

Supplementary Figures

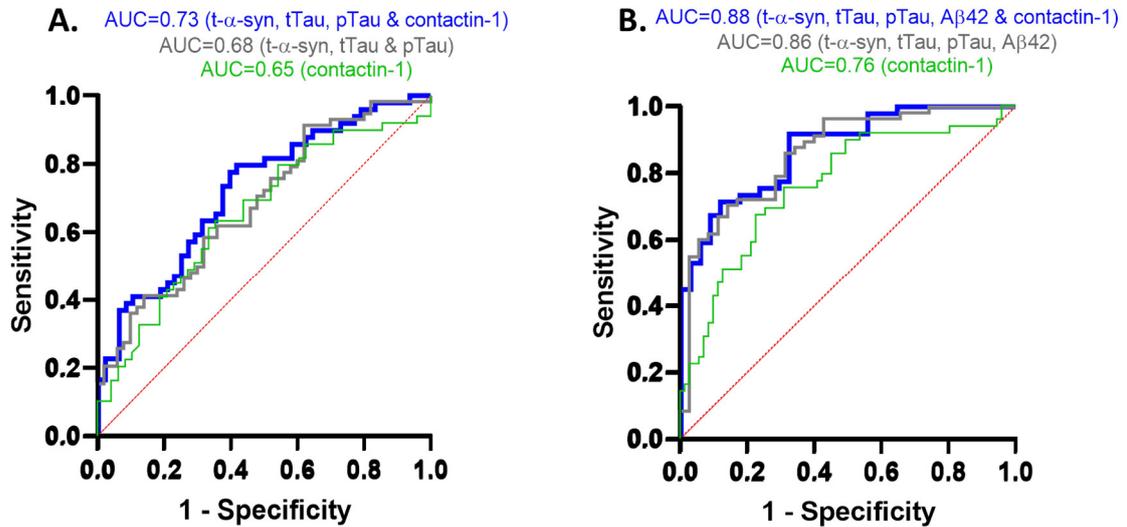


Figure S1. Area under receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curves for discriminating PD from controls (A) and PD from DLB (B).

