

pCSmCher-actMAP2K1



pCS-mAkt-2A-mCher



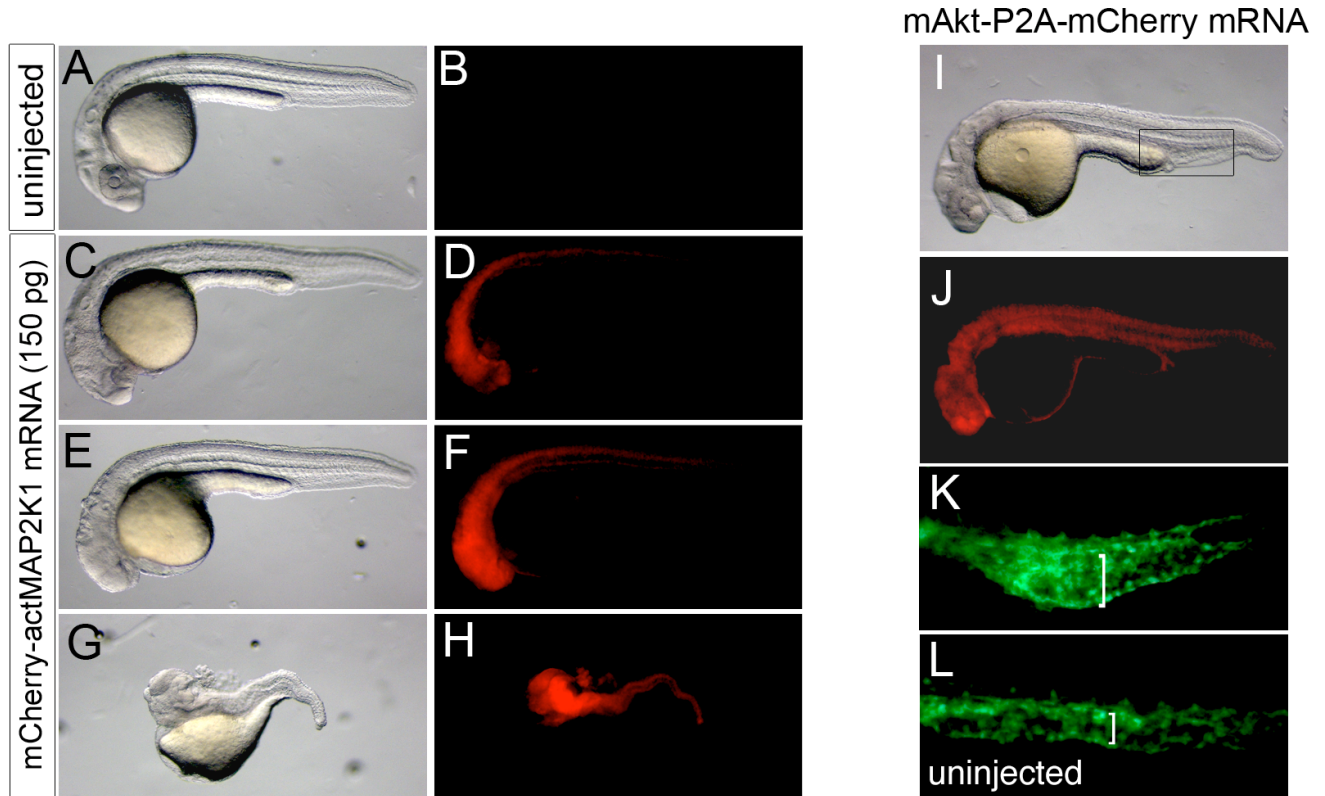
pTol-fli1ep:mCher-actMAP2K1



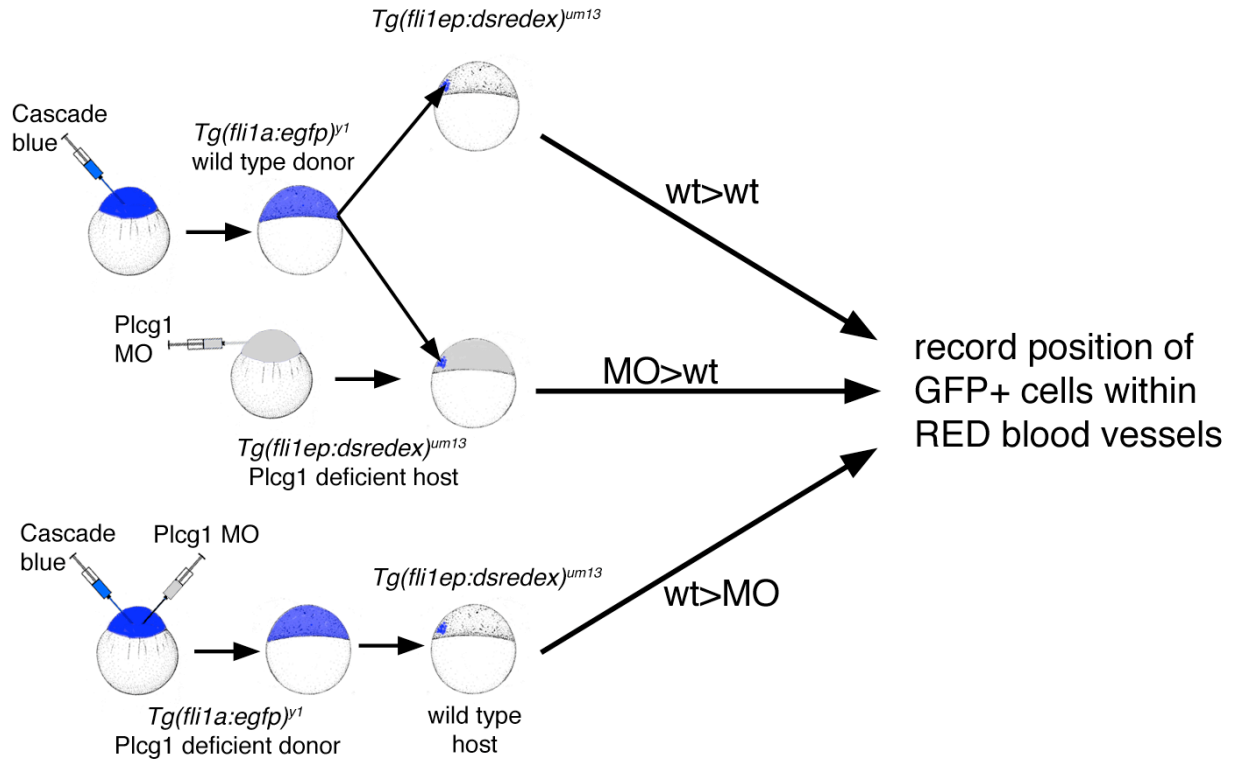
pTol-fli1ep:mAkt-2A-mCher



Supplemental Figure 1. Akt and MAP2K1 expression constructs. See Materials and Methods for details concerning the construction of these plasmids.



Supplemental Figure 2. Developmental defects in embryos with constitutive MAP2K1 or Akt activation. A, C, E, G, I – Transmitted light images; lateral views, anterior to the left, dorsal is up. B, D, F, H, J-L – Epifluorescent images. A, B. Uninjected wild type embryo, showing no red fluorescence. C-H. Embryos injected with 150 pg of mRNA encoding mCher-actMAP2K1 showing defects increasing in severity from C. slight cyclopia and reduction in eye size, E. complete absence of eyes and reduction in forebrain, to G. complete loss of trunk and head structures. In each case, the mCher-actMAP2K1 fusion could be visualized by red fluorescence (D, F, H). I-K. Embryo injected with 200 pg of mRNA encoding mAkt-2A-mCherry. I. At 27 hours post fertilization, injected embryos displayed slight pericardial edema and smaller eyes. J. Red fluorescence was also