

Supplementary information

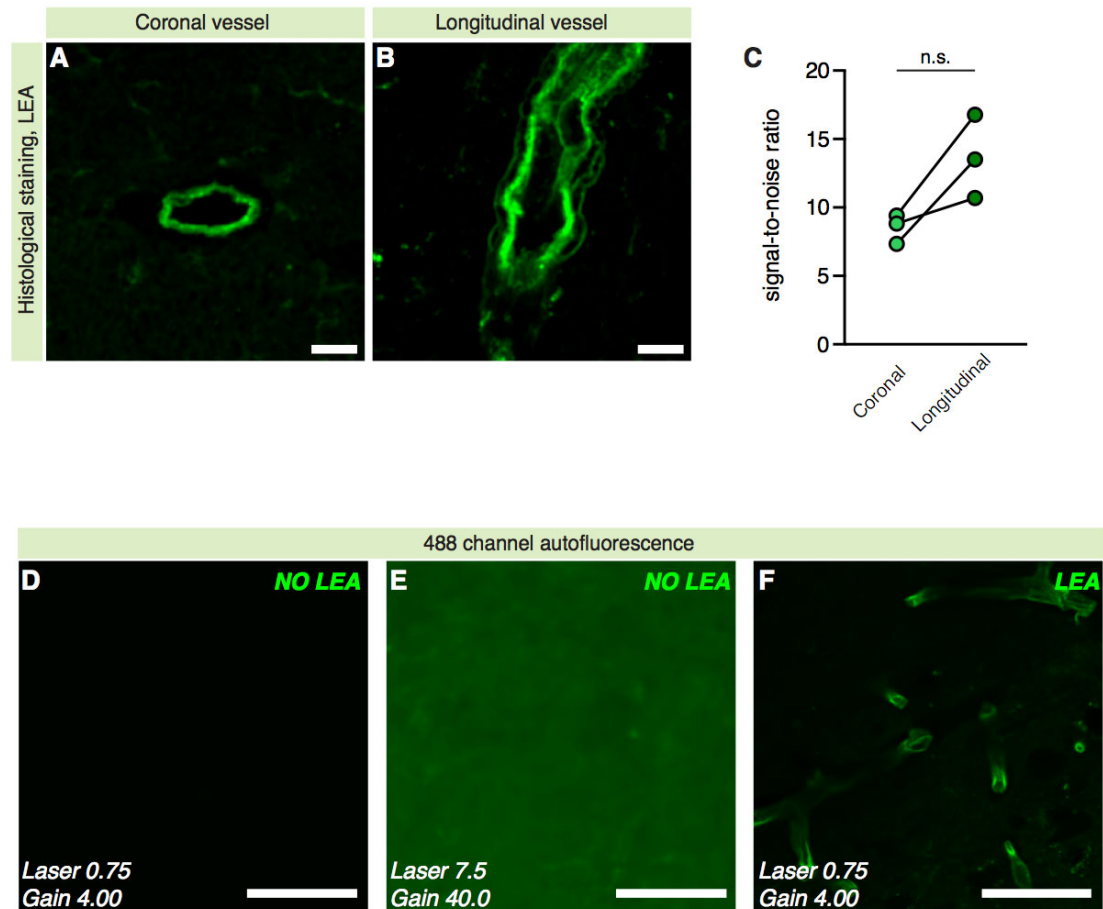


Figure S1: Comparison of LEA lectin labelling of longitudinal vs. coronal sectioned vessels. (A-B) Representative 20× confocal images (scale bars: 10 μm) of blood vessels in the hippocampus (cross-sectional) or in the cortex (longitudinal) labelled with LEA lectin. **(C)** Quantification of the signal-to-noise ratio values (Paired t-test: $p = 0.0917$). $n = 3$ mice. **(D-F)** Representative confocal images of mouse brain sections non-labelled with LEA lectin, compared to a labelled one to address whether autofluorescence could have an impact on LEA signal. Scale bars: 50 μm.

