Supplemental Materials for

Prenatal hormone influences on the brain: A review, critique, and illustration

Illustration: Personalized Reward Processing Networks in Women with CAH

Methods: Neuroimaging data collection and scan sequences. Neuroimaging data were collected on a 3T Siemens Trio (upgraded to a Magnetom Prisma Fit) Scanner at the same site. Structural data consisted of 160 sagittal slices from a magnetization prepared rapid gradient echo sequence (1mm³ voxels, TR=1650ms, TE=2.03ms, FOV=256mm, Flip angle=9°), and functional data consisted of 34 interleaved axial slices collected during an echo-planar imaging sequence (3mm³ voxels, TR=2000ms, TE=25ms, FOV=192mm, Flip angle=80°).

Methods: Reward processing task. Functional data were collected during a monetary incentive task adapted from prior research (Delgado et al., 2000) in which participants won or lost money in each trial of a card guessing game. Specifically, participants saw a question mark choice cue for 2500ms during which they guessed whether an upcoming playing card would be higher or lower than 5. The card was revealed for 750ms, followed by a green up arrow (if participants guessed correctly to win \$1) or a red down arrow (if participants guessed incorrectly to lose \$.50) for 750ms. Finally, there was a 12s or 14s inter-trial interval. Participants won \$20 in the task because they started with a \$5 bank and response options were fixed at 10 *win* and 10 *loss* trials in each of 3 runs.

Methods: Functional data preprocessing. Functional data were preprocessed in FSL (<u>www.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl</u>; FMRI Expert Analysis Tool Version 6.00) using a standard pipeline: registration to high resolution structural and standard MNI space using linear registration with a 12 degree of freedom search; motion correction; slice-timing correction using Fourier-space

time-series phase shifting; non-brain removal; spatial smoothing using a Gaussian kernel of 6mm FWHM; grand-mean intensity normalization of the entire 4D dataset by a single multiplicative factor; and highpass temporal filtering (Gaussian-weighted least-squares straight line fitting, with sigma=50.0s). Methods: Region of interest (ROI) definitions. The *regulatory system* consisted of the

bilateral dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (dIPFC) and the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), which are implicated in cognitive maintenance and error monitoring (Apps et al., 2016; Szczepanski & Knight, 2014). The *approach system* consisted of the bilateral ventral striatum (VS), bilateral orbitofrontal cortex (OFC), and the ventromedial PFC (vmPFC), as the VS and vmPFC are implicated in affect during approach states, especially monetary rewards (Knutson & Greer, 2008), and the OFC is vital for stimulus-outcome learning and economic decisions (Haber & Behrens, 2014; Padoa-Schioppa & Conen, 2017). The *salience system* consisted of the bilateral insula and bilateral amygdala; both are vital to valence and affective processing (Knutson & Greer, 2008; Posner et al., 2005).

References

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