

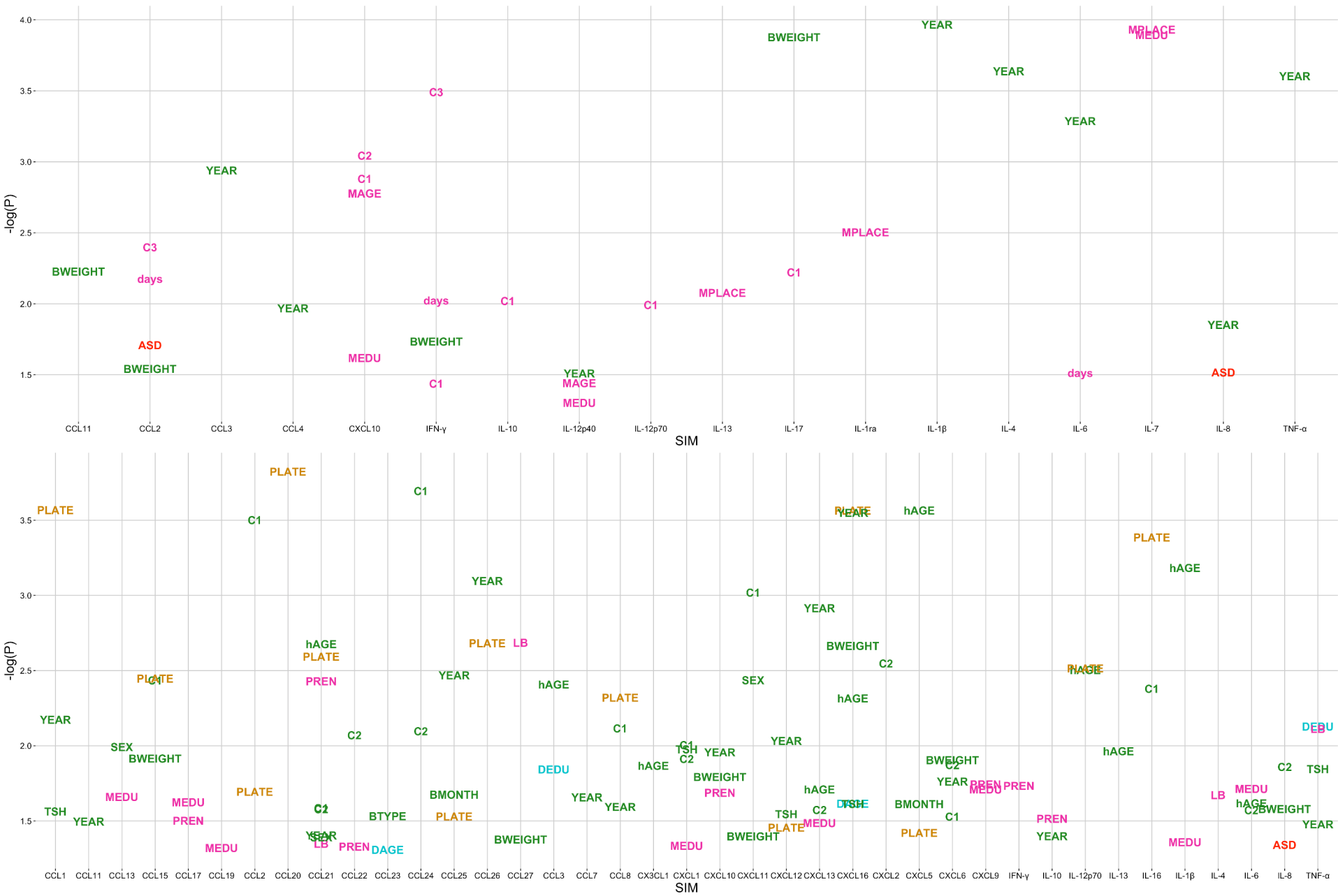
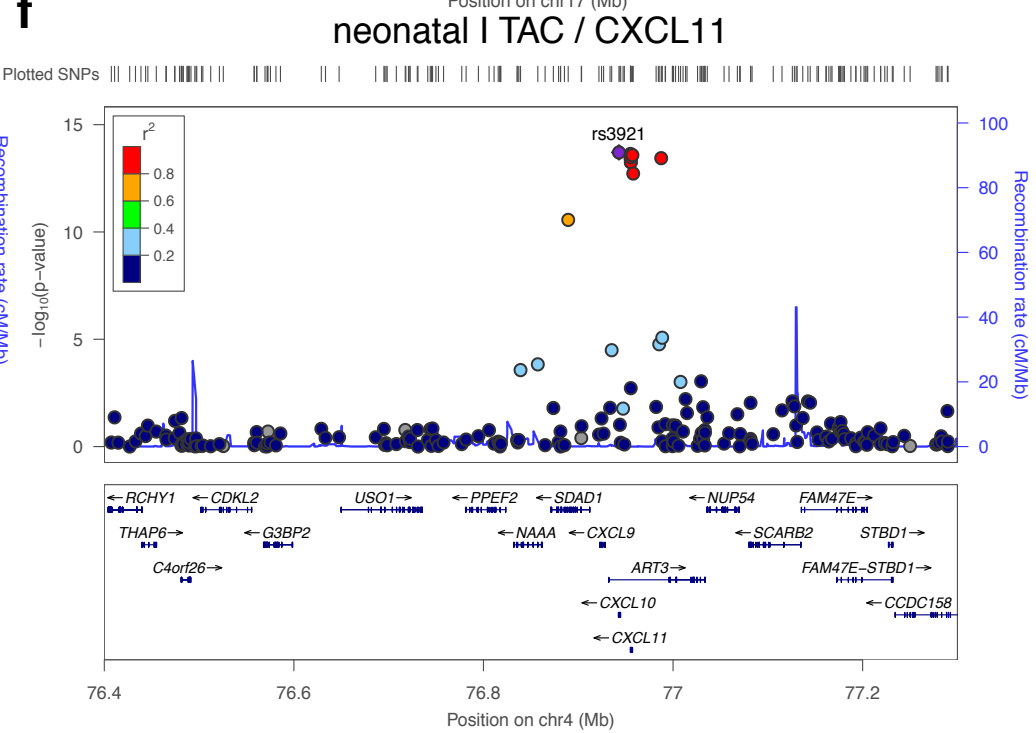
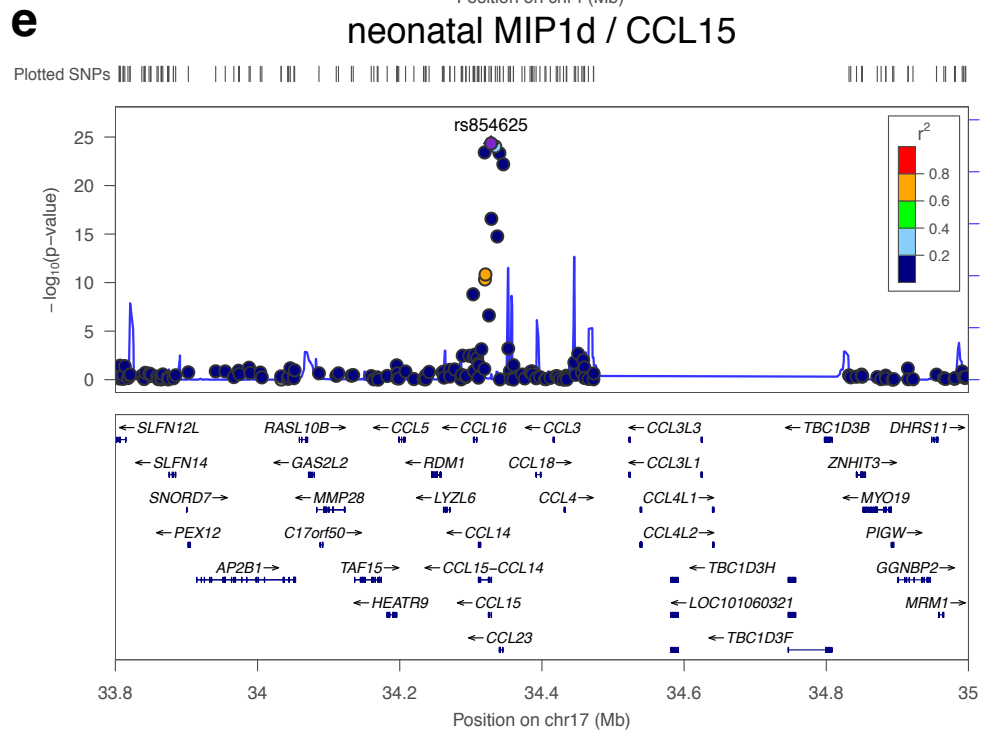
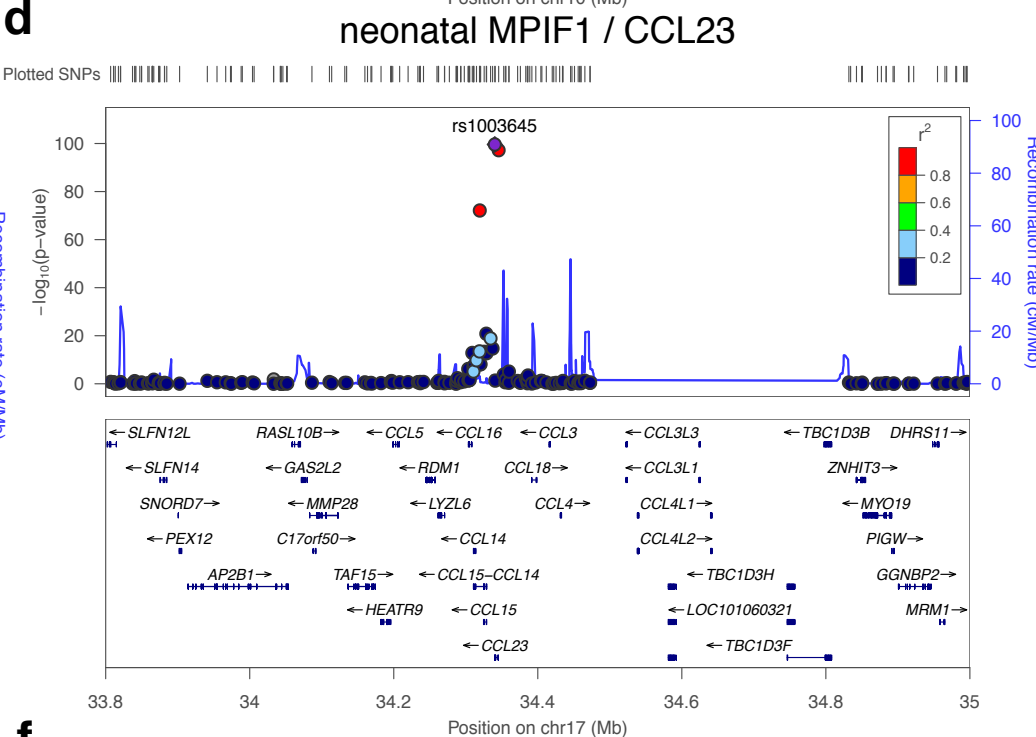
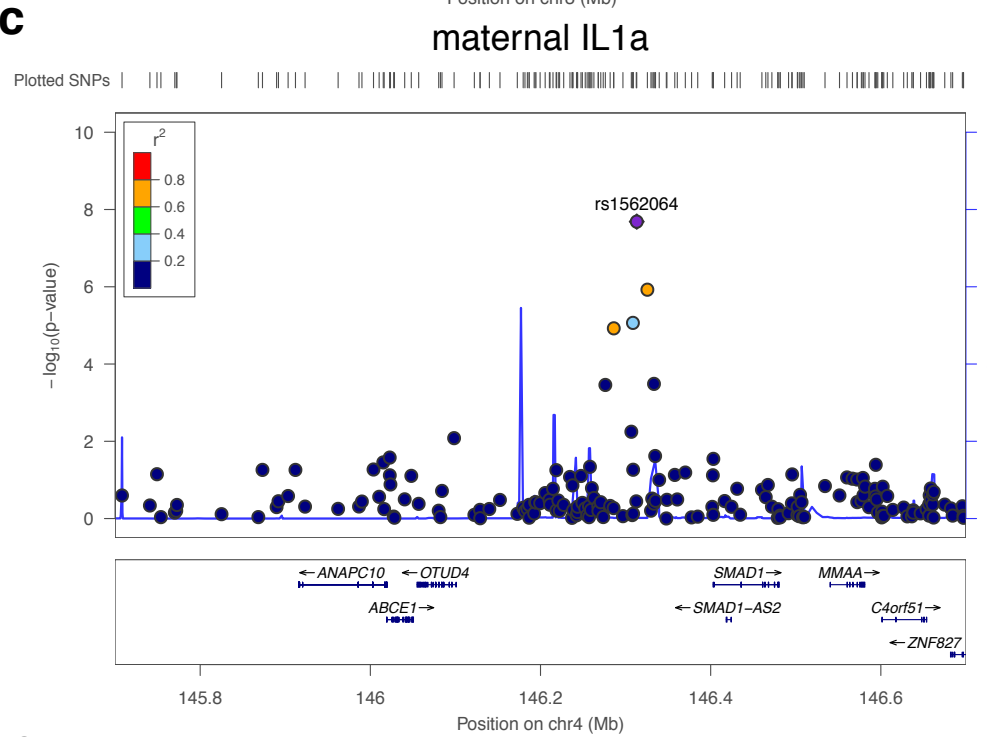
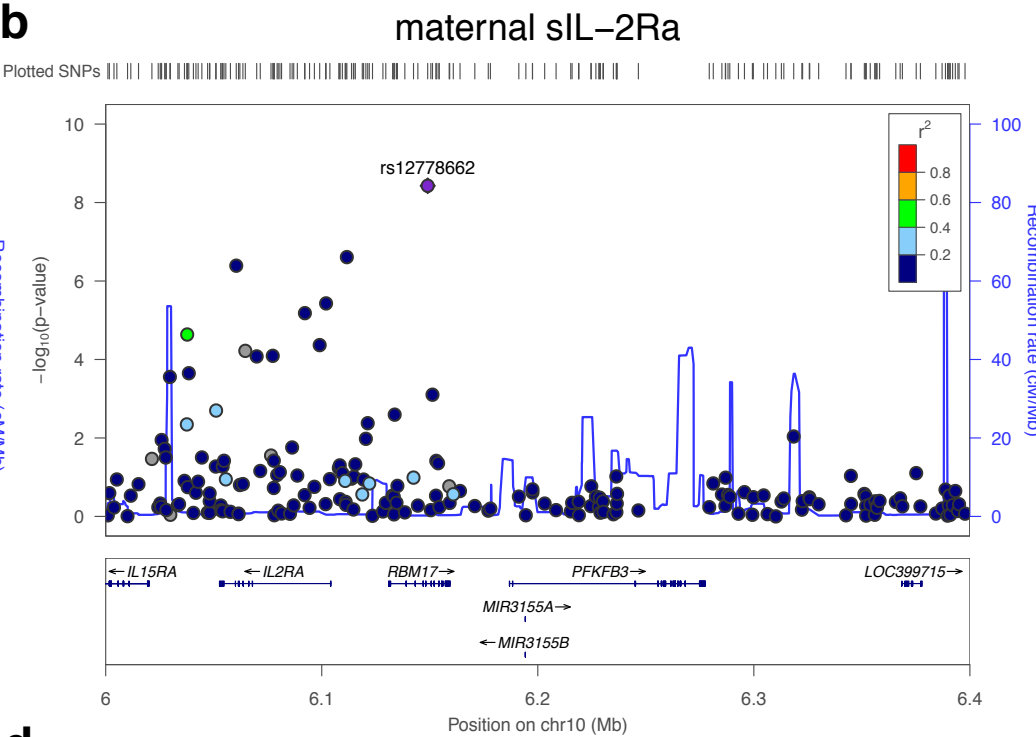
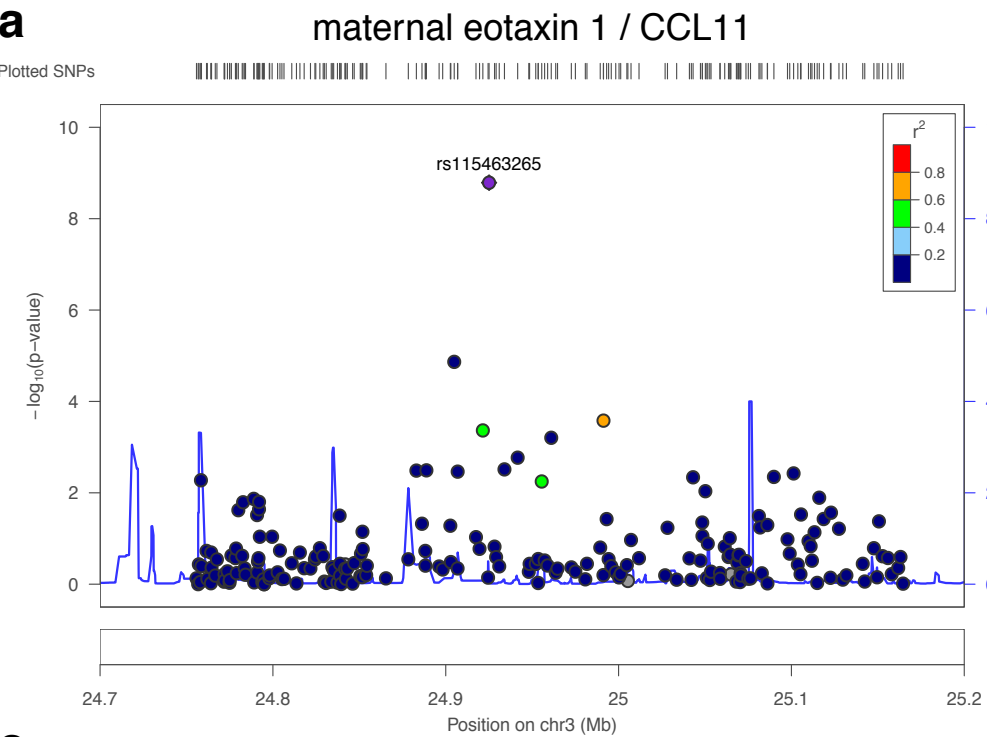
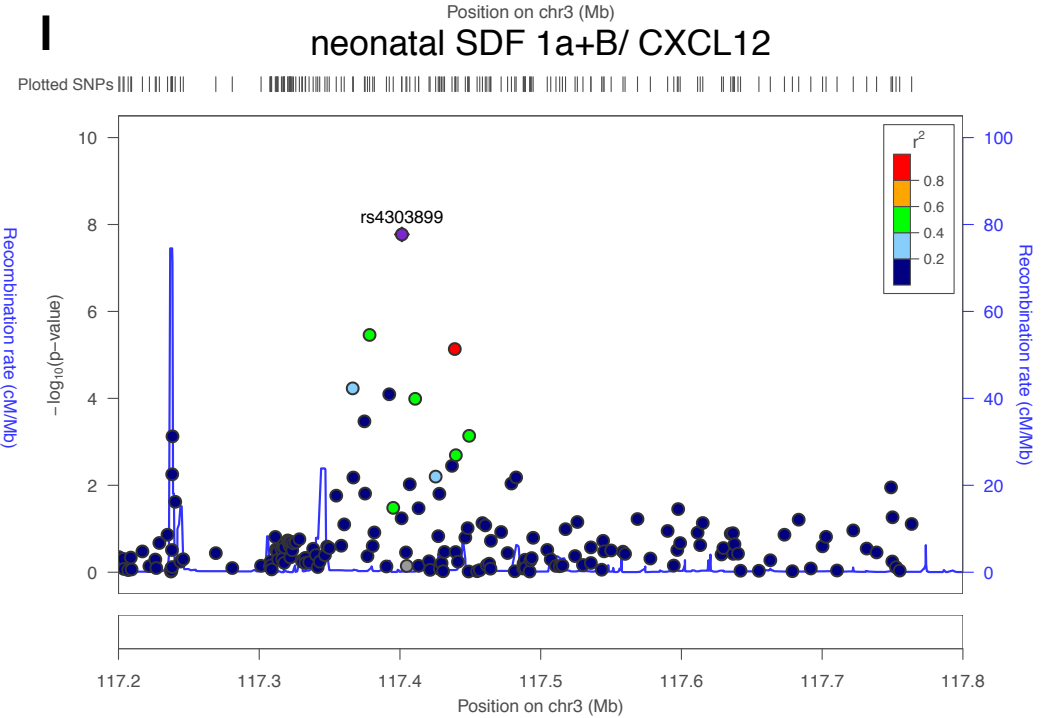
