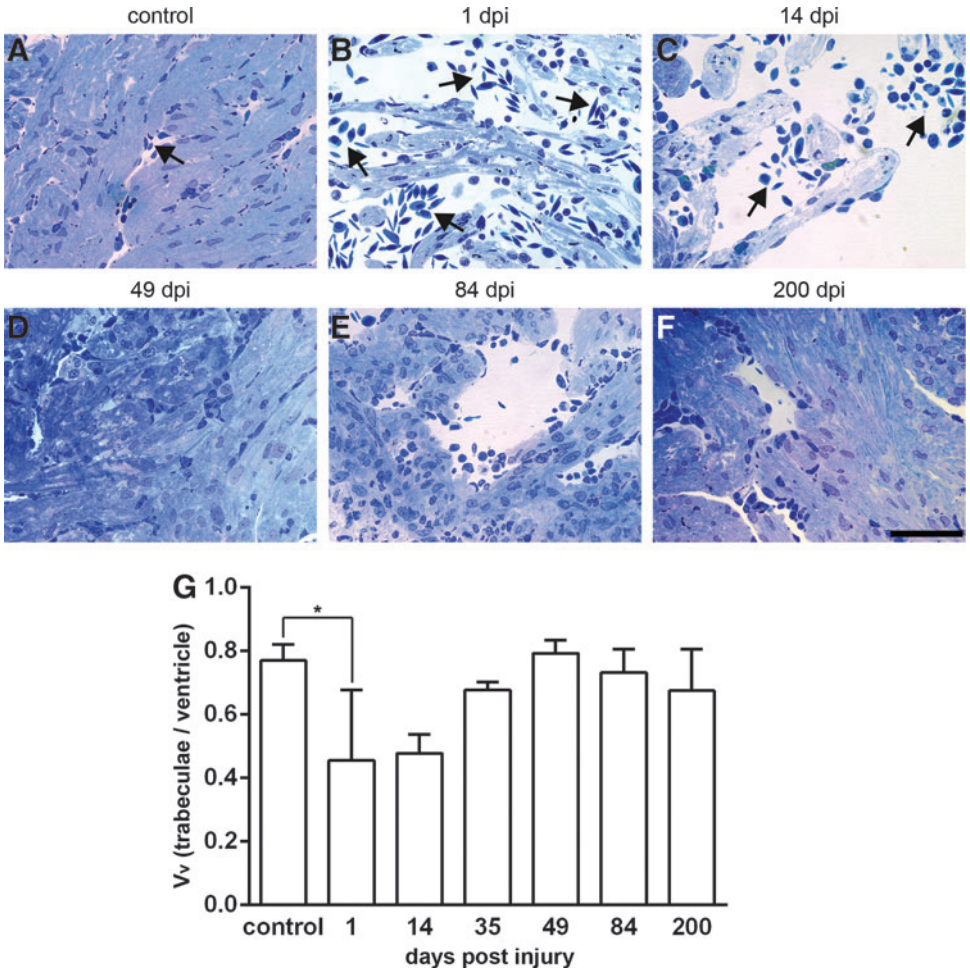

SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S2. Quantitative assessment of trabecular volume fraction after heart injury. **(A–F)** Toluidine blue-stained semithin sections of the myocardium at several time points after injury. **(A)** The myocardium of control hearts shows compact, organized trabeculae, filled with cardiomyocytes and well-organized myofibrils. Blood cells (*arrow*) are present among individual trabecula. **(B)** At 1 dpi, gaps increase and are filled with blood cells (*arrows*). The size of trabeculae declines, and cardiomyocytes contain disorganized myofibrils. **(C)** At 14 dpi, large gaps between trabeculae are apparent, and not all trabeculae contain cardiomyocytes (*arrows* indicate blood cells). **(D)** At 49 dpi, gaps between trabeculae become smaller, but morphological changes inside trabeculae are still visible. **(E)** At 84 dpi, morphological abnormalities are only present in small patches of the myocardium. **(F)** At 200 dpi, regenerated hearts have regained a normal morphology. **(G)** Quantitative assessment of the decline of trabecular volume fraction after mechanical damage, which recovers during regeneration. Scale bar: 100 μm. $^{*}P < 0.05$.