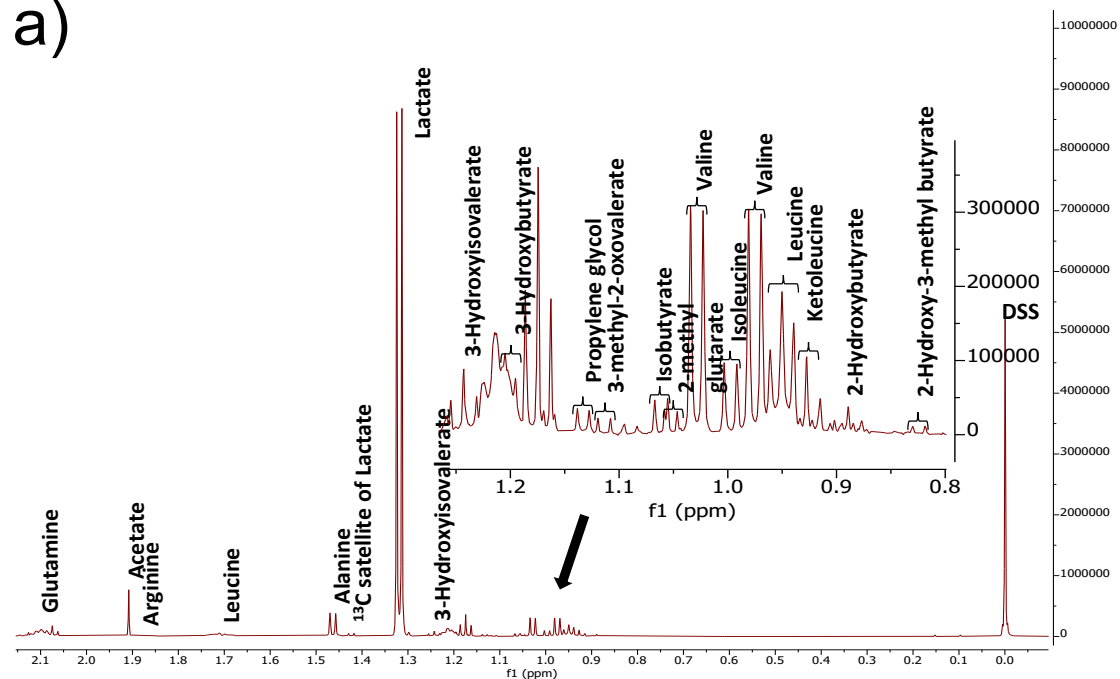
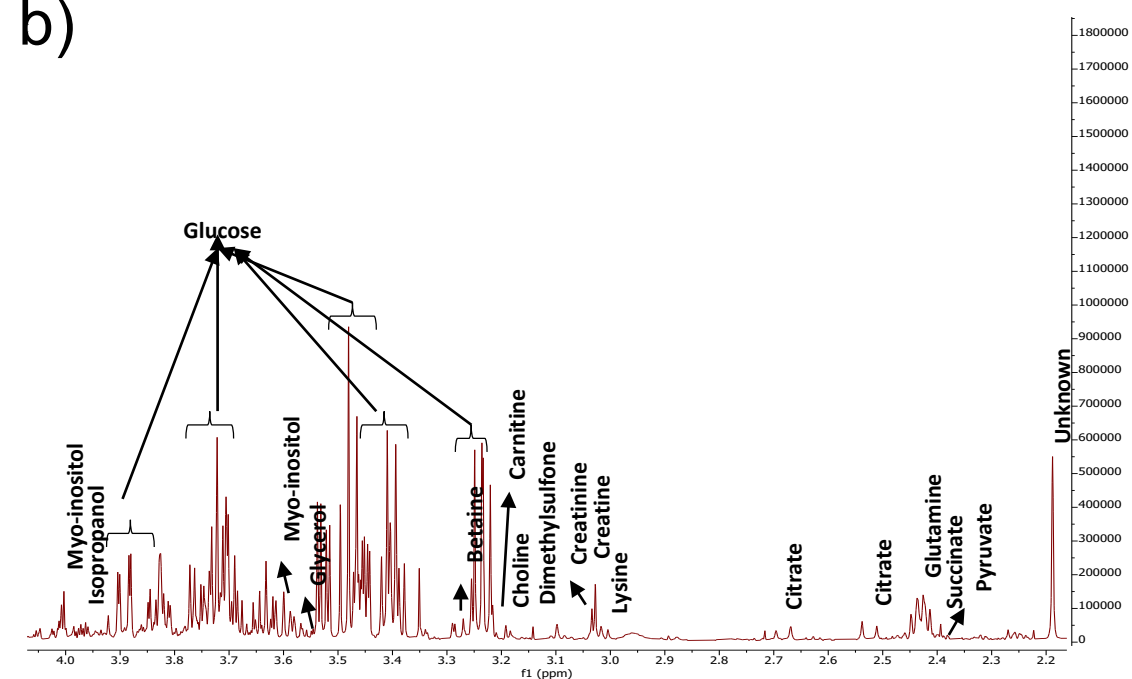


