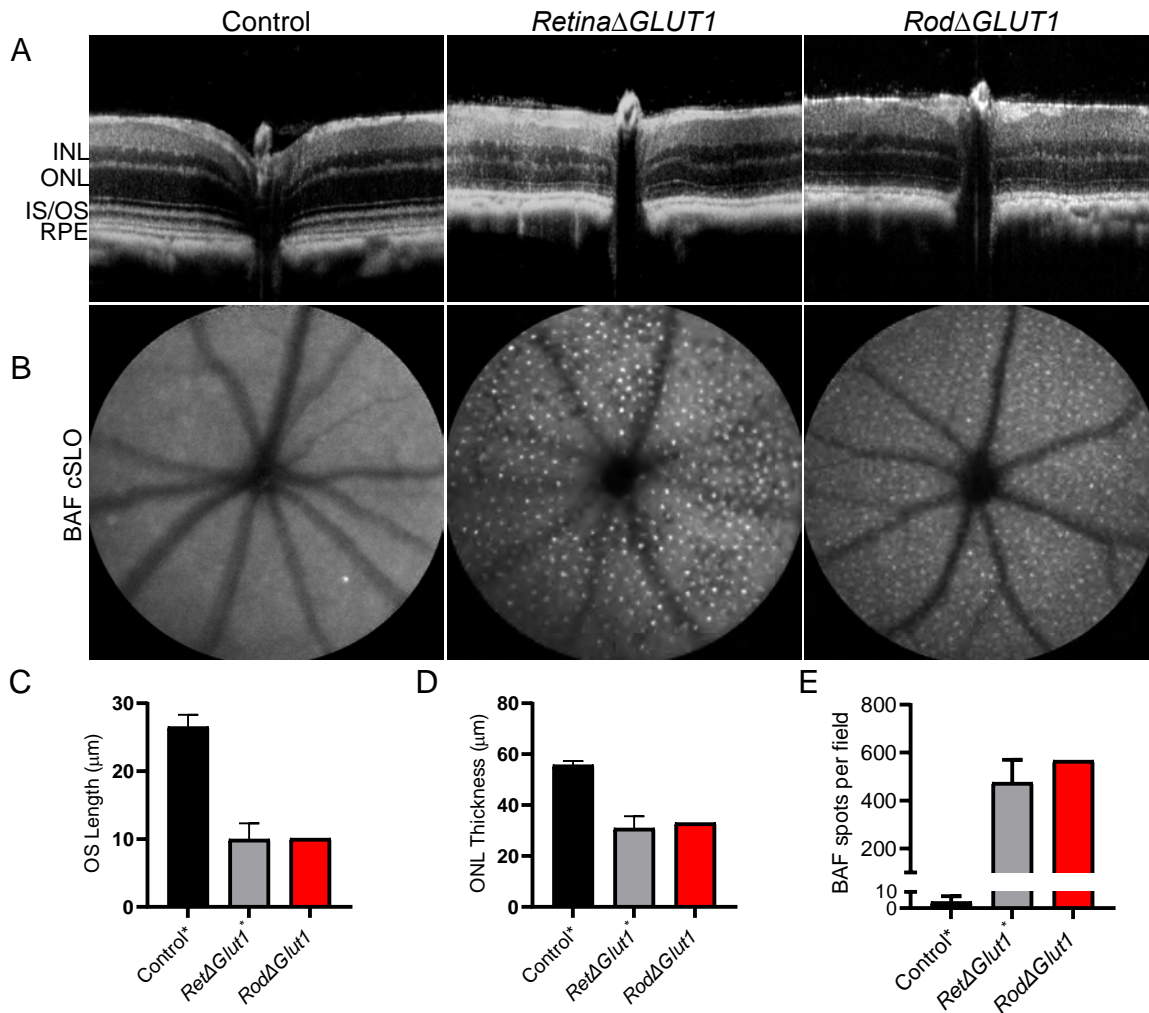


Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary FIGURE 3 Live animal imaging of *RetΔGlut1* and *RodΔGlut1* at 4 months of age or 4 months post tamoxifen reveals a similar anatomical phenotype

- A) Averaged SD-OCT B-scan from the horizontal meridian of retinas from 4-month-old control, 4-month-old *RetΔGlut1* (Figure 3A) and 4-month post-tamoxifen injected *RodΔGlut1* mice (N=2). INL, ONL, IS/OS and RPE are indicated.
- B) Representative 55° wide-field BAF-cSLO images obtained from 4-month-old control, 4-month-old *RetΔGlut1* (Figure 6A) and 4-month post-tamoxifen injected *RodΔGlut1* mice (N=2).
- C) ONL layer thickness measured from volumetric SD-OCT scans from 4-month-old control, 4-month-old *RetΔGlut1* (Figure 3B) and 4-month post-tamoxifen injected *RodΔGlut1* mice (N=2). Data points indicate average (\pm SD)
- D) OS layer thickness measured from volumetric SD-OCT scans from 4-month-old control, 4-month-old *RetΔGlut1* (Figure 3F) and 4-month post-tamoxifen injected *RodΔGlut1* mice (N=2). Data points indicate average (\pm SD)
- E) Number of BAF-cSLO identified hyperfluorescent foci from 4-month-old control, 4-month-old *RetΔGlut1* (Figure 6B) and 4-month post-tamoxifen injected *RodΔGlut1* mice (N=2). Data points indicate average (\pm SD)