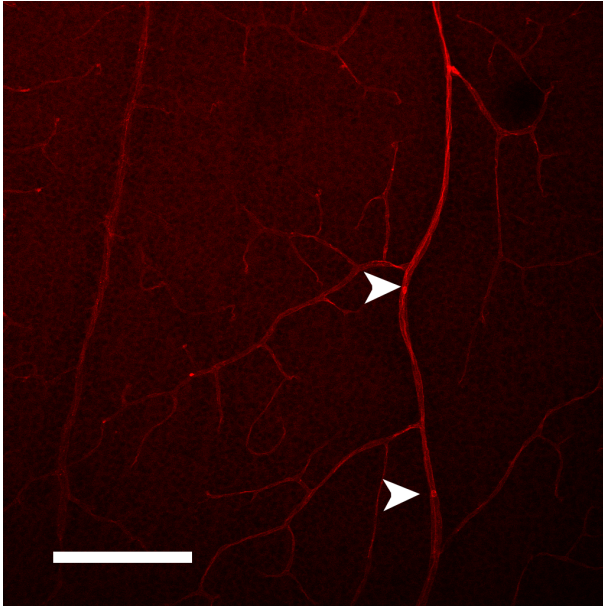


# Electronic Supplementary figure 1

**a**

## **Rho-Con A**

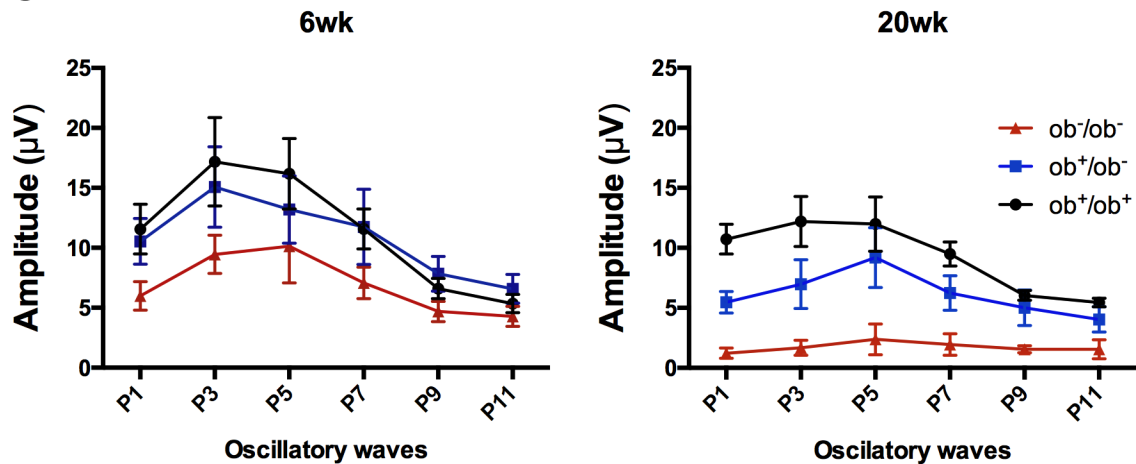


### **ESM Figure 1**

(a) Representative immunofluorescence image of leukostasis where Rhodamine-Concanavalin A (Rho-Con A) labeled cells were found in retinal vessels (white arrowheads). Scale bar = 50 $\mu$ m.