Fig. S1 Outline of machine-learning. A part of the total patient metabolite data (x%) was used for training and 100 – x (%) of patients were used for testing each of the three algorithms in the RapidMiner program: (a) Neural Network (b) Deep Learning or (c) Support Vector Machines (SVM) as shown.

a)



b)



c)

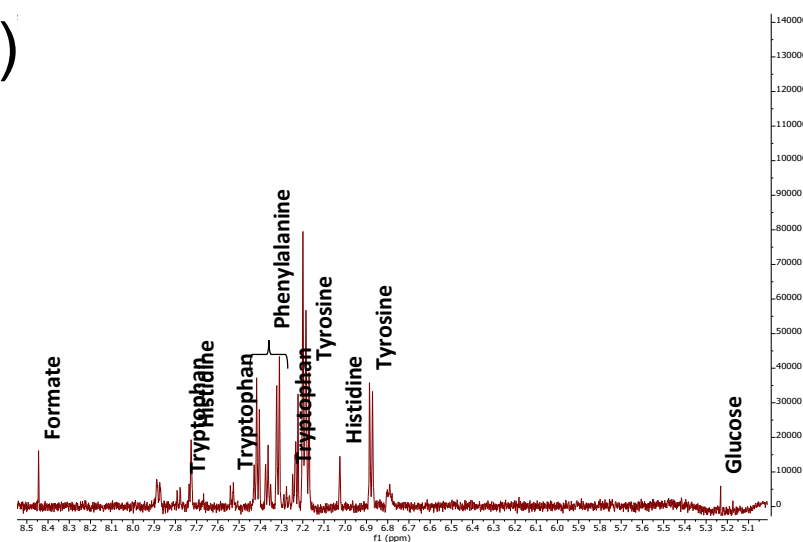


Fig. S2 Representative assignment of some of the metabolites for control aqueous humor sample a) Representative sample N12 (Aliphatic region), b) Representative control sample (N12) (Aliphatic region), c) Control sample(N12) (Aromatic region)

