## 1 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATIONS

## 2 SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE

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Case	Pathologic diagnosis	Clinical diagnosis	Age	Sex	Braak	CERAD score	Thal amyloid phase
DLB	TLBD	DLB vs PSP	57	Male	I		0
MSA-1	MSA	Meniere disease	82	Male	П		1
MSA-2	MSA	MSA-P	56	Female	I		0
MSA-3	MSA	MSA-P	59	Male	I		1
AD-1	AD	FTLD-NOS	69	Male	ш	3	
AD-2	AD	AD probable	58	Male	Ш	3	

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**Table S1.** Antemortem clinical diagnosis and neuropathologic description of postmortem human brain tissues, Related to Figure 1, 7. Braak, Braak neurofibrillary tangle stage; DLB, dementia with Lewy bodies; TLBD, Lewy body disease, transitional type; PSP, pregressive supranuclear palsy; MSA, multiple system atrophy; MSA-P, MSA with predominant parkinsonism; AD, Alzheimer's disease; FTLD-NOS, frontotemporal lobar degeneration not otherwise specified.

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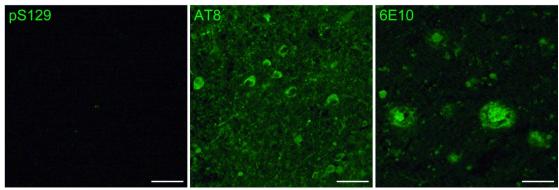
## 1 SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

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Α

pS129 AT8 6E10

В



3 4

5 **Figure S1.** Immunostaining of DLB and AD brain sections used for 6 characterization of ligands, Related to Figure 1.

7 (**A**) Immunostaining of amygdala sections derived from a DLB patient with pS129 8 (left), AT8 (middle), and 6E10 (right) confirms the absence of tau and A $\beta$  deposit 9 in this brain tissue. (**B**) Immunostaining of middle frontal gyrus sections derived 10 from an AD patient with pS129 (left), AT8 (middle), and 6E10 (right) confirms the 11 absence of  $\alpha$ -synuclein deposits in this brain tissue.

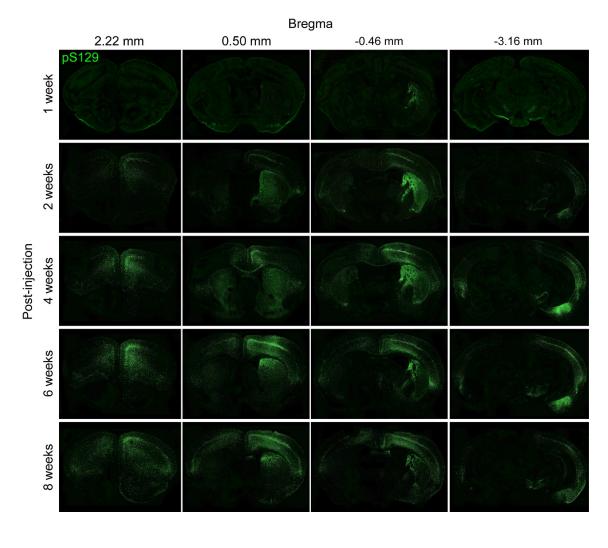


Figure S2. Temporal changes in the distribution of phosphorylated α-synuclein
inclusions in mice injected with α-synuclein fibrils into the striatum, Related to
Figure 3-5.

Phosphorylated α-synuclein proteins were immunostained with pS129 in coronal
brain sections at bregma +2.22, +0.5, -0.46, and -3.16 mm derived from mice at

