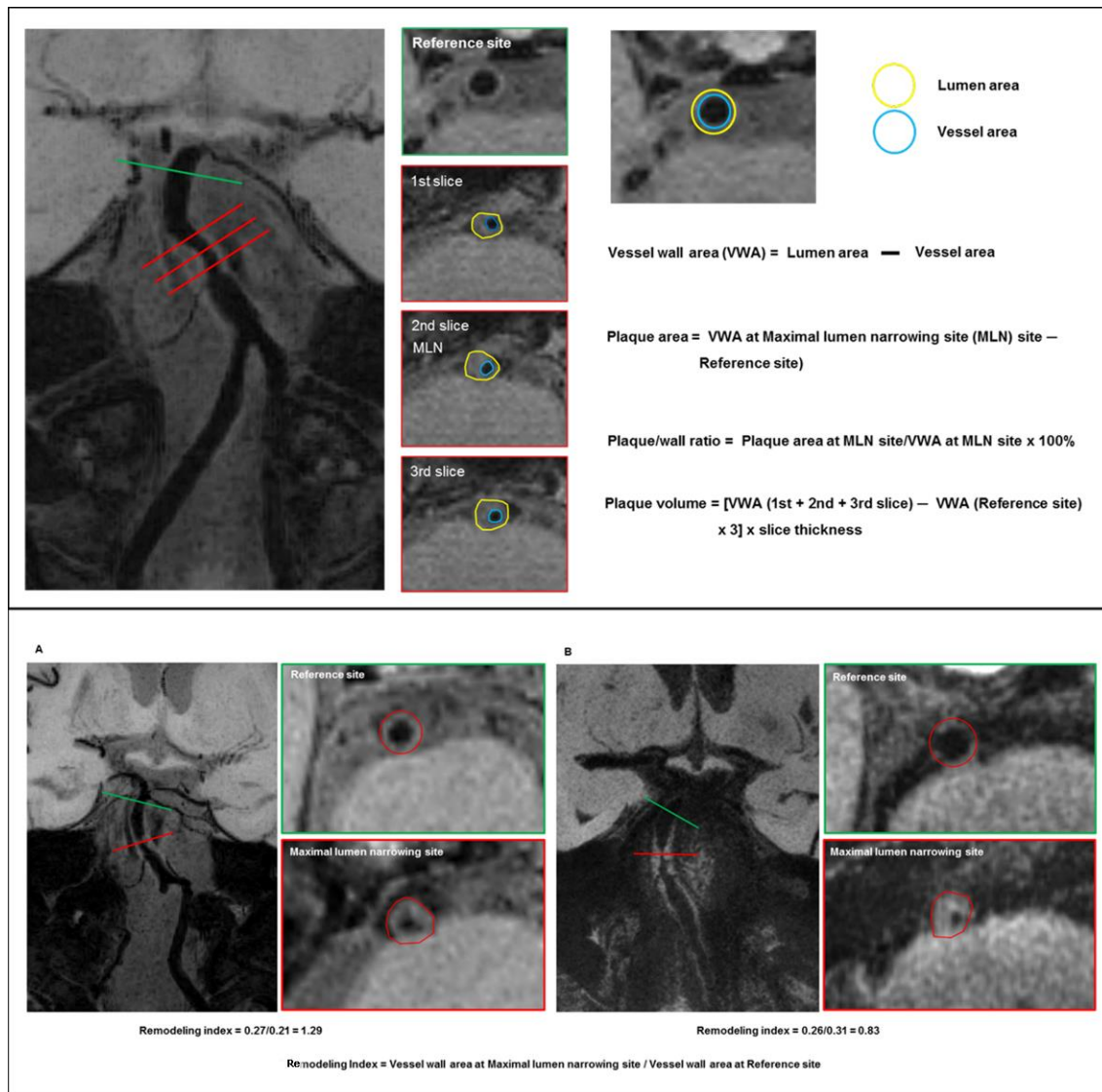


Supplemental eTable 1. Parameters of multiple sequences on GE and Siemens MR scanners.

