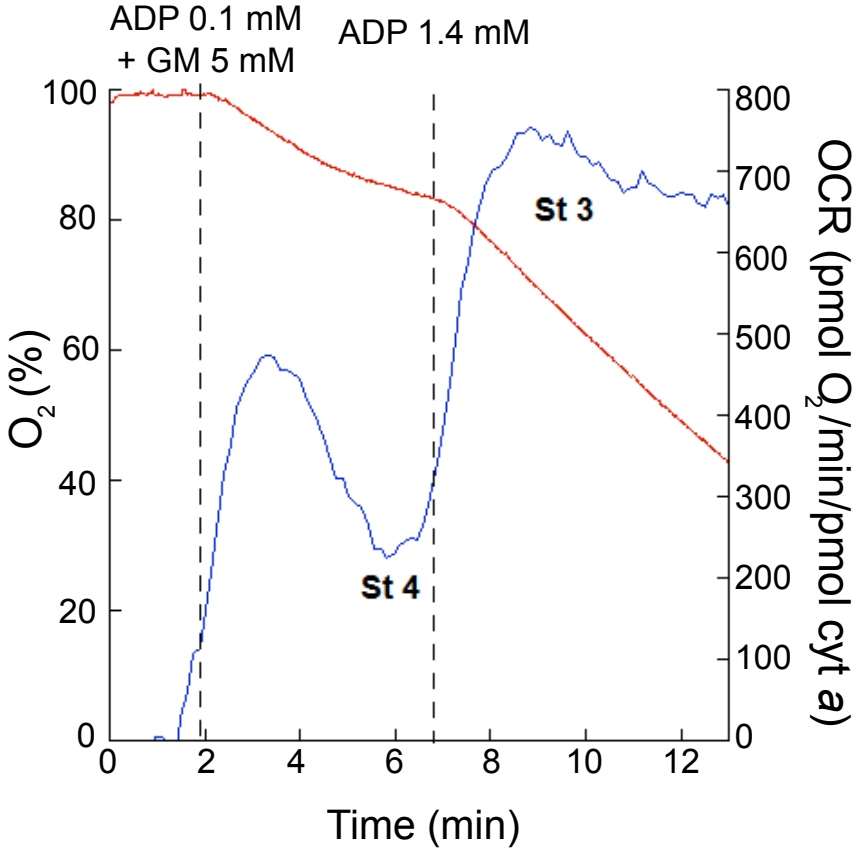
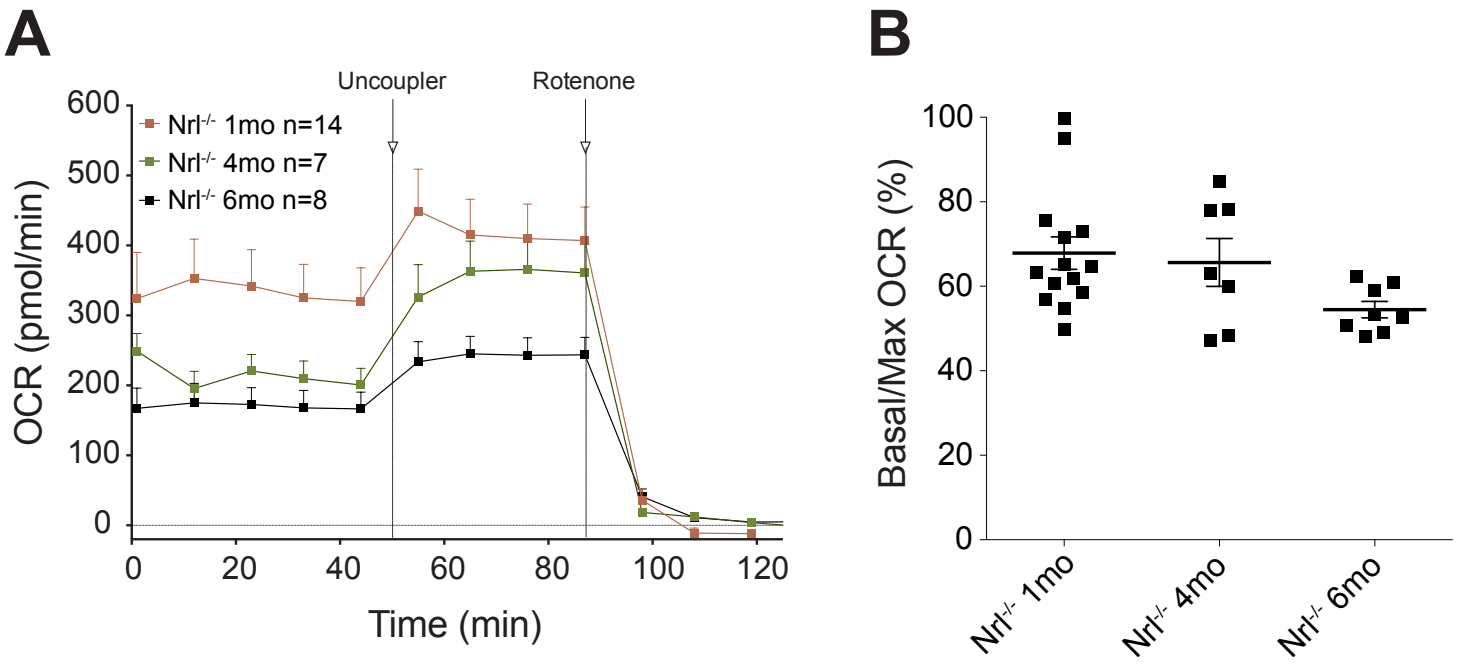
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Supplementary Figure 1. Oxygen consumption rate (OCR) of mitochondria, isolated from the mouse retina, measured with a Clark-type electrode. The red trace corresponds to oxygen tension normalized to saturation at room air (left axis), and the blue trace is the first derivative of the red trace normalized to cytochrome *a* content, corresponding to OCR (right axis). Retinal mitochondria were added at a concentration of 0.0214 nmol/ml of cytochrome *a* to a buffer containing 137 mM KCl, 10 mM HEPES, 2.5 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.5 mM EDTA, and 5 mM potassium phosphate, adjusted to pH 7.1. Potassium glutamate and malate (GM) were added as substrates together with a small amount of ADP, which was converted to ATP within a few minutes, allowing the recording of State 4 (St 4) OCR. Maximal OCR at State 3 (St 3) was attained upon addition of saturating ADP.

Supplementary Figure 2. (A) O_2 consumption rate (OCR) traces from *Nrl*$^{-/-}$ mouse retina at 1 month (P28), 3 and 6 months. OCR is not normalized against cytochrome *a* content. Arrows indicate the injection of uncoupler or rotenone in the sample well. Number of retinal samples is shown. Error bars, SEM. (B) Larger residual respiratory capacity in 3 and 6 months *Nrl*$^{-/-}$ retina undergoing degeneration was evidenced by a lower basal/maximal (%) OCR. N=6 mice per genotype; error bars, SEM.



Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 2