nature portfolio

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Reporting Summary

Nature Portfolio wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Portfolio policies, see our <u>Editorial Policies</u> and the <u>Editorial Policy Checklist</u>.

Statis:	tics	

For	all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.
n/a	Confirmed
	The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
	A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
	The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.
	A description of all covariates tested
	A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
	A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)
	For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i>) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>
\boxtimes	For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
\boxtimes	For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes
	Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's <i>d</i> , Pearson's <i>r</i>), indicating how they were calculated
	Our web collection on <u>statistics for biologists</u> contains articles on many of the points above.

Software and code

Policy information about availability of computer code

Data collection

Nikon confocal microscope (AR 5.30.04) (A1RSi) Vutara SR 352 (6.04.19) (Bruker Nanosurfaces, Inc., Madison, WI)

vutara SN 552 (6.04.19) (Bruker Nariosurfaces, Inc., Madison, Wij

the ChemiDoc Gel Imaging System (6.0.1) (Bio-Rad)

Data analysis

Nikon NIS-Elements (5.30.04) Nikon RRID:SCR_014329

ImageJ (bundled with 64-bit Java 1.8.0_172), NIH, RRID: SCR_003070 GraphPad Prism 9, GraphPad Prism, RRID:SCR_002798R2019a

Matlab R2019a, The MathWorks, RRID:SCR_001622

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Portfolio guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

Data

Policy information about availability of data

All manuscripts must include a data availability statement. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A description of any restrictions on data availability
- For clinical datasets or third party data, please ensure that the statement adheres to our policy

All relevant data and code supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding authors upon request. Source data are provided with this

paper. Heat maps in Extended Data Fig. 3 of NAUC (normalized area under the curve) expression values were obtained from the ASCOT (Alternative Splicing & Gen
Expression Summaries of Public RNA-Seq Data) database (http://ascot.cs.jhu.edu/).

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Please select the one below that is th	ne best fit for your research. If yo	ou are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.
∑ Life sciences ☐ Beh	avioural & social sciences	Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences
For a reference copy of the document with all s	sections, see <u>nature.com/documents/nr-re</u>	eporting-summary-flat.pdf

Life sciences study design

Randomization

Research sample

Sampling strategy

Data collection

Data exclusions

Non-participation

Randomization

Timing

Blinding

All studies must disclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.

Sample size We did not perform power analysis to predetermine sample sizes, but our sample sizes are similar to those generally employed in the field. (ref. 6, 7, 33, 35, 56, 57, 62).

Data exclusions For all experiments, the animals' brain were processed for histology to confirm virus infection sites. Data will be excluded if the infection sites were off from the desired nuclei. The exclusion criteria were pre-determined before any experiment.

Replication The number of independently replicated experiments is described in the figure legends and text. All attempts to replicate the results were successful.

For P0 pups injection, littermates were randomly coded and allocated into experimental and control groups, received the same injections of Δ Cre or Cre were encoded in AAV or Lentiviruses. All the samples were also randomized collected into two groups and analyzed blindly, as explained in the methods.

For all other experiments, samples were also collected, coded, and analyzed blindly, as indicated in the data analyses part.

Both the data collection and analysis process was blinded. Each mouse was coded with a unique ID and the type of virus it received was blindly injected by the experimenters.

Behavioural & social sciences study design

All studies must disclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.

Study description

Briefly describe the study type including whether data are quantitative.

Briefly describe the study type including whether data are quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods (e.g. qualitative cross-sectional, quantitative experimental, mixed-methods case study).

State the research sample (e.g. Harvard university undergraduates, villagers in rural India) and provide relevant demographic information (e.g. age, sex) and indicate whether the sample is representative. Provide a rationale for the study sample chosen. For studies involving existing datasets, please describe the dataset and source.

Describe the sampling procedure (e.g. random, snowball, stratified, convenience). Describe the statistical methods that were used to predetermine sample size OR if no sample-size calculation was performed, describe how sample sizes were chosen and provide a rationale for why these sample sizes are sufficient. For qualitative data, please indicate whether data saturation was considered, and what criteria were used to decide that no further sampling was needed.

