

Supplementary Figures and Figure Legends

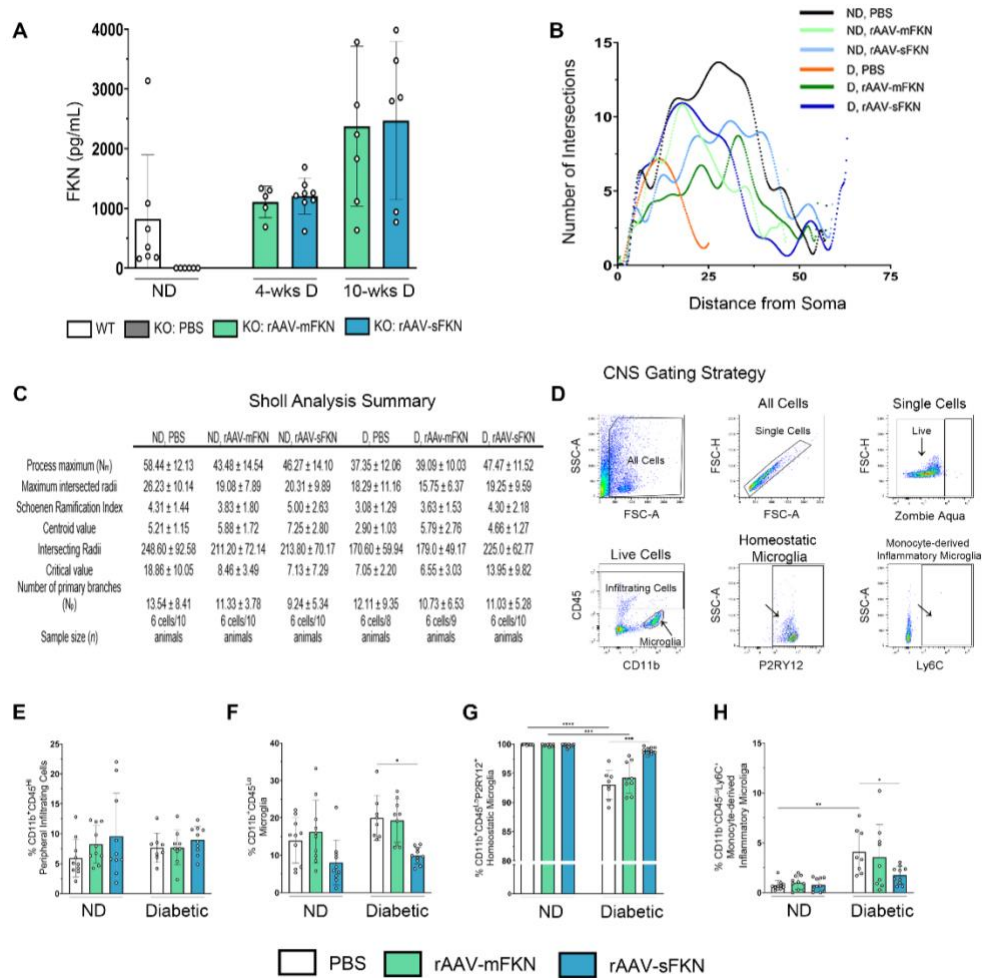


Figure S1. rAAV-sFKN shifts microglia towards a homeostatic phenotype. **(A)** Quantification of FKN (pg/mL) by ELISA in ND wild-type (WT) and PBS-treated FKN^{KO}, 4-weeks diabetic and 10-weeks diabetic mice treated with rAAV-mFKN (green bars) or rAAV-sFKN (blue bars). This data shows the characterization of the diabetic model using FKN^{KO} mice and rAAV expressing mFKN or sFKN, currently under peer-review in another peer review journal. **(B-C)** Microglia homeostatic morphology in the retina is noted by extended processes intersecting successive concentric circles relative to the distance of the cell body was represented in a Sholl analysis plot **(B)** and Sholl analysis data summary **(C)**. **(D)** Gating strategy to identify CD11b⁺CD45^{Lo} microglia in brain and spinal cord tissues, CD11b⁺CD45^{Hi} infiltrating cells, CD11b⁺CD45^{Lo}P2RY12⁺ homeostatic microglia, and CD11b⁺CD45^{Lo}Ly6C⁺ **monocyte-derived inflammatory** microglia. **(E-H)** Graphical representation of flow cytometric quantification of CD11b⁺CD45^{Hi} infiltrating cells in brain and spinal cord tissues **(E)**, CD11b⁺CD45^{Lo} microglia **(F)**, CD11b⁺CD45^{Lo}P2RY12⁺ homeostatic microglia **(G)**, and CD11b⁺CD45^{Lo}Ly6C⁺ **monocyte-derived inflammatory** microglia **(H)**. Data is shown as mean ± SD, *n* = 8-10 mice per group where each data point represents an individual mouse. **p* < 0.05, ***p* < 0.01, ****p* < 0.001 and *****p* < 0.0001 using one-way ANOVA, Kruskal-Wallis

