Movies

Video 1.mov

*Video 1. Indirect ophthalmoscopic guided premacular intravitreal injection of fluorescein with a 1 inch 30G needle.*

Supplementary material

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>iomeprol</th>
<th>iomeprol + V20l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1h</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>3h</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>6h</td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>24h</td>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Supplementary Figure 1. Control of stability of iomeprol and the combination of iomeprol and V20l for UHRCT imaging.*
Plastic containers containing iomeprol or the combination of iomeprol and V20I at the same concentration as the intravitreal injections were prepared 1, 3, 6 and 24h before scanning. There was no difference in signal intensity between the two groups. There was no decay in signal intensity during 24 hours.

Supplementary Table 1. Comparison of V20I with wild-type ocriplasmin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Activity against S-2403</th>
<th>Activity against fibronectin</th>
<th>Rate of autolysis in porcine vitreous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V20I</td>
<td>$k_{cat} = 48 \text{ s}^{-1}$</td>
<td>$k_{cat}/K_m = 15.300 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$</td>
<td>$k = 54 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$K_m = 47 \mu\text{M}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wild-type ocriplasmin</td>
<td>$k_{cat} = 49 \text{ s}^{-1} \Delta$</td>
<td>$k_{cat}/K_m = 15.100 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \Delta$</td>
<td>$k = 81 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \Delta$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$K_m = 58 \mu\text{M} \Delta$</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* From Aerts et al., 2012. \Delta Data obtained using clinical-grade material.