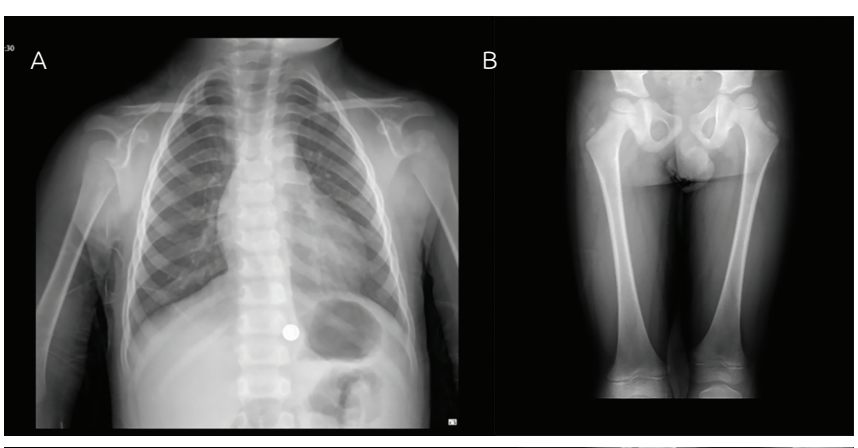


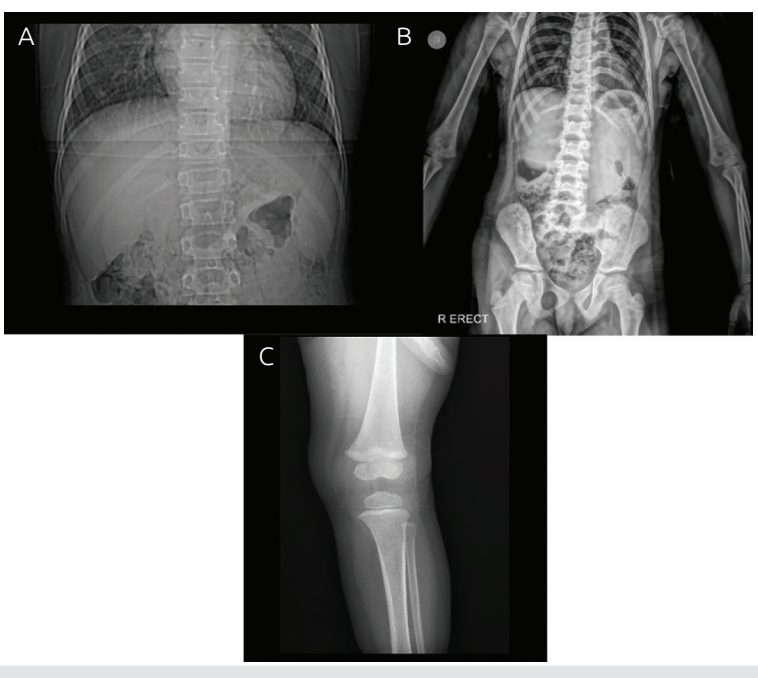
Supplementary Figure 1. Extraoral features of the male patient with Van Maldergem syndrome type 1, demonstrating characteristic craniofacial findings including telecanthus, epicanthal folds, short palpebral fissures, and a broad nasal bridge (A), with corresponding images of the hands and feet (B, C)



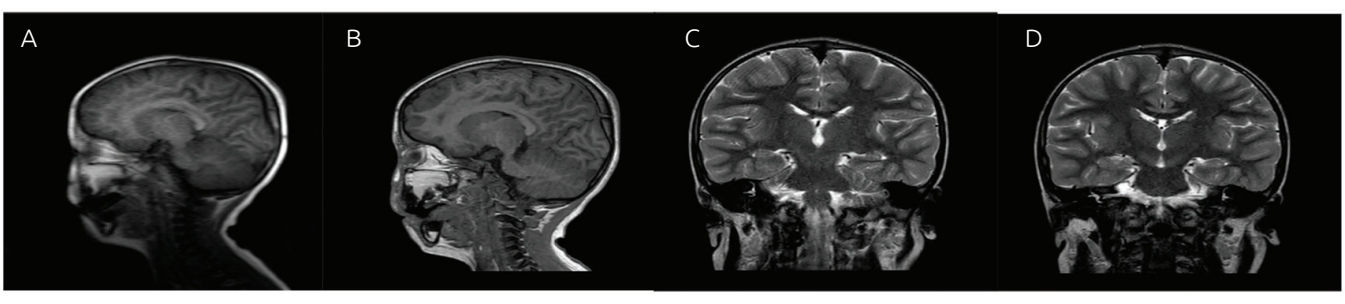
Supplementary Figure 2: Extraoral features of the female patient with Van Maldergem syndrome type 1, demonstrating similar craniofacial findings including telecanthus, epicanthal folds, short palpebral fissures, and a broad nasal bridge (A), with corresponding images of the hands and feet (B, C)

