Supporting Information

Tebar *et al.* **10.1073/pnas.0711978105**

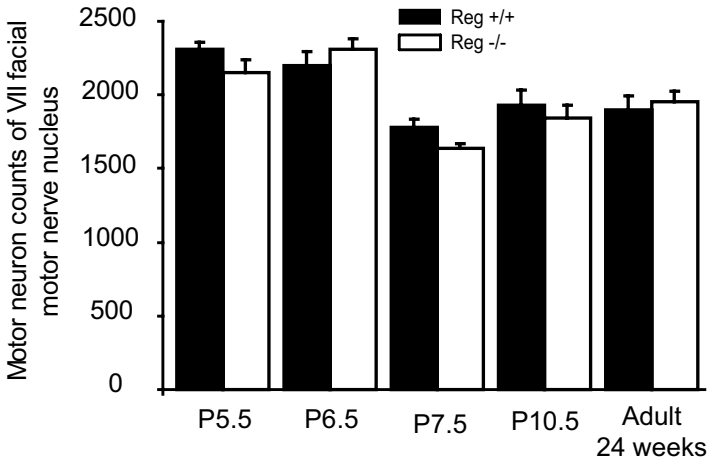

Fig. S1. Absence of motor neuron cell death in RegIIIβ knockout mice in facial nerve nucleus at both early (P5.5 to P10.5) and late (24-week) time points (n = 12-18 in each group). The data show mean ± SEM.

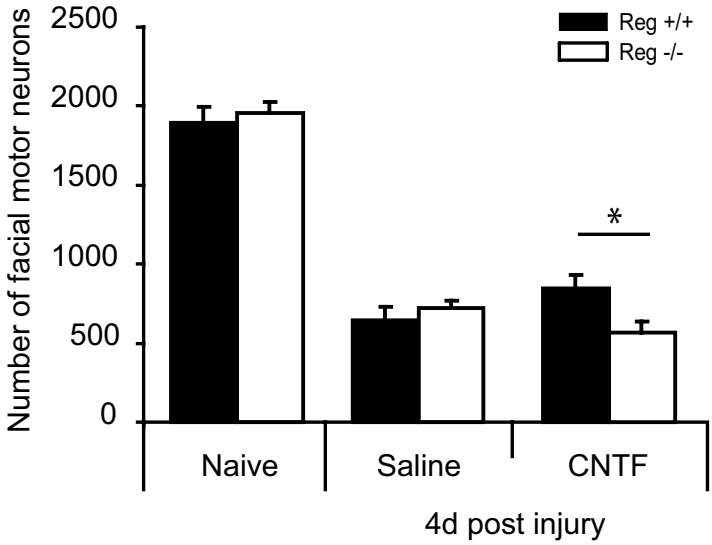

Fig. S2. Application of CNTF to the cut facial nerve results in increased survival of facial motor neurons in wild type compared to KO mice counted 4 days after nerve section. The data show mean ± SEM (n = 4-5 in each group). **, $P < 0.001$.

