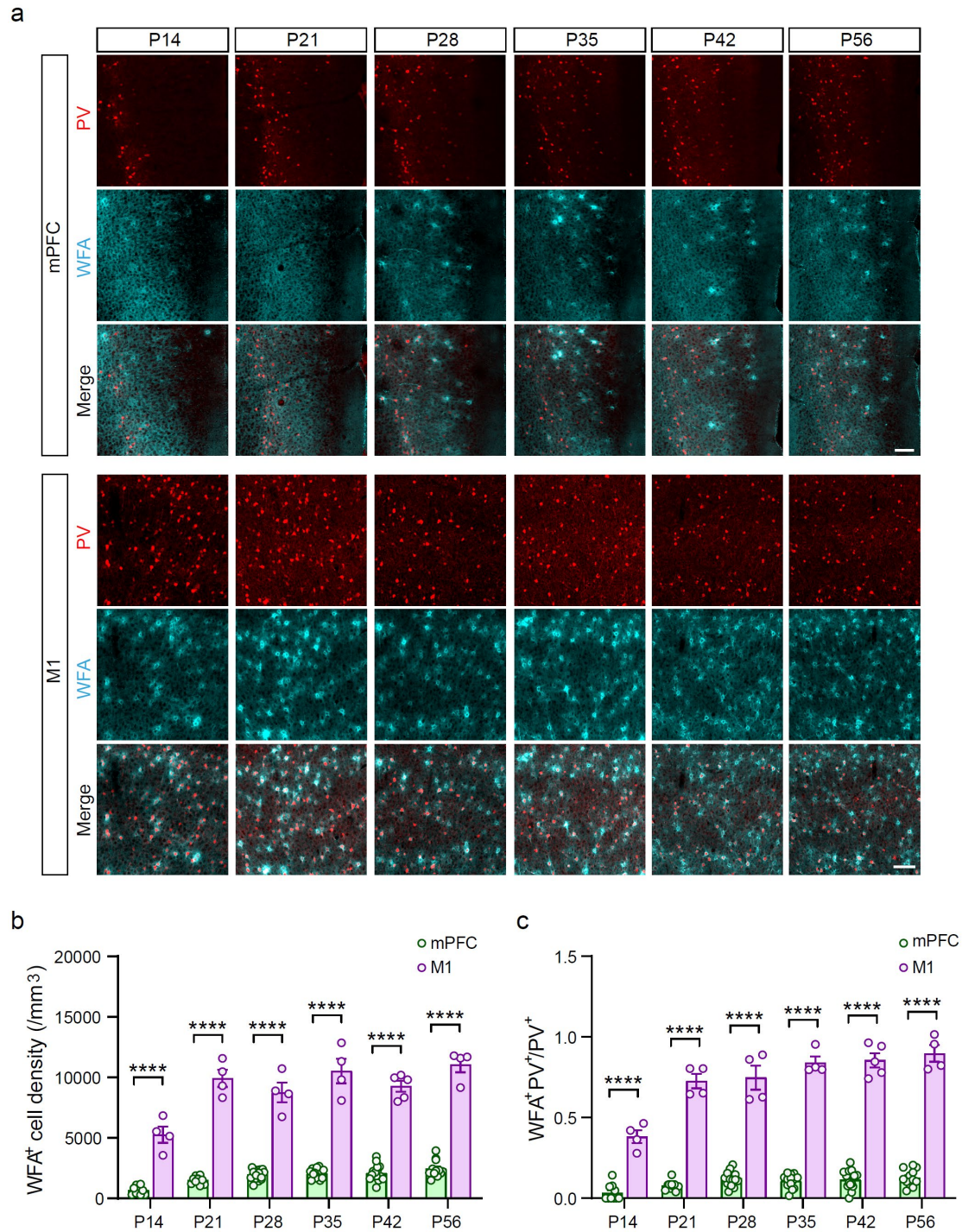


Supplementary Fig. 3. PV_H and PV_L neurons in M1 during postnatal development. (a) Representative image showing the immunoreactivity of PV in M1 at P21. Scale bar: 50 μm. (b) The density of PV_H and PV_L neurons in M1 at P21, P28 and P35 (P21: n=9 mice, paired t test, $t=19.83$, $df=8$, **** $P<0.0001$; P28: n=10 mice, paired t test, $t=14.17$, $df=9$, **** $P<0.0001$; P35: n=8 mice, paired t test, $t=17.86$, $df=7$, **** $P<0.0001$). (c) The proportion of PV_H and PV_L neurons in M1 at P21, P28 and P35 (P21: n=9 mice, paired t test, $t=81.77$, $df=8$, **** $P<0.0001$; P28: n=10 mice, paired t test, $t=154.0$, $df=9$, **** $P<0.0001$; P35: n=8 mice, paired t test, $t=399.0$, $df=7$, **** $P<0.0001$). Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM.



