Figure S1. Failure of $Z/Fz3^c$ to rescue the palate closure defect in $Fz1^{1/2}$; $Fz2^{1/2}$ embryos.

Coronal sections through the head at P0 show the tongue (bottom), the palate (middle), and the nasal cavities and olfactory turbinates (top). In $Fz1^{-/-}$; $Fz2^{-/-}$ and $Fz1^{-/-}$; $Fz2^{-/-}$; $Z/Fz3^{-/-}$ embryos, the failure of palate closure allows the tongue to protrude upward into the nasal cavity. Scale bar, 1 mm.

Figure S2. Fz6 does not play a redundant role with Fz3 in motor axon innervation of the dorsal limb.

(A-E') NF immunostaining of whole-mount E13.5 forelimbs. Boxed regions in (A-E) are magnified in (A'-E'). In $Olig2^{Cre/+}$; $Fz3^{CK-}$ O^{C} ; $Fz6^{+/-}$ and $Olig2^{Cre/+}$; $Fz3^{CKO/-}$; $Fz6^{-/-}$ forelimbs, the dorsal nerve is thinned to similar extents (compare regions between arrows and arrowheads in B and B' vs. C-D'; limbs from two $Olig2^{Cre/+}$; $Fz3^{CKO/-}$; $Fz6^{-/-}$ embryos, 0803-6 and 0804-3, are shown). In $Olig2^{Cre/+}$; $Fz3^{CK-}$ $O^{C/+}$; $Fz6^{-/-}$ forelimbs (E and E') the dorsal nerve thickness is indistinguishable from the WT control (compare regions between arrows in A and A' vs. E and E'). Depth within the Z-stack along the dorsal to ventral axis is color-coded from red to blue. In this figure, arrows show normal nerve widths and arrowheads show reduced widths.

(F-J') NF immunostaining of whole-mount E13.5 hindlimbs. Boxed regions in (F-J) are magnified in (F'-J'). In $Olig2^{Cre/+}$; $Fz3^{CK-O/-}$; $Fz6^{+/-}$ and $Olig2^{Cre/+}$; $Fz3^{CKO/-}$; $Fz6^{+/-}$ hindlimbs, the dorsal nerve is thinned to similar extents (compare regions between arrows and arrowheads in G and G' vs. H-I'). In $Olig2^{Cre/+}$; $Fz3^{CKO/+}$; $Fz6^{-/-}$ hindlimbs the dorsal nerve thickness is indistinguishable from the WT control (compare regions between arrows in F and F' vs. J and J'). Depth within the Z-stack along the dorsal to ventral axis is color-coded from red to blue. Scale bars: (J), 500 µm; (J'), 100 µm.

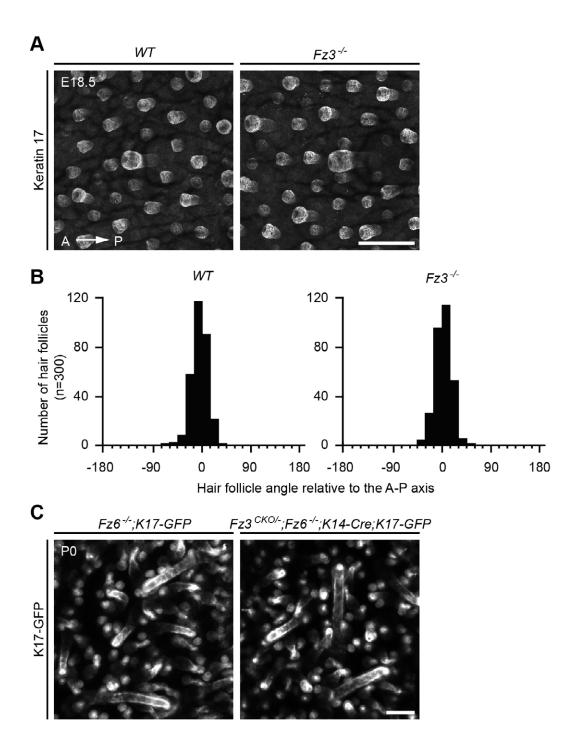


Figure S3. Loss of Fz3 has no effect on hair follicle orientation at E18.5.

