

Supporting Information

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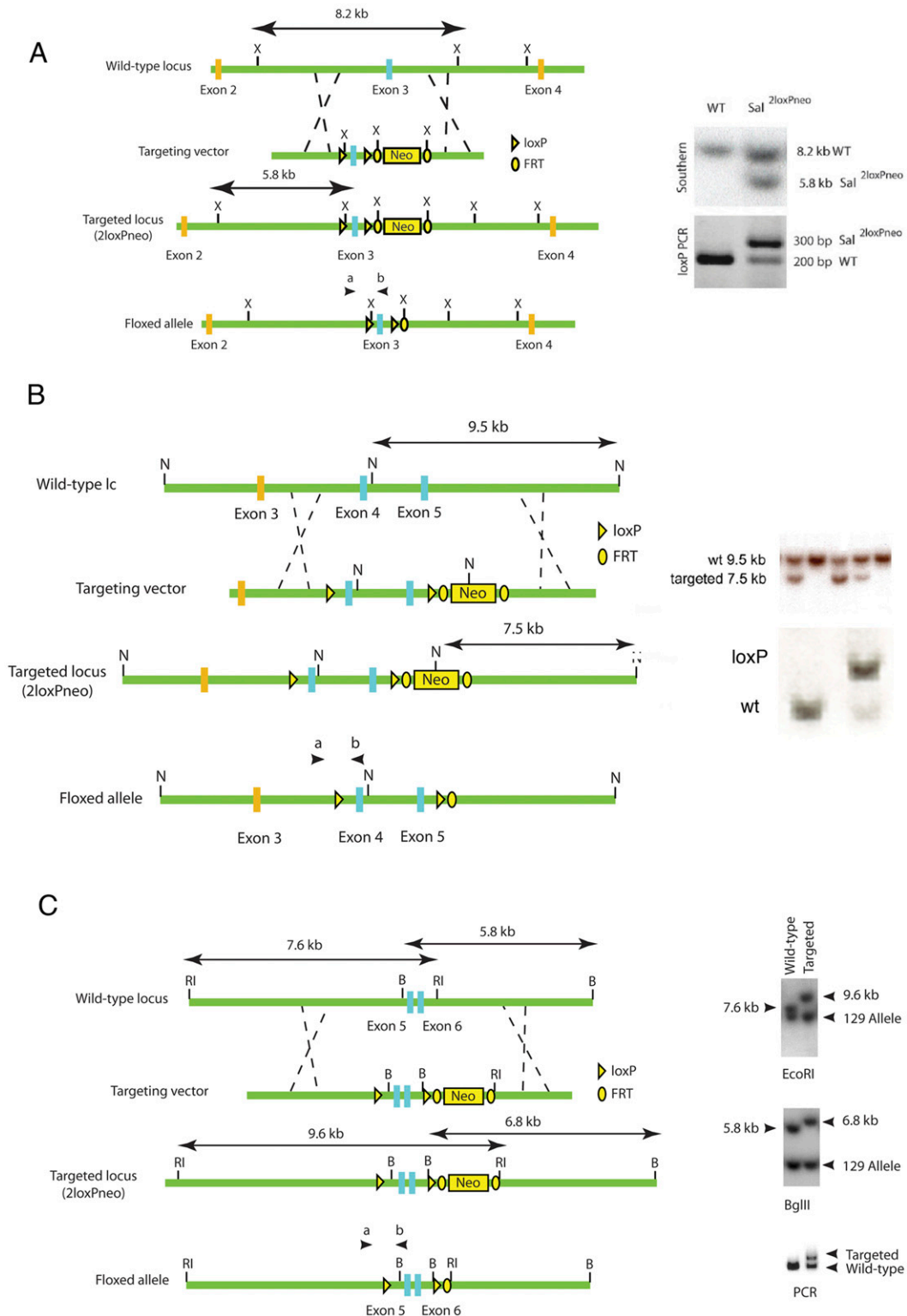