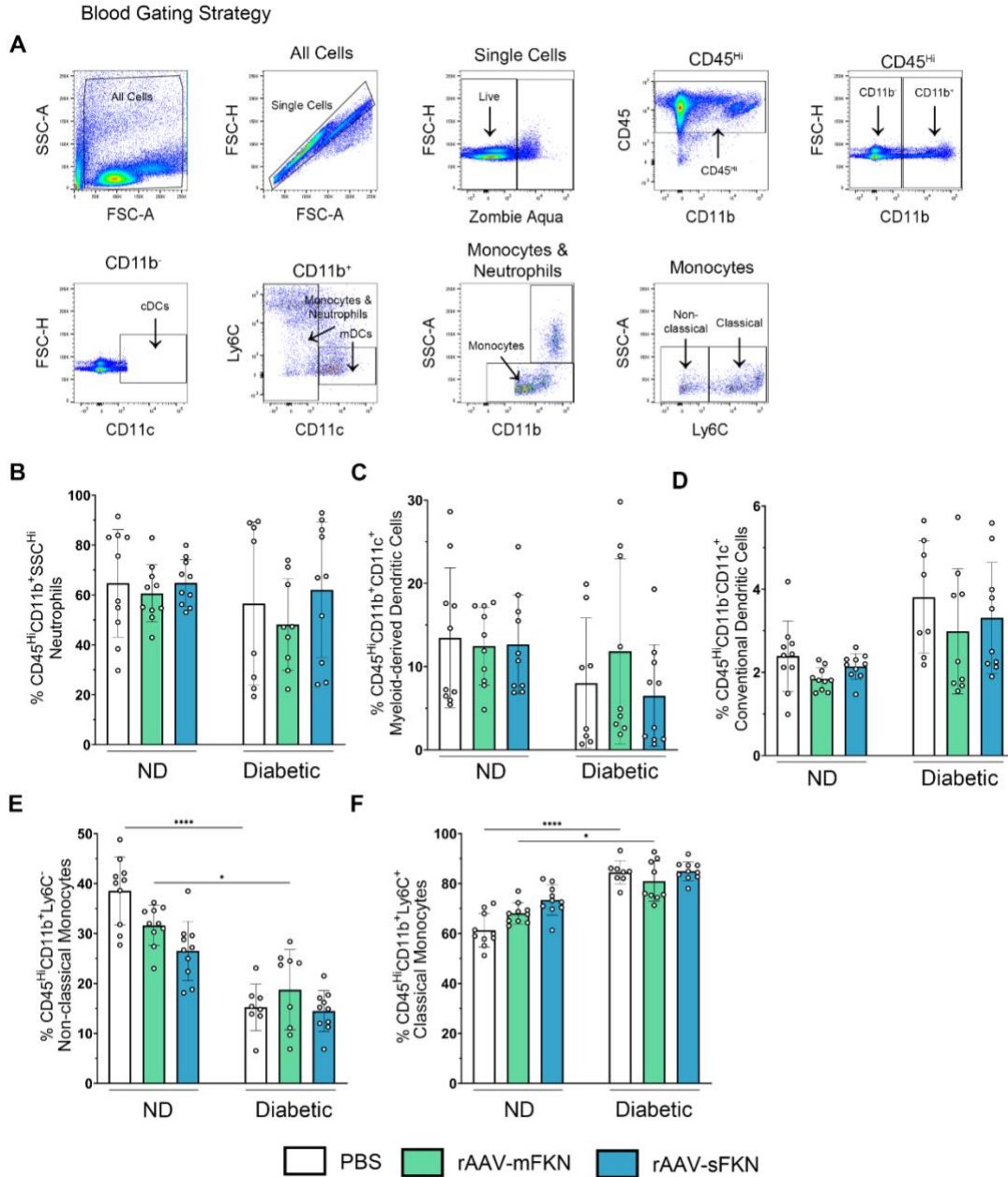


Figure S2. rAAVs do not alter the peripheral immune cells in blood tissue. **(A)** Gating strategy to identify CD45^{Hi}CD11b⁺SSC^{Hi} neutrophils, CD45^{Hi}CD11b⁺Ly6C⁻ non-classical monocytes, CD45^{Hi}CD11b⁺Ly6C⁺ classical monocytes, CD45^{Hi}CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ myeloid-derived dendritic cells, and CD45^{Hi}CD11b⁺CD11c⁻ conventional dendritic cells in blood leukocytes. **(B-E)** Graphical representation of flow cytometric quantification of CD45^{Hi}CD11b⁺SSC^{Hi} neutrophils **(B)**, CD45^{Hi}CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ myeloid-derived dendritic cells **(C)**, CD45^{Hi}CD11b⁺CD11c⁻ conventional dendritic cells **(D)**, CD45^{Hi}CD11b⁺Ly6C⁻ non-classical monocytes **(E)**, CD45^{Hi}CD11b⁺Ly6C⁺ classical monocytes **(F)**. Data is shown as mean \pm SD, $n = 8-10$ mice per group where each data point represents an individual mouse. * $p < 0.05$ and **** $p < 0.0001$ using one-way ANOVA, Kruskal-Wallis test.

