



**Supplemental Figure e2** Rats that received 40 Gy of fractionated whole-brain irradiation (fWBI) spent more time exploring the familiar object (A3), assessed by the novel-object recognition task, compared to all other groups. Administration of the ACE-inhibitor, ramipril, prevented the radiation effect on object recognition. Ramipril was continuously administered to the rats starting 3 days before the beginning of fWBI. Cognitive function was assessed 26 weeks after completion of fWBI. Data represent the mean  $\pm$  SEM;  $n = 20/\text{group}$ ;  $*P < 0.05$ .