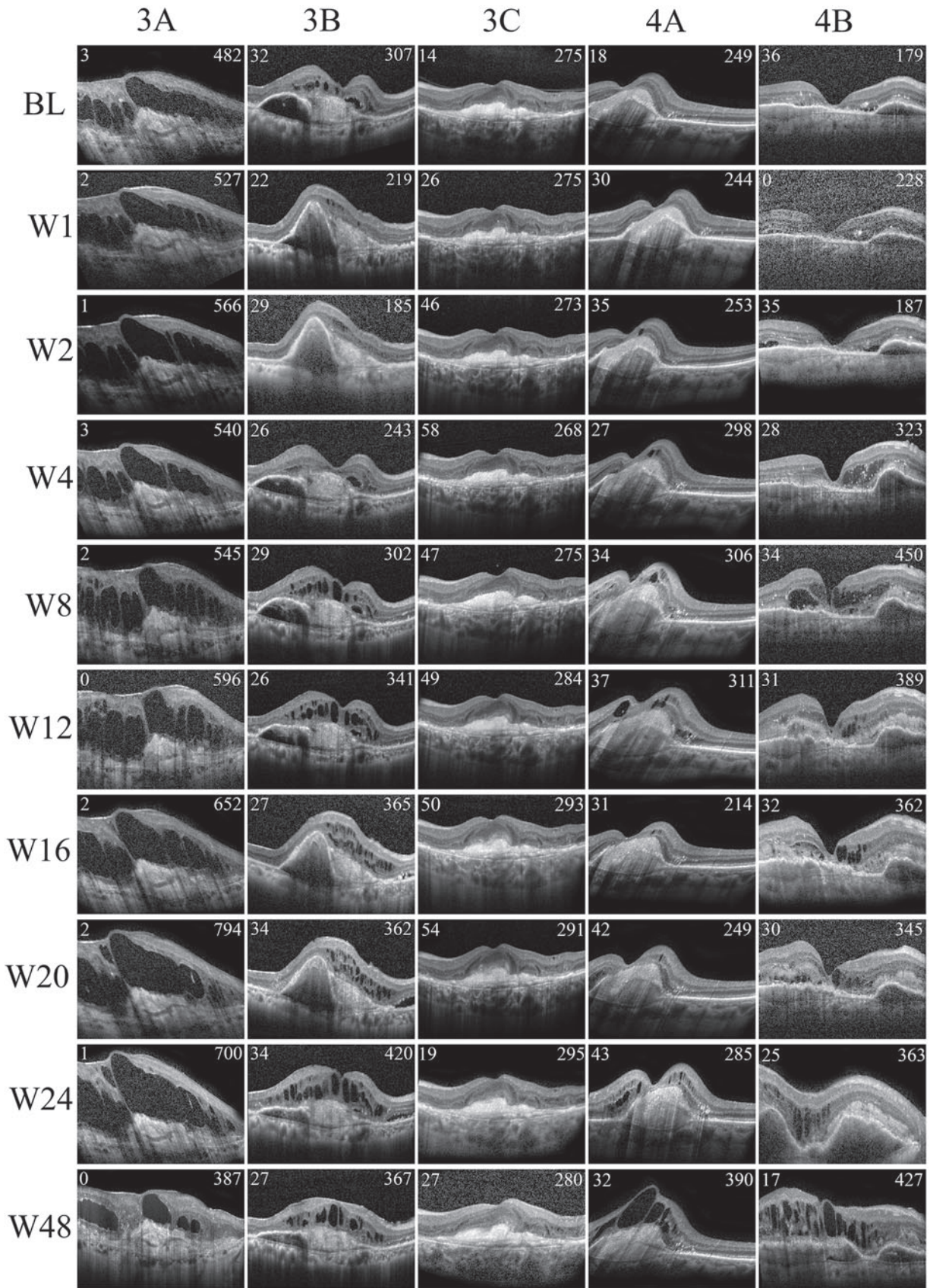
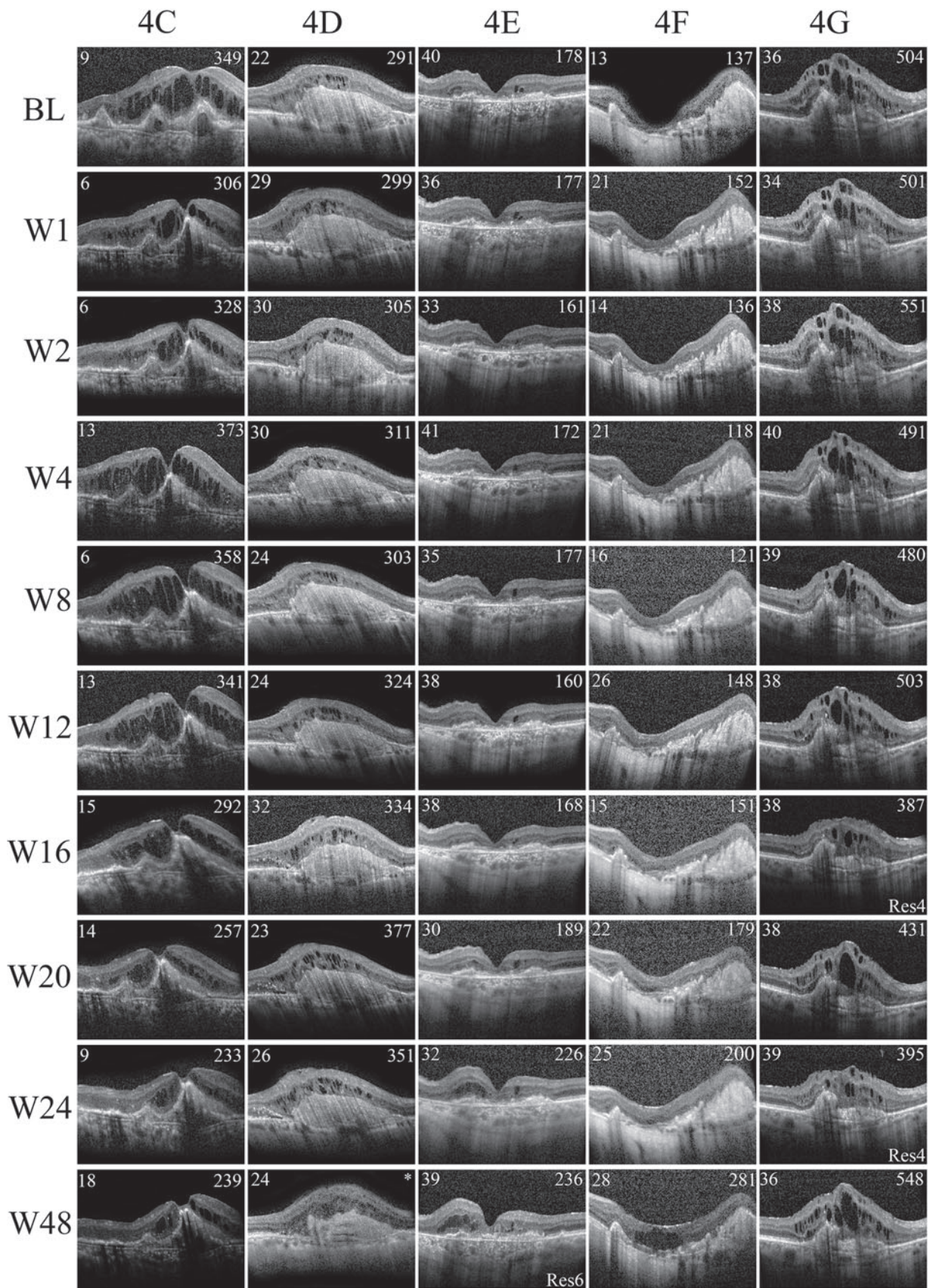


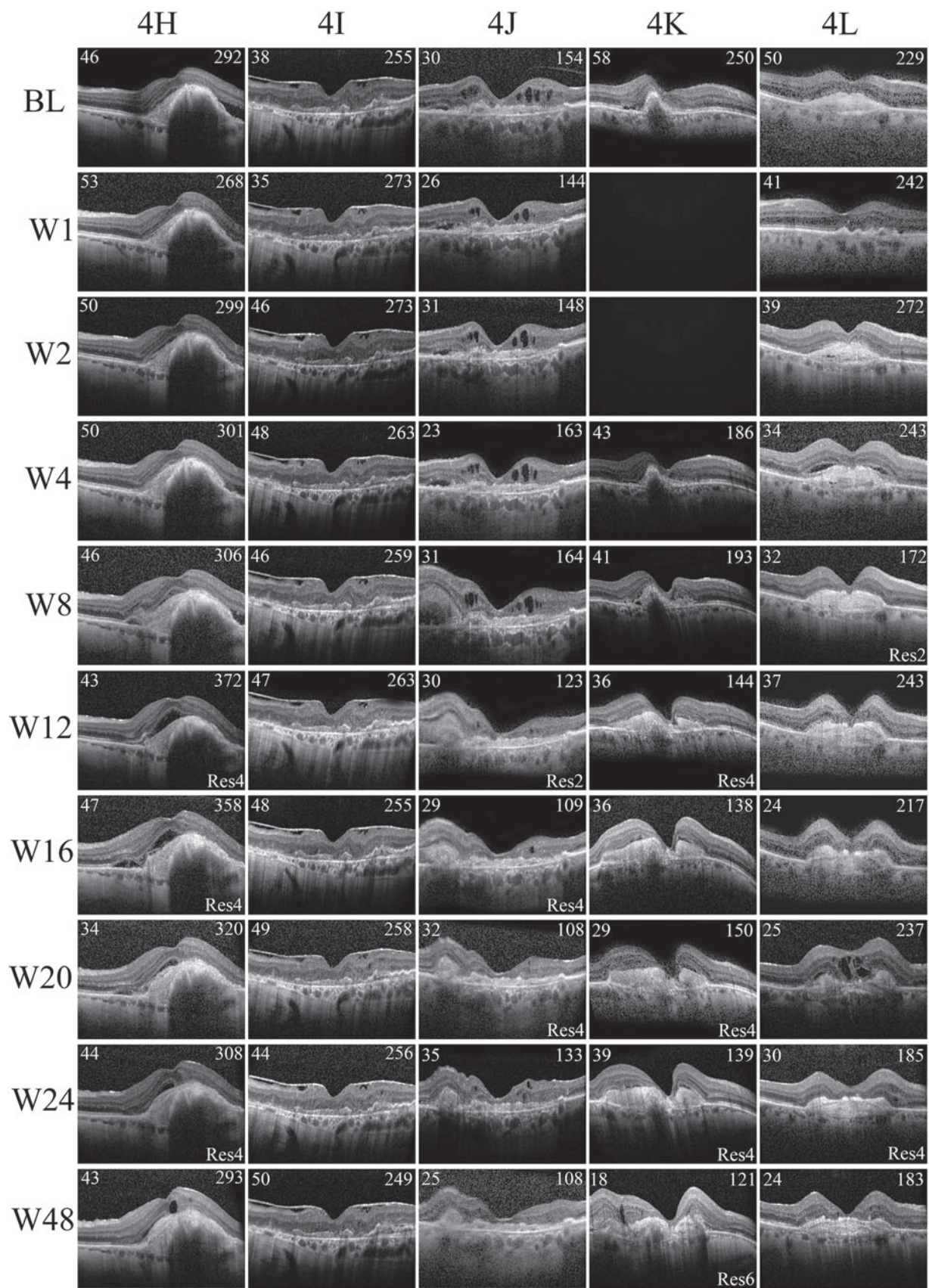
Supplementary Figure S4. Optical coherence tomography horizontal scans through the fovea at each study visit. Horizontal scans through the fovea at each study visit are shown for 3 subjects enrolled in Cohort 1 (1A, 1B and 1C), Cohort 2 (2A, 2B, 2C) and Cohort 3 (3A, 3B, 3C), and 12 subjects enrolled in Cohort 4 (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G, 1H, 1I, 1J, 1K, and 1L). Subject 1B showed a CST reduction decreased from 716 μm to 558 μm and thus had severe residual thickening. Subject 2B in cohort 2 showed gradual reduction of fluid with complete elimination at week 16 and beyond. In the 15 subjects enrolled in cohorts 3 and 4 who received the highest vector dose of 8.0×10^5 TU, three were uninformative because they lacked fluid at baseline and never developed it, three lacked fluid at baseline and subsequently developed it, seven had intraretinal or subretinal fluid at baseline that was not reduced, and two had reductions in fluid attributable to anti-VEGF injections.



Supplementary Figure S4. (Continued).



Supplementary Figure S4. (Continued).



Supplementary Figure S4. (Continued).