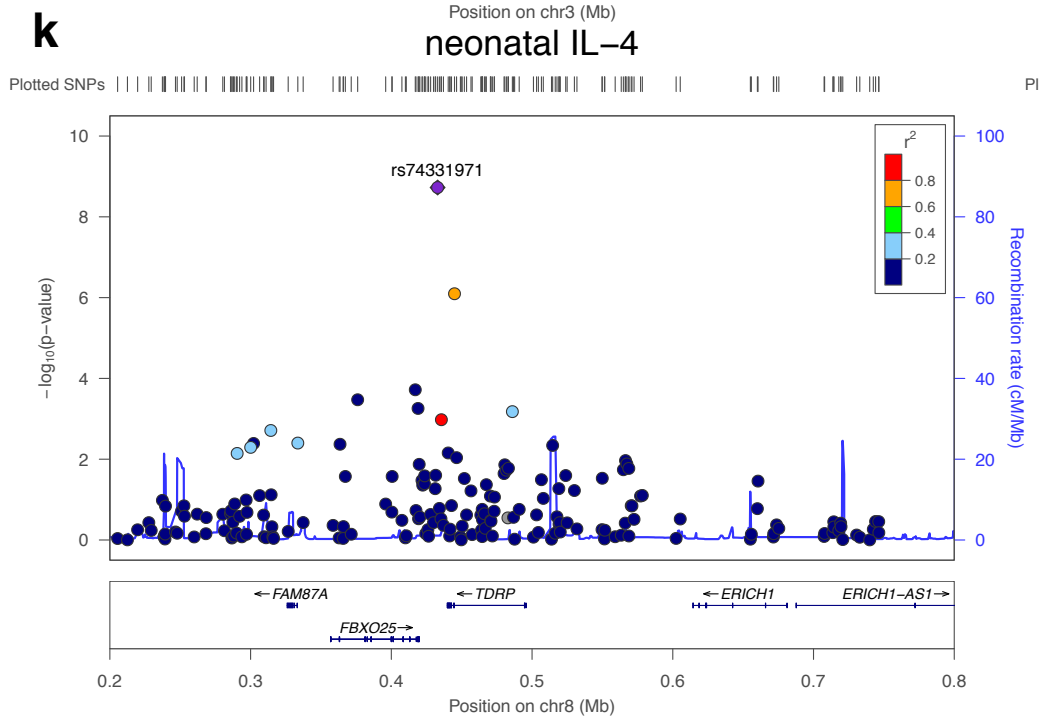
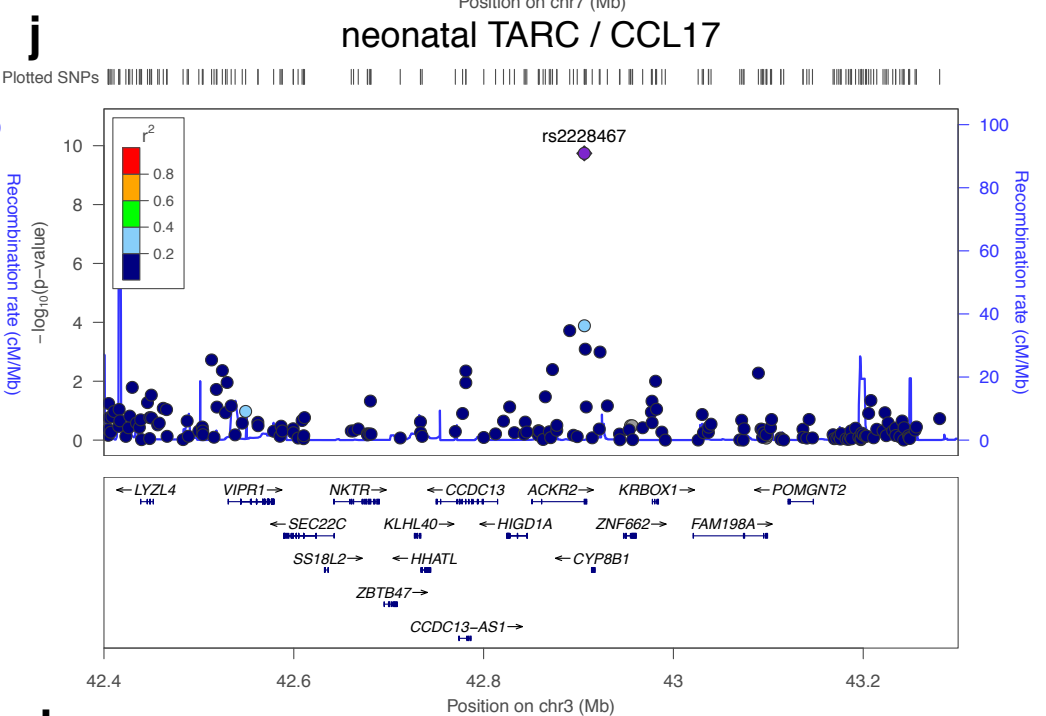
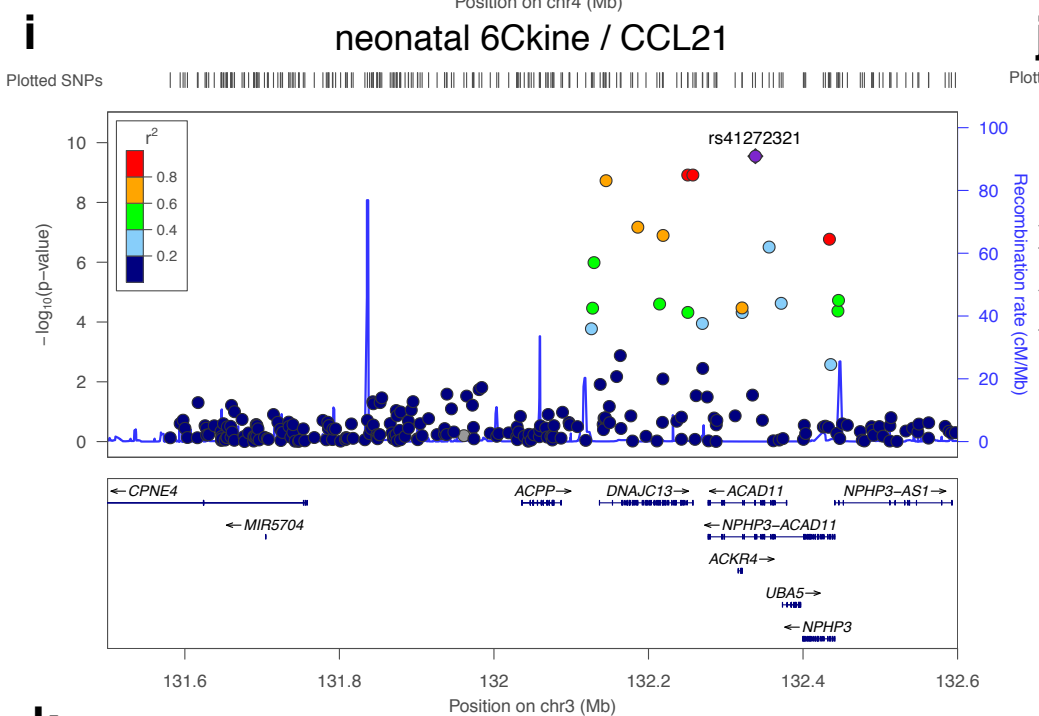
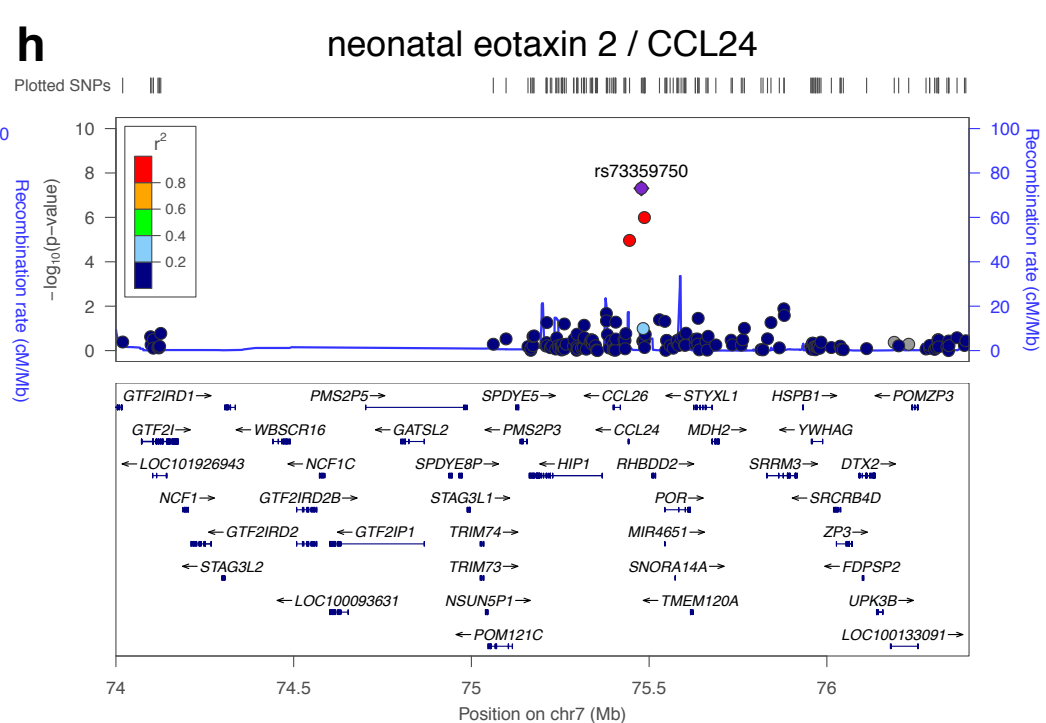
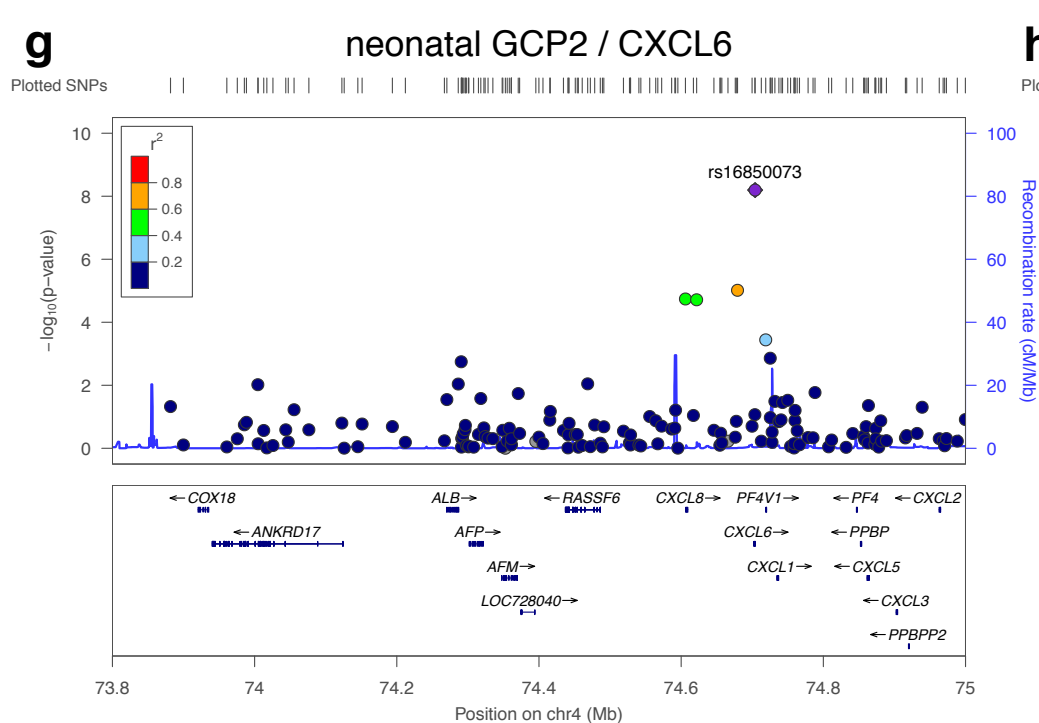
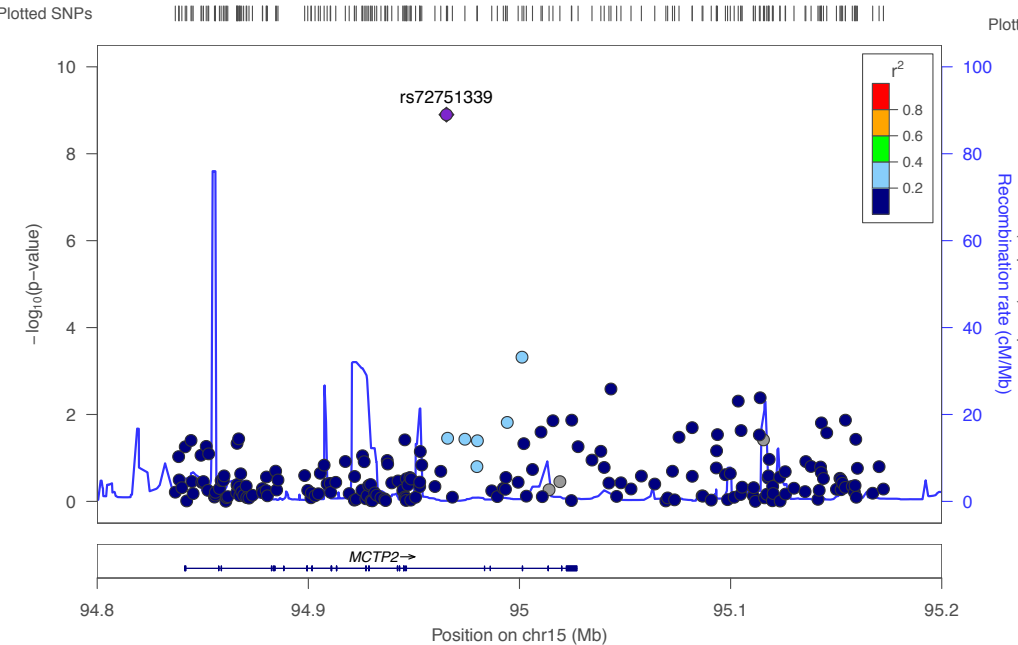


Fig. S1 Significance levels of each confounding factor across the entire set of