Supplementary Figure S9

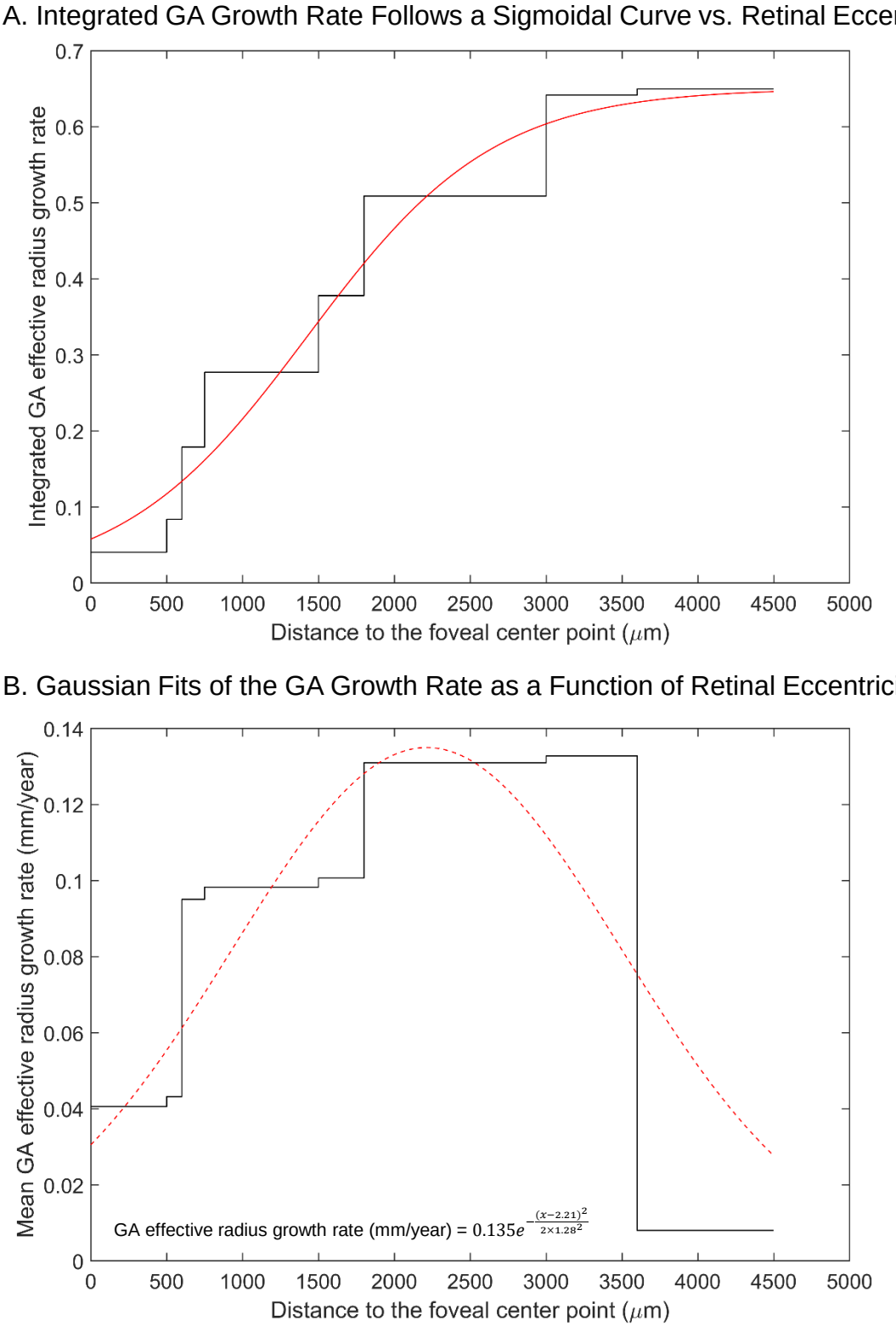

Figure S9. Mathematical modeling of the GA effective radius growth rate as a function of distance to the foveal center point (i.e. retinal eccentricity in um). (**A**) The integration of the GA effective radius growth rate with respect to the retinal eccentricity follows a sigmoidal curve, suggesting a Gaussian-like distribution of the GA effective radius growth rate as a function of retinal eccentricity. (**B**) The topographic profile of GA effective radius growth rate fits a Gaussian function. If we remove the data in Lindner et al. from the analysis, the Gaussian function is relatively unchanged ($0.138e^{\frac{(x-2.30)^2}{2\times1.19^2}}$). GA, geographic atrophy.