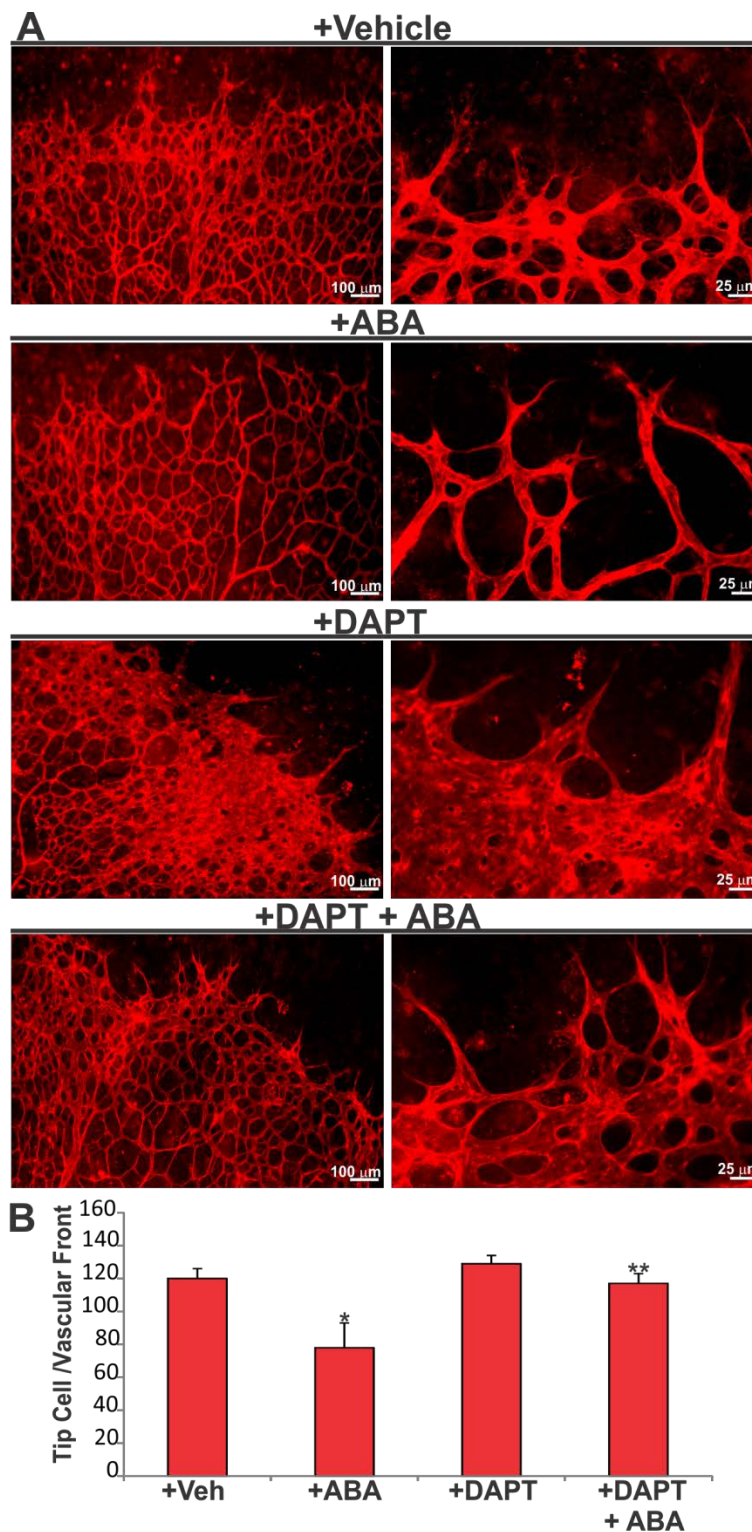
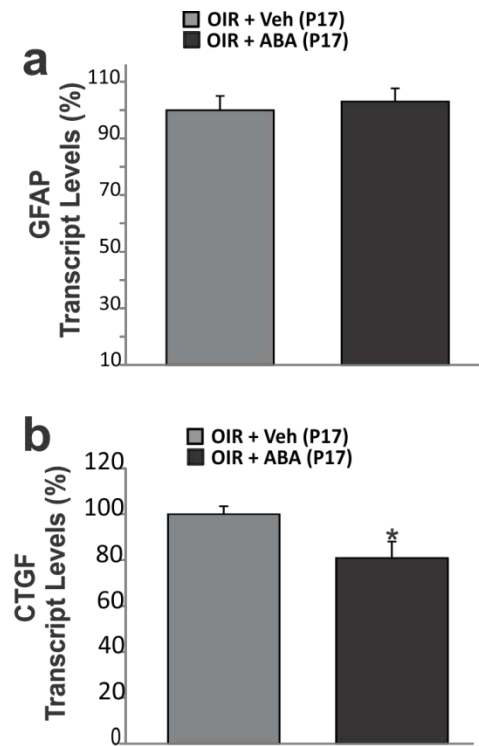


