

Supporting Information for

Targeting native adult heart progenitors with cardiogenic small-molecules

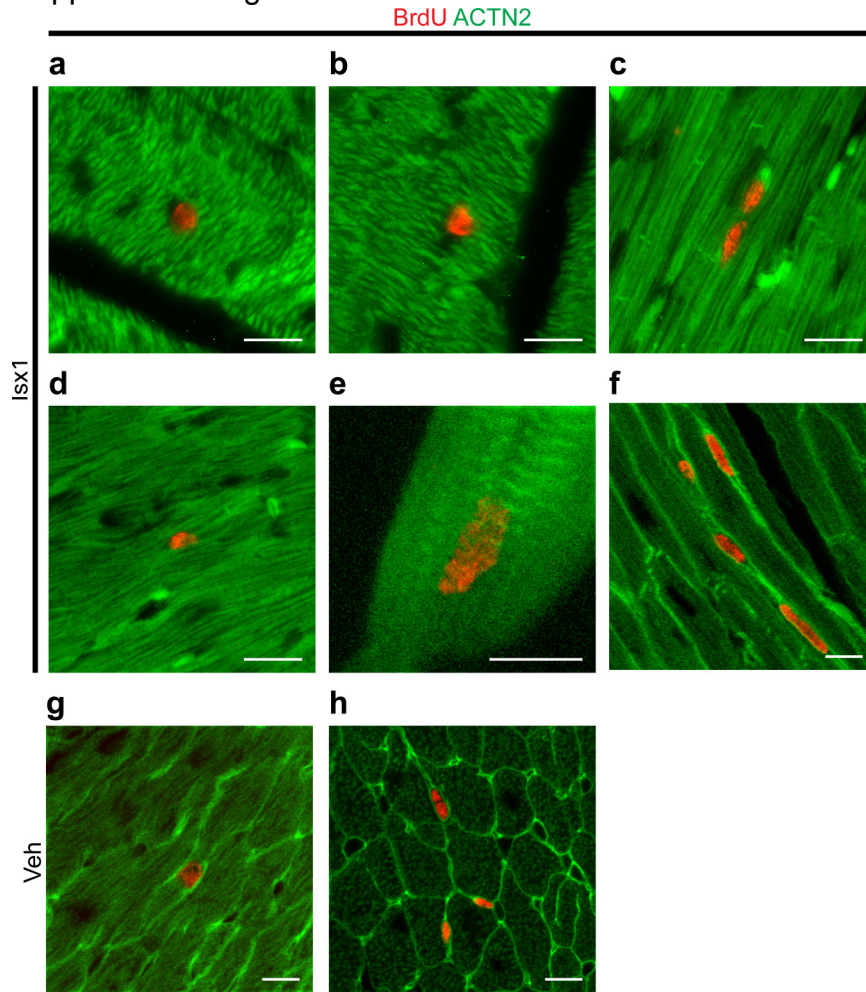
Jamie L. Russell¹, Sean C. Goetsch¹, Hector Aguilar², Doug E. Frantz², Jay W. Schneider^{1*}

¹Department of Internal Medicine, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas,
Texas, USA

²Department of Chemistry, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, USA

