

# Supplementary Information

## Programmable in situ amplification for multiplexed bioimaging

Harry M.T. Choi<sup>1</sup>, Joann Y. Chang<sup>1</sup>, Le A. Trinh<sup>2</sup>, Jennifer E. Padilla<sup>1</sup>, Scott E. Fraser<sup>1,2</sup> & Niles A. Pierce<sup>1,3,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Bioengineering, <sup>2</sup>Department of Biology, <sup>3</sup>Department of Applied & Computational Mathematics,  
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA

\*Email: [niles@caltech.edu](mailto:niles@caltech.edu)

### Contents

<b>S1</b>	<b>Protocols</b>	<b>1</b>
S1.1	Preparation of fixed whole-mount zebrafish embryos . . . . .	1
S1.2	Two-stage multiplexed in situ hybridization using HCR . . . . .	2
S1.3	Buffer recipes . . . . .	3
S1.4	Reagents and supplies . . . . .	4
<b>S2</b>	<b>Gels for in vitro validation of HCR amplifiers</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>S3</b>	<b>Single-channel images for in situ validation of HCR amplifiers</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>S4</b>	<b>Images for signal-to-background studies</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>S5</b>	<b>Reproducibility of signal-to-background studies</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>S6</b>	<b>Image stacks for five-color whole-mount and sectioned zebrafish embryos</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>S7</b>	<b>Signal correlation analysis for co-localization studies</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>S8</b>	<b>Expression patterns for target mRNAs</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>S9</b>	<b>Expression pattern for a less abundant target mRNA</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>S10</b>	<b>Probe sequences</b>	<b>13</b>
S10.1	SP6 transcription construct . . . . .	13
S10.2	Probes for Figures 2a-i and Supplementary Figure 2 . . . . .	13
S10.3	Probes for Figures 2j-l and Supplementary Figure 3 . . . . .	13
S10.4	Probes for Figure 2m and Supplementary Figures 4-6 . . . . .	14
S10.5	Probes for Figures 3b,d and Supplementary Figure 8 . . . . .	14
S10.6	Probes for Figure 4 and Supplementary Figure 7 . . . . .	17
S10.7	Probes for Supplementary Figure 9 . . . . .	19
S10.8	Traditional probes for Supplementary Figures 8 and 9 . . . . .	20
<b>S11</b>	<b>HCR amplifier sequences</b>	<b>22</b>

# S1 Protocols

## S1.1 Preparation of fixed whole-mount zebrafish embryos

1. Collect embryos and incubate at 28 °C in a petri dish with egg H<sub>2</sub>O until they reach 20 hr post-fertilization (20 hpf).
2. Dechorionate using two pairs of sharp tweezers under a dissecting scope.
3. Transfer ~80 embryos (25 hpf) to a 2 mL eppendorf tube and remove excess egg H<sub>2</sub>O.
4. Fix embryos in 1 mL of 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA)<sup>1</sup> for 24 hr at 4 °C .
5. Wash embryos 3 × 5 min with 1 mL of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) to stop the fixation. Fixed embryos can be stored at 4 °C at this point.
6. Dehydrate and permeabilize with a series of methanol (MeOH) washes (1 mL each):
  - (a) 100% MeOH for 4 × 10 min
  - (b) 100% MeOH for 1 × 50 min.
7. Rehydrate with a series of graded 1 mL MeOH/PBST washes for 5 min each:
  - (a) 75% MeOH / 25% PBST
  - (b) 50% MeOH / 50% PBST
  - (c) 25% MeOH / 75% PBST
  - (d) 5 × 100% PBST.
8. Store embryos at 4 °C before use.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Use fresh PFA and cool to 4 °C before use to avoid increased autofluorescence.

<sup>2</sup>Prepare embryos every two weeks to avoid increased autofluorescence.

## S1.2 Two-stage multiplexed in situ hybridization using HCR

### Detection stage

1. For each sample, move 8 embryos to a 1.5 mL eppendorf tube.
2. Pre-hybridize with 300  $\mu\text{L}$  of 50% hybridization buffer (50% HB) for 30 min at 55 °C.
3. Prepare probe solution by adding 6 pmol of each probe (1-3  $\mu\text{L}$  per probe depending on the stock) to HB reagents at 55 °C to yield probes in 500  $\mu\text{L}$  of 50% HB.
4. Remove the pre-hybridization solution and add the 500  $\mu\text{L}$  of probe solution.
5. Incubate the embryos overnight (12-16 hr) at 55 °C.
6. Remove excess probes by washing at 55 °C with 500  $\mu\text{L}$  of:
  - (a) 75% of 50% HB / 25% 2 $\times$  SSC for 15 min
  - (b) 50% of 50% HB / 50% 2 $\times$  SSC for 15 min
  - (c) 25% of 50% HB / 75% 2 $\times$  SSC for 15 min
  - (d) 100% 2 $\times$  SSC for 15 min
  - (e) 100% 2 $\times$  SSC for 30 min.

Wash solutions should be pre-heated to 55 °C before use.

7. Wash at room temperature for 10 min each with 500  $\mu\text{L}$  of:
  - (a) 75% 2 $\times$  SSC / 25% PBST
  - (b) 50% 2 $\times$  SSC / 50% PBST
  - (c) 25% 2 $\times$  SSC / 75% PBST
  - (d) 100% PBST.

### Amplification stage

1. Prepare 30 pmol of each fluorescently labeled hairpin by snap cooling in 10  $\mu\text{L}$  of 1 $\times$  SPSC buffer (heat at 95 °C for 90 seconds and cool to room temperature on the benchtop for 30 min).
2. Pre-hybridize embryos with 300  $\mu\text{L}$  of 40% HB for 30 min at 45 °C.
3. Prepare hairpin solution by adding all snap-cooled hairpins to HB reagents at 45 °C to yield hairpins in 500  $\mu\text{L}$  of 40% HB.
4. Remove the pre-hybridization solution and add the 500  $\mu\text{L}$  of hairpin solution.
5. Incubate the embryos overnight (12-16 hr) at 45 °C.
6. Repeat step 6 above using 40% HB at 45 °C (instead of 50% HB at 55 °C).
7. Repeat step 7 above.

### S1.3 Buffer recipes

#### **50% Hybridization Buffer (50% HB)**

50% Formamide  
2× Sodium Chloride Sodium Citrate (SSC)  
9 mM Citric Acid (pH 6.0)  
0.1% Tween 20  
500 µg/mL tRNA  
50 µg/mL Heparin

#### **For 40 mL of solution**

20 mL formamide  
4 mL of 20× SSC  
360 µL 1 M Citric Acid, pH 6.0  
400 µL of 10% Tween 20  
200 µL of 100 mg/mL tRNA  
200 µL of 10 mg/mL Heparin  
fill up to 40 mL with ultrapure H<sub>2</sub>O

#### **40% Hybridization Buffer (40% HB)**

40% Formamide  
2× Sodium Chloride Sodium Citrate (SSC)  
9 mM Citric Acid (pH 6.0)  
0.1% Tween 20  
500 µg/mL tRNA  
50 µg/mL Heparin

#### **For 40 mL of solution**

16 mL formamide  
4 mL of 20× SSC  
360 µL 1 M Citric Acid, pH 6.0  
400 µL of 10% Tween 20  
200 µL of 100 mg/mL tRNA  
200 µL of 10 mg/mL Heparin  
fill up to 40 mL with ultrapure H<sub>2</sub>O

