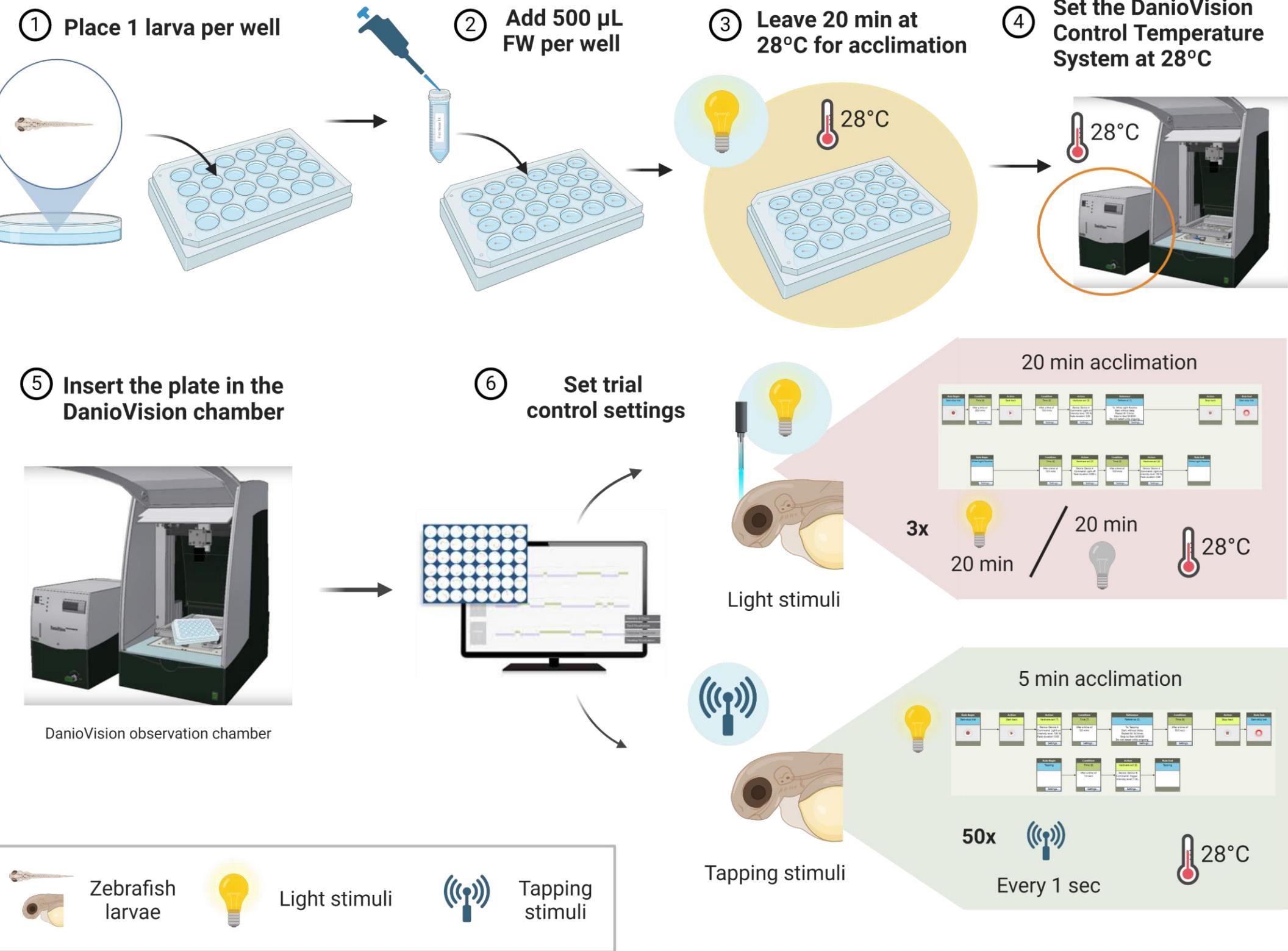
