



Atypical Integration of Sensory-to-Transmodal Functional Systems Mediates Symptom Severity in Autism

Shinwon Park^{1,2}, **Koen V. Haak**³, **Han Byul Cho**^{1,2}, **Sofie L. Valk**^{4,5},
Richard A. I. Bethlehem^{6,7}, **Michael P. Milham**^{8,9}, **Boris C. Bernhardt**¹⁰,
Adriana Di Martino¹¹ and **Seok-Jun Hong**^{1,2,9*}

¹ Institute for Basic Science, Center for Neuroscience Imaging Research, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, South Korea, ² Department of Biomedical Engineering, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, South Korea, ³ Donders Institute of Brain, Cognition, and Behaviour, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, Netherlands, ⁴ Otto Hahn Group Cognitive Neurogenetics, Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig, Germany, ⁵ Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-7), Forschungszentrum Jülich, Jülich, Germany, ⁶ Department of Psychiatry, Autism Research Centre, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, ⁷ Brain Mapping Unit, Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, ⁸ Center for the Developing Brain, Child Mind Institute, New York, NY, United States, ⁹ Center for Biomedical Imaging and Neuromodulation, Nathan Kline Institute, New York, NY, United States, ¹⁰ McConnell Brain Imaging Centre, Montreal Neurological Institute and Hospital, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada, ¹¹ Autism Center, Child Mind Institute, New York, NY, United States

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:

Ryu-ichiro Hashimoto,
Showa University, Japan

Reviewed by:

Deniz Vatansever,
Fudan University, China
Matthew W. Mosconi,
University of Kansas, United States

*Correspondence:

Seok-Jun Hong
hong.seok.jun@gmail.com

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Computational Psychiatry,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Psychiatry

Received: 24 April 2021

Accepted: 16 July 2021

Published: 20 August 2021

Citation:

Park S, Haak KV, Cho HB, Valk SL,
Bethlehem RAI, Milham MP,
Bernhardt BC, Di Martino A and
Hong SJ (2021) Atypical Integration of
Sensory-to-Transmodal Functional
Systems Mediates Symptom Severity
in Autism.
Front. Psychiatry 12:699813.
doi: 10.3389/fpsy.2021.699813

A notable characteristic of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is co-occurring deficits in low-level sensory processing and high-order social interaction. While there is evidence indicating detrimental cascading effects of sensory anomalies on the high-order cognitive functions in ASD, the exact pathological mechanism underlying their atypical functional interaction across the cortical hierarchy has not been systematically investigated. To address this gap, here we assessed the functional organisation of sensory and motor areas in ASD, and their relationship with subcortical and high-order transmodal systems. In a resting-state fMRI data of 107 ASD and 113 neurotypical individuals, we applied advanced connectopic mapping to probe functional organization of primary sensory/motor areas, together with targeted seed-based intrinsic functional connectivity (iFC) analyses. In ASD, the connectopic mapping revealed topological anomalies (i.e., excessively more segregated iFC) in the motor and visual areas, the former of which patterns showed association with the symptom severity of restricted and repetitive behaviors. Moreover, the seed-based analysis found diverging patterns of ASD-related connectopathies: decreased iFCs within the sensory/motor areas but increased iFCs between sensory and subcortical structures. While decreased iFCs were also found within the higher-order functional systems, the overall proportion of this anomaly tends to increase along the level of cortical hierarchy, suggesting more dysconnectivity in the higher-order functional networks. Finally, we demonstrated that the association between low-level sensory/motor iFCs and clinical symptoms in ASD was mediated by the high-order transmodal systems, suggesting pathogenic functional interactions along the cortical hierarchy. Findings were largely replicated in the independent dataset. These results highlight that atypical integration of sensory-to-high-order systems contributes to the complex ASD symptomatology.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorder, cortical hierarchy, low-level sensory, high-order system, connectopic mapping, subcortico-cortical connectivity

INTRODUCTION

The major symptoms defining autism spectrum disorder (ASD) include persistent deficits in social communication and interaction, and restricted/repetitive patterns of behaviors and interests, all of which either fully or at least partly involve high-order transmodal cortical regions (1–11). Because of such relevance for various phenotypes, high-order cognitive systems have long been a focus of ASD research in the past decades, providing a basis to construct seminal theories centered on atypical theory of mind (12, 13), or executive dysfunction (14–16). Given their importance, however, there are also earlier phenotypic features that can help with a diagnosis of ASD – i.e., low-level sensory or perceptual anomalies (17–24). These symptoms have been documented across all sensory modalities e.g., vision (25), auditory (26), touch (27), taste (28, 29), and smell (30, 31), affecting up to 95% of children with ASD as a form of either hypo- or hyper-sensitivity or both (32, 33). Indeed, the most up-to-date edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) includes these sensory symptoms as a part of autism phenotypes (34), suggesting their clinical importance to characterize this pervasive condition.

Accumulating evidence indicates that atypical development of early primary regions is not limited to sensory-related problems, but may cascade into the development of higher-order transmodal functional systems (35, 36). Low-level sensory areas such as visual and auditory cortices have a critical period during their brain development (37–39), for which abnormal synaptic connections or neurotransmitter system dysfunction may affect the formation of a large-scale cortical hierarchy (40–42). Previous neuroimaging studies in ASD provide supportive findings, with a demonstration of atypical functional changes in multiple sensorimotor and subcortical areas as well as in their connections toward the high-order brain networks in infants at high risk for ASD (43–46). In parallel, several studies also demonstrated that aberrant responses to sensory stimuli reliably predict symptom severity at a later stage in ASD (19, 20, 47). These results, together with perception-related theoretical accounts for ASD such as predictive coding (48) or weak central coherence (49), highlight the potential mechanisms involving atypical functional interplay between the low-level sensory (bottom-up sensory signal transmission) and higher-order transmodal (top-down modulation) systems in ASD. Despite the significance of this model, how the interaction between these hierarchically distinct two subsystems contribute to each behavioral symptom of ASD remains poorly understood, mainly because of lack of analytical tools to integrate multiple brain systems and behaviors in a mechanistically meaningful way.

Over the last two decades, resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging (rs-fMRI) has been instrumental to elucidate large-scale canonical networks of intrinsic functional connectivity and their relationship to complex human behaviors (50, 51). Providing testable measurements to probe the macroscale functional organization without requiring explicit tasks during the scan, rs-fMRI became one of the most efficient tools across multiple research domains, especially for clinical neuroscience which has been actively seeking the reliable biomarkers (52). Beyond conventional approaches focusing

on connectivity profiles of specific regions, recent methods increasingly characterize distributed functional networks (53–55). A recent study of our group utilizing a dimensionality reduction technique on rs-fMRI data revealed cortex-wide gradients that describe a continuous transition of connectivity profiles along the multiple cortical hierarchy axes including sensory-to-transmodal and visual-to-sensorimotor streams (55). Notably, mapping such topological organization is not confined to the whole brain space but has been also applied to pre-specified cortical regions of interest corresponding to domain specific processes. Recapitulating a biologically meaningful functional organization of visual (54), somatosensory (54, 56), thalamus (57), hippocampus (58, 59), and insula (60, 61) areas, this approach, called “connectopic mapping,” becomes a versatile tool to probe the details of local circuit systems in terms of their intrinsic functional connectivity organization.

Here, we combined connectopic mapping and seed-based analyses to map biological substrates underlying the co-occurring deficits of low-level sensory/motor and high-order behavioral symptoms in ASD. The current study is grounded on the premise that normative sensory development will provide the foundational building blocks for the formation of higher-order cortical systems in the later developmental stages. Based on this notion, we focused on four major sensory/motor systems, namely, sensory (S1), motor (M1), visual (V1) and auditory (A1) cortices, and investigated their relationship to high order transmodal systems as well as subcortical structures. Our framework was 3-fold: (i) We first established the functional organization of each targeted sensory/motor area in neurotypical (NT) and ASD groups by comparing their connectopic gradient maps. In ASD, we further, examined the association of each gradient with key behavior symptoms. (ii) After assessing the functional topology of each sensory/motor area, we compared the detailed seed-based functional connectivity profiles of the sensory/motor and subcortical areas between ASD and NT. Likewise, functional connectivity within high-order networks was also investigated to delineate a full picture of functional relationships between the systems within the cortical hierarchy. (iii) Finally, based on these results, we conducted a series of integrative mediation analyses to examine the impact of sensory/motor networks on high-order organization and consequently, their collective role in the manifestation of behavioral symptoms in ASD. We hypothesized that (i) the ASD group will show atypical functional gradient profiles across multiple sensory/motor areas, (ii) given recent studies demonstrating disrupted cortical hierarchies in autism (50), their high-order transmodal systems and relationship with low-level sensory/motor networks will also reveal atypical representations of connectivity, and (iii) altered functional integration between those subsystems may mediate the key behavioral symptoms in ASD.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subjects

We extracted two waves of datasets from the Autism Brain Imaging Data Exchange repositories (ABIDE-I & II; http://fcon_1000.projects.nitrc.org/indi/abide/) for the purpose of discovery

TABLE 1 | Demographic and clinical characteristics of the ABIDE-I dataset.

	ASD (<i>n</i> = 107)	NT (<i>n</i> = 113)	Statistical test	
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Age (years)	20.9 (8.03)	19.3 (7.31)	1.48	0.14
Mean FD	0.11 (0.10)	0.10 (0.11)	0.40	0.69
ADOS-total	12.7 (3.68)	NA	NA	NA
ADOS-repetitive behavior	2.02 (1.50)	NA	NA	NA
ADOS-communication	4.25 (1.51)	NA	NA	NA
ADOS-social	8.40 (2.65)	NA	NA	NA

ASD, autism spectrum disorder; NT, Neurotypical control; SD, standard deviation; FD, framewise displacement; ADOS, Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule; NA, not available.

and replication of findings. Inclusion criteria were similar to our previous studies (62–64). Briefly, the data acquisition sites were selected only when there were more than 10 individuals per group, including both children and adults with ASD as well as neurotypical (NT) controls. Due to the low prevalence of females in the ABIDE-I dataset, all analyses were restricted to males. After quality control, a total of 220 individuals were included in the final analyses set from three sites (107 ASD [age, mean \pm SD = 20.9 \pm 8.03], 113 age-matched NT [age = 19.3 \pm 7.31]): (i) NYU Langone Medical Center (NYU, 35/51 ASD/NT); (ii) University of Utah, School of Medicine (USM, 52/40 ASD/NT); (iii) University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine (PITT, 20/22 ASD/NT). For ABIDE-II, inclusion criteria were similar except that females were included because of their high rate of data availability (*n* = 19). A total of 116 individuals from 3 sites were included (57 ASD, 59 NT): (i) NYU Langone Medical Center (NYU, 29/19 ASD/NT); (ii) Institut Pasteur/Robert Debré Hospita (IP, 11/21 ASD/NT); (iii) Trinity Centre for Health Sciences, Trinity College Dublin (TCD, 17/19 ASD/NT). The ASD and NT groups in this dataset showed a difference in their age (ASD: mean \pm SD = 12.1 \pm 5.89, NT: mean \pm SD = 16.5 \pm 8.21; *t* = 3.3, *p* < 0.001). Therefore, in all replication analyses, we included both age and sex as nuisance covariables. Moreover, we assessed the reproducibility of our main findings while excluding female subjects from the replication dataset. Individuals with a diagnosis of Autistic, Asperger's, or Pervasive Developmental Disorder Not-Otherwise-Specified were all included in the ASD group. Diagnosis was established based on a structured or unstructured in-person interview by an expert clinician using the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS) and/or the Autism Diagnostic Interview-Revised (ADI-R). Total scores along with those for reciprocal social interactions (ADOS-S), communication/language (ADOS-C), and restricted/repeated behaviors (ADOS-R) were provided in the ABIDE phenotypic dataset (65). Classic total ADOS scores were calculated by adding the reciprocal social interaction and communication/language subscores (66). Demographic and clinical characteristics for ABIDE-I (Table 1) and ABIDE-II (Supplementary Table 1), as well as participant profiles based on ADOS modules (Supplementary Table 2) are provided.