#### **5× HB Supplements**

10× Sodium Chloride Sodium Citrate (SSC)  
45 mM Citric Acid (pH 6.0)  
0.5% Tween 20  
2.5 mg/mL tRNA  
250 µg/mL Heparin

#### **For 40 mL of solution**

20 mL of 20× SSC  
1.8 mL 1 M Citric Acid, pH 6.0  
2 mL of 10% Tween 20  
1 mL of 100 mg/mL tRNA  
1 mL of 10 mg/mL Heparin  
fill up to 40 mL with ultrapure H<sub>2</sub>O

#### **5× HB Supplements without Blocking Agents**

10× Sodium Chloride Sodium Citrate (SSC)  
45 mM Citric Acid (pH 6.0)  
0.5% Tween 20

#### **For 40 mL of solution**

20 mL of 20× SSC  
1.8 mL 1 M Citric Acid, pH 6.0  
2 mL of 10% Tween 20  
fill up to 40 mL with ultrapure H<sub>2</sub>O

#### **10× PBS<sup>3</sup>**

1.37 M NaCl  
27 mM KCl  
100 mM Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>  
20 mM KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>  
pH 7.4

#### **For 1 L of solution**

80 g NaCl  
2 g KCl  
14.2 g Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> anhydrous  
2.7 g KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> anhydrous  
Adjust pH to 7.4 with HCl  
fill up to 1 L with ultrapure H<sub>2</sub>O

#### **PBST**

1× PBS  
0.1% Tween 20

#### **For 50 mL of solution**

5 mL of 10× PBS  
500 µL of 10% Tween 20  
fill up to 50 mL with ultrapure H<sub>2</sub>O

#### **5× Sodium Phosphate Sodium Chloride (SPSC)**

2 M NaCl  
250 mM Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>

#### **For 50 mL of solution**

25 mL of 4 M NaCl  
12.5 mL of 1 M Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>  
12.5 mL of ultrapure H<sub>2</sub>O

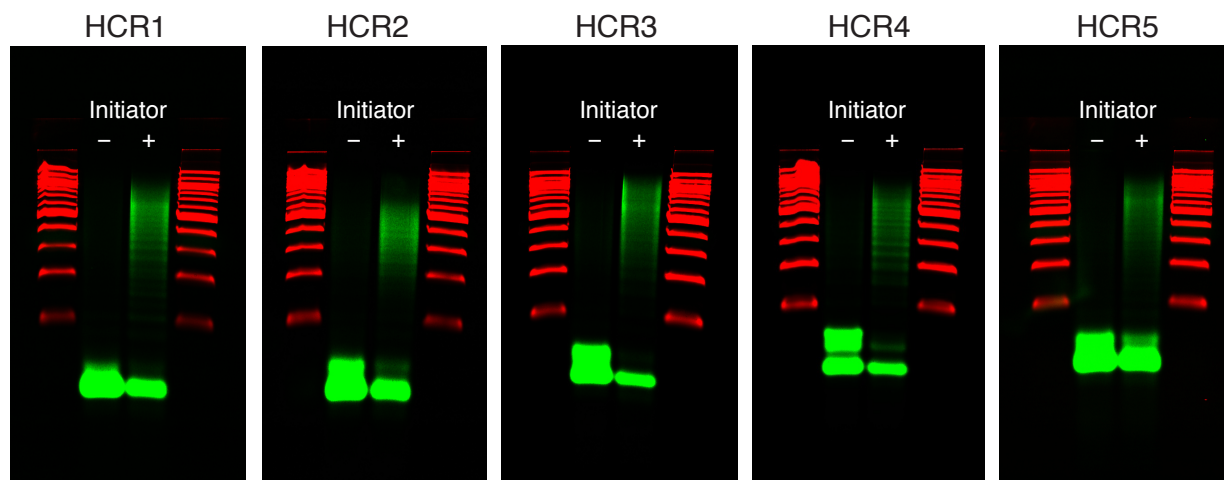
<sup>3</sup>Avoid using calcium chloride and magnesium chloride in PBS as this leads to increased autofluorescence in the embryos.

## S1.4 Reagents and supplies

SP6 Transcription Kit (Epicentre Cat. # AS3106)  
RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen Cat. # 74104)  
T4 RNA Ligase II (NEB Cat. # M0239L)  
Alexa Fluor 488 carboxylic acid, 2,3,5,6-tetraFluorophenyl ester (Molecular Probes Cat. # A30005)  
Alexa Fluor 514 carboxylic acid, succinimidyl ester (Molecular Probes Cat. # A30002)  
Alexa Fluor 546 carboxylic acid, succinimidyl ester (Molecular Probes Cat. # A20002)  
Alexa Fluor 594 carboxylic acid, succinimidyl ester (Molecular Probes Cat. # A20004)  
Alexa Fluor 647 carboxylic acid, succinimidyl ester (Molecular Probes Cat. # A20006)  
Alexa Fluor 700 carboxylic acid, succinimidyl ester (Molecular Probes Cat. # A20010)  
Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO) (Sigma Cat. # 276855)  
Paraformaldehyde (PFA) (Sigma Cat. # P6148)  
Formamide (EMD Cat. # FX0420-6)  
20× Sodium Chloride Sodium Citrate (SSC) (Invitrogen Cat. # 15557044)  
Tween 20 (Sigma Cat. # P1379)  
tRNA from baker's yeast (Roche Cat. # 109495)  
Heparin (Sigma Cat. # 3393)  
TRIzol (Invitrogen Cat. # 15596-026)  
SYBR Gold Nucleic Acid Gel Stain (Invitrogen Cat. # S-11494)  
25 mm × 75 mm glass slide (VWR Cat. # 48300-025)  
22 mm × 22 mm No. 1 coverslip (VWR Cat. # 48366-067)  
SlowFade Gold Antifade Reagents (Molecular Probes Cat. # S36936)

