Dynamic Changes in Brain Tissue Mesenchymal Perivascular Cells Associate with Multiple Sclerosis Disease Duration, Active Inflammation, and Demyelination.

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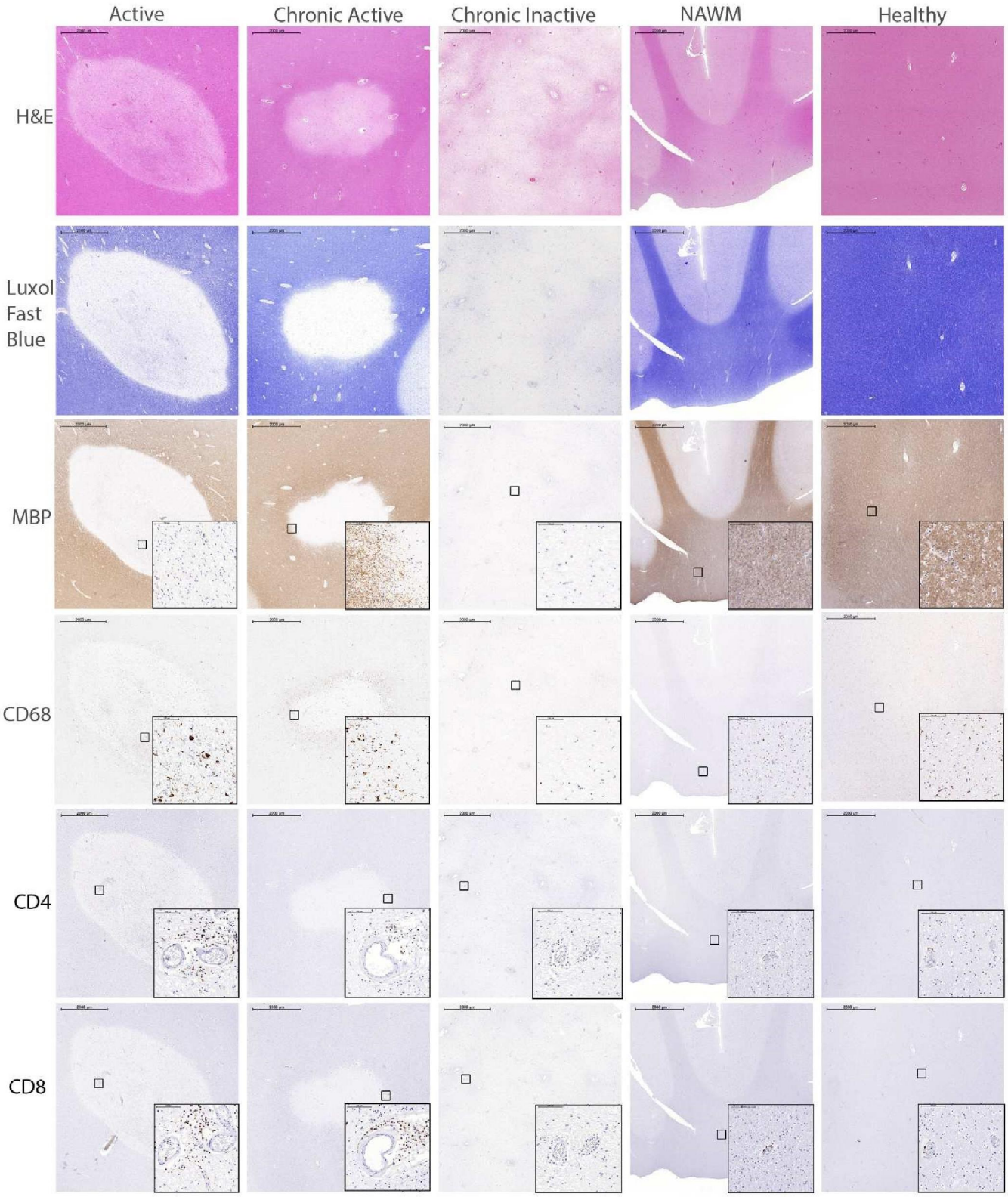

Supplementary Figure 1. Multiple Sclerosis (MS) and healthy control brain tissues were histologically characterized using Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E), Luxol Fast Blue for loss of myelin, myelin basic protein (MBP), CD68 macrophage / microglia localization, and CD4 and CD8 for Tlymphocytes. Active lesions were defined with indistinct Luxol Fast Blue, complete loss of MBP (insert), and CD68, CD4 and CD8 (inserts) throughout the lesion area. Chronic active lesions demonstrated restricted MBP (insert), CD68 (insert) to defined lesion edges, and CD4 and CD8 (inserts) associated with vessels. Chronic inactive lesions exhibited complete hypocellular demyelinated tissues with a complete loss of CD68, CD4 and CD8 staining (inserts). Normal appearing white matter (NAWM) was defined as macroscopically normal tissue being at least 1 cm from lesion edge. Scale bars: main image = 200μm and insert = 50μm.