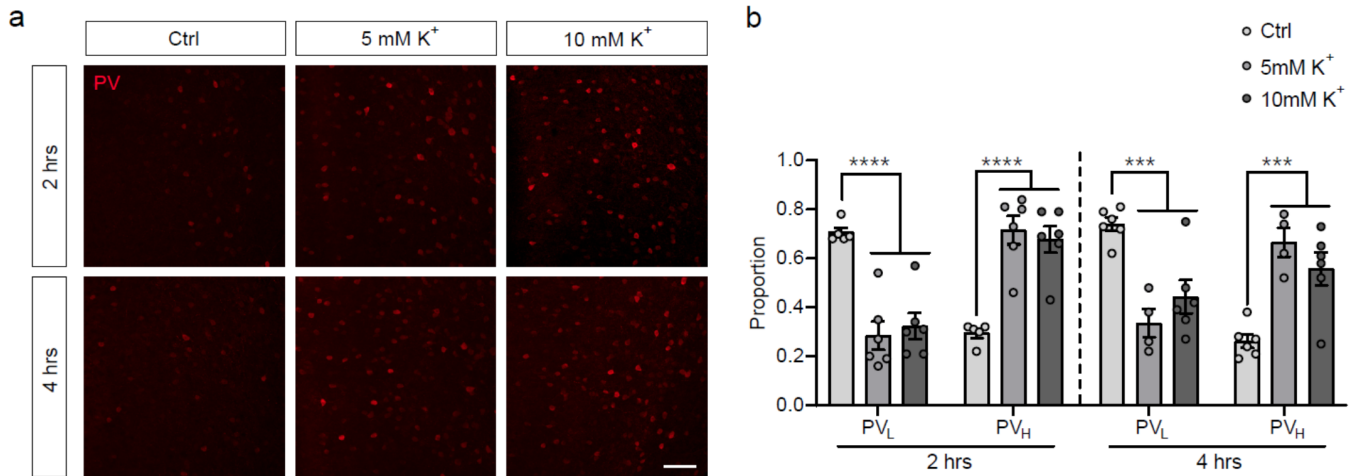
Supplementary Fig. 4. The expression of PV is independent of the age or the maturity of PV⁺ neurons.

(a) Representative images showing the colocalization of BrdU and PV_H or PV_L neurons in the mPFC at P21. Scale bars: 10 μ m. (b) The proportion of the colocalization of PV_L or PV_H neurons with BrdU, which was injected at E11.5, E13.5 and E15.5 (E11.5: n=16 mice, paired t test, $t=1.607$, $df=15$, $P=0.1288$; E13.5: n=9 mice, paired t test, $t=0.284$, $df=8$, $P=0.7834$; E15.5: n=8 mice, paired t test, $t=1.452$, $df=7$, $P=0.1898$). (c) Representative images showing the colocalization of WFA and PV_H or PV_L neurons in the mPFC at P28 and P42. Scale bars: 100 μ m and 10 μ m (in Zoom-in images). (d) The proportion of the colocalization of WFA⁺ with PV_L or PV_H neurons at P28 and P42 (P28: n=5 mice, paired t test, $t=1.018$, $df=4$, $P=0.3661$; P42: n=5 mice, paired t test, $t=1.299$, $df=4$, $P=0.2639$). Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM.

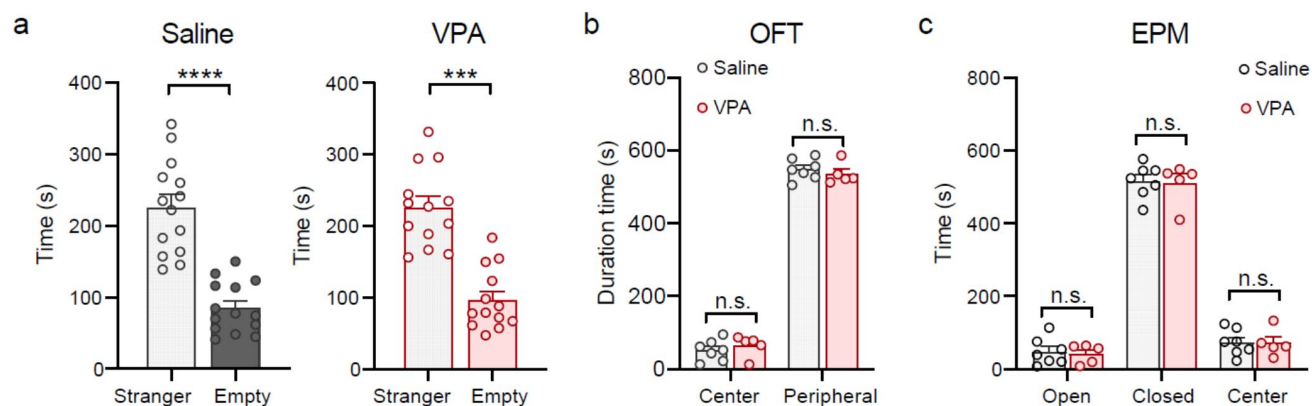


Supplementary Fig. 5. The maturation of M1 is earlier than that of the mPFC. (a) Representative images showing the immunoreactivity of PV and WFA in the mPFC and M1 from P14 to P56. Scale bars: 100 μ m. **(b)** The density of WFA⁺ neurons in the mPFC and M1 from P14 to P56 (P14: mPFC n=10 mice, M1 n=4 mice, $t=10.46$, $df=12$, **** $P<0.0001$; P21: mPFC n=10 mice, M1 n=4 mice, $t=18.92$, $df=12$,