Fig. S1. (A) Generation of a *Salvador* conditional allele. A targeting vector was designed to flank exon 3 of *sav1* with loxP sites. Exon 3 contains the WW domain and is essential for interaction of *sav1* with *mst1* and *mst2*. Deletion of exon 3 results in premature termination and a predicted truncated non-
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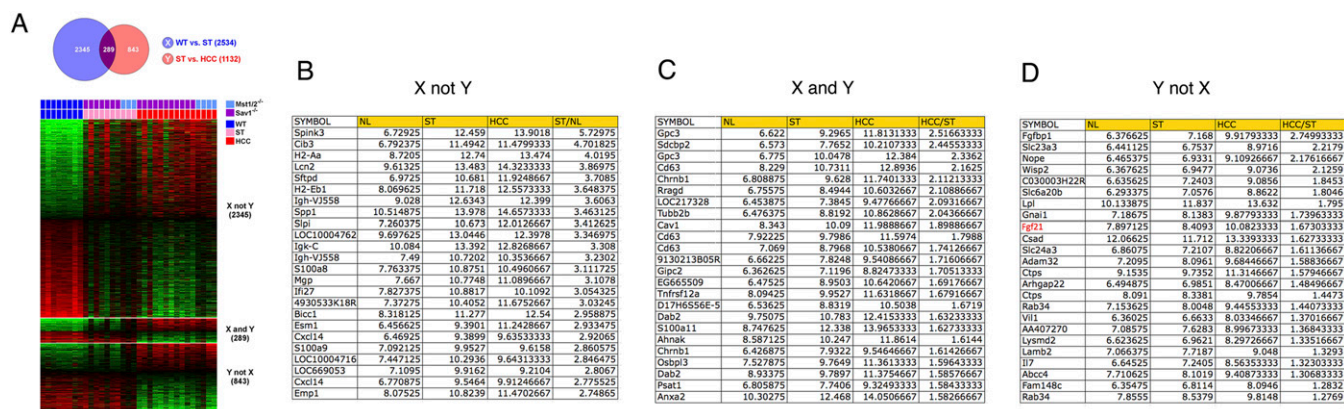


Fig. S3. Transcriptional profiling of Hippo pathway mutant liver tissue. (A) Venn diagram of genes selected by univariate test (two-sample t test) with a multivariate permutation test (10,000 random permutations). The blue circle (gene list X) represents genes differentially expressed between wild-type (WT) liver and all *sav1* and *mst1/2* nontumor liver samples. The red circle (gene list Y) represents genes differentially expressed between all *sav1* and *mst1/2* nontumor liver tissues and all *sav1* and *mst1/2* tumor (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) tissues. We applied a cutoff P value of <0.001 to retain genes whose expression is significantly different between the two groups of tissues examined. Below, expression patterns of selected genes in the Venn diagram are shown. Colored bars at the top of the heat map represent tissues as indicated. (B–D) Tabular data from microarray analysis including the 25 most highly up-regulated genes in each category. (B) “X not Y” represents transcripts that are differentially expressed in mutant nontumor tissues (ST: either from *sav1* or *mst1/2* mutants) versus WT tissues. These transcripts represent cDNAs that are up- or down-regulated in response to attenuated Hippo signaling and may contribute to liver growth, oval cell response, liver injury, and predisposition to tumorigenesis. (C) “X and Y” represents transcripts that are differentially expressed in mutant nontumor tissues (ST: from either *sav1* or *mst1/2* mutants) and in mutant nontumor tissues (ST) versus tumor tissues (HCC). These transcripts represent cDNAs that may contribute to phenotypic differences between wild-type and mutant nontumor tissues as well as to transformation of mutant tissues to tumor tissues. (D) “Y not X” represents transcripts that are up- or down-regulated in tumor tissues but not in mutant nontumor tissues. These cDNAs may be involved in the transformation of mutant tissues to tumor tissues. NL, normal liver. Numbers listed are raw Illumina data. The ratios (ST/NL and HCC/ST) represent log₂ differences. Full tabular data are given in Tables S1–S3. Raw excel files are available on request.

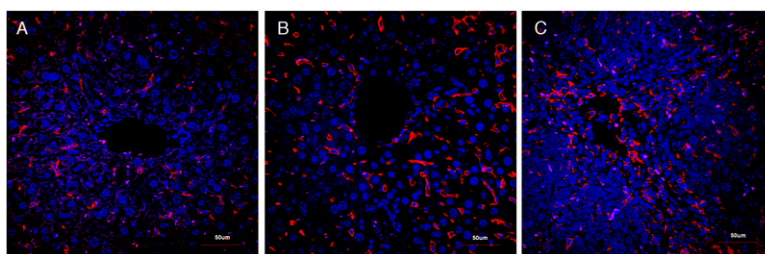


Fig. S4. Macrophage marker-positive cells accumulate in *sav1* and *mst1/2* mutant livers. The F4/80 antibody detects both resident liver macrophages (Kupffer cells) and infiltrating macrophage populations. (A) F4/80 staining of wild-type liver (red). Nuclei are counterstained blue with DAPI. (B) *Albumin-cre; sav1* mutant tissue has slightly elevated numbers of F4/80-positive cells. (C) *Albumin-cre; mst1,2* mutant tissue also has elevated F4/80 immunoreactivity.