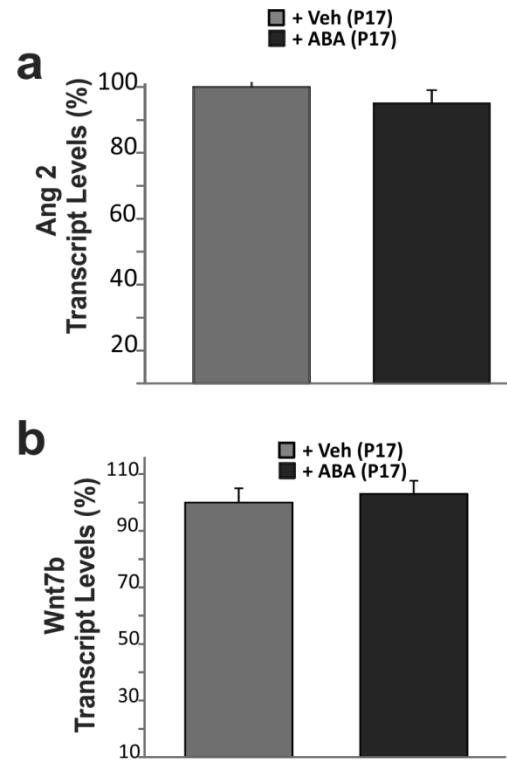
Supplementary Fig. S1. Effects of ABA on vascular perfusion and permeability. Vehicle- and ABA-treated mice were further injected retroorbitally with FITC-albumin. Whole mount retinas were promptly imaged by fluorescence microscopy and further stained with IB4 to allow visualization of FITC-albumin-perfused retinal vessels. The filling of both arteries and veins with FITC-albumin reflected a technically successful injection of FITC-albumin but revealed no alteration of vascular perfusion or integrity.



Supplementary Fig. S2. Effects of the γ -secretase inhibitor DAPT on ABA-induced gain of Notch1 function during retinal angiogenesis. (A) Prior to ABA treatment, mice were injected intraperitoneally with DAPT (for 48 h before analysis). Whole mount IB4-stained retinas were prepared and imaged by fluorescence microscopy. Vascular phenotype was compared to that of mice injected with either Veh, ABA or DAPT. (B) Tip cells were counted in four equivalent areas of the same retina following each treatment (n=4). *, $p < 0.05$ versus +Veh. **, $p < 0.05$ versus +ABA.



Supplementary Fig. S3. Expression pattern of the GFAP (a) and CTGF (b) genes in retinas from OIR mouse eyes treated with ABA or Vehicle. Mice were injected with Veh or ABA at P13 following hyperoxia and retinas were harvested at P17. The mRNA levels were normalized to those of 18 S rRNA. Data are means \pm S.E.M ($n=4$). *, $p < 0.05$ versus OIR+Veh (P17).



Supplementary Fig. S4. Expression pattern of the Ang 2 (a) and Wnt7b (b) genes in HV preparations following treatment with either Veh or ABA. Transcripts levels were determined by qPCR and set to 100% in Veh-treated eyes to facilitate comparisons among HV preparations from different animals. (n=5).