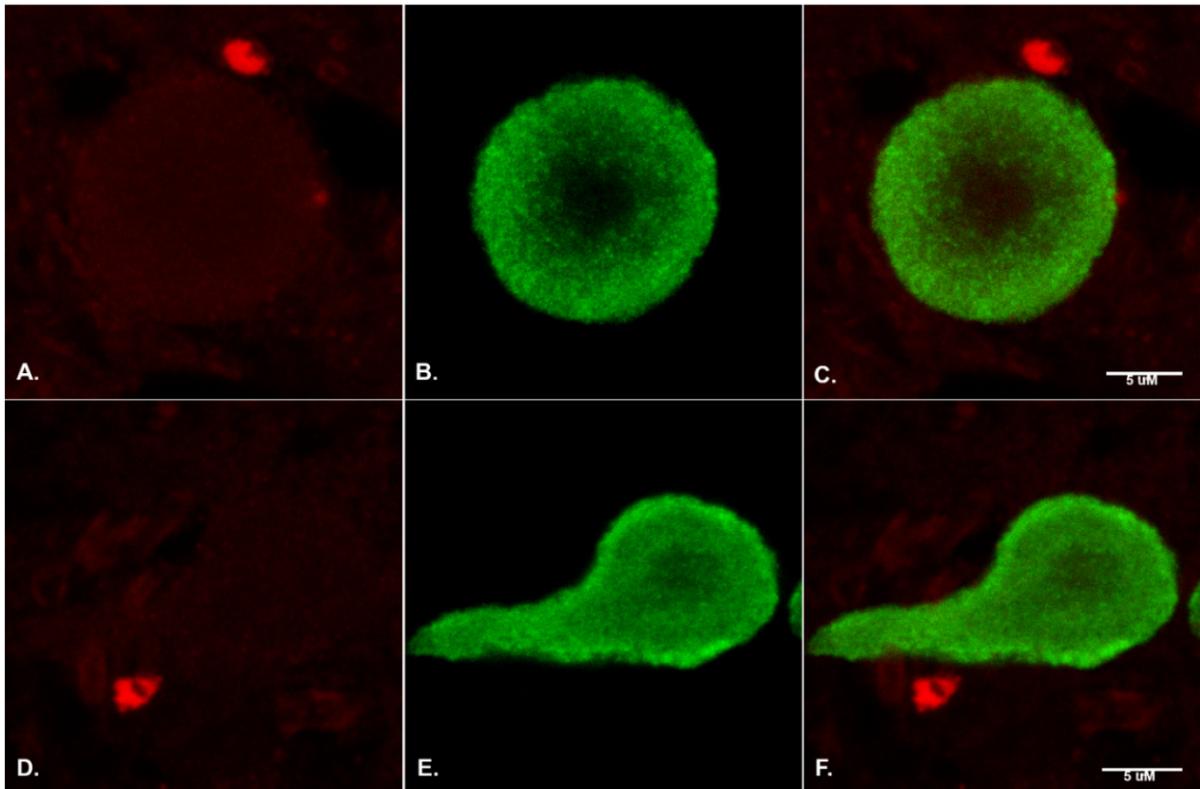


Figure S2. Representative photomicrographs of negative controls (substantia nigra (SN)). (A,D) were immunolabelled with only donkey anti-rabbit alexa-594 secondary antibody (contactin primary antibodies were omitted). (B,E) were immunolabelled for p-Ser129-aSyn with subsequent addition of the corresponding secondary antibody; (C,F) shows the merged images of red and green channels. Contactin-1 and contactin-2 specific signals cannot be seen (A,D) in the absence of

contactin primary antibodies, indicating the absence of non-specific signals from the secondary antibody only. Scale bar: 5 μ M.