MRI Data Acquisition

Data was acquired on Siemens (NYU, PITT, USM) or Philips (IP, TCD) 3T MRI scanners across five different sites.

At NYU, Allegra with 3D-TurboFLASH was used for T1-weighted (T1w) data acquisition (matrix = 256 \times 256; 1.3 \times 1.0 \times 1.3 mm³ voxels; TR = 2530 ms; TE = 3.25 ms; TI = 1100 ms; flip angle = 7°), and 2D-EPI was used for rs-fMRI (matrix = 80 \times 80; 180 volumes, 3.0 \times 3.0 \times 4.0 mm³ voxels; TR = 2,000 ms; TE = 15 ms; flip angle = 90°). At PITT, Allegra with 3D-MPRAGE was used for T1w data acquisition (matrix = 269 \times 269; 1.1 \times 1.1 \times 1.1 mm³ voxels; TR = 2100 ms; TE = 3.93 ms; TI = 1000 ms; flip angle = 7°) and 2D-EPI was used for rs-fMRI (200 volumes, 3.1 \times 3.1 \times 4.0 mm³ voxels; TR = 1500 ms; TE = 35 ms; flip angle = 70°; matrix = 64 \times 64). At USM, T1w data were acquired on a TrioTim using 3D-MPRAGE (matrix = 240 \times 256; 1.0 \times 1.0 \times 1.2 mm³ voxels; TR = 2300 ms; TE = 2.91 ms; TI = 900 ms; flip angle = 9°) and 2D-EPI for rs-fMRI (matrix = 64 \times 64; 240 volumes; 3.4 \times 3.4 \times 3.0 mm³ voxels; TR = 2,000 ms; TE = 28 ms; flip angle = 90°). At TCD, Achieva with 3D-MPRAGE was used for T1w data acquisition (matrix = 256 \times 256; 0.9 \times 0.9 \times 0.9 mm³ voxels; TR = 3000 ms; TE = 3.90 ms; TI = 1150 ms; flip angle = 8°) and 2D-EPI for rs-fMRI (matrix = 80 \times 80; 210 volumes; 3.0 \times 3.0 \times 3.2 mm³ voxels; TR = 2,000 ms; TE = 27 ms; flip angle = 90°) at TCD. At IP, data were acquired on Achieva using 3D-MPRAGE for T1w (matrix = 240 \times 240; 1 \times 1 \times 1 mm³ voxels; TR = 2500 ms; TE = 5.60 ms; flip angle = 30°) and 2D-EPI for rs-fMRI (matrix = 64 \times 63; 85 volumes; 3.59 \times 3.65 \times 4 mm³ voxels; TR = 2700 ms; TE = 45 ms; flip angle = 90°).

MRI Processing

Structural MRI

T1w images were processed with FreeSurfer (v5.1; <http://surfer.nmr.mgh.harvard.edu/>) to perform intensity normalization, skull stripping, registration to stereotaxic space, and tissue segmentation. White and pial surfaces are reconstructed by fitting a triangular surface tessellation and going through automated topology correction and surface deformation. These surfaces are inflated and then spherically registered to an atlas, *fsaverage*, with regards to the gyral and sulcal curvature.

rs-fMRI

rs-fMRI data already preprocessed by the Configurable Pipeline for the Analysis of Connectomes (C-PAC; <https://fcp-indi.github.io/>) were provided from the Preprocessed Connectomes initiative (<http://preprocessed-connectomes-project.org/abide/>). Briefly, preprocessing included slice-time correction, head motion correction, skull stripping, and intensity normalization. Effects of head motion, white matter and cerebrospinal fluid signals were statistically removed using CompCor (67). Following band-pass filtering (0.01–0.1 Hz), rs-fMRI data were registered to the MNI152 standard space using linear and non-linear transformations. After verification of surface alignment, individual rs-fMRI data were interpolated along the corresponding mid-thickness surfaces and resampled to the Conte69 template

(<https://github.com/Washington-University/Pipelines>). Surface-based spatial smoothing was applied with a 5 mm full width at half maximum kernel.

Connectopic Mapping of Low-Level Sensory/Motor Regions of Interest

Connectopic mapping targeted four primary sensory/motor areas (i.e., M1, S1, V1, A1). Three of them (i.e., M1, S1, A1) were derived from the Desikan-Killiany (DK) atlas (<https://surfer.nmr.mgh.harvard.edu/fswiki/CorticalParcellation>), where M1 and S1 correspond to the precentral and postcentral gyri, respectively, while A1 consisted of the transverse temporal and superior temporal gyri. V1 was delineated from a separate Brodmann Areas (BA) atlas, (<https://surfer.nmr.mgh.harvard.edu/fswiki/BrodmannAreaMaps>) to accurately capture the primary visual cortex corresponding to BA17 (**Figure 1A**).

Connectopic Mapping

The connectopic map represents how the vertex-wise connections of intrinsic functional connectivity (iFC) between the targeted sensory/motor area and the rest of neocortex vary topographically within the given ROI. The procedures to compute this map consist of two steps, a construction of a cortex-wise similarity matrix based on the functional connectivity profile followed by dimensionality reduction based on Laplacian Eigenmaps. Details can be found in Haak et al. (54). To reduce the computational cost during the calculation of similarity matrices, we first performed a lossless reduction of the functional time-series in the rest of the neocortex (outside the targeted sensory/motor region) using singular value decomposition ($= \#$ of time-series \times $\#$ of eigenvectors). We then correlated this neocortical timeseries to those of the target sensory/motor area ($= \#$ of vertices at the given sensory/motor area \times $\#$ of eigenvectors), which was in turn used to construct a similarity matrix with the η^2 coefficient. This matrix represents the vertex-wise connectopic similarity between the sensory/motor area and the rest of the brain. For the second step, the algorithm for Laplacian eigenmaps was applied to the similarity matrices, in order to obtain a representation of the dominant modes of change in iFC across the ROIs. We used the generalized Procrustes analysis (<https://brainspace.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>) to align these resultant connectopic components of each individual (target) to a group-level gradient template (source) that was derived from an average connectivity matrix comprised of NT individuals.

Seed-Based Functional Connectivity Networks

While the connectopic gradient approach effectively captures the regional topology of functional organization in a given system, it does not necessarily elucidate detailed pairwise connectome-level contribution to the macroscopic functional network. To achieve that, we stratified the whole brain into the low-level sensory/motor, subcortical and high-order transmodal systems, and assessed their interaction in the following systematic order: (i) within sensory/motor areas, (ii) between sensory/motor and

subcortical areas, and (iii) within high-order transmodal areas. With these stratified brain systems, we performed a targeted seed-based connectivity analysis, in which individual iFC matrices were constructed by correlating the functional time-series across the predefined parcels. The resultant correlation values were r-to-z transformed. To obtain the boundaries of these parcels, we used the Yeo-Krienen 17 (Yeo-17) network atlas [**Figure 3C**; (68)].

Low-Level Functional Networks

As the original Yeo-17 network atlas merged the auditory cortex into the somatomotor area without distinction, the boundary of the parcels for low-level areas had to be modified by intersecting them with the ROIs used for the connectopic mapping (i.e., DK & BA atlases; **Figure 1A**). Specifically, a total of 7 parcels for each hemisphere was included as primary sensory/motor networks. For the first 4 parcels (M1_{Upper}, M1_{Lower}, S1_{Upper}, S1_{Lower}), the somatomotor networks from the Yeo-17 atlas, which are originally subdivided into two networks (upper and lower) along the dorsoventral axis, were overlaid on the precentral (M1) and postcentral (S1) cortices corresponding to the DK atlas. This procedure yields parcels that closely reflect the functional topological organization (based on Yeo17 atlas) within the anatomically defined boundaries of M1 and S1 (from the Desikan-Killiany atlas). Similarly, the next 2 parcels (V1_{Central} and V1_{Peripheral}) were delineated by overlaying the central and peripheral visual networks from the Yeo-17 atlas on the V1 cortex based on the BA atlas. The final parcel, auditory cortex (A1), was derived from the DK atlas including the transverse temporal and superior temporal gyri. Together with subcortical structures including the thalamus, caudate, pallidum and putamen, which parcels were derived from the Human Connectome Project parcellation (69, 70), this sensory/motor-subcortical network resulted in a 22×22 functional connectivity matrix (7×2 bilateral sensory/motor areas + 4×2 bilateral subcortical structures; **Figure 2**).

High-Order Functional Networks

The parcels from the original Yeo-17 network atlas, except for the primary sensory/motor areas, were employed to construct the high-order iFC matrix. As a result, a 26×26 matrix was calculated including the following high-order networks: dorsal attention (DA_A, DA_B), ventral attention (VA), salience (Sal), frontoparietal control (Con_A, Con_B, Con_C), default mode network (DMN_A, DMN_B, DMN_C, DMN_D), and limbic networks (Lim_A, Lim_B) (**Figure 3C**).

Statistical Analysis of Connectopic Gradients

Functional connectopic maps for each sensory/motor region were statistically compared between ASD and NT using surface-based linear models implemented in a Matlab toolbox, SurfStat (<http://www.math.mcgill.ca/keith/surfstat/>). A series of analyses were also conducted to assess correlations with ADOS total and sub-scores in functional connectopic maps for each sensory/motor region. Finally, age-by-group interaction effects

