

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Supplemental Figure 1. Representative axial skeleton patterns of *Acvr2b^{+/-};Cyp26a1^{+/-}* (A), *Acvr2b^{-/-}* (B), and *Acvr2b^{-/-};Cyp26a1^{+/-}* (C) pups. Note small rib attachments at the 24th vertebra of *Acvr2b^{-/-};Cyp26a1^{+/-}* pup (insets in C), which displays the C7T17(s)L5 pattern. Genotypes and vertebral patterns are indicated on top and bottom, respectively.

Supplemental Figure 2. Effect of a CYP26 inhibitor (R115866) on vertebral patterning of WT and *Acvr2b^{-/-}* E18.5 embryos. (A, B) Representative axial skeleton patterns of WT embryos treated with R115866 (20 mg/kg bw).. (C, D, E) Representative axial skeleton patterns of WT (C) and *Acvr2b^{-/-}* (D, E) embryos treated with R115866 (10 mg/kg bw). Note severe truncation of tail vertebrae (* in E) and a small rib attachment (insets in E) of an *Acvr2b^{-/-}* embryo. Genotypes and vertebral patterns are indicated on top and bottom, respectively.

Supplemental Figure 3. Effect of a pan retinoic acid receptor antagonist (AGN193109) on vertebral transformation and tail truncation phenotypes of *Cyp26a1^{-/-}* and *Gdf11^{-/-}* mice. Representative ventral views of axial skeletons of WT (A, B), *Cyp26a1^{-/-}* (C, D), and *Gdf11^{-/-}* (E-I) treated with vehicle or AGN193109 (AGN). (A, B) WT skeletons treated with vehicle or AGN show a normal vertebral pattern (C7T13L6S4). Vertebra numbers and rib attachment were indicated. (C, D) AGN-treated *Cyp26a1^{-/-}* skeletons. While AGN treatment almost completely rescued the caudal agenesis defect of *Cyp26a1^{-/-}* fetuses, the posterior transformation phenotype was unaffected: the first ribs were attached to the 7th vertebra in the rescued *Cyp26a1^{-/-}* mice. (E, F) Vehicle-treated *Gdf11^{-/-}* skeletons show the typical C7T18L8S4 pattern with truncation of

caudal vertebrae. (G-I) AGN-treated *Gdf11*^{-/-} skeletons demonstrate significant restoration of tail extension. Anterior transformation was lessened by about one segment from T18 to T17.





