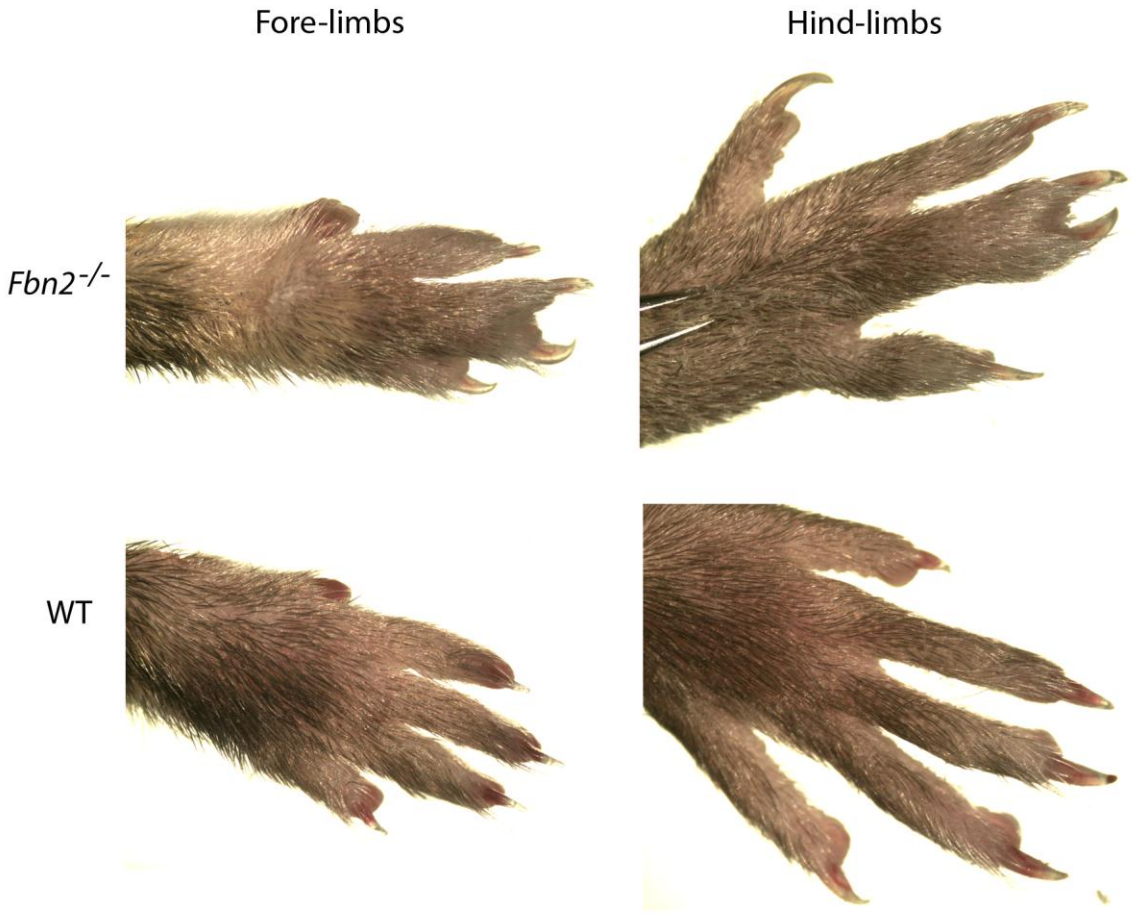
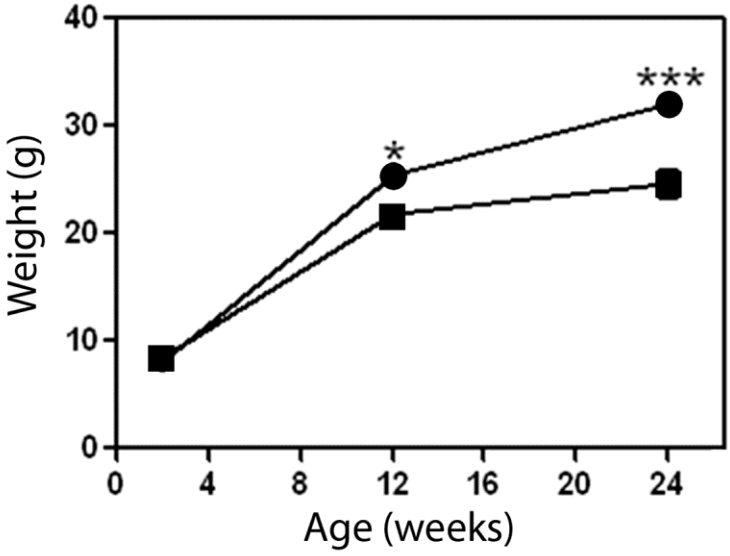
Genotype	# limbs examined	Normal appearance	Syndactyly
Fbn2$^{-/-}$	100 (25 mice)	76	24
Fbn2$^{-/-}$*;Mfap2*$^{-/-}$	12 (3 mice)	8	4

