Supplementary material

Supplementary Table 1: Main antipsychotic treatment.

Current treatment	Number of patients (N)	% of patients	Dose (mg)*
First-episode psychosis (FEP)			
Drug näive	12	22.22	-
Chronic phase			
Aripiprazole	8	14.82	19.43 ± 8.42
Aripiprazole + Olanzapine	1	3.70	20 + 20
Aripiprazole + Olanzapine + Zuclopenthixol	1	1.85	15 + 20 + 200
Aripiprazole + Clozapine	1	1.85	415 + 25
Aripiprazole + Quetiapine	1	1.85	10 + 50
Paliperidone	2	1.85	206.05 ± 56.50
Olanzapine	8	14.81	13.75 ± 4.15
Olanzapine + Risperidone	1	1.85	15 + 2
Risperidone	7	12.96	5.38 ± 2.06
Risperidone + Olanzapine + Aripiprazole	1	1.85	20 + 6 + 400
Ziprasidone + Zuclopenthixol	1	1.85	40 + 200
Clomethiazole	1	1.85	192
Clozapine	9	16.68	322.22 ± 103.04

Antipsychotic treatment of patients diagnosed with schizophrenia. * Dose or mean ± SD of dose.

Supplementary Table 2: Correlation between NT-3, TrkC and NET_{ext} levels and clinical variables.

PARAMETERS	NT-3		NET_{ext}		TrkC	
	r	*p*	r	*p*	r	*p*
PANSS Positive	-0.1384	0.4502	0.1566	0.3840	-0.2959	0.1603
PANSS Negative	-0.0023	0.9901	0.1113	0.5312	0.1250	0.5606
PANSS General	-0.1348	0.4620	0.1283	0.4769	-0.2822	0.1815
PANSS Total	-0.1229	0.5029	0.1756	0.3282	-0.1771	0.4077
Illness onset	-0.2861	0.1124	-0.0728	0.6873	-0.1154	0.5912
Duration of illness	-0.0705	0.7013	0.0418	0.8172	0.0514	0.8114
NLR	0.1382	0.4507	-0.1177	0.5147	0.0303	0.8882

Statistically significant according to Pearson's correlation coefficients: $P \leq 0.05$* (two-tailed). PANSS: Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale. NLR: neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio.

