

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1

A) UpSet plot of *Consensus-ASD* genes. **B)** Genic constraint scores for each *Consensus-ASD* category (see also **Table S1**). * adj. $p < 0.05$; ** adj. $p < 0.01$; *** adj. $p < 0.001$; **** adj. $p < 0.0001$. **C)** Cross-enrichment of *Consensus-ASD* genes across variant classes. Throughout the figure, CNVs are mapped to “known ASD genes”.

Figure S2

A) Expression of *Consensus-ASD* genes within BrainSpan. **B)** Expression of *Consensus-ASD* genes within different cell types during mid-gestation neocortical development (data from Polioudakis et al., 2019). **C)** Enrichment of genetic variant classes for fifty Molecular Signature Database Hallmark pathways.

Figure S3

A) Dot plot of relative expression of neighboring PCG and lncRNA pairs in successful KDs of PCGs. Significance of KD of the neighboring gene is given by the color of the dot. **B)** Dot plot of relative expression of neighboring PCG and lncRNA pairs in successful KDs of lncRNAs. Significance of KD of the neighboring gene is given by the color of the dot.

Figure S4

Log₂ fold change upon KD of a PCG versus KD of its neighboring lncRNA, considering all expressed genes. The identity line is shown as a dashed black line. KD target genes that have been directly implicated in ASD are labeled in bold text.

Figure S5

A) Bar plot depicting enrichment of *Consensus-ASD* genes or SysID genes within the DEGs of

each KD condition. **B)** Heatmap showing the relative expression of HC-SFARI genes that are DEGs in at least 1 KD condition. Statistically significant DEGs are indicated with *. **C)** MAGIC analysis identifying transcriptional regulators whose targets are enriched within the DEGs from each KD. Throughout the figure, KD target genes that have been directly implicated in ASD are labeled in bold text.

Figure S6

Volcano plots depicting differential expression upon KD of the gene indicated above the plot. Statistically significant DEGs with decreased expression are shown in blue, while DEGs with increased expression are shown in red. Genes within the 1st and 2nd degree regulons, derived from an ARACNe GRN constructed with these KD samples held out, are highlighted in pink. Genes within the 1st degree regulon are depicted with dark borders. Statistically significant enrichment of 1st and 2nd degree regulon genes within the downregulated DEGs is indicated with the adjusted p-value above the plot.

Figure S7

Circular network visualization depicting the 78 regulators that meet the following three criteria: 1) identified as a significantly differentially active regulator between control (NTC) samples and samples in which genes known to be associated with ASD had been perturbed; 2) has a regulon that is enriched for genes with high PageRank scores; and 3) has a regulon that is enriched for genes in *Consensus-ASD*. Genes from *Consensus-ASD* are highlighted in yellow, and HC-SFARI genes are depicted with a dark border. In the upper right corner, a bar graph depicts mean normalized degree, a measure of centrality, across regulators from different gene sets.

Figure S8

Depiction of protein-protein interactions between the top candidate regulators (data from the

STRING database).

Figure S9

Depiction of protein-protein interactions between the top candidate regulators of each module (data from the STRING database).

Figure S10

A) Bar plot depicting the enrichment of candidate ASD risk genes within the regulons of GRN-identified, X-linked regulators. **B)** Enrichment of gene sets relevant to ASD within *ZFX* targets identified from ChIP-seq data in Rhie et al., 2018.

Figure S11

Relative CytoTrack intensity ($-\log_2$) over time for each KD condition that did not exhibit statistically significant proliferation phenotypes or exhibited phenotypes that were inconsistent over time. KD target genes that have been directly implicated in ASD are labeled in bold text. Error bars indicate standard error of the mean. Statistical significance was determined using 2-way ANOVA. See **Table S8** for full statistical results.

Figure S12

PCA plot of RNA-seq from each KD, colored by the effect of that KD on proliferation. KD target genes that have been directly implicated in ASD are labeled in bold text.

Figure S13

A) KD efficiency of FLICK constructs. Bar plot depicts the relative expression of a gene of interest (ENSG00000261840) in iPSCs harboring FLICK constructs with non-targeting controls (NTC) or gRNAs that target the gene for degradation (KD). **B)** Immunohistochemistry of FLICK

organoid at day 15. Nuclei are labeled with DAPI (blue), cells with active FLICK constructs are labeled with the reporter EGFP (green), and NPCs express PAX6 (red). **C)** UMAP of organoid scRNA-seq data colored by timepoint. **D)** UMAP of organoid scRNA-seq data colored by targeted gene. KD target genes that have been directly implicated in ASD are labeled in bold text.

Figure S14

A) Heatmap of cross-enrichment of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) from intermediate progenitor cells. **B)** Bar plot of cross-enrichment of DEGs from radial glia (RG) from one-month organoids versus DEGs from previous NPC cultures upon KD of the same target gene. Only perturbations with at least 20 DEGs were tested for cross-enrichment. **C)** Down-sampling the number of cells per perturbation decreases the significant cross-enrichment (transcriptomic convergence) observed between sets of DEGs. An equal number of NTCs was used for DEG analysis as the number of down-sampled cells per perturbation. **D)** Gene set enrichment analysis results for KD samples. C-ASD = *Consensus-ASD*. Blue module obtained from unsupervised clustering of top candidate regulators from GRN analysis.

Figure S15

MAGIC analysis to identify drivers of transcriptomic convergence across different cell types and stages of organoid development.

Figure S16

A) UMAP of scRNA-seq data from acute KD organoids, colored by targeted gene. **B)** Expression of canonical brain marker genes used for identifying cell types. **C)** Cell type composition across the different perturbations in acute KD organoids. **D)** Convergence of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) between distinct KDs in radial glia following acute KD. **E)**

Convergence of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) between distinct KDs in intermediate progenitor cells following acute KD. **F)** Gene set enrichment analysis results for KD samples. C-ASD = *Consensus-ASD*. Green and purple modules obtained from unsupervised clustering of top candidate regulators from GRN analysis.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE LEGENDS

Table S1. Raw data associated with **Fig. S1B**.

Table S2. Full set of KD target genes.

Table S3. Guide RNA (gRNA) sequences.

Table S4. Raw data associated with **Fig. 1D**.

Table S5. Candidate ASD risk genes.

Table S6. Constrained MAGIC regulators whose targets were significantly enriched for candidate ASD risk genes.

Table S7. Raw data associated with **Fig. 4B**.

Table S8. MAGIC regulators of candidate autism risk genes.

Table S9. Oligo sequences used for libraries for bulk RNA-sequencing.