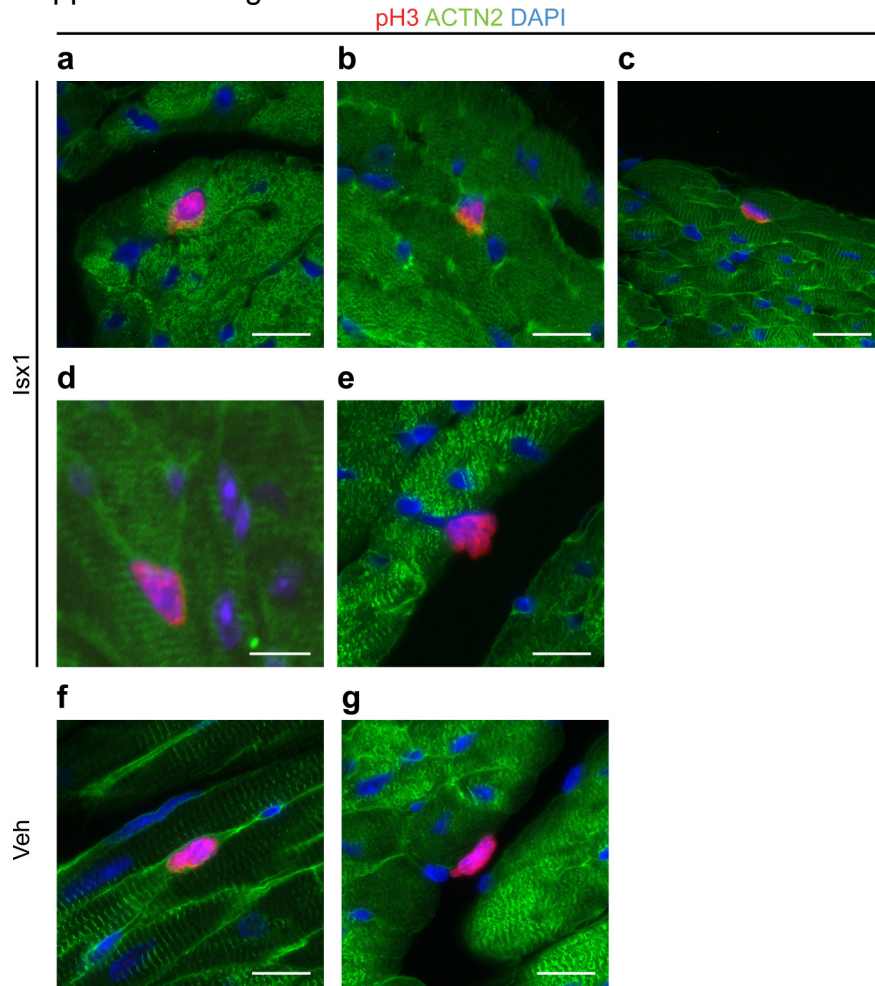
*e-mail: jay.schneider@utsouthwestern.edu

Supplemental Figure 1



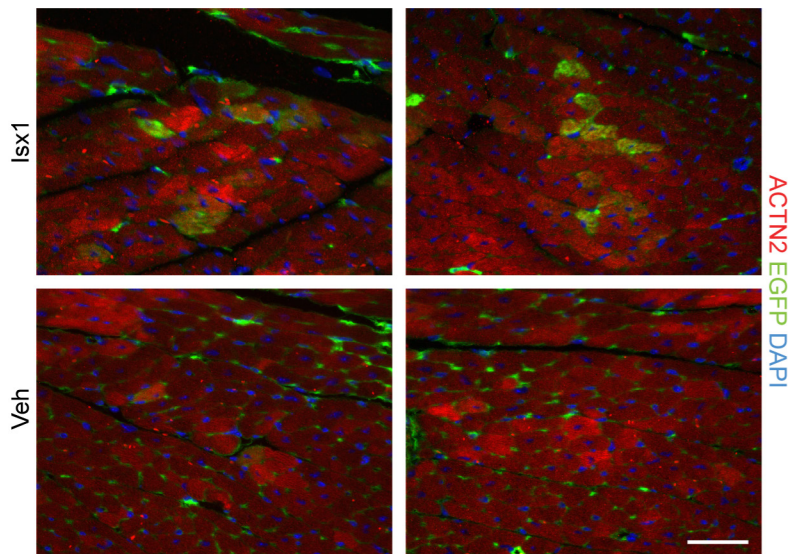
Supplemental Figure 1. Isx1 activates DNA synthesis in myocardial cells, including cardiomyocytes, *in vivo*. BrdU immunohistochemistry (red) in uninjured adult mouse heart injected with Isx (a-e) or vehicle (f and g) co-stained with ACTN2 (green) and DAPI (blue) (Scale bars = 10µm). Probable BrdU+ cardiomyocytes are depicted in images a-e and g and non-cardiomyocytes in images f and h.

Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 2. Isx1 increases phosphohistone H3 positive myocardial cell, including cardiomyocyte, number *in vivo*. Phospho-histone H3 immunohistochemistry (red) in uninjured adult mouse heart injected with Isx (**a-e**) or vehicle (**f** and **g**) co-stained with ACTN2 (green) and DAPI (blue) (Scale bars = 10 μ m). A probable phospho-histone H3+ cardiomyocyte is depicted in image (**a**) and several other positive non-cardiomyocytes in images **b-g**.

Supplemental Figure 3



Supplemental Figure 3. Isx1 increases Notch-CBF1-RE_{x4}-EGFP myocardial cell, including cardiomyocyte, number *in vivo*. EGFP (red) immunohistochemistry localized to TNNI3 (green) cardiomyocytes, co-stained with DAPI (blue) in uninjured adult mouse heart injected with Isx (upper panels) or vehicle (lower panels) (Scale bars = 10 μ m).