



Article

Chitosan Oligosaccharides Suppress Nuclear Factor-Kappa B Activation and Ameliorate Experimental Autoimmune Uveoretinitis in Mice

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Supplementary figures

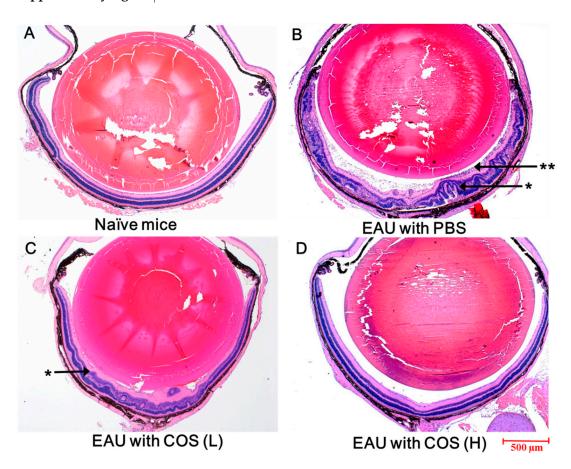


Figure S1. COS treatment reduces EAU severity in mice. Representative photomicrographs of H&E-stained slides of the vitreous cavity and whole retina of (A) naïve C57BL/6 mice without EAU induction, (B) EAU mice treated with PBS, (C) EAU mice treated with the low-dose (10 mg/kg) of COS, and (D) EAU mice treated with the high-dose (20 mg/kg) of COS. There were more than 100

infiltrative cells in the vitreous cavity of EAU mice treated with PBS (B), but less than 5 infiltrative cells in the vitreous cavity of EAU mice treated with the high-dose of COS (D). * indicates retinal folds on the retinas; ** indicates infiltrative cells in the vitreous cavity. Images are the representative results of at least four samples per group from two independent experiments.

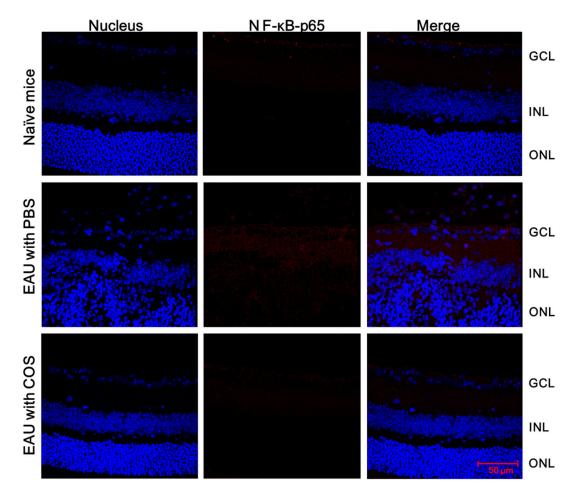


Figure S2. COS treatment reduces the nuclear translocation of NF- κ B subunit, p65 in the retinas of mice with EAU induction. Eyes of mice without EAU induction (naïve) or with EAU induction were treated with PBS or COS (20 mg/kg) and monitored by immunofluorescence staining for NF- κ B (p65) with antibody and for nuclei with DAPI. NF- κ B (p65) was detected abundantly in the ganglion cell layer (GCL) of the retina of EAU mice treated with PBS. Images are representative of > 4 samples per group from two independent experiments. INL, inner nuclear layer and ONL, out nuclear layer.