



Figure: Correspondence between the grade of animal disability and lesion load in WM of spinal cord tissue. The bar plot shows the lesion load measured by relative volume (number of voxels in lesions divided by number of voxels in the WM of corresponding segment) averaged per sample. Different colors represent distinct grades of EAE. The bar plots from left to right correspond to mid-thoracic, lower-thoracic, lumbar segments of spinal cord. The last barplot represents average over all the segments. Each voxel corresponds to $6.1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{mm}^3$, an average segment volume is $\sim 2000\text{-}3000$ voxels for mid thoracic, $\sim 4000\text{-}5000$ for lower thoracic and $6000\text{-}8000$ for lumbar segments. Each bar plot is an average of 5 samples (low-grade), 3 samples (intermediate grade), 5 samples (high grade), 5 samples (control), 18 samples in total. Error bars depict standard deviation of values within samples. A row under the bars provides number of slices in a particular segment and disability grade. Despite an apparent increase in mean lesion load with the grade, the high variability in the amount and expanse of lesions renders the relationship between the two statistically insignificant.