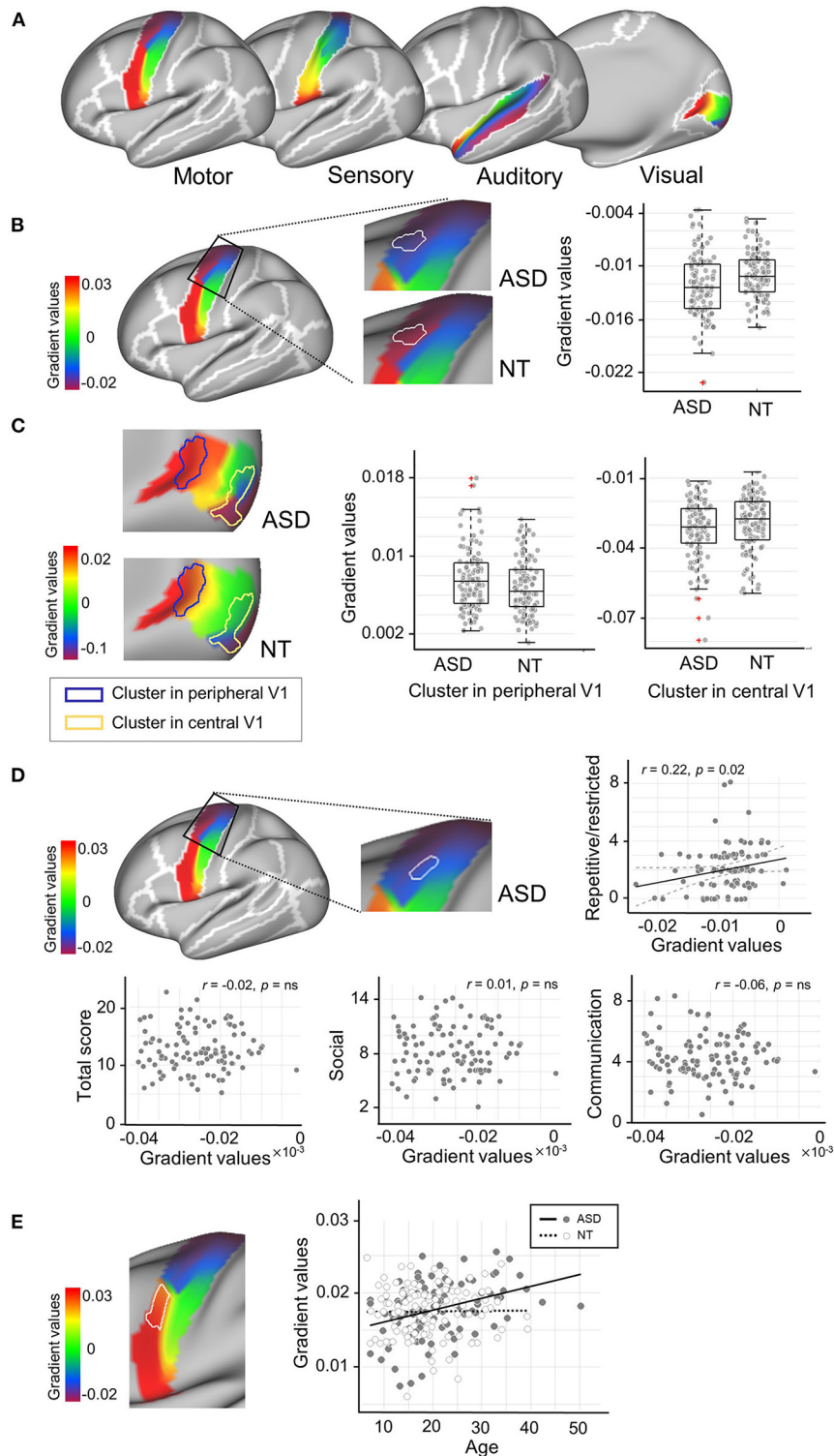
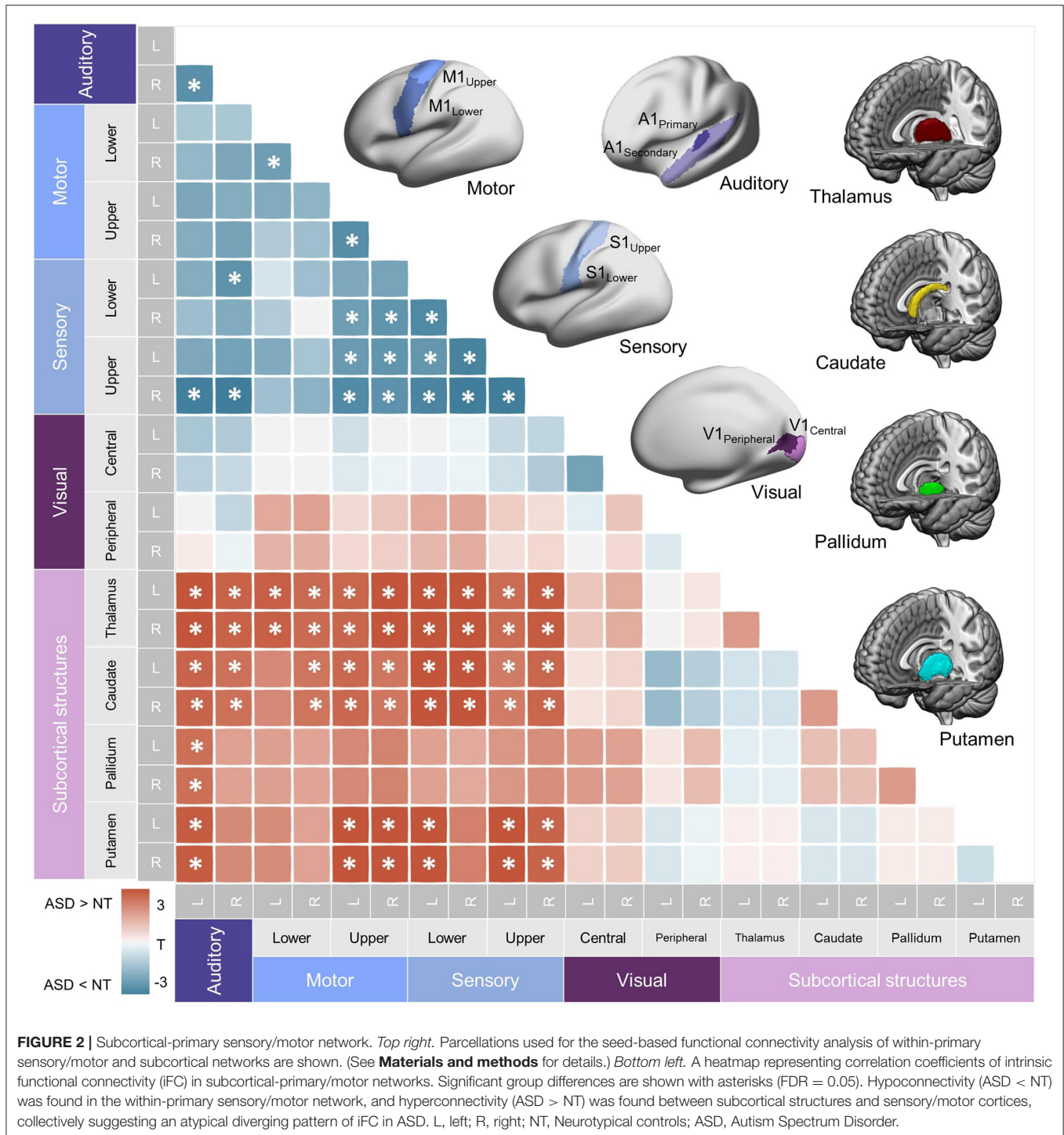


FIGURE 1 | Connectopic mapping analysis. **(A)** The functional gradient maps of neurotypicals (NT) for low-order sensory/motor regions are presented. The motor (precentral), sensory (postcentral) and auditory (transverse and superior temporal) masks are derived from the Desikan-Killiany atlas, while the visual mask is from the Brodmann Area (BA) atlas corresponding to the primary visual area (BA 17). **(B)** The cluster that showed significant group difference in $M1_{Upper}$ is marked in solid, white outlines. More extreme negative gradient scores were found in the ASD group, indicating an abnormally more segregated intrinsic functional connectivity (iFC). **(C)** The clusters that showed significant group differences in $V1_{Central}$ and $V1_{Peripheral}$ are marked in yellow and blue solid outlines, respectively. This central-to-peripheral gradient expansion in ASD indicates that iFC in the visual region becomes more segregated in ASD. **(D)** A cluster in $M1_{Upper}$ showed significant associations with ADOS scores for restricted and repetitive behavior in ASD. **(E)** The cluster that showed a significant age-by-group interaction effect is marked in solid, white outlines. ADOS, Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule.



were tested to compare “cross-sectional” aging effects between ASD and NT. All models included age, acquisition site, and framewise displacement (and sex for the replication data) as covariates and were conducted as two-tailed tests. Correction for family-wise errors due to multiple comparisons were performed using the random field theory method with a cluster level correction of $p_{FWE} < 0.05$ (cluster defined at $p = 0.025$).

Functional Connectivity

Similar to the gradient analysis, individually identified functional connectivity matrices were also statistically compared between ASD and NT groups. We fitted a linear model to test for group effects while controlling for age, acquisition site, and framewise displacement as covariates. We also assessed the correlations between functional connectivity and the

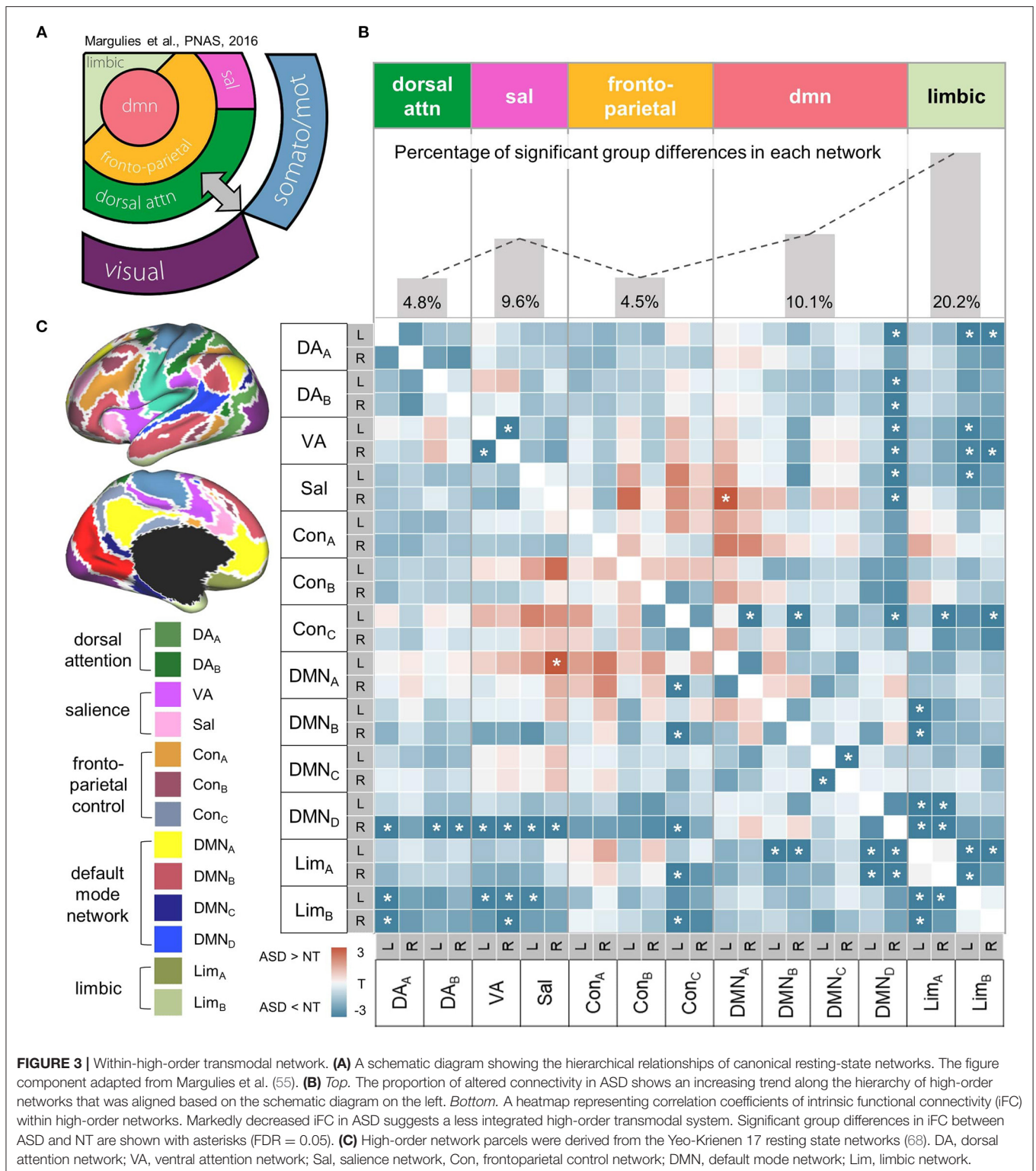


FIGURE 3 | Within-high-order transmodal network. **(A)** A schematic diagram showing the hierarchical relationships of canonical resting-state networks. The figure component adapted from Margulies et al. (55). **(B) Top.** The proportion of altered connectivity in ASD shows an increasing trend along the hierarchy of high-order networks that was aligned based on the schematic diagram on the left. **Bottom.** A heatmap representing correlation coefficients of intrinsic functional connectivity (IFC) within high-order networks. Markedly decreased IFC in ASD suggests a less integrated high-order transmodal system. Significant group differences in IFC between ASD and NT are shown with asterisks (FDR = 0.05). **(C)** High-order network parcels were derived from the Yeo-Krienen 17 resting state networks (68). DA, dorsal attention network; VA, ventral attention network; Sal, salience network, Con, frontoparietal control network; DMN, default mode network; Lim, limbic network.