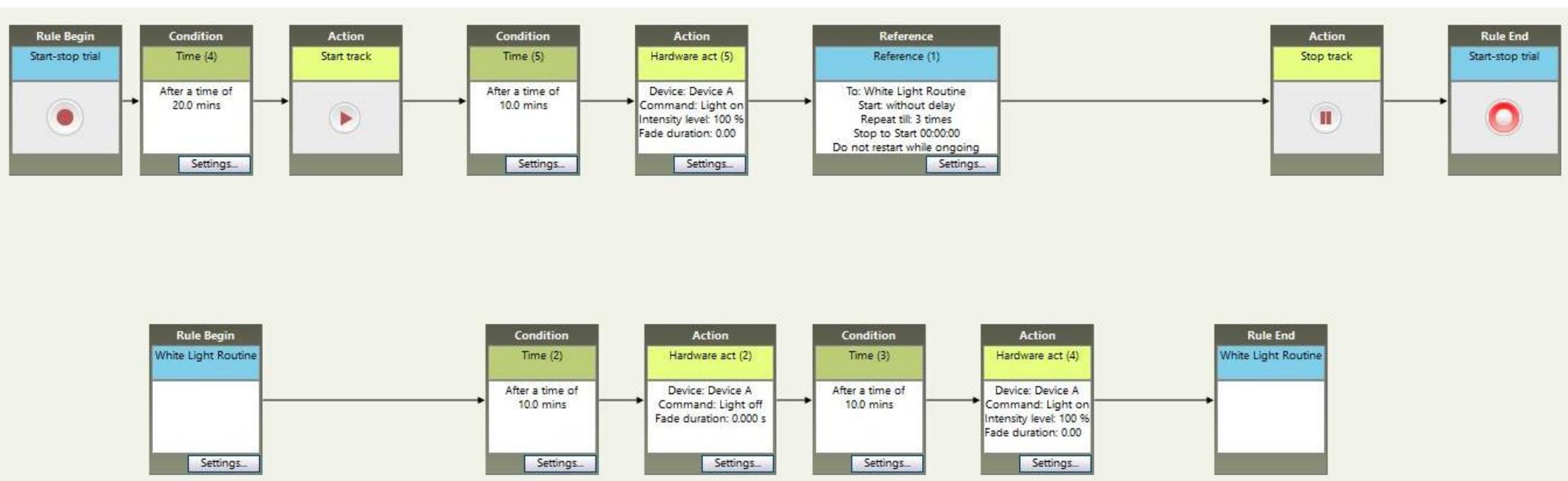
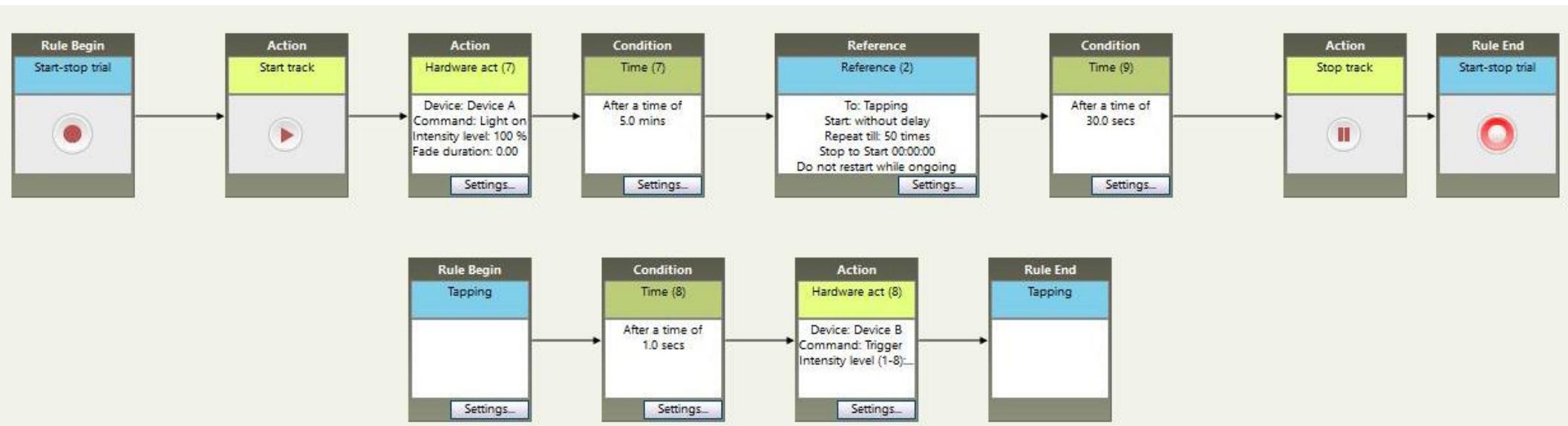