**Supplementary Figure 1:** CABS-dock workflow.
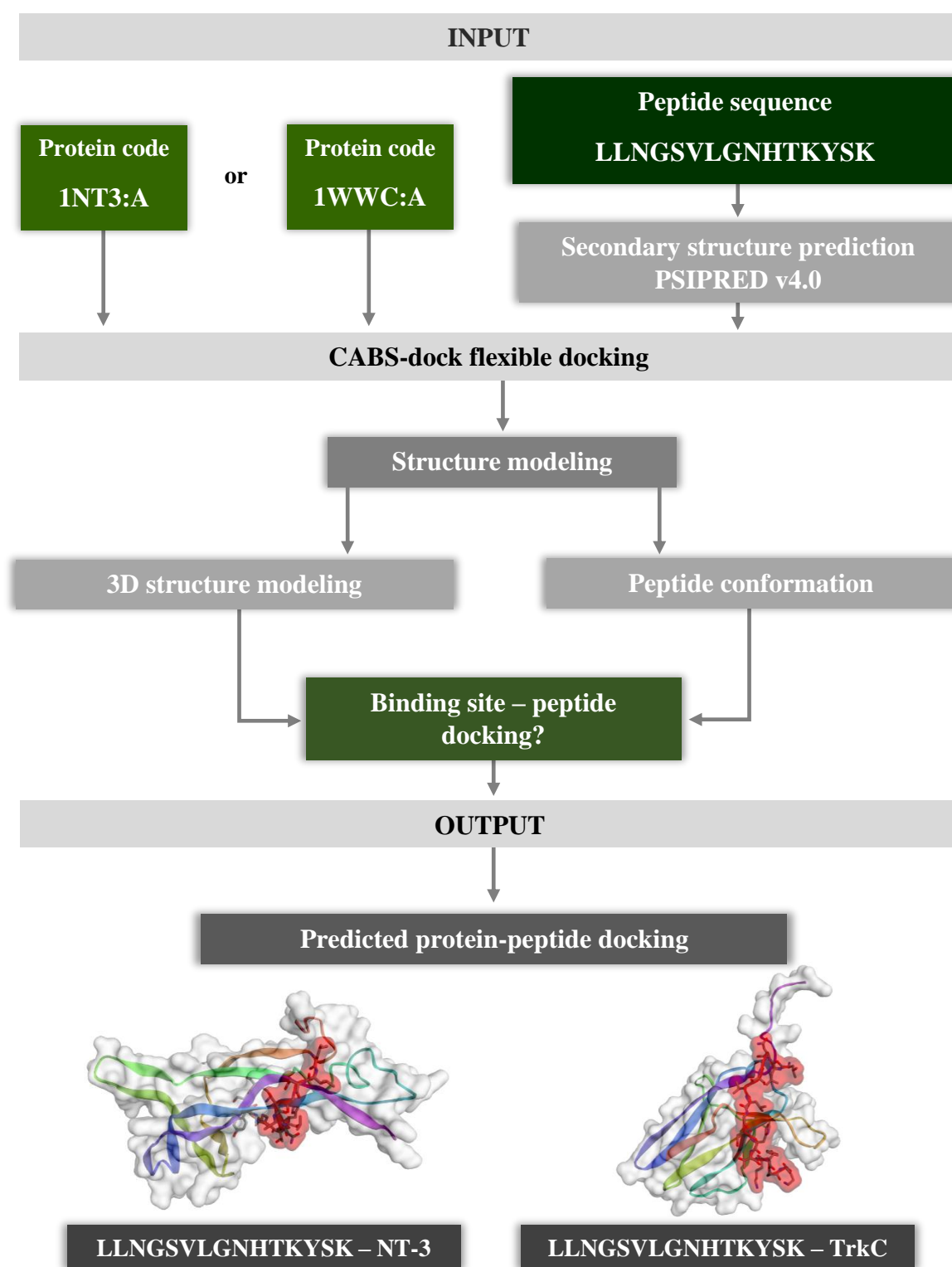
Legend: CABS-dock web server workflow used to predict binding models of protein-peptide

