

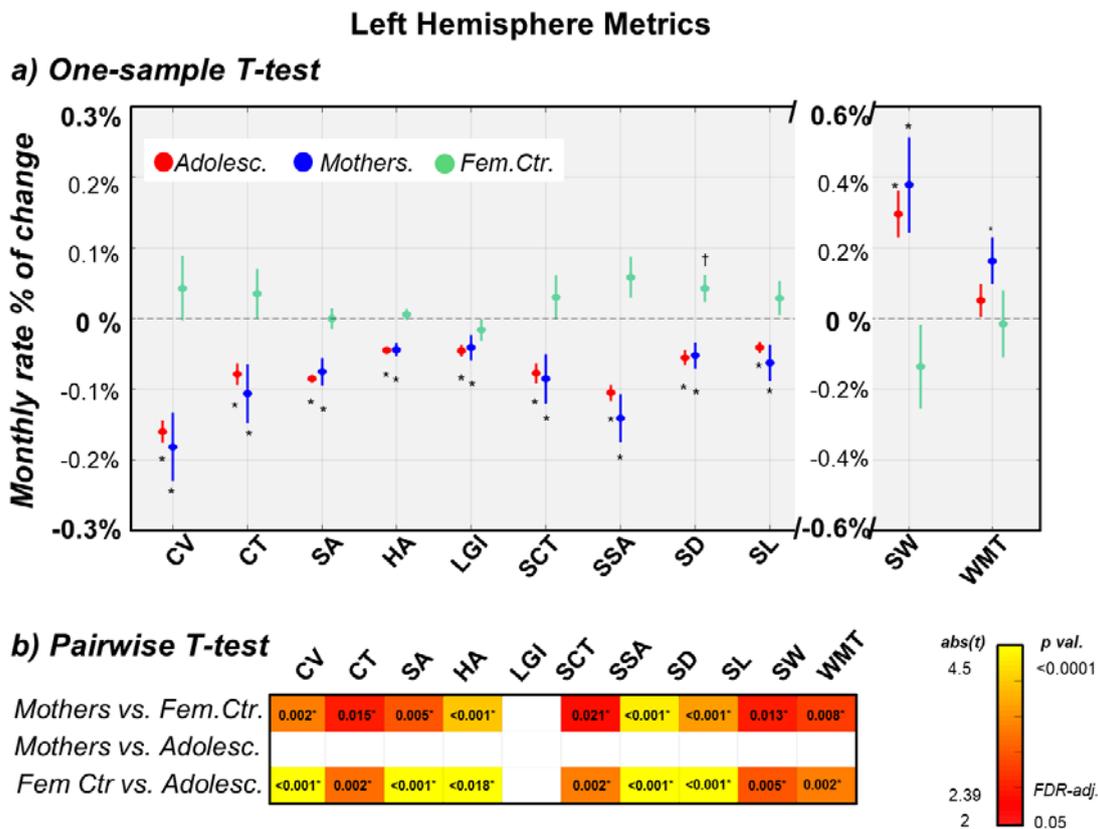
Analyses for the left and right hemispheres

Statistical approach

We repeated the one-sample T-test, the ANOVA F-tests, and the a priori defined pairwise T-test group comparisons for each hemisphere separately to test whether both hemispheres showed a similar pattern of morphometric changes.