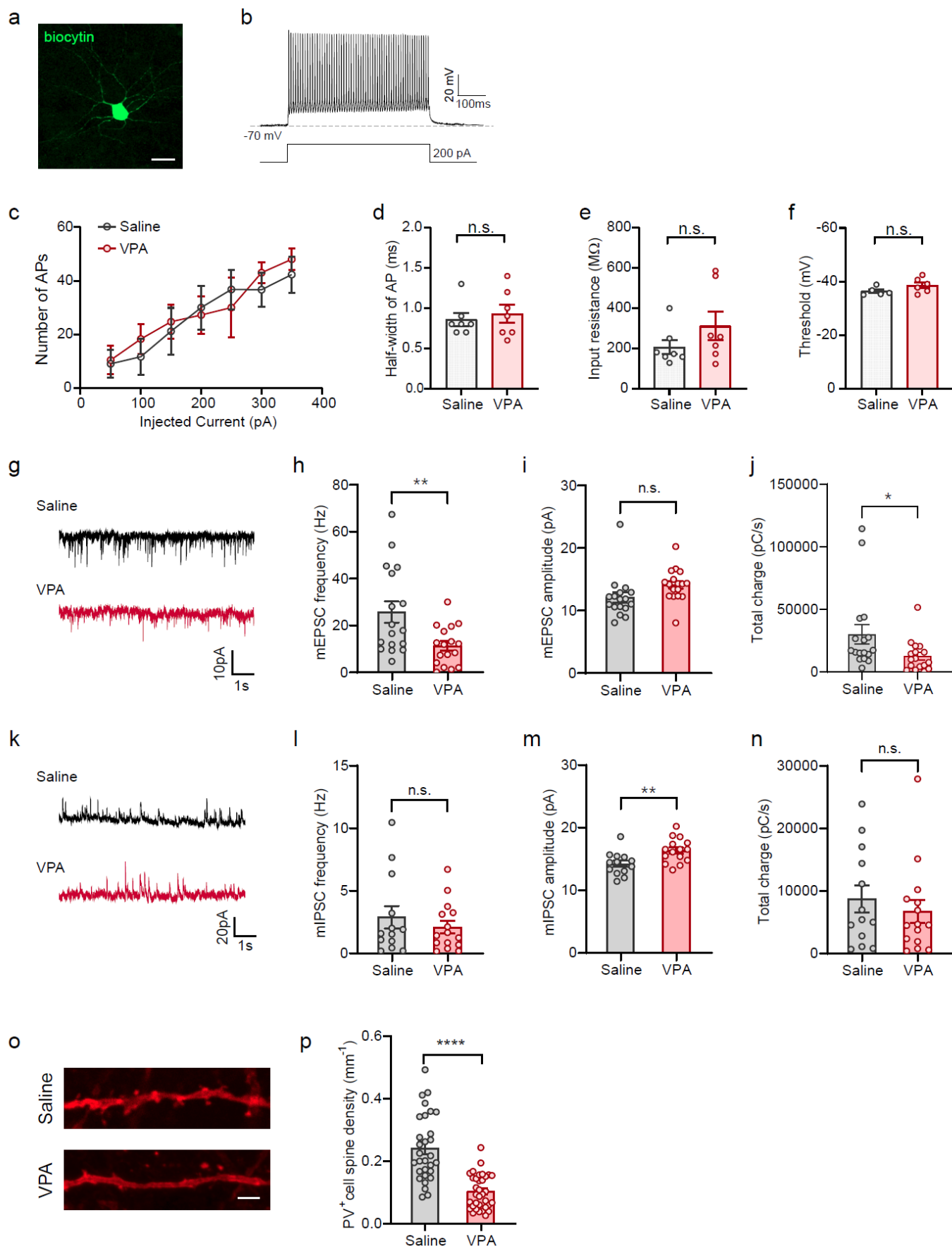
****P<0.0001; P28: mPFC n=15 mice, M1 n=4 mice, t=15.35, df=17, ****P<0.0001; P35: mPFC n=13 mice, M1 n=4 mice, t=15.05, df=15, ****P<0.0001; P42: mPFC n=14 mice, M1 n=5 mice, t=17.97, df=17, ****P<0.0001; P56: mPFC n=12 mice, M1 n=4 mice, t=17.56, df=14, ****P<0.0001). (c) The proportion of WFA⁺PV⁺ neurons in PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC and M1 from P14 to P56 (P14: mPFC n=10 mice, M1 n=4 mice, t=10.04, df=12, ****P<0.0001; P21: mPFC n=10 mice, M1 n=4 mice, t=21.32, df=12, ****P<0.0001; P28: mPFC n=15 mice, M1 n=4 mice, t=15.00, df=17, ****P<0.0001; P35: mPFC n=13 mice, M1 n=4 mice, t=24.87, df=15, ****P<0.0001; P42: mPFC n=14 mice, M1 n=5 mice, t=20.08, df=17, ****P<0.0001; P56: mPFC n=12 mice, M1 n=4 mice, t=20.19, df=14, ****P<0.0001). Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM.