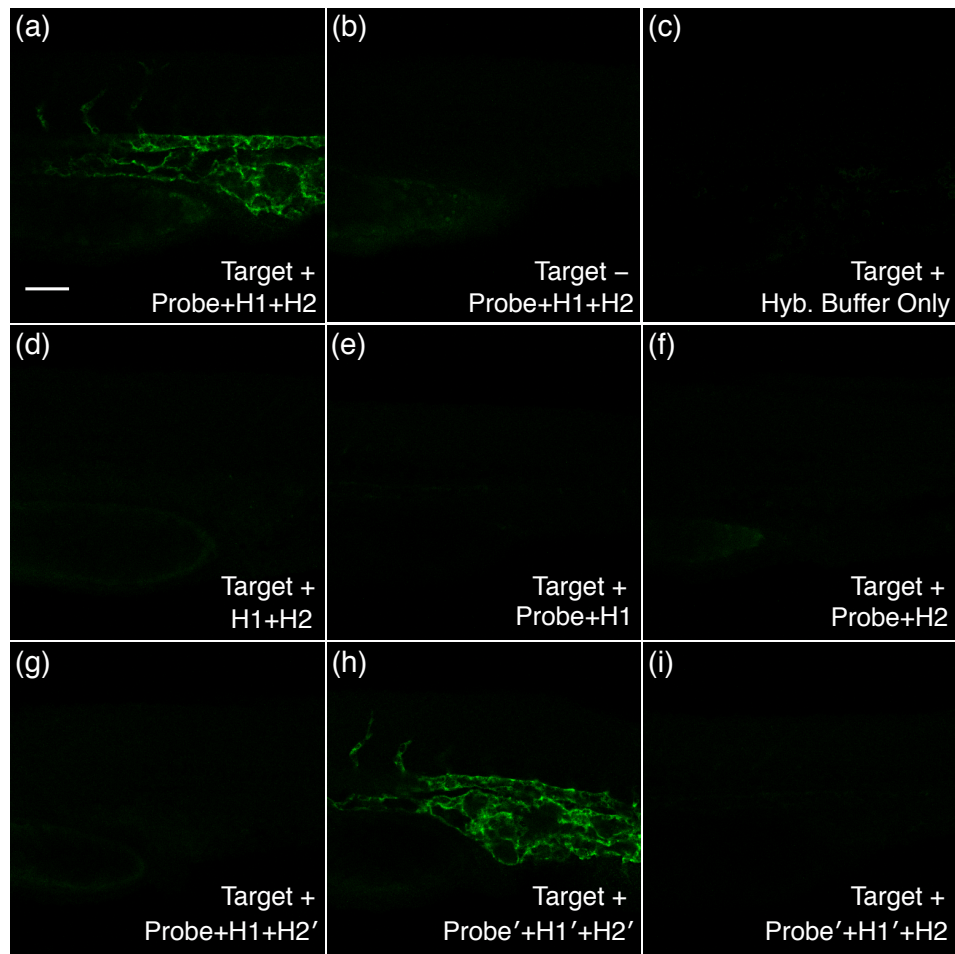
## S2 Gels for in vitro validation of HCR amplifiers

Supplementary Figure 1 demonstrates the triggered polymerization properties of each of the five HCR amplifiers used in Figure 3. The hairpins for each HCR amplifier exhibit metastability in the absence of initiator and undergo triggered polymerization upon the introduction of initiator. Previous control experiments (data not shown) show that the H1 and H2 hairpins migrate as separate bands. The hairpins for amplifier HCR4 exist metastably as both monomers and as putative dimers; introduction of initiators triggers polymerization from either metastable state.



**Supplementary Figure 1. Agarose gel electrophoresis for five HCR amplifiers.** The reaction conditions were the same as for Figure 1b. Each gel tests the hairpins for one HCR amplifier. All hairpins were labeled with Alexa 647. Native 2% agarose gels were run at 150 V for 90 min and imaged with a 635 nm laser and a 665 nm longpass filter. The 100 bp DNA ladders (red) were pre-stained with SYBR Gold (Invitrogen) and imaged using a 488 nm laser and a 575 nm longpass filter.

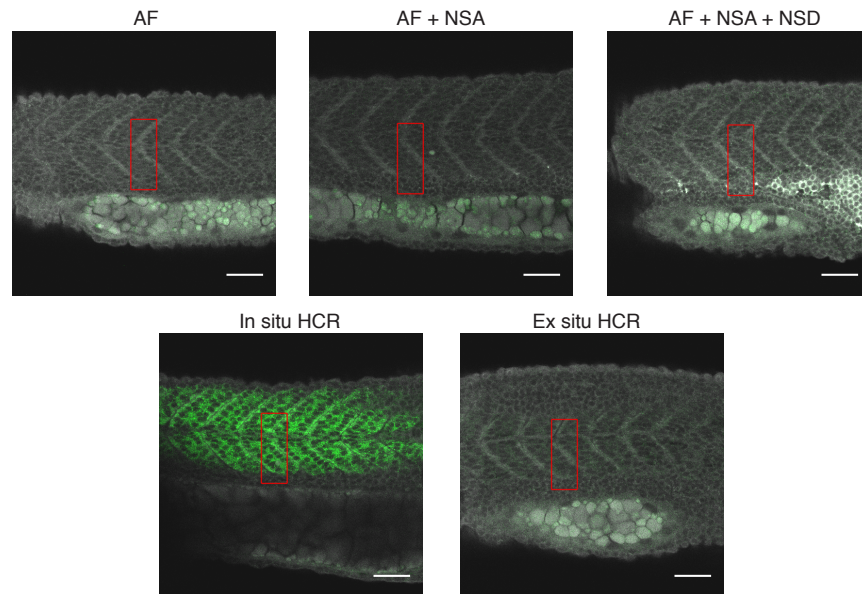
### S3 Single-channel images for in situ validation of HCR amplifiers



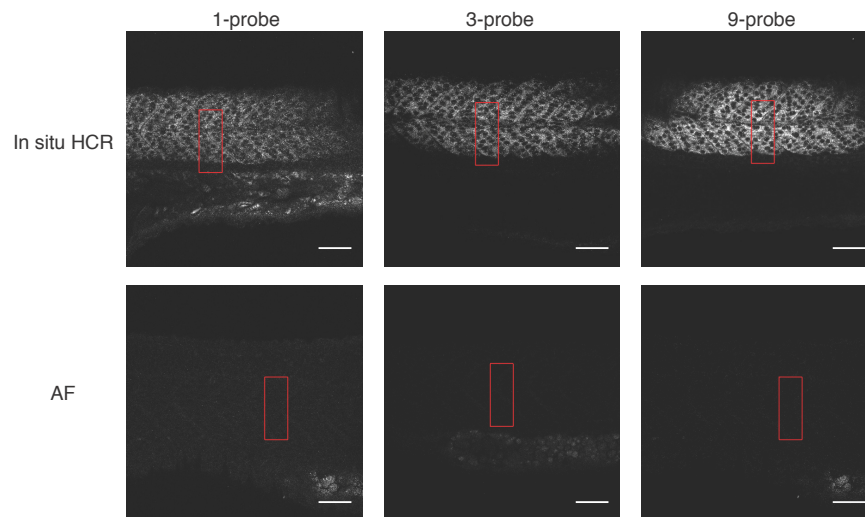
**Supplementary Figure 2. Single-channel version of Figures 2a-i.** Turning off the gray autofluorescence channel emphasizes the minimal degree of background staining. Scale bar: 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

## S4 Images for signal-to-background studies

The pixel intensity histograms of Figures 2l and 2m are calculated within the rectangles depicted in Supplementary Figures 3 and 4. These rectangles are positioned so that they encompass both a region with high target expression (to characterize signal) and a region with no target expression (to characterize background). The reproducibility of this type of study is illustrated in Supplementary Figure 5.



