## **Supplementary Information**

Gasdermin E mediates photoreceptor damage by all-*trans*-retinal in the mouse retina

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Supplementary Figure S1. Characterization of 661W photoreceptor cells. Reverse transcription PCR analysis of cone photoreceptor gene Opn1sw in 661W photoreceptor cells. Neural retina and pancreas obtained from C57BL/6J WT mice served as positive and negative controls, respectively.  $\beta$ -actin was used as a loading control.



Supplementary Figure S2. Western blot analysis of Cyt *c*, GSDME-FL and GSDME-N in the cytosol or mitochondria of 661W photoreceptor cells treated with  $5-\mu$ M atRAL for 6 h. Control cells were exposed to DMSO alone. GAPDH and COX IV served as loading controls. Molecular mass markers (kDa) were indicated to the *left* of immunoblots.



Supplementary Figure S3. Western blot analysis of RIP3 in RPE and neural retina from  $Rip3^{-/-}$  and C57BL/6J WT mice at two months of age.  $Rip3^{-/-}$  mice have a genetic background of C57BL/6J. GAPDH was used as an internal control.



Supplementary Figure S4. Changes over time in the viability of  $Gsdme^{-/-}$  661W photoreceptor cells after 6 h of exposure to 5-µM atRAL. WT and  $Gsdme^{-/-}$  661W photoreceptor cells seeded into 96-well plates ( $1.5 \times 10^4$  cells per well) were cultured overnight, and then incubated with 5-µM atRAL or DMSO alone for 6 h. The culture medium was removed and replaced with fresh Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) (Gibco, Shanghai, China). After additional incubation for 6 or 12 h, cell viability was measured by MTS assay. Note that DMSO-treated control cells were incubated in fresh DMEM for additional 12 h. Statistical analyses were determined using two-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-test.  $F_{0.05}(3,40)=33.01$ , P<0.0001.





Supplementary Figure S5. Full western blots. Boxes in *red* indicate selected western blot results.

GFP

GAPDH

40-35-

25-

15-40-

35-



## Fig. 3/



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Fig. 5A





## Fig. 7, B and D