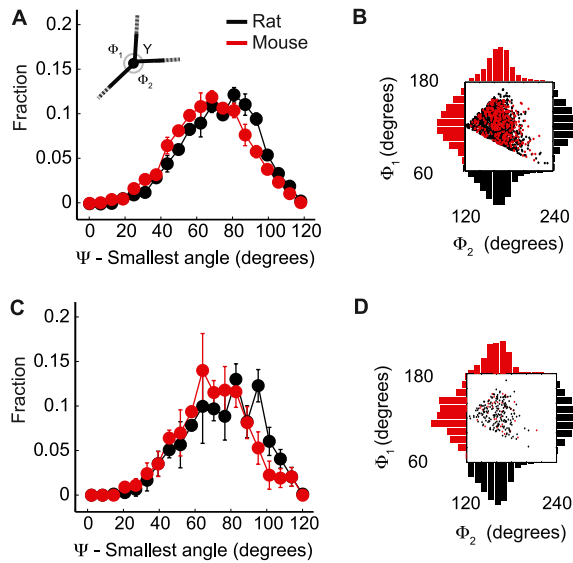
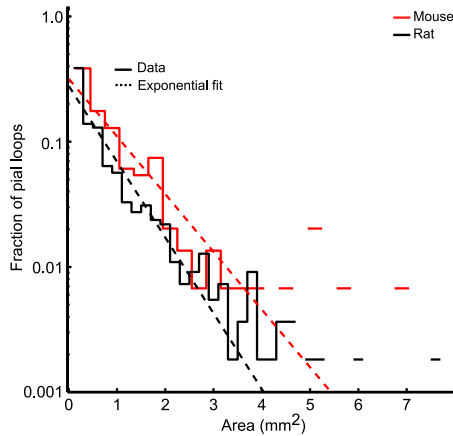


# Supporting Information

Blinder et al. 10.1073/pnas.1007239107



**Fig. S1.** Angles between edges connected to branching vertices. The branching angles for vertices with coordination number of 3 are analyzed in terms of the distribution of the smallest angle, denoted  $\Psi$ , and the symmetry between the remaining two angles, denoted  $\Phi_1$  and  $\Phi_2$ . (A) The distribution of the smaller branching angle,  $\Psi$ , for all vertices shows a difference of  $5^\circ$  in mean value between rats and mice ( $P < 0.01$ , KS-test). (B) Evidence for a slight asymmetry between the larger branch angles, as seen by a skewed histogram for the largest angle, for both rats and mice. (C and D) The branching angles, as in A and B, for backbone vertices only.



**Fig. S2.** Distribution of the area of loops in the backbone. The area of the loops is fit with an exponential function with mean values of  $0.94 \pm 0.14 \text{ mm}^2$  (mean  $\pm$  95% confidence interval) and  $0.72 \pm 0.06 \text{ mm}^2$  for rat and mice, respectively. Shown on semilogarithmic plot.