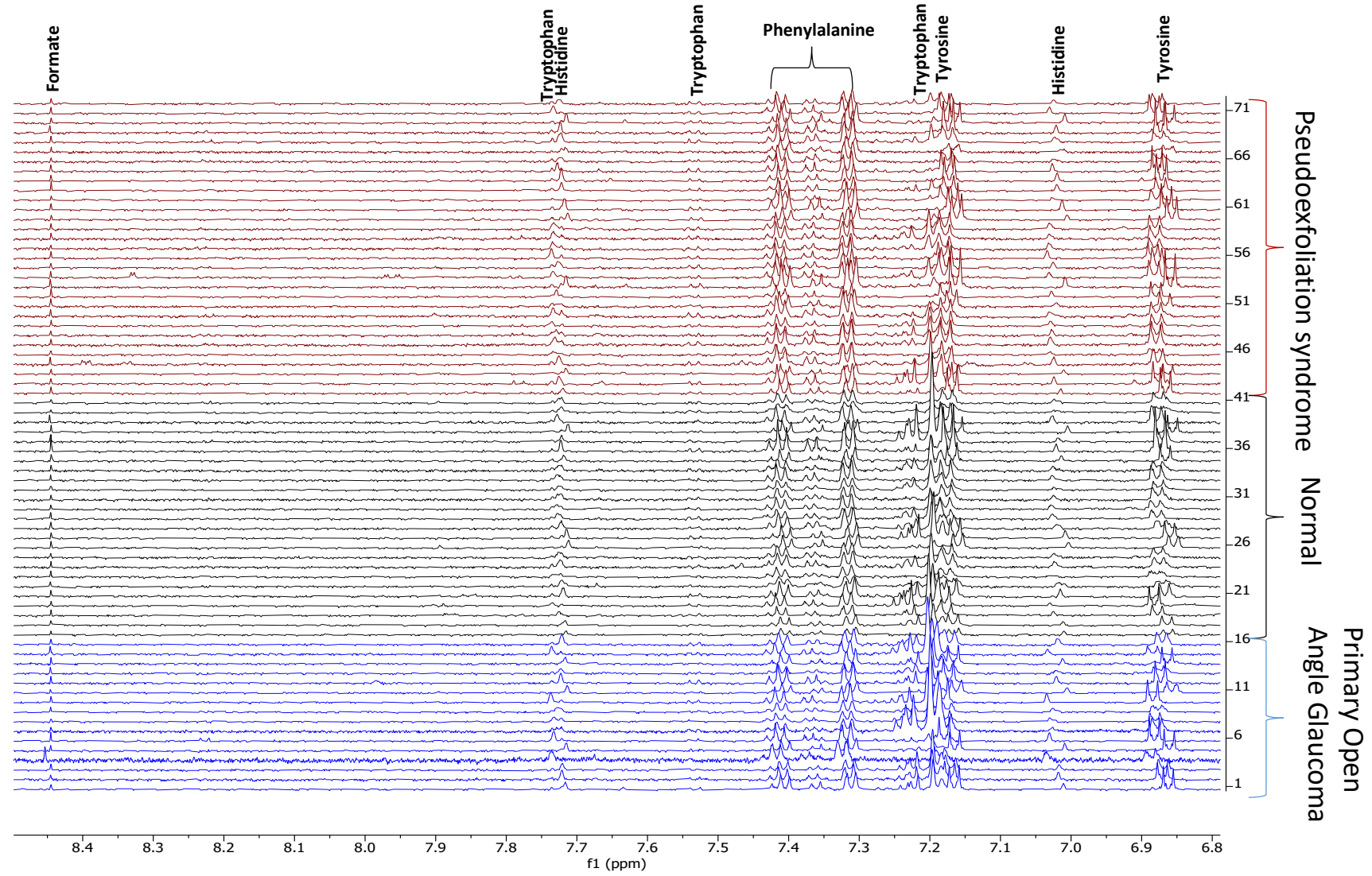


Fig. S3 Representative comparison of aromatic regions for control (Normal), POAG and PEX samples as indicated.

