Supplementary Information

Retinal degeneration driven by brain-derived neurotrophic factor deficiency in microglia and T-lymphocytes

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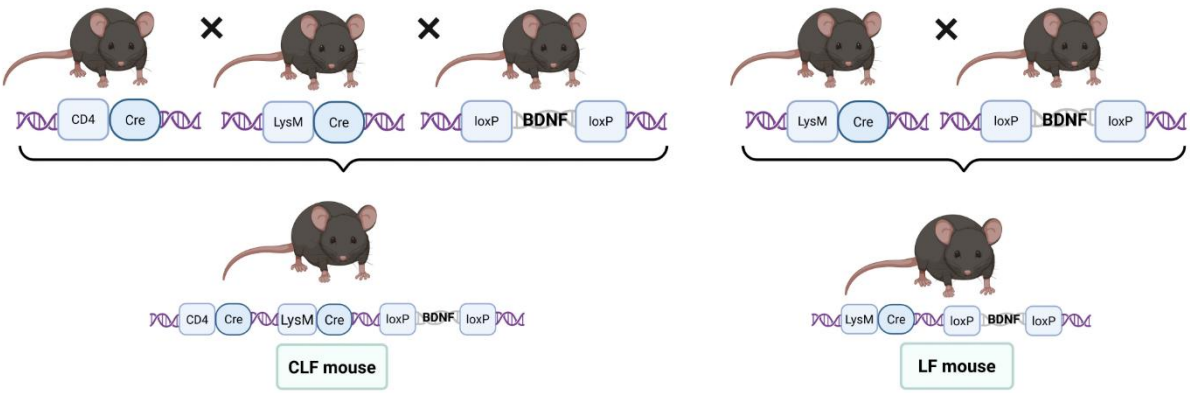
Supplementary Table S1: Sex distribution throughout the groups and examined ages for immunohistology or RT-qPCR.

Immunohistology						
Sex	**3-month-old**			**7-month-old**		
	Control	CLF	LF	Control	CLF	LF
Male	67%	33%	67%	100%	100%	100%
Female	33%	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%
RT-qPCR						
Sex	**3-month-old**			**7-month-old**		
	Control	CLF	LF	Control	CLF	LF
Male	42%	30%	75%	50%	0%	0%
Female	58%	70%	25%	50%	100%	100%

Supplementary Table S2: Defined cut-outs for every immunohistochemical staining.

Staining	Cut outs (pixel)	Cut outs (µm)
Gephyrin	800x600	125.14x93.86
GFAP	800x600	125.14x93.86
Iba1	800x600	125.14x93.86
Nestin	800x600	125.14x93.86
Opsin	700x400	109.50x62.57
RBPMS	800x600	125.14x93.86
Rhodopsin	700x400	109.50x62.57
Tmem119	800x600	125.14x93.86
VAChT	700x400	109.50x62.57
VGLUT1	700x400	109.50x62.57
Vimentin	800x600	125.14x93.86



Supplementary Figure 1: Breeding scheme. For the Cre-loxP cell specific knockout mouse model, the Cre gene was introduced under a tissue-specific mouse promoter, in this case the T cell specific (CD4) promoter as well as the myeloid specific lysozyme M (LysM) promoter. In the specific constitutive BDNFflox/flox mice, the target gene (BDNF) was flanked by two loxP sequences that are recognized by the Cre recombinase. Crossing Cre-expressing mice with mice in which the BDNF gene was floxed resulted in deletion of BDNF in T- and myeloid cells (CLF mice) or myeloid cells only (LF mice). (Created with BioRender.com).