Provide details about the data collection procedure, including the instruments or devices used to record the data (e.g. pen and paper, computer, eye tracker, video or audio equipment) whether anyone was present besides the participant(s) and the researcher, and whether the researcher was blind to experimental condition and/or the study hypothesis during data collection.

Indicate the start and stop dates of data collection. If there is a gap between collection periods, state the dates for each sample cohort.

If no data were excluded from the analyses, state so OR if data were excluded, provide the exact number of exclusions and the rationale behind them, indicating whether exclusion criteria were pre-established.

State how many participants dropped out/declined participation and the reason(s) given OR provide response rate OR state that no participants dropped out/declined participation.

If participants were not allocated into experimental groups, state so OR describe how participants were allocated to groups, and if allocation was not random, describe how covariates were controlled.

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Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences study design

ll studies must disclose or	n these points even when the disclosure is negative.					
Study description	Briefly describe the study. For quantitative data include treatment factors and interactions, design structure (e.g. factorial, nested, hierarchical), nature and number of experimental units and replicates.					
Research sample	Describe the research sample (e.g. a group of tagged Passer domesticus, all Stenocereus thurberi within Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument), and provide a rationale for the sample choice. When relevant, describe the organism taxa, source, sex, age range and any manipulations. State what population the sample is meant to represent when applicable. For studies involving existing datasets, describe the data and its source.					
Sampling strategy	Note the sampling procedure. Describe the statistical methods that were used to predetermine sample size OR if no sample-size calculation was performed, describe how sample sizes were chosen and provide a rationale for why these sample sizes are sufficient					
Data collection	Describe the data collection procedure, including who recorded the data and how.					
Timing and spatial scale	Indicate the start and stop dates of data collection, noting the frequency and periodicity of sampling and providing a rationale for these choices. If there is a gap between collection periods, state the dates for each sample cohort. Specify the spatial scale from which the data are taken					
Data exclusions	If no data were excluded from the analyses, state so OR if data were excluded, describe the exclusions and the rationale behind them, indicating whether exclusion criteria were pre-established.					
Reproducibility	Describe the measures taken to verify the reproducibility of experimental findings. For each experiment, note whether any attempts to repeat the experiment failed OR state that all attempts to repeat the experiment were successful.					
Randomization	Describe how samples/organisms/participants were allocated into groups. If allocation was not random, describe how covariates were controlled. If this is not relevant to your study, explain why.					
Blinding	Describe the extent of blinding used during data acquisition and analysis. If blinding was not possible, describe why OR explain why blinding was not relevant to your study.					
ield work, collec	tion and transport Describe the study conditions for field work, providing relevant parameters (e.g. temperature, rainfall).					
Location	State the location of the sampling or experiment, providing relevant parameters (e.g. latitude and longitude, elevation, water depth).					
Access & import/export	Describe the efforts you have made to access habitats and to collect and import/export your samples in a responsible manner and in compliance with local, national and international laws, noting any permits that were obtained (give the name of the issuing authority, the date of issue, and any identifying information).					
Disturbance	Describe any disturbance caused by the study and how it was minimized.					
<u> </u>	or specific materials, systems and methods authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material,					
	evant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.					
Materials & experime /a Involved in the study						
/a Involved in the study	n/a Involved in the study ☑					
Eukaryotic cell lines						
Palaeontology and a						
Animals and other o						
Human research pa	rticipants					

Dual use research of concern

Antibodies

Antibodies used

Primary antibodies: Guinea pig anti-vGluT1, Millipore Cat# AB5905, Rabbit anti-vGluT1, TCS Cat# YZ6089, Guinea pig anti-vGAT, Millipore Cat# AB5062P, Guinea pig anti-vGAT, Synaptic Systems Cat# 131004, Mouse anti-Bassoon, Abcam Cat# 82958, Mouse anti-Homer1, Synaptic Systems Cat# 160001, Rabbit anti-Homer1, Synaptic Systems Cat# 160003, Chicken anti-GFP, Aves Labs Cat# 1020, Chicken anti-GFP, Invitrogen Cat# A10262, Rat anti-mCherry, Invitrogen Cat# M11217, Rabbit anti-HA, Cell Signaling Technologies Cat# 3724, Rabbit anti-Teneurin3 (IC, a gift from Liqun Luo).