**Supplementary Figure 3. Images and rectangle placements for the pixel intensity histograms of Figure 2l.** Scale bars: 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

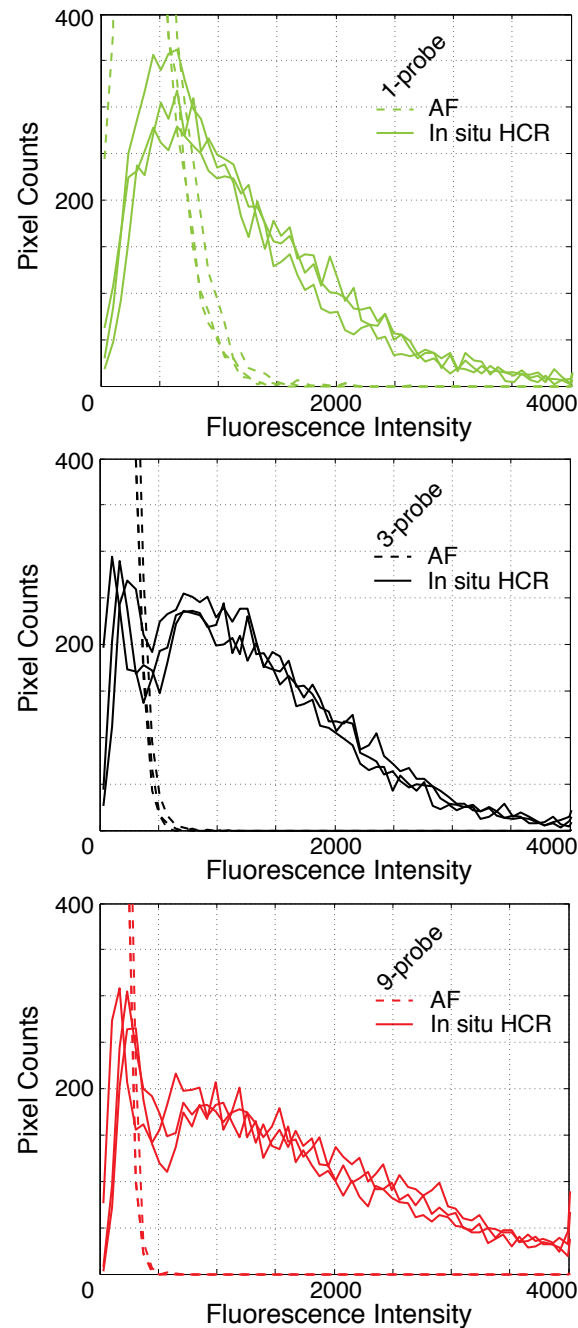


**Supplementary Figure 4. Images and rectangle placements for the pixel intensity histograms of Figure 2m.** The microscope PMT gain was optimized for each probe set (1, 3, or 9 probes) to avoid saturating pixels using HCR amplification. The two images in each column were obtained using the same microscope settings. Scale bars: 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

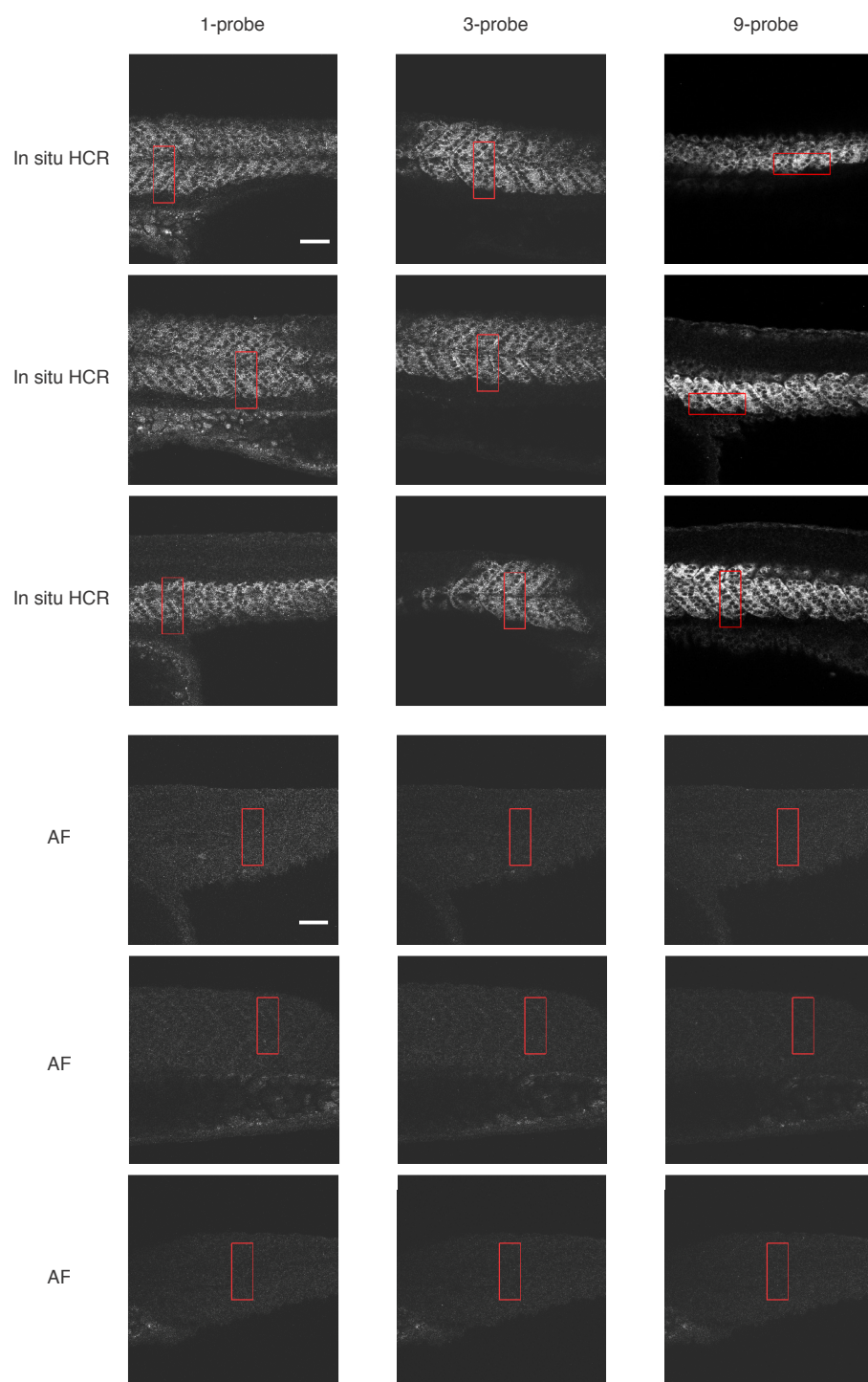


## S5 Reproducibility of signal-to-background studies

To illustrate the reproducibility of signal-to-background characterizations, Supplementary Figure 5 displays pixel intensity histograms for probe sets with 1, 3, or 9 probes in three fish for each probe set. Images and rectangle placements for the pixel intensity histograms are shown in Supplementary Figure 6. These experiments were performed using standard probe and hairpin concentrations (see the protocol of Section S1.2).



**Supplementary Figure 5. Reproducibility of pixel intensity histograms.** Comparison of autofluorescence (AF) and in situ HCR in three fish for each of three probe sets (1, 3, or 9 probes). Target mRNA: *desm*.



