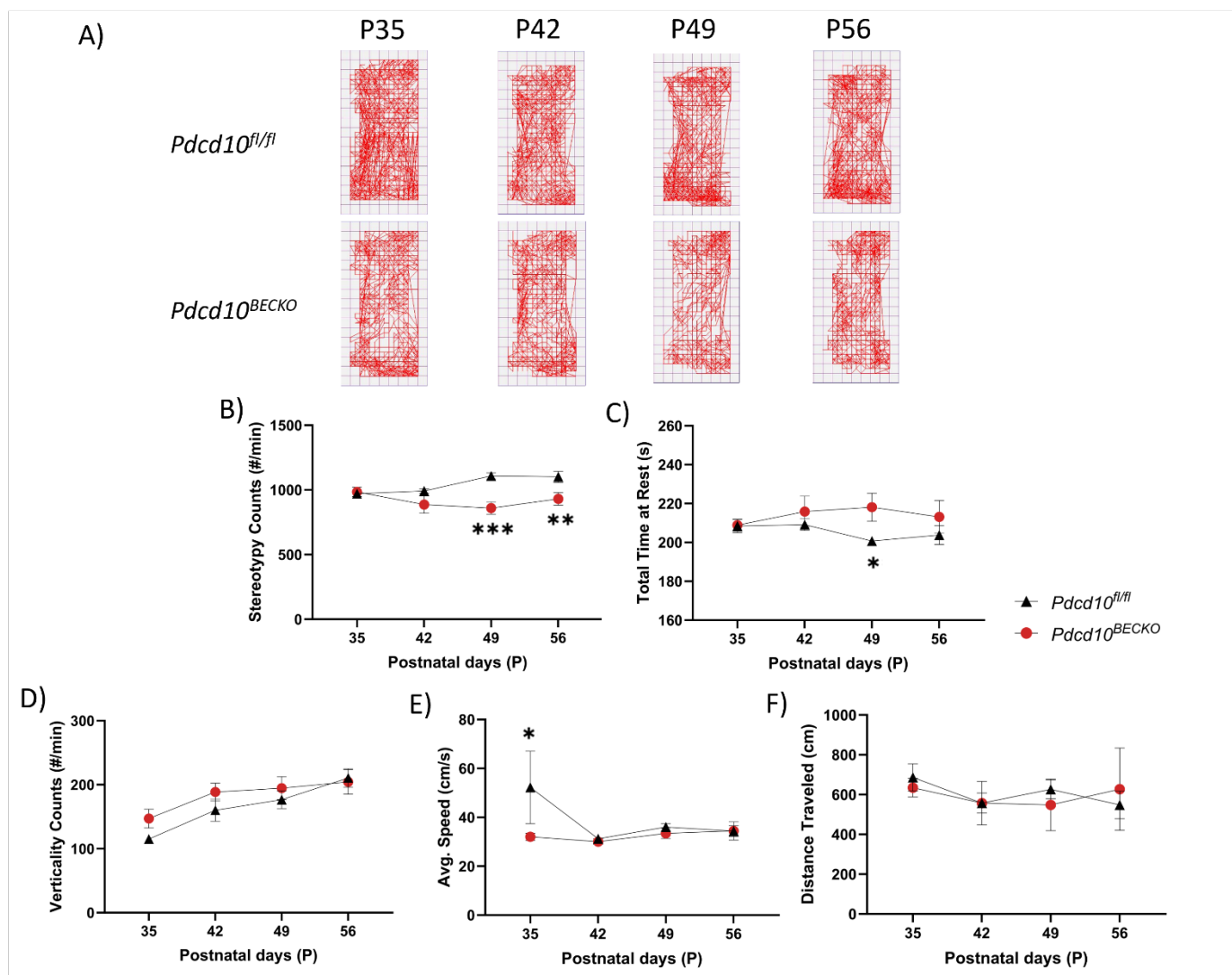
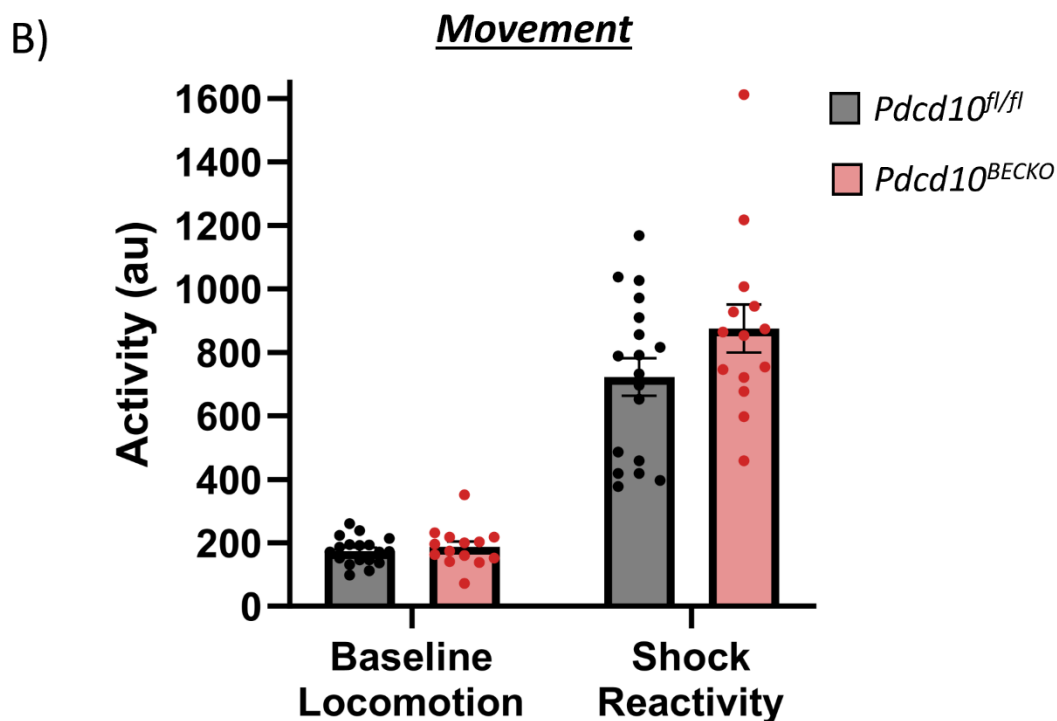
