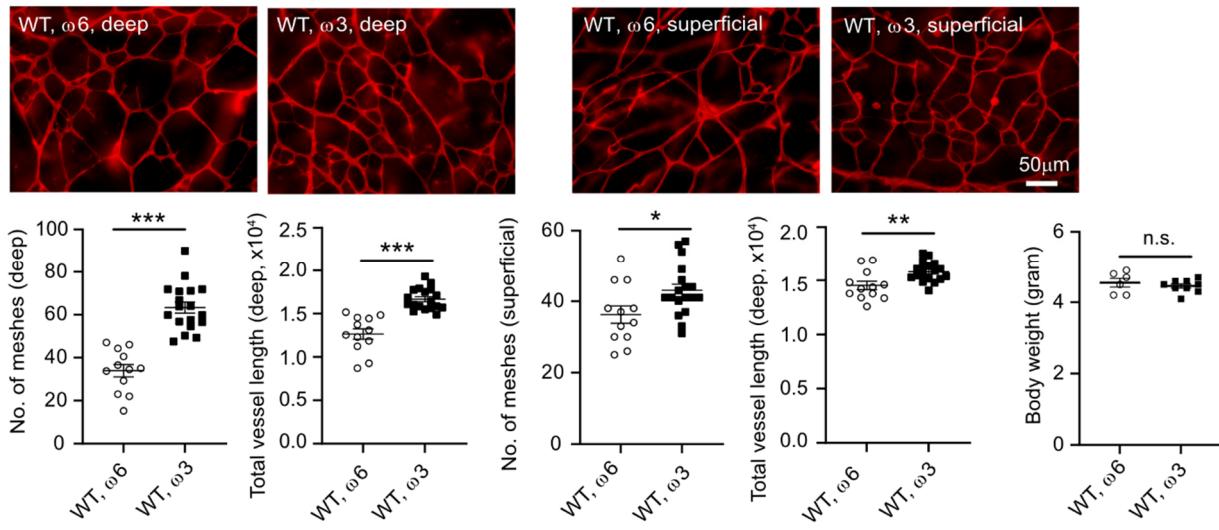


Supplementary Materials:

**Table S1.** Composition of  $\omega$ -3 and  $\omega$ -6 diets.

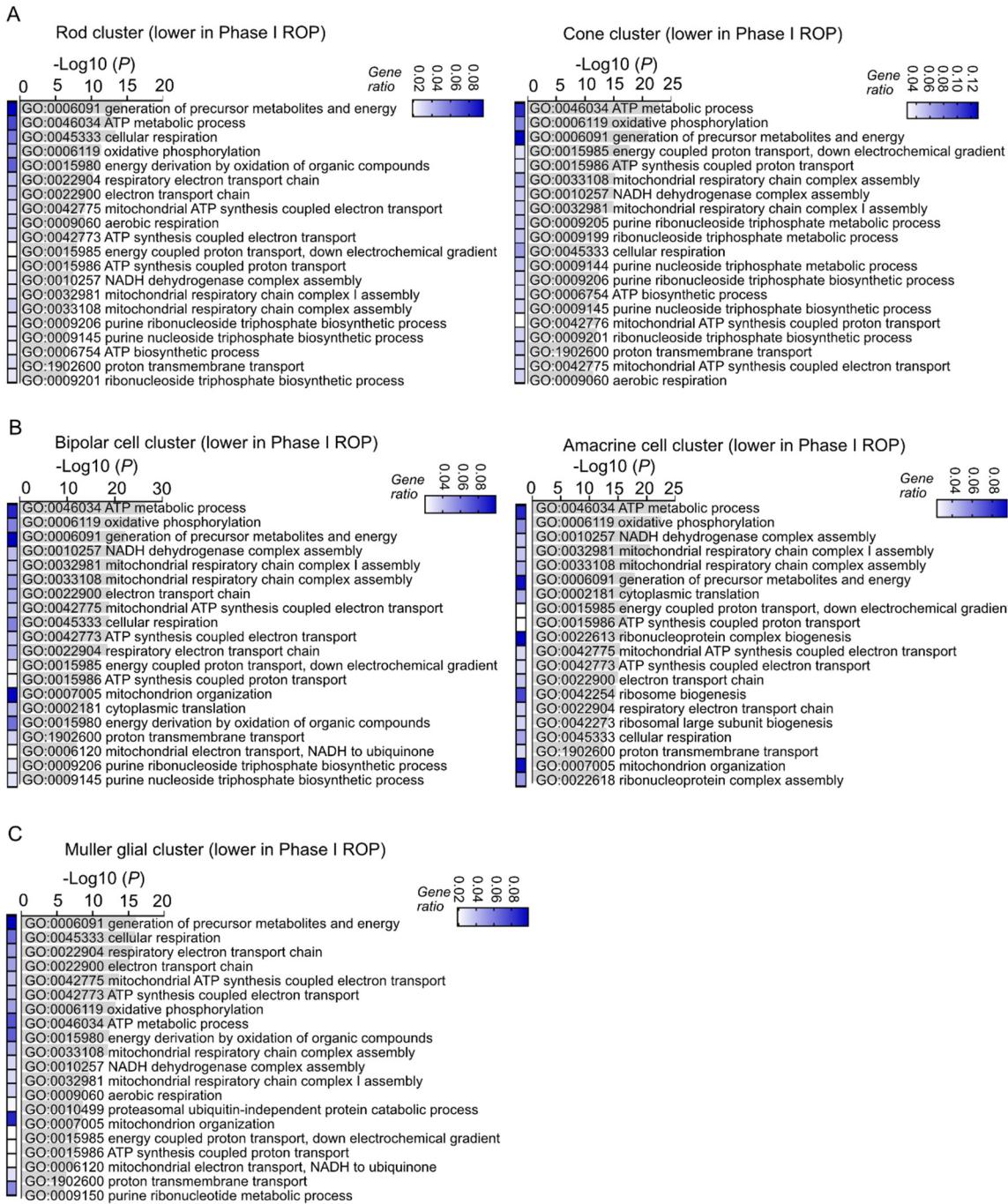
| <b>Product #</b>          | <b>D14040901</b>    |                     | <b>D14040902s</b>   |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                           | <b>Omega-3 Diet</b> | <b>Omega-6 Diet</b> | <b>Omega-3 Diet</b> | <b>Omega-6 Diet</b> |
|                           | gm%                 | kcal%               | gm%                 | kcal%               |
| Protein                   | 20                  | 20                  | 20                  | 20                  |
| Carbohydrate              | 61                  | 59                  | 61                  | 59                  |
| Fat                       | 10                  | 22                  | 10                  | 22                  |
| Total                     |                     | 100                 |                     | 100                 |
| kcal/gm                   | 4.1                 |                     | 4.1                 |                     |
| <b>Ingredient</b>         | <b>gm</b>           | <b>kcal</b>         | <b>gm</b>           | <b>kcal</b>         |
| Casein                    | 200                 | 800                 | 200                 | 800                 |
| L-Cystine                 | 3                   | 12                  | 3                   | 12                  |
| Corn Starch               | 367                 | 1468                | 367                 | 1468                |
| Maltodextrin 10           | 132                 | 528                 | 132                 | 528                 |
| Sucrose                   | 100                 | 400                 | 100                 | 400                 |
| Cellulose, BW200          | 50                  | 0                   | 50                  | 0                   |
| Soybean Oil               | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| ARASCO (42% ARA)          | 0                   | 0                   | 4.8                 | 43                  |
| DHASCO (43% DHA)          | 1.042               | 9                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| MEG-3 (45% EPA, 24% DHA)  | 2.3                 | 21                  | 0                   | 0                   |
| Safflower Oil, High Oleic | 96.658              | 870                 | 95.2                | 857                 |
| t-Butylhydroquinone       | 0.014               | 0                   | 0.014               | 0                   |
| Ascorbyl Palmitate        | 0.5                 | 0                   | 0.5                 | 0                   |
| Mineral Mix S10022G       | 35                  | 0                   | 35                  | 0                   |
| Vitamin Mix V10037        | 10                  | 40                  | 10                  | 40                  |
| Choline Bitartrate        | 2.5                 | 0                   | 2.5                 | 0                   |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>1000</b>         | <b>4148</b>         | <b>1000</b>         | <b>4148</b>         |



**Figure S1.** Dietary ω3- vs. ω6-LCPUFA supplementation from birth increased retinal vascular density under normoglycemia. Representative images of retinal vessels in P10 C57BL/6J STZ mice fed on ω3- or ω6-LCPUFA-enriched diet from birth. Retinal vessels were stained with isolectin. Scale bar, 50 μm. ω-3- versus ω-6-LCPUFA-enriched diet increased retinal vascular density at P10. n=12-18 eyes. Unpaired t test. \*\*\* P<0.001, \*\* P<0.01, \* P<0.05, n.s., no significance. Data was represented as Mean±SEM.



**Figure S2.** The higher expression of genes in the (A) rod and cone, (B) bipolar and amacrine cell cluster of Phase I ROP versus normal control mice were associated with visual perception, eye development, axon development, synapse organization related gene-ontology terms. The higher expression of genes in the Müller glial cell cluster (C) of Phase I ROP vs normal control mice were associated with gliogenesis, angiogenesis and axon development related gene-ontology terms. Adjusted P-values for enriched gene-ontology (GO) terms are showed in bar graphs ( $P<0.05$ ). Gene ratio for each pathway is shown in heatmap.



**Figure S3.** The lower expression of genes (top 20) in the (A) rod and cone cluster, (B) bipolar and amacrine cell, (C) Müller glial cell cluster of Phase I ROP versus normal control retinas were associated with energy production related gene-ontology terms. Adjusted  $P$ -values for enriched gene-ontology (GO) terms are showed in bar graphs ( $P < 0.05$ ). Gene ratio for each pathway is shown in heatmap.