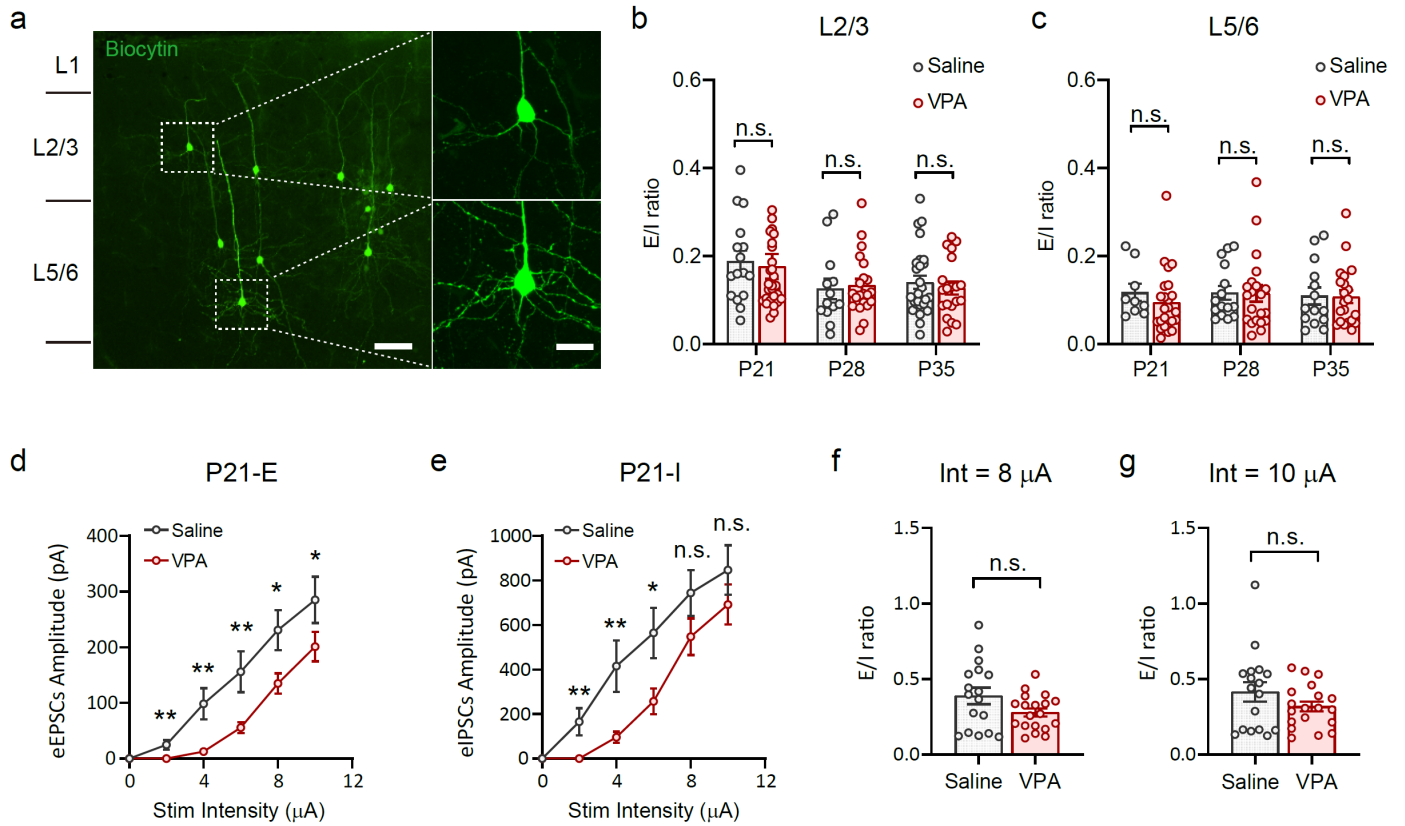
Supplementary Fig. 6. Enhancing neuronal activity increased PV expression. (a) Immunostaining of PV 2 and 4 hrs after incubation of acute brain slices in ACSF with normal K⁺ concentration (Ctrl) or high K⁺ concentration (5 mM or 10 mM). Scale bars: 100 μ m. (b) High K⁺ concentration decreased the proportion of PV_L and increased that of PV_H neurons (2 hrs-PV_L: Ctrl vs. 5mM K⁺, Ctrl n=5 mice, 5mM K⁺ n=6 mice, q=5.726, df=54, ****P<0.0001; Ctrl vs. 10mM K⁺, Ctrl n=5 mice, 10mM K⁺ n=6 mice, q=5.204, df=54, ****P<0.0001; 2 hrs-PV_H: Ctrl vs. 5mM K⁺, Ctrl n=5 mice, 5mM K⁺ n=6 mice, q=5.726, df=54, ****P<0.0001; Ctrl vs. 10mM K⁺, Ctrl n=5 mice, 10mM K⁺ n=6 mice, q=5.204, df=54, ****P<0.0001; 4 hrs-PV_L: Ctrl vs. 5mM K⁺, Ctrl n=6 mice, 5mM K⁺ n=4 mice, q=5.146, df=54, ****P<0.0001; Ctrl vs. 10mM K⁺, Ctrl n=6 mice, 10mM K⁺ n=6 mice, q=4.208, df=54, ***P=0.0002; 4 hrs-PV_H: Ctrl vs. 5mM K⁺, Ctrl n=6 mice, 5mM K⁺ n=4 mice, q=5.146, df=54, ****P<0.0001; Ctrl vs. 10mM K⁺, Ctrl n=6 mice, 10mM K⁺ n=6 mice, q=4.208, df=54, ***P=0.0002, 2way ANOVA Multiple comparisons). Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM.