ADOS scores (i.e., total and subdomain scores). Finally, age-by-group interaction effects were tested for all regions that showed significant group differences of functional

connectivity. The significance of these parcel-wise tests was corrected for multiple comparisons using a false discovery rate (FDR) procedure.

Mediation Analyses

The impact of low-level sensory/motor iFC on high-order connectivity networks and ASD-related symptoms was tested with a series of mediation models. In principle, testing for mediation is a two-step regression with three major components, i.e., a predictor (independent variable), a responder (dependent variable) and a mediator. First, the interaction of the predictor and responder is controlled for when testing the effects of the mediator to responder. A complete mediation occurs when the effect of the mediator is over and above the effect variance captured by predictor-responder. In our model, both predictor and mediator were taken from the results of the previous analyses. Specifically, the predictor was computed as an average of within-primary sensory/motor iFCs that showed the statistical associations with ADOS scores, while the mediator was calculated in the same manner using within-high-order transmodal iFCs. The responder was a severity score of each symptom in ASD (i.e., total, social interaction, communication, and restricted/repeated behaviours ADOS scores). Please note that the statistical relationship between the predictor and mediator is designated as effect “*a*,” and that between the mediator and responder as “*b*,” while between the predictor and responder as “*c*.” In our study, effect “*a*” tested whether sensory/motor iFC is correlated with high-order iFC, while effect “*b*” tested whether high-order iFC is related to ASD-related symptom severity, controlling for sensory/motor iFC. Finally, effect “*a* × *b*” tested the mediation effect by examining the significance of $c - c'$ (c' refers to a direct effect after taking into account the mediation effect). A significant mediation effect suggests that high-order transmodal iFCs explain a significant proportion of the association between sensory/motor iFCs and ASD symptom severity. All coefficients were tested for significance using bootstrap tests (100,000 iterations) with the Mediation Toolbox for Matlab [<https://github.com/canlab/CanlabCore> (71, 72)].

RESULTS

Connectopic Profiling of Primary Somatosensory Regions

We compared the dimension-reduced, intrinsic functional connectivity (iFC) gradients of representative sensory/motor systems between ASD and neurotypical (NT) groups. Please note that in the Laplacian Eigenmaps, eigenvalues are sorted in ascending order and more variance is explained by the first eigenvalues (73). According to this criterion, we therefore, chose to focus on the first gradient at each sensory area, because they represent biologically meaningful functional organizations (e.g., retinotopic, somatotopic, and tonotopic maps), established by other independent modalities such as electroneurophysiology (74–77).

First, we profiled the NT group to establish normative functional gradients across the targeted primary sensory/motor systems (Figure 1A). Specifically, S1 and M1 showed a well-established somatotopic organization which follows a dorsomedial-to-ventrolateral gradient [i.e., homunculus; (74)]

along both pre- and post-central gyri. V1 displayed an accurate representation of eccentricity i.e., a property representing the foveal-to-peripheral gradient in the receptive field (78), extending from posterior to anterior along the medial surface of the calcarine cortex. Despite less consensus on the tonotopic mapping of the auditory cortex (79), the gradient in A1 ran in anterior-to-posterior direction, including the transverse temporal gyrus (i.e., Heschl's gyrus) and planum temporale.

Gradient patterns were globally similar between the NT and ASD groups. However, vertex-wise statistical analyses revealed marked anomalies specific to ASD. In particular, the upper left motor cortex showed a significant change of more extreme negative gradient scores (i.e., abnormally more segregated iFC) in ASD ($t = -2.28$, $p_{FWE} \leq 0.05$, Cohen's $d = 0.4$; Figure 1B). Alterations were also observed in the right visual cortex, showing both increased ($V1_{Peripheral}$: $t = 2.06$, $p_{FWE} \leq 0.05$, Cohen's $d = 0.2$) and decreased ($V1_{Central}$: $t = -1.97$, $p_{FWE} \leq 0.05$, Cohen's $d = 0.3$) gradients in the ASD group (Figure 1C). As similar to the M1 finding, this central-to-peripheral gradient expansion suggests that the iFC in ASD becomes excessively more segregated within the primary visual area. There were no significant group differences for sensory and auditory regions. These gradient changes in ASD were largely replicated in the ABIDE-II dataset, regardless of whether including both sexes or only males (Supplementary Figure 1).

When associating these gradient values with symptom severity, the M1 region (adjacent to the area we found significant group differences above) revealed a correlation to the ADOS scores for repetitive and restricted behaviors in ASD ($r = 0.22$, $p_{FWE} = 0.04$; Figure 1D) but not for the other two subdomain scores (i.e., social interaction and communication). Finally, a significant age-by-group interaction effect was found in M1 where the gradient values increased as aging in ASD, which pattern indicates a shift toward more extreme values ($F = 6.14$, $p = 0.01$; Figure 1E), similar to the results from the group difference analysis. These findings were not replicated in ABIDE-II.

Seed-Based Functional Connectivity Analysis

Following the gradient analyses, we sought to understand the relationship between low-level primary sensory/motor and the high-order transmodal systems in ASD by using the seed-based iFC approaches.

Within-Primary Sensory/Motor and Subcortical Networks

We first assessed how iFCs in these low-level sensory/motor related areas were affected in ASD. This analysis demonstrated hypoconnectivity between S1 and A1, S1 and $M1_{Upper}$, and within the S1 and M1 areas ($FDR = 0.05$), corroborating the previous reports of dysconnectivity syndromes in ASD. Notably, however, assessing the sensory/motor-subcortical iFC showed rather marked hyperconnectivity across virtually all pairs of the structures in ASD, suggesting that iFCs in ASD are composed of mixed anomalies (increase and decrease), depending on the functional systems investigated (Figure 2A).

Within-High-Order Transmodal Systems

Beyond the analyses focusing on the low-level system, we further examined transmodal networks, independently from the sensory/motor iFC. The group comparison of iFC revealed markedly decreased connectivity across different functional networks in ASD, suggesting their less integrated transmodal systems. Notably, the proportion of such hypoconnectivity in ASD shows a trend of increase along the presumed order of cortical hierarchy (Figure 3A), for instance, from the dorsal attention networks showing mildly affected iFCs (percentage of significant t-score of hypoconnectivity = 4.8%) to the default mode (10.1%) and limbic (20.2%) systems with more severely decreased iFC patterns (Figure 3B).

Age-by-Group Interaction Effects

These effects were tested in the network connections that showed significant group differences in the previous analyses (i.e., within-primary sensory/motor and subcortical networks; within-high-order transmodal systems). Overall, both hypo- and hyperconnectivities in ASD, regardless of which networks are involved, revealed increasing patterns across age (Figure 4). However, these changes in ASD differed depending on whether they are hypo- or hyperconnectivity. The former (i.e., hypoconnectivity within low-level and high-order networks) remained constant or even became less severe with age (Figures 4A,C), while the latter (i.e., hyperconnectivity patterns in both low-level cortico-subcortical networks and higher-order networks) became increasingly more severe across age in ASD (Figures 4B,D).

Mediation Analysis

We performed mediation analyses assessing the relationship between low-level sensory/motor and high order transmodal systems as well as the behavioural symptoms of ASD in a unified statistical model. The effect between low-level and high-order networks (Figure 5A: effect $a = 0.51$, $p = 0.007$, Figure 5B: effect $a = 0.34$, $p = 0.003$), and that between high-order networks and ADOS total score (effect $b = -0.62$, $p = 0.01$) as well as ADOS social interaction scores (effect $b = -0.40$, $p = 0.04$) were statistically significant after controlling for the effect of low-level networks. Critically, the effect of a mediator (i.e., high-order transmodal iFC) was also significant for the relationship between the low-level iFC and ADOS total (= the sum of social interaction and communication subscores), as well as for social interaction scores (100,000 bootstrapping; ADOS-total: $a \times b = -0.33$, FDR-corrected $p = 0.005$; ADOS-social: $a \times b = -0.14$, $p = 0.04$). On the contrary, the direct effect from low-level to symptom severity was not significant for total severity scores ($p = 0.26$) after controlling for the effect of high-order networks, indicating a complete mediation effect. Compared to this, however, regarding social interaction scores, it was marginally significant ($p = 0.05$), indicating a partial mediation effect. This partial mediation effect indicates that there is a remaining association between low-level sensory/motor systems and social interaction symptoms even after accounting for the mediation effects of high-order networks. There were no