Table S10. Primers for ddPCR to confirm knockdown efficiency.

Table S11. The exact source and curation criteria for each dataset included in *Consensus-ASD*.

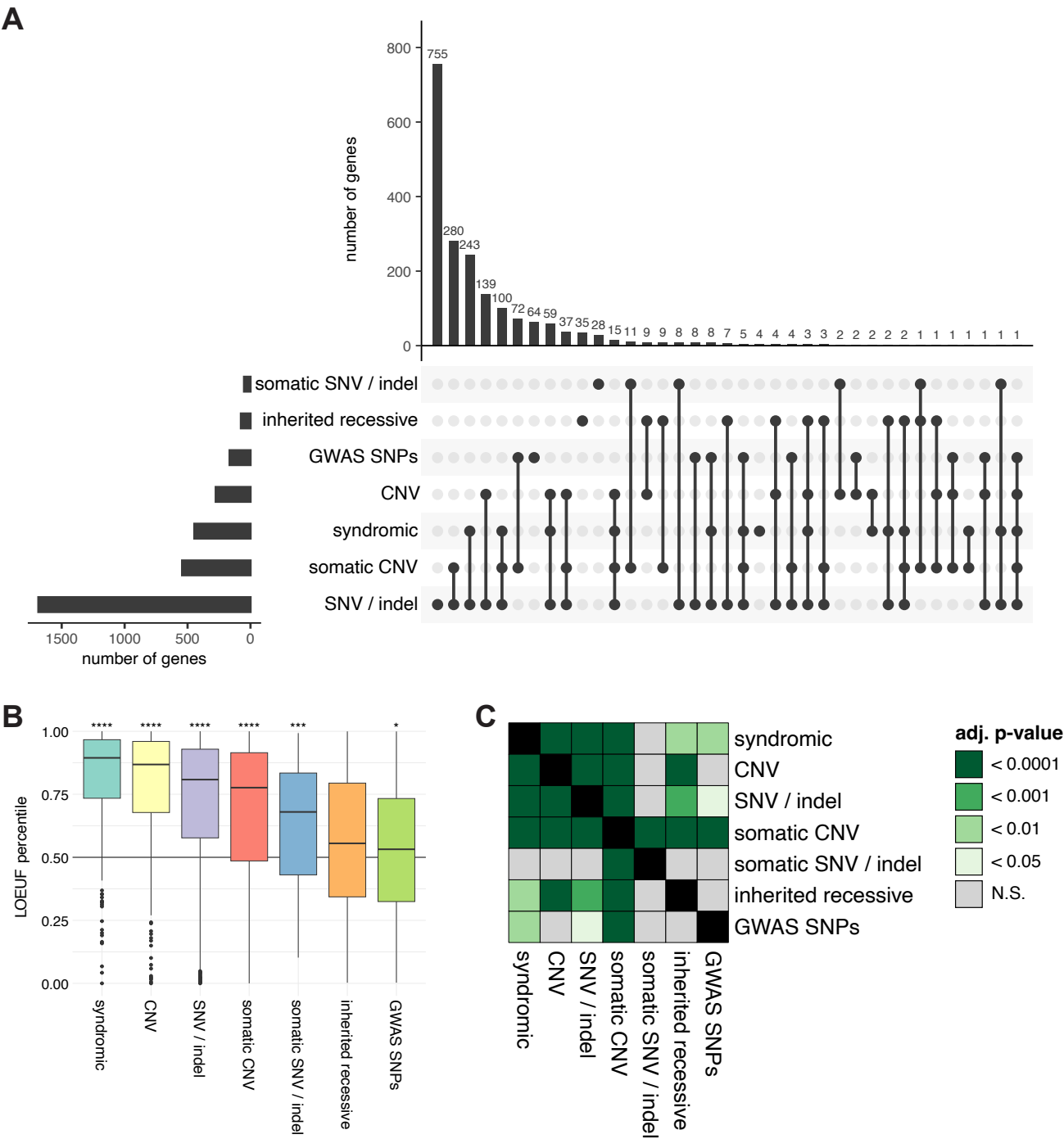


Figure S1

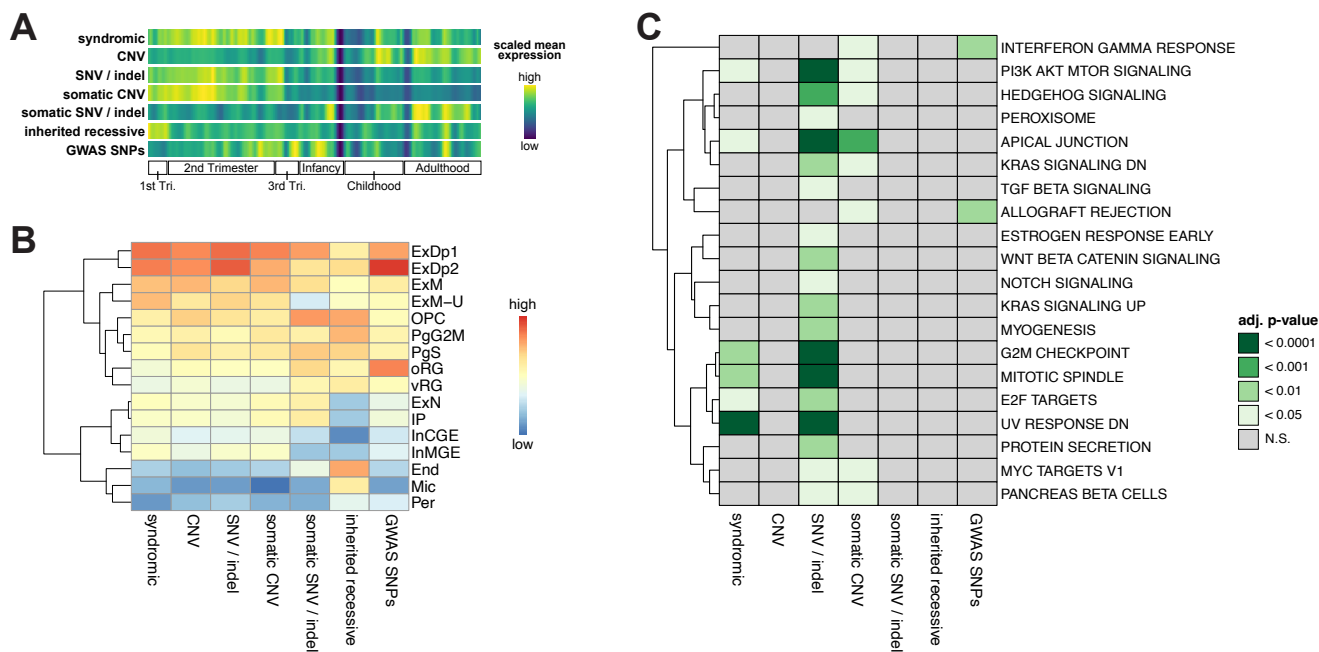


Figure S2

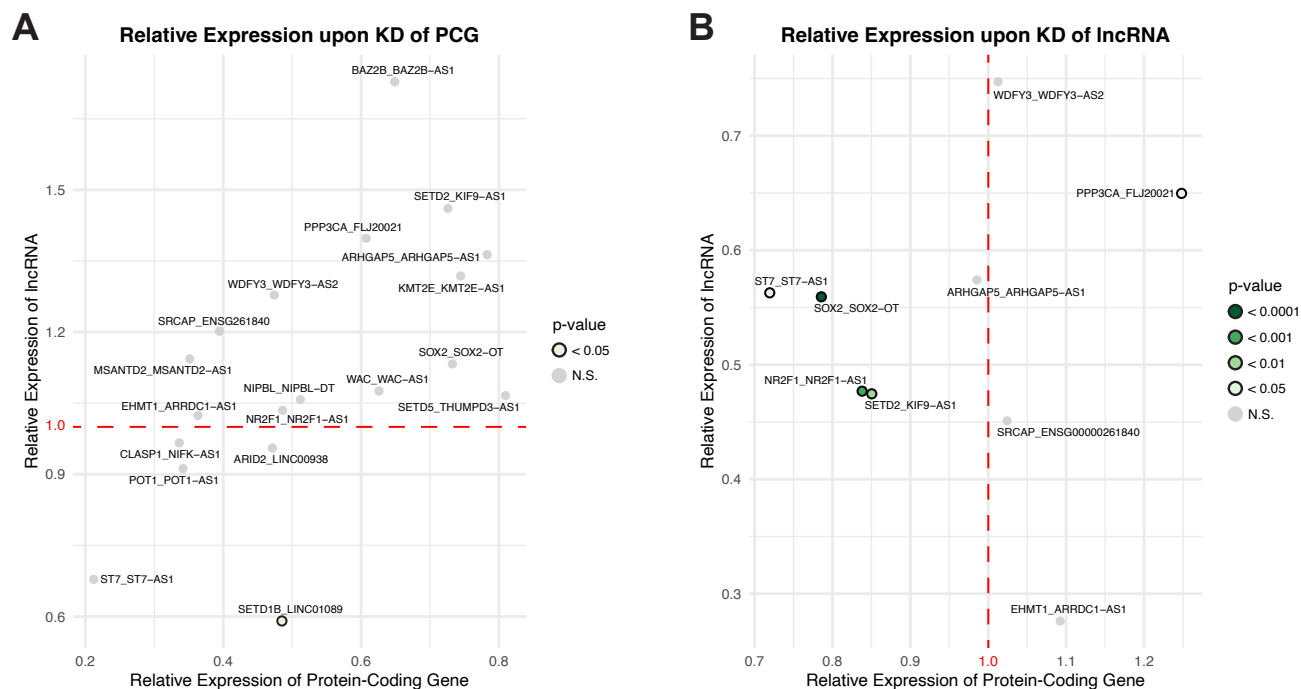


Figure S3