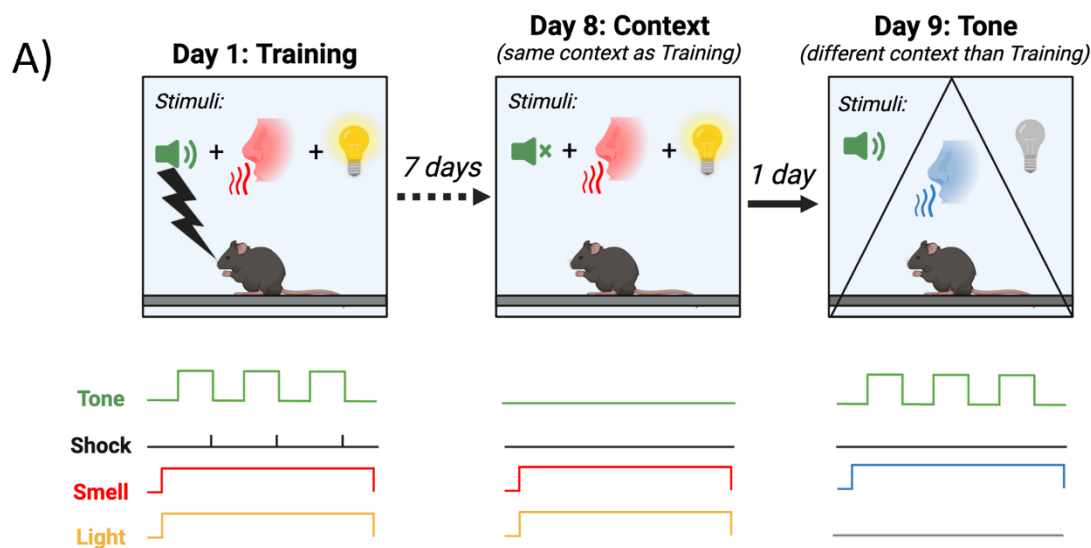


