Supplementary Figures

Detailed Evaluation of Possible Ganglion Cell Loss in the Retina of Zucker Diabetic Fatty (ZDF) Rats

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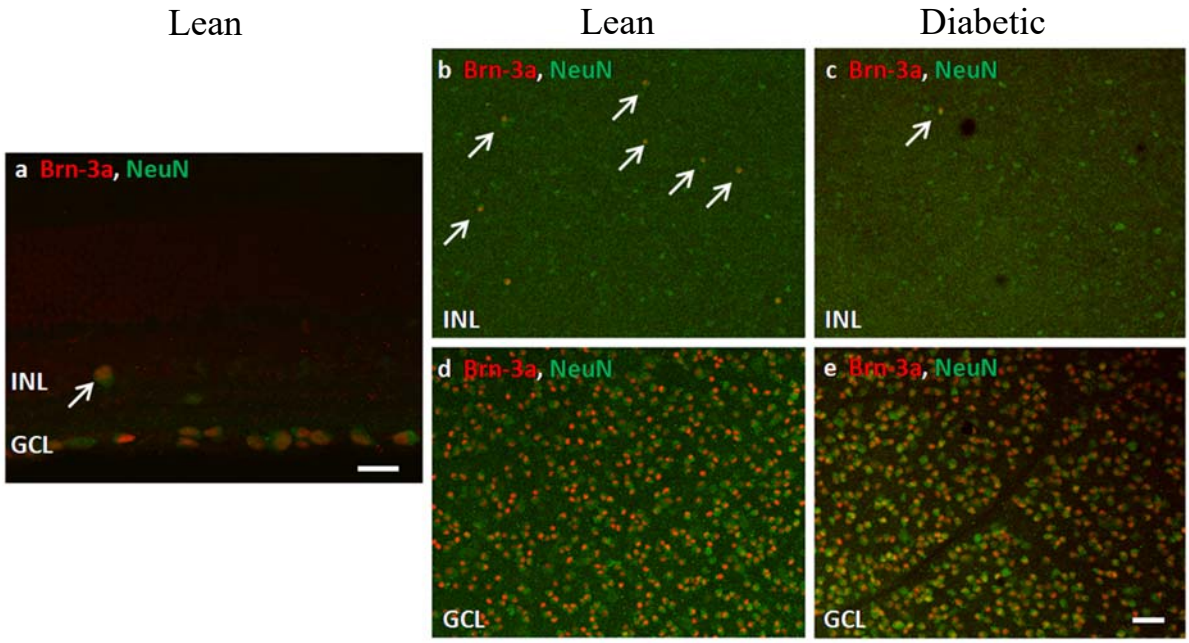

Figure S1. Representative images of retinal ganglion cells in the ganglion cell layer and displaced retinal ganglion cells in the inner nuclear layer. Brn-3a (in red) and NeuN (in green) co-labeled ganglion cells are abundant in the GCL, as demonstrated on vertical sections from lean specimens (a), and on flat mounted retinas of lean (d) and diabetic ZDF rats (e). Relatively large co-labeled displaced ganglion cells may be found only in a much smaller number in the INL, both on sections (a) and on whole mounted retinas from lean (b) and diabetic specimens (c). Some displaced cells are marked by arrows. INL: inner nuclear layer, GCL: ganglion cell layer. *Bar*: 20 µm on figure S1a and 50 µm on Figure S1b-e.

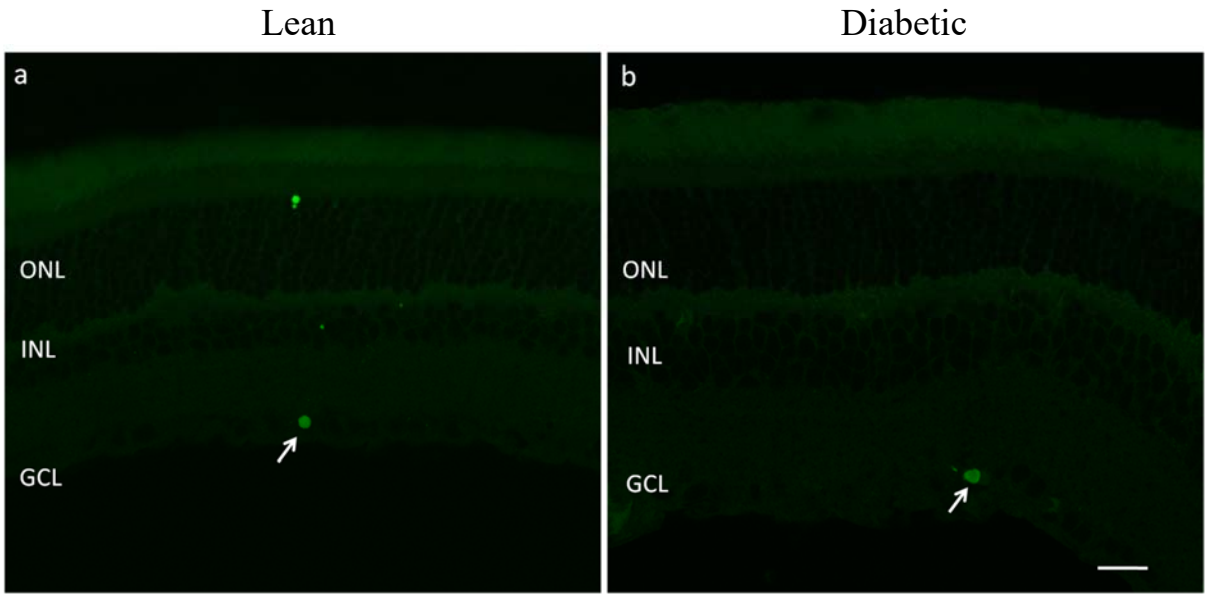

Figure S2. Representative images of TUNEL positive cells in the ganglion cell layer from ZDF lean (a) and diabetic specimens (b). Positive elements are labeled by arrows. ONL: outer nuclear layer, INL: inner nuclear layer, GCL: ganglion cell layer. *Bar*: 20 μm.