maternal and neonatal immune mediators. (A) The plot shows the significance level of covariates that reached $P < 0.1$ in each of 22 maternal cytokine/chemokine models (B). The plot shows the significance level of covariates that reached $P < 0.1$ in each of 42 neonatal cytokine/chemokine models. X-axis shows each SIM, Y-axis show $-\log(P\text{-value})$. The covariates that come from neonates are shown in green, from mothers in pink, from fathers are in lightblue, ASD in red is significant for maternal CCL2 ($P=0.019$) and maternal/neonatal IL-8 ($P=0.030$ and $P=0.045$, respectively), PLATE, to control for potential technical differences related to the experiment, is in orange. Abbreviations: ASD: offspring affection status; BWEIGHT: neonatal birth weight; BMONTH: neonatal birth month; YEAR: neonatal birth year; BTYPE: neonatal birth type; SEX: neonatal gender; hAGE: hour after the birth at bloodspot time; TSH: neonatal TSH; PREN: maternal number of prenatal visits; LB: maternal live births; days: maternal gestational age at blood draw; MAGE: maternal age; MEDU: maternal education; DAGE: father age; DEDU: father education; PLATE: plate number; C1: principal component 1; C2: principal component 2; C3: principal component 3; Seven additional principal components used in each model are not shown.