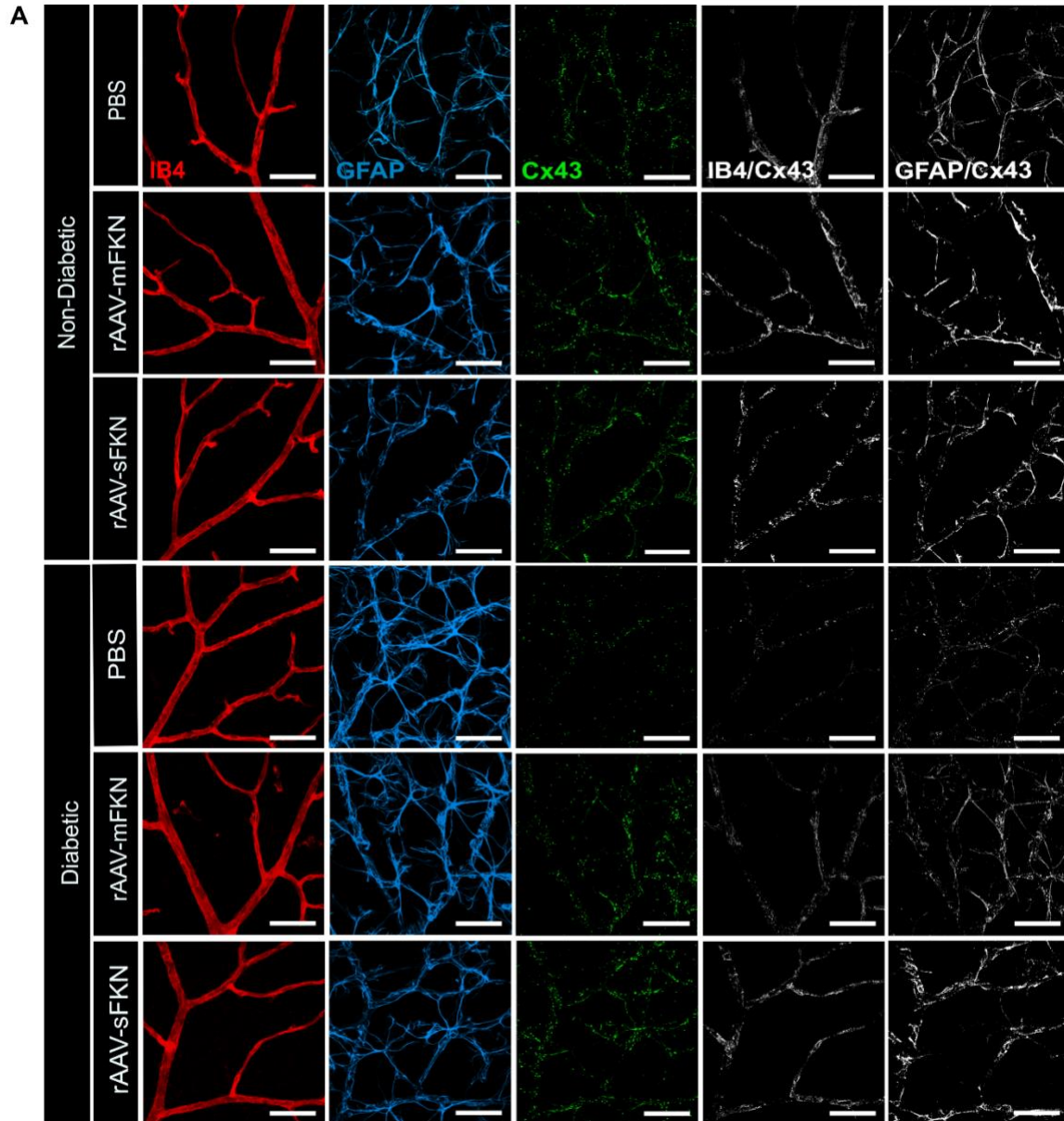


Figure S3. Gap-junction distribution in endothelial cells and astrocytes is increased with rAAV-sFKN. **(A)** Confocal images of retinal tissues stained for IB4 (red), GFAP (blue), Cx43 (green), and double immunofluorescence colocalized regions for IB4/Cx43 and GFAP/Cx43 (white) using Imaris software.

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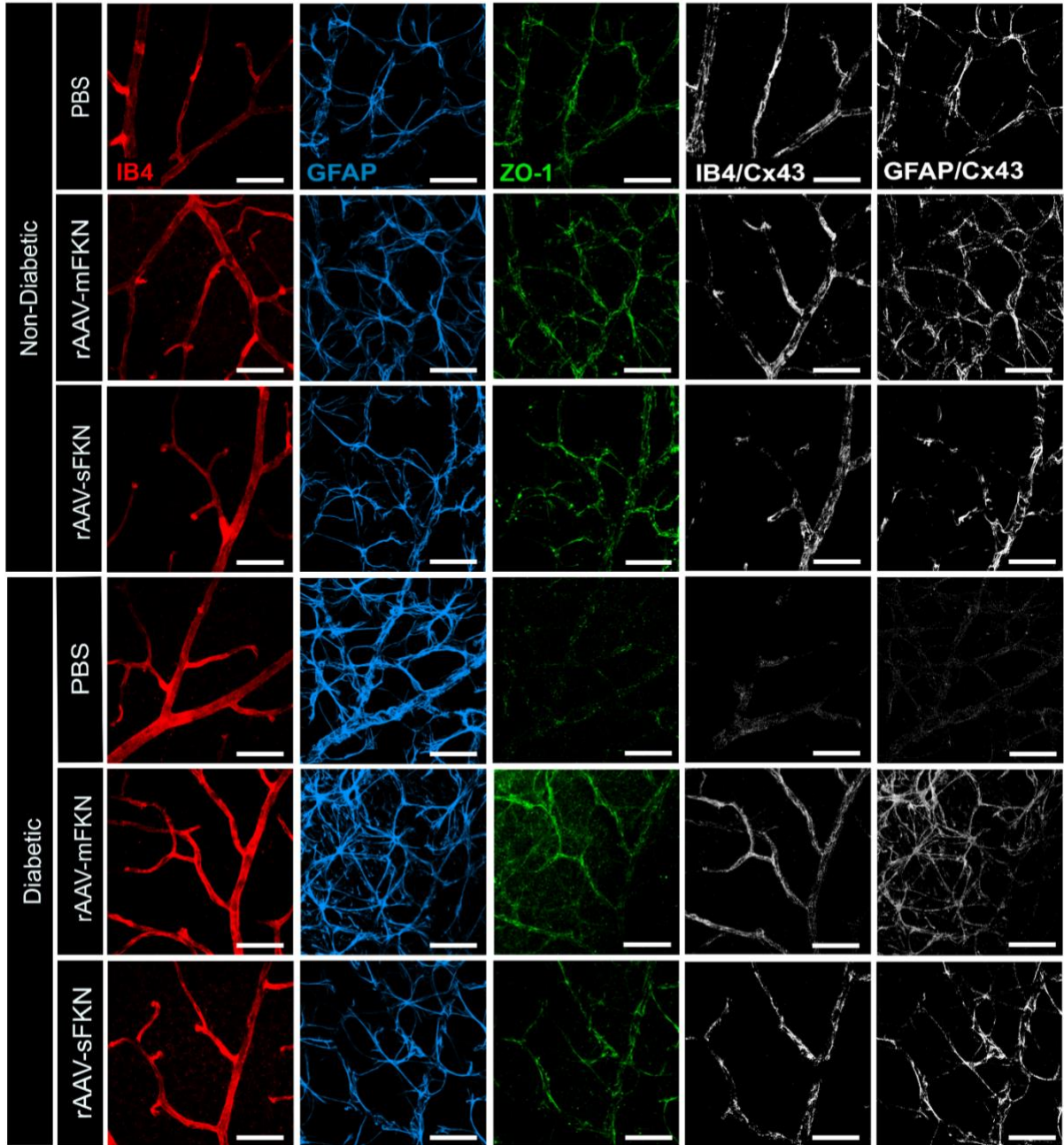