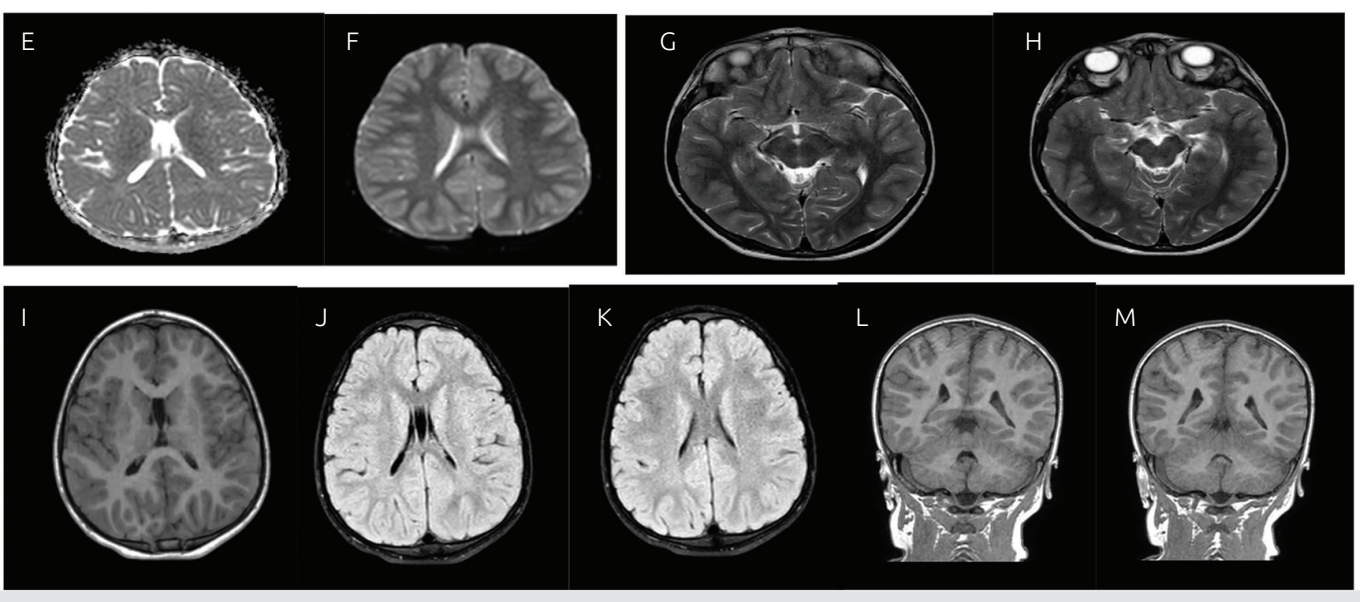


Supplementary Figure 3. The body radiographs of the male patient show no skeletal anomalies (A,B,C,D)



