Supplementary information

The role of Caveolin-1 for blocking the epithelial-mesenchymal transition

in proliferative vitreoretinopathy

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Supplementary Figure 1

Immunohistochemistry was performed using the same tissues as Fig 2 (also listed in Table 1). It was performed with the same manner as Fig 2 with antibodies against alpha-smooth muscle actin [αSMA (1A4), 1:50; DAKO-Japan, Kyoto, Japan], CD31 (6F2, 1:50; DAKO-Japan), and glial fibrillary acidic protein [GFAP (JC70A), 1:50; DAKO-Japan]. All three samples showed positivity for α-SMA and GFAP. The specimens from fibrovascular membrane (FVM) was also partially and weakly positive for CD31. GFAP is found in Müller glial cell end-feet and processes. Müller glial cells in normal retinas express little or no GFAP. However, GFAP is expressed in the active Müller glial in the injured retina.\(^{1-3}\) Although these additional images may suggest that some of the Caveolin-1-positive cells in the FVM or subretinal band (SRB) were glial cells, rather than myofibroblast or vascular endothelial cells, it is difficult to draw a definitive conclusion because of the difference in the plane of section.