- (A) Whole-mount back skin from WT and $Fz3^{-/-}$ E18.5 embryos immunostained for K17 to visualize hair follicles. A, anterior; P, posterior. Scale bars, 200 μ m.
- (B) Quantification of hair follicle orientations relative to the A-P axis. Both distributions cluster tightly around zero degrees.
- (C) At P0, the hair follicle orientation phenotype produced by combined loss of Fz6 globally and Fz3 in the epidermis is indistinguishable from the phenotype produced by global loss of Fz6. Whole-mount back skin from $Fz6^{-/-}$;K17-GFP and $Fz3^{CKO/-}$; $Fz6^{-/-}$;K14-Cre;K17-GFP mice at P1 was imaged for GFP to visualize hair follicles. Scale bar, 100 μ m.

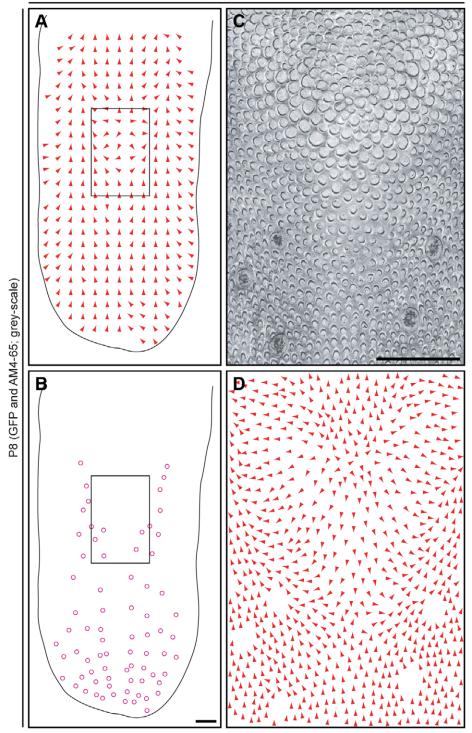


Figure S4. Lingual papillae in and around the patterning center show contiguous variations in orientation.

(A-D) the dorsal surface of a *Fz3*^{CKO/+}; *Fz6*^{-/-}; *K14-Cre*; *K17-GFP* tongue at P8 showing the global orientation of lingual papillae (A) and the locations of taste buds (B); both patterns match those of *WT* tongues. The tongue is outlined in black. Anterior is down. The grey scale image of epithelial GFP and AM4-65 dye fluorescence highlights the structure of the papillae. The region enclosed in the black rectangles in (A) and (B) is enlarged in (C) and (D). The orientation of each papilla in (C) is indicated with an arrowhead in (D). The "flower" pattern is present along the midline near the top of the images in (C) and (D), and the point of confluence of posterior and anterior facing papillae is present below the center of each image. Scale bars, 500 μm.