Supplementary Fig. 7. VPA mice showed normal social ability and anxiety. (a) Both control (Saline) and VPA mice spent significantly more time in contacting with a mouse than with an empty cup in the social ability test (Saline: $n=14$ mice, paired t test, $t=6.031$, $df=13$, **** $P<0.0001$; VPA: $n=13$ mice, paired t test, $t=5.378$, $df=12$, *** $P=0.0002$). (b) The time that Saline or VPA mice spent in the center zone or the peripheral zone in the OF test (Saline $n=7$ mice, VPA $n=5$ mice; Center: $t=0.7362$, $df=10$, $P=0.4785$; Peripheral: $t=0.7362$, $df=10$, $P=0.4785$). (c) The time that Saline or VPA mice spent in the open arms (Open), the closed arms (Closed), and the center zone (Center) in EPM test (Saline $n=7$ mice, VPA $n=5$ mice; Open: $t=0.0709$, $df=10$, $P=0.9449$; Closed: $t=0.2239$, $df=10$, $P=0.8274$; Center: $t=0.2790$, $df=10$, $P=0.7860$). Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM.

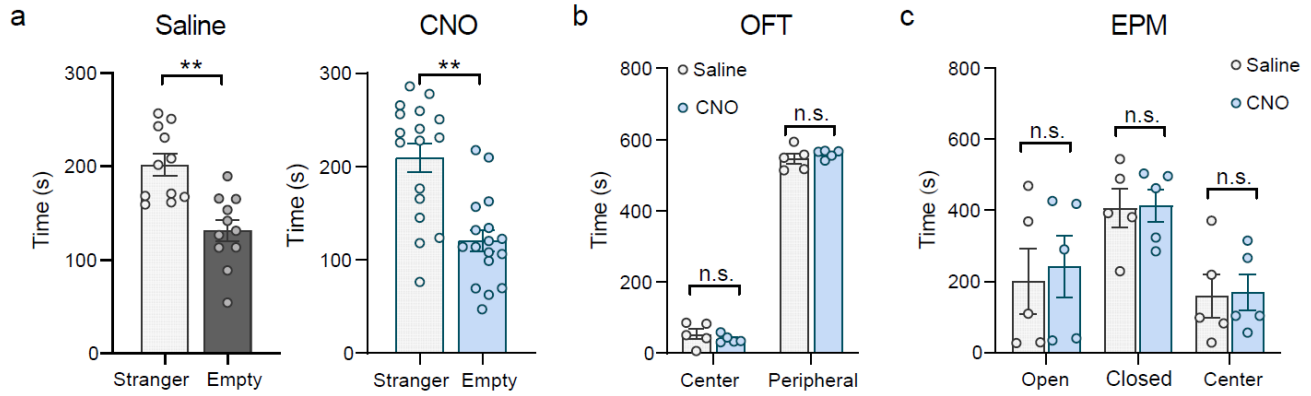


Supplementary Fig. 8. PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC of VPA mice showed unaltered intrinsic firing properties, but decreased excitatory synaptic inputs. (a) Representative images showing biocytin-backfilled PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC. Scale bars: 20 μ m. (b) A representative trace showing typical firing of PV⁺ neurons upon current injection. (c) I-V curve of PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC of Saline and VPA mice (Saline n=6 cells, VPA n=7 cells, 50pA: t=0.1926, df=11, P=0.8508; 100pA: t=0.7705, df=11, P=0.4572; 150pA: t=0.3305, df=10, P=0.7479; 200pA: t=0.2580, df=8, P=0.8029; 250pA: t=0.5265, df=5, P=0.6210; 300pA: t=0.7224, df=3, P=0.5222; 350pA: t=0.6201, df=3, P=0.5791). (d) The AP half-width of PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC of Saline and VPA mice (Saline: n=7 cells, VPA: n=7 cells, t=0.5270, df=12, P=0.6078). (e) The input resistance of PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC of Saline and VPA mice (Saline: n=7 cells, VPA: n=7 cells, t=1.326, df=12, P=0.2096). (f) The AP threshold of PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC of Saline and VPA mice (Saline: n=5 cells, VPA: n=6 cells, t=1.645, df=9, P=0.1344). (g) Representative mEPSCs traces recorded in mPFC PV⁺ neurons from control (Saline) and VPA mice. (h) PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC of VPA mice showed decreased mEPSC frequency (Saline n=17 cells, VPA n=17 cells, t=2.92, df=32, **p=0.0063). (i) PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC of VPA mice showed unaltered mEPSC amplitude (Saline n=17 cells, VPA n=17 cells, t=1.97, df=32, p= 0.0576). (j) PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC of VPA mice showed decreased mEPSC total charge (Saline n=17 cells, VPA n=17 cells, t=2.14, df=32, *p=0.0400). (k) Representative mIPSCs traces recorded in mPFC PV⁺ neurons from control (Saline) and VPA mice. (l) PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC of VPA mice showed unaltered mIPSC frequency (Saline n=13 cells, VPA n=15 cells, t=0.81, df=26, p=0.4274). (m) PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC of VPA mice showed increased mIPSC amplitude (Saline n=13 cells, VPA n=15 cells, t=2.95, df=26, p= 0.0067). (n) PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC of VPA mice showed unaltered mIPSC total charge (Saline n=13 cells, VPA n=15 cells, t=0.72, df=26, p=0.4765). (o) Representative images of dendritic segments of PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC of control and VPA mice. Scale bar: 2.5 μ m. (p) PV⁺ neurons in the mPFC of VPA mice showed decreased spine density (Saline N=4 mice/ n=30 images VPA N=4 mice/ n=34 images, t=6.72, df=62, ****p<0.0001). Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM.