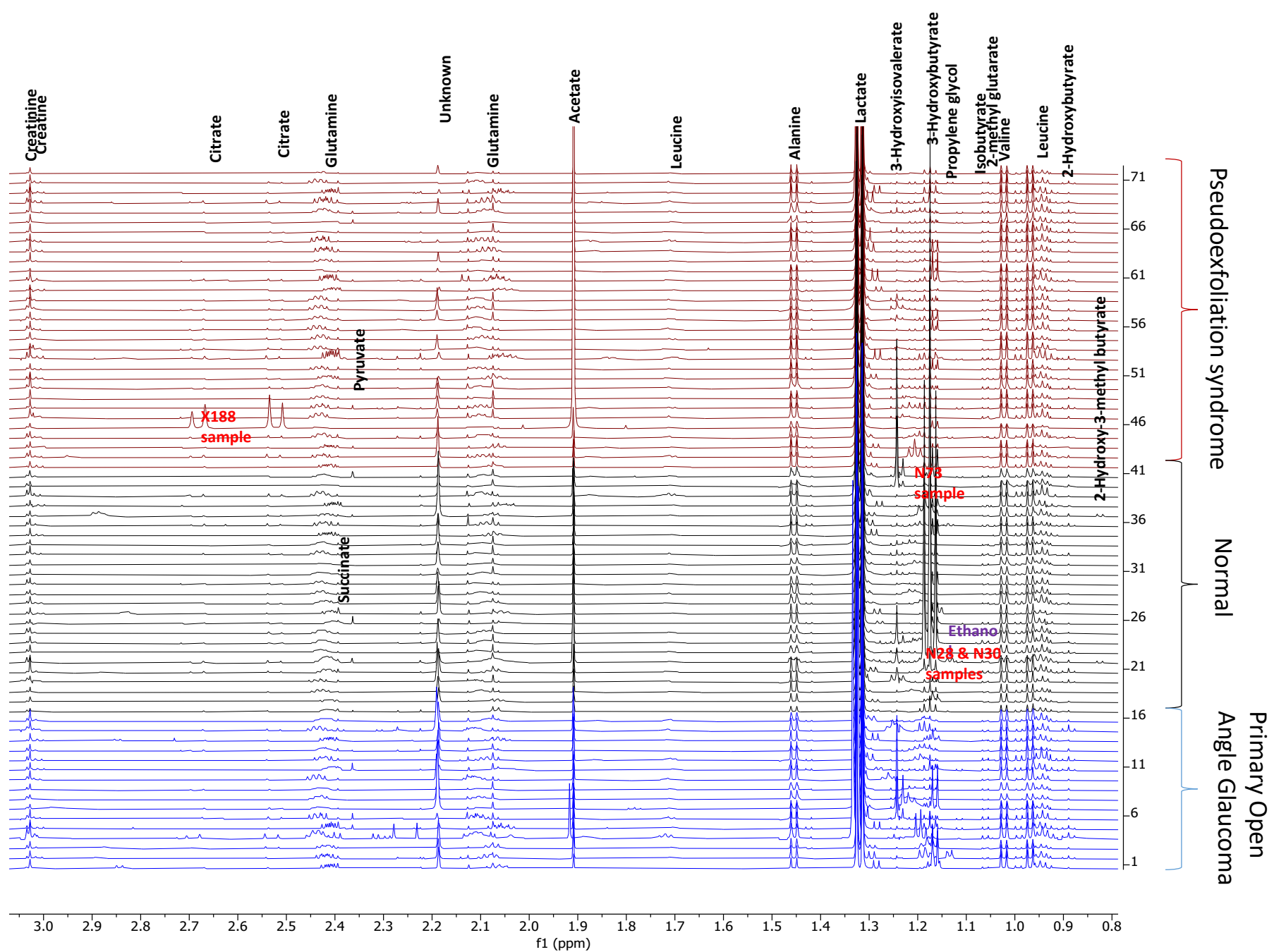


Fig. S4 Representative comparison of aliphatic regions for control (Normal), POAG and PEX samples as indicated

