COVER PAGE – SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Title Sex differences in dendritic spine density and morphology in auditory and visual cortices in adolescence and adulthood

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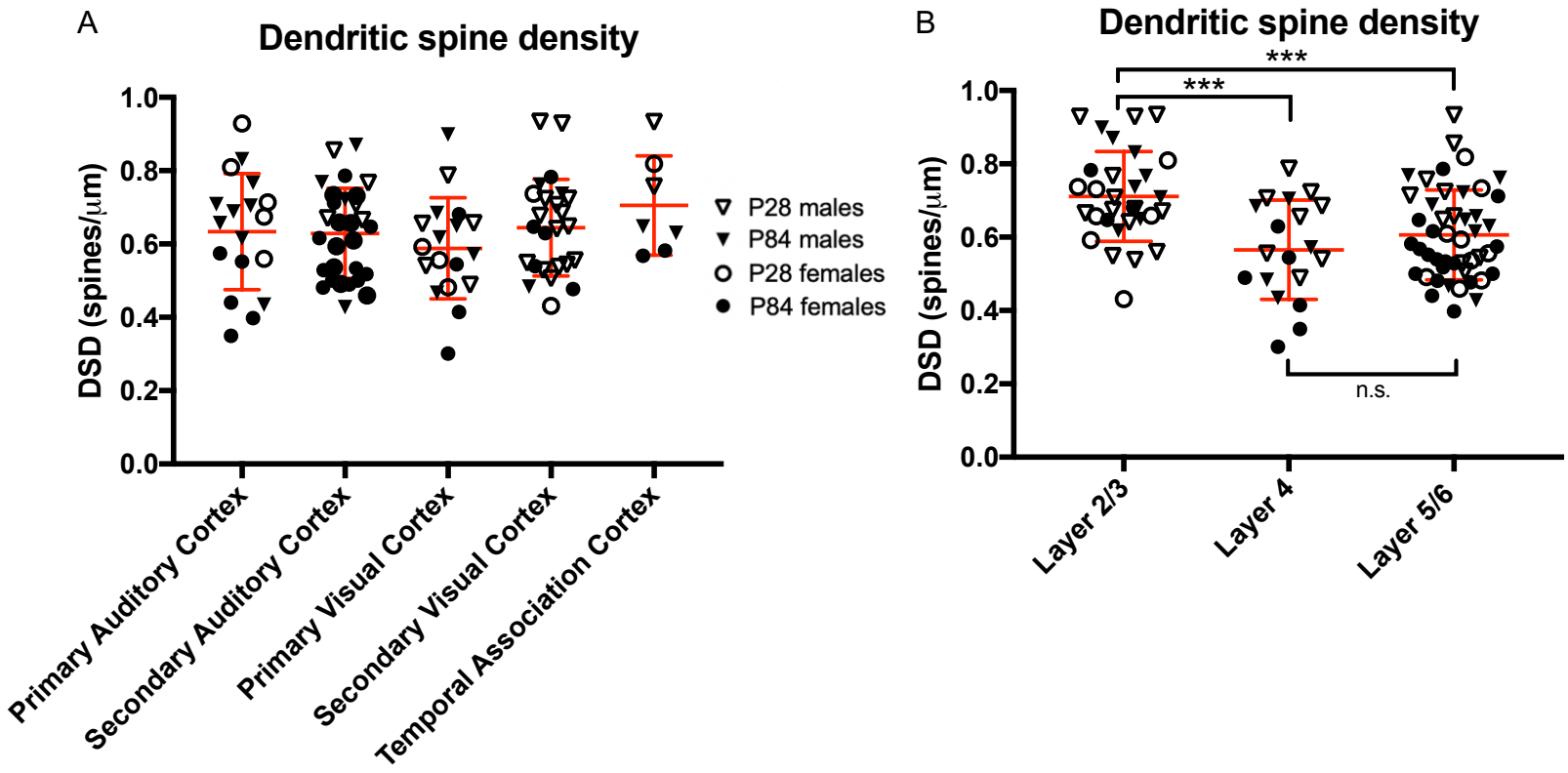
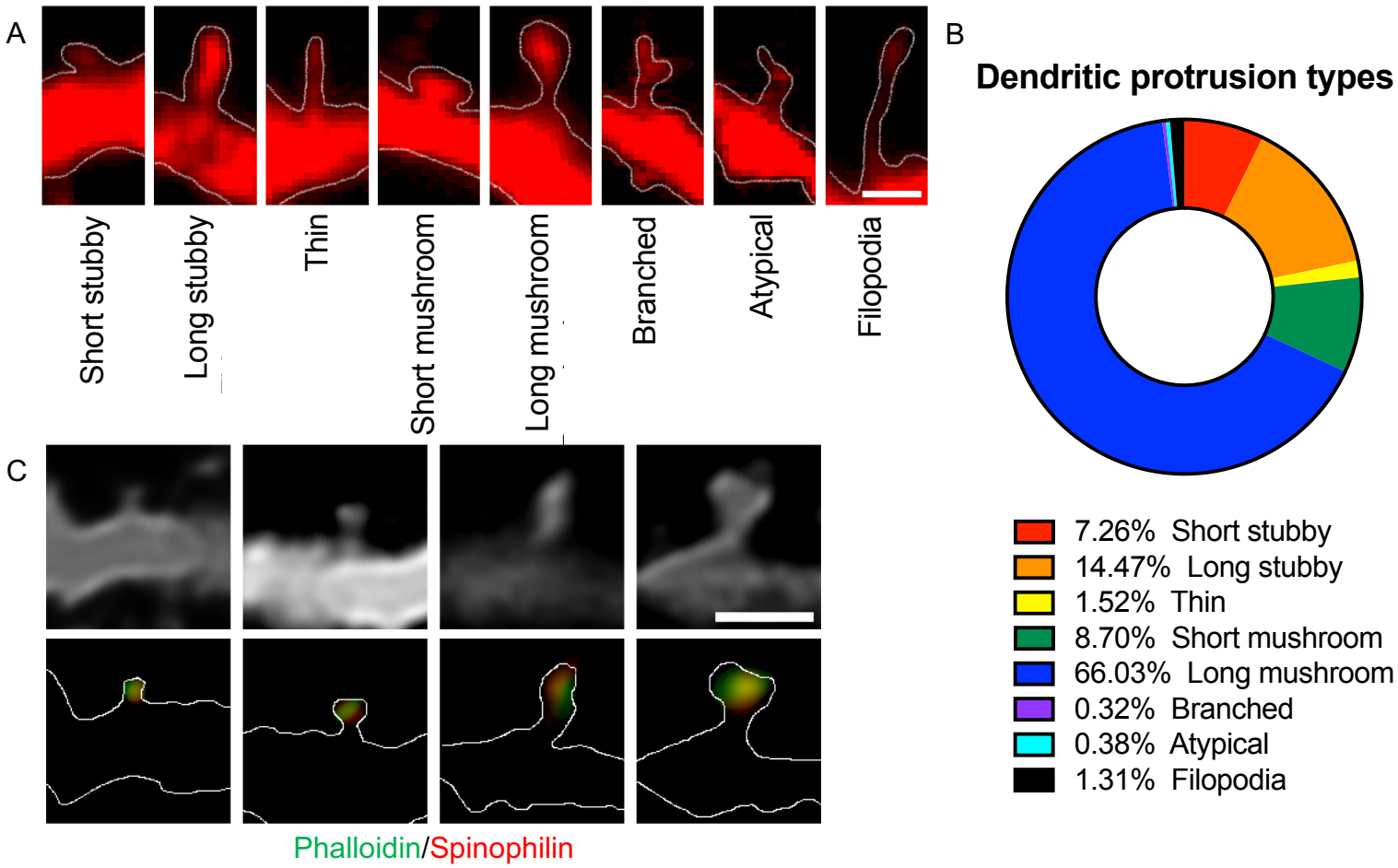
Supplemental Figure 1



Supplemental Figure 2



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE CAPTIONS

Supplemental Figure 1

Regional and laminar DSD. Mean DSD and SD represented by red lines. **A.** DSD is not significantly different across primary auditory, secondary auditory, primary visual, secondary visual and temporal association cortices ($F=1.829$, $DF=4$, $p=0.131$), with no significant region by sex nor region by age interactions. **B.** DSD is significantly increased in L2/3 compared to in L4 ($p<0.001$) and to in L5/6 ($p<0.001$). DSD in L4 and L5/6 are not significantly different ($p=0.707$).

Supplemental Figure 2

Dendritic protrusions. **A.** Depictions of each dendritic protrusion type. Scalebar = 1μm. **B.** All dendritic protrusions (n = 6241) were classified into 1 of the 8 morphological types shown in A. **C.** GFP filled dendrite (shown in white) from pyramidal cell in mouse cortex. Immunohistochemical strategy used in our previously published study [49], which utilized phalloidin and spinophilin co-localization to identify putative spine objects, identifies GFP-filled spines in the tissue used in the current study. Scalebar = 1μm.