
**Supplementary Figure S2. Histology of a normal macula.** Left, panoramic view with frame delimiting area visible in detailed view on the right. In the right panel, breaks (between IS and OS, between ILM and GCL) are artifactual. Images are from the eye of a 69-year-old white woman.

Submicrometer epoxy resin sections of a specimen post-fixed with osmium tannic acid paraphenylenediamine were stained with toluidine blue and scanned using a 60X oil objective (numerical aperture 1.4). Photomicrographs were composited with adjustments for exposure, contrast, color balance, and background color correction only (Photoshop CS6, Adobe Systems, USA). Original sections may be viewed in their entirety at http://projectmacula. Layers: ILM, inner limiting membrane; GCL, ganglion cell layer; INL, inner nuclear layer; OPL, outer plexiform layer; HFL, Henle fiber layer; ONL, outer nuclear layer; IS, inner segment; OS, outer segments; RPE, retinal pigment epithelium cell bodies; ChC, choriocapillaris. Black arrowheads, Bruch's membrane. Green arrowheads, ELM. Photoreceptors span layers OPL, HFL, ONL, IS, and OS. Müller cells span layers ILM to ELM. In naming the OPL and HFL, we use the OCT designations[40] while recognizing that a commonly used neurobiological nomenclature[50] divides the OPL into two sublayers (photoreceptor synaptic terminals and bipolar/ horizontal cell dendrites) and combines these with the HFL into one "OPL." Figure prepared by M. Li and J.D. Messinger.