(red) indicating that mMyo3A does not extend to the OS. Abbreviations as in Fig. 5. Bars=20 µm.

Figure 9. mMyo3B and mMyo3A exhibit differential localization in the IS of photoreceptors. Confocal images of retinal sections labeled with either mMyo3B (A, green) or Myo3A (B, green) and the nuclear marker DRAQ5 (red). Images were obtained as described in Fig. 6. **A.** Myo3B-ir is present throughout the IS and in the OS of some cones. **B.** mMyo3A is more concentrated in the distal portion of the IS indicated by the gap between mMyo3A-ir and the nuclei of the ONL. Abbreviations as in Fig. 5. Bars=10 µm.

Figure 10. mMyo3B labels cells in the INL and GCL. Confocal image of a retinal section stained with the mMyo3B antiserum (green, 1:500 dilution) and DRAQ5 (blue, 1:1000 dilution). The image was obtained as described in Fig. 6. mMyo3B-ir is seen in the cytoplasm of two cells in the INL (asterisks), in a number of cells in the GCL and in dendrites in the IPL probably from cells in the GCL and INL. Ganglion cell axons are brightly labeled for mMyo3B. Abbreviations as in Fig. 5. Bar=10 µm

Supplemental figure 1. mMyo3B is not present in the OS of rods. Confocal image of a retinal section stained with the mMyo3B antiserum (green, 1:100 dilution) and a monoclonal antibody directed against rhodopsin (red, 1:200 dilution). Images were obtained as described in Fig. 6. mMyo3B-ir does not co-localize with rhodopsin-ir in rod OS indicating that mMyo3B does not extend to the OS of rods. Abbreviations as in Fig. 5. Bars=10 µm.