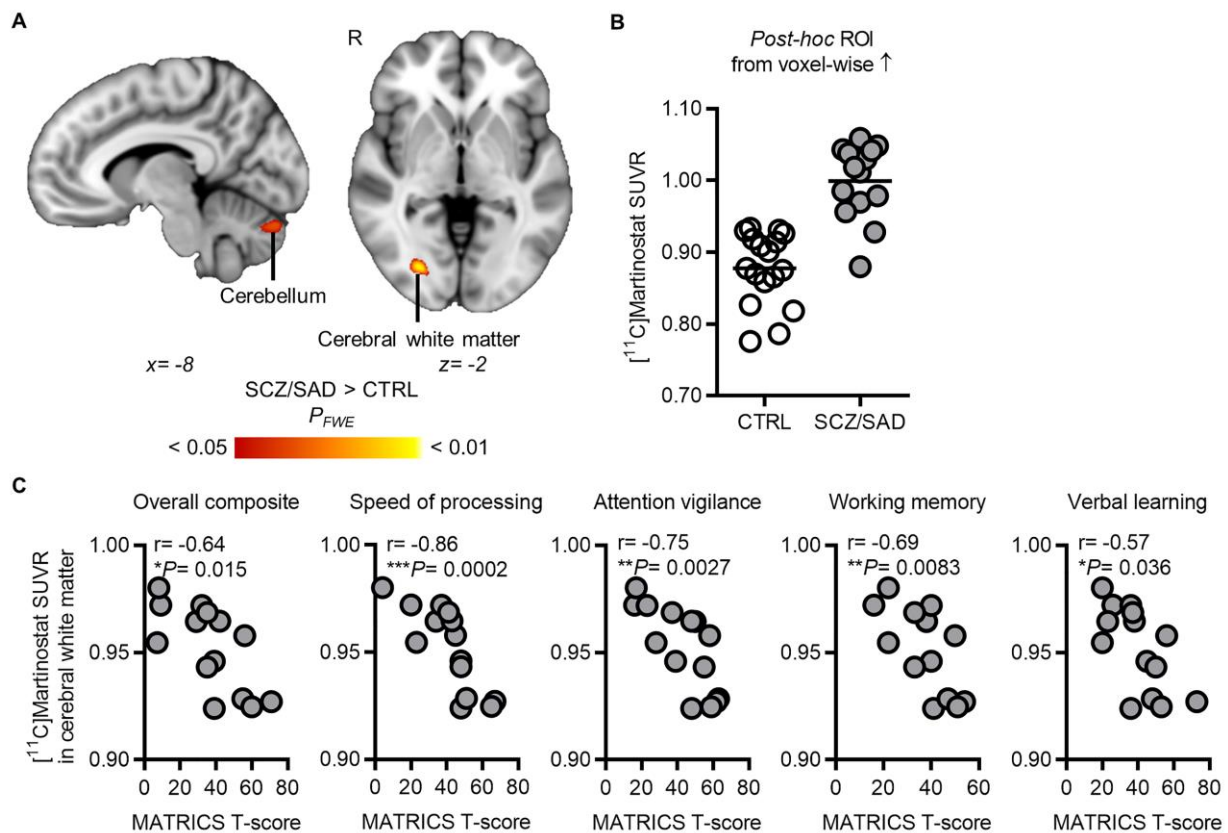
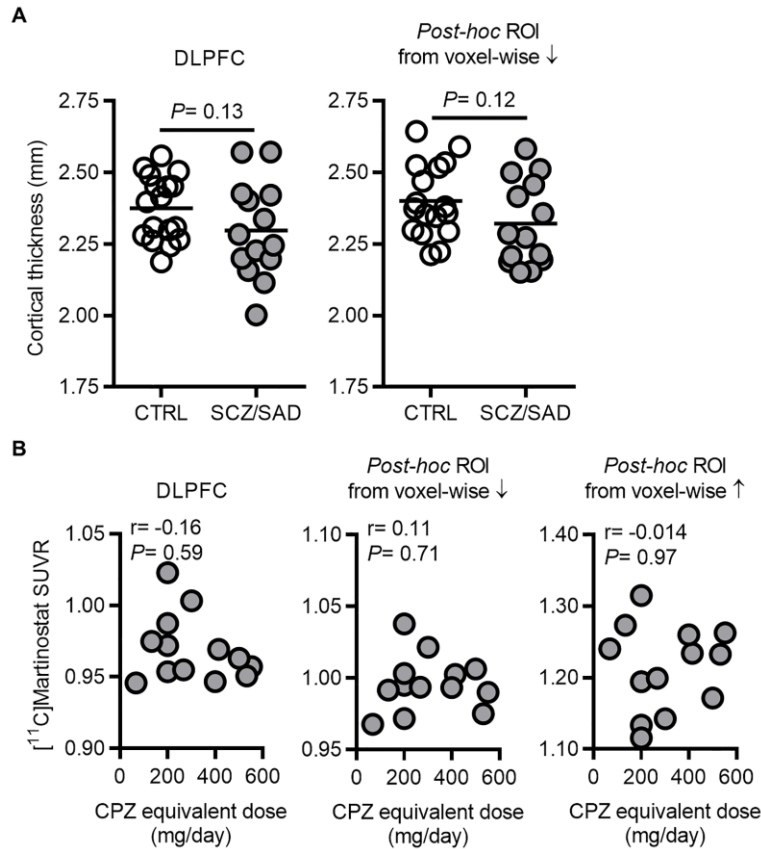


Supplementary Information

Figures



Supplementary Figure 1. Whole brain voxel-wise analysis using even stricter thresholding identifies regions with higher $[^{11}\text{C}]\text{Martinostat}$ SUVR in subjects with SCZ/SAD compared to healthy matched controls. (A) Statistical maps were created by comparing SUVR between $n=14$ subjects with SCZ/SAD and $n=17$ controls. Statistical maps were overlaid onto the MNI 1mm template in radiological orientation at MNI coordinates $x = -8$ and $z = -2$. Red represents regions significantly higher in subjects with SCZ/SAD compared to controls [unpaired t -test; non-parametric permutation testing $n=10,000$; threshold-free cluster enhancement (TFCE); family wise error (FWE) correction, $P_{FWE} < 0.05$]. **(B)** Scatterplots depicting SUVR extracted from the *post-hoc* higher (red) regions are shown for illustrative purposes. **(C)** MATRICS consensus cognitive battery T-scores from $n=14$ subjects with SCZ/SAD (grey circles) were compared to SUVR extracted from the cerebral white matter anatomical ROI with Spearman's correlation analysis.



Supplementary Figure 2. $[^{11}\text{C}]\text{Martinostat}$ uptake is not associated with cortical thickness or chlorpromazine equivalent dose exposure. (A) Scatter plots depict cortical thickness values extracted from $n=14$ subjects with SCZ/SAD and $n=17$ controls in the DLPFC and in regions detected by voxel-wise analysis (lower in SCZ/SAD; Figure 3A blue; unpaired t -test). **(B)** Chlorpromazine (CPZ) equivalent doses from subjects with SCZ/SAD ($n=13$) were compared to SUV extracted from the DLPFC and from regions detected by voxel-wise analysis (lower or higher in SCZ/SAD; Figure 3A blue or red, respectively) with Spearman's correlation analysis.