Supplementary Figure S2. Replacement of native rhodopsin gene with the corresponding human DNA modified to encode an enhanced GFP fusion at the C terminus of rhodopsin (hrhoG/hrhoG mice) resulted in profound photoreceptor degeneration by age 7.5 months:
**A-D:** Sequentially, single optical sections separated by 0.6µm from the outer plexiform layer-outer nuclear layer (OPL-ONL) region to distal ONL. None of the sparse surviving photoreceptor cells had visible outer segments. Diffuse GFP expression was found in the OPL. Arrowhead and arrow: morphology of two representative GFP-expressing photoreceptor cells. **E:** Calretinin immunopositive amacrine cells were found abundantly in the proximal INL. The diffuse green immunofluorescence in the background represents the distal calretinin immunopositive band in the IPL. **F:** Calretinin immunopositive amacrine and retinal ganglion cells were found abundantly in the GCL amidst the large branches of the ophthalmic blood-vessels (bv). **G:** VChAT expressing cholinergic amacrine cells were present in the proximal INL. Scale bars = 10µm from AD; 20µm from E-F