Supplementary table 1: Initial (round 1) investigations (on-line supplement)

| Investigation | Comments |
| :--- | :--- |
| Blood |  |
| FBC/ ESR/ Vitamin B12/ folate/ total <br> homocysteine/ methylmalonic acid/ electrolytes/ <br> liver function tests/ thyroid function/ lipids | Total homocysteine and methylmalonic acid levels are <br> a better functional indictor of B12 deficiency than B12 <br> levels alone. |
| Syphilis serology/ HIV/ Hepatitis B and C serology |  |
| ANA/ ENA/ ANCA/ Double stranded DNA/ Lupus <br> anticoagulant, anti-cardiolipin antibodies/ <br> complement/ immunoglobulins- electrophoresis/ <br> serum ACE/ anti-neuronal antibodies | Neuro-inflammatory syndromes to be considered <br> include neuroscarcoidosis, neurolupus and <br> paraneoplastic conditions. |
| Vitamin E/ Copper, Caeruloplasmin/ lactate/ <br> ammonia/carbon monoxide |  |
| CSF | A raised tau level, and decreased A $\beta$-42 level are seen <br> in Alzheimer's disease, giving an increased ratio of tau <br> to A $\beta-42$ (lab dependent but typically >1) |
| CSF: Protein, MC and S, glucose, oligoclonal <br> bands (with matched serum), tau and Aß |  |
|  | Classify the pattern of white matter change (see table <br> 4) |
| Imaging and other investigations | To exclude underlying inflammatory conditions (eg. <br> sarcoidosis) and malignancy |
| MRI: standard MRI brain/ cervical spine plus <br> Gadolinium; T2* can identify microhaemorhages |  |
| FDG-PET |  |
| Nerve conduction studies |  |
| Visual evoked potentials |  |

Supplementary Figure 1: (on-line supplement)
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of a middle-aged patient with a two-year history of gait and cognitive difficulties. Axial T2-weighted ( $\mathrm{a} \& \mathrm{~b}$ ) and coronal T1-weighted acquisitions demonstrate fairly symmetrical and predominantly frontal periventricular and deep white matter T2-weighted signal hyperintensity and volume loss, particularly of the corpus callosum. Note the ex-vacuo dilatation of the lateral ventricles secondary to the atrophy.

## Supplementary Figure 2: (on-line supplement)

Suggested algorithm for the evaluation of an adult with a suspected leukodystrophy

