

Figure e-1: Pedigree of the family

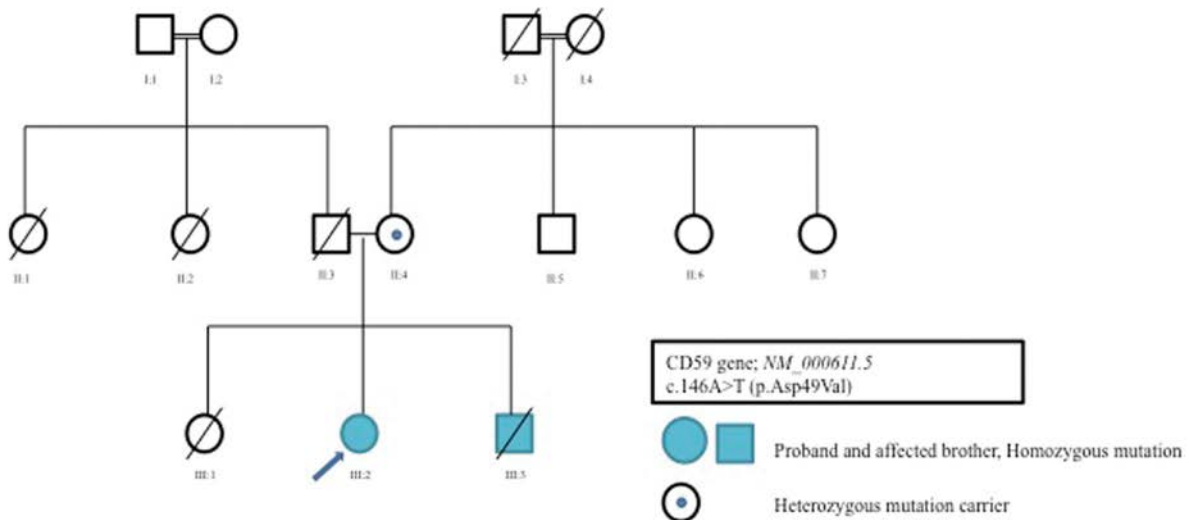
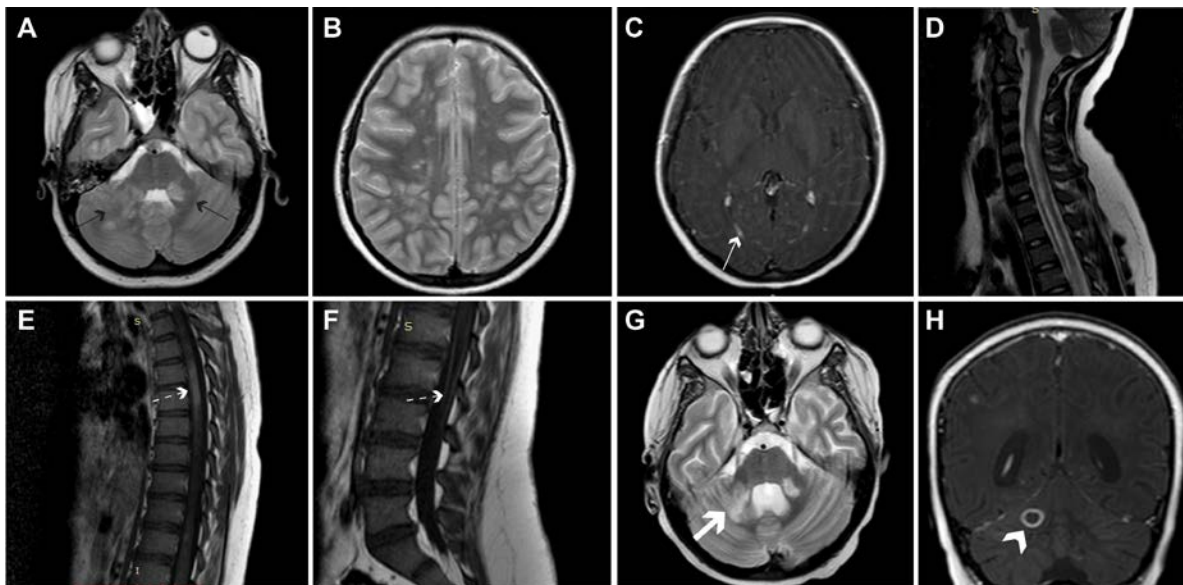


Figure e-2: Thoracic spinal MRI at presentation



The patient's initial MRI shows T2 hyperintense lesions in bilateral middle cerebellar peduncles and right cerebellar hemisphere (A; arrows) with additional many lesions in the deep and peripheral cerebral white matter (B). Ependymal enhancement along the occipital horns of the lateral ventricles (C; arrow) as well as pial enhancement is observed. From cervical level 3 down to the conus medullaris, profound acute myelopathy and radiculopathy with hemorrhage is shown (D-F; dashed arrows). At 6 weeks follow-up, increased size of the lesions of the middle cerebellar peduncles (G; thick arrow) and a ring-enhancing lesion suggestive of abscess (arrowhead) and a tiny nodular enhancing lesion in the right parietal lobe (H).