# Science Advances

## Supplementary Materials for

### Microglial GPR56 is the molecular target of maternal immune activation-induced parvalbumin-positive interneuron deficits

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Figs. S1 to S3









#### **Fig. S2.**

SST<sup>+</sup> interneurons (A), Reelin<sup>+</sup> interneurons (B), Calretinin<sup>+</sup> interneurons (C) in the SSC at 3 months old, and SatB2<sup>+</sup> excitatory neurons (D) in the SSC at P21 are not significantly different between controls and *Gpr56* cKO mice. Two-way repeated ANOVA and post-hoc Bonferroni's test; n=4-8; not significant; data presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM.



#### **Fig. S3.**

Cell apoptosis is not significantly different between controls and microglial *Gpr56* cKO mice in the SSC at P1 and P10. (A) Representative images of cleaved-caspase 3 (c-caspase3) staining in the SSC of P1 mice. (B) The numbers of cleaved-caspase 3 signals in each slice at P1 are comparable between controls and *Gpr56* cKO mice (P=0.61, n=3). (C) Representative images of cleaved caspase-3 staining in the SSC of P10 mice. (D) The numbers of cleaved-caspase 3 signals in each slice at P10 are comparable between controls and *Gpr56* cKO mice (P=0.71, n=3). Unpaired t-test; not significant; data presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM.