



Supplemental Figure 1: Autofluorescence is abundant in mouse gray matter neurons both after CPZ and in age-matched controls. (A) Mouse cortical gray matter was examined via autofluorescence spectroscopy and pseudocolored based on spectral emission patterns. Small autofluorescent deposits were abundant in the gray matter in both naïve controls and CPZ-treated animals. (B) The gray matter autofluorescence emission spectra differed neither between groups nor in relation to white matter autofluorescence (1-way ANOVA). (C) Although there was no significant difference in the quantity of cortical

autofluorescence between the naïve and 0.2% CPZ treatment groups, 0.5% CPZ treatment (where cortical demyelination is more severe) resulted in significantly more autofluorescence 4 months after CPZ cessation (1-way ANOVA, $p < 0.0001$). (D) Unlike the white matter, where autofluorescence was largely confined to microglia, most (but not all) autofluorescence in the gray matter was instead located within neurons. Each data point indicates an individual mouse. Error bars represent standard error of the mean.