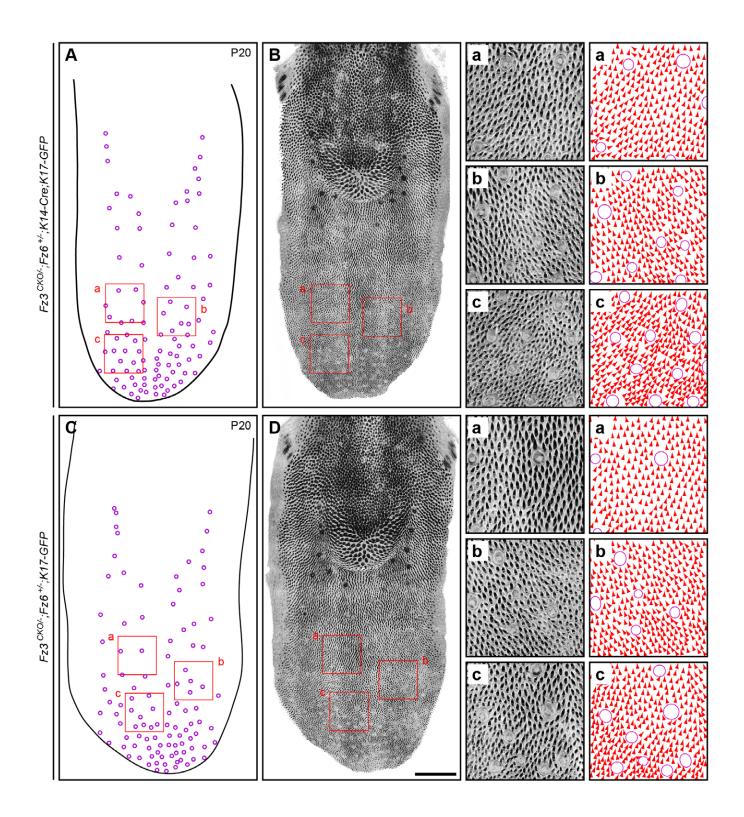


Figure S5. Patterning of lingual papillae is unperturbed in $Fz3^{CKO/-}$; $Fz6^{+/-}$; K14-Cre and $Fz3^{CKO/-}$; $Fz6^{+/-}$ tongues.

(A-D) Dorsal view of a $Fz3^{CKO/-}$; $Fz6^{+/-}$; K14-Cre; K17-GFP tongue at P20 (A and B) and a $Fz3^{CKO/-}$; $Fz6^{+/-}$; K17-GFP tongue at P20 (C and D) showing the locations of taste buds (A and C) and epithelial morphology with AM4-65 and GFP fluorescence (B and D). In both cases the pattern matches that of WT tongues. Anterior is down. The "flower" pattern is present along the midline at ~70% of the distance from the tip to the base of the tongue. The grey scale images to the right (panels a-c) correspond to the locations of the red squares in the low magnification image at left. The orientation of each papilla in (a-c) was scored with an arrowhead. Scale bar, 1 mm.

```
1 MAVSWIVFDLWLLTVFLGQIGGHSLFSCEPITLRMCQDLPYNTTFMPNLL
Fz3
Fz6
      1 MERS----PFLLACILLPLVRGHSLFTCEPITVPRCMKMTYNMTFFPNLM
               * .. * . ****.****. * . ** ** ***.
     51 NHYDQQTAALAMEPFHPMVNLDCSRDFRPFLCALYAPICMEYGRVTLPCR 100
Fz3
     47 GHYDQGIAAVEMGHFLHLANLECSPNIEMFLCQAFIPTCTEQIHVVLPCR 96
        .**** **. * * . **.**
                               *** . * * * . * ***
Fz3 101 RLCQRAYSECSKLMEMFGVPWPEDMECSRFPDCDEPYPRLVDLNLVGDPT 150
    97 KLCEKIVSDCKKLMDTFGIRWPEELECNRLPHCDDTVPVTSHPHTELSGP 146
        .**.. *.* ***. **. ***. *
Fz3 151 EGAPVAVQRDYGFWCPRELKIDPDLGYSFLHVRDCSPPCPNMYFRREELS 200
Fz6 147 QKKSDQVPRDIGFWCPKHLRTSGDQGYRFLGIEQCAPPCPNMYFKSDELD 196
             * ** **** * . * ** ** . * . ****** . . **
Fz3 201 FARYFIGLISIICLSATLFTFLTFLIDVTRFRYPERPIIFYAVCYMMVSL 250
Fz6 197 FAKSFIGIVSIFCLCATLFTFLTFLIDVRRFRYPERPIIYYSVCYSIVSL 246
       Fz3 251 IFFIGFLLEDRVACNASSPAQYKASTVTQGSHNKACTMLFMVLYFFTMAG 300
Fz6 247 MYFVGFLLGNSTACNKADEKLELGDTVVLGSKNKACSVVFMFLYFFTMAG 296
        ..*.*** *** *** ** ** ** ** *******
Fz3 301 SVWWVILTITWFLAAVPKWGSEAIEKKALLFHASAWGIPGTLTIILLAMN 350
Fz6 297 TVWWVILTITWFLAAGRKWSCEAIEQKAVWFHAVAWGAPGFLTVMLLAMN 346
        .********** ** .***.** ** *** ** ** ** .**
Fz3 351 KIEGDNISGVCFVGLYDVDALRYFVLAPLCLYVVVGVSLLLAGIISLNRV 400
Fz6 347 KVEGDNISGVCFVGLYDLDASRYFVLLPLCLCVFVGLSLLLAGIISLNHV 396
       Fz3 401 RIEIPLEKENODKLVKFMIRIGVFSILYLVPLLVVIGCYFYEQAYRGIWE 450
Fz6 397 RQVIQHDGRNQEKLKKFMIRIGVFSGLYLVPLVTLLGCYVYELVNRITWE 446
        * * . ** ** ****** ***** . . *** ** * **
Fz3 451 TTWIOERCREYHIPCPYOVTOMSRPDLILFLMKYLMALIVGIPSIFWVGS 500
Fz6 447 MTWFSDHCHQYRIPCPYQANPKARPELALFMIKYLMTLIVGISAVFWVGS 496
        ** ..*.****** . .**.* **..**** ..****
Fz3 501 KKTCFEWASFFHGRRKKEIVNESRQVLQEP-----DFAQSLLRDPNTP 543
Fz6 497 KKTCTEWAGFFKRNRKRDPISESRRVLQESCEFFLKHNSKVKHKKKHGAP 546
        **** *** **. . . . ***.***
Fz3 544 -----IIRKSRGTSTQGTSTHASSTQLAMVDDQRSKAGSVHSKVSSYHG 587
Fz6 547 GPHRLKVISKSMGTSTGATTNHG-TSAMAIADHDYLGQETSTEVHTSPEA 595
             Fz3 588 SLHRSRDGRYTPCSYRGMEERLPHGSMSRLTDHS--RHSSSHRLNEQSR- 634
Fz6 596 SVKEGRADRANTPSAKDRDCGESAGPSSKLSGNRNGRESRAGGLKERSNG 645
       *.. * * . * . . * *.*. . * *.*
Fz3 635 -----MTHITHGTS 654
Fz6 646 SEGAPSEGRVSPKSSVPETGLIDCSTSQAASSPEPTSLKGSTSLPVHSAS 695
                           .* . * . * .*
Fz3 655 MNRVIEEDGTSA
Fz6 696 RARKEQGAGSHSDA 709
```

