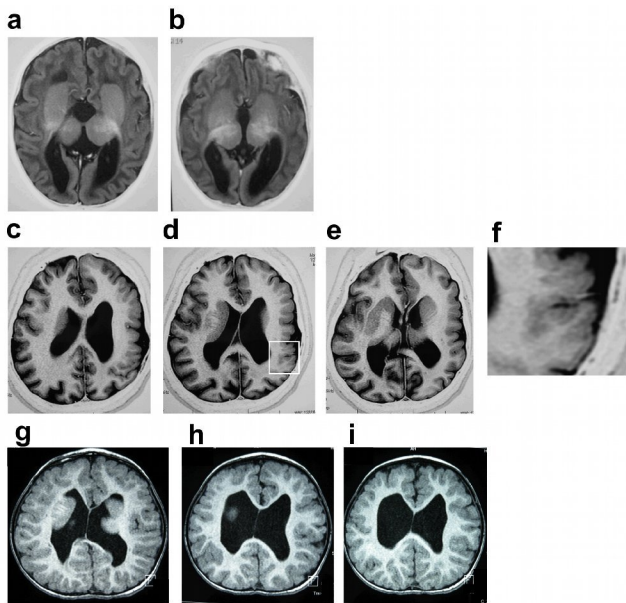


### Supplementary Figure 3: Magnetic Resonance Imaging Showing Polymicrogyria and Additional Brain Imaging Features



#### Supplementary Figure 3: Magnetic Resonance Imaging Showing Polymicrogyria and Additional Brain Imaging Features.

Consecutive T1 weighted axial sections of brain MRI of patients carrying the following *TUBB2B* mutations: p.L228P (a-b); p.F265L (c-f) and p.T312M (g-i) showing the different aspects of polymicrogyria. (a-b) Fronto-parietal polymicrogyria with undulating surface with normal thickness, in this patient aged 6 months at the time of MRI. (c-e) Fronto-parietal polymicrogyria with significant predominance in left hemisphere, with an appearance of abnormally thick cortex with an irregular cortical-white matter junction, in inverted T1 sequence. (f) See a typical aspect of polymicrogyria in a detail of panel (d). (g-i) Fronto parietal polymicrogyria in this 2 years-old patient at MRI, with a typical aspect of irregular surface of the cortex, microgyric aspect and abnormal cortical-white matter junction. In all cases, note the abnormal and dysmorphic basal ganglia with no visible anterior arm of the internal capsule (a,e,f).