Supplemental Figure S1. Evaluation of the inner limiting membrane and heparin sulfate immunoreactivity in retinas after optic nerve damage.

(A) Transmission electron micrograph of a control retina showing a distinct inner limiting membrane (ILM). Adjacent to the ILM appears to be flocculent material at the ILM vitreous interface. (B) Micrograph of a retina 5 days post optic nerve crush (pONC). The ILM appears to transition to a disorganized material in regions (arrow). (C) Micrograph of a retina 14 days pONC. Arrowheads denote regions where the ILM and adjacent flocculent material appear absent, or collapsed onto the retinal nerve fiber layer. Size bar = 1 μm (A and C) or 2 μm (B). (D) Immunofluorescent labeling with an antibody against heparin sulfate. Arrows indicate robustly labeled blood vessels. Faint label is evident in the ganglion cell layer (GCL) and speckled labeling is present at the interface of the photoreceptor inner and outer segments (asterisks). (E) A phase contrast image of the section in (D). Size bar = 50 μm. (F) Immunofluorescent labeling of a section of retina 8 weeks after optic nerve crush (ONC), with its corresponding phase contrast image (G). Size bar = 25 μm. There is no apparent difference in the labeling pattern for heparin sulfate between the two conditions. Inner nuclear layer (INL). Outer nuclear layer (ONL).