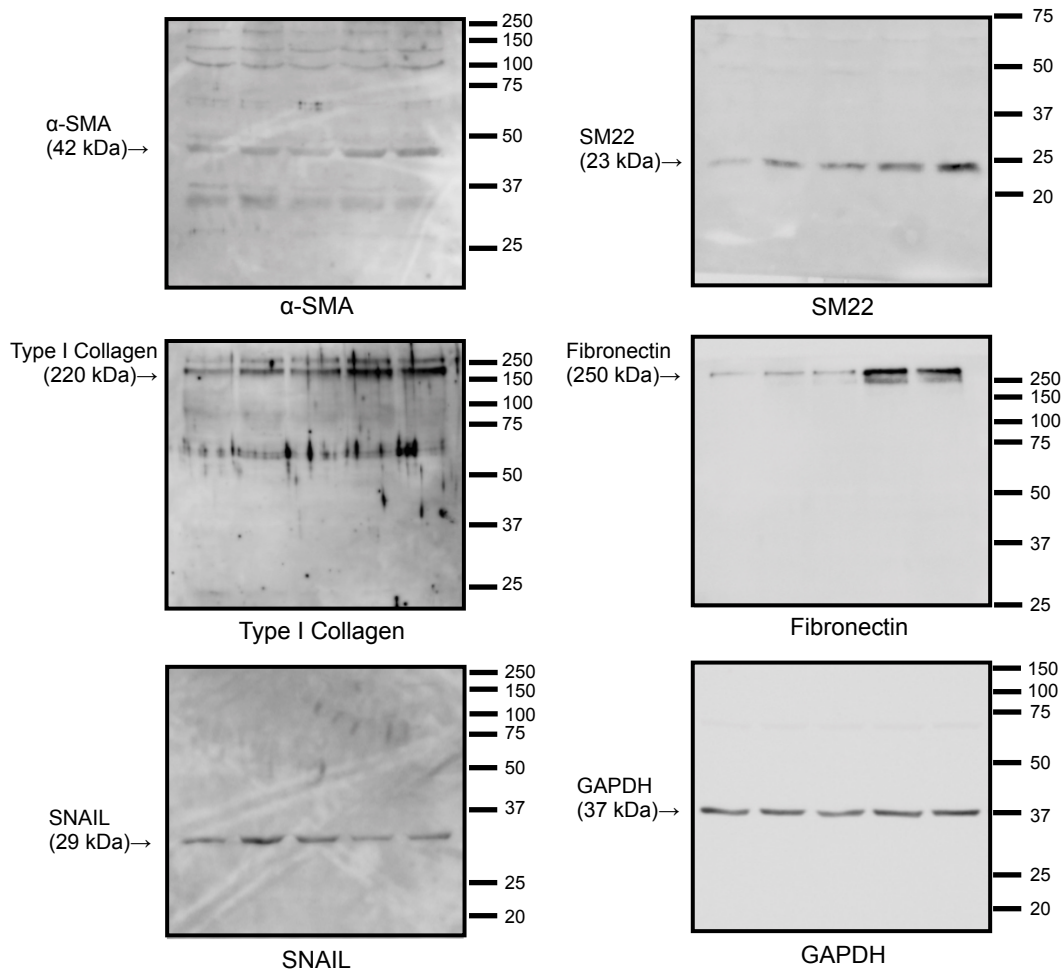# TGF-β-SNAIL axis induces Müller glial-mesenchymal transition in the pathogenesis of idiopathic epiretinal membrane
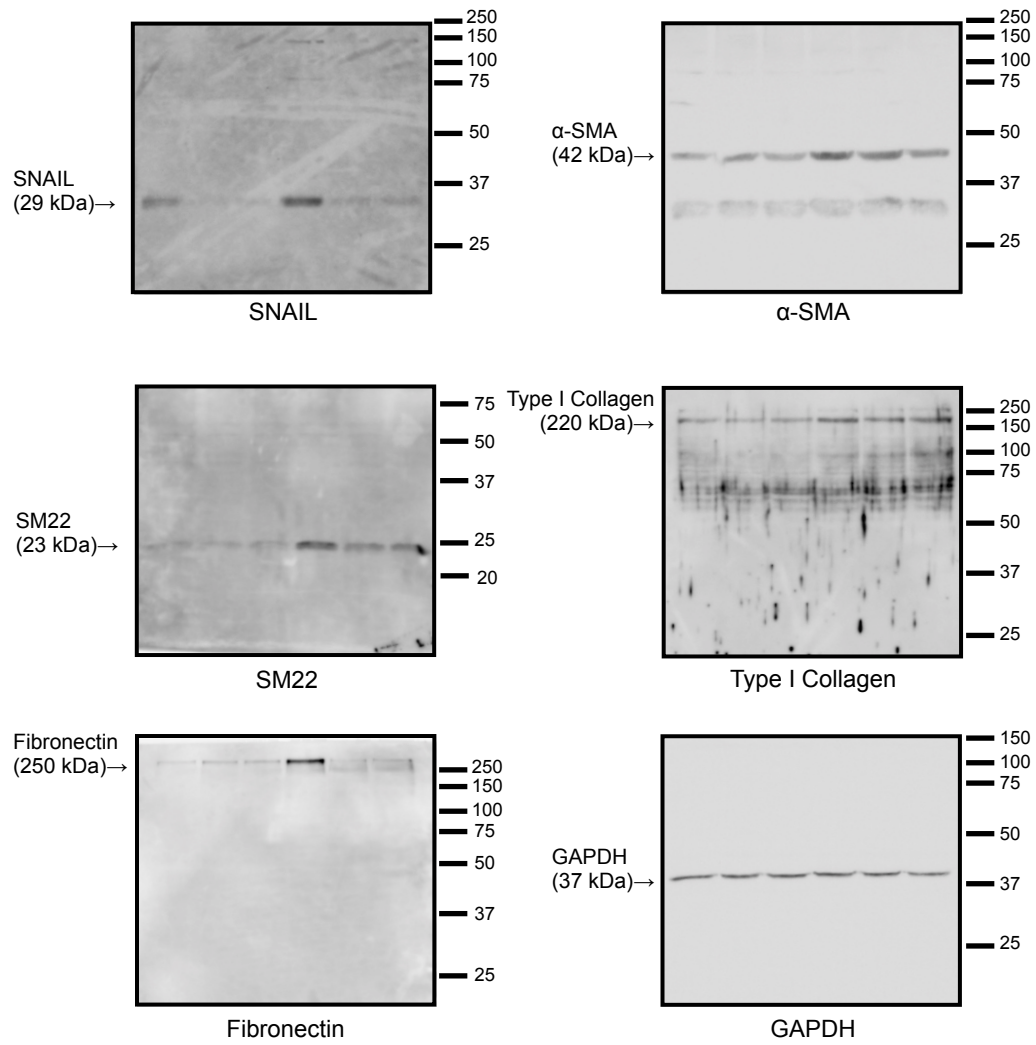
Atsuhiro Kanda, Kousuke Noda, Ikuyo Hirose, Susumu Ishida

