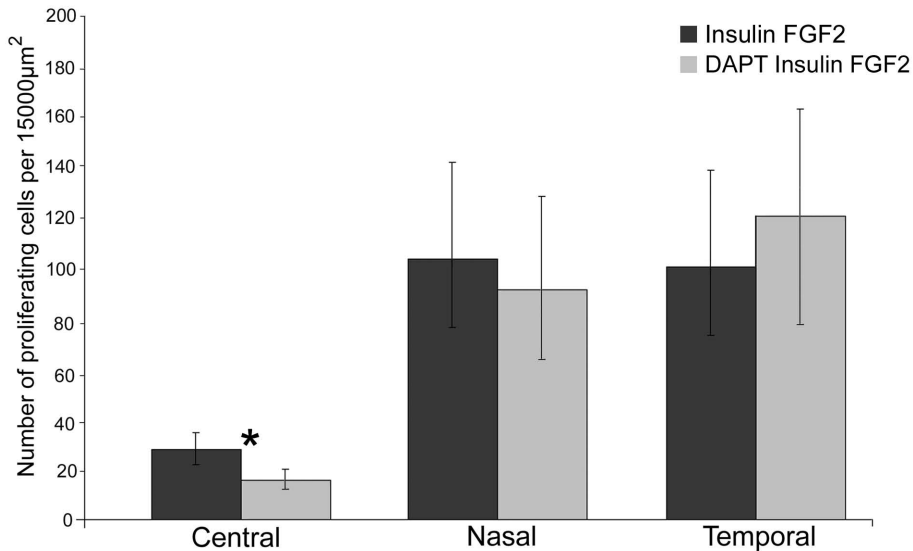
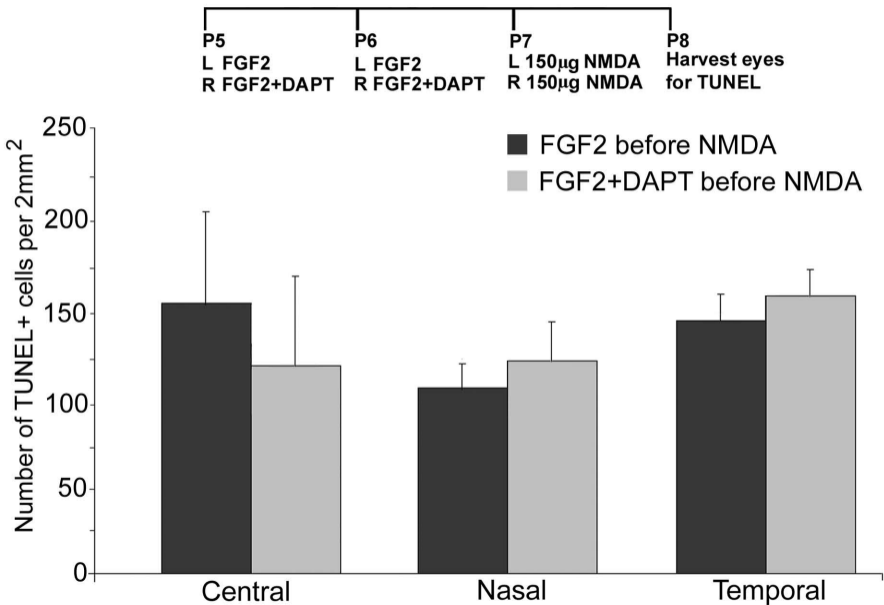


P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11
L Sal/DMSO	L Sal/DMSO	L Sal/DMSO	L Insulin+FGF2	L Insulin+FGF2	L Insulin+FGF2	L BrdU	Harvest eyes
R DAPT	R DAPT	R DAPT	R Insulin+FGF2	R Insulin+FGF2	+BrdU	R BrdU	for immuno-
					R Insulin+FGF2		labeling
					+BrdU		





Supplemental Figure 1: Inhibition of Notch signaling does not alter FGF2-induced neuroprotection in damaged retinas. Eyes were injected with two consecutive daily doses of FGF2 (control) or FGF2+DAPT (treated) at P5 and P6, followed by 150µg NMDA at P7 and harvested at P8. Vertical sections of the P8 retina were labeled for TUNEL, and numbers of dying cells were enumerated. The histogram represents the mean (\pm SEM) number of TUNEL-positive cells per 15000µm² of retina.

Supplemental Figure 2: Inhibition of Notch signaling in undamaged retinas inhibits the proliferation of Müller glia in central regions of growth factor-treated retinas. Eyes were injected with three consecutive daily doses of vehicle (control) or DAPT (treated) at P4-P6, followed by three consecutive daily doses of insulin and FGF2 at P7-P9. BrdU was injected at P9 and P10 and the eyes were harvested at P11. Vertical sections of the P7 retina were labeled for Sox9, BrdU and PCNA, and numbers of proliferating Müller glia enumerated. The histograms represent the mean (\pm SEM) number of BrdU- and PCNA- positive cells per 15000µm² of retina. Significance of difference (** $p < 0.03$) was determined by using a two-tailed, unpaired Student's t-test.