## Electronic Supplementary figure 2

a



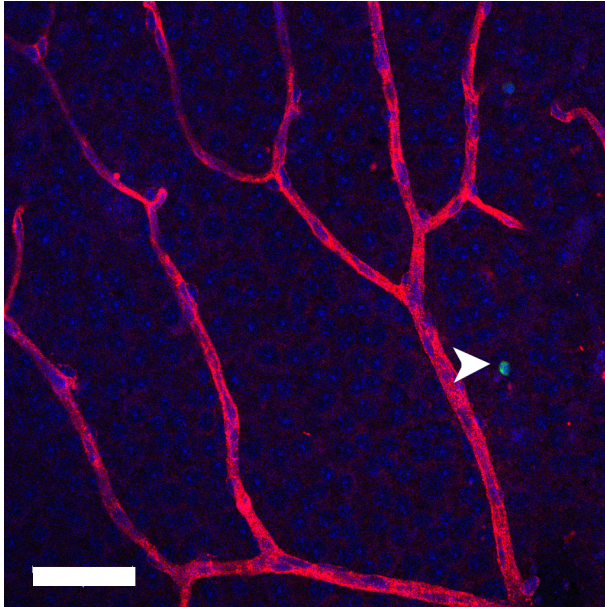
### ESM Figure 2

Line graphs show oscillatory potential (OP) from scotopic electroretinograms recorded at maximum light level ( $2.87 \log(\text{cd} \times \text{s}/\text{m}^2)$ ) of 6- and 20 weeks aged mice phenotypes  $ob^+/ob^+$ ,  $ob^+/ob^-$  and  $ob^-/ob^-$ . The first three oscillatory waves P1, P3 and P5 were found in the ascending b-wave. The OP wave P7 was in the descending b-wave, P9 and P11 were in the tail of the b-wave (which begins the c-wave). There were stronger responses in the recordings from 6-week-old retina. Also, the  $ob^+/ob^+$  responses were the largest and the  $ob^-/ob^-$  responses were weakest. (Two-way ANOVA, oscillatory wave  $p < 0.001$ , phenotype  $p < 0.01$ ,  $n = 4$  eyes). This pattern was also seen in the 20-week-old recordings, however, they became weaker with aging. In addition, the differences between the phenotypes are wider. (Two-way ANOVA, oscillatory waves were not significant, phenotype  $p < 0.001$ ,  $n = 4$  eyes)

# Electronic Supplementary figure 3

a

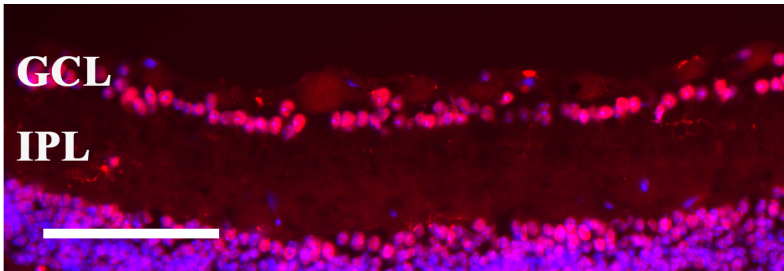
TUNEL DAPI IB4



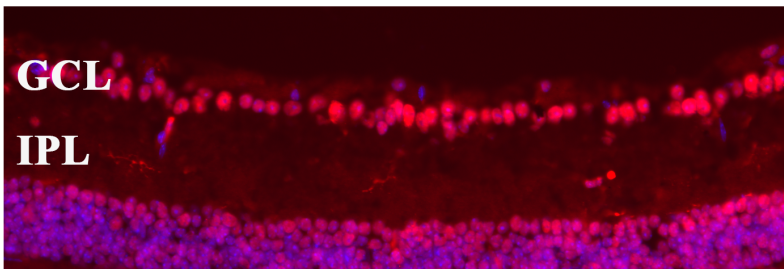
b

Brn3a DAPI

ob<sup>+</sup>/ob<sup>+</sup>



ob<sup>-</sup>/ob<sup>-</sup>



## ESM Figure 3

(a) Representative immunofluorescence image of a TUNEL-positive ganglion cell (green). The nucleus (blue) was highlighted with the white arrowhead. The IB4 marked the blood vessels in the primary plexus (red). Scale bar = 50 $\mu$ m. (b) Representative immunofluorescence transverse section images of the inner retina in 6-week-old ob<sup>+</sup>/ob<sup>+</sup> and ob<sup>-</sup>/ob<sup>-</sup> mice. The nuclei (blue) marked with Brn3a (red) were ganglion cells. A smaller number of Brn3a expressing ganglion cells were found in the diabetic eye. Scale bar = 50 $\mu$ m. GCL Ganglion Cell layer; IPL Inner Plexiform layer.

Electronic Supplementary figure 4

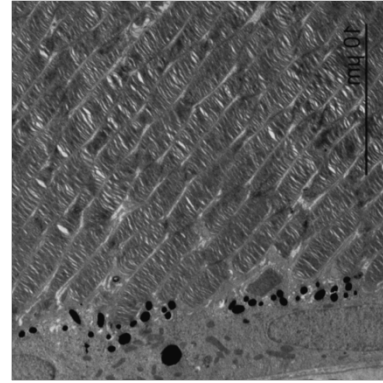
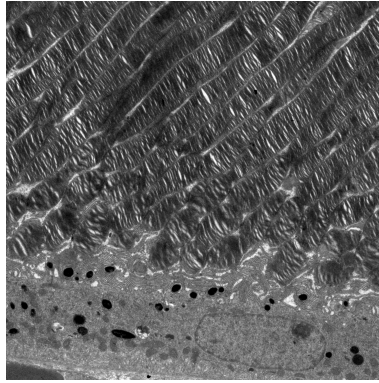
**a**