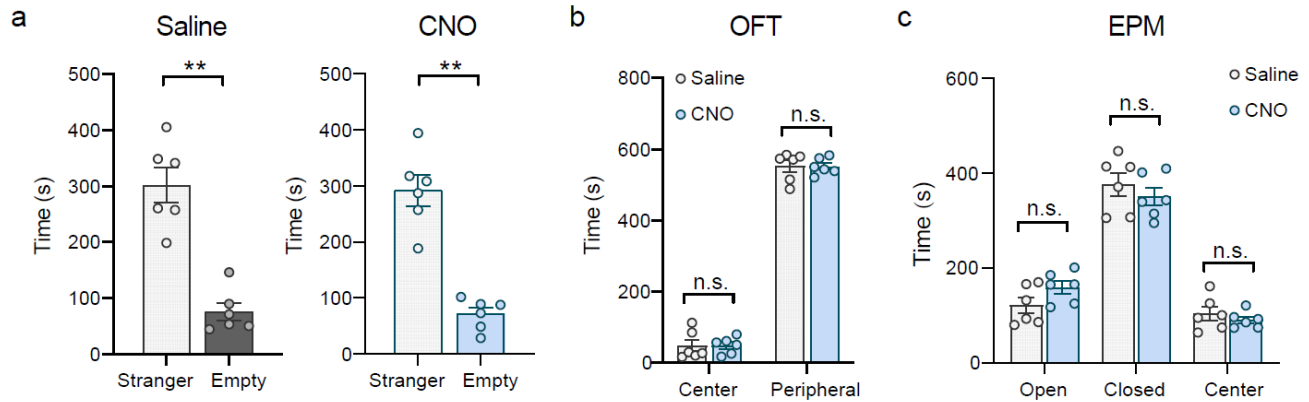


Supplementary Fig. 9. VPA mice showed unchanged E/I ratio in mPFC pyramidal neurons. (a) Representative images showing biocytin-backfilled pyramidal neurons in L2/3 and L5/6 after recording. Scale bars: 100 μm and 30 μm (in Zoom-in images). (b) The E/I ratio recorded in L2/3 pyramidal neurons in the mPFC of Saline and VPA mice at P21, P28, and P35 (P21: Saline n=16 cells, VPA n=30 cells, $t=0.2836$, $df=44$, $P=0.7780$; P28: Saline n=13 cells, VPA n=21 cells, $t=0.3190$, $df=32$, $P=0.7581$; P35: Saline n=27 cells, VPA n=20 cells, $t=0.6031$, $df=45$, $P=0.5495$). (c) The E/I ratio recorded in L5/6 pyramidal neurons in the mPFC of Saline and VPA mice at P21, P28, and P35 (P21: Saline n=9 cells, VPA n=24 cells, $t=0.8386$, $df=31$, $P=0.4081$; P28: Saline n=15 cells, VPA n=21 cells, $t=0.0564$, $df=34$, $P=0.9554$; P35: Saline n=14 cells, VPA n=21 cells, $t=0.0817$, $df=33$, $P=0.9354$). (d) Evoked EPSCs amplitude at different stim intensity recorded in L2/3 pyramidal neurons in the mPFC of Saline and VPA mice (2 μA : Saline n=21 cells, VPA n=22 cells, $t=2.829$, $df=41$, $**P=0.0072$; 4 μA : Saline n=20 cells, VPA n=22 cells, $t=3.169$, $df=40$, $**P=0.0029$; 6 μA : Saline n=20 cells, VPA n=22 cells, $t=2.752$, $df=40$, $**P=0.0089$; 8 μA : Saline n=20 cells, VPA n=21 cells, $t=2.398$, $df=39$, $*P=0.0214$; 10 μA : Saline n=17 cells, VPA n=21 cells, $t=2.475$, $df=36$, $*P=0.0214$).

