

Supporting Information for

**Diabetes enhances translation of *Cd40* mRNA in murine retinal Müller glia via a 4E-BP1/2-dependent mechanism**

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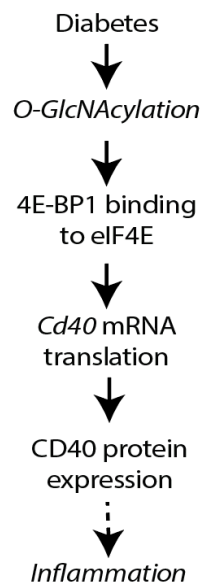
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**The PDF file includes:**

Fig S1. Working model for potential mechanism whereby diabetes-induced O-GlcNAcylation enhances retinal inflammation via upregulated *Cd40* mRNA translation.

Table S1. Main and Interaction Effects from Two-Way ANOVA

## Figure S1



**Fig S1. Working model for potential mechanism whereby diabetes-induced O-GlcNAcylation enhances retinal inflammation via upregulated *Cd40* mRNA translation.** The findings here are consistent with a working model wherein diabetes-induced O-GlcNAcylation of 4E-BP1 promotes retinal inflammation by enhancing the translation of the *Cd40* mRNA in Müller glia.

**Table S1. Main and Interaction Effects from Two-Way ANOVA**

**P value**

	<b>Interaction</b>	<b>TMG</b>	<b>Genotype</b>
<i>Fig 4F</i>	0.0007	0.0003	0.0185

	<b>Interaction</b>	<b>Diabetes</b>	<b>Genotype</b>
<i>Fig 5C</i>	0.7642	0.972	0.771
<i>Fig 5D</i>	0.2656	0.0287	0.0538
<i>Fig 5E</i>	0.0235	0.0387	0.0027
<i>Fig 5F</i>	0.0188	0.0117	0.0062