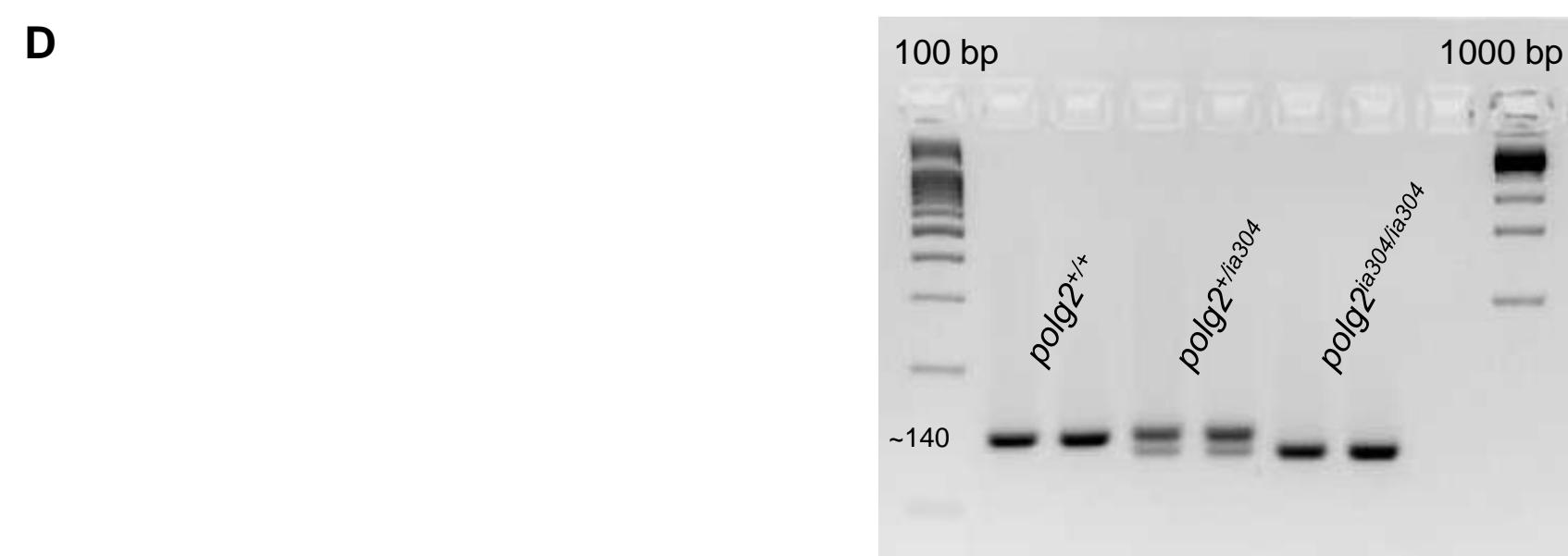
