Supporting Information

Inada *et al.* 10.1073/pnas.0805803105

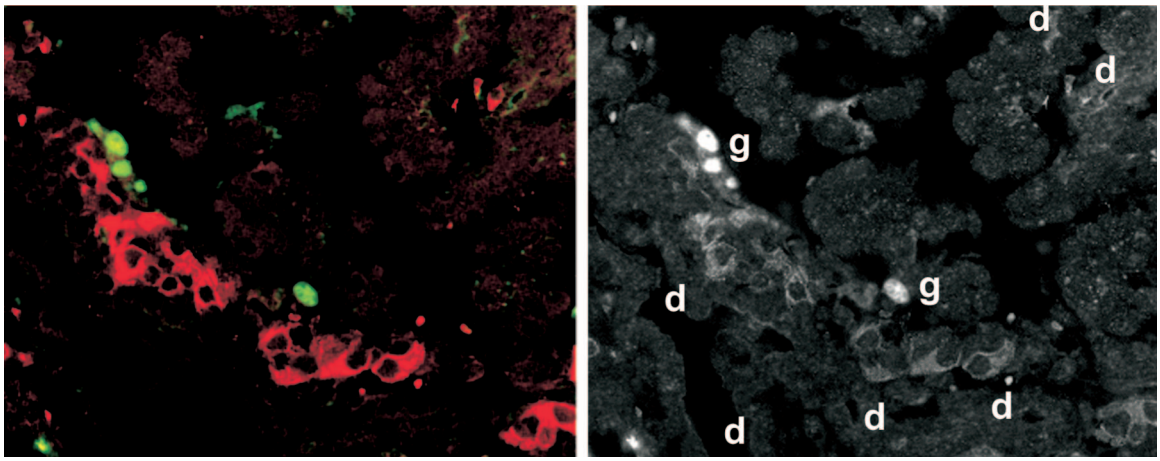

Fig. S1. In embryonic day 18.5 (E18.5) pancreas, β-galactosidase is expressed only rarely in ducts. At E18.5 β-galactosidase (green) is expressed strongly in ganglia (g) and only faintly in some of the ducts (d, upper right) and not in the insulin-positive cells (red); the same image in graytone (*Right*) labeled and is given to distinguish the tissue organization. The background was enhanced for both images to distinguish the tissue organization.

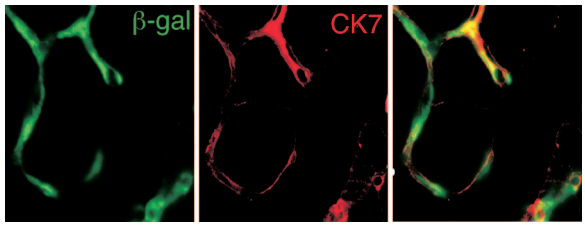

Fig. S2. Coexpression of β-galactosidase and cytokeratin. The β-galactosidase-positive cells (green) were identified as ducts by morphology and their coexpression of cytokeratin 7 (CK7) (red); yellow shows the costaining of these proteins. Cytokeratin 7 is a ductal marker that is not expressed in acini or islets, nor is it expressed in vascular or mesenchymal cell types. (Scale bar, 50 μm.)