Supplemental Table 1. Incidence of syndactyly in fibrillin-2-null mice.

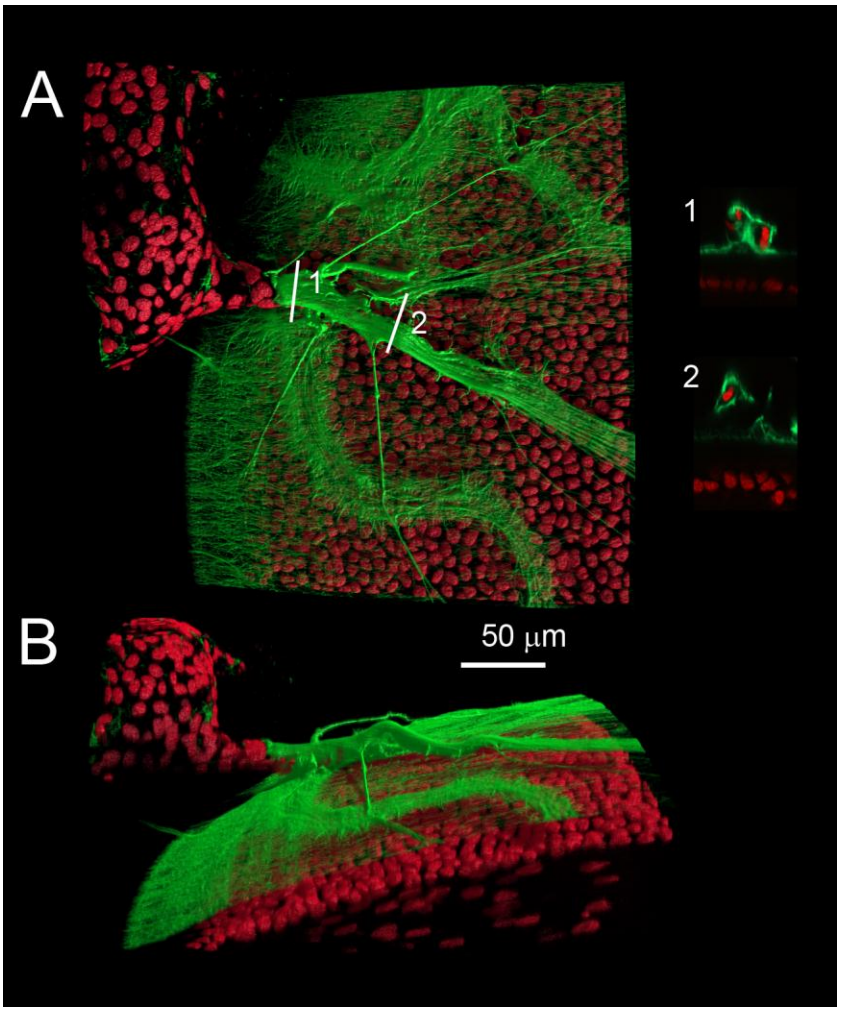


Supplemental Figure 1. Syndactylism in 12-week-old *Fbn2*$^{-/-}$ mice. Syndactylism (fusion of third and fourth digits of the fore- or hind-limbs) was observed in a proportion of *Fbn2*$^{-/-}$ mice but not in wildtypes (WT).