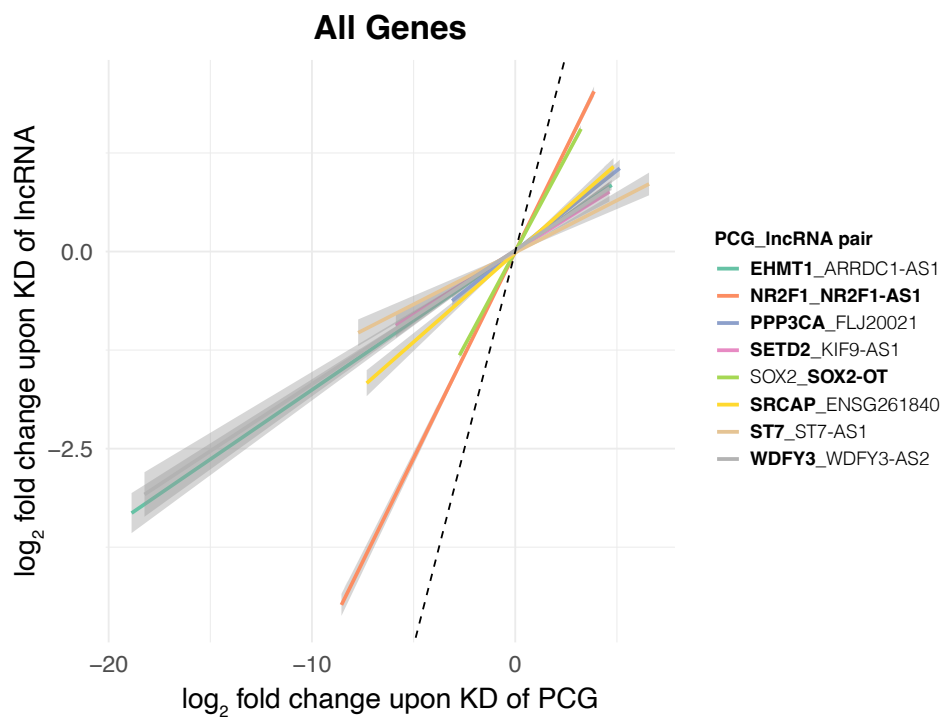


Figure S4

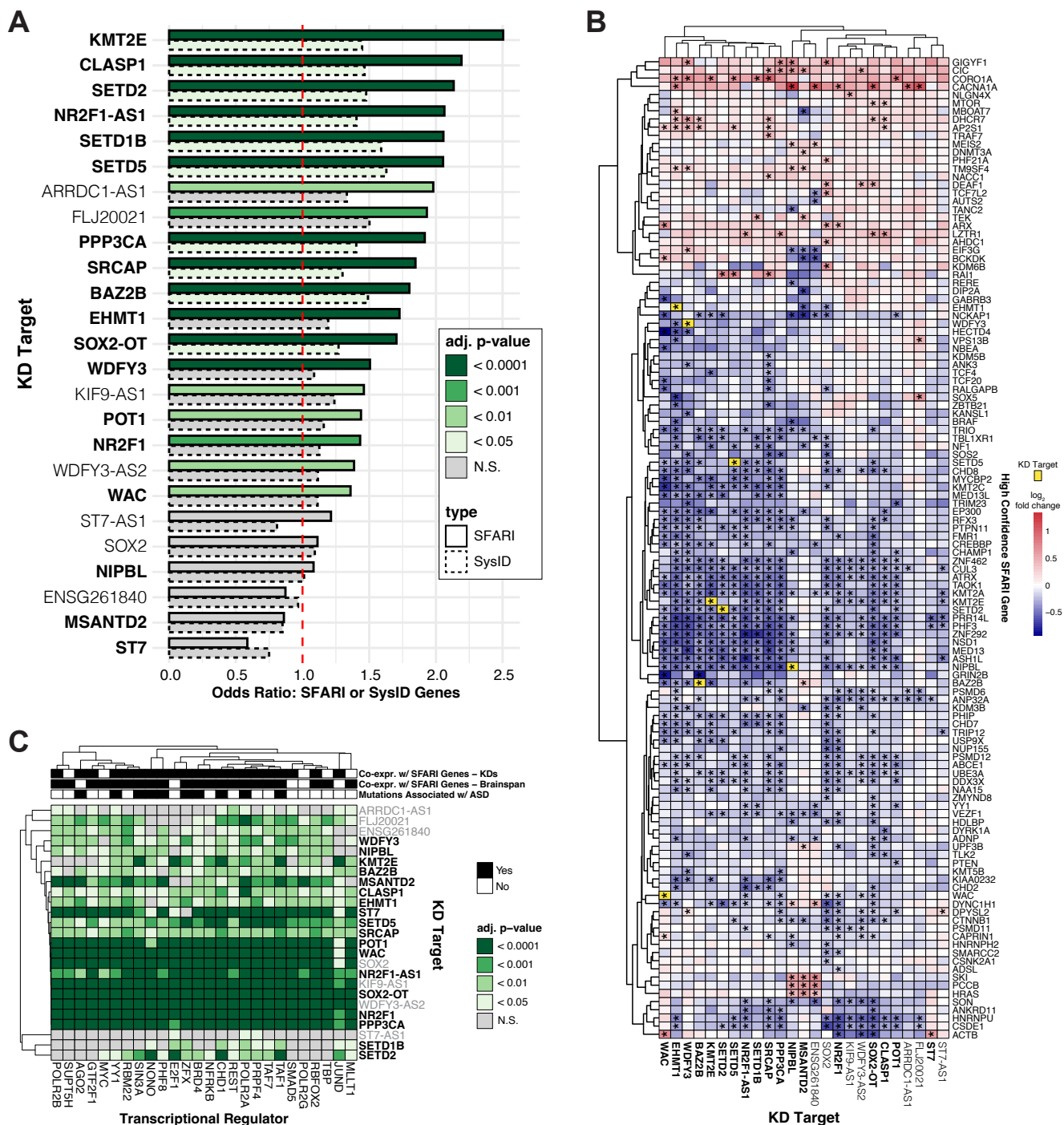


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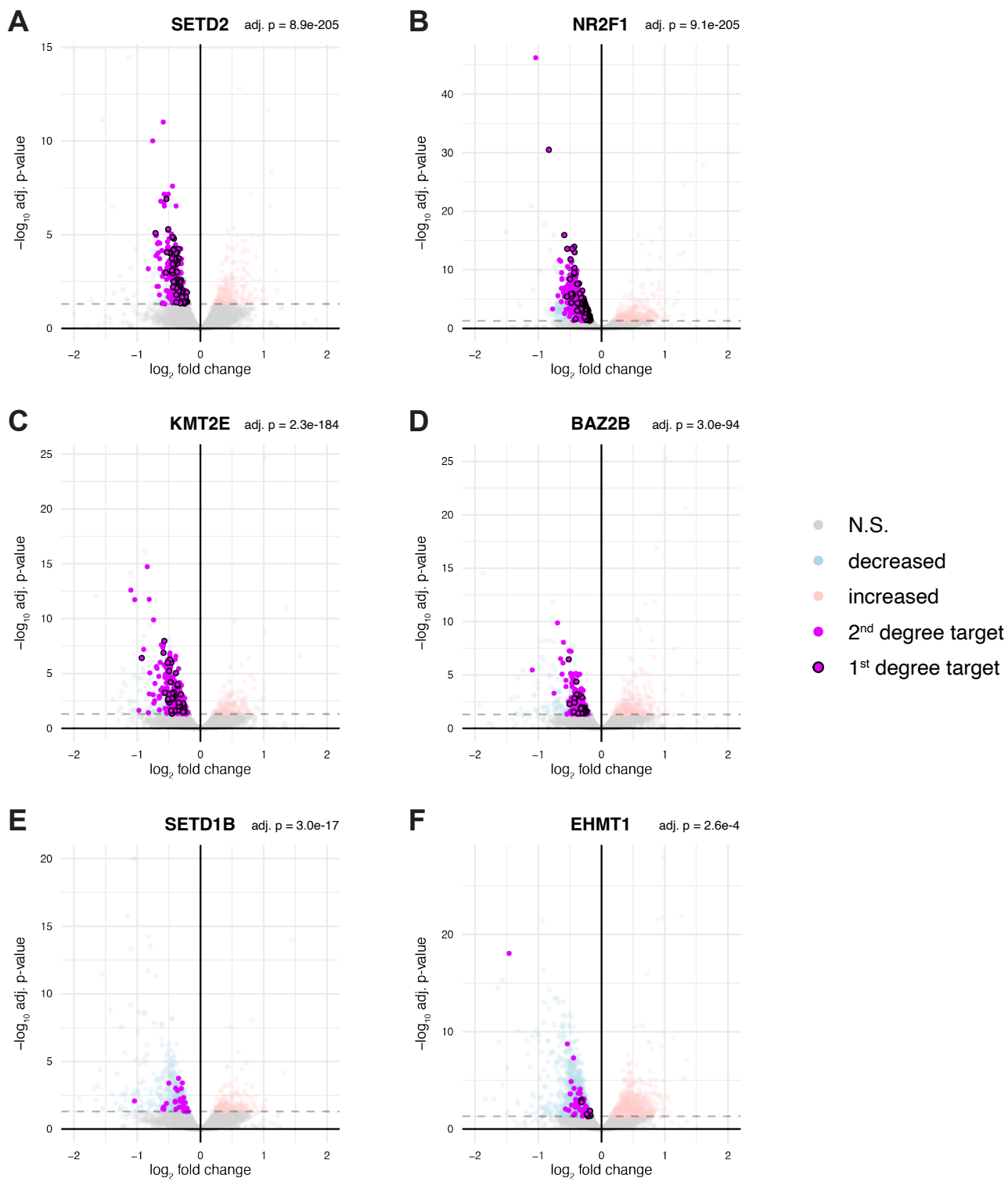