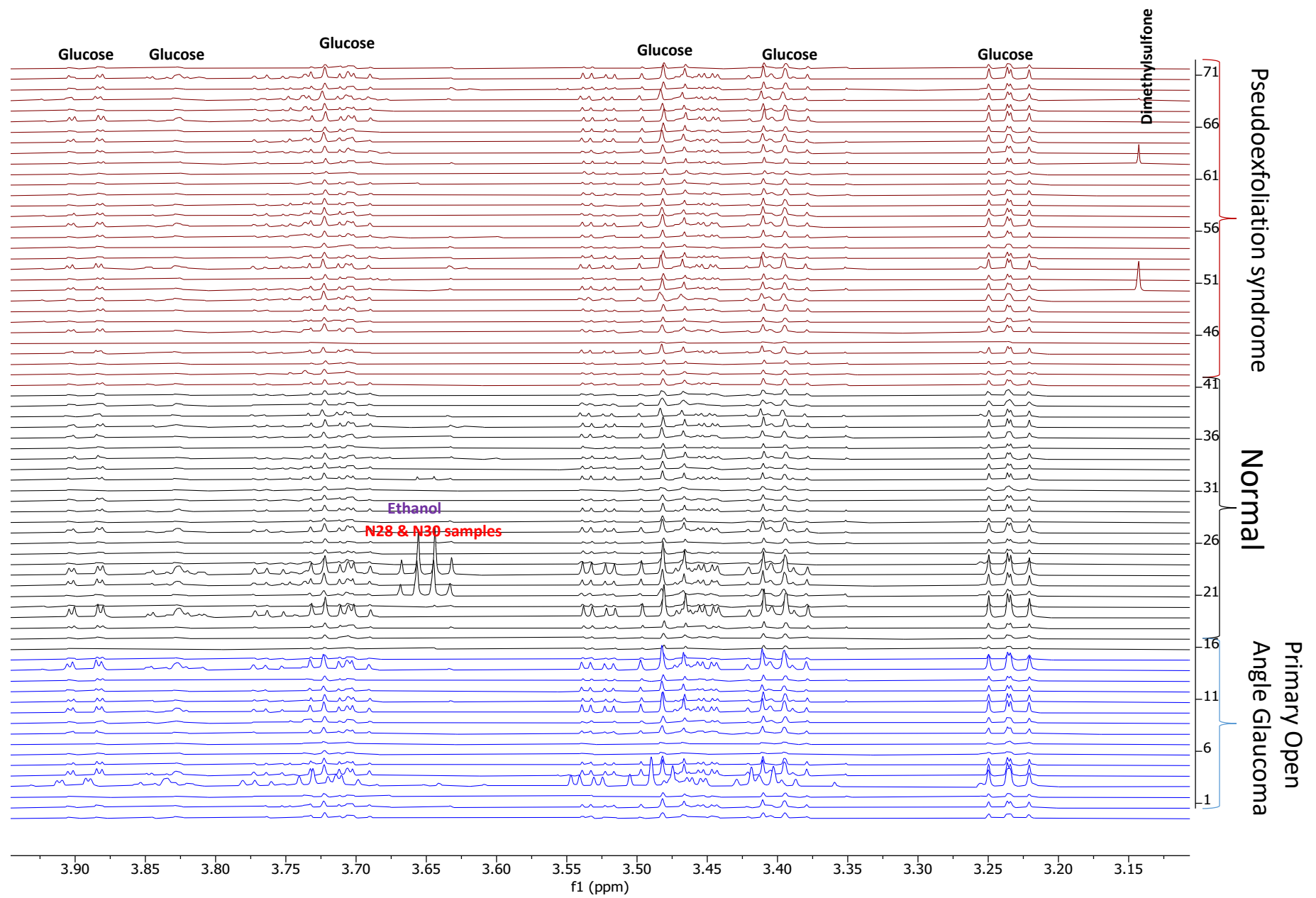


Fig. S5 Representative comparison of aliphatic regions for control, POAG and PEX samples