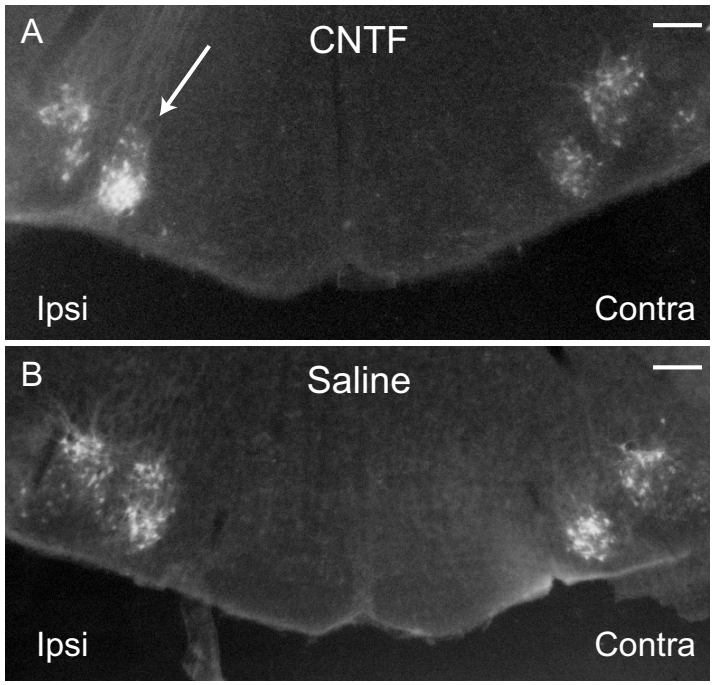

Fig. S3. RegIIIβ positive neurons in wild-type mice after facial nerve cut and CNTF (*A*) or saline (*B*) application. The arrow indicates the increased number of RegIIIβ positive neurons induced by CNTF. (Scale bar in *A* and *B*, 250 μm.)

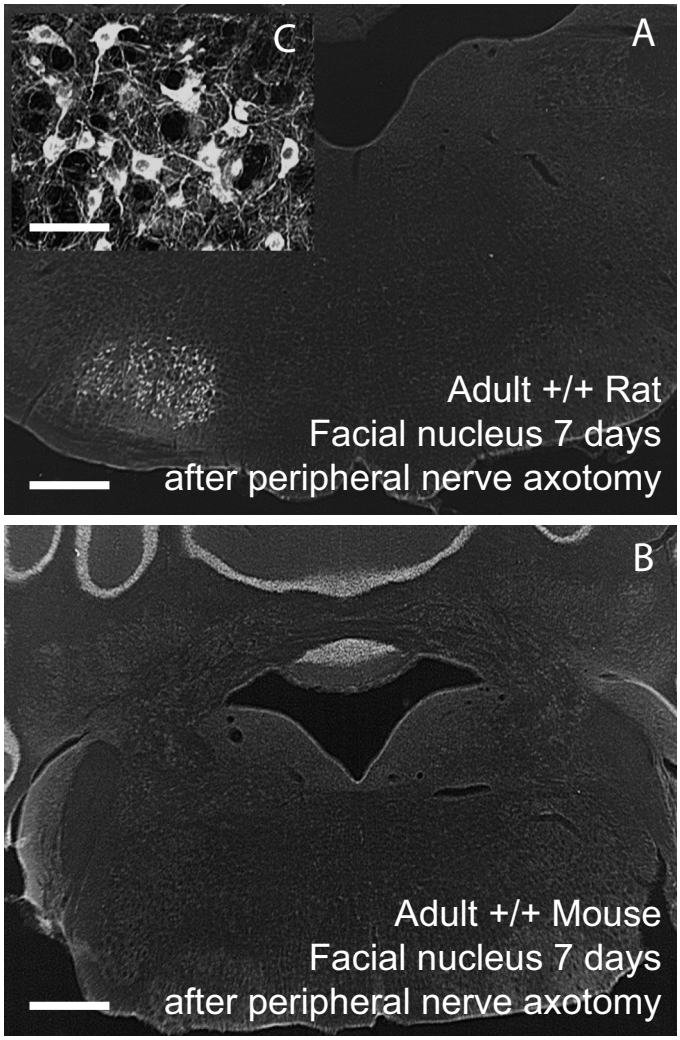

Fig. S4. RegIIIβ/Reg2 is not re-expressed in adult mice following axotomy. (*A*) Section of the adult left facial nerve in rats results in the expression of RegIIIβ in all facial motor neurons. In contrast, no expression of RegIIIβ protein is seen in mouse after facial nerve section (*B*). (*C*) High-power magnification of labeled rat motor neurons. [Scale bars, 1 mm (*A* and *B*) and 100 μm (*C*).]