Supplementary information for

# Halting progressive neurodegeneration in advanced retinitis pigmentosa

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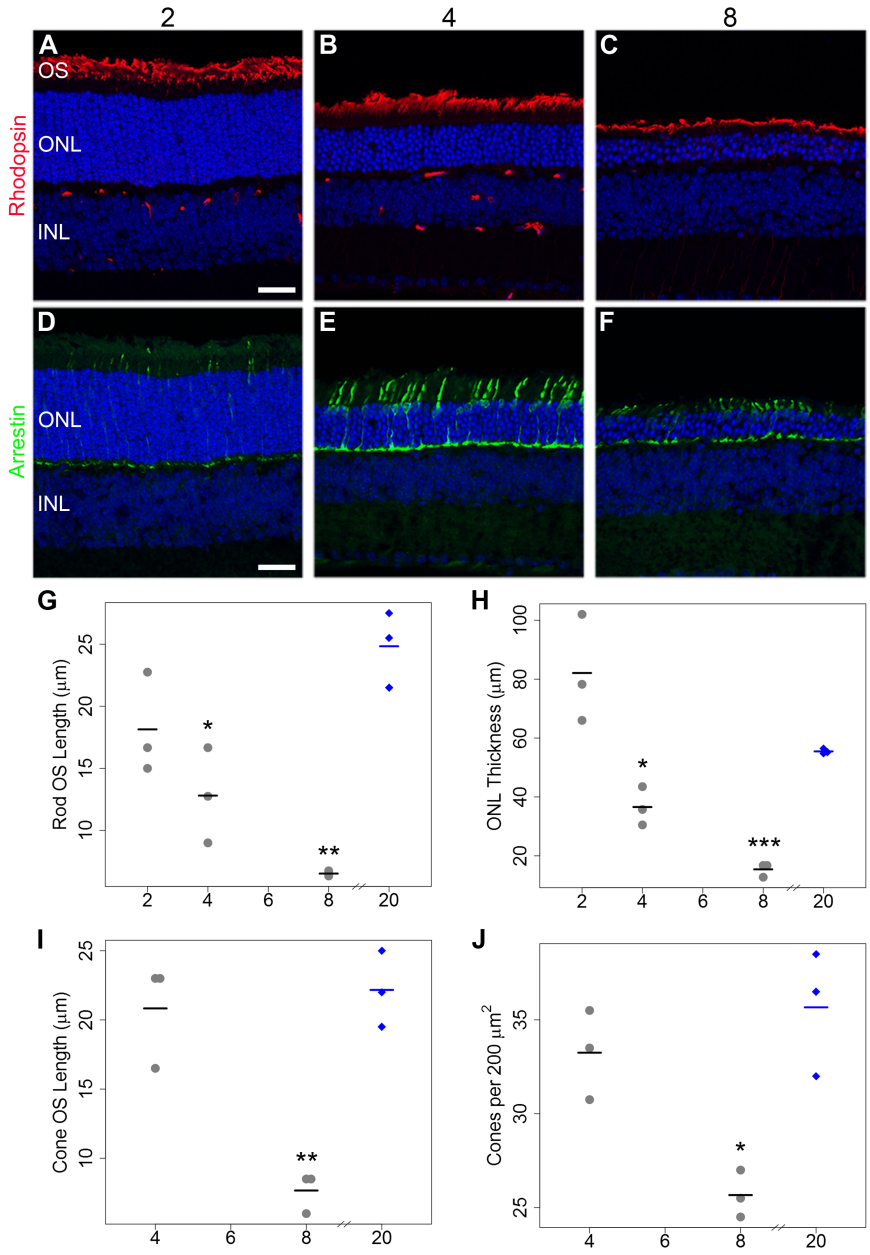
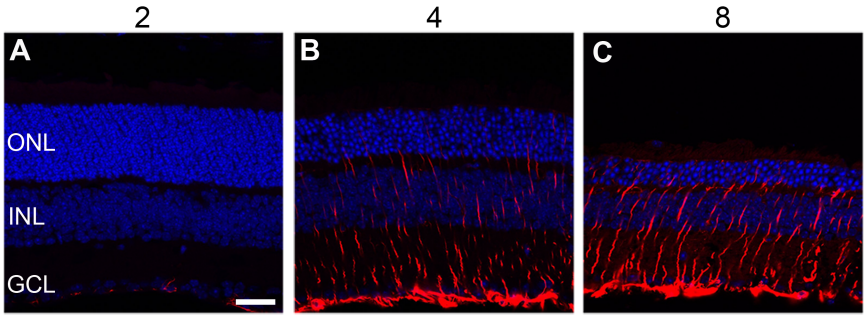


**Supplemental Figure 1. Progressive degeneration in untreated mutant retinas.** Mutant retinas were analyzed at 2-, 4- and 8-weeks of age (x axes), using immunostaining and quantitative analyses of histological sections**. (A-C)** Anti-rhodopsin antibody (red) labels rod OSs. **(D-F)** Anti-cone arrestin antibody (green) label cones. Nuclei were stained with Hoechst dye (blue). **(G-J)** Quantification of rod OS length, ONL thickness, cone OS length, and cone number. Each grey dot represents an individual untreated mutant retina; each blue diamond represents an individual 20-week-old wild-type retina. (n = 3, for each time point). Horizontal lines represent the group means. A linear regression model was fit to compare groups. Significant differences between treated and untreated mutant groups are labeled as follows: *, $P < 0.05$; **, $P < 0.01$; and ***, $P < 0.001$. OS, outer segment; ONL, outer nuclear layer; INL, inner nuclear layer. Scale bars = 30 μm.




**Supplemental Figure 2. Progressive increase in glial reactivity in untreated mutant retinas.** Mutant retinas were sectioned and immunostained at 2, 4 and 8-weeks of age (x axes). **(A-C)** Anti-GFAP antibody (red) to label reactive phenotype in Müller glia; nuclei were stained with Hoechst dye (blue). Immunohistochemistry was performed in 3 mice for every group. A representative immunostaining is shown. ONL, outer nuclear layer; INL, inner nuclear layer; GCL, ganglion cell layer. Scale bar = 30 μm.