

Supplementary Figures

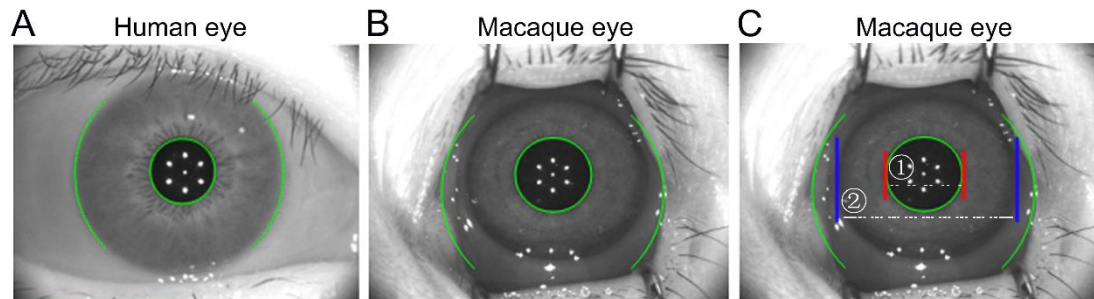


Fig. S1 Schematic diagram of manual measurement of WTW. (A) IOLMaster 700 can accurately identify the corneal limbus and pupillary margin in human eyes⁴⁵. (B) The conjunctival pigment in macaque eyes interferes with the recognition of the corneal limbus but not the pupillary margin. (C) The relative ratio of ② to ① was measured using Photoshop. The WTW value was obtained by multiplying the ratio of ② to ① by the pupil diameter measured by IOLMaster 700.

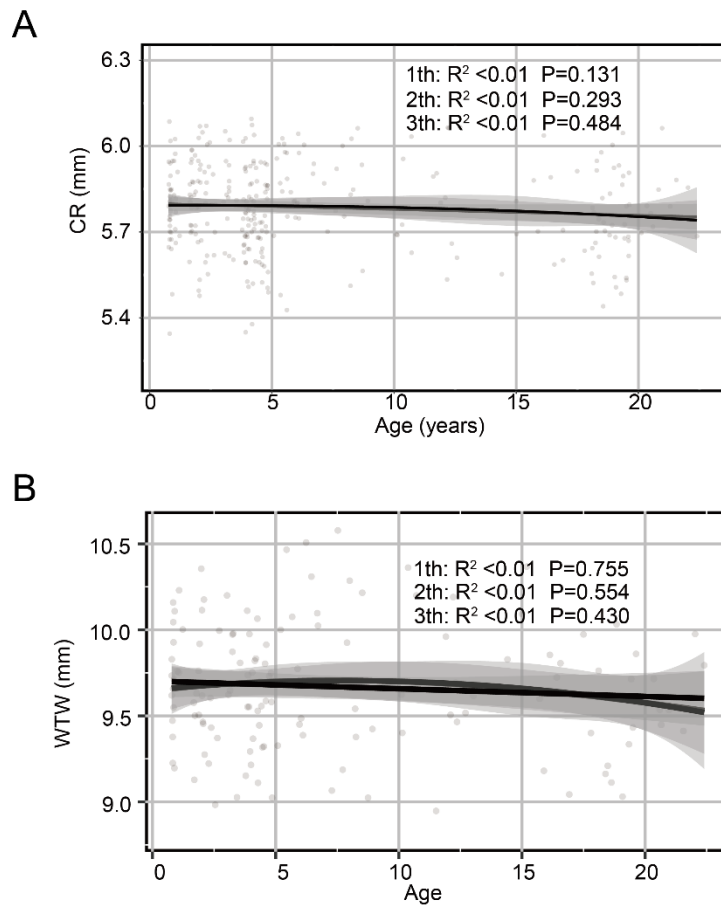


Fig. S2. CR and WTW showed no discernable age-related trend. (A) CR exhibited no significant correlation with age for all the linear or polynomial regression models tested. (B) WTW exhibited no significant correlation with age for all the linear or polynomial regression models tested. WTW, white to white; CR, curvature radius.

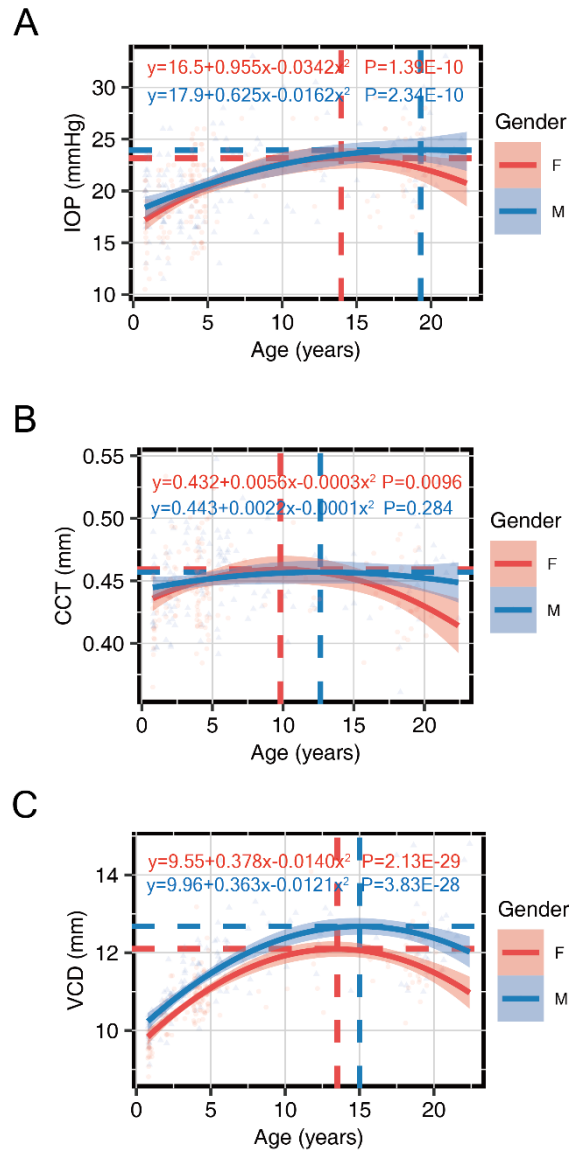


Fig. S3. The age-related patterns for IOP, CCT and VCD. (A). The best fitted age-related growth patterns of (A) IOP, (B) CCT and (C) VCD showed an inverted U shape in females and males. The 2nd-order polynomial regression formula for each variable as a function of age was provided. IOP, intraocular pressure. CCT, central cornea thickness. VCD, vitreous chamber depth.