Supplementary Materials for "Microstructural asymmetry in the human cortex"

Bin Wan ^{1,2,3,4}, Amin Saberi ^{1,4,5}, Casey Paquola ⁴, H. Lina Schaare ^{1,4}, Meike D. Hettwer ^{1,4,5,6}, Jessica Royer ⁷, Alexandra John ^{1,4}, Lena Dorfschmidt ^{8,9}, Şeyma Bayrak ^{1,3,4}, Richard A.I. Bethlehem ¹⁰, Simon B. Eickhoff ^{4,5}, Boris C. Bernhardt ⁷, Sofie L. Valk ^{1,4,5}

- 1. Otto Hahn Research Group Cognitive Neurogenetics, Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig, Germany.
- 2. International Max Planck Research School on Neuroscience of Communication: Function, Structure, and Plasticity (IMPRS NeuroCom), Leipzig, Germany.
- 3. Department of Cognitive Neurology, University Hospital Leipzig and Faculty of Medicine, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany.
- 4. Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-7: Brain and Behavior), Research Center Jülich, Jülich, Germany.
- 5. Institute of Systems Neuroscience, Medical Faculty and University Hospital Düsseldorf, Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany.
- 6. Max Planck School of Cognition, Leipzig, Germany
- 7. McConnell Brain Imaging Centre, Montréal Neurological Institute and Hospital, McGill University, Montréal, QC, Canada.
- 8. Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, USA.
- 9. Lifespan Brain Institute, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and Penn Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA.
- 10. Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK.



Supplementary Materials

Supplementary Figure S1. Residual intensity values for each layer in BigBrain (N = 1).



Supplementary Figure S2. Spatial correlation between CCA mental health brain loadings and AI maps (two-sided). Dots are 180 parcels.



Supplementary Figure S3. Spatial correlation between CCA language brain loadings and AI maps (two-sided). Dots are 180 parcels.



Supplementary Figure S4. Robustness test for CCA using resampling for 1000 times in HCP. **a**. Brain-Behavior correlation of the first latent dimension. **b**. Correlation between brain loadings and mean asymmetry index (AI) of HCP. Percentages are the data exclusion for resampling. Bars are standard errors.



Supplementary Figure S5. Microstructural asymmetry in MICs (N = 50). **a**. Z-score of quantitative T1 (qT1) intensity. **b**. Mean and Cohen's d asymmetry maps of individual intensity. **c**. Mean asymmetry map correlation between MICs qT1 and HCP T1w/T2w. **d**. Mean asymmetry map correlation between MICs qT1 and BigBrain cytoarchitecture. **e**. Effects of sex and age on the asymmetry index and correlation between sex/age effect and mean asymmetry index maps. Dots in the scatter charts are 180 parcels and colored by network atlas.



Supplementary Figure S6. Microstructural asymmetry in NSPN (N = 286). **a**. Z-score of magnetization transfer (MT) intensity. **b**. Mean and Cohen's d asymmetry maps of individual intensity. **c**. Mean asymmetry map correlation between NSPN MT and HCP T1w/T2w. **d**. Mean asymmetry map correlation between NSPN MT and BigBrain cytoarchitecture. **e**. Effects of sex and age on the asymmetry index and correlation between sex/age effect and mean asymmetry index maps. Dots in the scatter charts are 180 parcels and colored by network atlas.



Supplementary Figure S7. Raw score versus z-score for asymmetry index (N = 1101).



Supplementary Figure S8. Asymmetry of microstructural intensity by cortical thickness (N = 1101).



Supplementary Figure S9. Comparisons between original asymmetry (LH-RH)/(LH+RH) calculation and LH-RH for functional data (N = 1004).



Supplementary Figure S10. T1w/T2w asymmetry across four equivolumetric surfaces (N = 1101).



Supplementary Figure S11. T1w/T2w asymmetry heritability in HCP (N = 1101): A + E versus A + C + E model. Dots are 180 parcels.