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Supporting Information for:

Role of intracortical neuropil growth in the gyrification of the primate cerebral cortex

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This PDF file includes:

Figures S1 and S2, with legends

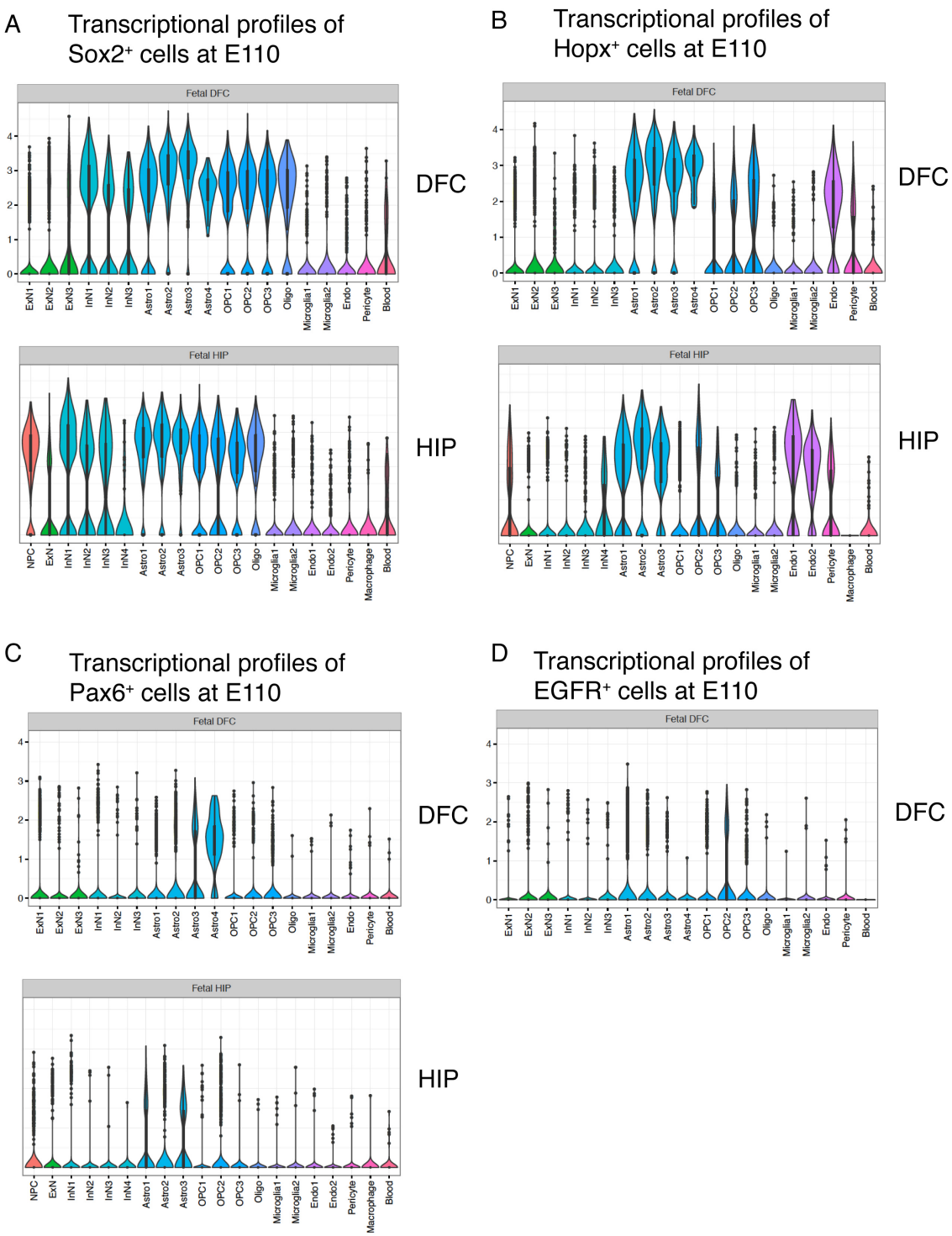

Figure S1. Using Psychencode, we isolated single-cell transcriptional profiles for Sox2+, Hopx+, Pax6+, or EGFR+ cells recovered from DFC or hippocampus (HIP) at E110 (A-D). Sox2+, Hopx+, Pax+ and EGFR+ cells cluster primarily with glial cell types in DFC at this age, and the only neural progenitor cells (NPCs) showing co-clustering were in the hippocampus, where neurogenesis is known to continue.