- 8 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 weeks after inoculation of  $\alpha$ -synuclein into the right striatum.
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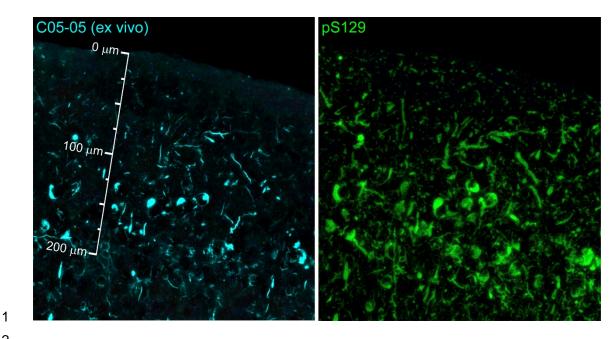
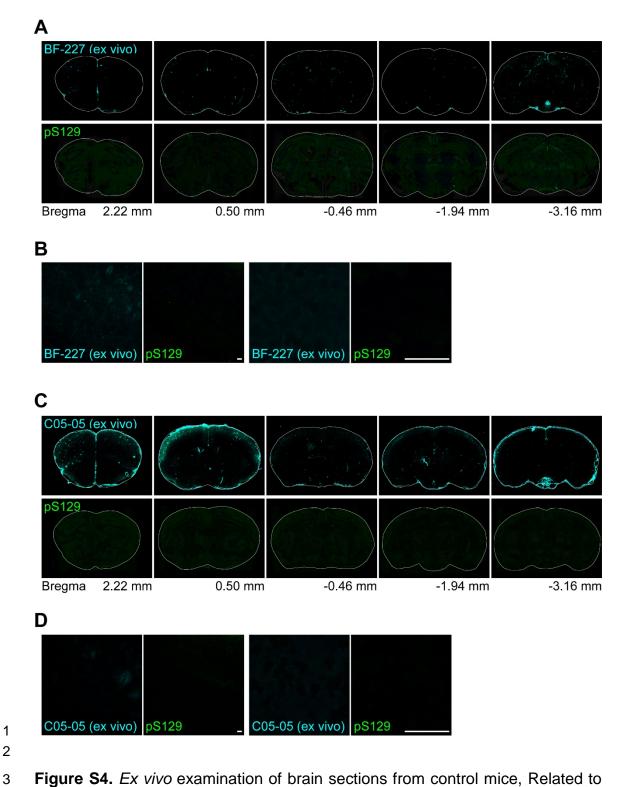




Figure S3. Ex vivo examination of brain sections from a mouse injected with  $\alpha$ -3 synuclein fibrils into the neocortex, Related to Figure 2. 4

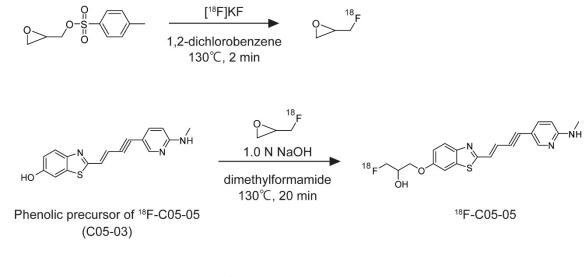
Ex vivo examination of frozen brain sections from mouse injected with a-5 synuclein fibrils into cortex at 11 weeks after injection to detect intraperitoneally 6 7 administered C05-05 (1.66 mg/kg) (left), and immunolabeling of adjacent brain section with pS129 (right). This α-Syn mouse was the same as used for *in vivo* 8 two-photon laser microscopic imaging (Figure 3). High-power photomicrographs 9 of cortical sections demonstrated abundant accumulation of C05-05 positive-a-10 11 synuclein inclusions in somatosensory cortex of this α-Syn mouse.

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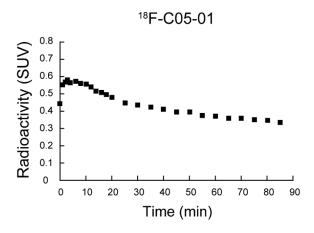