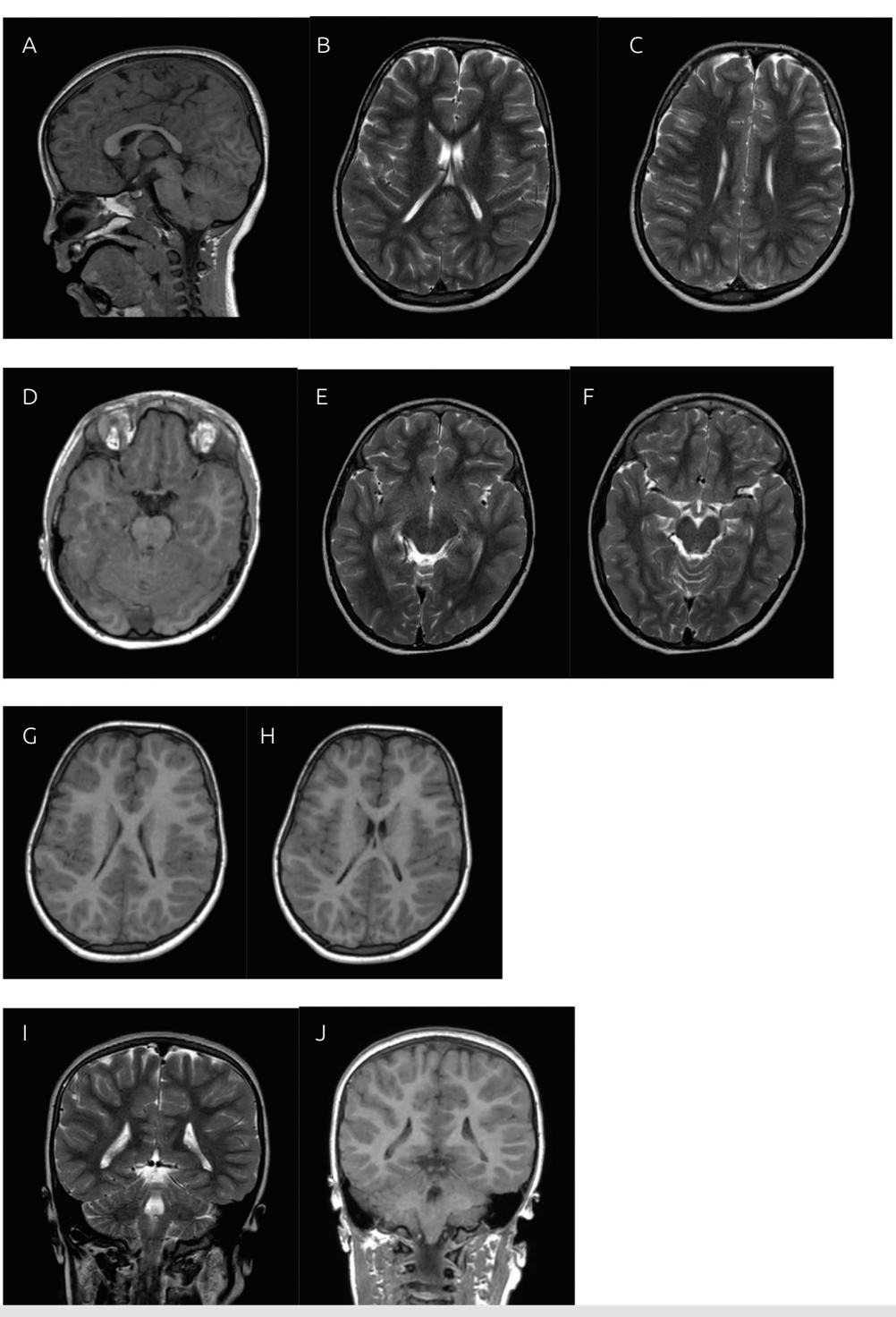
Supplementary Figure 4. The body radiographs of the female patient show no skeletal anomalies (A,B,C)





Supplementary Figure 5. Cranial MRI images of the male patient: Sagittal T1-weighted images (A and B) demonstrate hypoplasia of the corpus callosum; coronal T2-weighted images (C and D) reveal hippocampal malrotation; axial T2-weighted images (E and F) show linear laminar heterotopia extending from the occipital horns, while axial T2-weighted images (G and H) demonstrate extensive laminar heterotopia extending toward the temporal horns; axial T1-weighted image (I) shows periventricular heterotopia along the occipital horns; axial T2-FLAIR-weighted images (J and K) demonstrate the heterotopic band more conspicuously along the posterior horns; and coronal T1-weighted images (L and M) reveal bilateral periventricular heterotopic nodules located inferolaterally in the posterior horns, just posterior to the trigone

MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging



Supplementary Figure 6. Cranial MRI images of the female patient: Sagittal T1-weighted image (A) demonstrates hypoplasia of the corpus callosum; axial T2-weighted images (B and C) reveal linear/laminar heterotopia extending from the occipital region toward the temporal horns; axial T1-weighted image (D) shows laminar periventricular heterotopia along the occipital horns (peritrigonal region); axial T2-weighted images (E and F) demonstrate the heterotopic band more conspicuously at higher slice levels and at the mesial temporal/occipital levels, respectively; axial T1-weighted images (G and H) confirm periventricular heterotopia along the occipital horns at adjacent levels; and coronal T2-weighted (I) and T1-weighted (J) images demonstrate bilateral periventricular heterotopic nodules located inferolaterally in the posterior horns, just posterior to the trigone

MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging