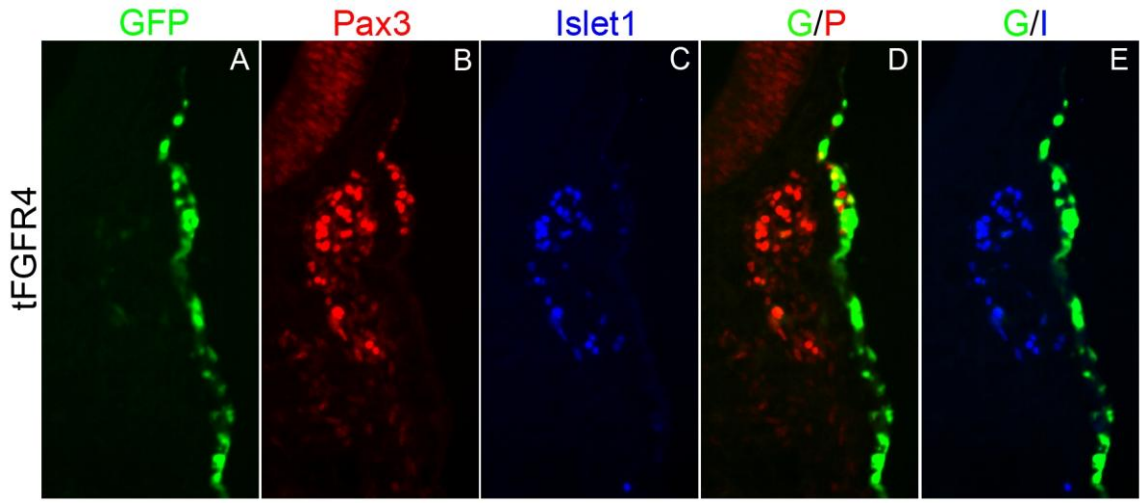
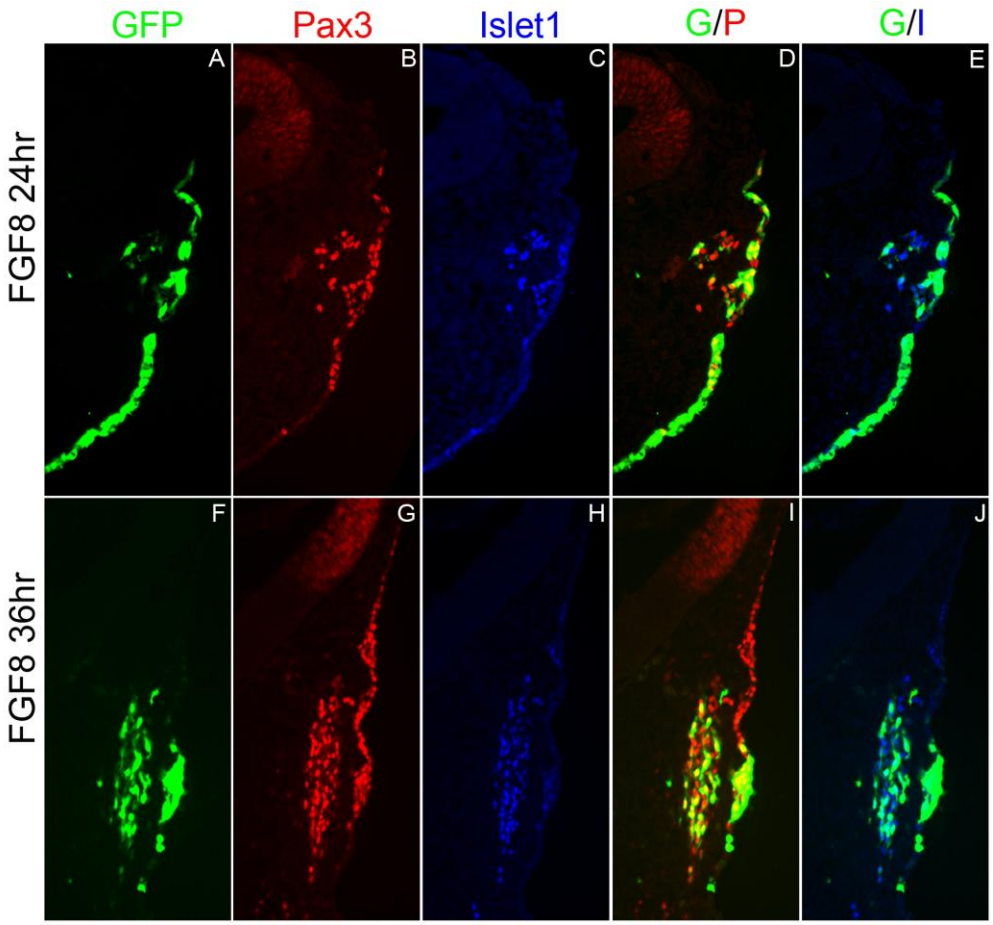
Lassiter et al., 2009 Supplemental material:



Supp. Fig. 1. Inhibition of fibroblast growth factor (FGF) signaling prevents targeted cells from delaminating and contributing to the ophthalmic trigeminal (opV) ganglion. A-C: Transverse section through the opV ganglion region of a ~31 somite stage (ss) embryo collected 36 hr after electroporation at the 7-9 ss with the truncated FGF receptor-4 (tFGFR4) vector (green; A), immunostained for Pax3 (red; B) and Islet1 (blue; C). D: Merged image of tFGFR4 and Pax3; GFP+ tFGFR4-targeted cells remain in the ectoderm, do not express Pax3, and do not contribute to the ganglion. E: Merged image of tFGFR4 and Islet1; targeted tFGFR4 cells remain in the ectoderm and do not express Islet1.



Supp. Fig. 2. Fibroblast growth factor-8 (FGF8) misexpression does not increase delamination of placode cells or differentiation. A-C,F-H: Transverse section through the opV ganglion region of ~25 somite stage (ss) or ~31 ss embryos electroporated at the 7-9 ss with the FGF8 vector (green; A,F) and collected at 24 hr (A-E) or 36 hr (F-J), immunostained for Pax3 (red; B,G) and Islet1 (blue; C,H). D: Merged image of FGF8 and Pax3; green fluorescent protein-positive (GFP+) FGF8-targeted cells at 24 hr after electroporation do not show an increase in Pax3+ cells or delamination compared with controls. E: Merged image of FGF8 and Islet1. Targeted cells do not show an increase in Islet1 expression. I: Merged image of FGF8 and Pax3; GFP+ FGF8-targeted cells 36 hr after electroporation do not show evidence of ectopic ganglia or an increase in the number of Pax3 cells delaminating and contributing to the opV ganglion. J: Merged image of FGF8 and Islet1 at 36 hr after electroporation do not show an increase in Islet1 expression.