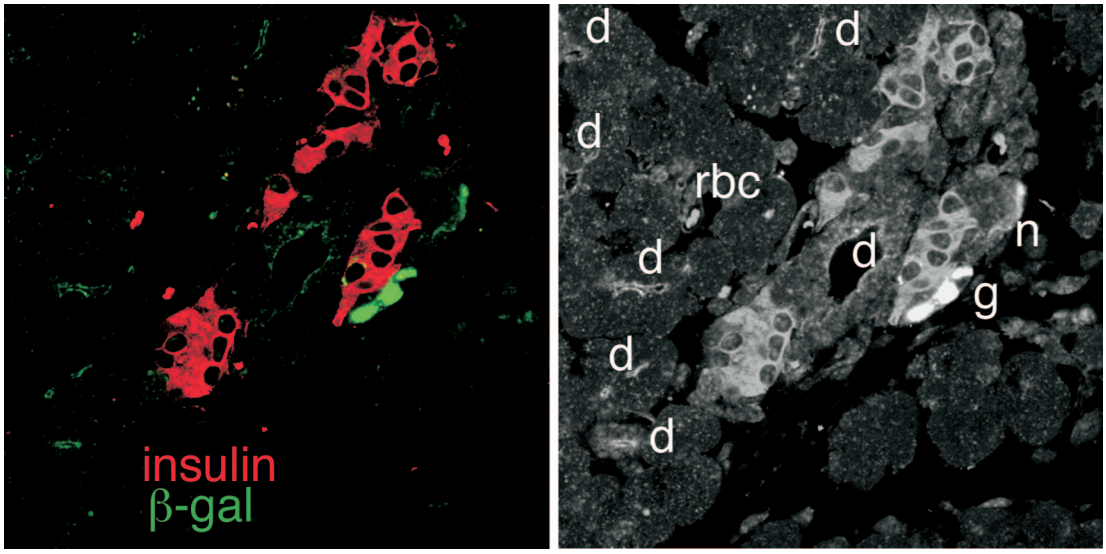

Fig. S3. The fluorescent figure shown in Fig. 2*A* is shown again in a graytone version (*Right*) for visual localization of the marked cells. The background was enhanced for the graytone image to distinguish the tissue organization. Both panels are immunostained for β-galactosidase and insulin. d, ducts; g, ganglia; n, nerve; rbc, red blood cells.

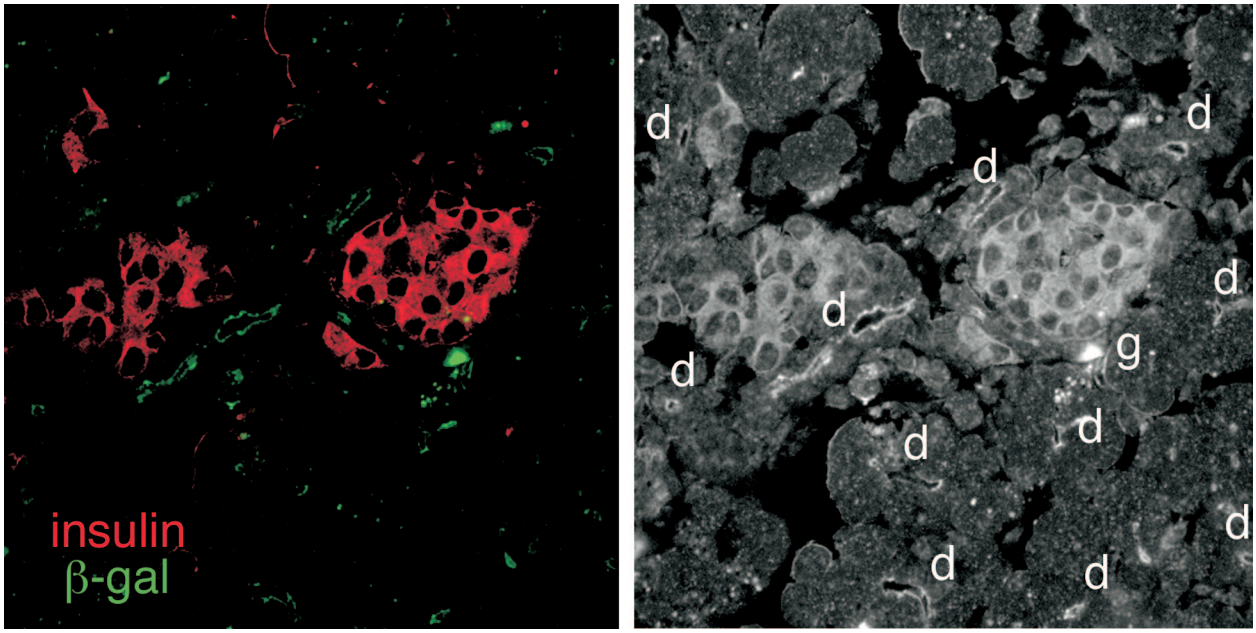

Fig. S4. The fluorescent figure shown in Fig. 2*B* is shown again in a graytone version for visual localization of the marked cells. The background was enhanced for the graytone image to distinguish the tissue organization. Both panels are immunostained for β-galactosidase and insulin. d, ducts; g, ganglia.