visible at 30 hpf. K. *Tg(fli1:egfp)^{y1}* embryos injected with mAkt-2A-mCherry mRNA also displayed enlarged caudal vein lumens (bracket) compared to L. uninjected *Tg(fli1:egfp)^{y1}* siblings. The presence of pericardial edema, small eyes, and expanded caudal vein suggests that early activation of Akt may lead to mild ventralization of the zebrafish embryo.



Supplemental Figure 3. Transplantation scheme to investigate cell autonomous role of *plcg1*. In general, donor cells were derived from *Tg(fli1:egfp)^{y1}* embryos, while hosts were *Tg(fli1ep:dsredex)^{um13}*. To determine vascular contribution of *plcg1*-deficient cells, donor cells were derived from *Tg(fli1:egfp)^{y1}* embryos injected with *plcg1* MO. Alternatively, donor cells were derived from an incross of *Tg(fli1a:egfp)^{y1};plcg1^{y13}* carriers. Conversely, to determine if wild type endothelial cells could rescue the *plcg1* mutant phenotype, *Tg(fli1:egfp)^{y1}* donor cells were transferred to *Tg(fli1ep:dsredex)^{um13}* hosts that had been injected with *plcg1* MO. In all cases, we recorded the position of GFP+ donor cells within the red fluorescent host vasculature following confocal microscopy.