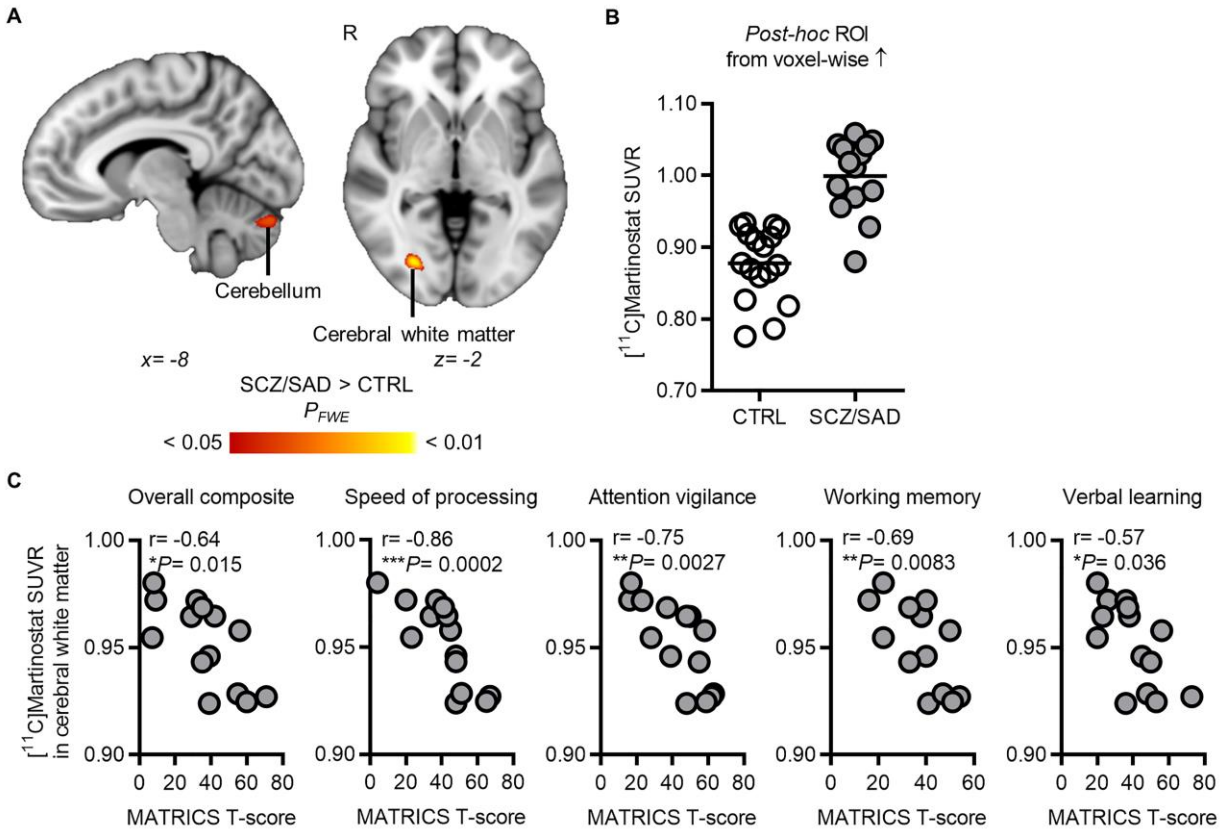
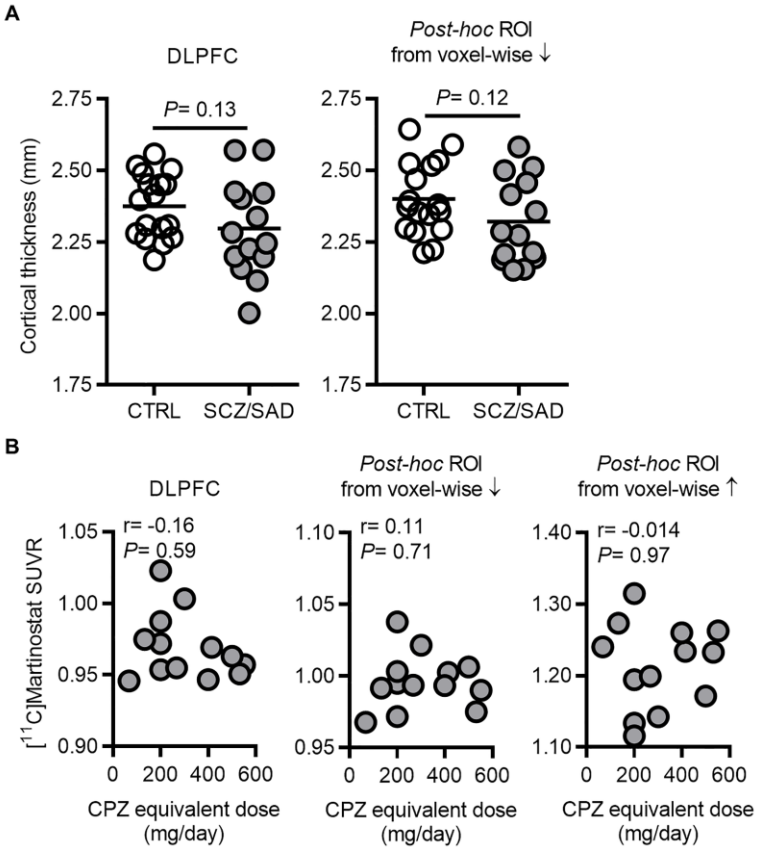
Supplementary Information

Figures



Supplementary Figure 1. Whole brain voxel-wise analysis using even stricter thresholding identifies regions with higher [^{11}C]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}C]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 SUVR 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.