Supplemental figures



Supplemental Figure 1. *Pdc10^{BECKO}* mice Open Field Test. A) Representative track plot reports recorded during the 30 min test sessions (Med Associates Inc.). B) *Pdc10^{BECKO}* male and female mice show decrease in stereotypy after P42 (n = 8 *Pdc10^{fl/fl}* and 6 *Pdc10^{BECKO}*). C) *Pdc10^{BECKO}* male and female mice show increased resting time at P49. D) No significant differences were found in verticality between groups. E) *Pdc10^{BECKO}* male and female mice show a decrease in average movement speed at P35. F) No significant differences were found between

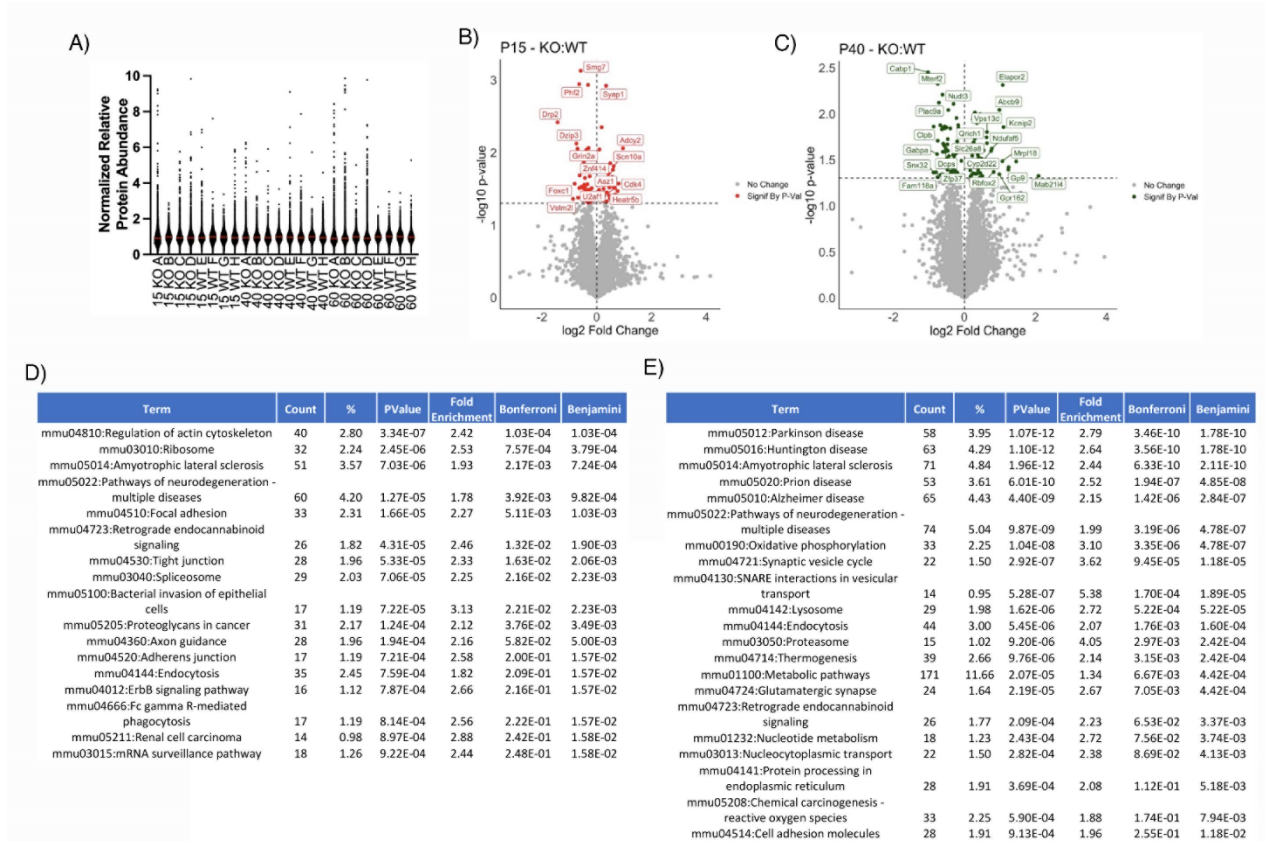
groups in distance traveled. Data are presented as a mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.



Supplemental Figure 2. *Pdcd10^{BECKO}* mice Fear Conditioning Assessment.

A) Experimental setup for Pavlovian fear conditioning in mice. On Day 1 (Training), mice were placed in a conditioning box scented with isopropyl alcohol, with the lights turned on. The mice experienced a 2-minute acclimation period, followed by three consecutive trials of a 30-second auditory tone co-terminating with a mild footshock, with intervals of 30 seconds between trials.

Post-trial, mice remained in the box for an additional 5 minutes to assess short-term memory recall. On Day 8 (Context), mice were reintroduced to the identical box environment from the training phase (minus the tone and shock) to evaluate recognition of the context and long-term context memory associated with fear. Finally, on Day 9 (Tone), mice were placed in a novel environment with distinct walls, floors, and scent, without lighting. The altered environment was coupled with three repetitions of the 30-second tone (with no footshock) to examine long-term memory recall of the tone. The experiment measures the mice's memory and fear responses to the conditioning stimuli over time. B) Baseline locomotion and shock reactivity during the 2min training baseline period and 2s footshock. While group differences were observed in short- and long-term fear memory, no differences were observed in baseline locomotion ($n = 18$ *Pdcd10*^{fl/fl} and 14 *Pdcd10*^{BECKO}) or reactivity to the footshock.



Supplemental Figure 3. *Pdcd10*^{BECKO} whole-brain proteome profiling. A) The graph depicts the distribution of peptide abundance in *Pdcd10*^{fl/fl} and *Pdcd10*^{BECKO} murine brain tissue at various developmental stages (P15, P40, and P60) as indicated. B-C) Volcano plot of peptides quantified from *Pdcd10*^{fl/fl} and *Pdcd10*^{BECKO} murine brain tissue at P15 (B) and P40 (C). The $-\log_{10}$ -transformed p values associated with individual peptides are plotted against the \log_2 -transformed fold change in abundance between *Pdcd10*^{fl/fl} and *Pdcd10*^{BECKO} brains. Color intensities depict peptides with significantly higher (right) or lower (left) levels in *Pdcd10*^{BECKO} compared to *Pdcd10*^{fl/fl}. D) Mass spectrometry analysis of whole-brain samples was used to analyze protein levels in the brains of P15 *Pdcd10*^{fl/fl} mice. E) D) Mass spectrometry analysis of whole-brain samples was used to analyze protein levels in the brains of P40 *Pdcd10*^{fl/fl} mice.