Supplementary Figure 2: Fluorescence microscopy images of blood lymphocytes.
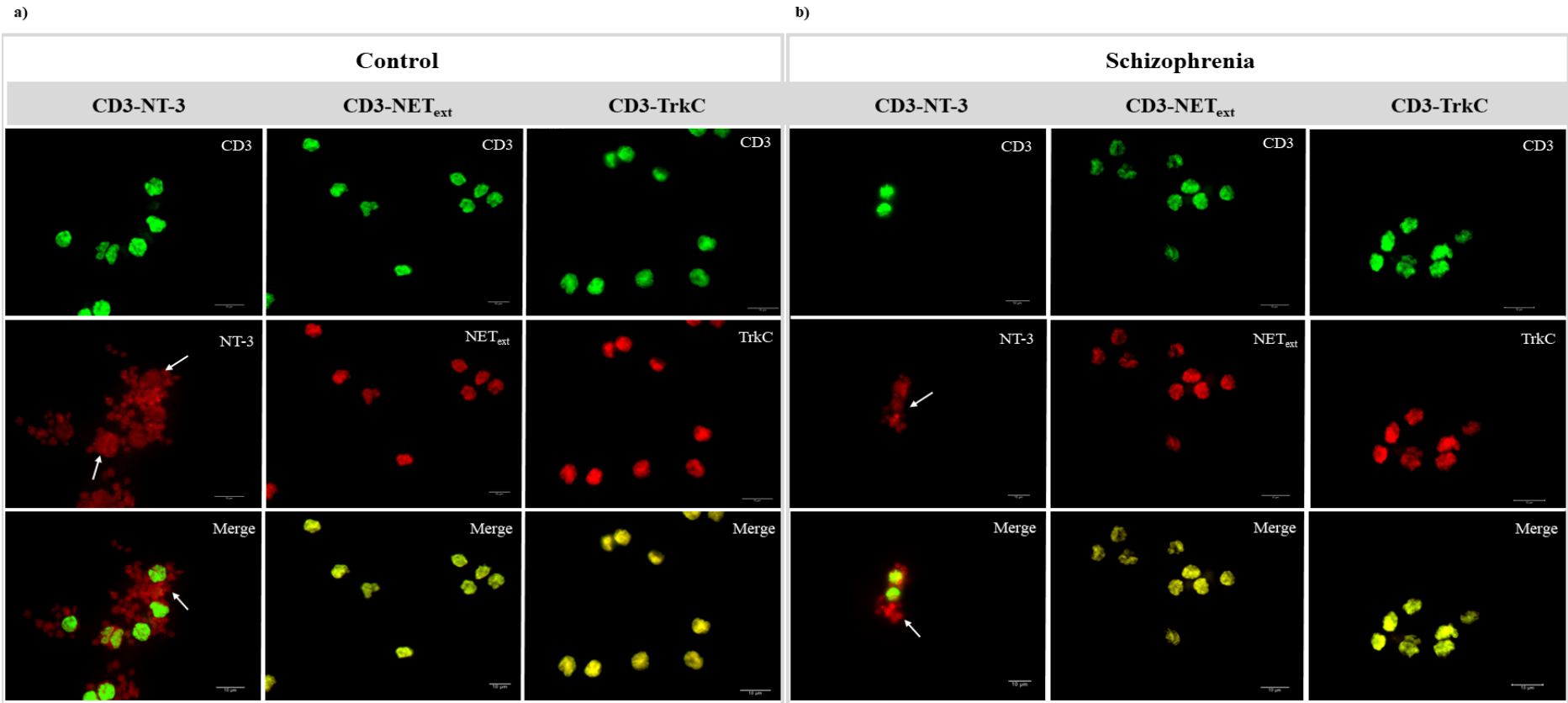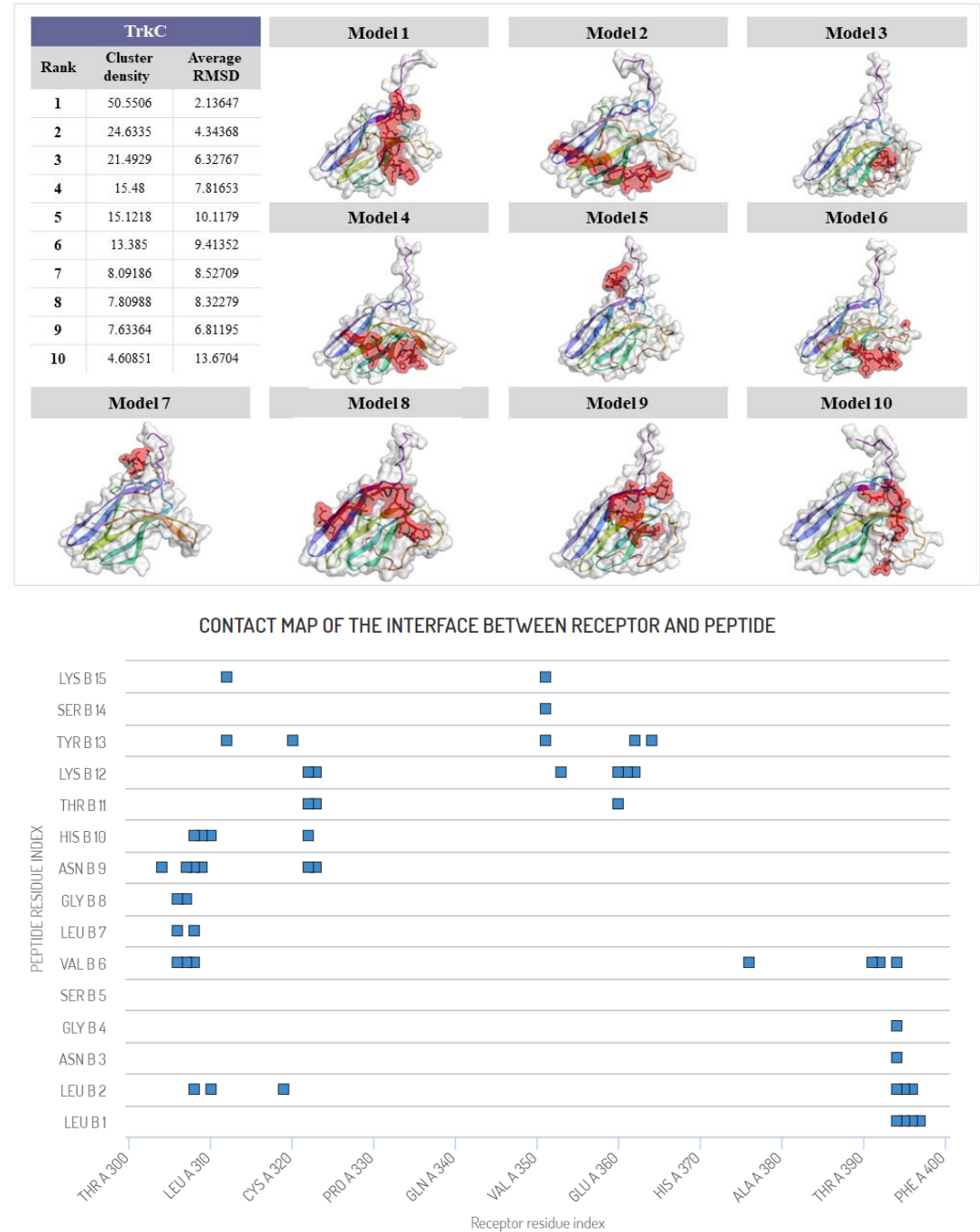