Figure S6

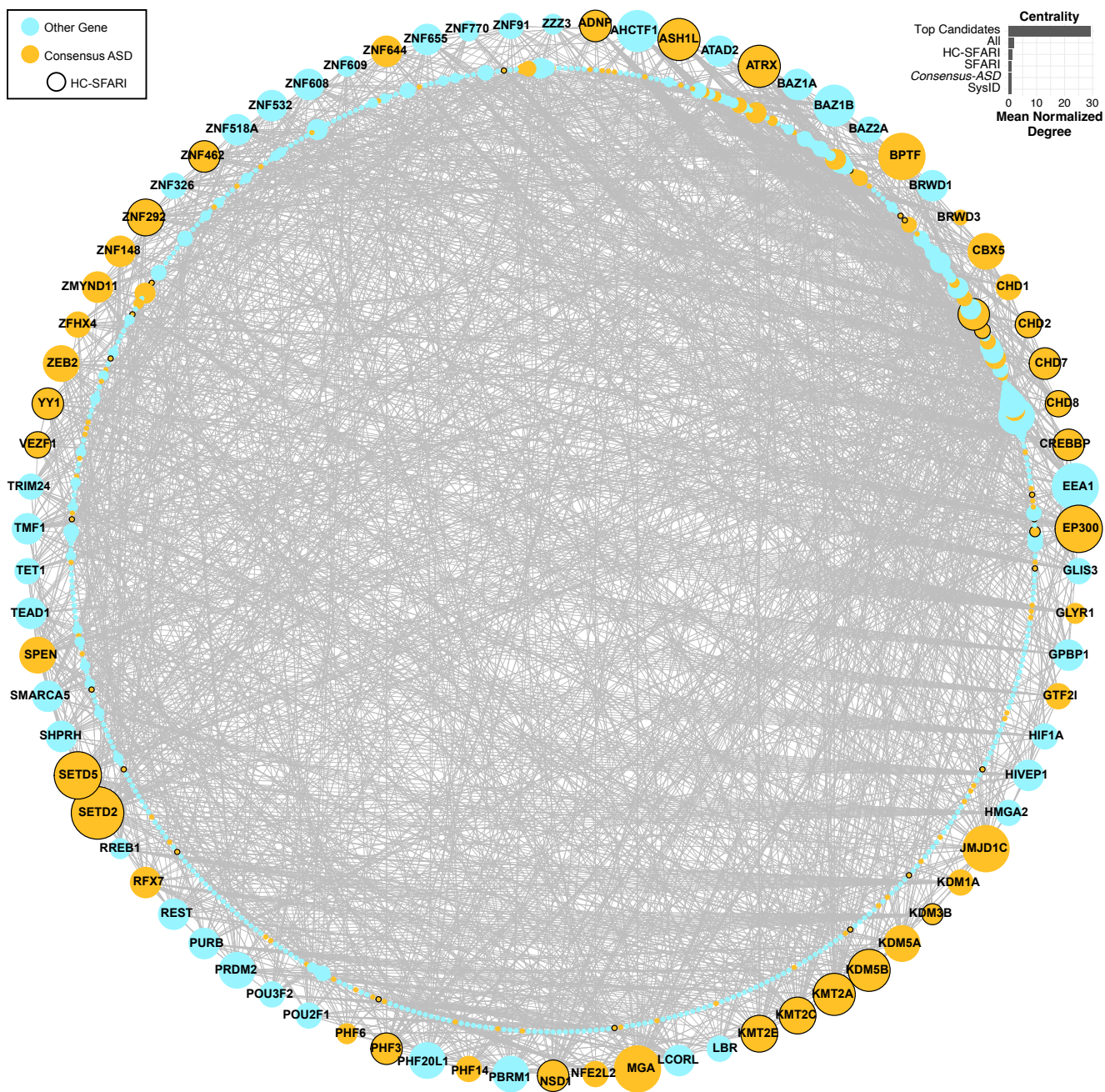


Figure S7



Figure S8

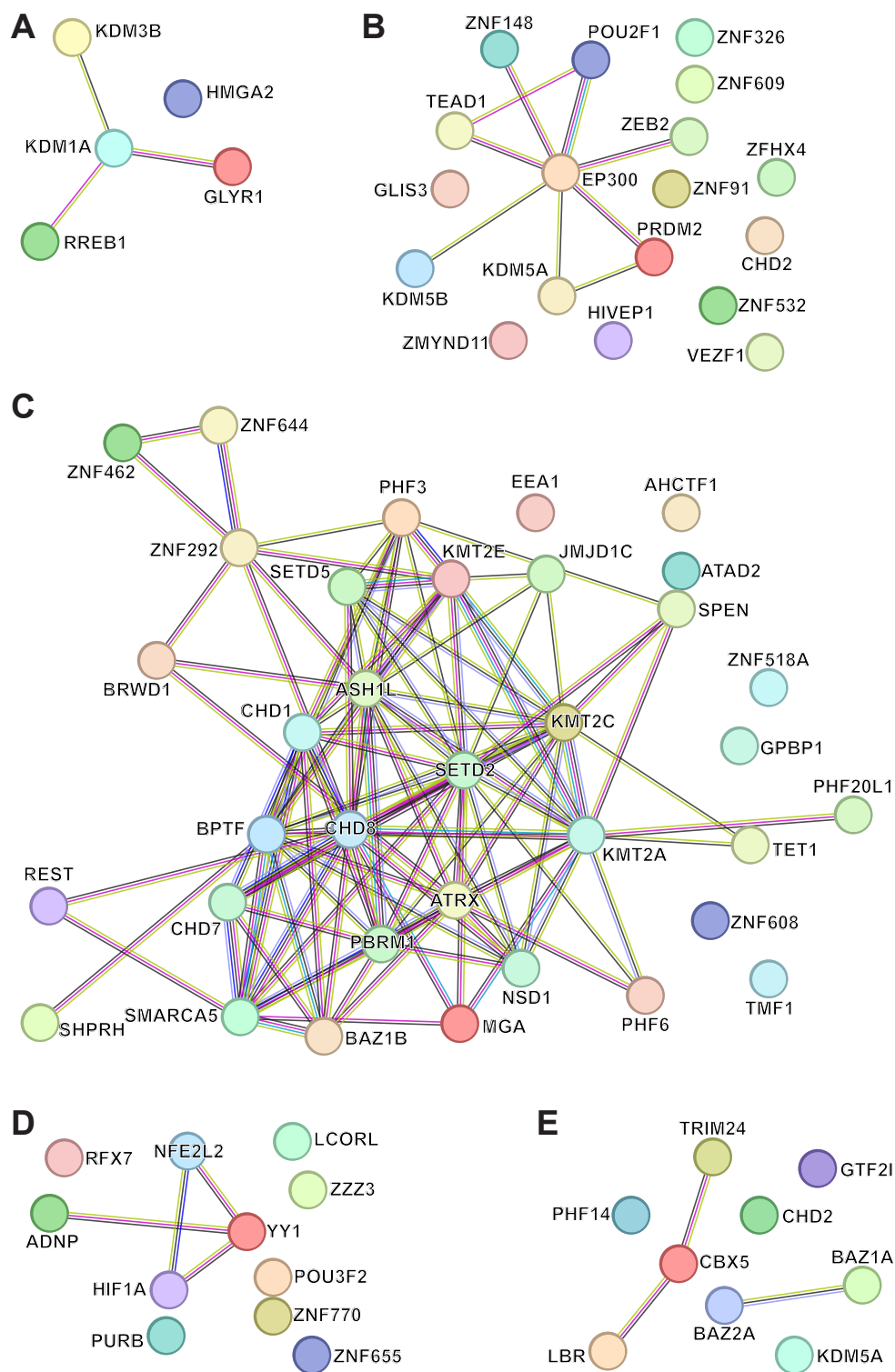


Figure S9

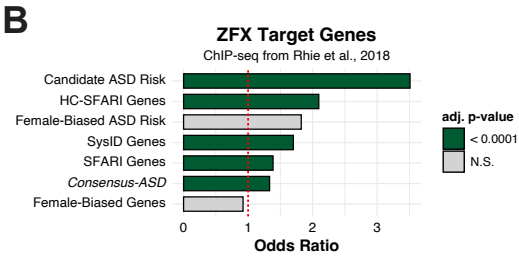
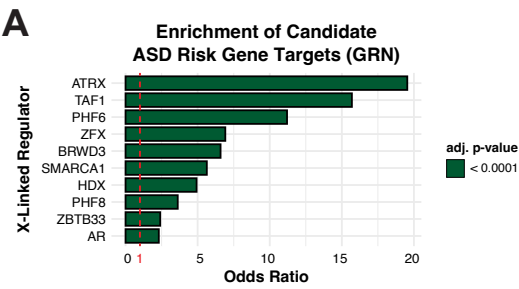


