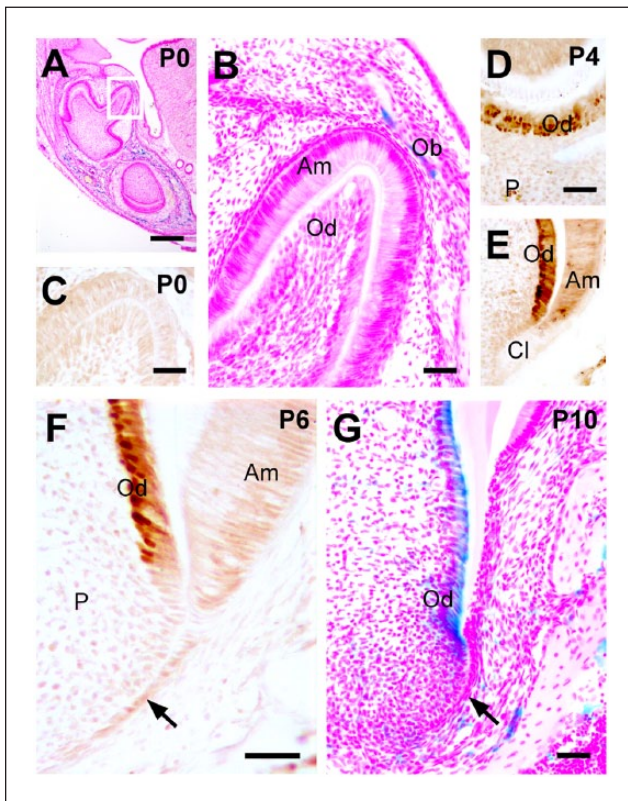


Wntless Regulates Dentin Apposition and Root Elongation in the Mandibular Molar

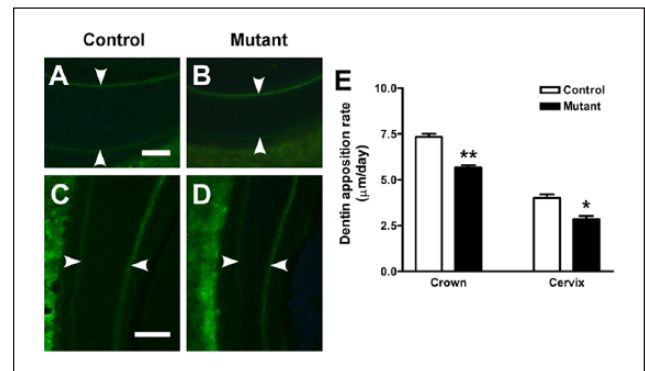
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C.H. Bae^{1*}, T.H. Kim^{1*}, S.O. Ko¹, J.C. Lee¹, X. Yang², and E.S. Cho¹

Appendix



Appendix Figure 1. OC-Cre recombinase expressions in the mandibular first molars of *OC-Cre;R26R* double-transgenic mouse during early postnatal development. (A–C) No LacZ and Cre expression was observed in the developing tooth germ at P0. (D–F) At P4 and P6, Cre recombinase was expressed in crown odontoblasts. (G) Strong LacZ expression was found in the odontoblasts of developing roots at P10. (B) is enlarged from the box in (A). Arrows indicate Hertwig's epithelial root sheath. Am, ameloblasts; Od, odontoblasts; P, pulp; Cl, cervical loop; Ob, osteoblasts. Scale bars: 300 μm (A), 100 μm (B, G), 40 μm (C–F).



Appendix Figure 2. Determination of dentin apposition rate by double fluorescence labeling in crown and cervix of the mandibular first molar of control and *OC-Cre;Wls^{CO/CO}* mice ($n = 3$, in each genotype). * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$. The white arrowheads indicate fluorochrome labeling. Scale bars: 100 μm (A–D).

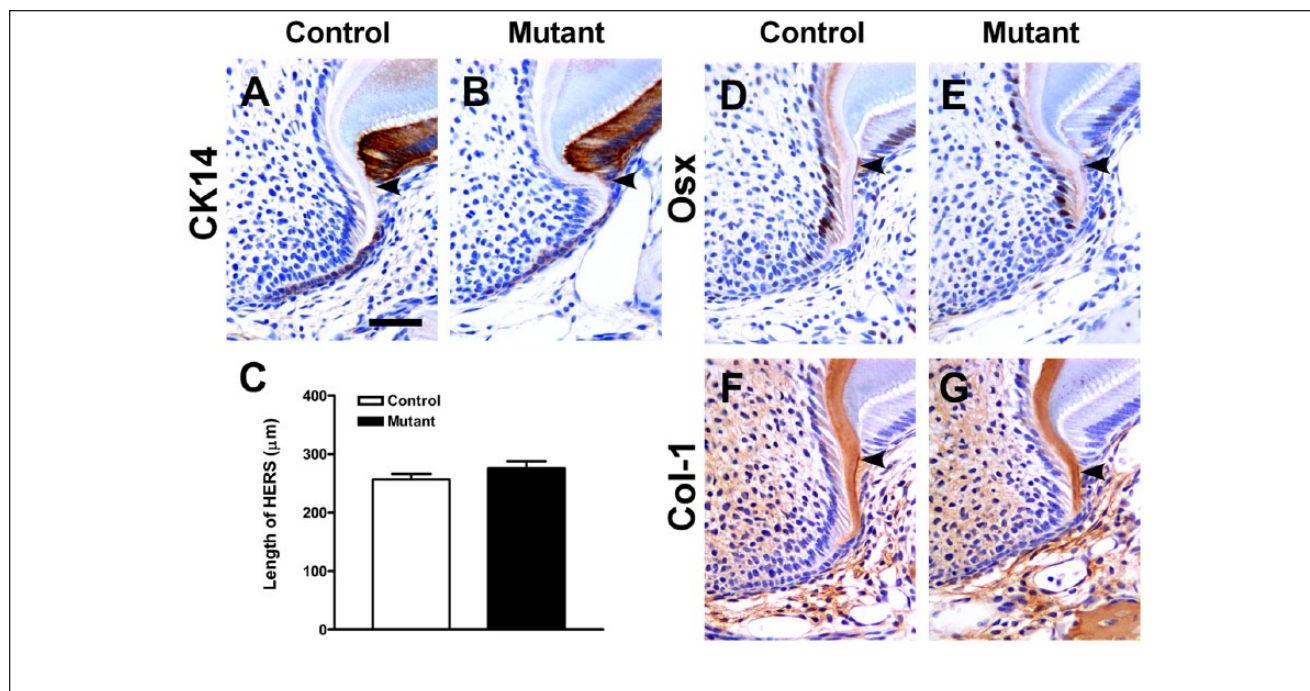
¹Cluster for Craniofacial Development and Regeneration Research, Institute of Oral Biosciences, Chonbuk National University School of Dentistry, Jeonju, South Korea

²Genetic Laboratory of Development and Disease, Institute of Biotechnology, Beijing, China

*Authors contributing equally to this work.

Corresponding Author:

E.S. Cho, Laboratory for Craniofacial Biology, Chonbuk National University School of Dentistry, 567 Baekje-Daero, Deokjin-Gu, Jeonju 561-756, South Korea.
 Email: oasis@jbnu.ac.kr



Appendix Figure 3. Immunohistochemical localization of CK14, Osx, and Col-1 in the developing roots of mandibular first molar of control and *OC-Cre;Wls^{CO/CO}* mice at P8. (**A, B**) CK14. (**C**) No difference in Hertwig's epithelial root sheath (HERS) length between control and mutant mice at P8 ($P > 0.05$, $n = 3$, in each genotype). (**D–E**) Osx. (**F, G**) Col-1. The black arrows indicate HERS, and black arrowheads indicate presumptive borders of the crown and root. Scale bars: 100 μm (A–F).