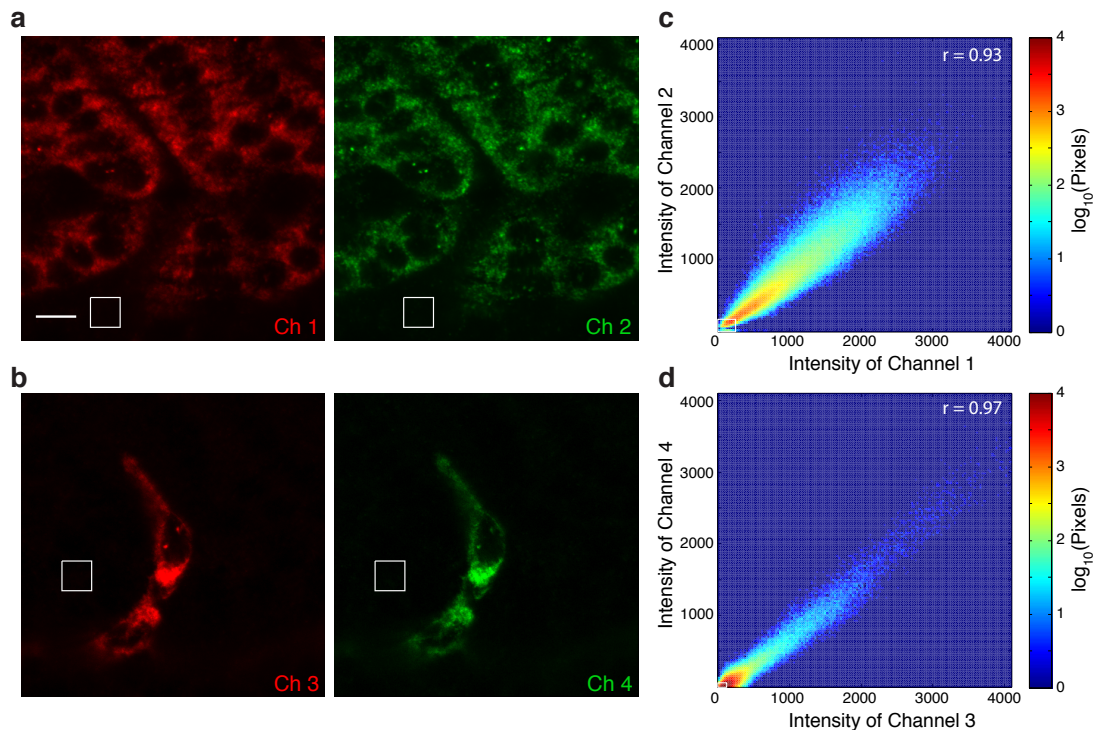
**Supplementary Figure 6. Images and rectangle placements for the pixel intensity histograms of Supplementary Figure 5.** The microscope PMT gain was optimized for each probe set (1, 3, or 9 probes) to avoid saturating pixels using HCR amplification. The six images in each column were obtained using the same microscope settings. Target mRNA: *desm*. Embryos fixed at 25 hpf. Scale bars: 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

## S6 Image stacks for five-color whole-mount and sectioned zebrafish embryos

The full image stack for the embryo depicted in Figure 3b is available as Supplementary Movie 1. Each plane in the stack is separated by  $4\ \mu\text{m}$ . The full image stack for the embryo depicted in Figure 3d is available as Supplementary Movie 2. Each plane in the stack is separated by  $5\ \mu\text{m}$ . For each frame in either movie, a  $3\times 3$  median filter was applied to each channel and the dimensions were reduced by a factor of two.

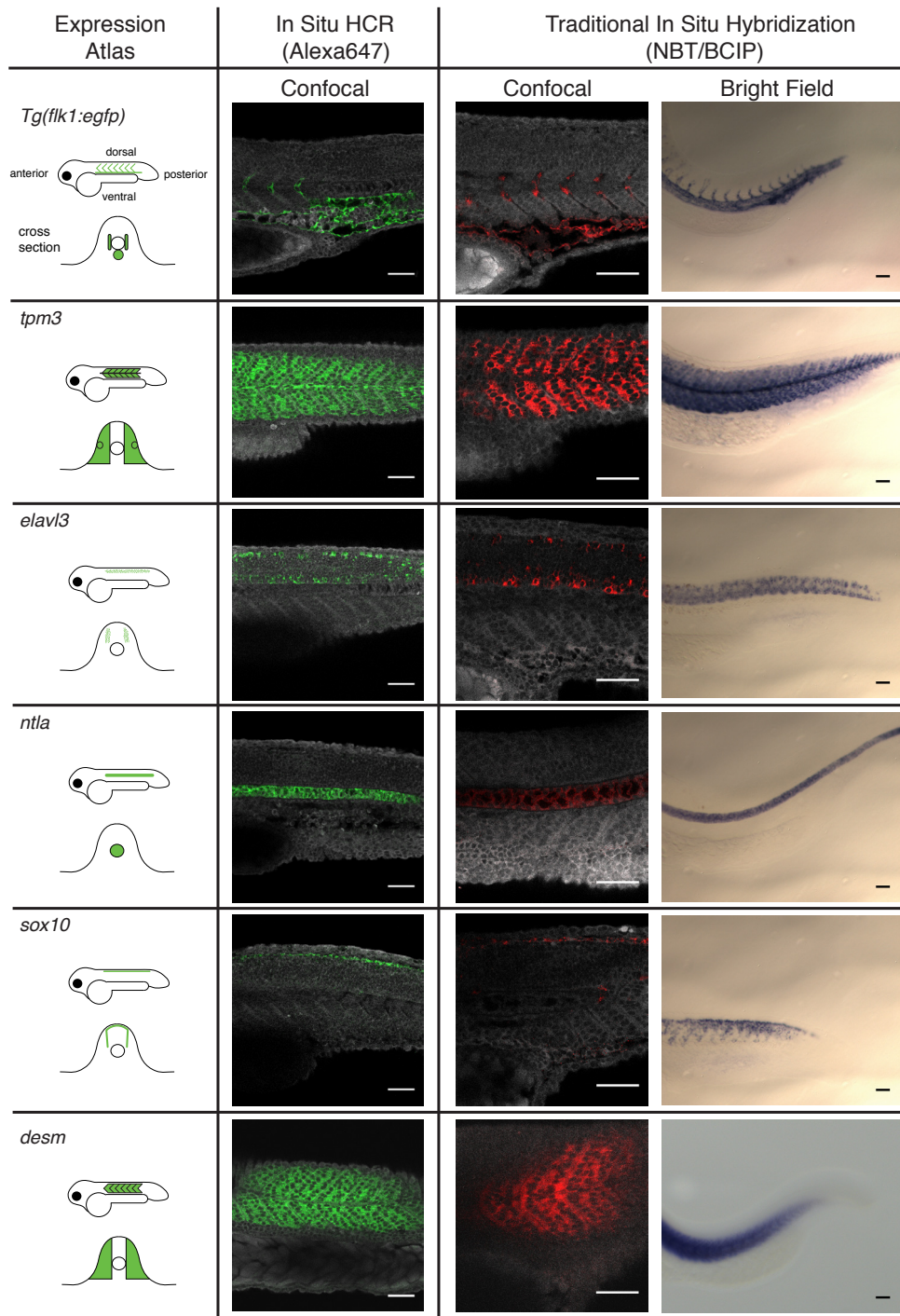
## S7 Signal correlation analysis for co-localization studies

We use the Pearson correlation coefficient,  $r \in [-1, 1]$ , to quantify the correlation between pixel intensities<sup>1</sup> for channels 1 and 2 of Figure 4a and channels 3 and 4 of Figure 4b. To ensure that pixels representing background in both images do not inflate the correlation coefficient, we exclude pixels that fall below a background threshold in *both* channels. For each image, the threshold was calculated based on pixel intensities within a region of background signal (white boxes of Supplementary Figs 7a,b). We define the threshold to be the mean plus two standard deviations.