Figure S10

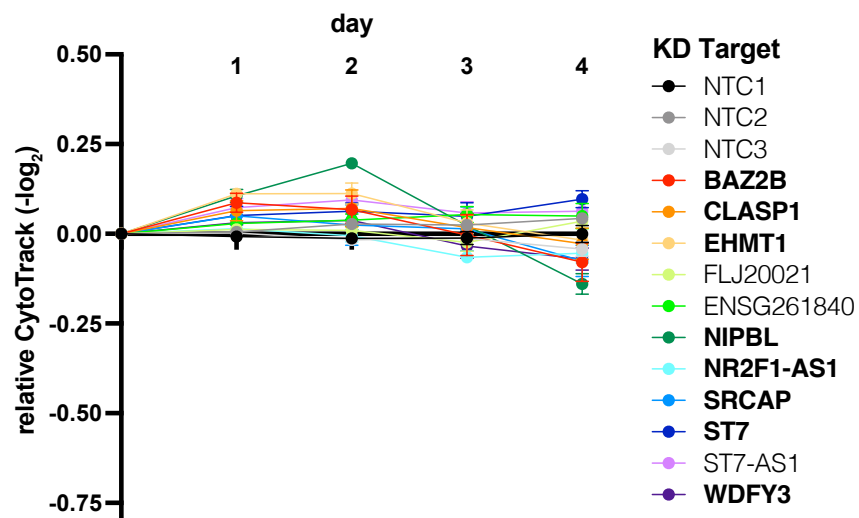


Figure S11

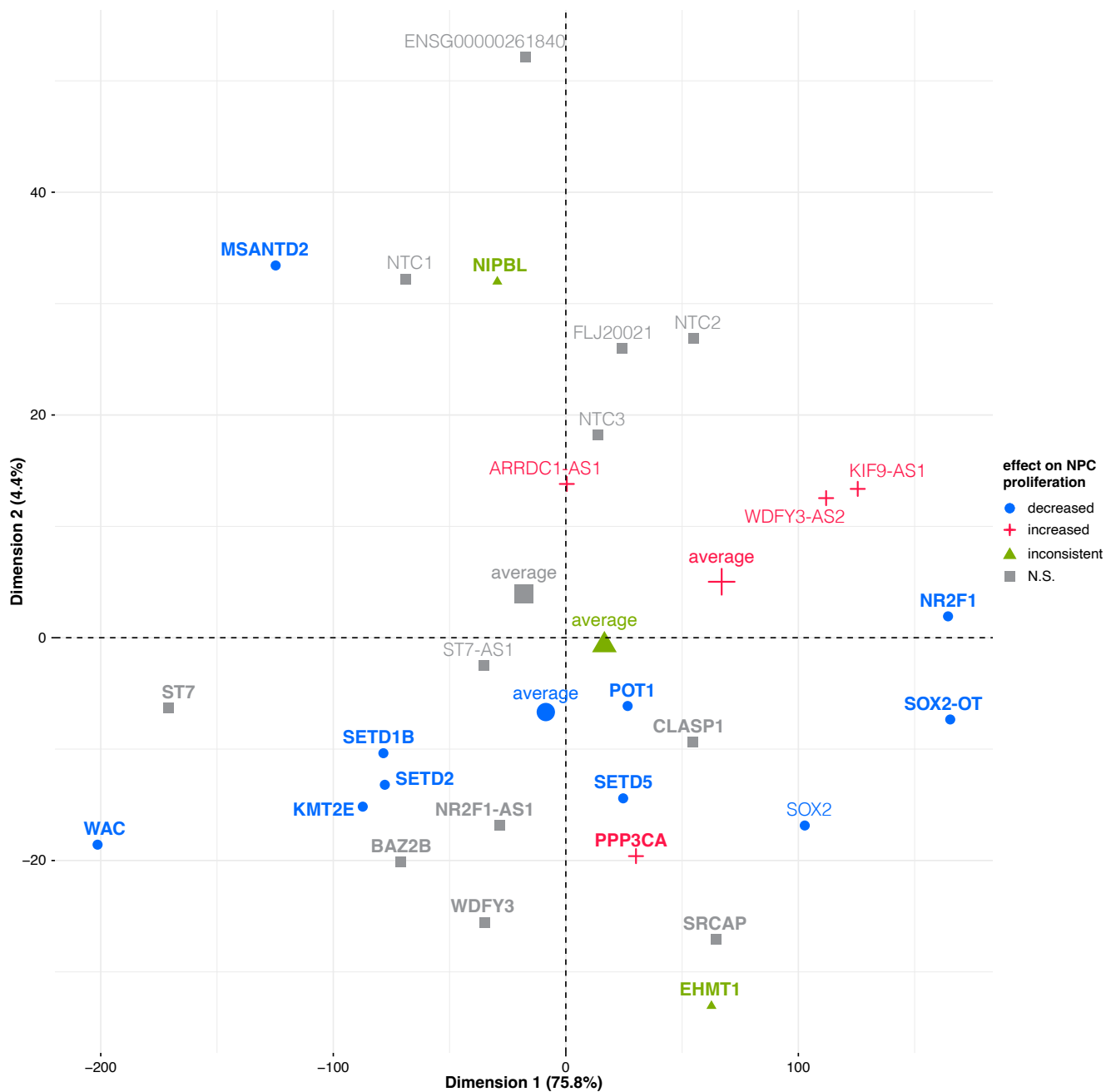


Figure S12