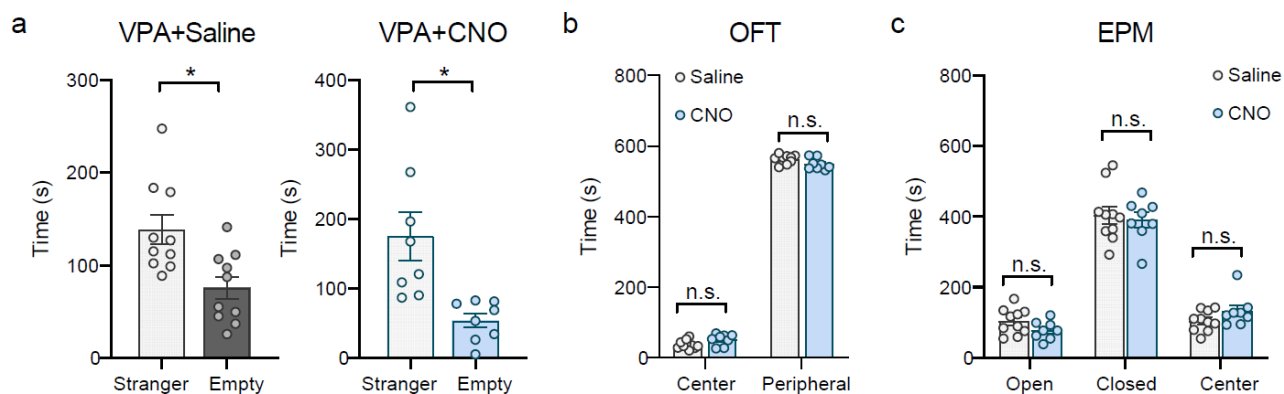
df=36, *P=0.0181;). (e) Evoked IPSCs amplitude at different stim intensity recorded in L2/3 pyramidal neurons in the mPFC of Saline and VPA mice (2 μ A: Saline n=18 cells, VPA n=21 cells, t=2.958, df=37, **P=0.0054; 4 μ A: Saline n=18 cells, VPA n=21 cells, t=2.901, df=37, **P=0.0062; 6 μ A: Saline n=18 cells, VPA n=21 cells, t=2.526, df=37, *P=0.016; 8 μ A: Saline n=18 cells, VPA n=20 cells, t=1.505, df=36, P=0.1411; 10 μ A: Saline n=18 cells, VPA n=20 cells, t=1.094, df=36, P=0.2811;). (f) The E/I ratio recorded in L2/3 pyramidal neurons in the mPFC of Saline and VPA mice at the stim intensity of 8 μ A (Saline: n=17 cells; VPA: n=19 cells; t=1.879, df=34, P=0.0688). (g) The E/I ratio recorded in L2/3 pyramidal neurons in the mPFC of Saline and VPA mice at the stim intensity of 10 μ A (Saline: n=17 cells; VPA: n=19 cells; t=1.376, df=34, P=0.1779). Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM.



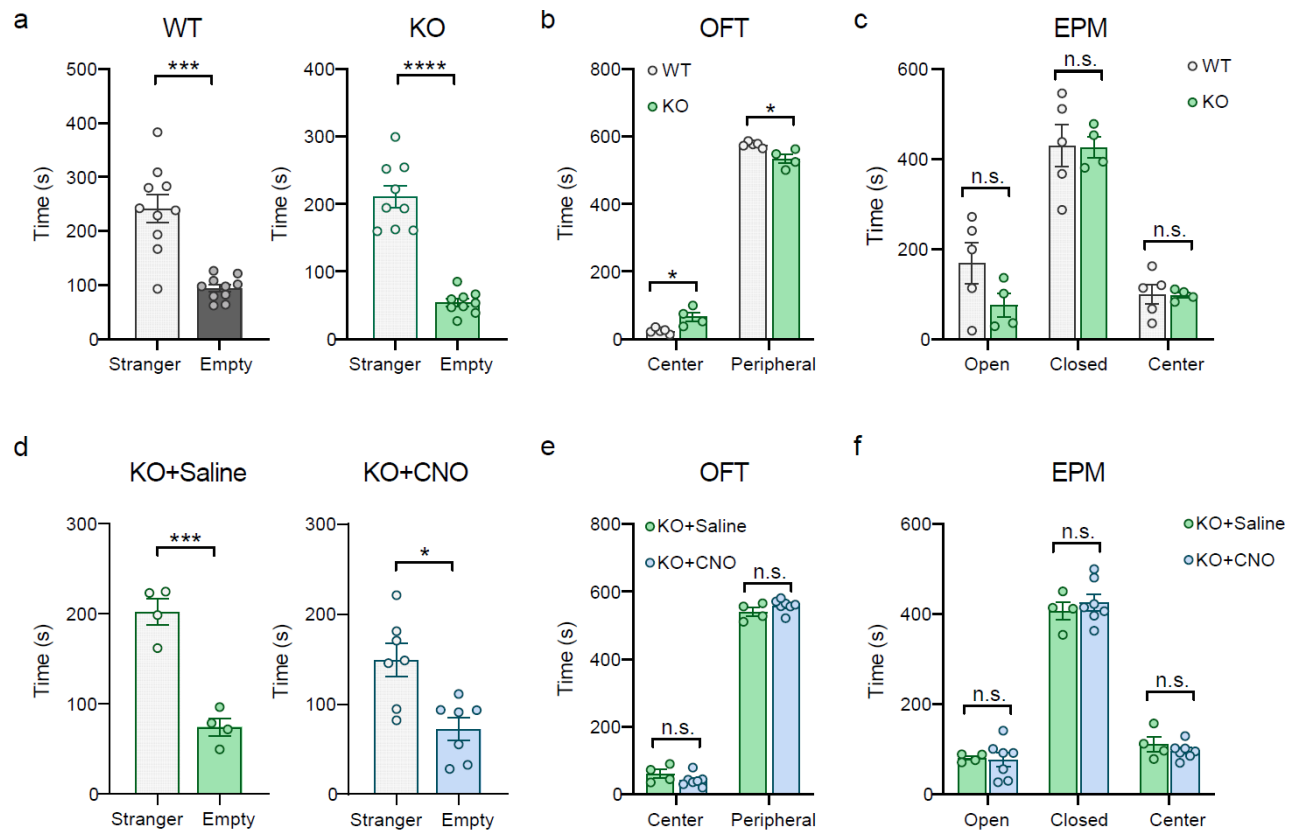
Supplementary Fig. 10. Selectively suppressing excitatory activity in the developing mPFC did not change the social ability or anxiety level of wild-type mice. (a) Both Saline- and CNO-treated mice spent significantly more time in contacting with a mouse than with an empty cup in the social ability test (Saline: $n=6$ mice, paired t test, $t=5.010$, $df=5$, $**P=0.0041$; CNO: $n=6$ mice, paired t test, $t=6.432$, $df=5$, $**P=0.0013$). (b) The time that Saline- or CNO-treated mice spent in the center zone or the peripheral zone in OF test (Saline $n=6$ mice, CNO $n=6$ mice; Center: $t=0.0026$, $df=10$, $P=0.9979$; Peripheral: $t=0.0026$, $df=10$, $P=0.9979$). (c) The time that Saline- or CNO-treat mice spent in the open arms, the closed arms, and the center zone in EPM test (Saline $n=6$ mice, CNO $n=6$ mice; Open: $t=1.813$, $df=10$, $P=0.0999$; Closed: $t=0.8372$, $df=10$, $P=0.4221$; Center: $t=0.8011$, $df=10$, $P=0.4417$). Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM.



