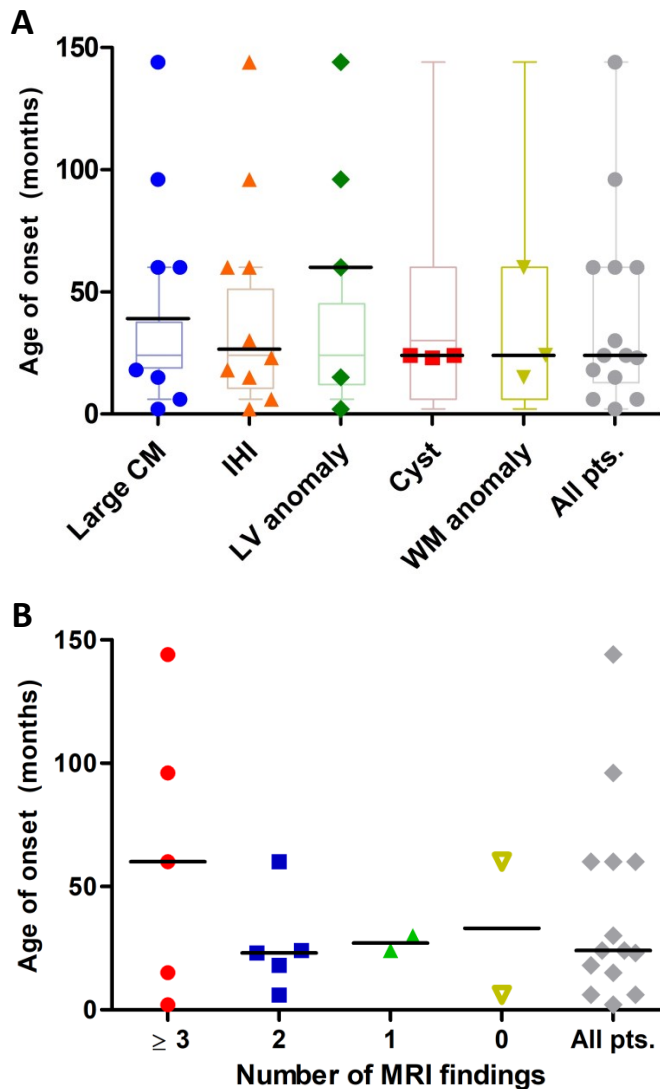




Supplementary Figure S1 (A-O) Craniofacial features of selected patients in our cohort at different ages. (A) Pt. 54 at 1m. (B) Pt. 52 at 6m. (C) Pt. 36 at 6m. (D) Pt. 54 at 10m. (E) Pt. 36 at 1y 7m. (F-G) Pt. 51 at 2y and 3y. (H-I) Pt. 54 at 3y 10m. (J-K) Pt. 52 at 6y and 8y. (L-M) Pt. 51 at 11y. (N-O) Pt. 36 at 14y. (P-T) Hand anomalies, featuring brachydactyly. (U-Y) Foot anomalies, featuring brachydactyly and broad hallux. Pt., participant; y, years; m, months.



Supplementary Figure S2 Correlation analysis between the age of onset of epilepsy in our cohort and the type or number of MRI findings. **(A)** Participants with epilepsy and the MRI finding indicated on the x-axis are represented as a scatter plot with median (black bar), while participants with epilepsy but without the indicated finding are overlaid as box plots. Medians were compared using the Mann-Whitney test (or unpaired t-test with Welch's correction in categories with less than three elements). No significant difference in age of onset was found between individuals with a given feature and those without, or compared to the entire cohort. **(B)** Participants with epilepsy and a given number of the five different types of MRI findings indicated above are represented as a scatter plot with median (black bar). Medians were compared with the entire cohort (as above), and no significant difference was found. CM, cisterna magna; IHI, incomplete hippocampal inversion; LV, lateral ventricles; WM, white matter; pts, participants.