Supplementary Material

Supplementary Figure S1. Measurement of RCT by SD-OCT. Normal retinal layers in a healthy eye observed by cross-sectional OCT imaging in correlation with histological section of mouse retina. Ganglion cell layer (GCL), inner plexiform layer (IPL), inner nuclear layer (INL), outer plexiform layer (OPL), outer nuclear layer (ONL), IS/OS of photoreceptor layer (PRL), retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and choroid (CH). RCT was defined as the distance between GCL and CH.
Supplementary Figure S2. FFA on day 21 shows optic disc swelling (papilledema). (A) Normal retinal vasculature is enhanced by FFA. (B) Disc hyperfluorescence on FFA is seen in EAU.
Supplementary Figure S3. Clinical scores and histopathological scores of normal controls and EAU mice. Each point shows the data of individual subject. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. Statistical analyses are performed using Mann–Whitney U test (*** = P < 0.001).
Supplementary Figure S4. An ETDRS grid centered on optic disc was employed to display the RCT data. (A) 19 OCT cross-sections centered on the optic nerve head were scanned to cover the retinal region near optic disc. (B) An Early Treatment of Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) grid centered on optic disc was employed to present the RCT data. Each number represents the averaged thickness data in the specific region.
Supplementary Figure S5. Major retinal vessel diameter significantly correlates with fold change of RCT. Each point shows the data of individual subject. Spearman rank correlation of the values is evaluated for comparison between major retinal vessel diameter and fold change of RCT.