

**Three dimensional electron microscopy reveals changing axonal and myelin morphology along normal and partially injured optic nerves**

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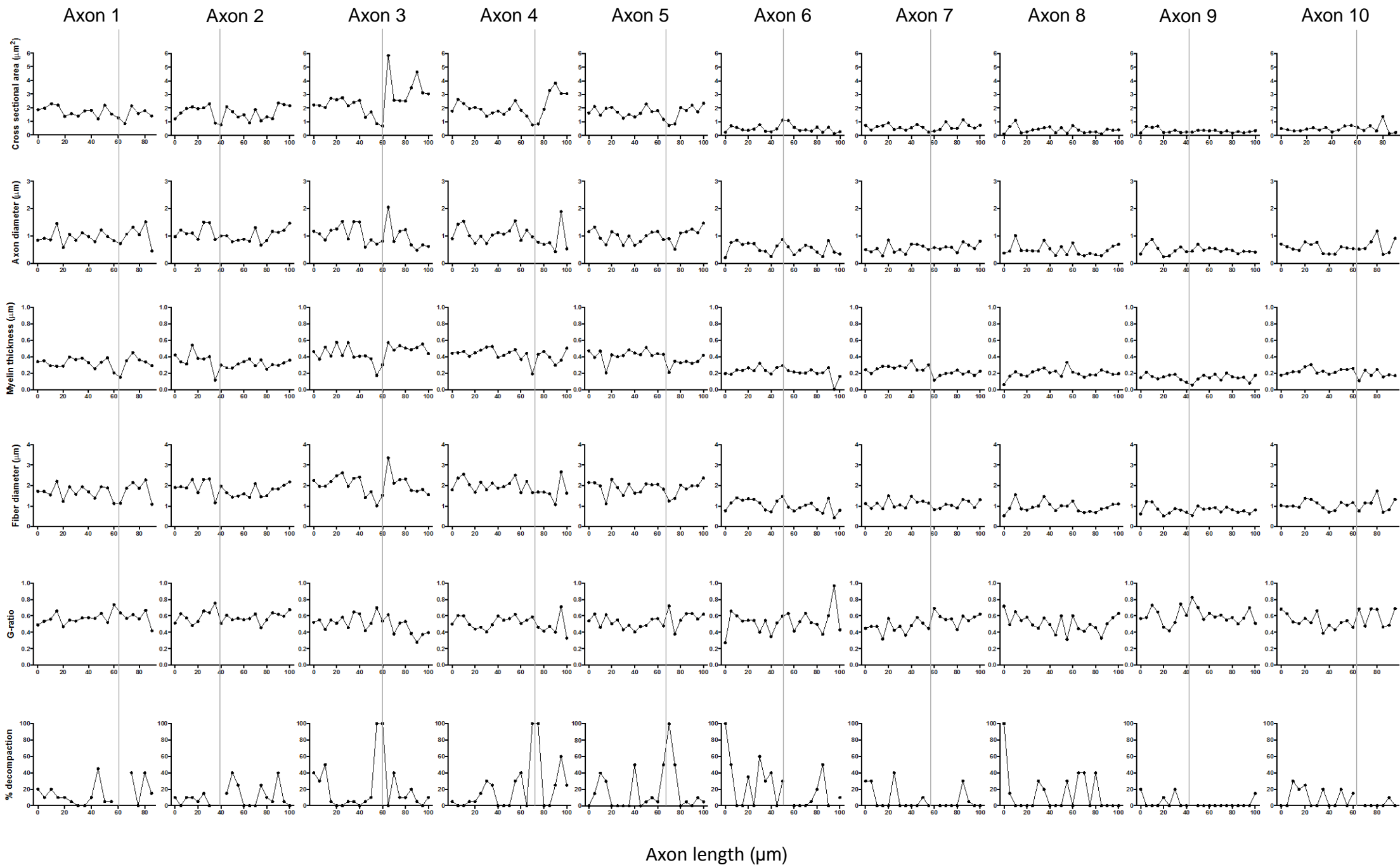
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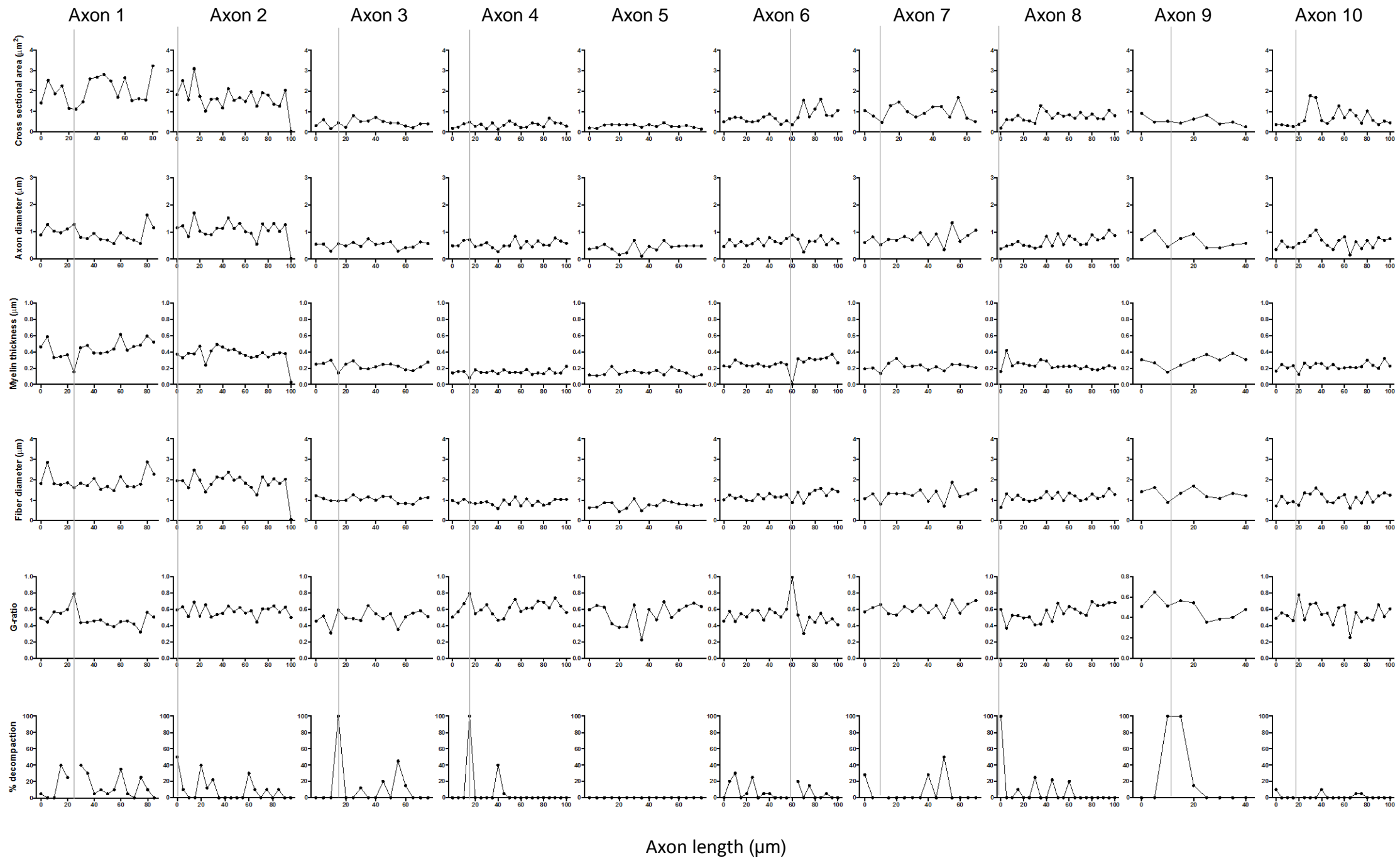
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**Supplementary Figure S1: Morphological measurements made along the length of 10 randomly selected axons from normal optic nerve and regions of secondary degeneration following partial optic nerve transection.** Axons were from normal (a, b) and injured (c, d, e) animals. Similar to Figure 2 in the main paper, each column of graphs represent individually reconstructed axons, showing measurements of cross-sectional surface area, axon diameter, myelin thickness, fiber diameter, G ratio and percentage myelin decompaction. Measurements were made at 5µm intervals along the length of that axon. Changes to the recorded outcomes are apparent along the length of individual axons. Grey lines represent the position of the node within the axon where present; in some axon segments the node is situated between data values.