Secondary antibodies: Goat anti-Chicken IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 488, Invitrogen Cat# A11039, Goat anti-Guinea Pig IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 647, Invitrogen Cat# A-21450, Goat anti-Rat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 546, Invitrogen Cat# A-11081, Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 647, Invitrogen Cat# A-21245, Highly cross-adsorbed donkey anti-mouse IgG (H+L) secondary antibody CF568, Biotium, 20105.

Validation

All antibodies have been validated in previous papers (ref. 29, 35, 47, 57, 62).

Eukaryotic cell lines

Policy information about cell lines

Cell line source(s)

HEK 293T (CRL11268)

Authentication

HEK 293T cells were directly purchased from ATCC. ATCC determines the biosafety level of a material based on our risk assessment as guided by the current edition of Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Mycoplasma contamination

Cell lines were tested negative for mycoplasma contamination using the fluorochrome Hoechst DNA stain and the direct culture method.

Commonly misidentified lines (See ICLAC register)

None of the cell lines used is listed as commonly misidentified.

Animals and other organisms

Policy information about studies involving animals; ARRIVE guidelines recommended for reporting animal research

Laboratory animals

Tenm3 cKO mice were described previously (ref 29, JAX stock # 031705), and Tenm4 cKO mice were a gift from Liqun Luo. Tenm3 and Tenm4 cKO mice were crossed to generate Tenm3/4 DcKO mice. Mice were weaned at 20-21 days of age and group-housed (less than 5 mice per cage) on a 12 h light/dark cycle with food and water ad libidum at room temperature and 40–60% humidity, both male and female animals were used for all experiments. All studies used littermate male or female mice with the same age. PO pups were used for virus injections and were analyzed at P13, P21 and P35 after virus injection. The same injected mice at P21 and P35 were re-infected rabies complementing AAVs for Monosynaptic retrograde rabies viral tracing experiments (Figs 7 and 9)

Wild animals

No wild animals were involved in this study.

Field-collected samples

This study did not involve field-collected samples.

Ethics oversight

All animal procedures conformed to the National Institutes of Health Guidelines for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and were approved by Administrative Panel on Laboratory Animal Care at Stanford University.

Note that full information on the approval of the study protocol must also be provided in the manuscript.

ChIP-seq

Data deposition

Confirm that both raw and final processed data have been deposited in a public database such as GEO.

Confirm that you have deposited or provided access to graph files (e.g. BED files) for the called peaks.

Data access links

May remain private before publication.

For "Initial submission" or "Revised version" documents, provide reviewer access links. For your "Final submission" document, provide a link to the deposited data.

Files in database submission

Provide a list of all files available in the database submission.

Genome browser session (e.g. <u>UCSC</u>)

Provide a link to an anonymized genome browser session for "Initial submission" and "Revised version" documents only, to enable peer review. Write "no longer applicable" for "Final submission" documents.

Methodology

Replicates

Describe the experimental replicates, specifying number, type and replicate agreement.

Sequencing depth

Describe the sequencing depth for each experiment, providing the total number of reads, uniquely mapped reads, length of reads and whether they were paired- or single-end.

Antibodies

Describe the antibodies used for the ChIP-seq experiments; as applicable, provide supplier name, catalog number, clone name, and lot number.

Peak calling parameters Specify the command line program and parameters used for read mapping and peak calling, including the ChIP, control and index files used.

Data quality Describe the methods used to ensure data quality in full detail, including how many peaks are at FDR 5% and above 5-fold enrichment.

Software Describe the software used to collect and analyze the ChIP-seq data. For custom code that has been deposited into a community repository, provide accession details.