RPE and OS

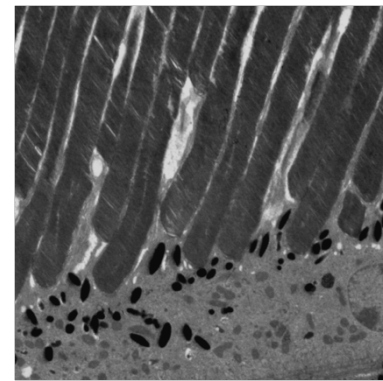
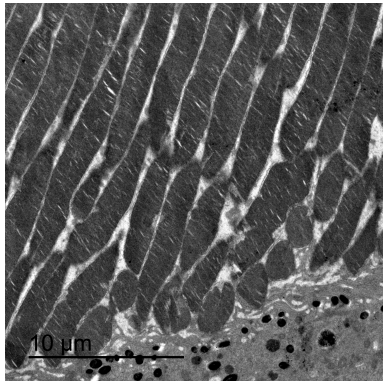
$ob^+/ob^+$

$ob^-/ob^-$

6wk



20wk

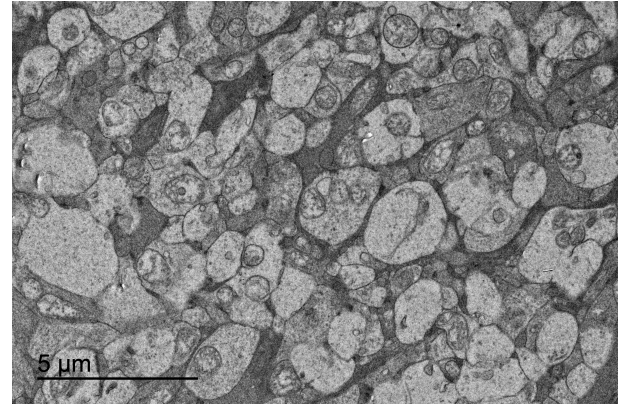
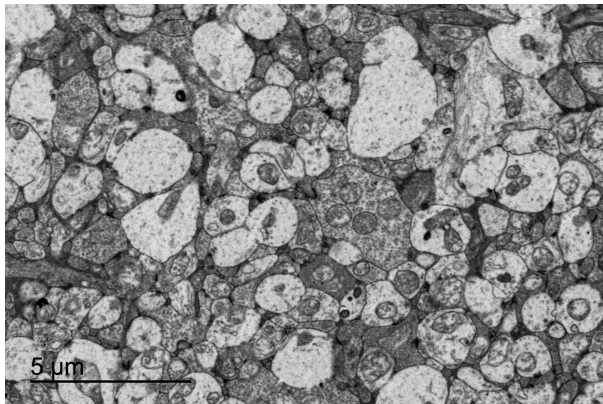


IPL

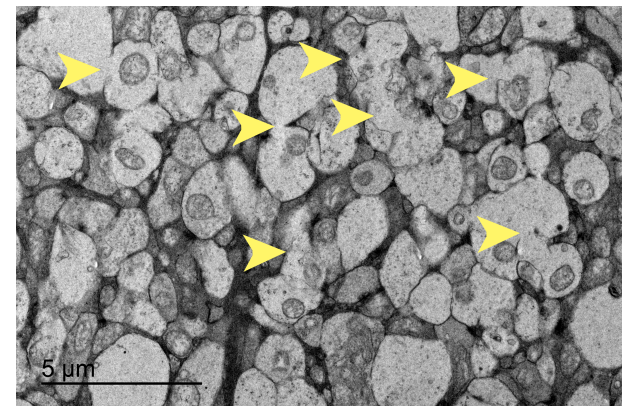
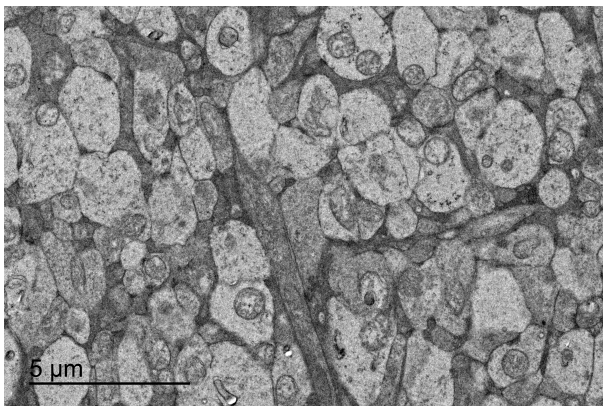
$ob^+/ob^+$

$ob^-/ob^-$

6wk



20wk



#### **ESM Figure 4**

(Top) Representative transmission electron micrographs (TEM) of the outer retina in 6- and 20-week-old  $ob^+/ob^+$ ,  $ob^-/ob^-$  mice, the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and outer segments (OS) appeared similar and intact. Scale bar =  $10\mu\text{m}$ . (Bottom) Representative TEM of the inner plexiform layer (IPL) showed that in 20-week-old  $ob^-/ob^-$ , there were many axonal abnormalities where the axons merged together into larger processes. The yellow arrowheads points to absent axon cell membrane structures. Scale bar =  $5\mu\text{m}$ .