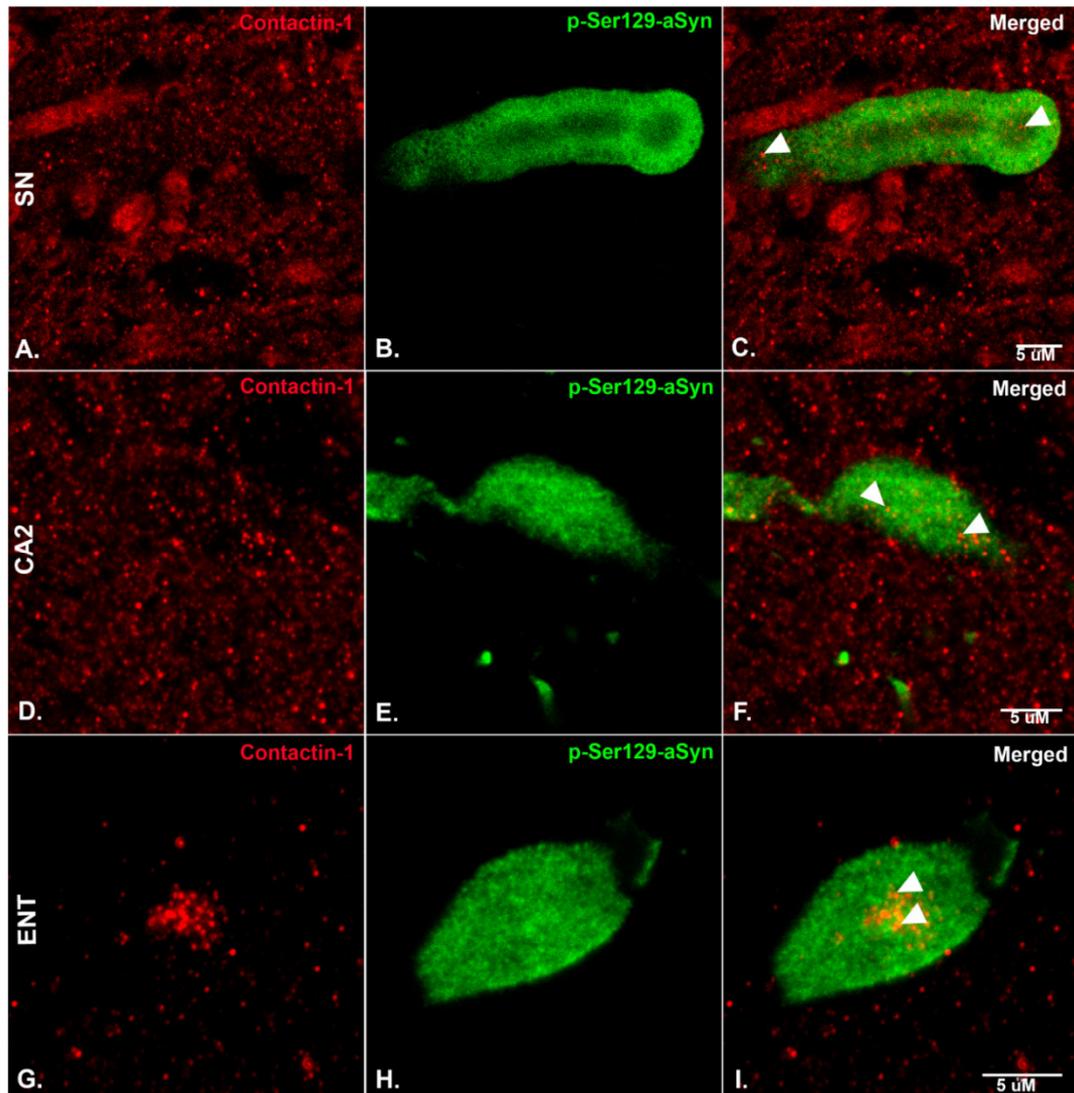


Figure S3. Representative photomicrographs of sections immunostained for contactin-1, and p-Ser129-aSyn in the substantia nigra (SN) (A–C), hippocampus CA2 region (D–F) and entorhinal cortex (ENT) (G–I) of post-mortem human PD brain sections. The distribution of contactin-1 was seen throughout the bulgy Lewy neurites, whereas in others the distribution pattern was more clustered.