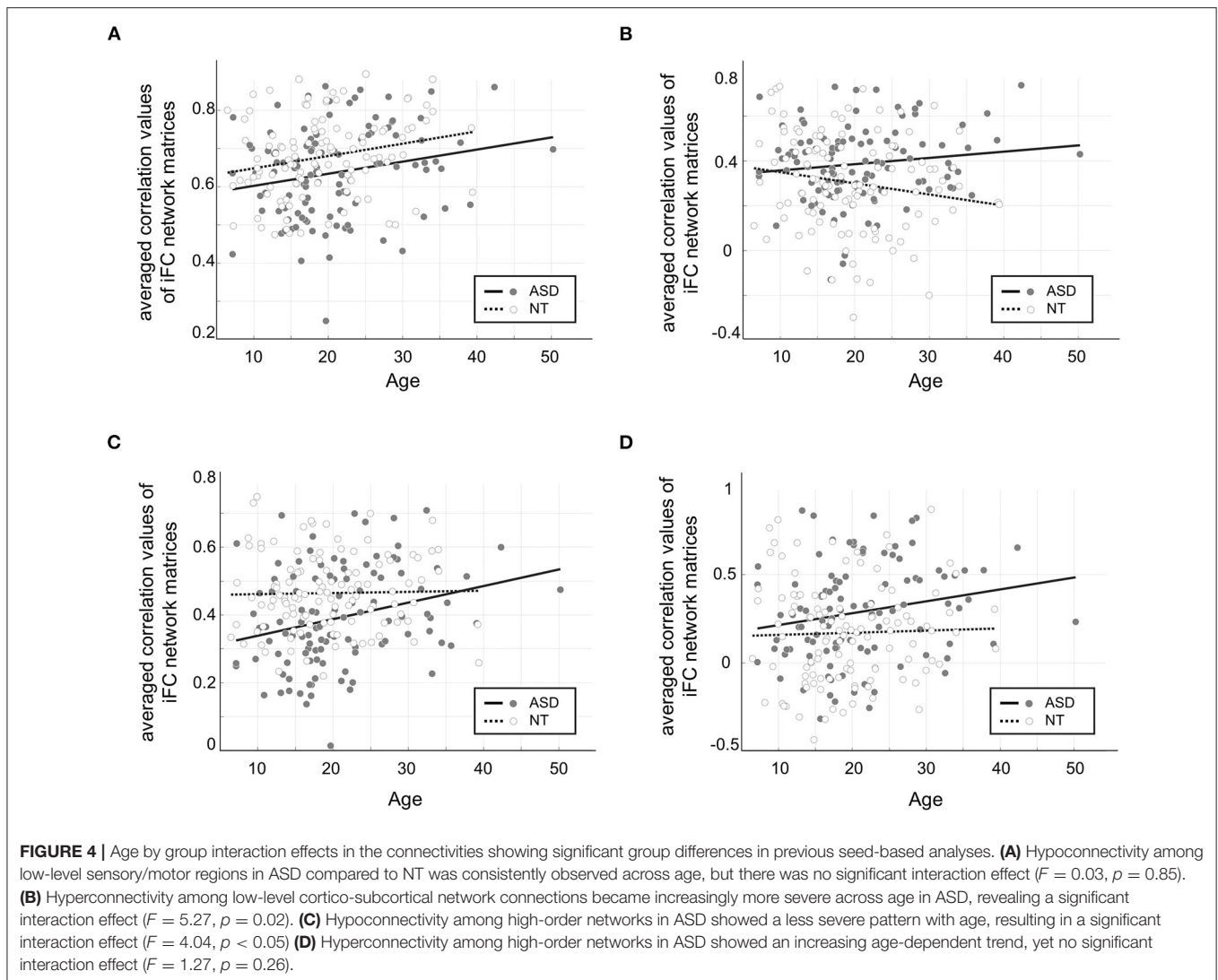
significant mediation effects for the ADOS communication and repetitive/restricted behavior subscales (Figures 5C,D).

It is worth noting that for mediation analysis, the independent variable (i.e., sensory/motor) is required to have temporal precedence to make any strong claims regarding causality. In the present case, sensory/motor areas can be viewed as having temporal precedence relative to higher order association areas based upon feedforward models of information flow (80–82). However, we would caution against such claims given the associational nature of resting state functional connectivity, as well as the presence of multisynaptic relations and indirect connectivity (i.e., connections between brain areas without physical connectivity). Though, it is worth noting that when we tested an alternative model, in which high-order iFCs were the predictor and low-level sensory/motor iFCs were the mediator, no significant effects were detected. Likewise, when the subcortico-sensory/motor iFCs were the predictor and high-order iFCs were the mediator, the mediation effect was also not significant (Supplementary Figure 2). Moreover, our significant mediation effects were replicated after global mean signal regression, which indicates that this result is not merely a consequence of overall drifting by global mean of iFCs across individuals (Supplementary Figure 3).

DISCUSSION

Our study focused on connectome-level anomalies in ASD to address system-level substrates underlying co-occurring deficits of sensory/motor anomalies and impaired social cognition. By combining connectopic mapping and targeted seed-based iFC analyses, we observed converging evidence of atypical functional connectivity profiles between the low-level sensory/motor and high-order transmodal cortical networks in autism. Connectopic mapping of sensory/motor regions revealed more excessively segregated connectivity patterns in M1 and V1, which findings were largely replicated in an independent dataset (i.e., ABIDE-II). Seed-based iFC analyses along the cortical hierarchy stream further demonstrated hypo-connectivity within both low-level sensory/motor and high-order cortical systems, while showing marked hyper-connectivity in the subcortico-cortical interaction in ASD. Notably, restricted and repetitive behavior was correlated with regional connectopic gradient changes in the primary motor cortex, while impaired social interaction was mediated by the altered sensory/motor and high-order iFCs in ASD. These findings collectively reinforce the notion of the postulated cascading effects from the low-level sensory/motor areas to the high-order brain functional networks, as well as their potential link to the key symptomatology of ASD, providing critical information to develop potential treatments targeting specific aberrant brain network connectivity (83).

Emerging evidence suggests that the degree of altered sensory sensitivity during early developmental period predicts the impairments of language development and social cognition in later life (84, 85). Supporting this behavioral evidence, a recent neuroimaging study also revealed a disrupted macroscale hierarchy affecting both unimodal and transmodal cortical



systems in ASD (62), which are collectively associated with the deficit of social interaction and the restricted/repetitive behaviors. Our mediation analyses further enrich the context of this finding, as we demonstrated that the severity of social impairment (related to higher-order cognitive function) is mediated by the iFC of the transmodal systems, which may be in turn affected by atypical development of early sensory areas in ASD. Notably, the restricted and repetitive behaviors did not show any mediation effect from the transmodal iFCs but rather correlation to the altered motor functional gradients. These distinct brain-behavior associations suggest hierarchy-specific mechanisms depending on the symptom of interests, which is in line with a recent molecular study (86) demonstrating that two dissociable symptom domains (i.e., social vs. restricted/repetitive behaviors) make up the genetic architecture of autism. The neurocognitive accounts related to developmental trajectories of social/communication dysfunction propose that the impairments in low-level, bottom-up processes may lead to diminished experiential learning, which in turn interrupt the development of

high-order cognition (87). Our findings are reflective of potential biological substrates underlying this detrimental cascading effect in ASD, corroborating increasingly adapted perception-based mechanistic theories such as erroneous predictive coding (88). In addition, the results of our iFC analyses recapitulated a current perspective on the ASD connectopathies, which are largely summarized into the mosaic patterns of both cortico-cortical hypo-connectivity and subcortical-cortical hyper-connectivity (45, 47, 89–92).

Although, the functional organization of primary regions appeared qualitatively very similar between ASD and neurotypical groups, quantitative statistical analyses found focal changes of gradient in the dorsolateral area of M1. This pattern also revealed significant associations with repetitive/restricted behaviors. Our results join the line of accumulating evidence that repetitive/restricted behaviors are related to deficits in the motor cortex (93–95), suggesting high specificity of our connectopic gradient for brain-symptom mapping. ASD-specific anomalies in the gradient organization were also found in the foveal and

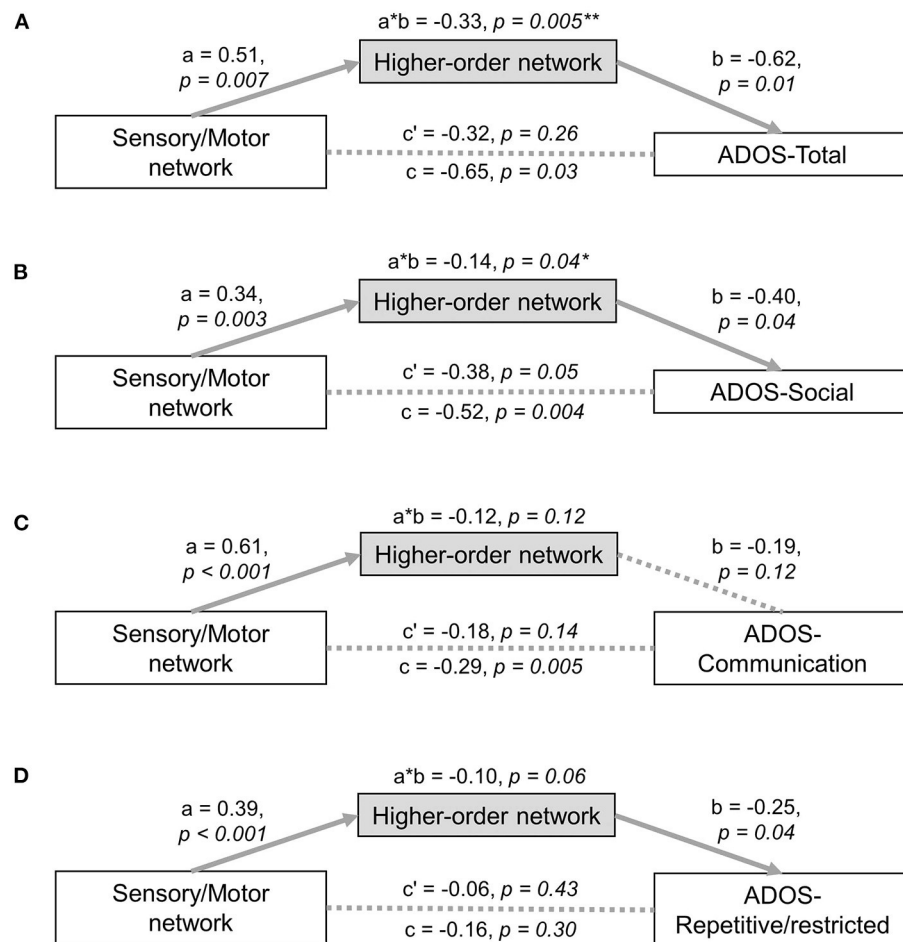


FIGURE 5 | Mediation analysis. Mediation analyses with low-level sensory network as the predictor and high-order network as the mediator were tested with the following ASD symptom severity as a responder: **(A)** ADOS-total score, **(B)** ADOS-social score, **(C)** ADOS-communication score, **(D)** ADOS-repetitive/restricted behavior score. *significant at $p < 0.05$, **survived multiple comparison correction using a false discovery rate procedure, ADOS, Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule.

peripheral fields of V1, which patterns follow the main direction of the eccentricity observed in the retinotopic mapping. This receptive property is previously known for reflecting the capacity of visual search, or the ability to detect the target amongst distractors (96), which is documented to be superior in ASD along with a detail-oriented perceptual processing style, or enhanced processing of local features at the expense of global information (22, 97). The more extreme values at each end of the gradient indicate an excessively isolated functional organization, which may be potentially induced by abnormally increased local connectivity clustering. Although, further, investigation would be needed to confirm this hypothesis, our finding on “over-segregated V1 connectivity” thus may explain the symptom of the locally-oriented visual processing in ASD (98–101).

Several points should be considered in the interpretation of our findings. First, the mediation analyses were based on the premise that sensory development provides the building blocks for high-order cognitive systems. Unfortunately, objectively

quantifying this developmental effect requires longitudinal data, which was not available in this study. However, as our dataset covers a wide range of age, we were instead able to map “cross-sectional” aging-dependent changes of functional connectivity, by performing age by group interaction analyses. We found significant interaction effects in the motor connectivity gradient, which showed more extreme gradient values across age in ASD, indicating a more isolated functional connectome organization, consistent with the results from the group difference analysis. Meanwhile, differential changes in hyper- and hypoconnectivity patterns across age corroborates substantial heterogeneity of functional connectivity network in ASD and thus suggests that the previous inconsistent literature on the hyper vs. hypoconnectivity in ASD should be viewed within the context of dynamic network changes during the life span of this condition.

