1 <u>SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION</u>

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3					
4	Ambra1 shapes hippocampal inhibition/excitation balance: role in neurodevelopmental				
5	disorders				
6					
7	Molecular Neurobiology				
8					
9	Annalisa Nobili [#] , Paraskevi Krashia [#] , Alberto Cordella, Maria Concetta Dell'Acqua, Angela Caruso				
10	Annabella Pignataro, Ramona Marino, Francesca Sciarra, Livia La Barbera, Filippo Biamonte, Mar				
11	Luisa Scattoni, Martine Ammassari-Teule, Francesco Cecconi, Nicola Berretta, Flavio Keller, Nicol				
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Suppl Fig 1: The excitability of CA1 pyramidal neurons in not altered in Ambra1^{+/-} female
mice

(A) Representative sub-threshold responses (at 50 pA stepped current injections; 600 ms protocols
are shown below; scale bars: 100 ms, 15 mV top, 100 pA bottom) from a female WT and Ambra1^{+/-}
CA1 pyramidal neuron and mean I/V plots (± sem). The mean R_{in} does not differ between WT and
Ambra1^{+/-} mice (n = 15 WT and 13 Ambra1^{+/-} neurons; 3 WT and 4 Ambra1^{+/-} mice). (B) Example
action potential (AP) firing patterns from the same neurons as in (A), in response to 50 pA-stepped

26	depolarizing current injections (50, 100, 150 and 200 pA current injection, from top to bottom; scale
27	bars: 100 ms, 25 mV top, 100 pA bottom). The AP number at different input currents does not differ
28	between WT and Ambra $1^{+/-}$ mice (n = 15 WT and 13 Ambra $1^{+/-}$ neurons; 3 WT and 4 Ambra $1^{+/-}$
29	mice). (C) Example current-clamp recordings (scaled to show the AP threshold) and respective drive
30	current (5 pA stepped current injections; 50 ms duration; scale bars: 10 ms, 5 mV top, 20 pA bottom)
31	to induce AP firing in the CA1 pyramidal neurons shown in A and B. The AP threshold and drive
32	current do not differ between WT and $Ambra1^{+/-}$ neurons (n = 15 WT and 13 $Ambra1^{+/-}$ neurons; 3
33	WT and 4 Ambra1 ^{+/-} mice).



36 Suppl Fig 2: Input/output curves of CA3-to-CA1 fEPSP slope in female mice

- 37 Input/output curves of CA3-to-CA1 fEPSP mean slope (± sem) at stimulations of increasing intensity,
- 38 showing no difference in basal synaptic transmission between WT and $Ambra1^{+/-}$ female mice (n =
- 39 19 WT and 25 Ambra $1^{+/-}$ slices from 6 mice per genotype).
- 40



42 Suppl Fig 3: The CA3-to-CA1 synaptic plasticity and spine density are unchanged in male
43 Ambra1^{+/-} mice

44 (A) Running plots of normalized CA3-to-CA1 fEPSP mean slope (\pm sem) recorded from the dendritic region of CA1 pyramidal neurons in hippocampal slices from male WT and Ambra1^{+/-} mice. The 45 arrow indicates the time when a high frequency conditioning train was delivered on the Schaffer 46 collaterals. The traces (scale bars: 5 ms, 0.1 mV) are superimposed fEPSPs recorded during baseline 47 (1) and 1 h after LTP induction (2). The box-and-whisker plot indicates the degree of potentiation, 48 measured as fEPSP slope increase from baseline, 55-60 min after the train (n = 7 slices from 3 mice 49 50 per genotype). (B) Spine density of basal and apical dendrites of CA1 pyramidal neurons in WT and Ambra $1^{+/-}$ male mice, expressed as spine number per 1 µm dendrite segment. 51

53 Suppl Table 1: Summary of sub-threshold and supra-threshold membrane properties of CA1

54 pyramidal neurons.

	WT (n = 15)	Ambra $1^{+/-}$ (n = 13)	Unpaired <i>t</i> -test <i>P</i> value
Sub-threshold			
R _{in} (MΩ)	122.94 ± 6.76	128.88 ± 3.84	0.454
V _{rest} (mV)	-63.73 ± 1.13	-62.54 ± 0.58	0.359
Sag ratio	0.930 ± 0.02	0.928 ± 0.02	0.838
Supra-threshold			
AP Threshold (mV)	-53.50 ± 0.64	-53.63 ± 0.95	0.912
AP Amplitude (mV)	90.58 ± 3.57	92.54 ± 3.29	0.691
FWHM (msec)	1.19 ± 0.04	1.19 ± 0.05	0.910
AP Rise slope (dV/dt)	200.70 ± 17.10	209.28 ± 14.44	0.705
AP Decay slope (dV/dt)	62.30 ± 5.55	59.15 ± 5.26	0.684

55 R_{in}: input resistance; V_{rest}: resting membrane potential; AP: action potential; FWHM: full-width at

56 half-maximum amplitude of action potential

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