

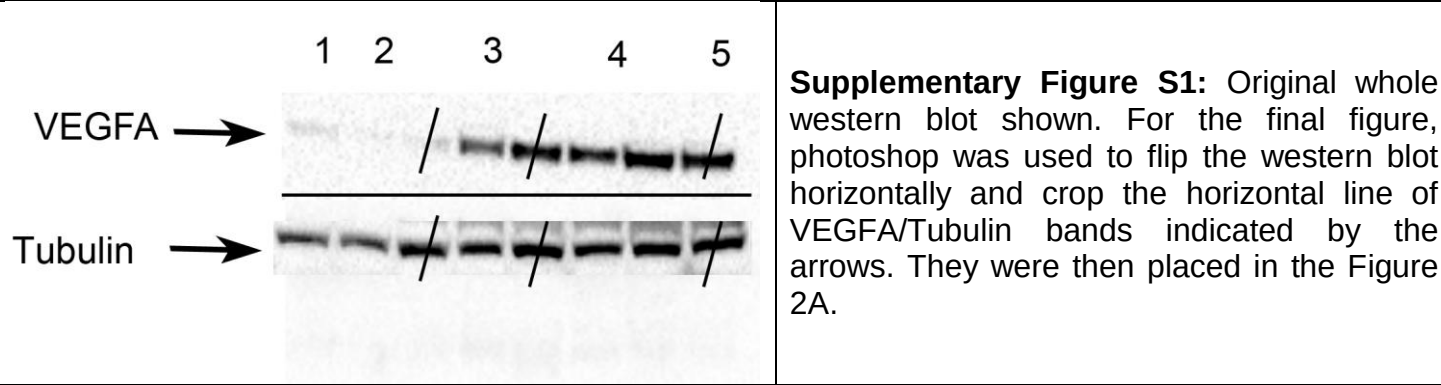
Up-regulation of pro-angiogenic pathways and induction of neovascularization by an acute retinal light damage

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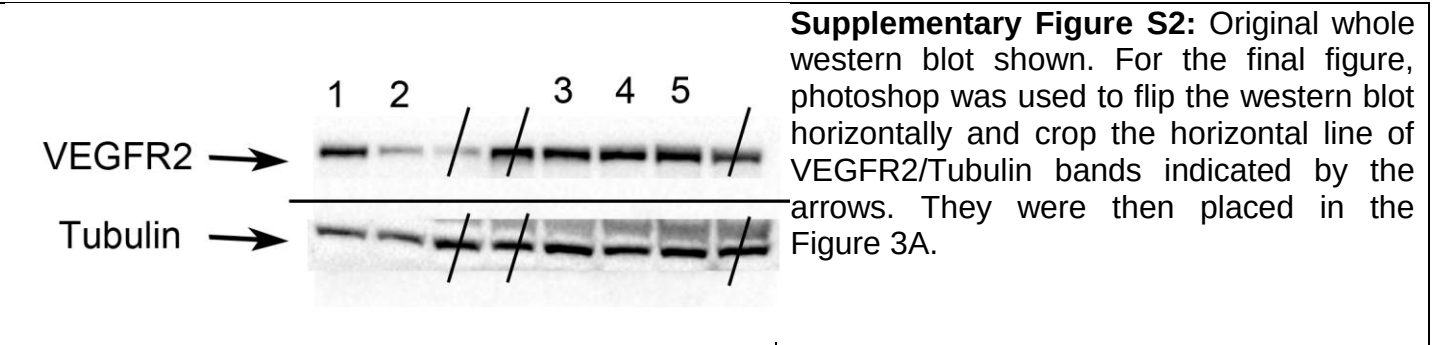
*Joint first authorship