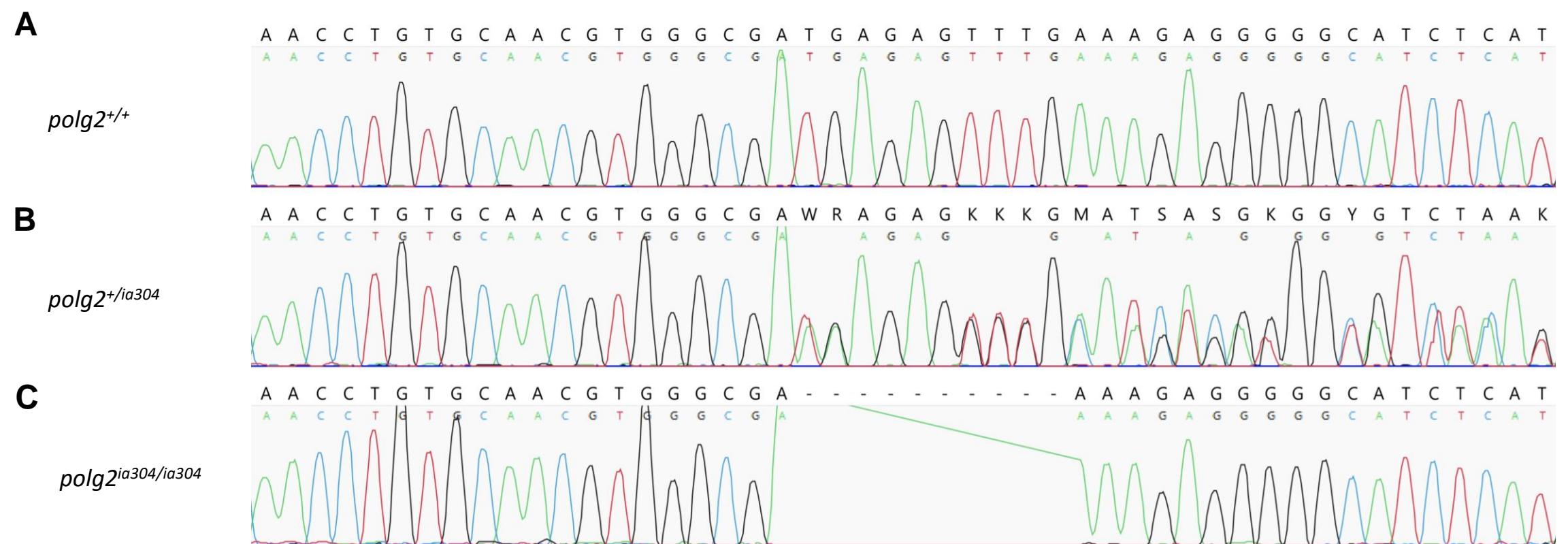