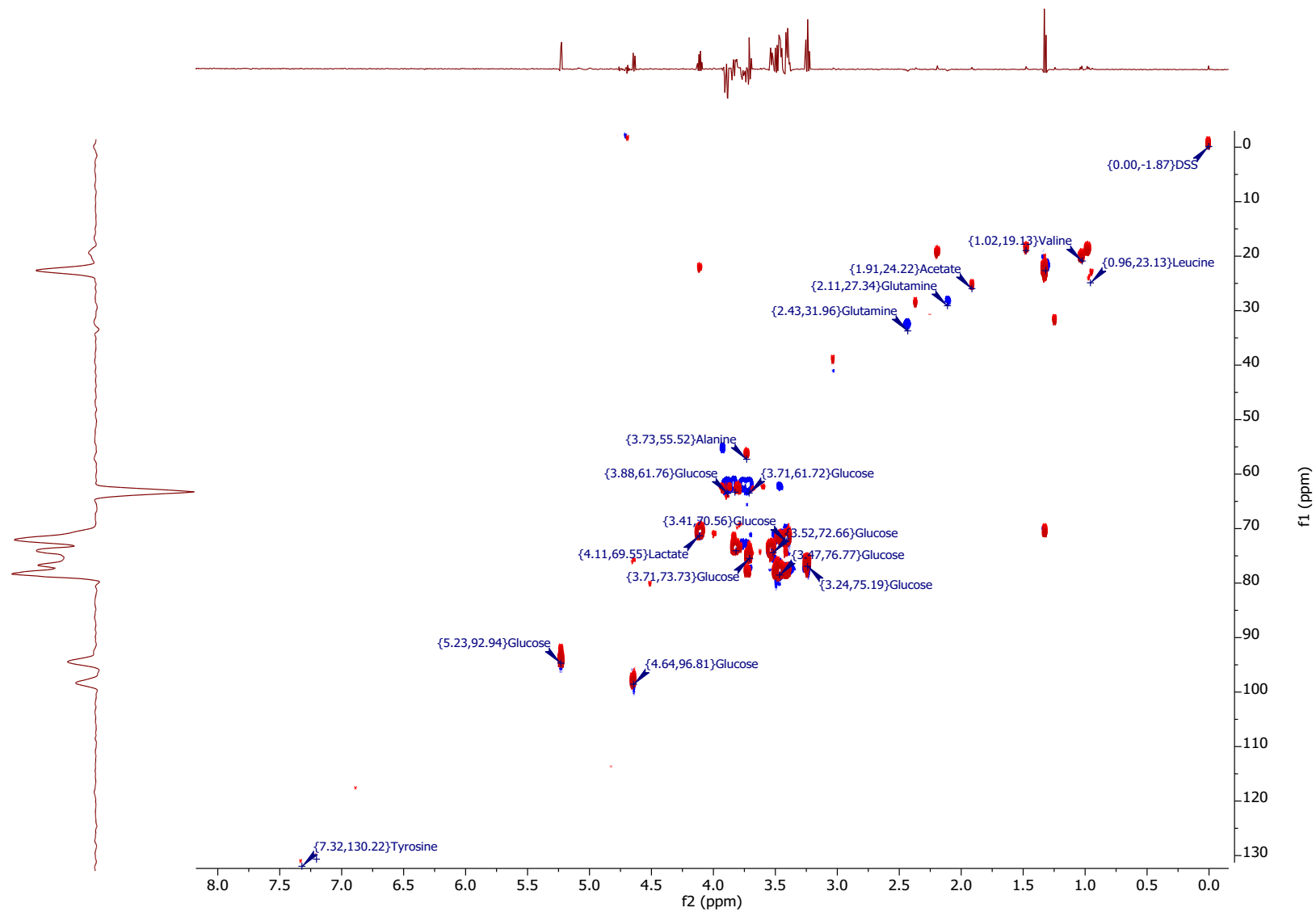


Fig. S6 A representative HSQC spectrum acquired for a control sample (sample N4)

