

Figure EV1. Frequency of seizures in females with 17p13.1 deletion/duplication.

The analysis consists of 43 females described in the DECIPHER database and the CNV database from center of Medical Genetics in Antwerp (Belgium). 23 Patients carried a microdeletion of the 17p13.1 locus whereas 20 patients carried a microduplication.



Figure EV2. Seizure distribution based on convulsant and gender.

- A Relative frequency of the different Racine scores in WT (black, n = 16) and Fxr2 KO (magenta, n = 12) upon KA administration (Chi-square test; $\chi_2^2 = 175.67$, P < 0.001). Data are presented boxplots defined by median, quantiles 0.25 and 0.75. The length of the whiskers indicates 1.5 times the interquantile range (IQR).
- B Average seizure score of female KA-treated WT (n = 9) and Fxr2 KO mice (n = 10) over time from t = 0 (injection time) to 2 h. No genotype-dependent differences observed (two-way repeated measures ANOVA). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM.
- C Responsiveness to KA of female WT (black, n = 9) and female Fxr2 KO mice (orange, n = 10). KA-treated WT mice (n = 9), KA-treated Fxr2 KO mice (n = 10; two-tailed Student's *t*-test). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM.
- D Relative frequency of the different Racine scores in WT (n = 6) and Fxr2 KO mice (n = 6) upon pilocarpine administration (Chi-square test). Data are presented boxplots defined by median, quantiles 0.25 and 0.75. The length of the whiskers indicates 1.5 times the interquantile range (IQR).



Figure EV3. Multi-electrode array recording in WT and Fxr2 KO hippocampi.

A Representative rasterplot showing burst activity from a WT (top) and *Fxr2* KO (bottom) hippocampal slice recorded in a multi-electrode array (MEA) preparation.
B, C Burst frequency and burst duration. **P* < 0.05, significant difference compared with WT slices. (*n* = 9 slices taken from 6 WT mice, 16 slices taken from 8 *Fxr2* KO mice; two-tailed Student's *t*-test: burst frequency: *t*₂₃ = 2.17, *P* < 0.05; burst duration: *t*₂₃ = 2.71, *P* < 0.05). Data are presented as mean ± SEM.



Figure EV4. FXR2P and glutamatergic protein expression in KA-treated WT and Fxr2 KO mice at different time intervals.

A Representative Western blot to detect the expression of FXR2P, PSD-95, GluN2B, and mGluR5 proteins over different time intervals (0, 20, 40, and 60 min) in WT and *Fxr2* KO hippocampi. Quantified bands are highlighted with an asterisk or squared bracket.

B Bar plot showing FXR2P expression over Vinculin in KA-treated WT sacrificed at different time intervals (one-way ANOVA). Data are presented as mean ± SEM.

C Bar plot showing PSD-95 expression in control and KA-treated WT and Fxr2 KO mice. $^{###}P < 0.001$, overall significant difference between WT and Fxr2 KO samples (two-way ANOVA: Genotype effect, $F_{1,40} = 40.90$, P < 0.001; Interaction of genotype and time, $F_{3,40} = 10.49$, P < 0.001). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM.

D Barplot showing GluN2B expression in control and KA-treated WT and Fxr2 KO mice (two-way ANOVA). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM.

E Barplot showing mGluR5 expression in control and KA-treated WT and *Fxr2* KO mice. ${}^{#}P < 0.05$, overall significant difference between WT and *Fxr2* KO samples (two-way ANOVA: Genotype effect, $F_{1,38} = 5.90$, P = 0.02). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. Group sizes were n = 6 for each genotype and interval throughout the figure.