A**B****Light stimuli****C****Tapping stimuli**

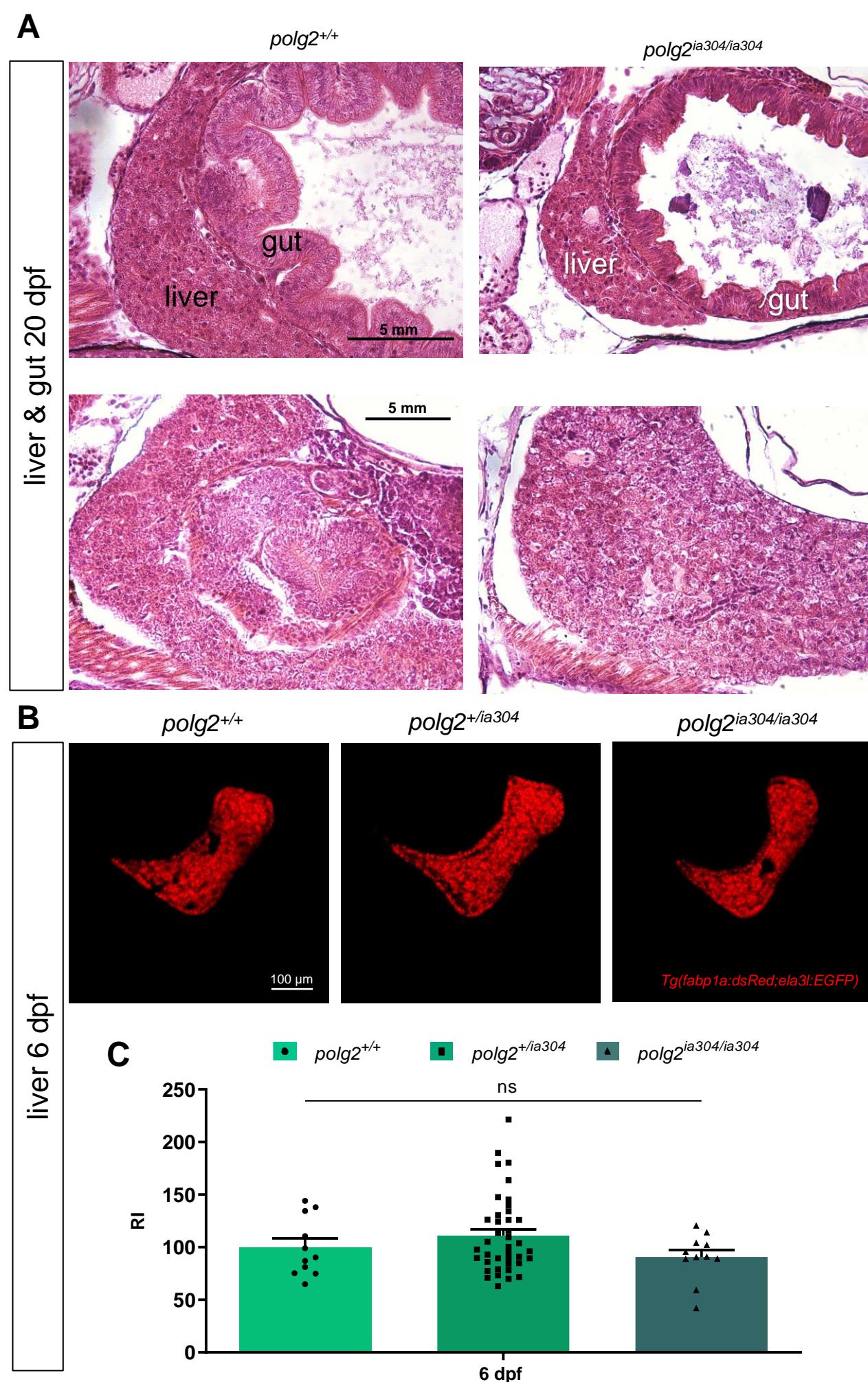
Suppl. Figure 1: DanioVision protocol setting for behavioural analysis in zebrafish larvae

- (A) Flowchart protocol for behavioural analysis in zebrafish larvae using a 24-well plate. Temperature was set to 28°C with the DanioVision Temperature Control Unit. FW: Fish Water. Created with BioRender.com.
- (B) Trial Control Settings for the light stimuli protocol. (C) Trial Control Settings for the tapping stimuli protocol.