Supplementary Fig. 11. Selectively suppressing inhibitory activity in the developing mPFC did not change the social ability or anxiety level of wild-type mice. (a) Both Saline- and CNO-treated mice spent significantly more time in contacting with a mouse than with an empty cup in the social ability test (Saline: $n=11$ mice, paired t test, $t=3.654$, $df=10$, $**P=0.0044$; CNO: $n=17$ mice, paired t test, $t=3.902$, $df=16$, $**P=0.0013$). (b) The time that Saline- or CNO-treated mice spent in the center zone or the peripheral zone in OF test (Saline $n=5$ mice, CNO $n=5$ mice; Center: $t=0.8397$, $df=8$, $P=0.4255$; Peripheral: $t=0.8397$, $df=8$, $P=0.4255$). (c) The time that Saline- or CNO-treated mice spent in the open arms, the closed arms, and the center zone in EPM test (Saline $n=5$ mice, CNO $n=5$ mice; Open: $t=0.3261$, $df=8$, $P=0.7527$; Closed: $t=0.1017$, $df=8$, $P=0.9215$; Center: $t=0.1140$, $df=8$, $P=0.9121$). Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM.



Supplementary Fig. 12. Selectively enhancing the excitatory activity in the developing mPFC did not affect the social ability or anxiety level of VPA mice. (a) Both Saline- and CNO-treated VPA mice spent significantly more time in contacting with a mouse than with an empty cup in the social ability test (Saline: $n=10$ mice, paired t test, $t=2.772$, $df=9$, $*P=0.0217$; CNO: $n=8$ mice, paired t test, $t=2.809$, $df=7$, $**P=0.0262$). (b) The time that Saline- or CNO-treated VPA mice spent in the center zone or the peripheral zone in OF test (Saline $n=10$ mice, CNO $n=8$ mice; Center: $t=2.085$, $df=16$, $P=0.0535$; Peripheral: $t=2.085$, $df=16$, $P=0.0535$). (c) The time that Saline- or CNO-treat VPA mice spent in the open arms, the closed arms, and the center zone in EPM test (Saline $n=10$ mice, CNO $n=8$ mice; Open: $t=1.669$, $df=16$, $P=0.1146$; Closed: $t=0.4425$, $df=16$, $P=0.6640$; Center: $t=1.582$, $df=16$, $P=0.1332$). Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM.



Supplementary Fig. 13. Selectively enhancing the excitatory activity in the developing mPFC rescued the anxiety-like behavior of FMR1 KO mice in OF test. (a) Both WT and KO mice spent significantly more time in contacting with a mouse than with an empty cup in the social ability test (WT: n=10 mice, paired t test, $t=5.114$, $df=9$, $***P=0.0006$; KO: n=9 mice, paired t test, $t=9.413$, $df=8$, $****P<0.0001$). (b) The time that WT or KO mice spent in the center zone or the peripheral zone in OF test (WT n=5 mice, KO n=4 mice; Center: $t=3.329$, $df=7$, $*P=0.0126$; Peripheral: $t=3.329$, $df=7$, $*P=0.0126$). (c) The time that WT or KO mice spent in the open arms, the closed arms, and the center zone in EPM test (WT n=5 mice, KO n=4 mice; Open: $t=1.637$, $df=7$, $P=0.1456$; Closed: $t=0.0592$, $df=7$, $P=0.9545$; Center: $t=0.0652$, $df=7$, $P=0.9499$). (d) Both Saline- and CNO-treated KO mice spent significantly more time in contacting with a mouse than with an empty cup in the social ability test (Saline: n=4 mice, paired t test, $t=10.51$, $df=3$, $**P=0.0018$; CNO: n=7 mice, paired t test, $t=3.569$, $df=7$, $*P=0.0118$). (e) The time that Saline- or CNO-treated KO mice spent in the center zone or the peripheral zone in OF test (Saline n=4 mice, CNO n=7 mice; Center: $t=1.438$, $df=9$, $P=0.1842$; Peripheral: $t=1.438$, $df=9$, $P=0.1842$). (f) The time that Saline- or CNO-treated KO mice spent in the

open arms, the closed arms, and the center zone in EPM test (Saline n=4 mice, CNO n=7 mice; Open: $t=0.1918$, $df=9$, $P=0.8522$; Closed: $t=0.6564$, $df=9$, $P=0.5280$; Center: $t=0.9454$, $df=9$, $P=0.3691$). Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM.