### VABBB Inventory Summary Table (Updated 1/5/2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Type</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Age Yrs*</th>
<th>Disease Duration Mosa</th>
<th>ALS Typeb</th>
<th>TDP-43 Inclusionsc</th>
<th>Site Onsetd</th>
<th>Additional Neuropath Diseasee</th>
<th>PMI-c Hrs*f</th>
<th>PMI-f Hrs*g</th>
<th>RIN Units*h</th>
<th>pH Units*h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALS</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>69.1 (34-95)</td>
<td>118.0 (6-505)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10 f hx (-) 34 (+) 137</td>
<td>bulbar UE, LE, general</td>
<td>LBD, PD, FTD, CTE, AD-i, AD-l</td>
<td>3.33 (0-30.00)</td>
<td>35.79 (4.67-80.50)</td>
<td>5.8 (2.5-7.7)</td>
<td>6.31 (5.55-7.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>68.1 (22-89)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3.12 (1.00-16.00)</td>
<td>64.35 (12.00-168.00)</td>
<td>5.0 (2.2-6.7)</td>
<td>6.21 (5.50-6.70)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*aMean (range)*

*bDisease duration in months (Mos); data known for 183 cases*

*cFALS, familial ALS; SALS, sporadic ALS; f hx, known family history only, possible FALS; data known for 160 ALS cases.*

*dTDP-43; data complete on 171 cases*

*eUE, upper extremity; LE, lower extremity; bulbar, general data known for 183 cases*

*fLBD, Lewy body disease; PD, Parkinson’s Disease; FTD, frontotemporal dementia; CTE, chronic traumatic encephalopathy; AD-i, Alzheimer’s disease (intermediate to high neuropathologic change); AD-l, Alzheimer’s disease (low neuropathologic change) data complete on 174 cases*

*gPMI-c: Post-mortem interval, approximate time from death to head/neck icing or body refrigeration (hours)*

*hPMI-f: Post-mortem interval, approximate time from death to specimen freezing or 10% formalin fixation (hours)*

*iIndicators of tissue quality: RNA Integrity Number (RIN), tissue pH (indicator of subject agonal state). Data derived from single brain region (occipital lobe). Brain tissue quality indicators have been discussed in the scientific literature and most closely correlate with subject agonal state prior to death (versus PMI times). For example, see Stan et al. Brain Res 1123: 1-11, 2006 and Sonntag et al. J Neurochemistry 138: 53-59, 2016.*