**Supplementary Figure 7. Signal correlation for channels 1 and 2 of Figure 4a and channels 3 and 4 of Figure 4b.** (a,b) Images. For each image, the region used to define the background threshold is depicted by a white square. Scale bar:  $10\ \mu\text{m}$ . (c,d) 2D histograms of pixel intensity. Each 2D bin within a 2D histogram represents a range of pixel intensities along each axis. A bin is shaded based on the number of pixels falling into that bin for a given pair of images. Pixels falling into bins within the white square at the lower left corner are excluded from calculation of the correlation coefficient. For target *desm* (panels a and c), the Pearson correlation coefficient is  $r = 0.93$ . For target *Tg(flk1:egfp)* (panels b and d), the Pearson correlation coefficient is  $r = 0.97$ . Embryos fixed at 27 hpf.

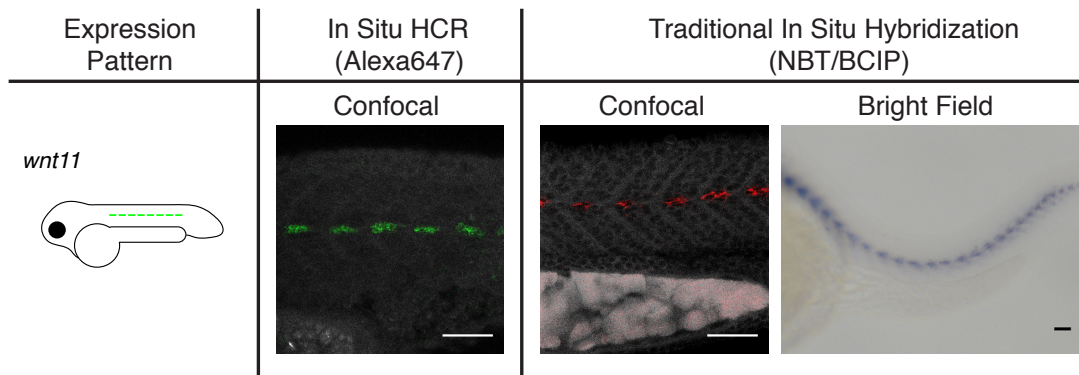
## S8 Expression patterns for target mRNAs



**Supplementary Figure 8. Comparison of mRNA expression patterns observed using fluorescent in situ HCR and traditional in situ hybridization for the six targets used in Figures 2-4.** Traditional in situ hybridization experiments were performed as described previously.<sup>2</sup> Embryo fixed at 26 hpf. Scale bars: 50  $\mu$ m.

## S9 Expression pattern for a less abundant target mRNA

Using a traditional in situ hybridization protocol based on catalytic deposition of reporter molecules, less abundant target mRNAs must be developed for a longer period of time to increase the signal in the vicinity of the probe. For example, using a traditional in situ protocol,<sup>2</sup> we required 6 hr of development for *wnt11*, compared to 1hr for *sox10*, 1.5 hr for *desm*, and 2 hr for *ntla*. Here, we tested the performance of fluorescent in situ HCR on *wnt11* using a probe set with 14 probes. High signal-to-background was observed using our standard in situ protocol (Section S1.2) without modification.



**Supplementary Figure 9. Comparison of *wnt11* expression using fluorescent in situ HCR and traditional in situ hybridization.** Embryos fixed at 26 hpf. Scale bars: 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

## S10 Probe sequences

Sequences for the seven target mRNAs used in this paper were obtained from the Zebrafish Information Network (ZFIN).<sup>3</sup>

### S10.1 SP6 transcription construct

To enable in vitro transcription, a 19-nt SP6 promoter sequence was placed in front of the initiator sequence of the probe. Three additional random nucleotides were added before the promoter to increase the yield for these short probe syntheses. Depending on the initiator sequence, the transcribed probes vary in length from 81-83 nt based on the properties of SP6 (Epicentre Biotechnologies). The construct is:

5'-Three Random Nucleotides - SP6 Promoter - HCR Initiator - Spacer - Probe Sequence-3'

Three Random Nucleotides: CAg

SP6 Promoter: ATTTA<sub>g</sub>gTgACACTATA<sub>g</sub>A

### S10.2 Probes for Figures 2a-i and Supplementary Figure 2

A single probe was used to detect the *egfp* target mRNA and trigger polymerization of HCR1 (Figs 2a-g). Figures 2h,i employ a probe with a modified initiator (Probe'). Figures 2g-i employ amplification hairpins with modified stem sequences (HCR1').

Target mRNA: **enhanced green fluorescent protein (*egfp*)**

Amplifier: **HCR1**

Fluorophore: **Alexa Fluor 647**

Probe #	Initiator	Spacer	Probe Sequence
1	gACCCUAAgCAUACAUCgUCCUUCAU	UUUUU	gUUCUUCUgCUUgUCgCgCAUgAUUAUgACgUUgUgCgUUgUAUgUUgU

Target mRNA: **enhanced green fluorescent protein (*egfp*)**

Amplifier: **HCR1'**

Fluorophore: **Alexa Fluor 647**

Probe #	Initiator	Spacer	Probe Sequence
1'	CCAgUUAUCAgUAgUCCgUCCUUCAU	UUUUU	gUUCUUCUgCUUgUCgCgCAUgAUUAUgACgUUgUgCgUUgUAUgUUgU

### S10.3 Probes for Figures 2j-l and Supplementary Figure 3

Three adjacent *desm* probes, three adjacent *egfp* probes, and amplifier HCR3 were used for the penetration study. All probes have identical initiator and spacer sequences.

Target mRNA: **desmin (*desm*)**

Amplifier: **HCR3**

Fluorophore: **Alexa Fluor 647**

Probe #	Initiator	Spacer	Probe Sequence
1	UACGCCCUAAGAAUCCGAACCCUAUG	AAAUA	CUCACUCAUUUgCCUCCUCAgAgACUCAUUgUgCCCUUgAgAgUCAA
2			gCAgCAUCgACAUCAgCUCUgAAAgCAgAAAggUUgUUUUCAgCUUCCUC
3			CUUCgUgAAgACCCUCgAUACgUCUUUCCAggUCCAgCCUgCgCAgAgUg



Target mRNA: **tropomyosin 3 (*tpm3*)**  
 Amplifier: **HCR2**  
 Fluorophore: **Alexa Fluor 514**

Probe #	Initiator	Spacer	Probe Sequence
1	CCgAAUACAAAgCAUCAACgACUAgA	AAAAA	UCCUCAACCAgCUggAUACgCCUgUUCAgAgAAgCCACCUCUgCCUCAgC
2			CCAgCUUUUgCAgggCUgUggCCAgUCUCUCCUgAgCACgAUCCAACUCC
3			AAUCACCUUCAUCCCUCUCgCUCUCAUCUgCggCCUUCUCgCUUCCU
4			UggAUCUCCUgCAgCUCCAUCUUCUCCUCAUCCUUCAgAgCCCUGUUCUC
5			CUUCAUAUUUgCggUCAgCCUCCUCAgCAAUgUgCUUggCCUCCUUAAGC
6			CUCUgUACgCUCCAACUCUCCUCAACgAUCACCAgCUUACgAgCCACCU
7			UggUUUUCUCAgUUUggCCACAgACCUCUCAgCAAACUCUgCACgggUC

Target mRNA: **ELAV (Embryonic Lethal, Abnormal Vision, Drosophila)-like 3 (Hu antigen C) (*elavl3*)**  
 Amplifier: **HCR4**  
 Fluorophore: **Alexa Fluor 546**

Probe #	Initiator	Spacer	Probe Sequence
1	gACUACUgAUAACUggAUUgCCUUAg	AAUUU	CCUUGUCggCgUCgUUgggAUCCACAUAgUUUACAAAgCCAUAUCCAAg
2			CACCUUgAUUgUUUgUgUCUgCAgUUUgAgACCgUUgAgCgUgUUgAUAg
3			ACAUACAggUUgCAUCgCggAUgAAgCUgAgCUgggCCUggCgUAAgA
4			AAAACAACUgCUCCAUgUCUUUCUgACUCAUggUUUgggCAGgCCgCUC
5			UgUgACCUggUUUACCAggAUgCgUgAggUgAUgAUCCUUCUACUggg
6			gCUUCgUUCUgUUUgUCgAACCGAAUgAAACCUACCCCGCgCgAUUACC
7			CAGCUgCUCCUAgUggCUUCUgACCgUUCAggCCCUGAUggCCUCCUCU
8			CUgUCCUgUCUUCUgACUggggUUgUUggCgAACUUACgUgAUgggCU
9			gggCCAgUgUAgCggCgAgCggCUgUCUggUAgAgCUgggUCAgAgAgC
10			UgUCAAUggUUUgUggggAgAAUCUgAAgCgCUgggUCUggUggUgCgA
11			gCCggCUCCAgUgggCCCggUCAggUUgACCCggCAAgACUAUgUCAUgC
12			AggACACUUUCgUCAgCUUCggggACAggUUgUAgAgAAgAUgCACCA
13			ggAUgACCUUgACgUUUgUgACggCgCCAAAaggCCCgAAgAgCUgCCAC
14			ggUCAUgUgUgAAgCCAAAgCCCUUACAUUUgUUggUggUgAAgUCAC
15			AggCggUAgCCAUUCAgACUggCgUAUgCCAUggCUgCCUCgUCgUAUgUU
16			CUCUgCCUgUgAUCUgUCUCUgACCAAUUUgCAgAgACUCgAUUCCCC
17			gAUgCUgCCAAAgAggCUCUgAACUCUCCUgggUCAUgUUUCUgAggCA
18			ggUAUgUUgACgAUCAggUUAUgUUUgCUgUCAUCUgUggCgCCgUUAUg



Target mRNA: **no tail a** (*ntla*)

Amplifier: **HCR1**

Fluorophore: **Alexa Fluor 594**

Probe #	Initiator	Spacer	Probe Sequence
1	gACCCUAAgCAUACAUCgUCCUUCAU	UUUUU	gCAgCUCUgUggUUCUCAAgCUggAgUAUCUCUCACAgUACgAACCCgA
2			UgUAgUUAUUggUggUAgUgCUgCggUgggAgUAAUggCUgggAUUggA
3			CAgggCUgACCAgCUgUCAUgAgACgCAAgACUUCcggAAgAgUUgUCCA
4			gUgUUUgUggUgUgggCCAgggUUCUCAUCCCGCUggAgUUggggAUCUg
5			UCgUCCCUgCAACUgACCACAgACUUGggUACUgACUgUgUUggAggUA
6			UgUCAggCCACCUgUAAUggAgCCCgAUgCUgAgCCUgAUggggUgAgAg
7			gAggAggUCAgACCCgAgUAggACAUCgAAgAACCGCgUAggAACUgAgA
8			CCUCgCUUAggCCUggAUCgUACAUUgAggAgggAgAggACACAggCAgC
9			UgCUgUgAgCCgggCgAUggAgCUCUCgAACUgggCAUCUCCAACgCCAA
10			UCCUAAAAGUgAAgCgAUCUCAgUAgCUCUgAgCCACAaggCgCCCAUgA
11			UUCUAgAUUCCUCCUgAAgCCAAgAUCAAUgUCCAUAACUgCAgCAUCAg
12			gACUUUUUAUgUAAAUCAACCCgUUUUUCUgAUUgUCAAAUCAAgAAgCUC
13			ggAgUgAACAggggCCCCAUgAACUgAggAgggCUgCUgUggggCCCA
14			UggggCCgUUACUgggCAggAACCAgCCACCgAgUUgUgAAUAUCCAgAU
15			UgCUggUUgUCAgUgCUgUggUCUgggACUUCUUgUggUCACUUCUCUC
16			UUUggCAUCgAggAAAgCUUUggCAAAAgAUUgUgUUUgAUUUUCAgAg
17			CggUAAUCUCUUAUUCUgAUUgCUgUgACUgCAAUAACUgUgUCUCA
18			ggAAAAGACUgACUgCUgAUCAUUUCUgAAUCCCACCgACUUUCACgAU
19			gUgUAUCCUgggUUCgUAUUUgUgCAAUgAgUUUAACAUAUUCUgUCCUC
20			CUCcggUUgAgUUUAUUggAgAgUUUgACUUUgCUgAAAgAUACgggUgCU
21			UUCAUCCAgUgCgCgCCgAAgUUgggUgAgUCCgggUggAUgUAgACgCA
22			gCUCgggCUUUggggUUCgggUUUCCCACCgggCACCCAUUCACCgUUCA
23			CgUAUUUCCACCgAUUAUUAUCggCCgCCACAAAUCCAgCaggACCgAg
24			UACAUUgCAUUAgggUCgAgACCgUgACACUggCUCUgAgCACgggAAA
25			CAUUCgUCUCCCAgUCUUgUgACAUAUUAUUAUgUgUgAgCUCUUUA
26			AUUUggUCCACAACUCCgCgUCUUAAGCgAAAgUUUAAUAUCCCgCUCg
27			gACgCgUCCCCUUUCUCgCUgCCCUCUgAAAUUCgCUCUCCACggCgCU
28			AAggAgAUgAUCCAggCgCUggUCgggACUgAggCgACAUAUUUCCgA
29			UCAAAUAAAACUUgAgUAAgUCCgACgAUCCUACUAAAUCCCGUUgAU
30			UAAAUgAUgUCAAAAUUUUCUUUUUgCAAgAACUAACCCUUUAUUgAU



Target mRNA: **enhanced green fluorescent protein (*egfp*)**

Amplifier: **HCR2**

Fluorophore: **Alexa Fluor 514**

Probe #	Initiator	Spacer	Probe Sequence
1	CCgAAUACAAAgCAUCAACgACUAgA	AAAAA	gUUCUUCUgCUUgUCgCgCAUgAUAAUgACgUUgUgCgUUgUAUUgU
2			ACgCUGCCgUCCUCgAUgUUgUgCgCgAUCUUgAAgUUCACCUUgAUgCC
3			CggggCCgUCgCCgAUgggggUgUUCUgCUgUgUgUgCgCgAgCUGC
4			UUUgCUCAgggCgACUgggUgCUCAggUAUgUgUgUgCgCgCgCgCA
5			gCgUCACgAACUCCAgCAGgACCAUgUgAUCgCgCUUCUCgUUggggUC
6			CgCgCCgCUUUAUUgUACAgCUCgUCCAUGCCgAgAgUgAUCCCGCg