Figure S6. Alignment of mouse Fz3 and Fz6 amino acid sequences.

The ligand-binding cysteine-rich domain is highlighted in red and the predicted transmembrane domain is highlighted in blue. Asterisks indicate amino acid identities and dots indicate similarities.

Supplemental Table 1. Sources for protein sequences used to construct the dendrogram in Figure 7.

Caenorhabditis elegans CFZ-2a: F27E11.3a Caenorhabditis elegans MOM-5: T23D8.1 Caenorhabditis elegans MIG-1b: Y34D9B.1b

Ciona intestinalis Fz3/6: ENSCINP00000026933

Drosophila melanogaster Fz: FBpp0303135 Drosophila melanogaster Fz2: FBpp0303228 Drosophila melanogaster Fz3: FBpp0111841 Drosophila melanogaster Fz4: FBpp0070977

Gallus gallus (chicken) Fz3: ENSGALP00000026786 Gallus gallus (chicken) Fz6: ENSGALP00000025843

Homo sapiens Fz3: CCDS6069 Homo sapiens Fz6: CCDS6298

Mus musculus Fz3: CCDS27212 Mus musculus Fz6: CCDS27441

Petromyzon marinus (lamprey) Fz6: ENSPMAP00000000914

Takifugu rubripes Fz3: ENSTRUP00000011955 Takifugu rubripes Fz6: ENSTRUP00000017077

Xenopus tropicalis Fz3: ENSXETP00000045728 Xenopus tropicalis Fz6: ENSXETP00000008881

Sources:

CCDS: the Consensus CDS Database

ENS: Ensembl FB: FlyBase

C. elegans: WormBase