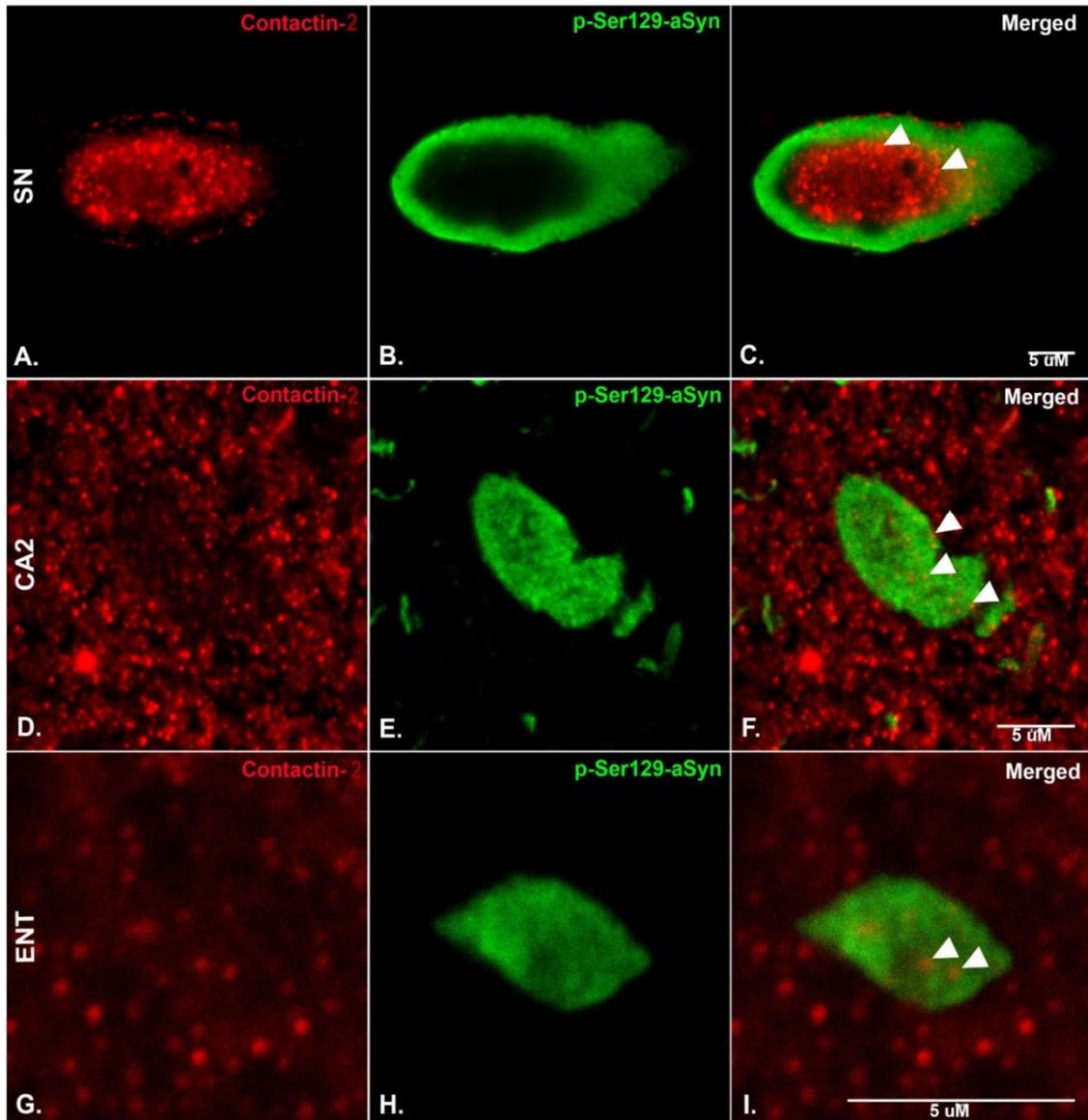


Figure S4. Representative photomicrographs of sections immunostained for contactin-2 and p-Ser129-aSyn in the substantia nigra (SN) (A–C), hippocampus CA2 region (D–F) and entorhinal cortex (ENT) (G–I) of post-mortem human PD brain sections. The pattern of contactin-2 expression is different in different types of Lewy neurites.