Secondly, regarding the absence of mediation effects for restricted and repetitive behaviors, it may possibly be related to the limited coverage of a single symptom scale, the ADOS in

our study. Indeed, in general, to objectively profile the restricted and repetitive behaviors in individuals with ASD, the symptom scale should include a wide range of distinct behavioral domains encompassing both low-level and higher-order domains, such as motor stereotypic behaviors, daily rituals, and rigid interests in repetitive play (3, 102). While the ADOS is a widely used standardized diagnostic tool for ASD, previous reports have shown that it does not fully capture the multidimensional domain of restricted and repetitive behaviors (103); therefore, much caution would be required when deriving conclusions on the behavioral phenotypes based on a single diagnostic tool.

Finally, the results regarding the upper left motor cortex may seem contradictory because a positive association with clinical symptoms was found despite the ASD group showing “more negative” gradient values. These contrasting results may suggest a complex brain-behavior mechanism, i.e., group differences of functional organization may represent the pathological effects of ASD, whereas, the behavioral association may be reflective of a compensatory process that occurs during development. In fact, repetitive/restricted behaviors and interests have been known to serve as a compensatory strategy against atypical sensory processing, because through ritualistic behaviors, a sense of control and predictability can be established when exposed to sensory-laden situations (104–107). Given this context, in our finding, this compensatory effect at the behavioral level may be represented as an increased gradient value in the brain, a pattern that becomes more similar to the typically developing individuals.

Such behavioral explainability of the “connectopic mapping” technique naturally motivates to think about how we can develop this functional gradient into a robust biomarker in the clinical neuroscience. A recent biomarker study of our group (108) proposed three critical conditions for this purpose, namely reproducibility, reliability and predictive validity. Specifically, first, the biomarker should show high reproducibility across large and multiple independent datasets. Owing to collective data open-sharing efforts in the field such as the ABIDE initiatives, our study was able to demonstrate the reproducibility of some findings. However, the sample size required for reproducibility may vary, depending on the conditions of the biomarker such as the kind of target measures or the number of features per sample (109). A recent study based on more than 10,000 datasets suggested that the brain-behavioral associations become more reproducible with sample sizes of $N \gtrsim 2,000$ (110). While this is a clear message emphasizing the necessity of more active community-wise data-sharing efforts, in the meantime, advanced statistical methods such as bootstrapping (111) or dimensionality reduction (112) may reduce model overfitting, increasing reproducibility even in smaller samples. Second, the biomarker should show high test-retest reliability, which represents the consistency of a metric when measuring the same object multiple times (113). This is a desirable trait because the high consistency allows for the increase of an individual identification rate (= individual fingerprint) for biomarkers. Regarding the gradient approach, therefore, we need to optimize the dimensionality reduction algorithm (e.g., Laplacian Eigenmaps) to obtain the best parameters providing the highest reliability of the gradient

metrics. Finally, the predictive validity should be systematically tested for a given metric. In ASD research, the clinical variables of interest include the diagnostic label, symptom severity, relevant neuropsychological scores (e.g., Social Communication Questionnaire and the Social Responsiveness Scales) and cognitive performance. The reliability provides only an upper bound of prediction ability (114), and how to further optimize the biomarker beyond the metric quality depends on the domain knowledge and the target biological phenomenon. While there is no established answer for this question, one way to increase predictive validity would be through the testing of the biomarker over the targeted variable (= true positive) with the data as much as available, but also against irrelevant or confounding variables (= true negative) to increase the specificity.

CONCLUSION

The present study investigated the role of low-level sensory/motor and high-order transmodal networks in heterogeneous autism symptoms. Our findings demonstrate multiple levels of functional connectivity anomalies along the cortical hierarchy, ranging from atypical gradients in primary sensory/motor areas to diverging patterns of hypo- and hyper-connectivity among the subcortico-cortical and cortico-cortical networks. Moreover, these alterations were shown to be associated with key symptoms in ASD, and replicated in an independent dataset. Collectively, our findings suggest clinical utility of connectopic mapping and targeted iFC analyses, which may be developed into an effective biomarker that takes into consideration the integrative properties of multiple hierarchical functional brain systems in the context of heterogeneous symptom manifestation in ASD.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The code will be publicly available on the Github page of the corresponding author’s lab, and the data can be accessed through the openly-shared ABIDE-data repository (http://fcon_1000.projects.nitrc.org/indi/abide/).

ETHICS STATEMENT

The studies involving human participants were reviewed and approved by Autism Brain Imaging Data Exchange (ABIDE) initiative. Written informed consent to participate in this study was provided by the participants’ legal guardian/next of kin.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

SJH and SP conceptualized the study. SP performed the statistical analyses and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. SJH interpreted the data and edited the manuscript. KVH provided the analysis code and critical comments for study conceptualization. HBC assisted with drafting the manuscript and interpretation of the results. SLV, RAIB, MPM, BCB, and

ADM critically revised the entire manuscript for important intellectual content. All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

FUNDING

This work was supported by funding from the Brain & Behavior Research Foundation (NARSAD Young Investigator grant; #28436) and the Institute for Basic Science (IBS-R15-D1) in Korea for SJH. KVH acknowledges funding from the Dutch Research Council (NWO-Veni 016.171.068). SLV was supported by Max Planck Gesellschaft (Otto Hahn award). BCB acknowledges research support from the National Science and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC Discovery-1304413), Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR FDN-154298, PJT-174995), SickKids Foundation (NI17-039), Azrieli Center for Autism Research (ACAR-TACC),

BrainCanada, FRQ-S, and the Tier-2 Canada Research Chairs program. Additional support included funding from NIMH (R21MH107045, R01MH115363, R01MH105506 to ADM and U01MH099059 to MPM), gifts to the Child Mind Institute from Dr. John and Consuela Phelan Scholarship (to ADM) and Joseph P. Healey, Phyllis Green and Randolph Cowen (to MPM). Support for some of data contributed to ABIDE and analyzed in this study include funding from NIMH (NIMH R01MH081218, R01MH083246, R21MH084126 and K23MH087770). Finally, we thank the investigators and sites that contributed to the open science ABIDE initiative.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsy.2021.699813/full#supplementary-material>

REFERENCES

- Lai M-C, Lombardo MV, Baron-Cohen S. Autism. *Lancet*. (2014) 383:896–910. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)61539-1
- Cuccaro ML, Shao Y, Grubber J, Slifer M, Wolpert CM, Donnelly SL, et al. Factor analysis of restricted and repetitive behaviors in autism using the Autism Diagnostic Interview-R. *Child Psychiatry Hum Dev*. (2003) 34:3–17. doi: 10.1023/a:1025321707947
- Turner M. Repetitive behaviour in autism: a review of psychological research. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry*. (1999) 40:839–49. doi: 10.1111/1469-7610.00502
- Cardon GJ. Neural correlates of sensory abnormalities across developmental disabilities. *Int Rev Res Dev Disabil*. (2018) 55:83–143. doi: 10.1016/bs.irrdd.2018.08.001
- Green SA, Rudie JD, Colich NL, Wood JJ, Shirinyan D, Hernandez L, et al. Overreactive brain responses to sensory stimuli in youth with autism spectrum disorders. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry*. (2013) 52:1158–72. doi: 10.1016/j.jaac.2013.08.004
- Itahashi T, Fujino J, Sato T, Ohta H, Nakamura M, Kato N, et al. Neural correlates of shared sensory symptoms in autism and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. *Brain Commun*. (2020) 2:fcaa186. doi: 10.1093/braincomms/fcaa186
- Takarae Y, Minshew NJ, Luna B, Sweeney JA. Atypical involvement of frontostriatal systems during sensorimotor control in autism. *Psychiatry Res*. (2007) 156:117–27. doi: 10.1016/j.psychres.2007.03.008
- Abbott AE, Linke AC, Nair A, Jahedi A, Alba LA, Keown CL, et al. Repetitive behaviors in autism are linked to imbalance of corticostriatal connectivity: a functional connectivity MRI study. *Soc Cogn Affect Neurosci*. (2018) 13:32–42. doi: 10.1093/scan/nsx129
- Van't Westeinde A, Cauvet É, Toro R, Kuja-Halkola R, Neufeld J, Mevel K, et al. Sex differences in brain structure: a twin study on restricted and repetitive behaviors in twin pairs with and without autism. *Mol Autism*. (2020) 11:1. doi: 10.1186/s13229-019-0309-x
- Thakkar KN, Polli FE, Joseph RM, Tuch DS, Hadjikhani N, Barton JJS, et al. Response monitoring, repetitive behaviour and anterior cingulate abnormalities in autism spectrum disorders (ASD). *Brain*. (2008) 131(Pt. 9):2464–78. doi: 10.1093/brain/awn099
- Singer HS. Motor stereotypies. *Semin Pediatr Neurol*. (2009) 16:77–81. doi: 10.1016/j.spen.2009.03.008
- Baron-Cohen S. Theory of mind and autism: a fifteen year review. In: Baron-Cohen S, Tager-Flusberg H, Cohen DJ, editors. *Understanding Other Minds: Perspectives from Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press (2000). p. 3–20.
- Frith U, Morton J, Leslie AM. The cognitive basis of a biological disorder: autism. *Trends Neurosci*. (1991) 14:433–8. doi: 10.1016/0166-2236(91)90041-R
- Ozonoff S, Pennington BF, Rogers SJ. Executive function deficits in high-functioning autistic individuals: relationship to theory of mind. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry*. (1991) 32:1081–105. doi: 10.1111/j.1469-7610.1991.tb00351.x
- Pennington BF, Rogers SJ, Bennetto L, Griffith EM, Reed DT, Shyu V. Validity tests of the executive dysfunction hypothesis of autism. In: Russell J, editor. *Autism as an executive disorder*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press (1997). p. 143–78. doi: 10.1093/med:psych/9780198523499.003.0005
- Russell J. How executive disorders can bring about an inadequate “theory of mind. In: Russell J, editor. *Autism as an Executive Disorder*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press (1997). p. 256–304. doi: 10.1093/med:psych/9780198523499.003.0008
- Gliga T, Jones EJM, Bedford R, Charman T, Johnson MH. From early markers to neuro-developmental mechanisms of autism. *Dev Rev*. (2014) 34:189–207. doi: 10.1016/j.dr.2014.05.003
- Zwaigenbaum L, Bryson S, Garon N. Early identification of autism spectrum disorders. *Behav Brain Res*. (2013) 251:133–46. doi: 10.1016/j.bbr.2013.04.004
- Estes A, Zwaigenbaum L, Gu H, St John T, Paterson S, Elison JT, et al. Behavioral, cognitive, and adaptive development in infants with autism spectrum disorder in the first 2 years of life. *J Neurodev Disord*. (2015) 7:24. doi: 10.1186/s11689-015-9117-6
- Baranek GT, Woynaroski TG, Nowell S, Turner-Brown L, DuBay M, Crais ER, et al. Cascading effects of attention disengagement and sensory seeking on social symptoms in a community sample of infants at-risk for a future diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder. *Dev Cogn Neurosci*. (2018) 29:30–40. doi: 10.1016/j.dcn.2017.08.006
- Baum SH, Stevenson RA, Wallace MT. Behavioral, perceptual, and neural alterations in sensory and multisensory function in autism spectrum disorder. *Prog Neurobiol*. (2015) 134:140–60. doi: 10.1016/j.pneurobio.2015.09.007
- Robertson CE, Baron-Cohen S. Sensory perception in autism. *Nat Rev Neurosci*. (2017) 18:671–84. doi: 10.1038/nrn.2017.112
- Wang AT, Dapretto M, Hariri AR, Sigman M, Bookheimer SY. Neural correlates of facial affect processing in children and adolescents with autism spectrum disorder. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry*. (2004) 43:481–90. doi: 10.1097/00004583-200404000-00015
- Wang AT, Lee SS, Sigman M, Dapretto M. Neural basis of irony comprehension in children with autism: the role of prosody and context. *Brain*. (2006) 129(Pt. 4):932–43. doi: 10.1093/brain/awl032
- Simmons DR, Robertson AE, McKay LS, Toal E, McAleer P, Pollick FE. Vision in autism spectrum disorders. *Vision Res*. (2009) 49:2705–39. doi: 10.1016/j.visres.2009.08.005

