



Supplementary Figure 1 A representative example of real time IOP tracking on the LabChart software.



Supplementary Figure 2 Recovery of retinal function in 3- and 12-month-old C57BL/6 mice, expressed relative to baseline measurements. (A - C) ERG responses from IOP-treated eyes expressed relative to their baseline measurements for (A) photoreceptor amplitude, (B) bipolar cell amplitude and (C) ganglion cell amplitude in 3-month-old (blue bars) and 12-month-old (red bars) mice. (D - E) Age comparison of (D) bipolar cell and (E) ganglion cell responses expressed relative to their own photoreceptor input. *Error bars, SEM; #, two-way ANOVA p < 0.05.*



Supplementary Figure 3 Recovery of retinal function in 3- and 12-month-old Thy1-YFPh mice, expressed relative to baseline measurements. (A – C) ERG responses from IOP-treated eyes expressed relative to their baseline measurements for (A) photoreceptor amplitude, (B) bipolar cell amplitude and (C) ganglion cell amplitude in 3-month-old (blue bars) and 12-month-old (red bars) mice. (D – E) Strain comparison of bipolar cell and ganglion cell responses expressed relative to their own photoreceptor input in 3-month-old (D and E, respectively) and 12-month-old (F and G, respectively) mice. *Error bars, SEM; #, two-way ANOVA p* < 0.05.

Aging modifies retinal ganglion cell response to stress



Supplementary Figure 4 Age comparison of relative inner retinal layer thicknesses measured using optical coherence tomography (OCT) in 3- and 12-month-old (A – D) C57BL/6 and (E – H) Thy1-YFPh. (A & E) Total retinal thickness. (B & F) Nerve fiber layer. (C & G) Ganglion cell – inner plexiform layers. (D & H) Inner nuclear layer. 3-month-old C57BL/6 mice (blue, 3 days, n = 12; 7 days, n = 11; 14 days, n = 10; 28 days, n = 11); 3-month-old Thy1-YFPh (teal, 3 days, n = 10; 7 days, n = 11; 14 days, n = 12; 28 days, n = 11); 12-month-old C57BL/6 (red, 3 days, n = 11; 7 days, n = 9; 14 days, n = 10; 28 days, n = 11); 12-month-old Thy1-YFPh (orange, 3 days, n = 9; 7 days, n = 9; 14 days, n = 8; 28 days, n = 9). Error bars, SEM; #, two-way ANOVA p < 0.05; black dashed line, 100% indicating no difference between treated and control eyes.



Supplementary Figure 5 Dendritic arbors of ON and OFF RGCs in 3- and 12-month-old (A - D) control and (I - L) IOP-treated eyes. (E - H) The corresponding skeletonized images of Panels A – D, and the position of the dendrites in the inner plexiform layer. (M - P) The corresponding skeletonized images of Panels I – L, and the position of the dendrites in the inner plexiform layer. *Scale bars, 50 µm; GCL, ganglion cell layer; IPL, inner plexiform layer; INL, inner nuclear layer; grey dotted line, 50% mark of the IPL.*



Supplementary Figure 6 Age-matched strain comparison of photoreceptor and bipolar cell responses in contralateral control eyes relative to their own baseline measurements. (A & B) Relative (A) photoreceptor amplitude and (B) bipolar cell amplitude in 3-month-old C57BL/6 (blue) and Thy1-YFPh (teal) mice. (C & D) Relative (C) photoreceptor amplitude and (D) bipolar cell amplitude in 12-month-old C57BL/6 (red) and Thy1-YFPh (orange) mice. *Error bars, SEM; #, two-way ANOVA p < 0.05; *, Sidak's multiple comparison test p < 0.05.*



Supplementary Figure 7 Age comparison of baseline IOP measurements of 3-month-old (teal, n = 25, $14.3 \pm 0.2 \text{ mmHg}$) and 12-month-old (orange, n = 24, $14.5 \pm 0.3 \text{ mmHg}$) Thy1-YFPh mice. There was no statistically significant difference between age (two-tailed t-test, p-value 0.70). *Error bars, SEM.*