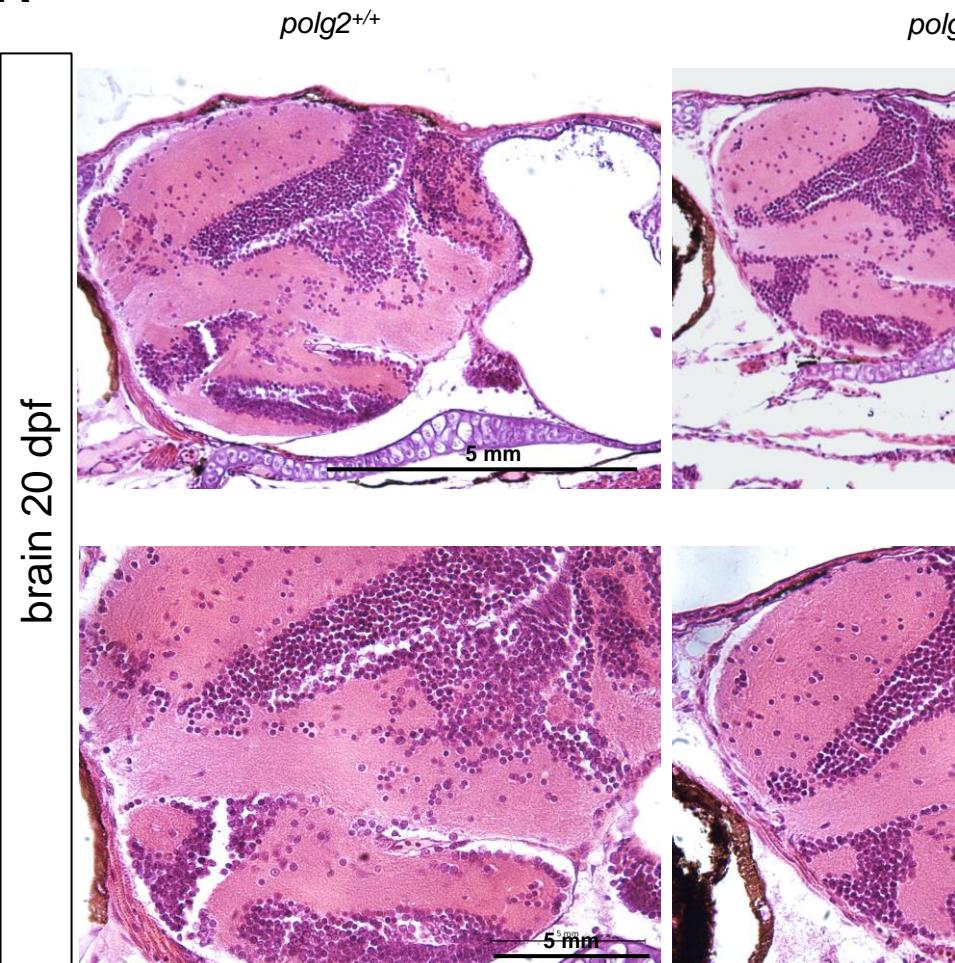
Suppl. Figure 2: Genotyping of the zebrafish *polg2^{ia304}* mutant line

(A-C) Chromatograms corresponding to *polg2^{+/+}* (A), *polg2^{+/ia304}* (B) and *polg2^{ia304/ia304}* (C) individuals, aligned with SeqMan Ultra, DNASTAR Lasergene. (D) Representative gel image of PCR genotyping using genomic DNA from tail fins of larvae from a cross between *polg2^{+/ia304}* heterozygotes.