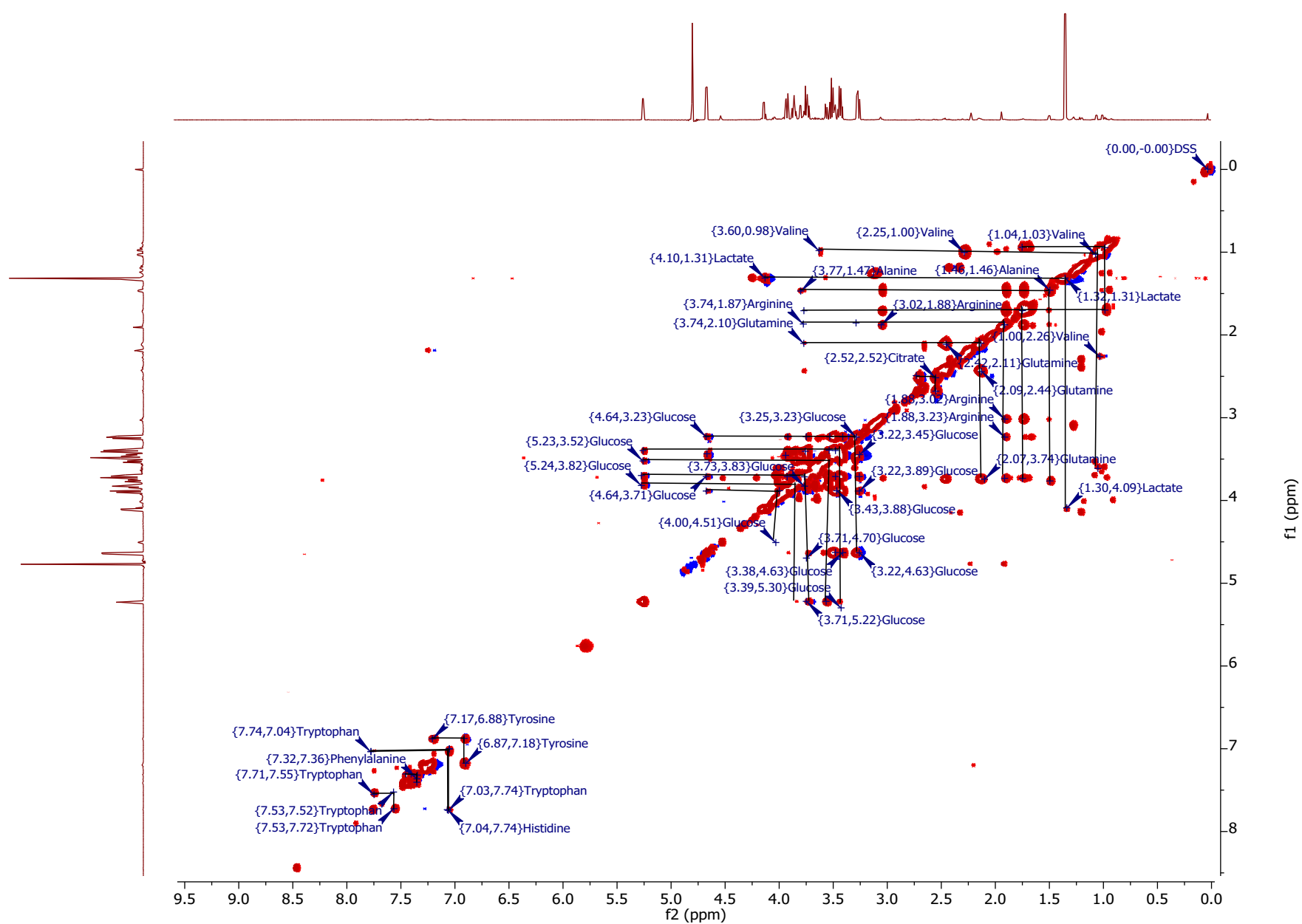


Fig. S8 A representative TOCSY spectrum acquired for a pseudoexfoliation (PEX) sample (sample G7)

