Online Resource 2. General characteristics of multiple sclerosis patients and white matter brain tissues obtained for in situ T-cell analyses.

Patient ID ^a	Clinical course ^b	Gender ^c	Age (yrs)	Disease duration (yrs) ^d	EDSS ^e	Cause of death	CSF (pH) ^f	PMI (hrs) ^g	IHC of FFPE tissue(s) ^h
S99/128	PPMS	M	74	40	≥8	Resiratory insufficiency	6.91	8:30	IL
S00/274	SPMS	M	64	34	≥8	End stage MS	6.84	7:30	AL
S02/052	SPMS	F	75	34	7-8	Pneumonia	6.40	8:00	IL
S06/054	PPMS	F	44	6	≥8	Decompensation	6.34	10:15	IL
S06/139	SPMS	M	56	21	≥8	Pneumonia	6.65	8:00	mAIL
S07/216	SPMS	M	71	26	≥8	Pneumonia	6.60	7:00	mAIL
S09/251	SPMS	M	75	39	6.5	Euthanasia	6.53	7:45	mAIL
S10/020 (#6)	SPMS	F	68	37	≥8	Euthanasia	6.40	10:20	DWMA, AL & mAIL
S11/080 (#11)	SPMS	F	56	32	≥8	Pneumonia	6.16	8:25	mAIL
S12/008	SPMS	F	66	17	≥8	Pulmonary hypertension	6.73	10:45	AL

^aPatient number as assigned by the Netherlands Brain Bank (#6 and #11 refer to patient ID in Online Resource 1).

^bRR, relapsing remitting MS; PP, primary progressive MS; SP, secondary progressive MS; Und., undefined disease course.

^cGender: Male or Female.

^dDuration disease since clinical diagnosis of MS.

^eExpanded disability status scale.

^fCSF, cerebrospinal fluid.

^gPost-mortem interval: time between death and the end of autopsy.

^hFormallin-fixed and paraffin-embedded (FFPE) white matter lesion tissues were characterized by immunohistochemistry (IHC) to classify the sampled WML as: diffuse white matter abnormality (DWMA), active lesion (AL), mixed active/inactive lesion (IAL) and inactive lesion (IL) (see reference 29).