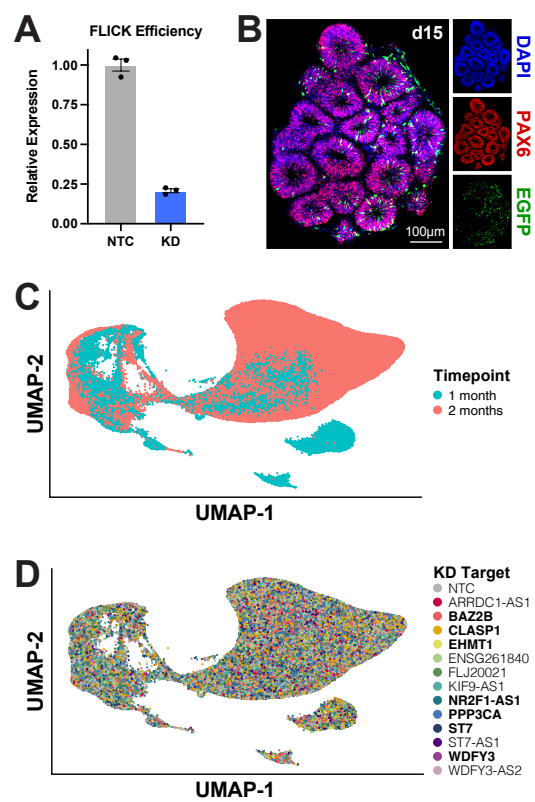


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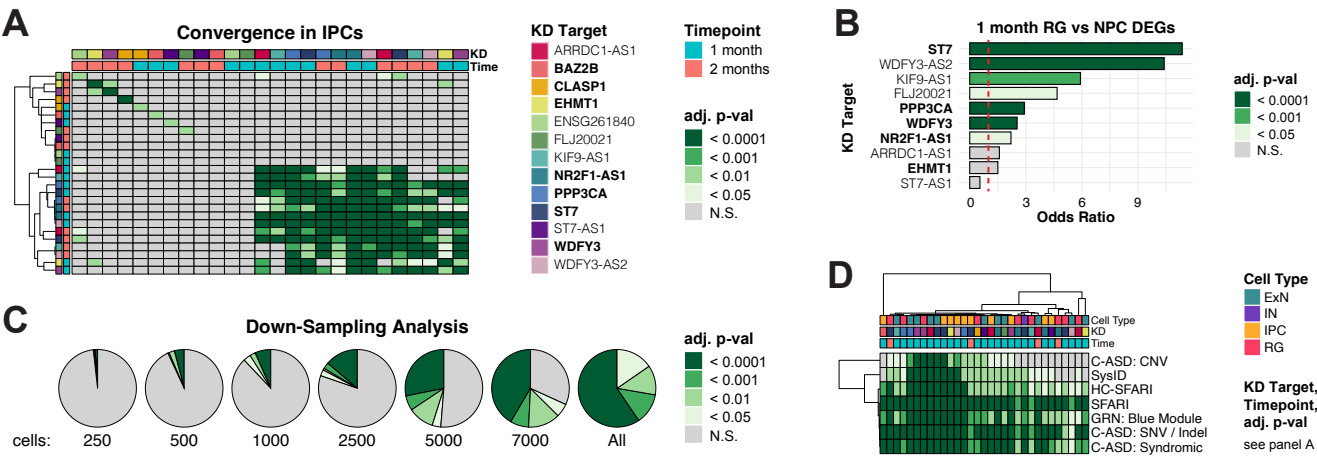