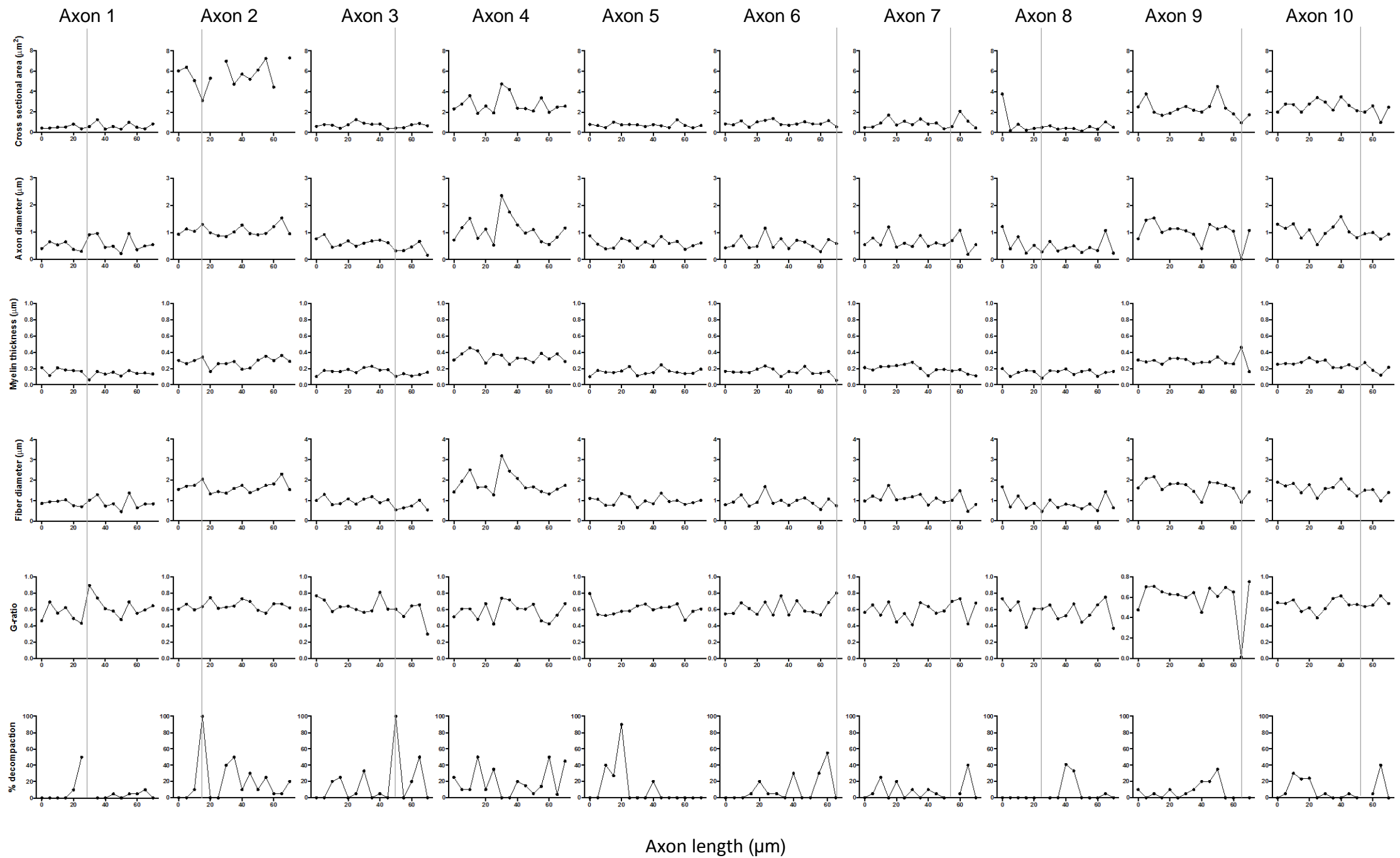
a



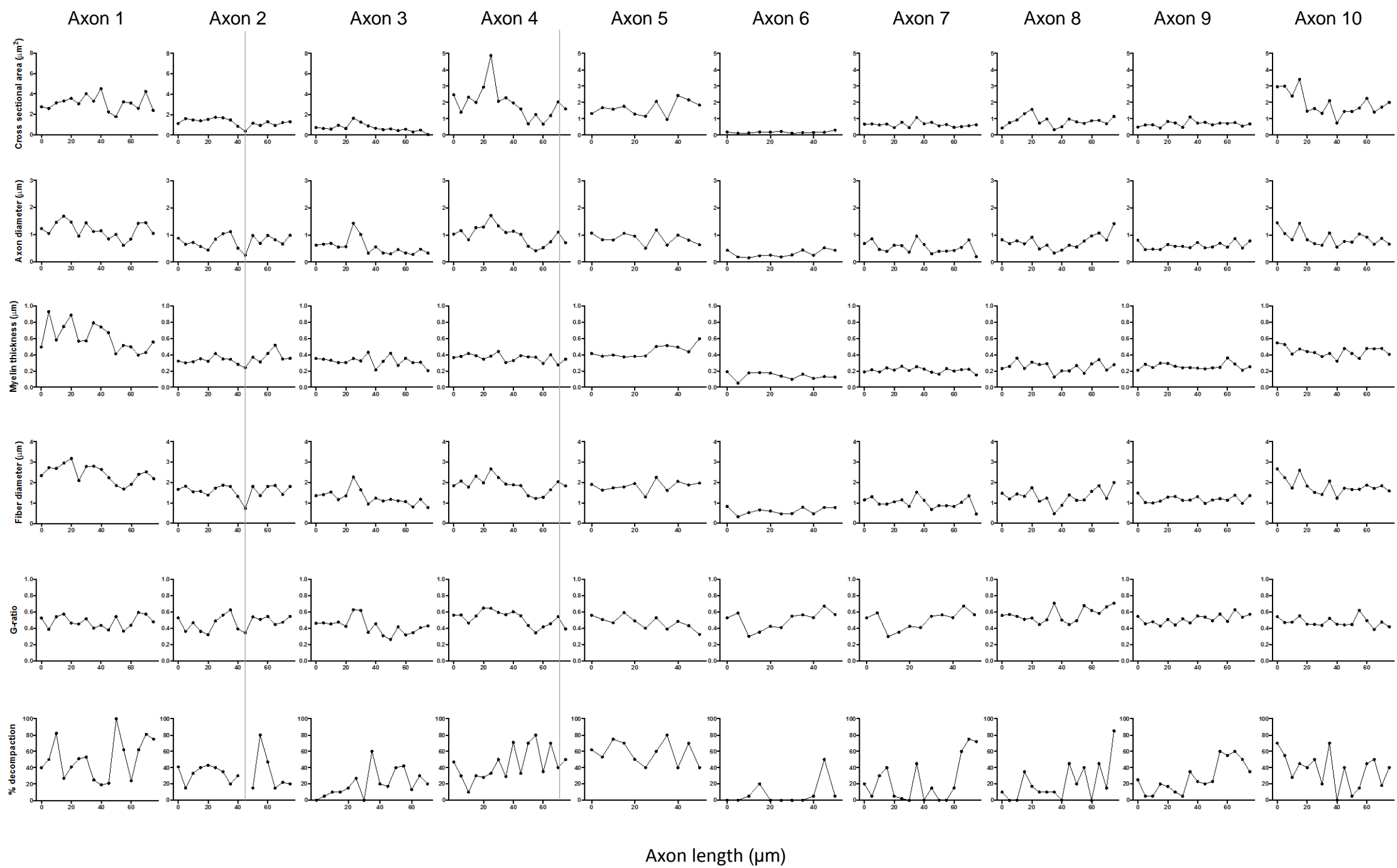
b



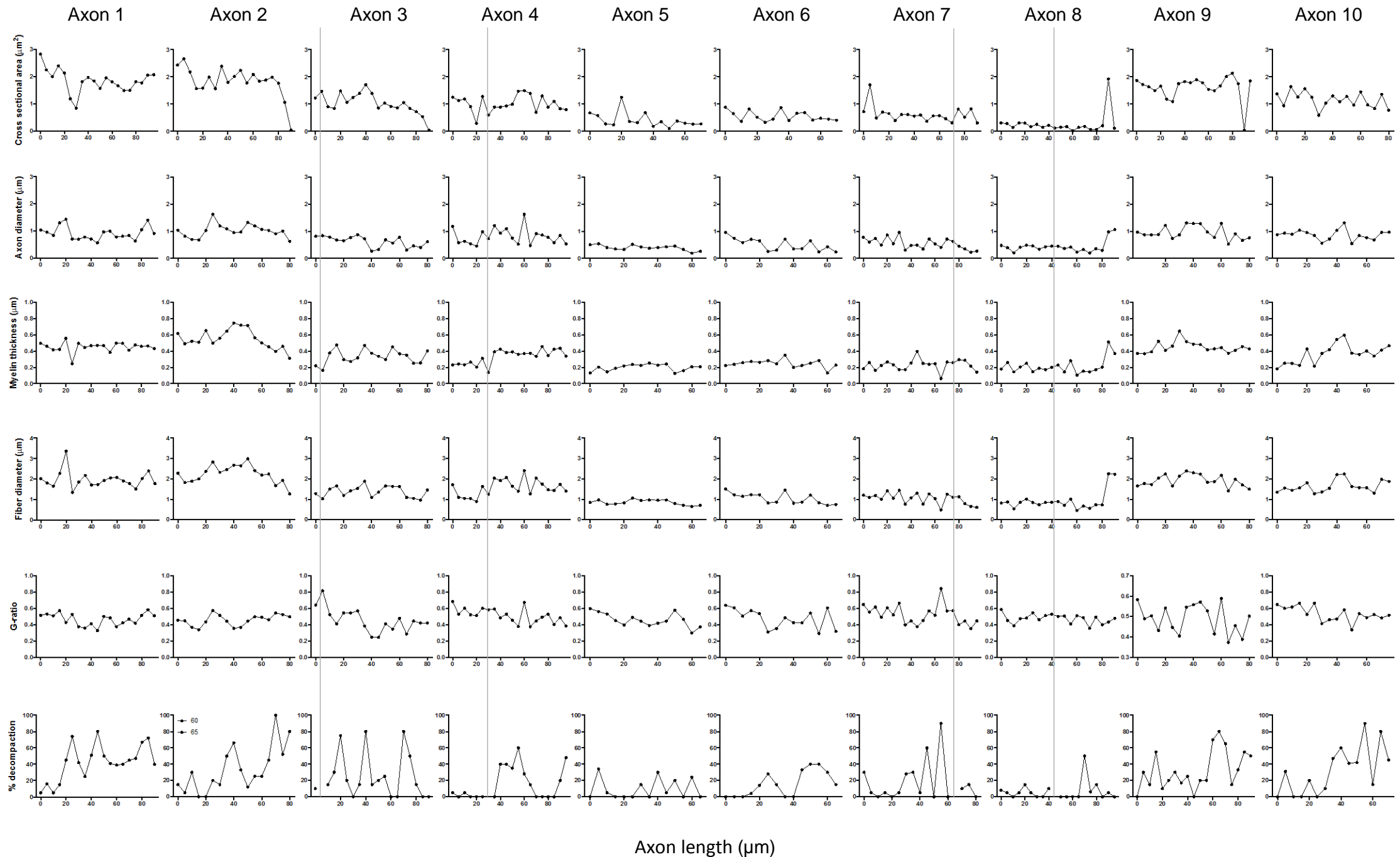
C



d



e



**Supplementary Video 1:** Representative 3D rendering of the 10 randomly selected axons in optic nerve from a single normal animal shown in Fig 1, shown in video format to illustrate variability in axon dimensions along their length. L is left, R is right, S is superior, I is inferior, A is anterior, P is posterior.