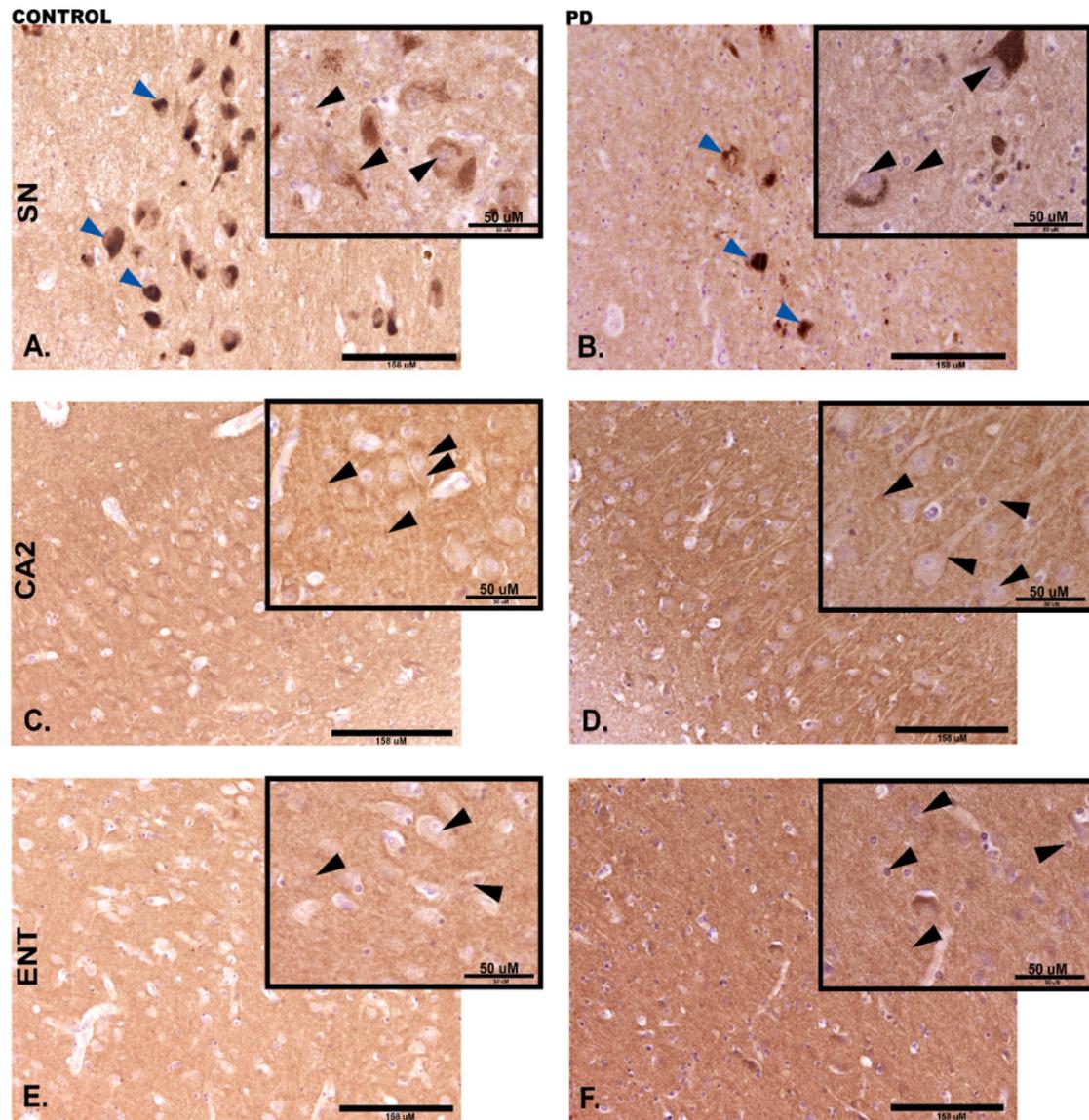


Figure S5. Representative photomicrographs of sections immunostained for contactin-1 in the substantia nigra (SN) (A,B), hippocampus CA2 region (C,D) and entorhinal cortex (ENT) (E,F) of post-mortem human control (left panel) and PD (right panel) brain sections. Synaptic-like punctate contactin-1 expression can be seen in the extracellular matrix, cell body, nucleus and axonal processes (shown with black arrowheads). Possible neuromelanin-positive cells in the SN are shown with blue arrowheads.

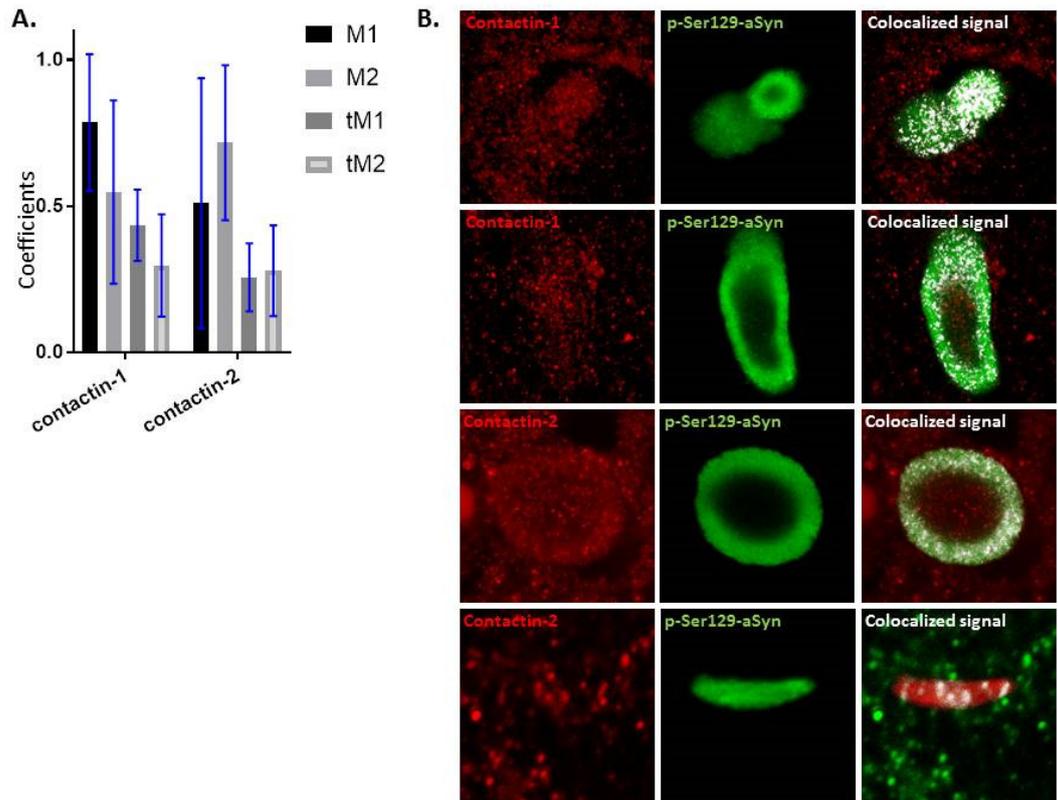


Figure S6. (A) Colocalization quantification using ‘colocalization threshold’ plug-in in ImageJ-Fiji. M1, M2 are Mander’s coefficients and tM1, tM2 are thresholded Mander’s coefficients. The bar plots represent mean \pm SD values of Mander’s coefficients for all images quantified ($n = 6$ images quantified per group). The overall Pearson’s correlation coefficient ranged between 0.1 and 0.4. (B) Representative photomicrographs of sections immunostained for contactin-1 and contactin-2. The rightmost panels show the colocalized signal above the threshold (in white).