- 4 Figure 3.
- 5 (A) Ex vivo microscopic examination of frozen brain sections from a mouse at 10
- 6 weeks after injection of saline into the right striatum. The brain was taken at 2

hours after intraperitoneal administration of BF-227 (1.66 mg/kg), and BF-227-1 2 derived signals (top) and immunolabeling with pS129 (bottom) were examined in adjacent brain sections. From left, coronal brain sections at bregma +2.22, +0.50, 3 -0.46, -1.94, and -3.16 mm are displayed. (B) Medium-power (left) and high-4 power (right) photomicrographs of cortical sections shown in A. Ex vivo 5 examination revealed no apparent signals originating from intraperitoneally 6 administered BF-227 in the cerebral parenchyma of the control mouse. (C) Ex 7 8 *vivo* examination of frozen brain sections from a mouse at 8 weeks after injection of saline into the right striatum. The brain was taken at 90 min after intraperitoneal 9 10 administration of C05-05 (1.66 mg/kg), and C05-05-derived signals (top) and immunolabeling with pS129 (bottom) were examined in adjacent brain sections. 11 12 From the left, coronal brain sections at bregma +2.22, +0.50, -0.46, -1.94, and -3.16 mm are displayed. (D) Medium-power (left) and high-power (right) 13 14 photomicrographs of cortical sections shown in C. Ex vivo examination revealed no apparent signals originating from of intraperitoneally administered C05-05 in 15 the cerebral parenchyma of the control mouse. Scale bars, 50 µm (**B** and **D**). 16



**Figure S5.** Radiosynthesis of <sup>18</sup>F-C05-05, Related to Figure 5-7.

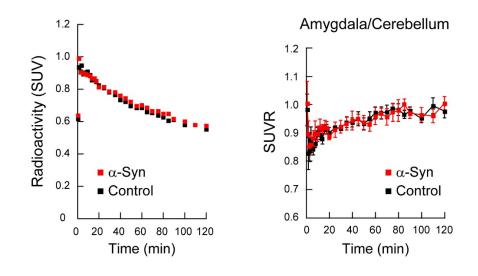


**Figure S6.** Brain uptake of <sup>18</sup>F-C05-01 in wild-type mice, Related to Figure 5.

4 Time-radioactivity curves were generated in the frontal cortex of wild-type mice

5 over 90 min after intravenous injection of <sup>18</sup>F-C05-01. Data are presented as

- 6 mean in two mice.



**Figure S7.** Time-radioactivity curves of <sup>18</sup>F-C05-05 in the amygdala of  $\alpha$ -Syn and control mice, Related to Figure 5.

5 Time-radioactivity curves in the amygdala (left), and the amygdala-to-cerebellum

6 ratio of radioactivity (SUVR, right) at 0 - 120 min after intravenous administration

of <sup>18</sup>F-C05-05 (30.8  $\pm$  0.4 MBq) in mice at 6 months after injection of  $\alpha$ -synuclein

8 fibrils ( $\alpha$ -Syn mouse, red symbols) or saline (control mouse, black symbols) into

9 the bilateral striata. Data are presented as mean (left) or mean ± SEM (right) in

- 10 four mice.
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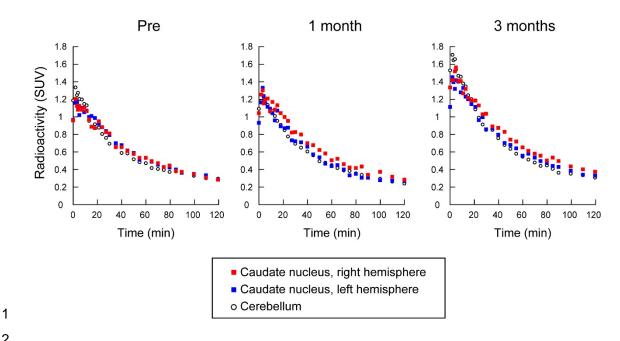


Figure S8. Time-radioactivity curves of  $^{18}$ F-C05-05 in the brain of an  $\alpha$ -Syn marmoset, Related to Figure 6. 

Time-radioactivity curves in the right and left caudate nuclei and cerebellum at 0 

- 120 min after intravenous administration of <sup>18</sup>F-C05-05 (89.6 ± 15.3 MBq) in an 

 $\alpha$ -Syn marmoset before (Pre), and 1 and 3 months after inoculation.