Legend: Lymphocytes stained with anti-CD3 + anti-Alexa Fluor 488 (green color) and anti-NT-3 + anti-Alexa Fluor 594 (red color) antibodies expanded from peripheral blood mononuclear cells with an HCX PL APO CS 63.0x1.40 OIL UV objective. a) Immunostaining of lymphocytes of a control that showed the expression of CD3 (green), NT-3, NET$_{ext}$ and TrkC (red). b) Immunostaining of lymphocytes of a patient with schizophrenia that showed the expression of CD3 (green), NT-3, NET$_{ext}$ and TrkC (red). The white arrows indicate the differential expression of NT-3 in the control compared to the patients with schizophrenia.

Supplementary figure 3: Top ten of predictive protein-peptide docking for NT-3.
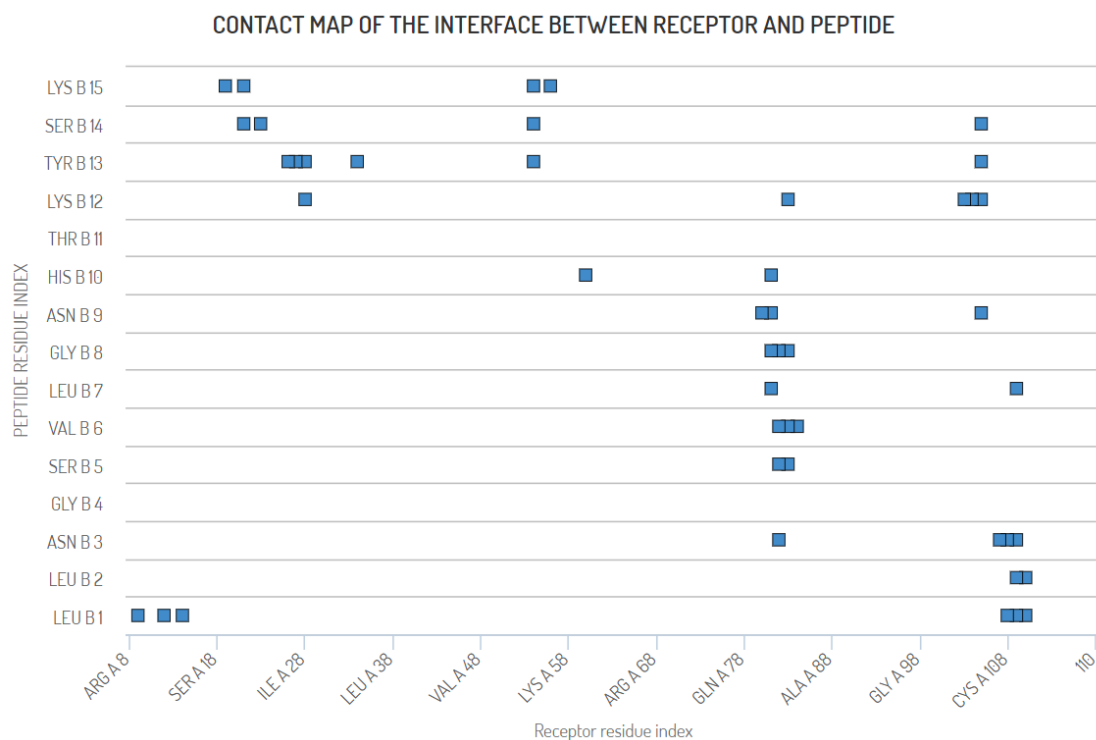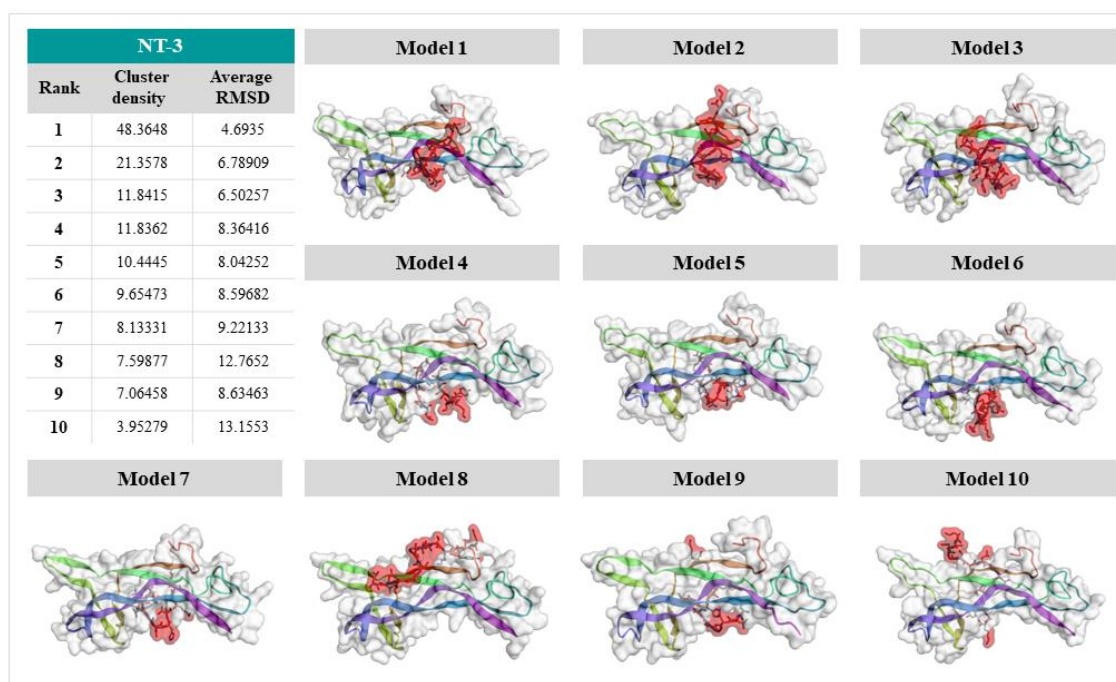

Legend: Computational modelling of protein-peptide docking of NT-3 (1nt3:A) and the peptide (NEText: LLNGSVLGNHTKYSK). Clustering details of the ten models are shown in the respective tables (cluster density is the number of elements in cluster (N)/Average of RMSD). The contact map shows the pairs of peptide/NT-3 residues closer than 4.5 Å in the complex.

Supplementary figure 4: Top ten of predictive protein-peptide docking for TrkC.

| TrkC			Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Rank	**Cluster density**	**Average RMSD**			
1	50.5506	2.13647			
2	24.6335	4.34368			
3	21.4929	6.32767			
4	15.48	7.81653			
5	15.1218	10.1179	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
6	13.385	9.41352			
7	8.09186	8.52709			
8	7.80988	8.32279			
9	7.63364	6.81195			
10	4.60851	13.6704			

Legend: Computational modelling of protein-peptide docking of TrkC (1wwc:A) and the peptide (NEText: LLNGSVLGNHTKYSK). Clustering details of the ten models are shown in the respective tables (cluster density is the number of elements in cluster (N)/Average of RMSD). The contact map shows the pairs of peptide/TrkC residues closer than 4.5 Å in the complex.