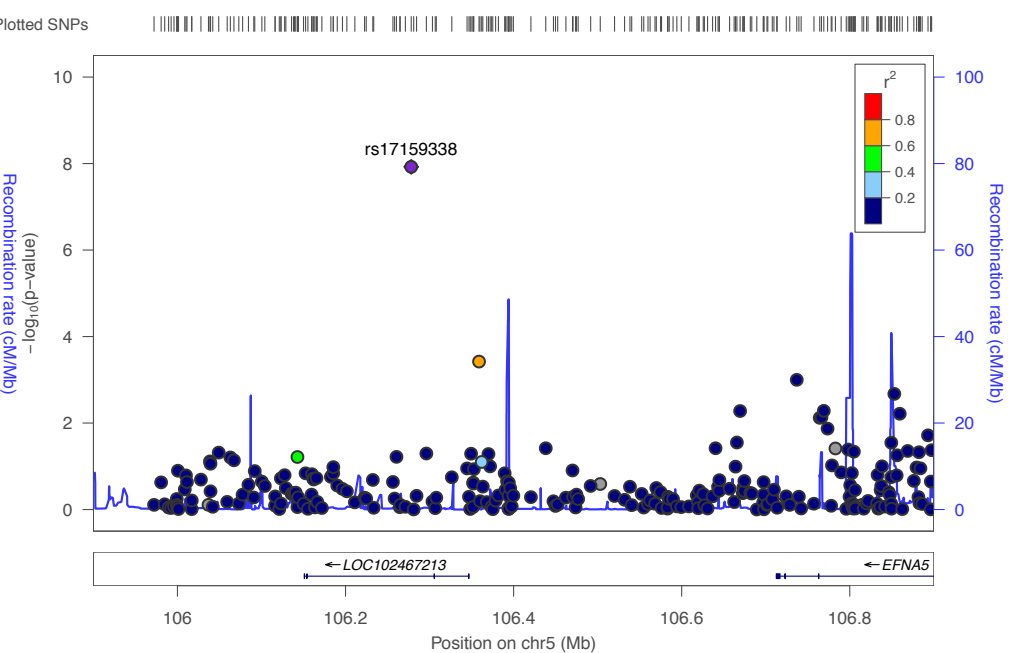




m neonatal eotaxin 2 / CCL24



n neonatal IL16



o neonatal ENA-78 / CXCL5

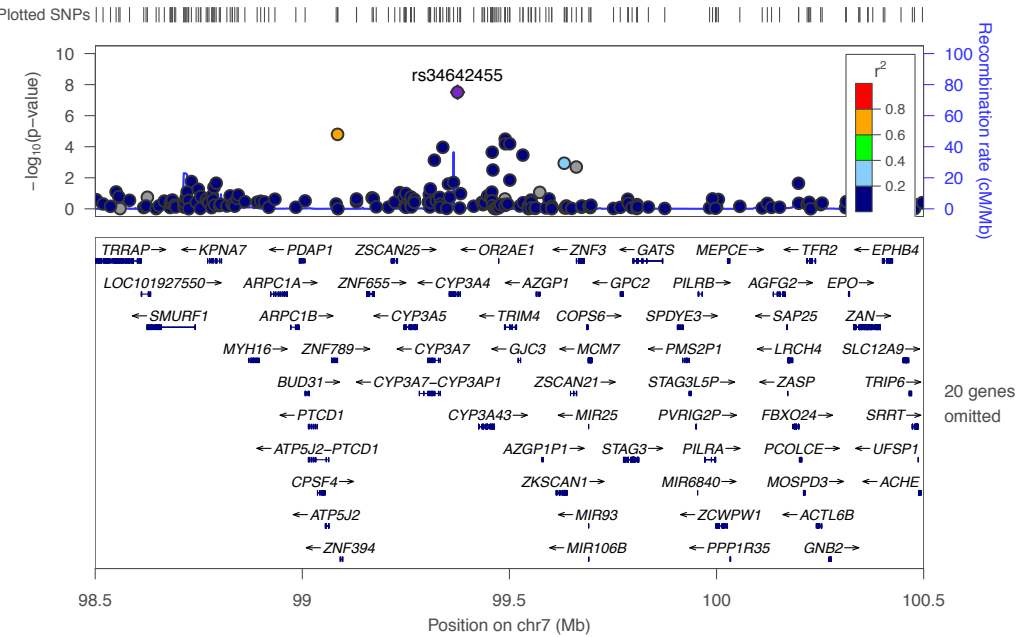
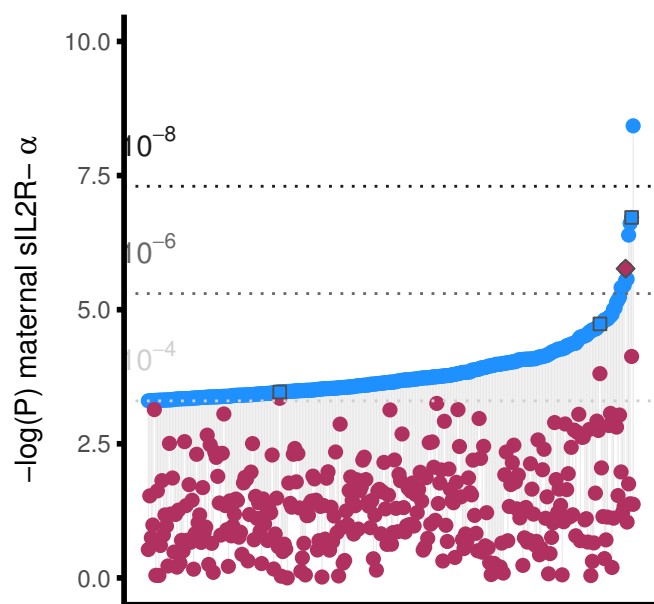
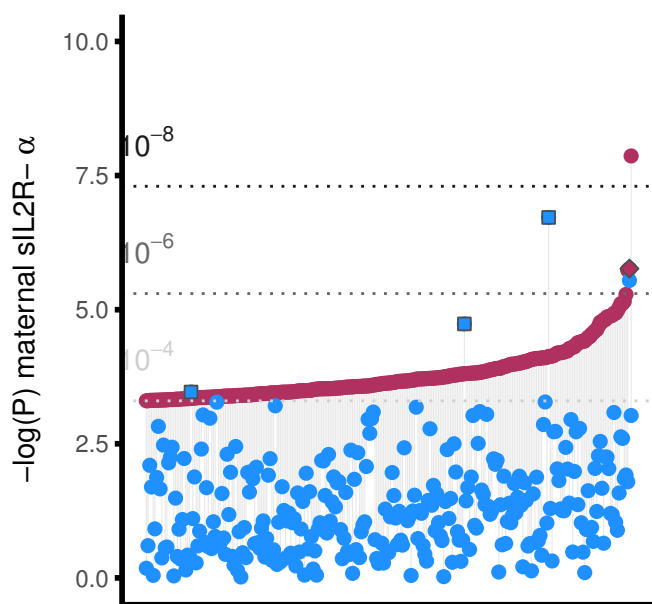


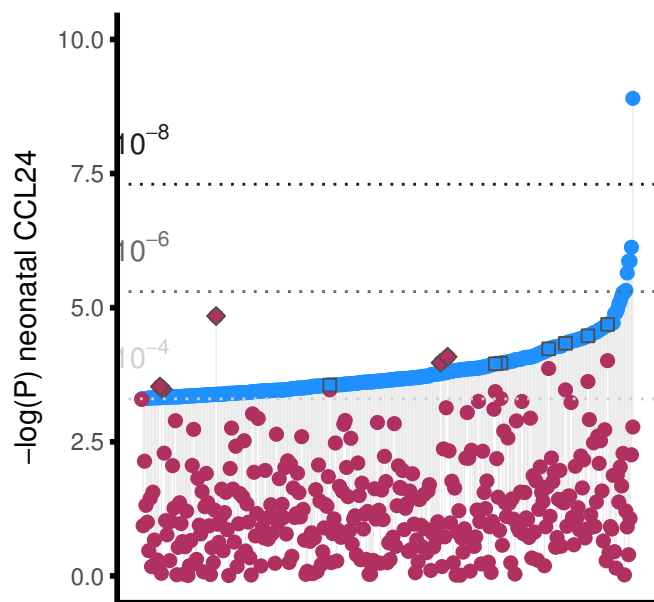
Fig. S2 Linkage disequilibrium regional genomic plots. Maternal genome-wide associated SNPs with maternal immune mediators (**A-C**); fetal genome-wide associated SNPs with neonatal immune mediators (**D-L**) and maternal genome-wide associated SNPs with neonatal immune mediators (**M-O**). The X-axis represents the genomic position; the Y-axis shows the negative logarithm of the observed association p-value for each tested SNP. Plotted with Locuzoom tool[42]



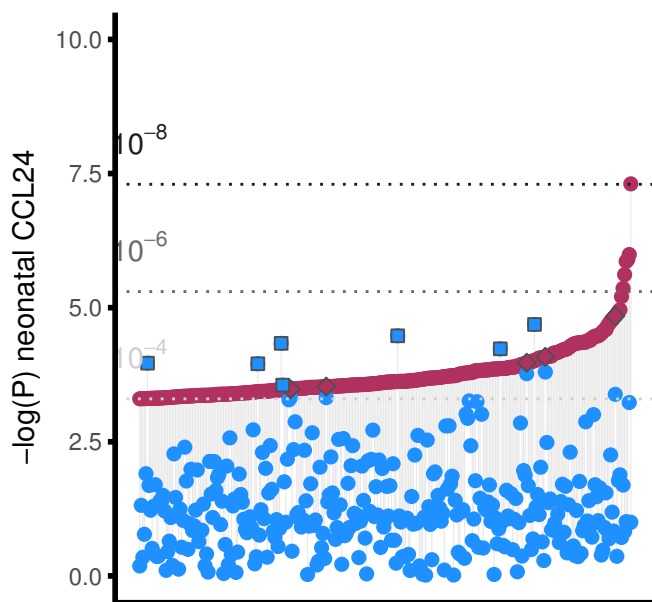
Maternal SNPs $P \leq 5 \times 10^{-4}$



Fetal SNPs $P \leq 5 \times 10^{-4}$



Maternal SNPs $P \leq 5 \times 10^{-4}$



Fetal SNPs $P \leq 5 \times 10^{-4}$

Fig. S3 Maternal and fetal SNPs ($P \leq 5 \times 10^{-4}$) from maternal sIL2R-a and neonatal

CCL24 summary statistics. (A) Maternal ranked SNPs associated with maternal sIL2Ra and the corresponding fetal SNP association; (B) fetal ranked SNPs associated with maternal sIL2-Ra and the corresponding maternal SNP association; (C) maternal ranked SNPs associated with neonatal CCL24 and the corresponding fetal SNP association and (D) fetal ranked SNPs associated with neonatal CCL24 and the corresponding maternal SNP association. The X-axis represents the ranked SNPs based on the observed $P \leq 5 \times 10^{-4}$ in one individual's genetics (maternal/fetal); the Y-axis shows the negative logarithm of the observed p-value for each tested SNP. The maternal SNPs and the fetal SNPs are shown in 'light blue' and 'purple', respectively. The SNPs that showed $P \leq 5 \times 10^{-4}$ in both individuals are represented with a purple diamond when fetal-driven and with a light blue square when maternal-driven. No SNPs showed significant independent association with both individuals.