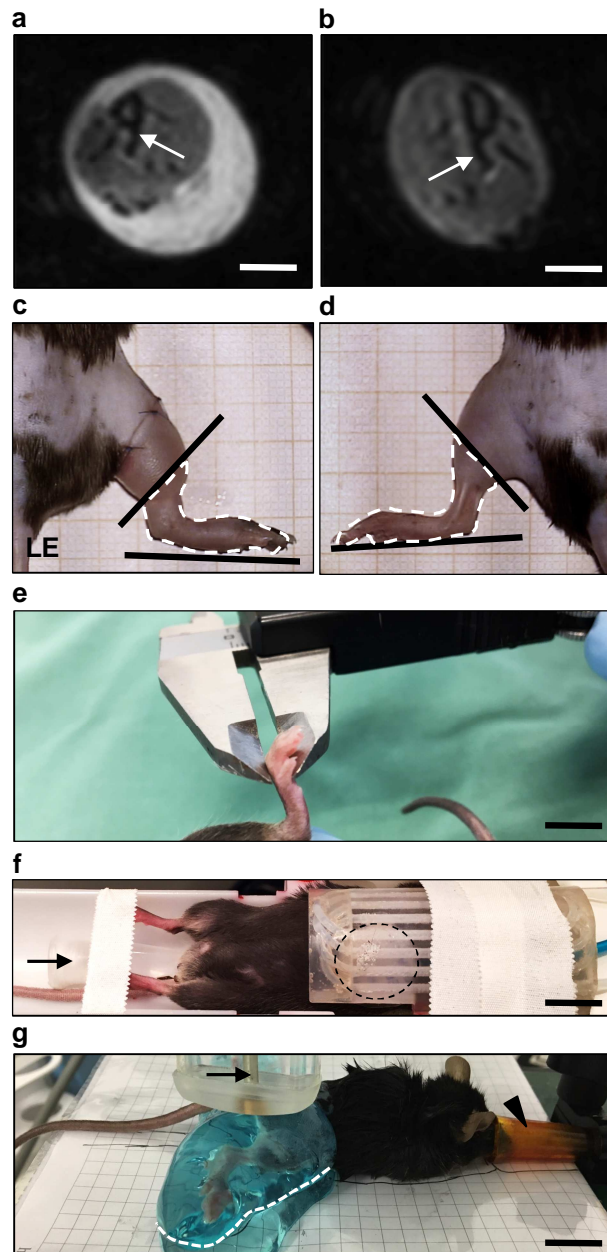


## Supplementary Information

### **High-resolution 3D volumetry versus conventional measuring techniques for the assessment of experimental lymphedema in the mouse hindlimb**

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**Figure S1. Techniques for murine hindlimb volumetry.** (a, b) Axial T2-weighted MR images of an operated (a) and non-operated (b) limb at day 3. The assessment of circumferential length was performed under standardized conditions at the distal tibio-fibular joint (arrows). Scales = 1.8 mm. (c, d) Planimetric assessment of hindlimb area. The analysis was performed in a standardized template (borders marked by black lines). (e) Paw thickness was measured using an electronic caliper. Scale = 7mm. (f) MRI with a 9.4 T scanner. The animals were placed in supine and tail-first position. Dotted circle = sensor for respiratory rate monitoring; arrow = water-filled phantom. For  $\mu$ CT imaging, the animals were similarly

positioned. Scale = 10mm. **(g)** For hrUS, the animals were placed in prone position. An outline of a mouse body on top of the heated stage guaranteed equal fixation of each mouse. Arrow: scanhead. Arrowhead: isoflurane-mask. Scale = 12mm.