Figure S4. sFKN or mFKN treatment contributes to increased tight-junction distribution in endothelial cells and astrocytes. (A) Confocal images of retinal tissues stained for IB4 (red), GFAP (blue), ZO-1 (green), and double immunofluorescence colocalized regions for IB4/ZO-1 and GFAP/ZO-1 (white) using Imaris software.

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1. Antibodies for immunohistochemistry analysis

Target antigen (Clone)	Company	RRID	Dilution
Primary antibodies			
Rabbit anti-ionized calcium binding adaptor molecule-1 (Iba1)	FUJIFILM-Wako	AB_839504	1:3000
Mouse anti-neuronal nuclei (NeuN)	Millipore	AB_2298772	1:4000
Guinea Pig anti RNA-binding protein with multiple splicing (RBPMS)		AB_2687403	1:500
Rat anti-glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP)	Invitrogen	AB_2532994	1:4000
Biotinylated Griffonia Simplicifolia Lectin I (GSL I) Isolectin B4 (IB4)	Vector Laboratories	AB_2314661	1:100
Rabbit anti-fibrinogen	Agilent	AB_578481	1:2000
Rabbit anti-zonula occludens-1 (ZO-1)	Invitrogen	AB_2533456	1:500
Rabbit anti-connexin 43 (Cx43)	Sigma-Aldrich	AB_476857	1:1000
Rat anti-platelet endothelial cell adhesion molecule (PECAM-1/CD31)	BD Biosciences	AB_393571	1:500
Secondary antibodies			
Goat anti-mouse Cy3	Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc	AB_2338709	1:1000
Goat anti-rabbit 488		AB_2338058	1:1000
Donkey anti-guinea pig Cy3		AB_2340460	1:1000
Goat anti-rat AlexaFluor 647		AB_2338394	1:1000
Goat anti-rabbit Cy3		AB_2338006	1:1000
Donkey anti-rat Alexa Fluor 488		AB_2340684	1:1000
Streptavidin Cy5		AB_2337245	1:1000

Supplementary Table 2. Combination of antibodies used for analysis

Target antigen	Primary antibody	Secondary antibody
Iba1	Rabbit anti-Iba1	Goat anti-rabbit 488
NeuN	Mouse anti-NeuN	Goat anti-mouse Cy3
RBPMS	Mouse anti-RBPMS	Donkey anti-guinea pig Cy3
GFAP	Rat anti-GFAP	Donkey anti-rat AlexaFluor 488
CD31	Rat anti-CD31	Goat anti-rat AlexaFluor 647
Fibrinogen	Rabbit anti-fibrinogen	Goat anti-rabbit Cy3
IB4	Biotin IB4	Streptavidin Cy5
ZO-1	Rabbit anti-ZO-1	Goat anti-rabbit Cy3
Cx43	Rabbit anti-connexin 43	Goat anti-rabbit Cy3

Supplementary Table 3. Antibodies for flow cytometry analysis

Target antigen (Clone)	Company	RRID	Dilution
CD11b PE-CF594 (M1/70)	BD Bioscience	AB_11154422	1:100
CD45 Pacific Blue (30-F11)	Invitrogen	AB_1518806	1:100
CD11c PE-Cy7 (N418)		AB_465552	1:50
P2RY12 APC (S16007D)	Biolegend	AB_2721469	1:100
Ly6C PE (HK1.4)		AB_1186132	1:30