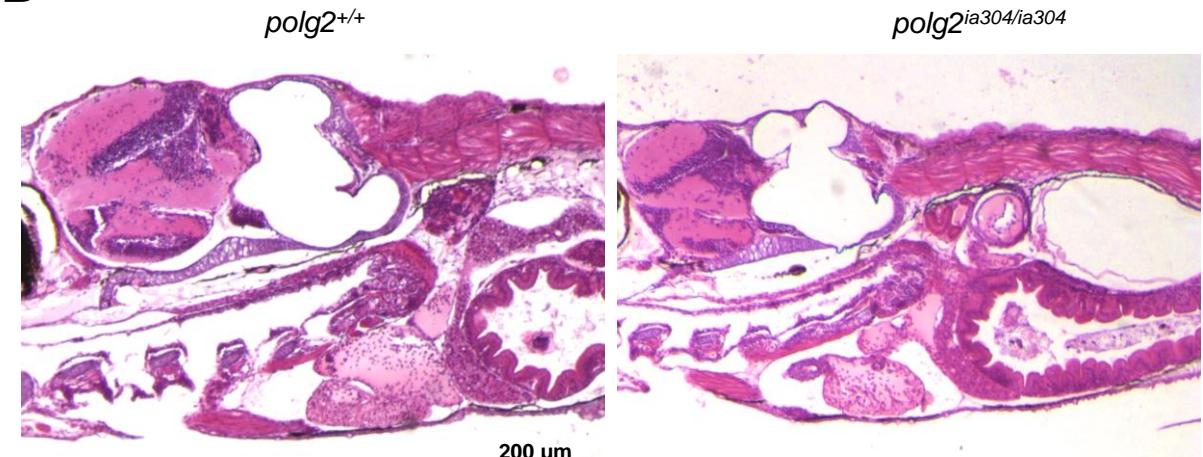
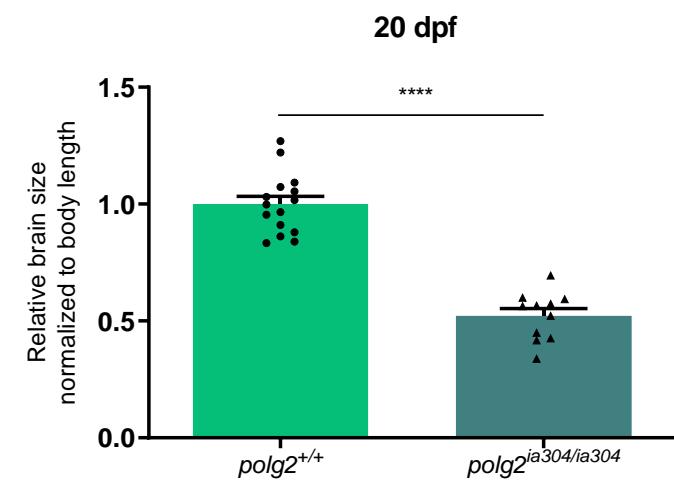


Suppl. Figure 4: Histological analysis of liver and gut in *polg2* mutants at 20 dpf.

(A) Histological analysis of gut and liver in 20 dpf zebrafish larvae. No significant alterations were found regarding their size (being isometric) and composition (scale bar: 5 mm). (B) Confocal images of the liver-expressed *Tg(lfabf:dsRed;elaA:EGFP)^{gz15}* transgene at 6 dpf (scale bar 100 μ m). (C) Scatter-plot showing the relative quantification of the liver-expressed transgene in the three genotypes at 6 dpf. Data are expressed as the mean \pm SEM and analysed by Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Dunn's test for multiple comparisons; *polg2^{+/+}* (n=11), *polg2^{+/ia304}* (n=40), *polg2^{ia304/ia304}* (n=11).

