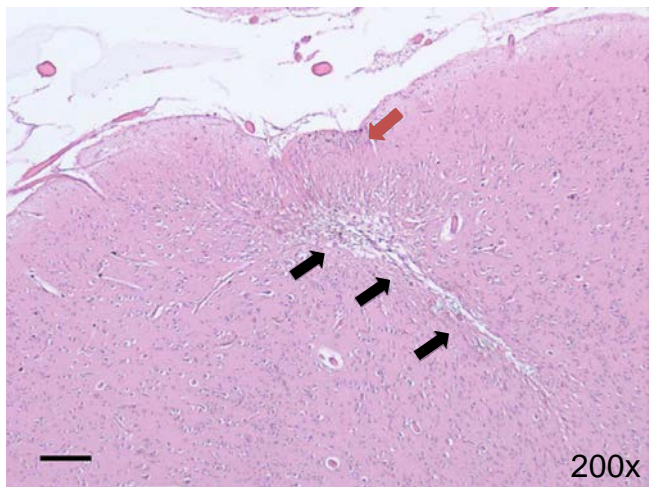
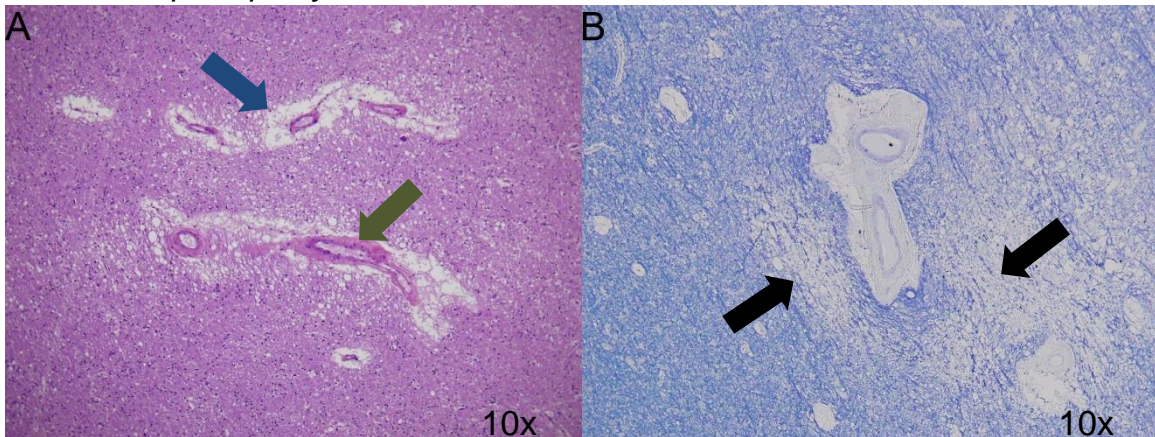


Figure e-1. Microinfarct in frontal cortex



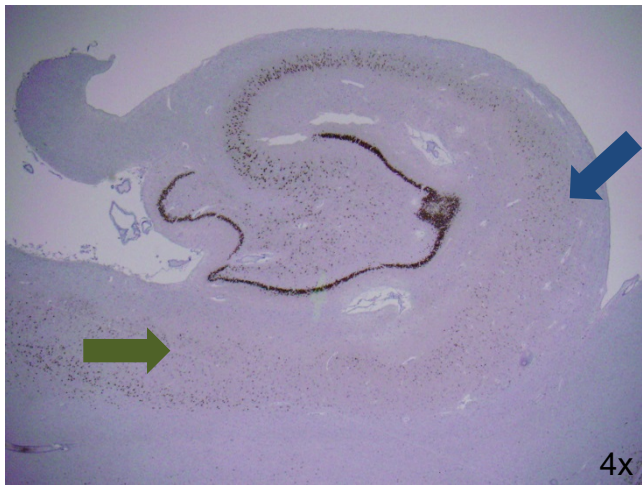
Section of frontal cortex stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). A single microinfarct is shown (black arrows) characterized by loss of neurons and neuropil, central cavitation with foamy macrophages and linear extension into deeper layers of cortex. There is subpial sparing of cortical layer I (red arrow) due to a different arterial supply (meningeal arteries vs. deep penetrating cerebral arteries). Scale bar is approximately 70 microns.

Figure e-2. White matter disease in the form of *subcortical arteriolosclerotic leukoencephalopathy*



A case of white matter disease in the form of subcortical arteriolosclerotic leukoencephalopathy (SAE) in a 96 year-old woman. (A) Section of the deep (rostral periventricular) white matter stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E), showing hyaline arteriolar sclerosis (green arrow) and widening of perivascular spaces (blue arrow). (B) Kluver-Barrera stain showing pallor (arrows) of myelin surrounding a hyalinized blood vessel within the periventricular white matter.

Figure e-3. Hippocampal sclerosis



Hippocampal section of a 95-year old woman immunostained with an antibody against the neuronal marker NeuN showing severe neuronal loss in the CA1 (blue arrow) and subiculum (green arrow)