Figure S14

Drivers of Transcriptomic Convergence

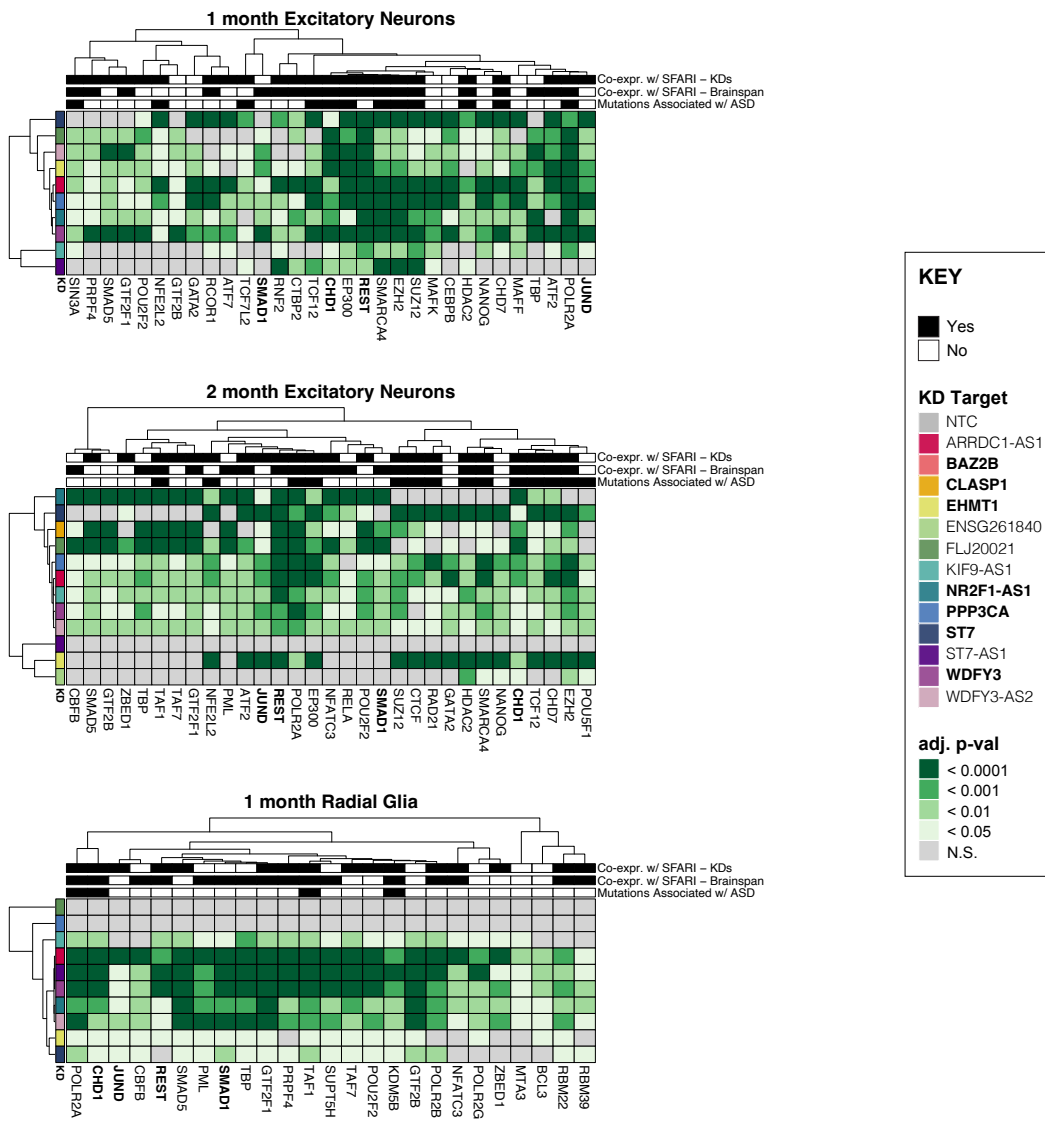


Figure S15

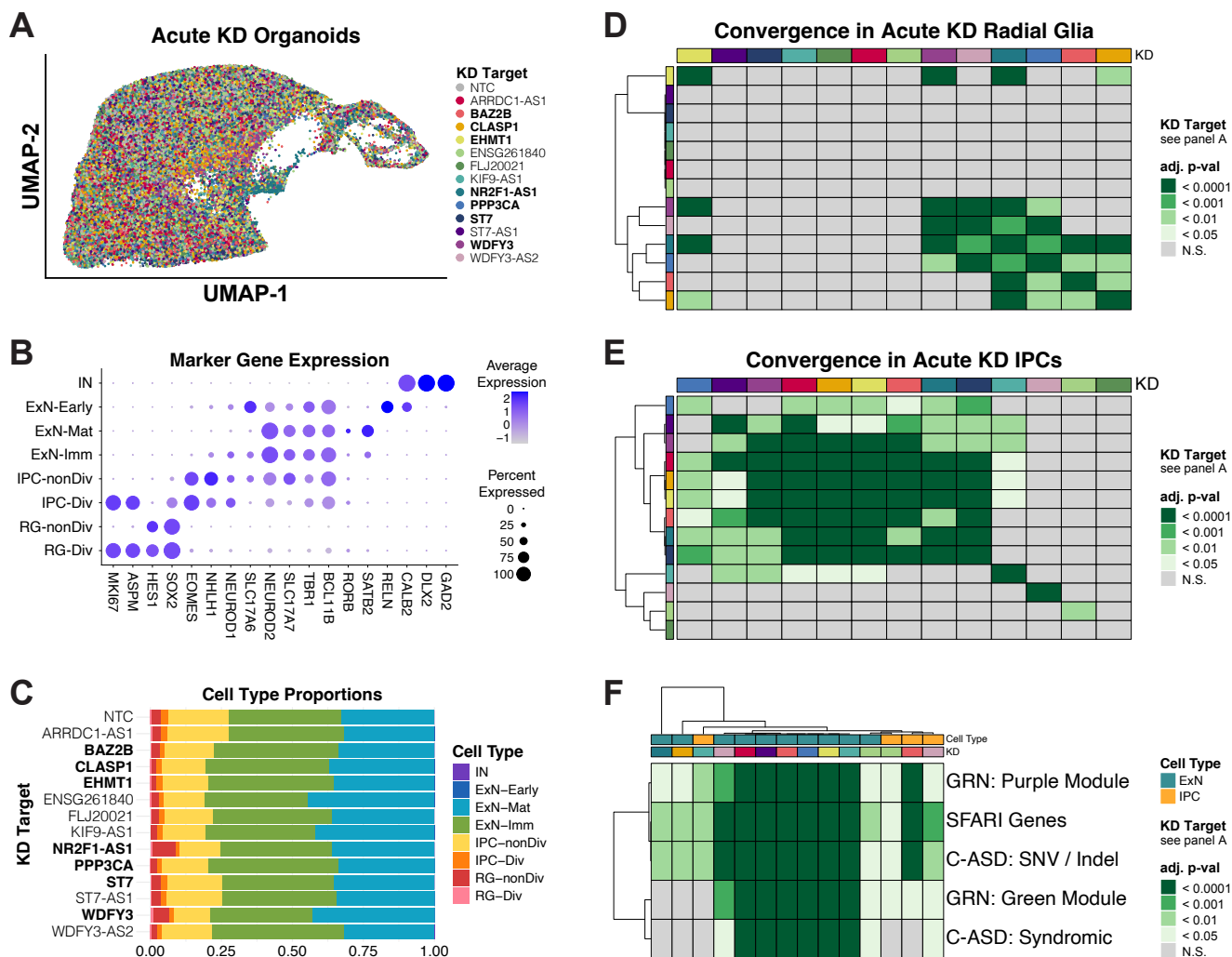


Figure S16