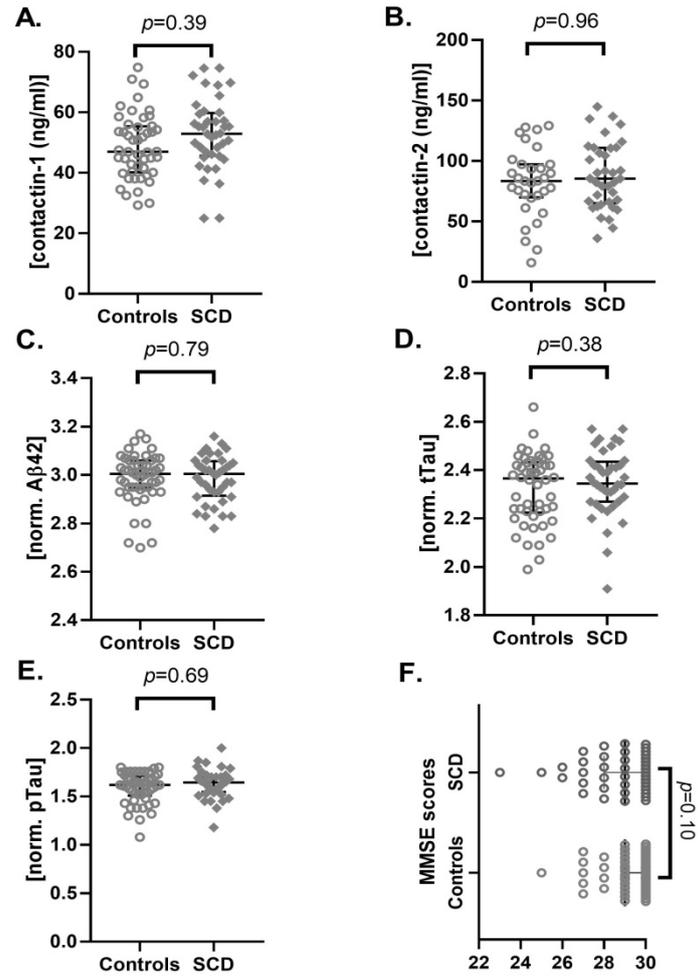


Figure S7. Levels of CSF contactin-1 (A), contactin-2 (B), normalized A β 42 (C), normalized tTau (D), normalized pTau (E) and MMSE scores (F) in controls and SCD. The long horizontal line represents median and the short horizontal lines represent inter-quartile range (IQR) respectively. The p -values displayed are corrected for sex and age. .

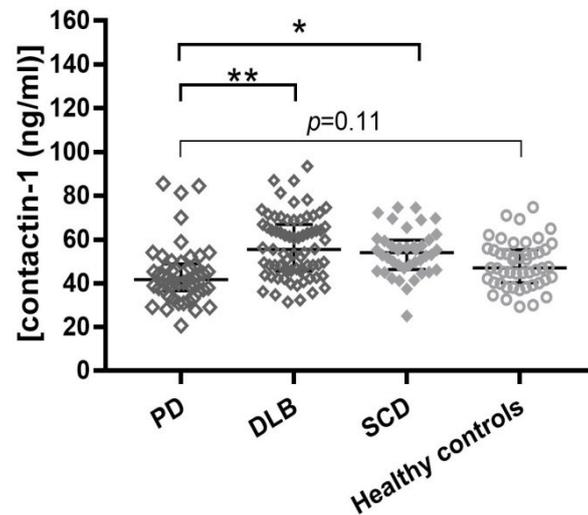


Figure S8. Levels of CSF contactin-1 in PD, DLB, SCD and healthy controls. The long horizontal line represents the median and the short horizontal lines represent the inter-quartile range (IQR),

respectively. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. The p -values displayed are corrected for multiple comparisons (Bonferroni correction), sex and age.