Supporting Information

Wong et al. 10.1073/pnas.1502057112

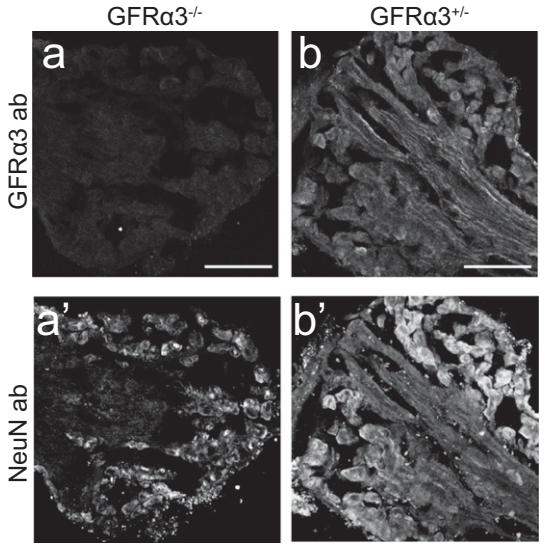

Fig. S1. (*A* and *B*) Cross-sections through DRGs of GFRα3$^{-/-}$ mice and GFRα3$^{+/-}$ littermates immunolabeled with the GFRα3 antibody. GFRα3 staining was widespread in the GFRα3$^{+/-}$ DRG. In contrast, there was a complete lack of GFRα3 staining in the DRG of the GFRα3$^{-/-}$ mice, indicating that the GFRα3 antibody is specific. (*A′* and *B′*) Staining of the same DRG tissue with an antibody to NeuN. There was no decrease in the number of DRG neurons in GFRα3$^{-/-}$ mice (1, 2). (Scale bars: 100 μm.)

1. Nishino J, et al. (1999) GFR alpha3, a component of the artemin receptor, is required for migration and survival of the superior cervical ganglion. *Neuron* 23(4):725–736.
2. Honma Y, et al. (2002) Artemin is a vascular-derived neurotropic factor for developing sympathetic neurons. *Neuron* 35(2):267–282.

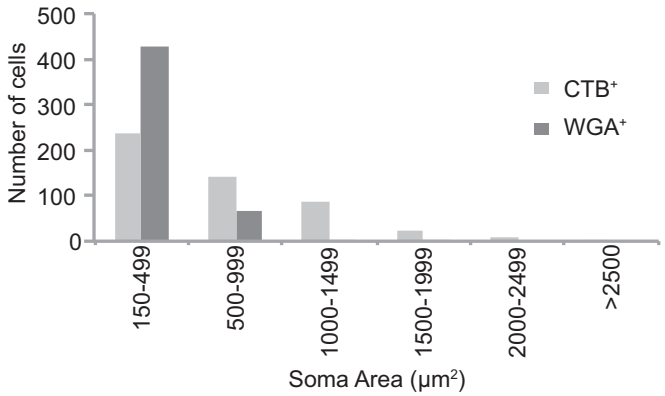

Fig. S2. Histogram showing the size distribution of CTB$^+$ and WGA$^+$ neurons (n = 500). The number of neurons in each 500-μm^2 bin was counted. Consistent with previous reports (1), CTB$^+$ cells were larger than WGA$^+$ cells on average.

1. LaMotte CC, Kapadia SE, Shapiro CM (1991) Central projections of the sciatic, saphenous, median, and ulnar nerves of the rat demonstrated by transganglionic transport of choleragenoid-HRP (B-HRP) and wheat germ agglutinin-HRP (WGA-HRP). *J Comp Neurol* 311(4):546–562.

Table S1. Primers (with sequences and melting temperatures) used for qPCR assays

Gene	Forward primer (5′-3′)	Tm, °C	Reverse primer (5′-3′)	Tm, °C
GFRα3	CCTTCTGAATGGAAGGTGAAGA	54.4	TGGAGACAGTGCTAGGAGTTA	54.7
GAPDH	CCCTTCATTGACCTCAACTACA	54.4	GATGACCAGCTTCCCATTCT	54.6
HPRT	GACCTCTCGAAGTGTTGGAT C	54.7	TCAAATCCCTGAAGTGCTCAT	54.1