# nature portfolio

Corresponding author(s):	Fabio Benfenati, Stefano Di Marco
Last updated by author(s):	2024/12/19

## **Reporting Summary**

Nature Portfolio wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Portfolio policies, see our <u>Editorial Policies</u> and the <u>Editorial Policy Checklist</u>.

<b>~</b> .			
St	at	isti	CS

For	all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.
n/a	Confirmed
	The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
	A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
	The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.
$\boxtimes$	A description of all covariates tested
	A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
	A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)
	For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i> ) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>
$\boxtimes$	For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
$\boxtimes$	For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes
$\times$	Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's d, Pearson's r), indicating how they were calculated
	Our web collection on <u>statistics for biologists</u> contains articles on many of the points above.

#### Software and code

Policy information about availability of computer code

Data collection

High-density MEA: 3Brain BrainWave4.4; Patch-clamp: Axon pClamp10.7; Behavioral tracking: Anymaze; Optomotor response: Phenoys qOMR; Immunohistochemistry: Leica LasX and ImageJ

Data analysis

Igor Pro; Matlab; BrainWave; qOMR, Anymaze; Prism; Origin.

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Portfolio guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

#### Data

Policy information about availability of data

All manuscripts must include a data availability statement. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A description of any restrictions on data availability
- For clinical datasets or third party data, please ensure that the statement adheres to our policy

The experimental data supporting this paper's figures and other findings are hosted at the Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia and can be accessed by contacting the corresponding authors. Source data are provided in this paper.

### Research involving human participants, their data, or biological material

Policy information about studies with <u>human participants or human data</u>. See also policy information about <u>sex, gender (identity/presentation)</u>, <u>and sexual orientation</u> and <u>race, ethnicity and racism</u>.

Reporting on sex and gender

Use the terms sex (biological attribute) and gender (shaped by social and cultural circumstances) carefully in order to avoid confusing both terms. Indicate if findings apply to only one sex or gender; describe whether sex and gender were considered in study design; whether sex and/or gender was determined based on self-reporting or assigned and methods used. Provide in the source data disaggregated sex and gender data, where this information has been collected, and if consent has been obtained for sharing of individual-level data; provide overall numbers in this Reporting Summary. Please state if this

information has not been collected.

Report sex- and gender-based analyses where performed, justify reasons for lack of sex- and gender-based analysis.

Reporting on race, ethnicity, or other socially relevant groupings

Please specify the socially constructed or socially relevant categorization variable(s) used in your manuscript and explain why they were used. Please note that such variables should not be used as proxies for other socially constructed/relevant variables (for example, race or ethnicity should not be used as a proxy for socioeconomic status).

Provide clear definitions of the relevant terms used, how they were provided (by the participants/respondents, the researchers, or third parties), and the method(s) used to classify people into the different categories (e.g. self-report, census or administrative data, social media data, etc.)

Please provide details about how you controlled for confounding variables in your analyses.

Population characteristics

Describe the covariate-relevant population characteristics of the human research participants (e.g. age, genotypic information, past and current diagnosis and treatment categories). If you filled out the behavioural & social sciences study design questions and have nothing to add here, write "See above."

Recruitment

Describe how participants were recruited. Outline any potential self-selection bias or other biases that may be present and how these are likely to impact results.

Ethics oversight

Identify the organization(s) that approved the study protocol.

Note that full information on the approval of the study protocol must also be provided in the manuscript.

## Field-specific reporting

Please select the one below	that is the best fit for your research.	. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.
X Life sciences	Behavioural & social sciences	Fcological evolutionary & environmental sciences

For a reference copy of the document with all sections, see <u>nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf</u>

## Life sciences study design

All studies must disclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.

The sample size an effect size = 0.25-0.40 with (type-I error) = 0.05, and 1-ß (type-II error) = 0.9, based on similar experiments and preliminary data.

Data exclusions No data were excluded.

Replication All findings are derived from replications and independent experiments.

Randomization Age-matched animals of either sex were allocated in the various experimental groups randomly, with comparable numbers of males and females.

Blinding Investigators were blinded to the experimental groups.

## Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods

We require information from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, system or method listed is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.

	J
Q	
=	
7	
$\geq$	
K	
ũ	

Materials & experiments of the study of the	n/a Involved in the study  ChIP-seq  Flow cytometry  archaeology  MRI-based neuroimaging  organisms	
Antibodies		
Antibodies used	Primary antibodies: rabbit anti-rhodopsin (1:500; Abcam, Cat. No. ab221664), rabbit anti-cone arrestin (1:500; Merck-Millipore, Cat. No. AB15282), guinea pig anti-GFAP (1:500; Syaptic Systems, Cat. No. 173011) and rabbit anti-lba1 (1:250; Wako, Cat. No. 01919741). Secondary antibodies: Alexa Fluor 488- and 568-conjugated secondary antibodies (Alexa 488 goat anti-guinea pig and Alexa 568 goat anti-rabbit; Thermo Fisher).	
Validation	Validation of the antibody specificity was based on data sheets and previous published papers. Antibodies were always preliminarily tested to verify specificity.	
Animals and othe	er research organisms	
Policy information about <u>st</u> <u>Research</u>	<u>sudies involving animals</u> ; <u>ARRIVE guidelines</u> recommended for reporting animal research, and <u>Sex and Gender in</u>	
Laboratory animals	Mice: C57Bl6/J, rd10-/ Rats: pink eyed RDY wild-type and pink eyed RCS Mertk-/	
Wild animals	The study did not involve wild animals.	
Reporting on sex	Finding appy to both sexes. Sex was not considered in the study design because the used models of retinal degeneration equally affect both sexes.	
Field-collected samples	The study did not involve samples collected in the field.	
Ethics oversight	All animal handling and experimental protocols complied with the guidelines established by the European Community (Directive 2014/26/EU of 4 March 2014) and were approved by the Italian Ministry of Health (Authorization # 357/2019-PR).	
	the approval of the study protocol must also be provided in the manuscript.	
Plants		
Seed stocks	Report on the source of all seed stocks or other plant material used. If applicable, state the seed stock centre and catalogue number. If plant specimens were collected from the field, describe the collection location, date and sampling procedures.	
Novel plant genotypes	Describe the methods by which all novel plant genotypes were produced. This includes those generated by transgenic approaches, gene editing, chemical/radiation-based mutagenesis and hybridization. For transgenic lines, describe the transformation method, the number of independent lines analyzed and the generation upon which experiments were performed. For gene-edited lines, describe	

the editor used, the endogenous sequence targeted for editing, the targeting guide RNA sequence (if applicable) and how the editor was applied. Describe any authentication procedures for each seed stock used or novel genotype generated. Describe any experiments used to

Authentication

assess the effect of a mutation and, where applicable, how potential secondary effects (e.g. second site T-DNA insertions, mosiacism, off-target gene editing) were examined.