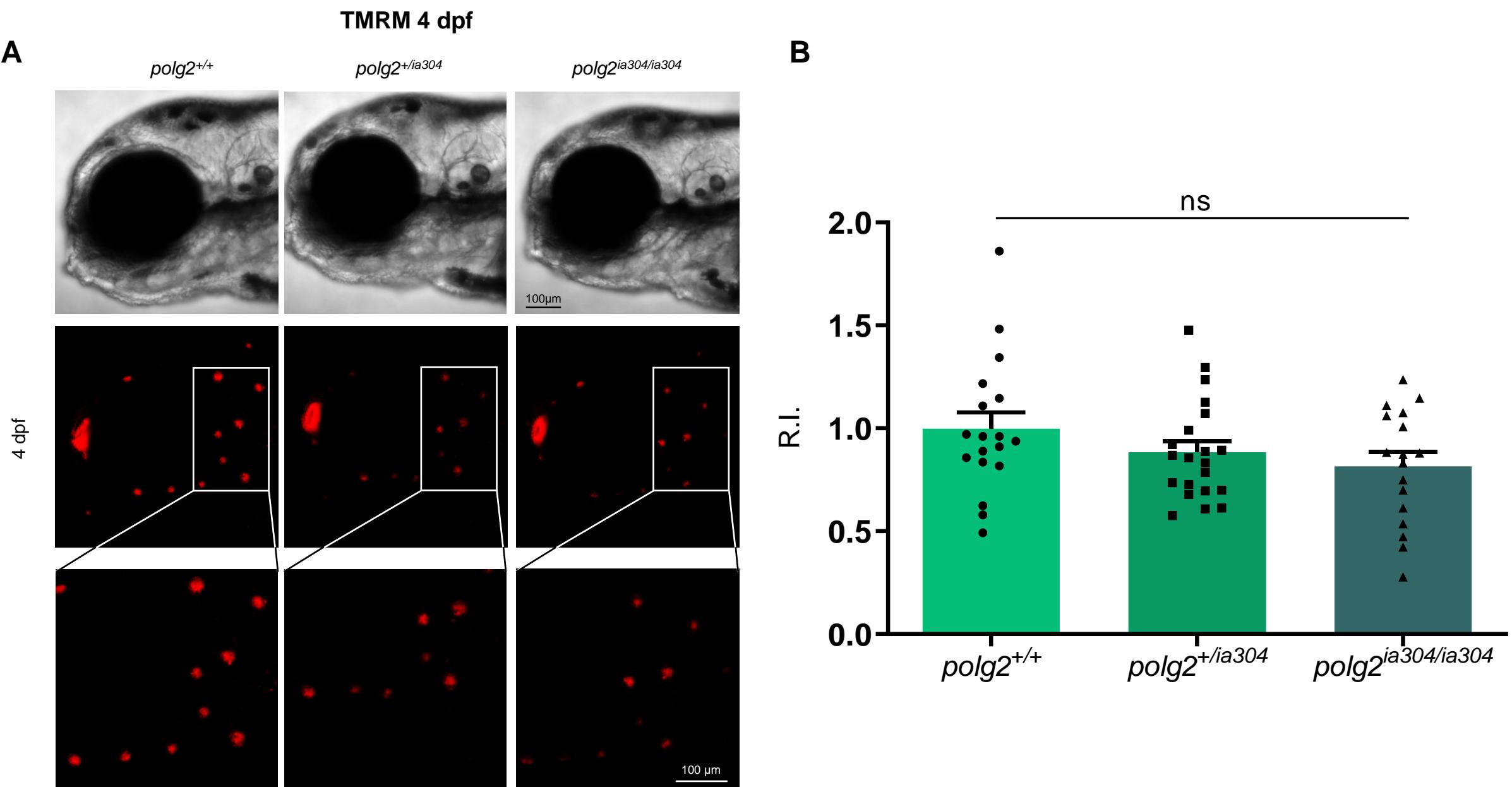
A

brain 20 dpf

B**C**

Suppl. Figure 5: Histological analysis of brain in *polg2* mutants at 20 dpf

(A) Histological sections of *polg2^{+/+}* and *polg2^{ia304/ia304}* brain at 20 dpf, revealing allometric reduction of the brain size in mutants (scale bar: 5 mm). (B) Histological section at lower magnification of 20 dpf *polg2^{+/+}* and *polg2^{ia304/ia304}* larvae (scale bar: 200 μ m). (C) Scatter-plot showing the quantification of brain size normalized to body length from different sections in *polg2^{+/+}* and *polg2^{ia304/ia304}* at 20 dpf larvae. Values are reported as the mean \pm SEM and analysed by unpaired t-test; *polg2^{+/+}* (n=15), *polg2^{ia304/ia304}* (n=11); **** p<0.0001.



Suppl. Figure 6: Analysis of mitochondrial membrane potential in *polg2* mutant larvae.

(A) Fluorescence imaging of TetraMethylRhodamine Methyl ester (TMRM) accumulation in active mitochondria, monitored in the head of *polg2^{+/+}*, *polg2^{+/ia304}* and *polg2^{ia304/ia304}* individuals at 4 dpf (scale bar: 100 μm). (B) Quantification of mitochondrial TMRM accumulation in zebrafish embryos at 4 dpf. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM, analysed by ordinary One-way ANOVA and corrected by Tukey's multiple comparisons test; *polg2^{+/+}* (n=18), *polg2^{+/ia304}* (n=21), *polg2^{ia304/ia304}* (n=17); RI: Relative Intensity.

