## **Supplementary Data**

## **Supplementary Figure Legends**

Supplementary Figure 1. Microglial morphology in the inner plexiform layer (IPL) of the young adult macaque retina demonstrates regional specialization with regards to retinal position. (A) Confocal micrographs of microglia in the IPL in the areas of the fovea, macula, and periphery. Scale bar = 200 μm. Representative 3-dimensional computer-assisted reconstructions of the morphology of individual microglia cells were made in the three retinal areas for analysis; representative examples are shown. (B) Results demonstrate that microglial morphology showed variability in the elongation of their dendritic fields, with foveal microglia showing less elongation than those observed in the foveal OPL. Scale bar = 20 μm. (C) Macular IPL microglia, relative to peripheral IPL microglia have generally greater mean number of branch points (D), mean total dendritic length (E), and greater mean volume per cell (F), indicating a regional specialization in terms of morphology, although these differences are less marked than those found in the OPL. (\* indicate P<0.05, 1-way ANOVA, Kruskal-Wallis test, 5-10 microglia analyzed in each retinal location from each of 3 young adult animals).

Supplementary Figure 2. Measures of microglial morphologies in the IPL are relatively unchanged with aging in the macaque retina. Mean measures of morphological features of IPL microglia were compared between young and aged retinas in terms of (A) ellipticity, (B) mean number of branch points, (C) mean total dendritic length, and (D) mean volume (\* indicate P<0.05, 1-way ANOVA, Kruskal-Wallis test, 5-10 microglia analyzed in each retinal location from each of 3 young and 3 aged animals).