26. O'Connor K. Auditory processing in autism spectrum disorder: a review. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev.* (2012) 36:836–54. doi: 10.1016/j.neubiorev.2011.11.008
27. Balaso L, Provenzano G, Bozzi Y. Sensory abnormalities in autism spectrum disorders: a focus on the tactile domain, from genetic mouse models to the clinic. *Front Psychiatry.* (2019) 10:1016. doi: 10.3389/fpsy.2019.01016
28. Bennetto L, Kuschner ES, Hyman SL. Olfaction and taste processing in autism. *Biol Psychiatry.* (2007) 62:1015–21. doi: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2007.04.019
29. Tavassoli T, Baron-Cohen S. Taste identification in adults with autism spectrum conditions. *J Autism Dev Disord.* (2012) 42:1419–24. doi: 10.1007/s10803-011-1377-8
30. Tonacci A, Billeci L, Tartarisco G, Ruta L, Muratori F, Pioggia G, et al. Olfaction in autism spectrum disorders: a systematic review. *Child Neuropsychol.* (2017) 23:1–25. doi: 10.1080/09297049.2015.1081678
31. Rozenkrantz L, Zachor D, Heller I, Plotkin A, Weissbrod A, Snitz K, et al. A mechanistic link between olfaction and autism spectrum disorder. *Curr Biol.* (2015) 25:1904–10. doi: 10.1016/j.cub.2015.05.048
32. Tomchek SD, Dunn W. Sensory processing in children with and without autism: a comparative study using the short sensory profile. *Am J Occup Ther.* (2007) 61:190–200. doi: 10.5014/ajot.61.2.190
33. Baranek GT, David FJ, Poe MD, Stone WL, Watson LR. Sensory experiences questionnaire: discriminating sensory features in young children with autism, developmental delays, and typical development. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry.* (2006) 47:591–601. doi: 10.1111/j.1469-7610.2005.01546.x
34. American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5).* 5th edn. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association (2013).
35. Humes LE, Busey TA, Craig J, Kewley-Port D. Are age-related changes in cognitive function driven by age-related changes in sensory processing? *Atten Percept Psychophys.* (2013) 75:508–24. doi: 10.3758/s13414-012-0406-9
36. Adams JN, Feldman HM, Huffman LC, Loe IM. Sensory processing in preterm preschoolers and its association with executive function. *Early Hum Dev.* (2015) 91:227–33. doi: 10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2015.01.013
37. Lewis TL, Maurer D. Multiple sensitive periods in human visual development: evidence from visually deprived children. *Dev Psychobiol.* (2005) 46:163–83. doi: 10.1002/dev.20055
38. Levelt CN, Hübener M. Critical-period plasticity in the visual cortex. *Annu Rev Neurosci.* (2012) 35:309–30. doi: 10.1146/annurev-neuro-061010-113813
39. Kral A. Auditory critical periods: a review from system's perspective. *Neuroscience.* (2013) 247:117–33. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroscience.2013.05.021
40. Chomiak T, Hu B. Mechanisms of hierarchical cortical maturation. *Front Cell Neurosci.* (2017) 11:272. doi: 10.3389/fncel.2017.00272
41. Javitt DC, Zukin SR, Heresco-Levy U, Umbricht D. Has an angel shown the way? Etiological and therapeutic implications of the PCP/NMDA model of schizophrenia. *Schizophr Bull.* (2012) 38:958–66. doi: 10.1093/schbul/sbs069
42. Javitt DC. When doors of perception close: bottom-up models of disrupted cognition in schizophrenia. *Annu Rev Clin Psychol.* (2009) 5:249–75. doi: 10.1146/annurev.clinpsy.032408.153502
43. Nair A, Jalal R, Liu J, Tsang T, McDonald NM, Jackson L, et al. Altered thalamocortical connectivity in 6-week-old infants at high familial risk for autism spectrum disorder. *Cereb Cortex.* (In press). doi: 10.1093/cercor/bhab078
44. Marco EJ, Hinkley LBN, Hill SS, Nagarajan SS. Sensory processing in autism: a review of neurophysiological findings. *Pediatr Res.* (2011) 69:48–54. doi: 10.1203/PDR.0b013e3182130c54
45. Maximo JO, Kana RK. Aberrant “deep connectivity” in autism: a cortico-subcortical functional connectivity magnetic resonance imaging study. *Autism Res.* (2019) 12:384–400. doi: 10.1002/aur.2058
46. Cerliani L, Mennes M, Thomas RM, Di Martino A, Thioux M, Keyser C. Increased functional connectivity between subcortical and cortical resting-state networks in autism spectrum disorder. *JAMA Psychiatry.* (2015) 72:767–77. doi: 10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2015.0101
47. Damiano-Goodwin CR, Woynaroski TG, Simon DM, Ibañez LV, Murias M, Kirby A, et al. Developmental sequelae and neurophysiological substrates of sensory seeking in infant siblings of children with autism spectrum disorder. *Dev Cogn Neurosci.* (2018) 29:41–53. doi: 10.1016/j.dcn.2017.08.005
48. Van de Cruys S, Evers K, Van der Hallen R, Van Eylen L, Boets B, de-Wit L, et al. Precise minds in uncertain worlds: predictive coding in autism. *Psychol Rev.* (2014) 121:649–75. doi: 10.1037/a0037665
49. Happé F, Frith U. The weak coherence account: detail-focused cognitive style in autism spectrum disorders. *J Autism Dev Disord.* (2006) 36:5–25. doi: 10.1007/s10803-005-0039-0
50. van den Heuvel MP, Hulshoff Pol HE. Exploring the brain network: a review on resting-state fMRI functional connectivity. *Eur Neuropharmacol.* (2010) 20:519–34. doi: 10.1016/j.euroneuro.2010.03.008
51. Smith SM, Vidaurre D, Beckmann CF, Glasser MF, Jenkinson M, Miller KL, et al. Functional connectomics from resting-state fMRI. *Trends Cogn Sci.* (2013) 17:666–82. doi: 10.1016/j.tics.2013.09.016
52. Castellanos FX, Xavier Castellanos F, Di Martino A, Cameron Craddock R, Milham AD, Milham MP. Clinical applications of the functional connectome. *NeuroImage.* (2013) 80:527–40. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2013.04.083
53. Huntenburg JM, Bazin P-L, Margulies DS. Large-scale gradients in Human Cortical Organization. *Trends Cogn Sci.* (2018) 22:21–31. doi: 10.1016/j.tics.2017.11.002
54. Haak KV, Marquand AF, Beckmann CF. Connectopic mapping with resting-state fMRI. *Neuroimage.* (2018) 170:83–94. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2017.06.075
55. Margulies DS, Ghosh SS, Goulas A, Falkiewicz M, Huntenburg JM, Langs G, et al. Situating the default-mode network along a principal gradient of macroscale cortical organization. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* (2016) 113:12574–9. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1608282113
56. Ngo GN, Haak KV, Beckmann CF, Menon RS. Mesoscale hierarchical organization of primary somatosensory cortex captured by resting-state-fMRI in humans. *Neuroimage.* (2021) 235:118031. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2021.118031
57. Yang S, Meng Y, Li J, Li B, Fan Y-S, Chen H, et al. The thalamic functional gradient and its relationship to structural basis and cognitive relevance. *Neuroimage.* (2020) 218:116960. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2020.116960
58. Przewdzik I, Faber M, Fernández G, Beckmann CF, Haak KV. The functional organization of the hippocampus along its long axis is gradual and predicts recollection. *Cortex.* (2019) 119:324–35. doi: 10.1016/j.cortex.2019.04.015
59. de Wael RV, Larivière S, Caldaïrou B, Hong S-J, Margulies DS, Jefferies E, et al. Anatomical and microstructural determinants of hippocampal subfield functional connectome embedding. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* (2018) 115:10154–9. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1803667115
60. Tian Y, Zalesky A. Characterizing the functional connectivity diversity of the insula cortex: subregions, diversity curves and behavior. *Neuroimage.* (2018) 183:716–33. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2018.08.055
61. Royer J, Paquola C, Larivière S, Vos de Wael R, Tavakol S, Lowe AJ, et al. Myeloarchitecture gradients in the human insula: Histological underpinnings and association to intrinsic functional connectivity. *Neuroimage.* (2020) 216:116859. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2020.116859
62. Hong S-J, de Wael RV, Bethlehem RAI, Larivière S, Paquola C, Valk SL, et al. Atypical functional connectome hierarchy in autism. *Nat Commun.* (2019) 10:1–13. doi: 10.1038/s41467-019-08944-1
63. Hong S-J, Hyung B, Paquola C, Bernhardt BC. The superficial white matter in autism and its role in connectivity anomalies and symptom severity. *Cereb Cortex.* (2019) 29:4415–25. doi: 10.1093/cercor/bhy321
64. Hong S-J, Valk SL, Di Martino A, Milham MP, Bernhardt BC. Multidimensional neuroanatomical subtyping of autism spectrum disorder. *Cereb Cortex.* (2018) 28:3578–88. doi: 10.1093/cercor/bhx229
65. Di Martino A, Yan C-G, Li Q, Denio E, Castellanos FX, Alaerts K, et al. The autism brain imaging data exchange: towards a large-scale evaluation of the intrinsic brain architecture in autism. *Mol Psychiatry.* (2014) 19:659–67. doi: 10.1038/mp.2013.78
66. Lord C, Risi S, Lambrecht L, Cook EH Jr, Leventhal BL, DiLavore PC, et al. The autism diagnostic observation schedule-generic: a standard measure of social and communication deficits associated with the spectrum of autism. *J Autism Dev Disord.* (2000) 30:205–23. doi: 10.1037/117256-000
67. Behzadi Y, Restom K, Liao J, Liu TT. A component based noise correction method (CompCor) for BOLD and perfusion based fMRI. *Neuroimage.* (2007) 37:90–101. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2007.04.042
68. Yeo BTT, Krienen FM, Sepulcre J, Sabuncu MR, Lashkari D, Hollinshead M, et al. The organization of the human cerebral cortex estimated