	GE				Siemens			
	3D TOF	3D CUBE T1	3D CUBE PD	MP RAGE	3D TOF	3D SPACE T1	3D SPACE PD	MP RAGE
TR, ms	Minimum	600	1500	Minimum	24	800	1700	776.13
TE, ms	Minimum	Minimum	40	3.3	4.32	22	23	5.8
FOV, mm ²	240×220	240×220	240×220	240×240	140×140	180×168	180×180	144×144
Matrix	512×512	480×480	384×384	256×256	256×256	256×251	320×304	240×240
Slice thickness, mm	2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	1
Flip angle, degree	20	90	90	12	18	120	120	15
Scan time, min	1:53	3:33	2:40	2:18	2:14	4:40	4:25	2:39

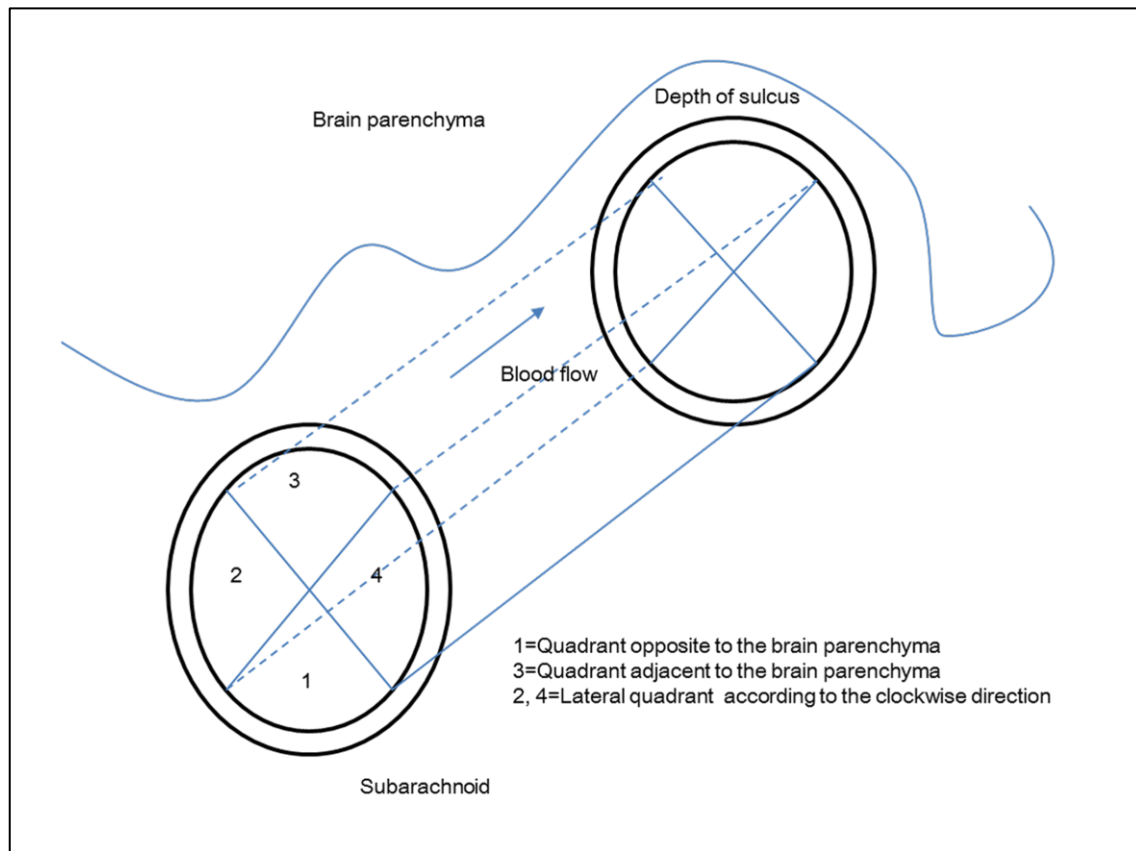
Abbreviations: 3D=3 dimensional; T1=T1-weighted imaging; PD=proton weighted imaging; MPRAGE=magnetization-prepared rapid acquisition with gradient-echo sequence; TR=repitition time; TE=echo time; FOV=field of view; TOF = time of flight.

Supplemental eFigure 1. The measurement of remodeling index.