Supplementary Figure S1. The full length blots of Fig. 2J.

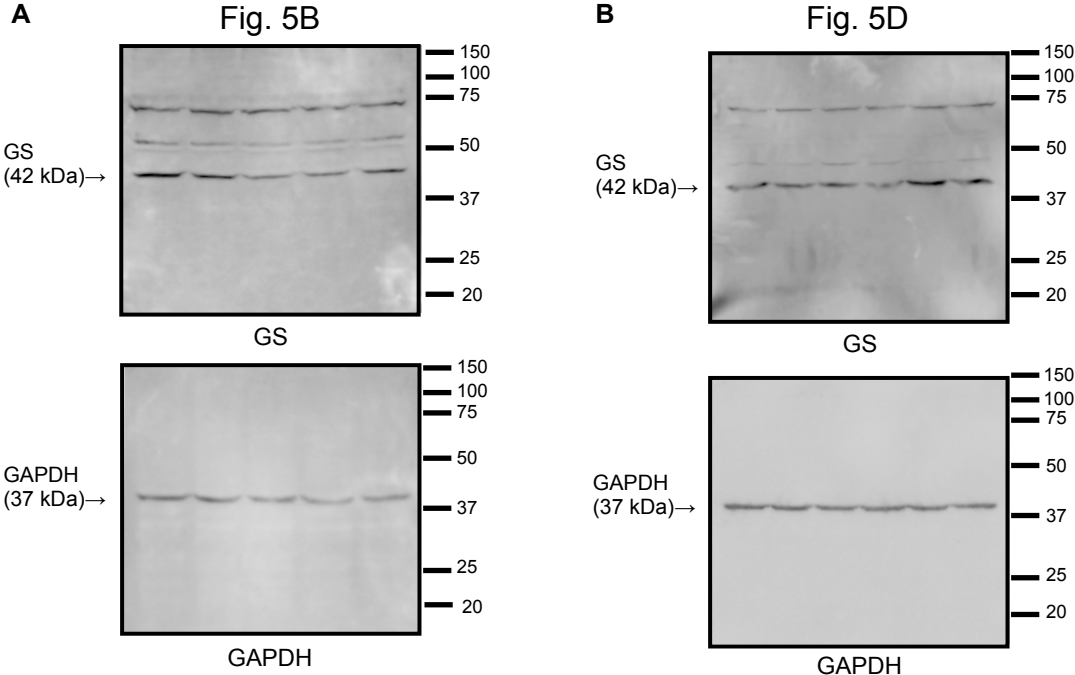# TGF-β-SNAIL axis induces Müller glial-mesenchymal transition in the pathogenesis of idiopathic epiretinal membrane

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Supplementary Figure S2. The full length blots of Fig. 3F.