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

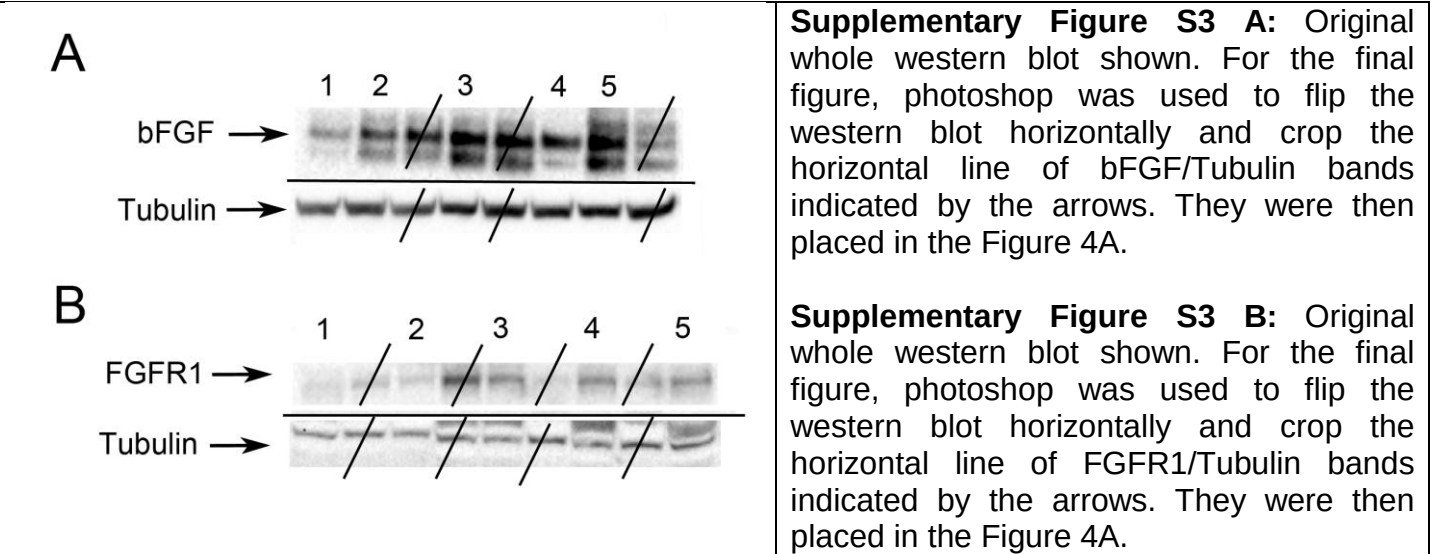
Supplementary Figure S1



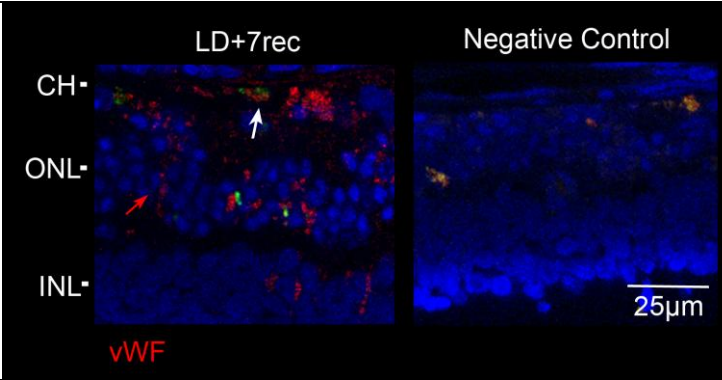
Supplementary Figure S2:



Supplementary Figure S3:

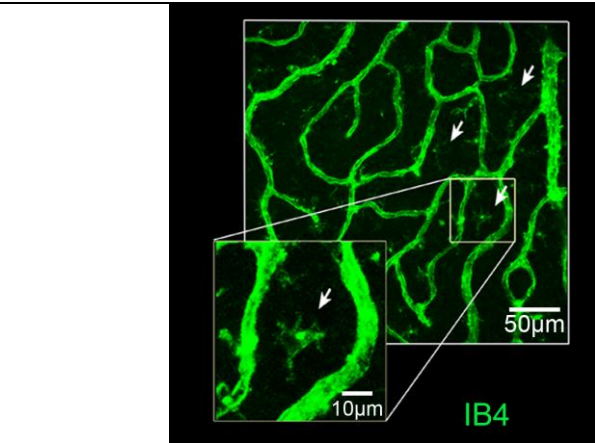


Supplementary Figure S4:



Supplementary Figure S4: Left: representative confocal image of anti-vWF immunostaining (red) 7 days after light damage, acquired with both 594 and 488 excitation wavelengths to discriminate vessels (red arrow) from autofluorescent debris (white arrow). Right: Negative control without primary antibody.

Supplementary Figure S5:



Supplementary Figure S5: microglia surrounding the retinal vessels. Representative image of a whole mount retina from LD+7rec group stained with Isolectin B4 (IB4) (green). The white arrow indicates activated microglia binding IB4.

Supplementary Table S1: Summary of the antibodies used in this paper

Antibody	Species	Company, Catalog#	Use
VEGFA	mouse	Santa Cruz, sc-7269	IF, WB
VEGFR2	mouse	Invitrogen, AHR5102	IF, WB
bFGF	mouse	Millipore, 2718303	IF
bFGF	mouse	Merck, 05-117	WB
FGFR1	rabbit	OriGene TA324059	IF, WB
IBA-1	rabbit	Wako Pure Chemical industries, 019-19741	IF
Tubulin	mouse	Thermo scientific, 62204	WB
vWF	rabbit	Chemicon, AB7356	IF