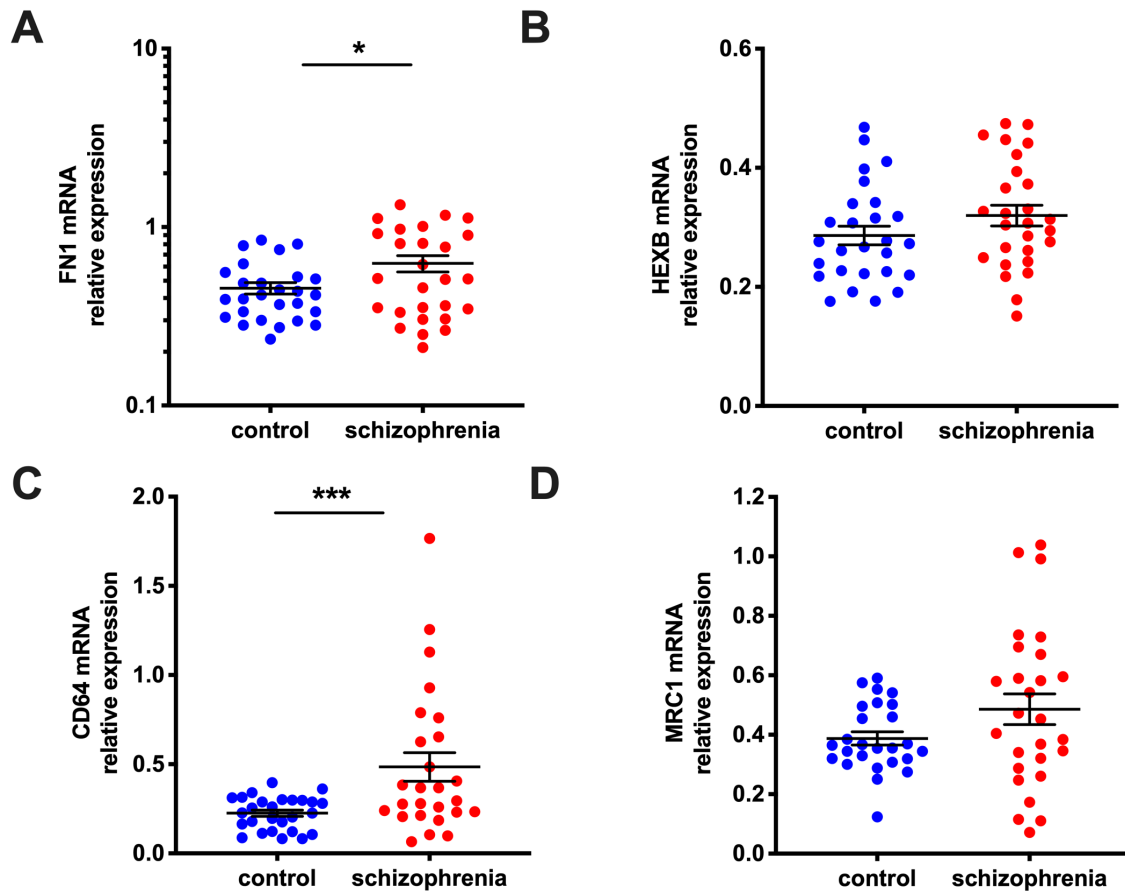


## Supplementary Figure 1



**Supplementary Figure 1. Evidence for increased peripheral macrophages (FN1) and pro-inflammatory potential (CD64 mRNA) in the midbrain of schizophrenia compared to controls.** (A) FN1 mRNA, expressed by peripheral macrophages and not microglia, was increased in the midbrain in schizophrenia compared to controls ( $F= 5.88$ ,  $df = 52,1$ ,  $p = 0.019$ , covaried with RIN). (B) HEXB mRNA, a microglia marker, trended towards an increase when analysed by diagnosis ( $F= 3.52$ ,  $df = 50,1$ ,  $p = 0.067$ , covaried with age and RIN). (C) CD64 mRNA, a marker associated with activated or pro-inflammatory macrophages was increased (114.98%) in the human midbrain in schizophrenia compared to controls ( $t = -3.33$ ,  $df = 32.25$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ). (D) MRC1 mRNA, a marker of anti-inflammatory or resting macrophages, was unchanged by diagnosis ( $t = -0.78$ ,  $df = 35.11$ ,  $p = 0.44$ ). Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM, \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .