Supporting Information

Bowman et al. 10.1073/pnas.1305411110

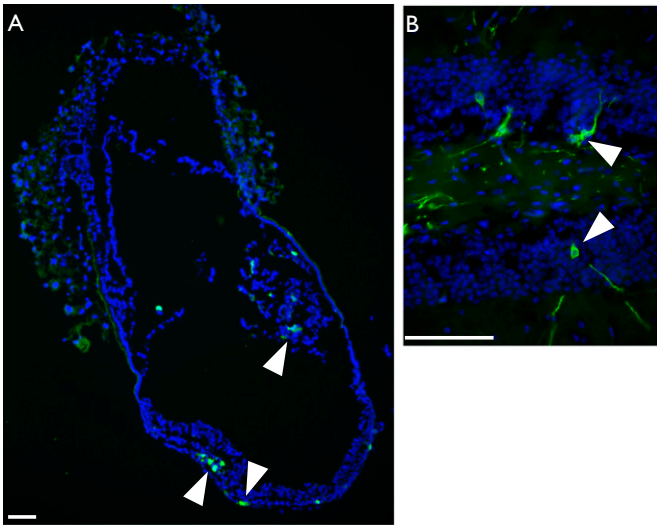

Fig. S1. Progeny of tamoxifen-inducible Cre at Axin2 (*Axin2*$^{CreERT2+}$) mouse strain cells labeled embryonically contribute to multiple structures. (*A*) Embryonic day 6.5 (E6.5)–E7.5 tracing of *Axin2*$^{CreERT2/+}$; *Rosa26* membrane tomato/membrane green fluorescent protein (*R26R*$^{mTmG/+}$) embryos reveals green fluorescent protein (GFP^{+}) cells in the ectoderm and mesoderm, longitudinal section. (*B*) E8.5–postnatal day 21 (P21) tracing reveals GFP^{+} cells in the subgranular and granular zone of the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus. (Scale bar, 50 μm.)

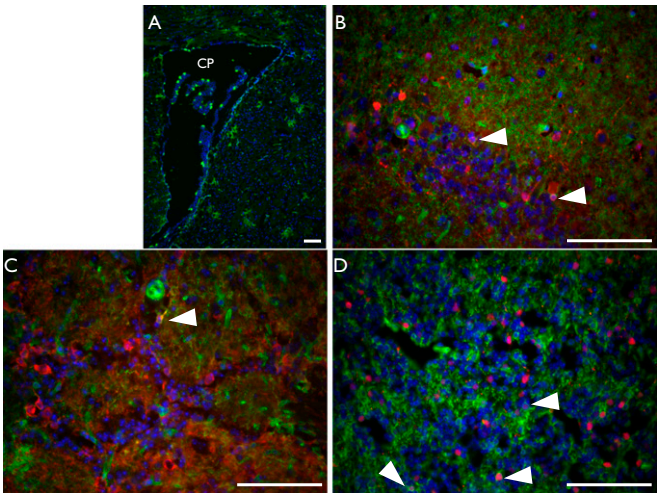

Fig. S2. Postnatal subventricular zone (SVZ) cells are broadly Wnt/β-catenin responsive. Representative images of coronal brain sections from *Axin2*$^{CreERT2/+}$; *R26R*$^{mTmG/+}$ mice dosed with tamoxifen at P14 and examined at P56. (*A*) When tamoxifen is administered postnatally GFP^{+} cells are found around all surfaces of the ventricle. Postnatally labeled Axin2^{+} SVZ neural stem cells (NSCs) are able to produce all classes of olfactory bulb neurons, including calbindin^{+} cells (*B*), tyrosine hydroxylase^{+} cells (*C*), and calretinin^{+} cells (*D*). Arrowheads point to double labeled cells. DAPI is shown in blue, GFP is shown in green, and other markers in red. (Scale bar, 50 μm.)

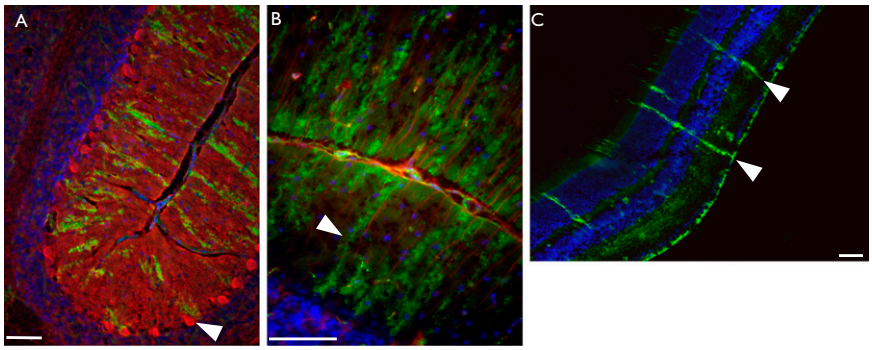

Fig. S3. *Axin2*^{CreERT2} marks multiple radial glial populations throughout the central nervous system. (*A*) Postnatal labeling reveals GFP^{+} cells in the cerebellum that are calbindin^{-} (arrowheads point to calbindin^{+} Purkinje cells) and (*B*) GFAP^{+} (arrowheads point to double labeled fibers), hallmarks of Bergmann glia. (*C*) GFP^{+} Müller glial cells, arrowheads mark radial fiber. DAPI is shown in blue, GFP in green, and other markers in red. (Scale bar, 50 μm.)