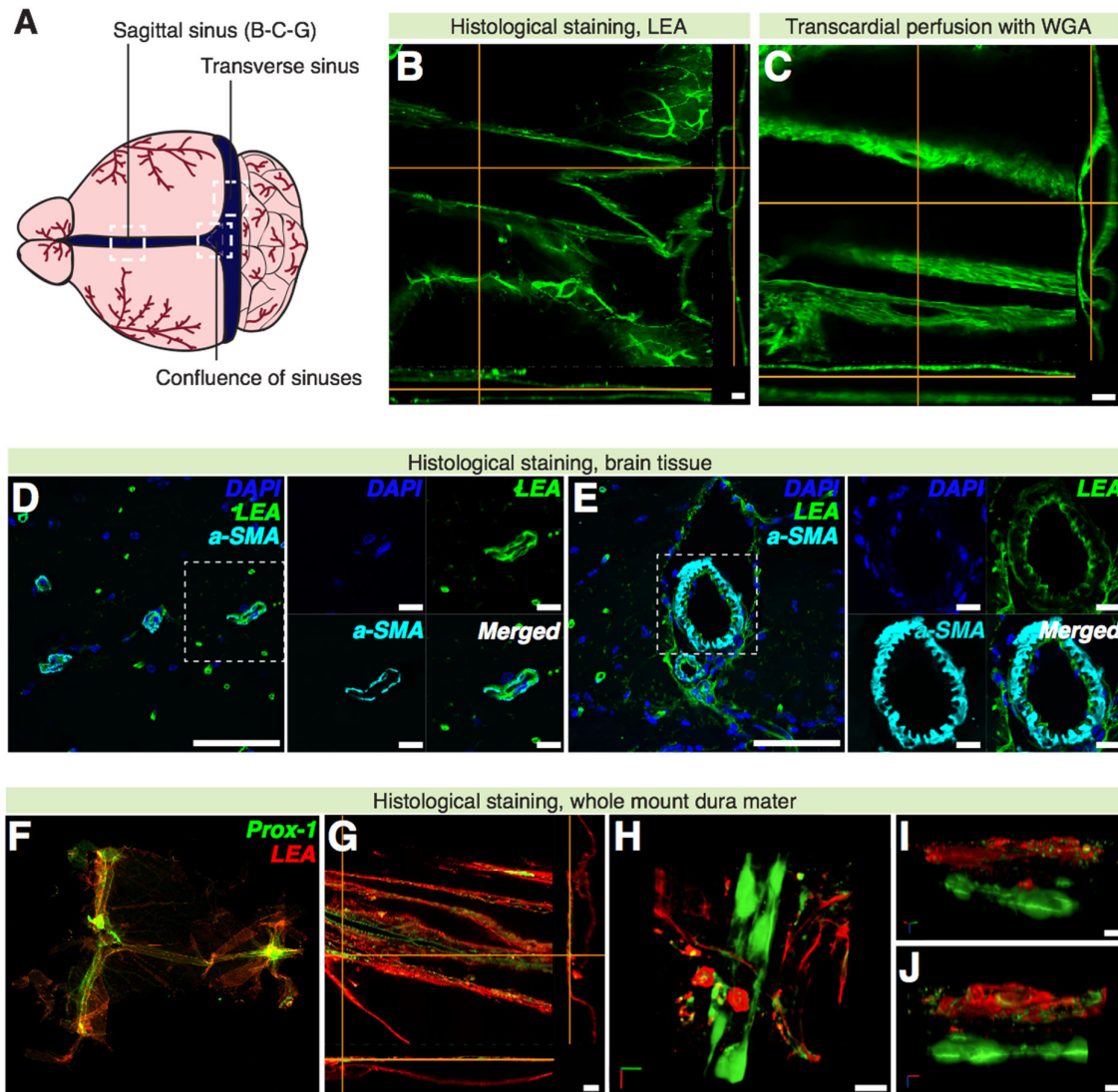


Figure S2: Determination of lectin labelling of veins vs arteries vs. lymphatic vessels. (A) Schematic depicting the sagittal and transverse sinuses in the dura mater. (B-C) Representative confocal images of a 3D reconstruction of the sagittal sinus of the dura mater, labelled with LEA lectin histological staining and WGA lectin intracardially perfused, respectively. Scale bar: 50 μ m. (D-E) Representative confocal images of brain arteries labelled with α -SMA that shows co-labelling with LEA lectin. Scale bar: 50 μ m. White dashed squares mark the magnified insets on the right. Scale bars: 10 μ m. The images are representative of the co-localization in 5 different mice. (F) Representative image of the whole mount dura of a Prox1-eGFP transgenic mice labelled with LEA lectin and (G) 3D reconstruction of the sagittal sinus of the dura mater and lymphatic vessels along it. Scale bar: 50 μ m. (H-J) Volumetric projections of the lymphatic vessel in (G) that shows no overlapping with LEA labelling. Scale bars: 10 μ m. The images are representative of 3 different mice.