- by intrinsic functional connectivity. *J Neurophysiol.* (2011) 106:1125–65. doi: 10.1152/jn.00338.2011
69. Glasser MF, Sotiropoulos SN, Wilson JA, Coalson TS, Fischl B, Andersson JL, et al. The minimal preprocessing pipelines for the human connectome project. *Neuroimage.* (2013) 80:105–24. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2013.04.127
 70. Fischl B, Salat DH, Busa E, Albert M, Dieterich M, Haselgrove C, et al. Whole brain segmentation: automated labeling of neuroanatomical structures in the human brain. *Neuron.* (2002) 33:341–55. doi: 10.1016/S0896-6273(02)00569-X
 71. Wager TD, Davidson ML, Hughes BL, Lindquist MA, Ochsner KN. Prefrontal-subcortical pathways mediating successful emotion regulation. *Neuron.* (2008) 25:59:1037–50. doi: 10.1016/j.neuron.2008.09.006
 72. Wager TD, Waugh CE, Lindquist M, Noll DC, Fredrickson BL, Taylor SF. Brain mediators of cardiovascular responses to social threat: part I: reciprocal dorsal and ventral sub-regions of the medial prefrontal cortex and heart-rate reactivity. *Neuroimage.* (2009) 47:821–35. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2009.05.043
 73. Polfliet M, Klein S, Niessen WJ, Vandemeulebroecke J. Laplacian eigenmaps for multimodal groupwise image registration. In: Styner MA, Angelini ED, editors. *Medical Imaging 2017: Image Processing.* Orlando, FL: SPIE (2017). doi: 10.1117/12.2248719
 74. Roux F-E, Djidjeli I, Durand J-B. Functional architecture of the somatosensory homunculus detected by electrostimulation. *J Physiol.* (2018) 596:941–56. doi: 10.1113/JP275243
 75. Tootell RB, Hadjikhani NK, Mendola JD, Marrett S, Dale AM. From retinotopy to recognition: fMRI in human visual cortex. *Trends Cogn Sci.* (1998) 2:174–83. doi: 10.1016/S1364-6613(98)01171-1
 76. Rauschecker JP. Cortical processing of complex sounds. *Curr Opin Neurobiol.* (1998) 8:516–21. doi: 10.1016/S0959-4388(98)80040-8
 77. Morel A, Garraghty PE, Kaas JH. Tonotopic organization, architectonic fields, and connections of auditory cortex in macaque monkeys. *J Comp Neurol.* (1993) 335:437–59. doi: 10.1002/cne.903350312
 78. Buckner RL, Yeo BTT. Borders, map clusters, and supra-areal organization in visual cortex. *Neuroimage.* (2014) 93(Pt. 2):292–7. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2013.12.036
 79. Moerel M, De Martino F, Formisano E. An anatomical and functional topography of human auditory cortical areas. *Front Neurosci.* (2014) 8:225. doi: 10.3389/fnins.2014.00225
 80. Ito T, Hearne LJ, Cole MW. A cortical hierarchy of localized and distributed processes revealed via dissociation of task activations, connectivity changes, and intrinsic timescales. *Neuroimage.* (2020) 221:117141. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2020.117141
 81. Paquola C, Seidlitz J, Benkarim O, Royer J, Klimes P, Bethlehem RAI, et al. The cortical wiring scheme of hierarchical information processing. *bioRxiv.* (2020). doi: 10.1101/2020.01.08.899583
 82. Kringelbach ML, Deco G. Brain states and transitions: insights from computational neuroscience. *Cell Rep.* (2020) 32:108128. doi: 10.1016/j.celrep.2020.108128
 83. Keynan JN, Cohen A, Jackont G, Green N, Goldway N, Davidov A, et al. Electrical fingerprint of the amygdala guides neurofeedback training for stress resilience. *Nat Hum Behav.* (2019) 3:63–73. doi: 10.1038/s41562-018-0484-3
 84. Baranek GT, Watson LR, Boyd BA, Poe MD, David FJ, McGuire L. Hyporesponsiveness to social and nonsocial sensory stimuli in children with autism, children with developmental delays, and typically developing children. *Dev Psychopathol.* (2013) 25:307–20. doi: 10.1017/S0954579412001071
 85. Hilton CL, Harper JD, Kueker RH, Lang AR, Abbacchi AM, Todorov A, et al. Sensory responsiveness as a predictor of social severity in children with high functioning autism spectrum disorders. *J Autism Dev Disord.* (2010) 40:937–45. doi: 10.1007/s10803-010-0944-8
 86. Warrier V, Toro R, Won H, Leblond CS, Cliquet F, Delorme R, et al. Social and non-social autism symptoms and trait domains are genetically dissociable. *Commun Biol.* (2019) 2:1–13. doi: 10.1038/s42003-019-0558-4
 87. Müller R-A, Fishman I. Brain connectivity and neuroimaging of social networks in autism. *Trends Cogn Sci.* (2018) 22:1103–16. doi: 10.1016/j.tics.2018.09.008
 88. Pellicano E, Burr D. When the world becomes “too real”: a Bayesian explanation of autistic perception. *Trends Cogn Sci.* (2012) 16:504–10. doi: 10.1016/j.tics.2012.08.009
 89. Moseley RL, Ypma RJF, Holt RJ, Floris D, Chura LR, Spencer, et al. Whole-brain functional hypoconnectivity as an endophenotype of autism in adolescents. *NeuroImage: Clinical.* (2015) 9:140–52. doi: 10.1016/j.nicl.2015.07.015
 90. Picci G, Gotts SJ, Scherf KS. A theoretical rut: revisiting and critically evaluating the generalized under/over-connectivity hypothesis of autism. *Dev Sci.* (2016) 19:524–49. doi: 10.1111/desc.12467
 91. Di Martino A, Kelly C, Grzadzinski R, Zuo X-N, Mennes M, Mairena MA, et al. Aberrant striatal functional connectivity in children with autism. *Biol Psychiatry.* (2011) 69:847–56. doi: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2010.10.029
 92. von dem Hagen EAH, Stoyanova RS, Baron-Cohen S, Calder AJ. Reduced functional connectivity within and between “social” resting state networks in autism spectrum conditions. *Soc Cogn Affect Neurosci.* (2013) 8:694–701. doi: 10.1093/scan/nss053
 93. Ravizza SM, Solomon M, Ivry RB, Carter CS. Restricted and repetitive behaviors in autism spectrum disorders: the relationship of attention and motor deficits. *Dev Psychopathol.* (2013) 25:773–84. doi: 10.1017/S0954579413000163
 94. Nebel MB, Joel SE, Muschelli J, Barber AD, Caffo BS, Pekar JJ, et al. Disruption of functional organization within the primary motor cortex in children with autism. *Hum Brain Mapp.* (2014) 35:567–80. doi: 10.1002/hbm.22188
 95. Säisänen L, Määttä S, Julkunen P, Niskanen E, Kallioniemi E, Gröhn H, et al. Functional and structural asymmetry in primary motor cortex in Asperger syndrome: a navigated TMS and imaging study. *Brain Topogr.* (2019) 32:504–18. doi: 10.1007/s10548-019-00704-0
 96. Carrasco M, Evert DL, Chang I, Katz SM. The eccentricity effect: target eccentricity affects performance on conjunction searches. *Percept Psychophys.* (1995) 57:1241–61. doi: 10.3758/BF03208380
 97. Mottron L, Dawson M, Soulières I, Hubert B, Burack J. Enhanced perceptual functioning in autism: an update, and eight principles of autistic perception. *J Autism Dev Disord.* (2006) 36:27–43. doi: 10.1007/s10803-005-0040-7
 98. Caron M-J, Mottron L, Berthiaume C, Dawson M. Cognitive mechanisms, specificity and neural underpinnings of visuospatial peaks in autism. *Brain.* (2006) 129(Pt. 7):1789–802. doi: 10.1093/brain/awl072
 99. Manjaly ZM, Bruning N, Neufang S, Stephan KE, Brieber S, Marshall JC, et al. Neurophysiological correlates of relatively enhanced local visual search in autistic adolescents. *Neuroimage.* (2007) 35:283–91. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2006.11.036
 100. Samson F, Mottron L, Soulières I, Zeffiro TA. Enhanced visual functioning in autism: an ALE meta-analysis. *Hum Brain Mapp.* (2012) 33:1553–81. doi: 10.1002/hbm.21307
 101. Ring HA, Baron-Cohen S, Wheelwright S, Williams SC, Brammer M, Andrew C, et al. Cerebral correlates of preserved cognitive skills in autism: a functional MRI study of embedded figures task performance. *Brain.* (1999) 122 (Pt. 7):1305–15. doi: 10.1093/brain/122.7.1305
 102. Leekam SR, Prior MR, Uljarević M. Restricted and repetitive behaviors in autism spectrum disorders: a review of research in the last decade. *Psychol Bull.* (2011) 137:562–93. doi: 10.1037/a0023341
 103. Uljarević M, Jo B, Frazier TW, Scahill L, Youngstrom EA, Hardan AY. Using the big data approach to clarify the structure of restricted and repetitive behaviors across the most commonly used autism spectrum disorder measures. *Mol Autism.* (2021) 12:39. doi: 10.1186/s13229-021-00419-9
 104. Boyd BA, Baranek GT, Sideris J, Poe MD, Watson LR, Patten E, et al. Sensory features and repetitive behaviors in children with autism and developmental delays. *Autism Res.* (2010) 3:78–87. doi: 10.1002/aur.124
 105. Boyd BA, McDonough SG, Bodfish JW. Evidence-based behavioral interventions for repetitive behaviors in autism. *J Autism Dev Disord.* (2012) 42:1236–48. doi: 10.1007/s10803-011-1284-z
 106. Heathers JAJ, Gilchrist KH, Hegarty-Craver M, Grego S, Goodwin MS. An analysis of stereotypical motor movements and cardiovascular coupling in individuals on the autism spectrum. *Biol Psychol.* (2019) 142:90–9. doi: 10.1016/j.biopsycho.2019.01.004

107. Gabriels RL, Agnew JA, Miller LJ, Gralla J, Pan Z, Goldson E, et al. Is there a relationship between restricted, repetitive, stereotyped behaviors and interests and abnormal sensory response in children with autism spectrum disorders? *Res Autism Spectr Disord.* (2008) 2:660–70. doi: 10.1016/j.rasd.2008.02.002
108. Hong SJ, Xu T, Nikolaidis A, Smallwood J. Toward a connectivity gradient-based framework for reproducible biomarker discovery. *NeuroImage.* (2020) 223:117322. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2020.117322
109. Helmer M, Warrington S, Mohammadi-Nejad A-R, Ji JL, Howell A, Rosand B, et al. On stability of canonical correlation analysis and partial least squares with application to brain-behavior associations. *bioRxiv.* (2020). doi: 10.1101/2020.08.25.265546
110. Marek S, Tervo-Clemmens B, Calabro FJ, Montez DF, Kay BP, Hatoum AS, et al. Towards reproducible brain-wide association studies. *bioRxiv.* (2020). doi: 10.1101/2020.08.21.257758
111. Nikolaidis A, Solon Heinsfeld A, Xu T, Bellec P, Vogelstein J, Milham M. Bagging improves reproducibility of functional parcellation of the human brain. *NeuroImage.* (2020) 214:116678. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2020.116678
112. Mwangi B, Tian TS, Soares JC. A review of feature reduction techniques in neuroimaging. *Neuroinformatics.* (2014) 12:229–44. doi: 10.1007/s12021-013-9204-3
113. Zuo X-N, Xing X-X. Test-retest reliabilities of resting-state fMRI measurements in human brain functional connectomics: a systems neuroscience perspective. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev.* (2014) 45:100–18. doi: 10.1016/j.neubiorev.2014.05.009
114. Bridgeford EW, Wang S, Yang Z, Wang Z, Xu T, Craddock C, et al. Eliminating accidental deviations to minimize generalization error and maximize reliability: applications in connectomics and genomics. *bioRxiv.* (2019). doi: 10.1101/802629

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Publisher's Note: All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

Copyright © 2021 Park, Haak, Cho, Valk, Bethlehem, Milham, Bernhardt, Di Martino and Hong. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.