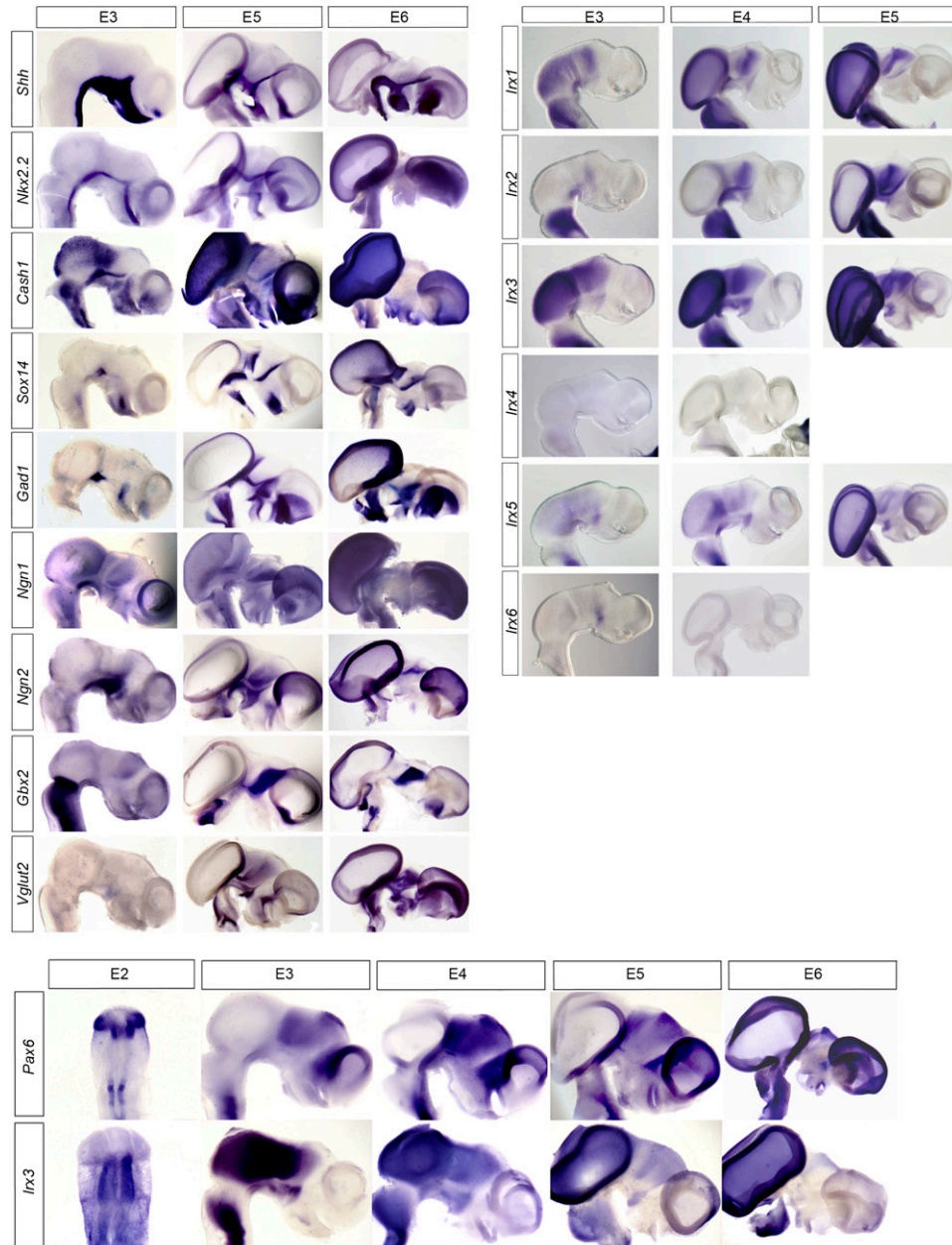
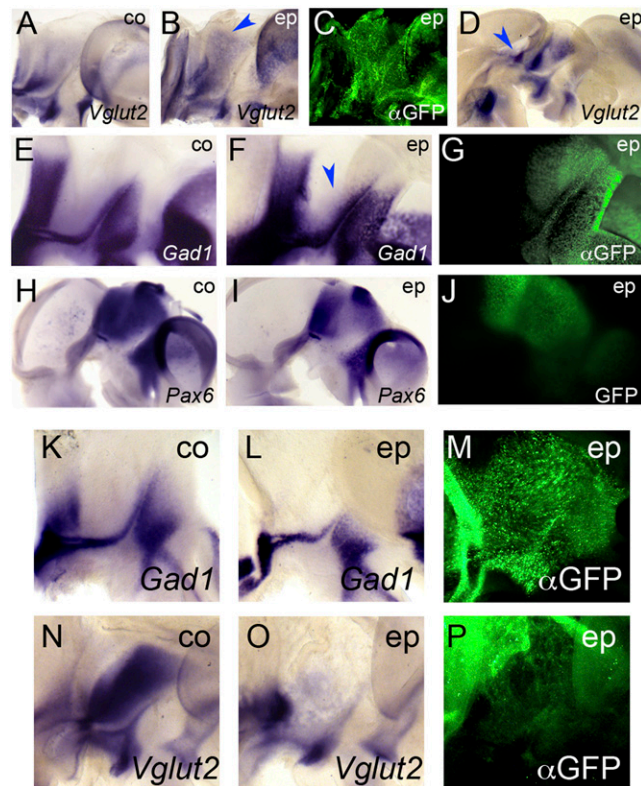


# Supporting Information

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**Fig. S1.** Spatiotemporal expression patterns of genes discussed in this study. Lateral views of embryonic day (E)2–6 chick brains stained by in situ hybridization for the expression of the genes indicated on the left of each row of panels. Anterior points to the right. Note persistent expression of *Irx1*, *Irx2*, *Irx3*, and *Irx5* in the thalamic primordium and progressive down-regulation of *Pax6* immediately posterior to the ZLI.



**Fig. S2.** Ectopic activation of Shh signaling results in ectopic induction of *Vglut2* and *Gad1* and in down-regulation of *Pax6* between the forebrain–midbrain boundary (FMB) and zona limitans intrathalamica (ZLI); *Irx3* repressor function is required for thalamic *Gad1* and *Vglut2* expression. Lateral views of hemi-sectioned chick brains electroporated (ep) with *SmoM2* (A–J) or *Irx3-VP16* (K–P) between E2.5 and E3 and fixed 3 dpe (A–C, E–G, and K–P), 4 dpe (D), or 2 dpe (H–J). Anterior points to the right. (A, E, H, K, and N) Unelectroporated control halves (co). In situ hybridization for *Vglut2* (A, B, D, N, and O), *Gad1* (E, F, K, and L) and *Pax6* (H and I). (C, G, M, and P) Anti-GFP immunofluorescence ( $\alpha$ GFP); J shows pre-in situ GFP fluorescence. Blue arrowheads point to areas of ectopic gene induction. Note formation of ectopic *Vglut2*+ cluster of cells in the pretectum in D (compare Fig. S1).

