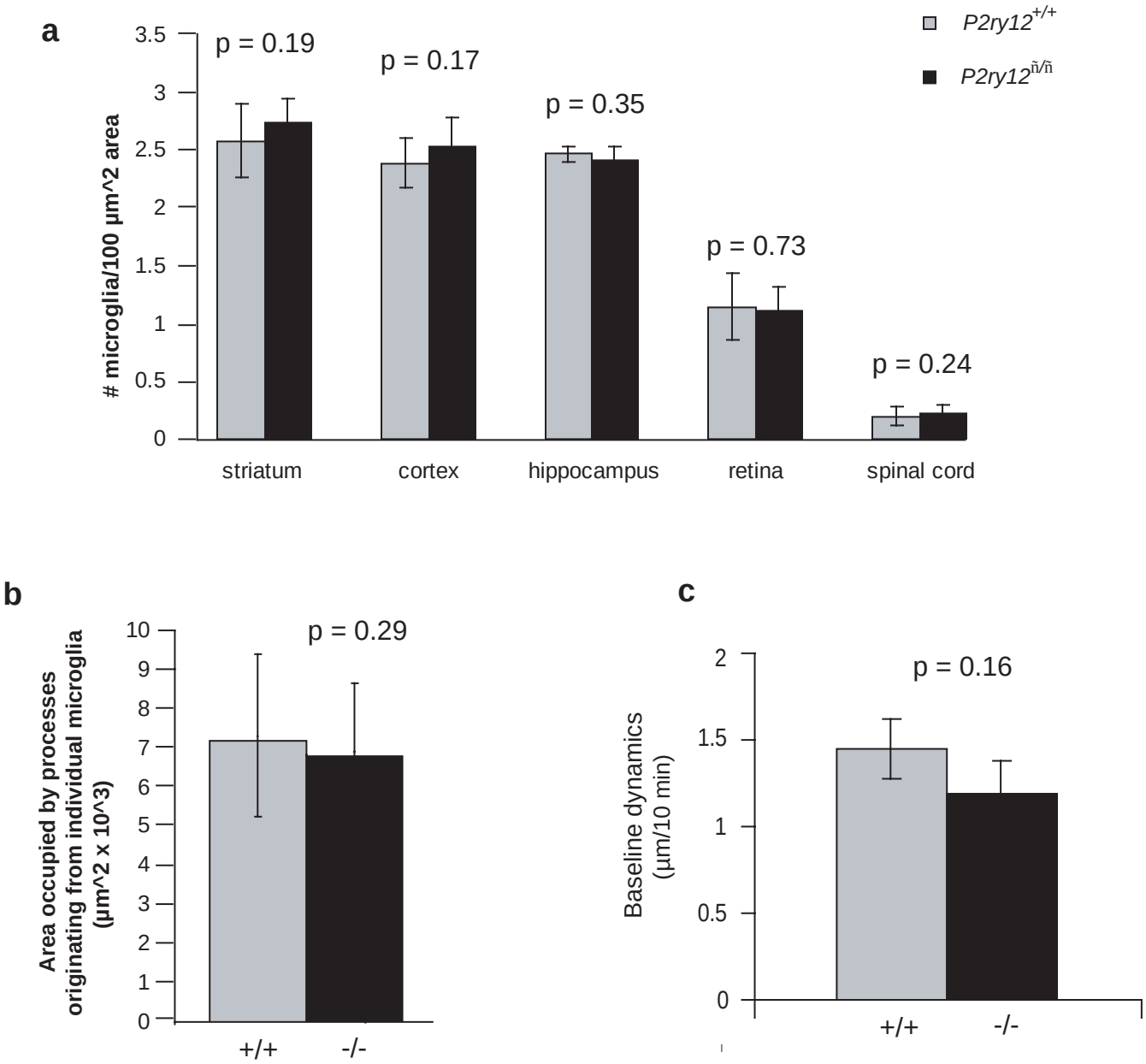

Supplementary Fig. 1. Microglia from P2Y12-deficient mice have normal morphology and prevalence within the CNS. (**a**) Microglia were quantified by counting GFP-positive cell bodies in three regions of the brain (striatum, cortex, and hippocampus), retina, and spinal cord in cryostat sections from wild-type (gray) or P2Y12-deficient (black) CX3CR1+/GFP mice (*n* = 2 mice/genotype; 10-30 sections per animal). The number of microglia per 100 µm2 area is shown (mean ± s.e.m.). (**b**) The area occupied by processes originating from individual microglia was quantified from whole mount retinas (*n* = 1 mouse/genotype; 12 sections per animal; mean ± s.e.m.). (**c**) Microglia from P2Y12-deficient animals display normal baseline motility in the living brain. The average processes length change (µm) over a 10 min time scale is displayed on the *y*-axis (*n* = 3 animals per genotype, 8-16 processes per animal.)