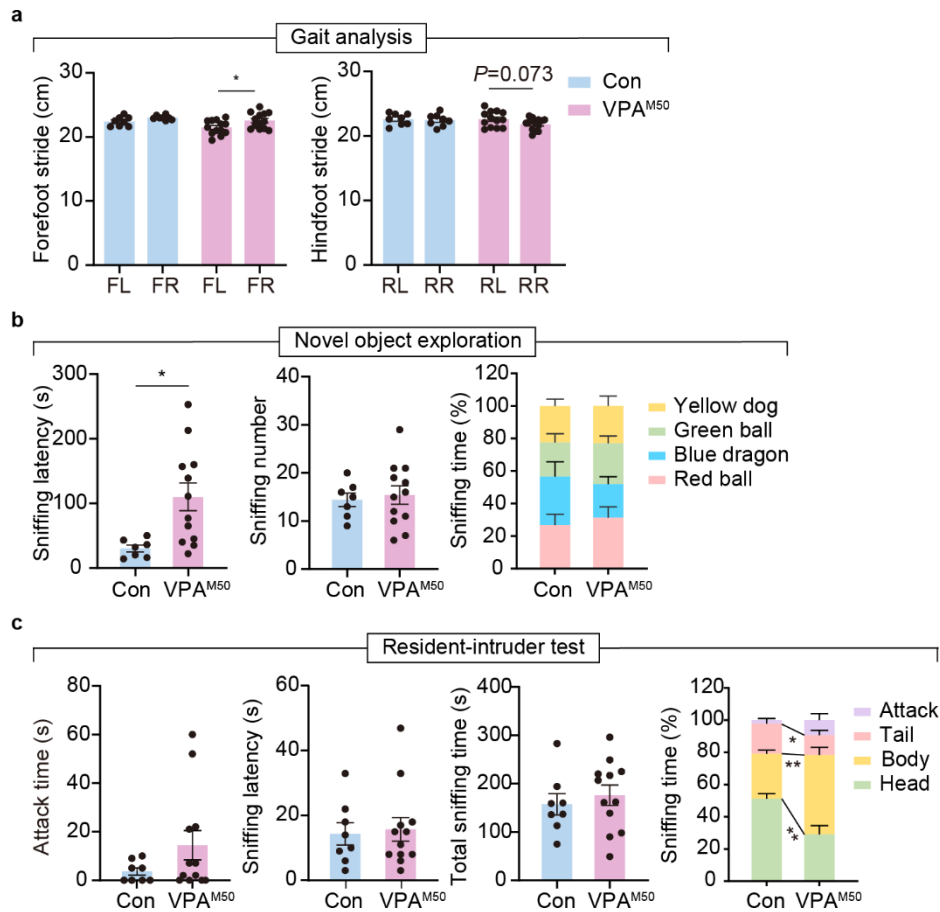




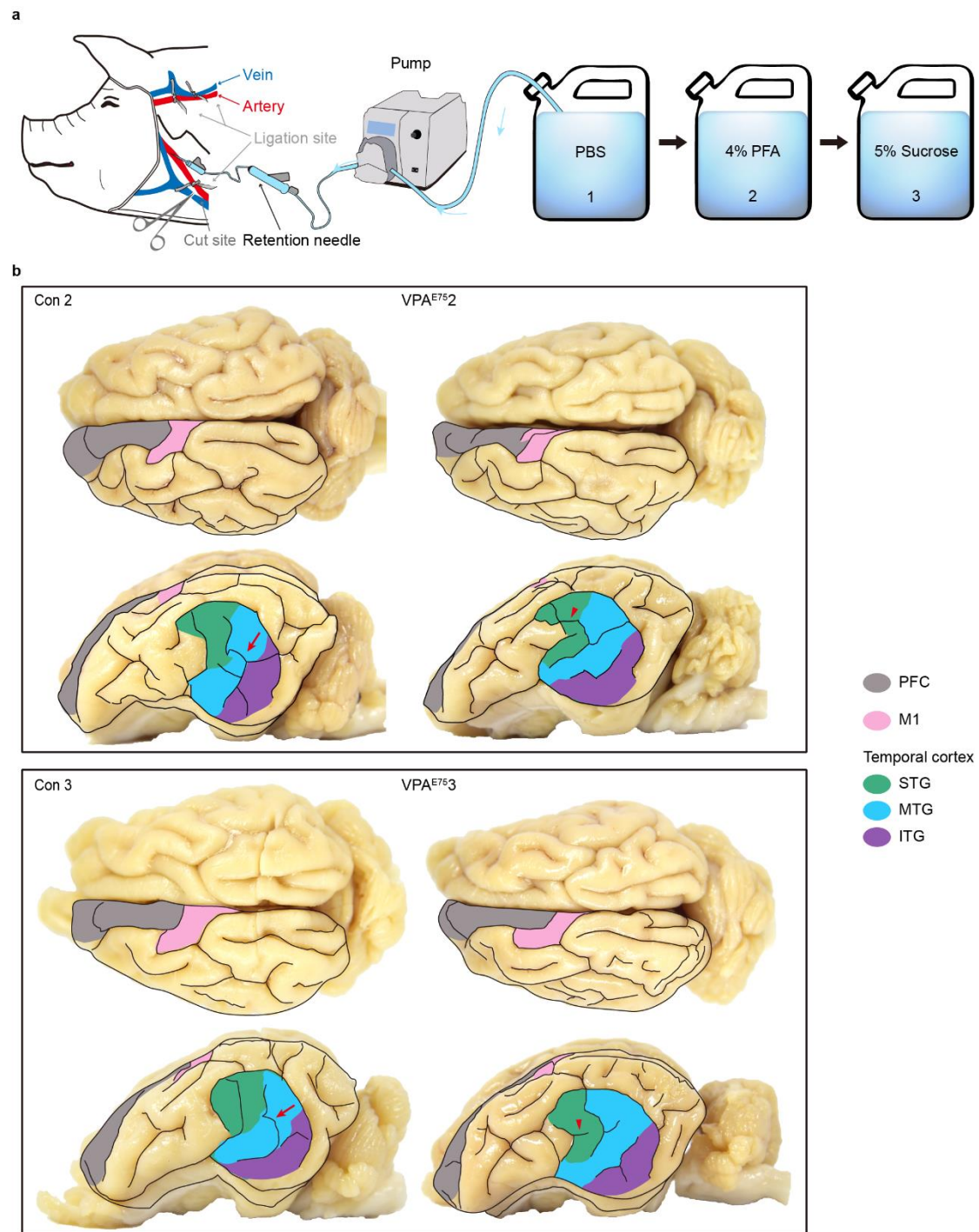
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41684-024-01475-3>

Development and evaluation of an autism pig model

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Supplementary Fig. 1| Gait analysis, novel object exploration, and resident-intruder tests of the VPA^{M50} group piglets. a, Comparison of the left and right stride lengths of the front and hind feet of control and VPA-treated piglets. **b,** Latency for starting the sniffing, frequency of sniffing, and the percentage of time spent sniffing each toy in the novel object exploration test. **c,** The latency for initiation of the attack, total sniffing time, and the proportion of time dedicated to sniffing various body parts of the intruder in the resident-intruder test. Results are based on experiments on the VPA^{M50} group. Data points correspond to individual piglets, presented as mean $\pm$ s.e.m. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, two-tailed Student's t -test in a, b, and a two-tailed Mann Whitney test in c.



Supplementary Fig. 2| Cerebral perfusion in piglets and comparative photographs of cortical subregions. a, Schematic diagram of cerebral perfusion in piglets. **b,** Comparative photographs of cortical subregions from control and VPA-treated piglets. Both dorsal view and sideview of the brain are shown. Regions of interest are marked by different colors. Red arrows and arrowheads highlight differences in the sulci in STG and MTG between control and VPA-treated piglets.