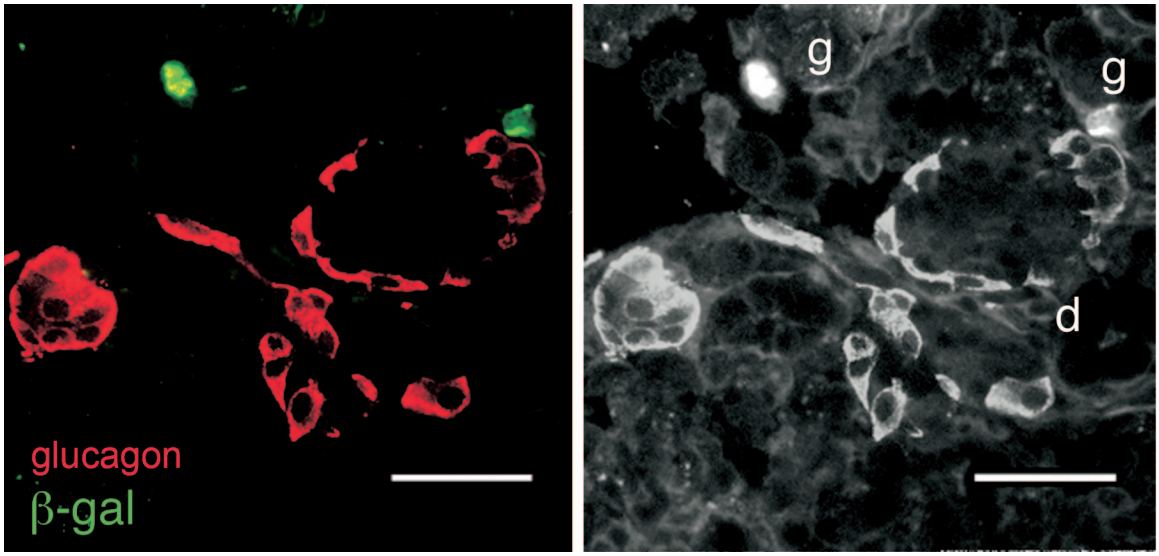

Fig. S5. The fluorescent figure shown in Fig. 2*C* is shown again in a graytone version for visual localization of the marked cells. The background was enhanced for the graytone image to distinguish the tissue organization. Both panels are immunostained for β-galactosidase and for glucagon. d, ducts; g, ganglia.

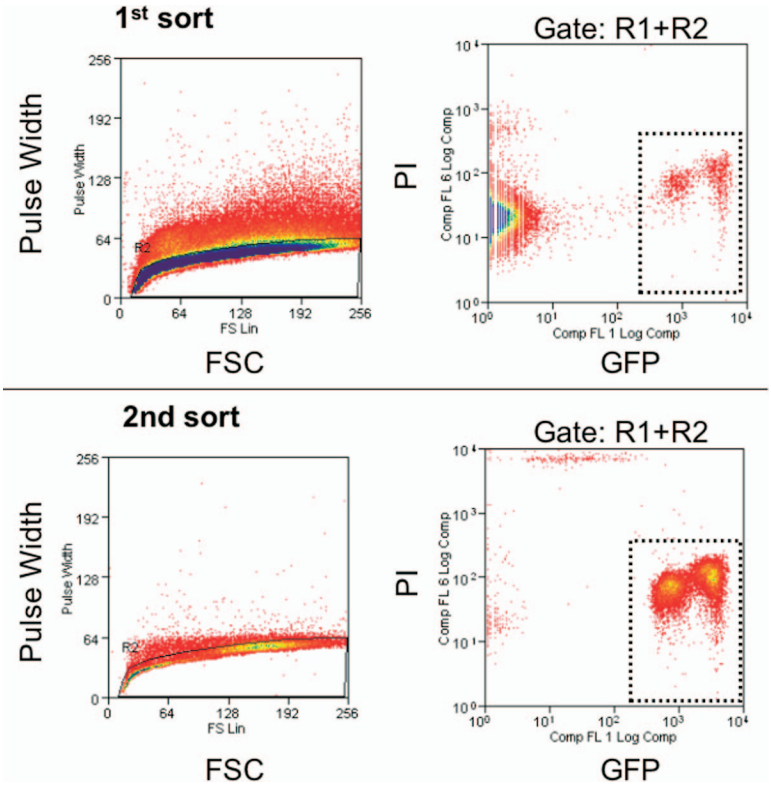

Fig. S6. Sorting of beta cells for verification of lack of Cre recombinase expression. From CAII-CRE:MIP-GFP mice, the pancreases were excised and dispersed for FACS purification based on the GFP expression in all beta cells. After gating for single cells (pulse width vs. forward scatter), samples were analyzed on a MoFlo cell sorter (Cytomation) with gates for live cells (propidium iodide) and beta cells (GFP). This sorting was then repeated to obtain purified beta cells, from which the RNA was extracted.