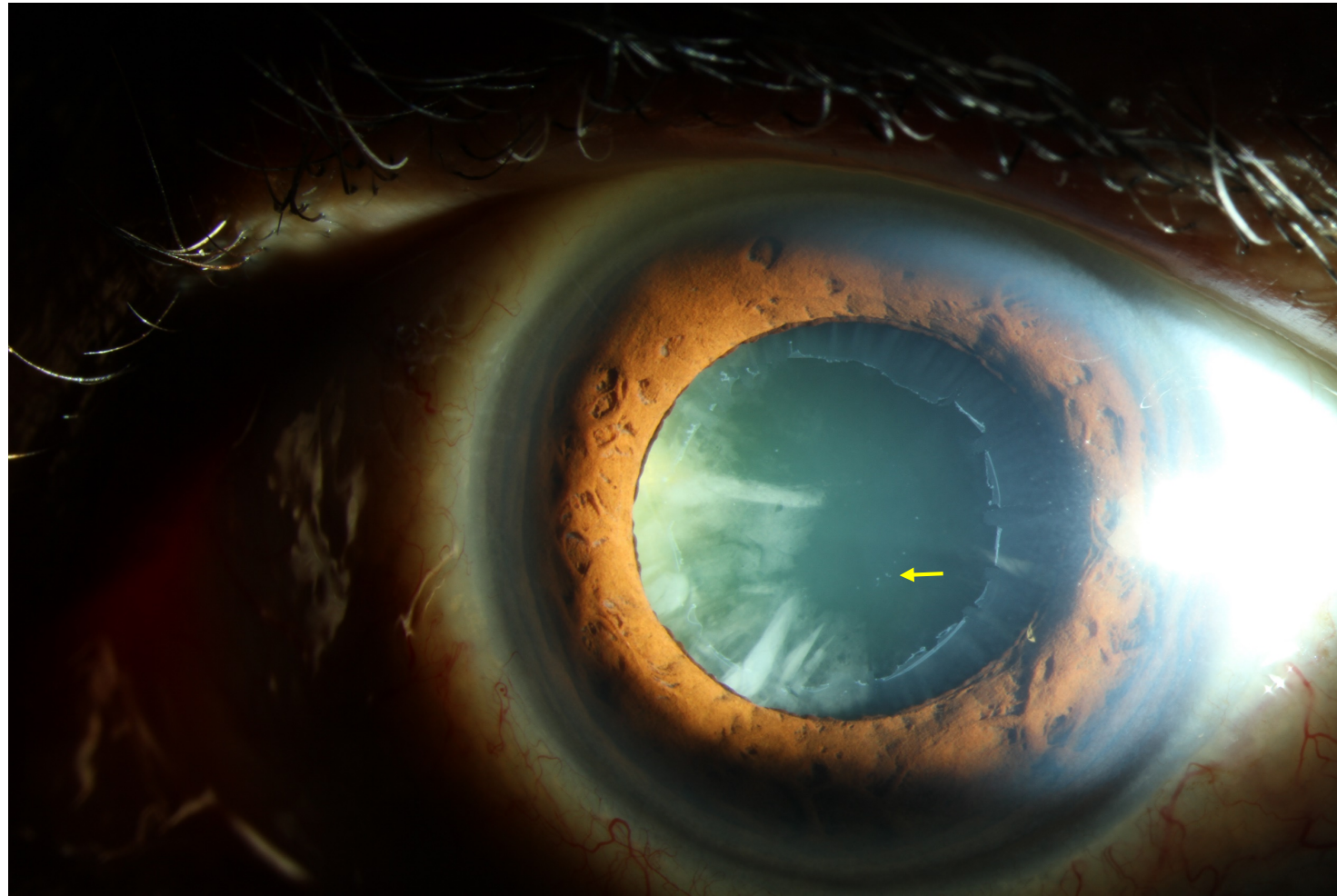


Fig. S9 A representative of a pseudoexfoliation eye from a 74 year old male showing the fluffy deposits (arrow) on the crystalline lens. The patient has no other medical problems except osteoporosis of the knees.