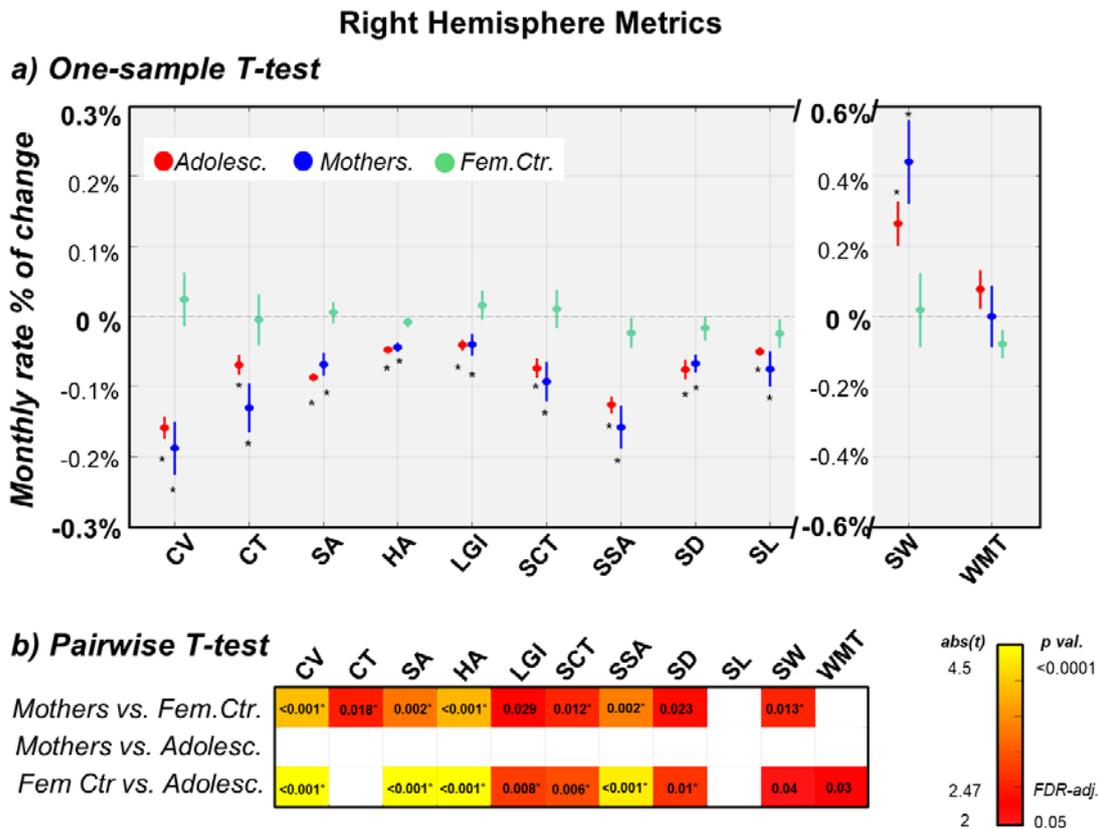
Results

As indicated in the figures below, very similar results were obtained when analyzing the morphometric changes for the left and right hemispheres separately.



Supplementary Figure II. Left hemisphere brain longitudinal changes for each morphological measure. **a)** One-sample T-test analysis of the monthly rate percentage of change (Y-axis) for each metric. Results have different colors for each sample group (adolescents, mothers and, female controls). Circles indicate the means and dispersion bars indicate the standard errors of the means. Asterisks indicate the one-sample T-test comparisons that survive the FDR adjusted threshold at $q < 0.05$, which corresponds to an uncorrected p-value of 0.0318 and an absolute t-value ($abs(t)$) of 2.28. Crosses indicate the one-sample T-test comparisons that survive the uncorrected threshold of $p < 0.05$ but not the FDR-adjusted threshold of $q < 0.05$. **b)** Two-sample T-test pairwise comparisons: 1) mothers vs. female controls; 2) mothers vs. adolescents; and 3) adolescents vs. female controls. Reported p-values refer to the uncorrected p-values.

Results have different colors for different thresholds, with p -value <0.05 uncorrected as the most lenient threshold. Asterisks indicate the two-sample T-test comparisons that survive the FDR adjusted threshold at $q<0.05$, which corresponds to an uncorrected p -value of 0.021 and an absolute t -value ($abs(t)$) of 2.39. Abbreviations: Adolesc: Adolescent sample; Fem.Ctr: Female control sample; TBV: total brain volume; CV: gray matter cortical volume; CT: cortical thickness; SA: surface area; HA: hull area; LGI: local gyrification index; SCT: sulcal CT; SSA: sulcal SA; SD: sulcal depth; SL: sulcal length; SW: sulcal width and WMT: gyral white matter thickness.



Supplementary Figure III. Right hemisphere brain longitudinal changes for each morphological measure. **a)** One-sample T-test analysis of the monthly rate percentage of change (y-axis) for each metric. Results have different colors for each sample group (adolescents, mothers and female controls). Circles indicate the means and dispersion bars indicate the standard errors of the means. Asterisks indicate the one-sample T-test comparisons that survive the FDR-adjusted threshold of $q<0.05$, which corresponds to an uncorrected p -value of 0.0137 and an absolute t -value ($abs(t)$) of 2.66. **b)** Two-sample T-test pairwise comparisons: 1) mothers vs. female controls; 2) mothers vs. adolescents; and 3) adolescents vs. female controls. Reported p -values refer to the uncorrected p -values. Results have different colors for different thresholds, with p -value <0.05 uncorrected as the most lenient threshold. Asterisks indicate the two-sample T-test comparisons that survive the FDR adjusted threshold at $q<0.05$, which corresponds to an uncorrected p -value of 0.0175 and an absolute t -value ($abs(t)$) of 2.47. Abbreviations: Adolesc: Adolescent sample; Fem.Ctr: Female control sample; TBV: total brain volume; CV: gray matter cortical volume; CT: cortical thickness; SA: surface area; HA: hull area; LGI: local gyrification index; SCT: sulcal CT; SSA: sulcal SA; SD: sulcal depth; SL: sulcal length; SW: sulcal width and WMT: gyral white matter thickness.