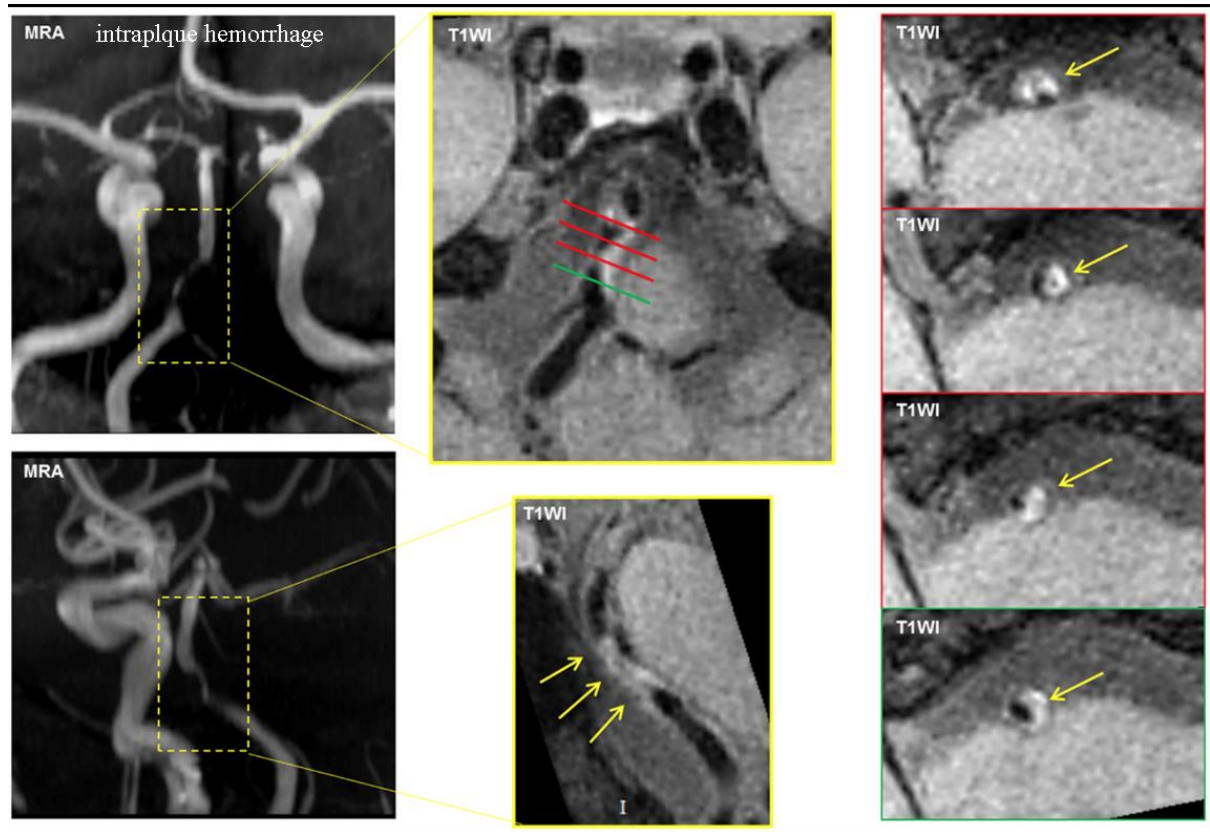
Remodeling index ≥ 1.05 was defined as positive remodeling, 0.95 and 1.05 as intermediate remodeling, ≤ 0.95 as negative remodeling.

Supplemental eFigure 2. The schema chart of plaque distribution.



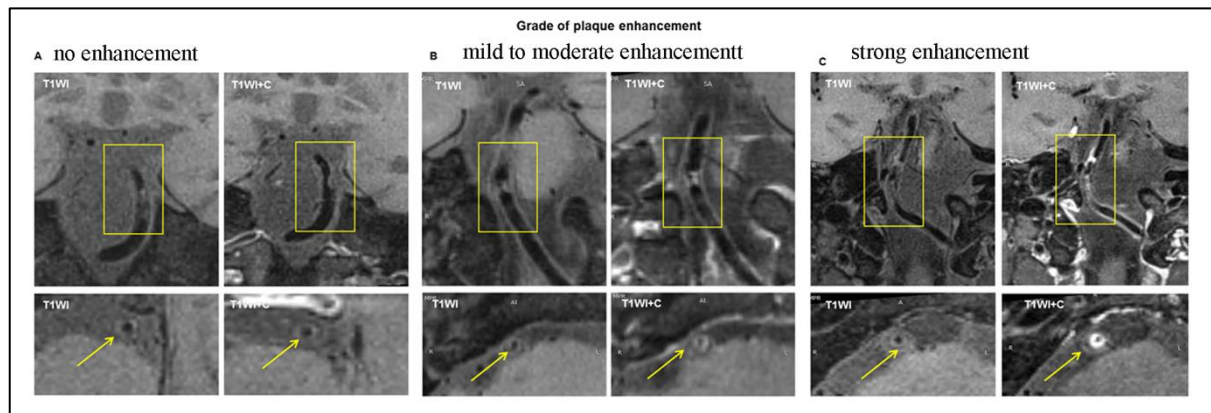
Plaque that was distributed ≥ 3 quadrants of the lumen perimeter was defined as diffuse and that involving ≤ 2 was defined as non-diffuse.

Supplemental eFigure 3. The example of intraplaque hemorrhage.



Intra-plaque hemorrhage was defined as a signal intensity greater than 150% of that of the adjacent gray matter on all pulse sequences.

Supplemental eFigure 4. The example of grade of plaque enhancement.



Enhancement was classified into three different grades: non-enhancement, mediate enhancement, and strong enhancement. Mediate enhancement was defined as less than that of the pituitary infundibulum. Strong enhancement was equal to or stronger than that of the pituitary infundibulum.