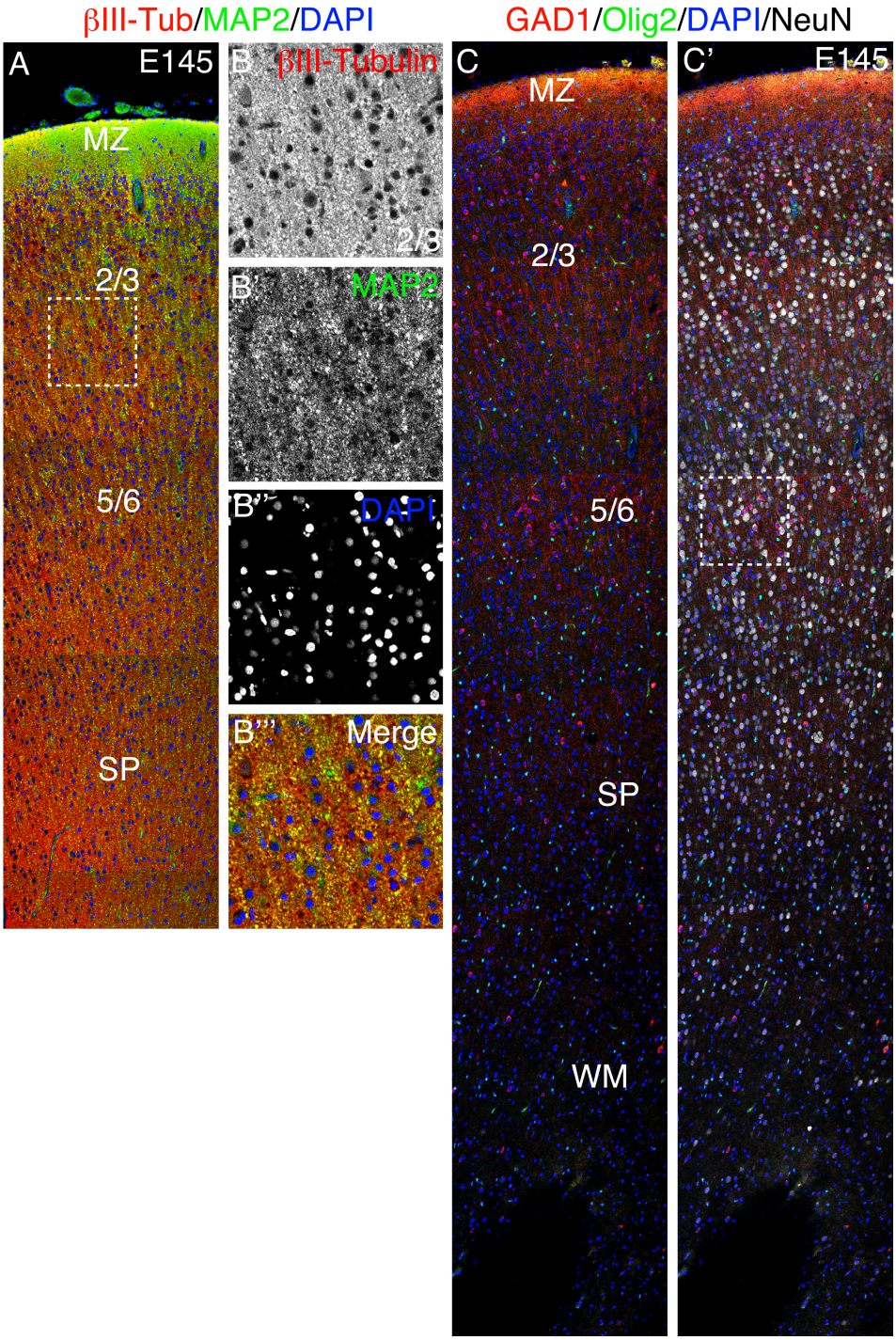

Figure S2. (A, B) Neuropil labeling by β-III tubulin and MAP2 in dorsal parietal monkey cerebral cortex at E145. Overall cellular density continues to decline at this stage, and the majority of the space between nuclei (DAPI; B'') is occupied by cellular processes expressing the neuronal markers, β-III tubulin and MAP2 (B'''). (C) Coronal sections of dorsal parietal macaque cerebrum immunostained for NeuN, GAD1, and Olig2 demonstrate significant numbers of Olig2+ immature glial cells invading the superficial and deep cortical layers, as well as the presence of large numbers of GAD1+ interneurons (C'').