TGF-β-SNAIL axis induces Müller glial-mesenchymal transition in the pathogenesis of idiopathic epiretinal membrane
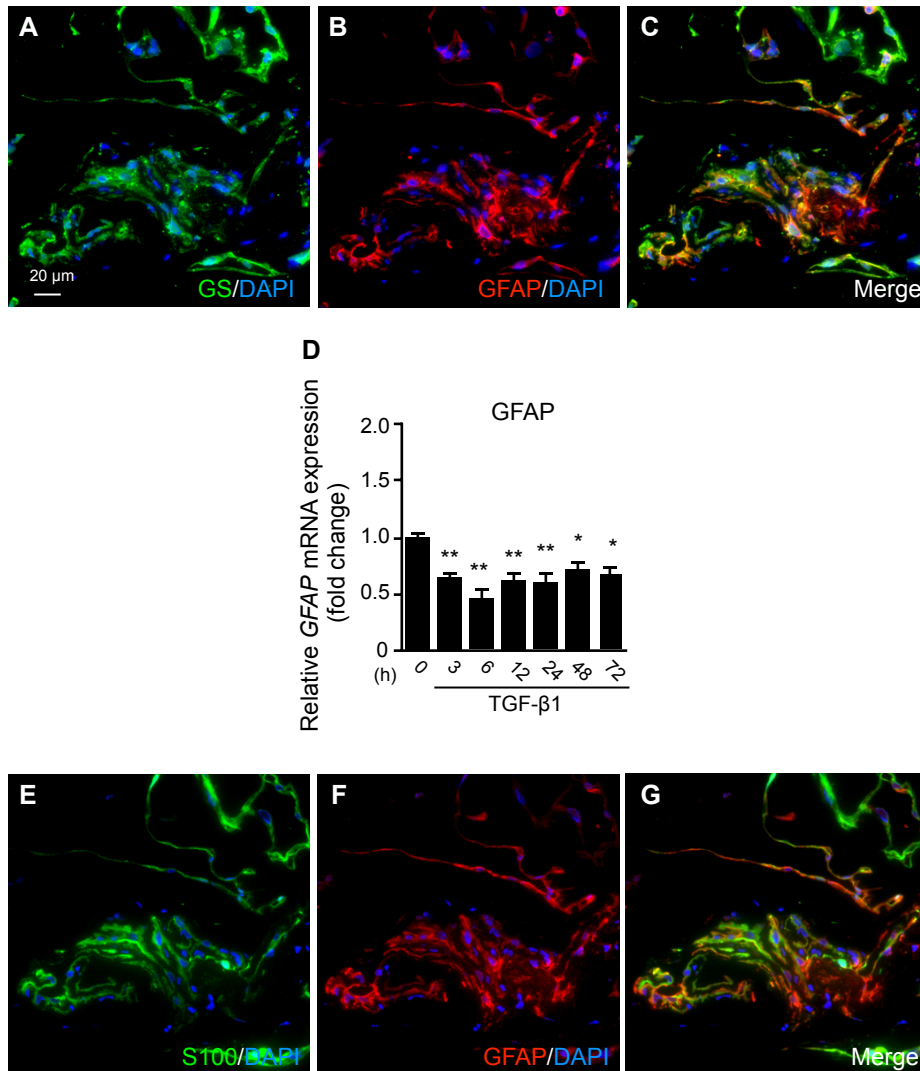
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Supplementary Figure S3. The full length blots of Fig. 5B and D.

TGF-β-SNAIL axis induces Müller glial-mesenchymal transition in the pathogenesis of idiopathic epiretinal membrane

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Supplementary Figure S4. Localization and expression analyses of GFAP in iERM patient specimens and Müller glial cells. (**A-C**) Double labeling of GS (*green*) and GFAP (*red*) in the iERM tissue specimens with DAPI (*blue*) counterstain to nuclei. Scale bar = 20 μm. (**D**) Real-time quantitative PCR analyses for the time course of expression levels of *GFAP*. h, hours. n = 6 per group, *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$. (**E-G**) Double labeling of S100 (*green*) and GFAP (*red*) in the iERM tissue specimens with DAPI (*blue*) counterstain to nuclei.