Target mRNA: **desmin (*desm*)**

Amplifier: **HCR4**

Fluorophore: **Alexa Fluor 594**

Probe #	Initiator	Spacer	Probe Sequence
1	gACUACUgAUAAACUgAUUgCCUUAg	AAUUU	gCUGAAUAAUUUCgUgCUCAUgACUgggCCUgUUgggUUUgUACgCUGUgU
2			AAAAUAgAggAgCCCAAACCUgAgCCAAAggUgCgCgUAAgAggACgC
3			UAAACUCUggAggUCAgUCUUgAggAgCCAgAggAACCUgAggAACCGUg
4			AAAgAgCCggACgCACggUgCUGgAAAAUggggAgAAgCggAgCUCUU
5			AUCAgCCAgAUUgAAAUCCAgCUUCUACCAAaggCCAgCgUAggAACggA
6			UggAgCUCggCCUUCAUUAgUACgCgUgUUgAggAAgUCCUggUUUUU

Target mRNA: **desmin (*desm*)**

Amplifier: **HCR3**

Fluorophore: **Alexa Fluor 647**

Probe #	Initiator	Spacer	Probe Sequence
1	UACgCCCUAAGAAUCCgAACCCUAUg	AAAUA	UAggUUgUCCUCUCgAUCUCCACACgggAUCUCUgAUUgUCAgUgCCU
2			UggUggAUCUCCUCUUgAAgUCUgAgCUUUAgUUUCUgUAggUCAUCgAC
3			gCAGCAUCgACAUCAgCUCUgAAAgCAGAAAggUUgUUUUCAgCUUCCUC
4			CUUCgUgAAgACCCUCgAUACgUCUUUCCAggUCCAgCCUgCCAgAgUg
5			CUgCAGCUCACggAUCUCCUCUCAUgAAUCUUCUgAggAAUgCAAUCU
6			CgAAUgCCUCgUACUgCaggCgAAUgUCUCUgAgggCCgCAGUCAgUgUCU
7			UgAAACCUUAgACUUUAUCCAgUCCUCggCCUCgCUgAAUUCUUgCgAg
8			UUggCUUCUCUgAgAgCCUCgUUAUUCUUgUUCACUgCCUgUUCAAAUC
9			UCUCgCaggUgUAggACUggAgCUggUgACggAACUgCAUgUgUCUCUgC
10			CUCACUCAUUgCCUCCUAgAgACUCAUUgUgCCCUUgAgAgUCAA

## S10.7 Probes for Supplementary Figure 9

All probes in the probe set contain the same initiator and are amplified using the same HCR hairpins.

Target mRNA: wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 11 (*wnt11*)

Amplifier: HCR3

Fluorophore: Alexa Fluor 647

Probe #	Initiator	Spacer	Probe Sequence
1	UACgCCCUAAGAAUCCgAACCCUAUg	AAAUA	CUCCAGUGAAGUUUUUCCACAACGGUCAAGAUACACCACGGACUGUCUGA
2			CCGAGCUCCCGUUUUAUCGUCAAACCAAGCCAUGAUUUUCCUGUGCAUGGA
3			CGCGGUACAAUGCUGUGCAUGAGCUCGAGGUUGCGCUUGCAGAGCUGCU
4			UUCAGCGCAUAUCACUGAAGGAGCUCGUGCACGCGCUCUUGGUGAGUCU
5			GUAGCGAAGGUUAUCUCCACAUCCACCCAGCGGAAAUCAGGAGCCGCCU
6			UCUGCCAACAGCAUUGUUGUGAAGCUGCAUGAGUCUAAAAGGCCUGUGGGC
7			CGGCGGAGAUGGUGCUGAUGUCUUGAAGACCCUCCAACAGGUCUUUACA
8			CCAAUCUGACGCGGAAUCACCUUGGUGGCCGACAGGUUUUAGACUUGAG
9			AAAGGGUCACACAAGGUCUAUUGGUGAAGACGGUCUGUCACUUGCAGACG
10			CUUUCUCCACUUUCCUGCCUGGGAAAGGAUUAUCCACUCACUUUUGGCUC
11			ACAGCCAUUCAUUAAACUCUUUCACCAUCCCAUUAUCCUCAACUCCGGCUC
12			CUCUGGUUUUCGGUGGGGAGCCUGAAGGGUCUCACUGCAGGGUUCUUUGU
13			GAGUGCAGAGAACAUCUGACGUCAACCGAACUAAUCUGAUGUCCAUACAG
14			CACAACUAGAAGUUGUUAUUUCCAAGCAGUCUCGUUUGUCCUAUUGCUG





## S11 HCR amplifier sequences

RNA initiator and hairpin sequences for the six HCR amplifiers used in this paper. Each amplifier has an initiator (I) and two hairpins (H1 and H2).

– : Hairpin ligation site

/5'-dye-C12/: 5' Alexa Fluor modification with a C12 spacer

/C9-dye-3'/: 3' Alexa Fluor modification with a C9 spacer

### HCR1

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I	gACCCUAAgCAUACAUCgUCCUUCAU
H1	AUGAAggACgAUGUAUgCUUAgggUCgACUCCAUAgACCCU-AAgCAUACAU /C9-dye-3' /
H2	/5'-dye-C12/ gACCCUAAgC-AUACAUCgUCCUUCAUAUgUAUgCUUAgggUCUAUgAAgUC

---

### HCR1'

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I'	CCAgUUAUCAgUAgUCCgUCCUUCAU
H1'	AUGAAggACgACUACUGUAACUgAggACUCCAUACCAgU-UAUCAgUAgUC /C9-dye-3' /
H2'	/5'-dye-C12/ CCAgUUAUCAgUAgUCCgUCCUUCAUgACUAC-UgUAACUgUAUgAAgUC

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### HCR2

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I	CCgAAUACAAAgCAUCAACgACUAgA
H1	UCUAgUCgUUGAUGCUUUGU-AUUCggCgACAUAACCGAAUACAAAgCAUC /C9-dye-3' /
H2	/5'-dye-C12/ CCgAAUACAAAg-CAUCAACgACUAgAUAUGCUUUGUAUUCggUUAUCUgUCg

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### HCR3

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I	UACgCCCUAAGAAUCCgAACCCUAUg
H1	CAUAaggUUCgAUUCUUAaggCgUAgCAgCAUCAAUACgC-CCUAAGAAUCC /C9-dye-3' /
H2	/5'-dye-C12/ UACgCCCUAAGAAUCCgAACCCUAUgAggAUUC-UUAaggCgUAUUGAUGCUGC

---

### HCR4

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I	gACUACUGUAACUgAUUgCCUUAg
H1	CUAaggCAAUCCAgUUAUCAgUAgUCUGACACgACUgACUAC-UgUAACUg /C9-dye-3' /
H2	/5'-dye-C12/ gACUACUGUA-ACUgAUUgCCUUAgCCAgUUAUCAgUAgUCAgUCgUgUCA

---

### HCR5

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I	gCAUUACAgUCCUCAUAAGUAUCUCg
H1	CgAgAUACUUAUgAggACUgUAAUgCAAgUCgUUCAGCAUU-ACAgUCCUCAU /C9-dye-3' /
H2	/5'-dye-C12/ gCAUUACAgUC-CUCAUAAGUAUCUCgAUgAggACUgUAAUgCUgAACgACUU

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