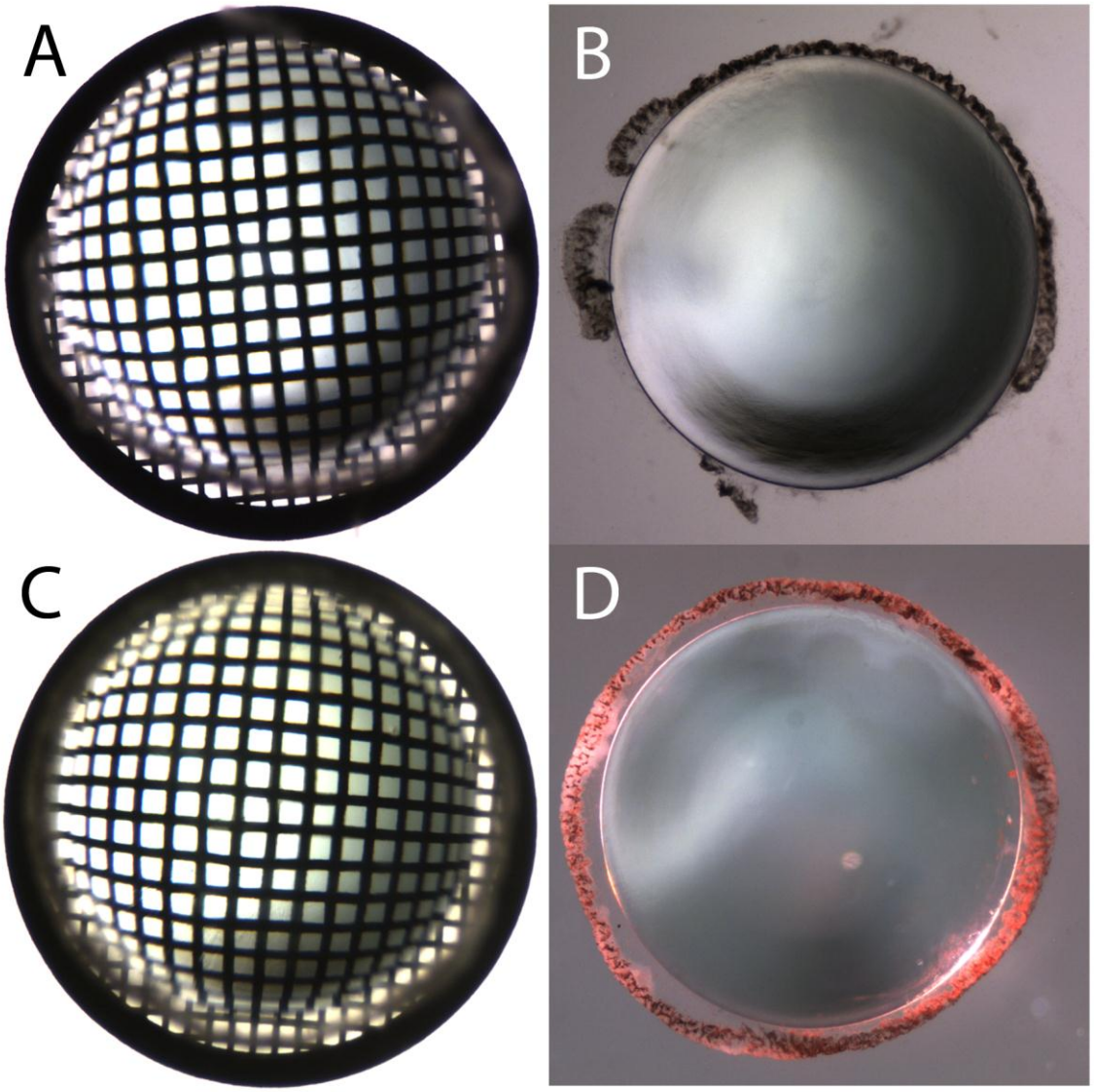


Supplemental Figure 2.

Growth rates of wildtype (filled circles) and *Fbn2*$^{-/-}$ (filled squares) mice. Although similar in size at two weeks of age, adult *Fbn2*$^{-/-}$ mice are significantly smaller than age-matched wildtype (C57BL/6) mice. Data represent mean of 3-6 measurements at each time point ± SD (error bars lie within the data symbols). * p= <0.05, *** p = < 0.001.



Supplemental Figure 3. Blood vessels are incorporated into the persistent pupillary membrane of *Fbn2*$^{-/-}$ eyes. A. Three dimensional reconstruction of colobomatous iris and underlying lens tissue. Orthogonal sections through two regions of the vascular structure reveal a lumen and nucleated cells. B. Oblique view showing blood vessels projecting from the ciliary body to the surface of the lens.



Supplemental Figure 4

Refractive properties and transparency are comparable in lenses from wildtype (A, B) and *Fbn2*$^{-/-}$ mice (C, D).