## The autism-related gene SNRPN regulates cortical and spine development via controlling nuclear receptor Nr4a1

Huiping Li<sup>1</sup>, Pingping Zhao<sup>2</sup>, Qiong Xu<sup>1</sup>, Shifang Shan<sup>2</sup>, Chunchun Hu<sup>1</sup>, Zilong Qiu<sup>2,\*</sup>, Xiu Xu<sup>1,\*</sup>

1 Department of Child Health Care, Children's Hospital of Fudan University, 399 Wanyuan Road, Shanghai 201102, China

2 Institute of Neuroscience, Key Laboratory of Primate Neurobiology, CAS Center for Excellence in Brain Science and Intelligence Technology, Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200031, China

\* Co-correspondence authors: zqiu@ion.ac.cn, xuxiu@fudan.edu.cn



Supplementary Figure S1. Flag-tagged Nr4a1 expression in neurons cotransfection of SNRPN and Nr4a1 plasmids by *IUE*.

(a) Brain slices from P21 mice transfected with SNRPN and Nr4a1 plasmids by *IUE* were used to staining DAPI (blue), Flag (red) and GFP (green). Images showed co-localization of Flag and DAPI signals in GFP positive cells. (b) Quantification of the percentage of GFP+/ Flag+ cells in either Flag+ or GFP+ cells.