Original immunofluorescence images.
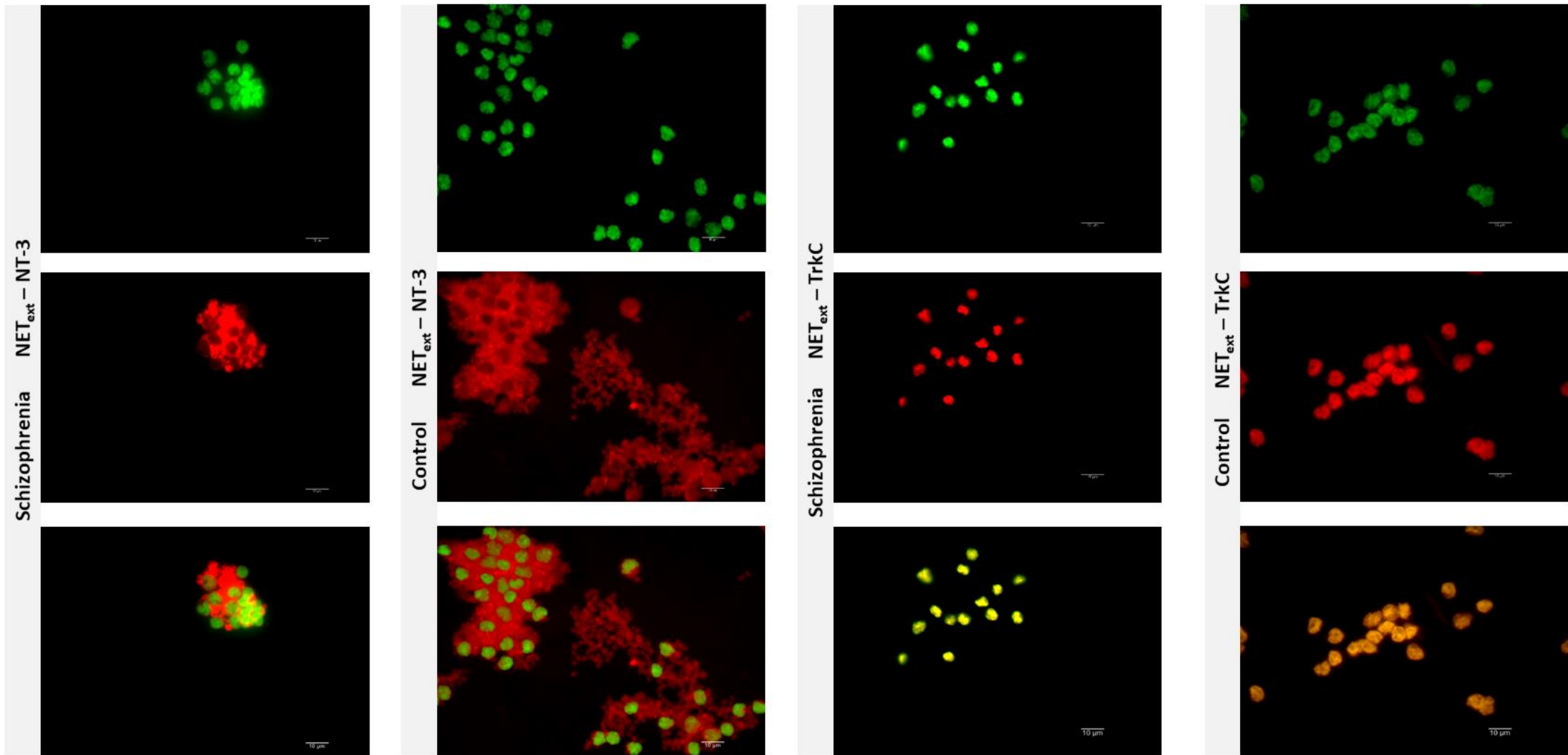
Original Western blots:
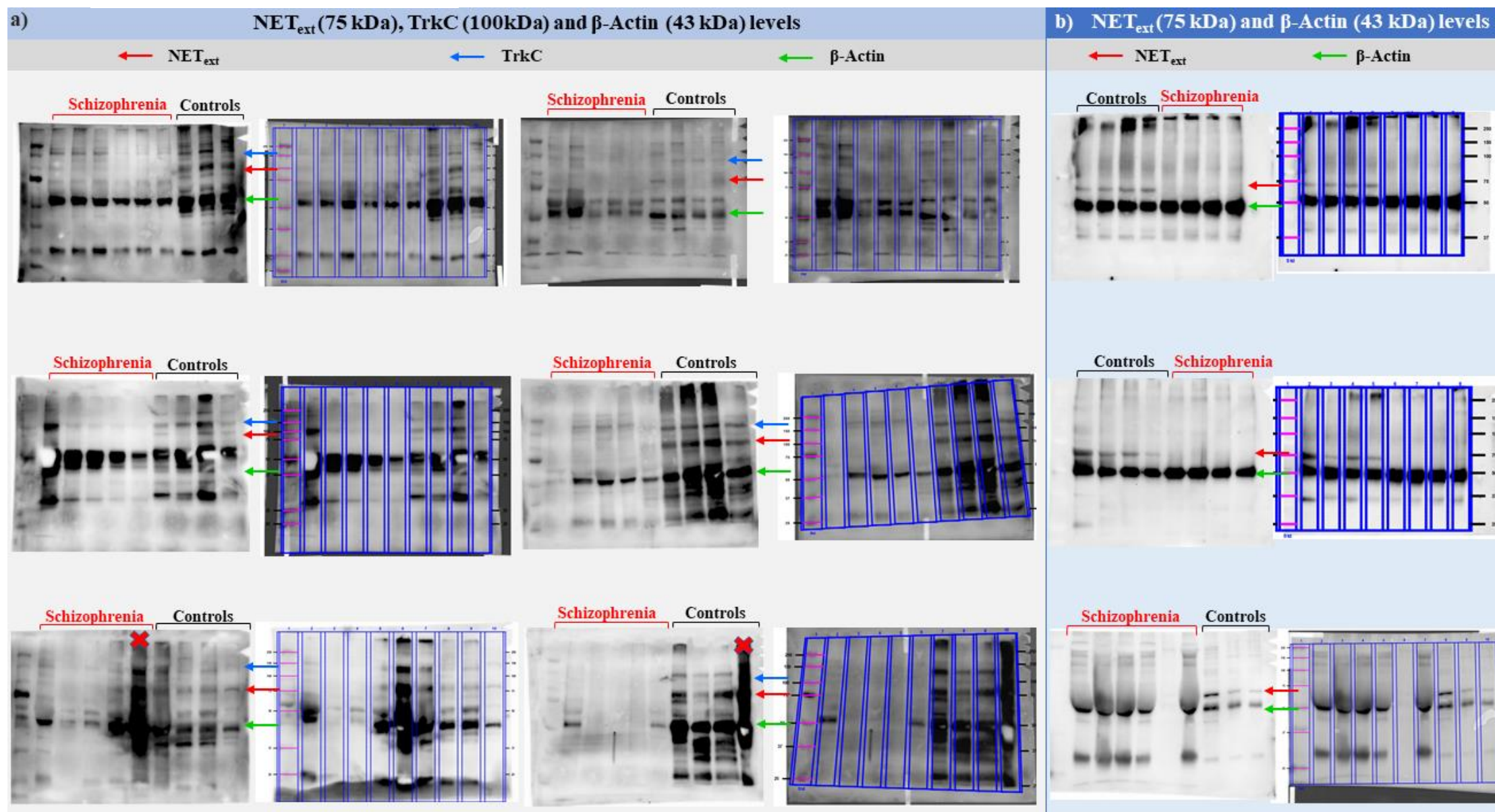
a) Simultaneous detection of NET_ext, TrkC and β-Actin using T cell samples. b) Original blots of NET_ext and β-Actin using T cell samples. Blue arrows correspond to TrkC (≈100 kDa), red arrows correspond to NET_ext (75 kDa and green arrows correspond to β-Actin (43 kDa).

Original Co-IPs: