Supplementary Data

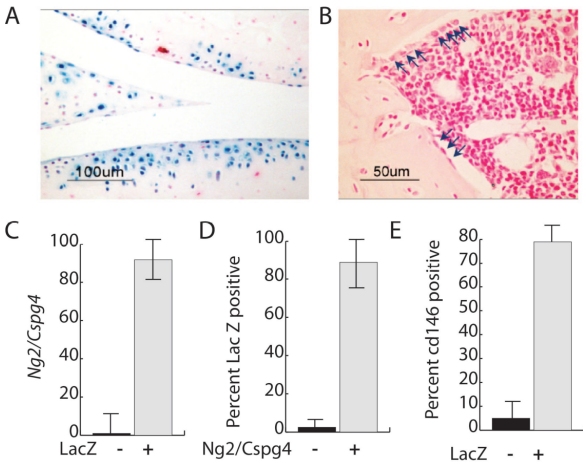

Figure S1. Related to Figure 1. Characteristics of LacZ positive cells in normal mouse tissues harvested from *Ng2/Cspg4-CreER;Rosa26R*^{lacZ} mice. A and B) X-gal staining confirmed that LacZ was expressed in chondrocytes (A), but not in osteoblasts (B, arrows). C) Relative expression of *Ng2/Cspg4* in LacZ positive and negative cells. D) Percent of LacZ positive cells in cells sorted using an Ng2/Cspg4 antibody. E) Percent of CD146 positive cells in the LacZ positive and negative populations. Means and 95 % confidence intervals are shown for all data, with an asterisk indicating a decline with a $p < 0.05$.

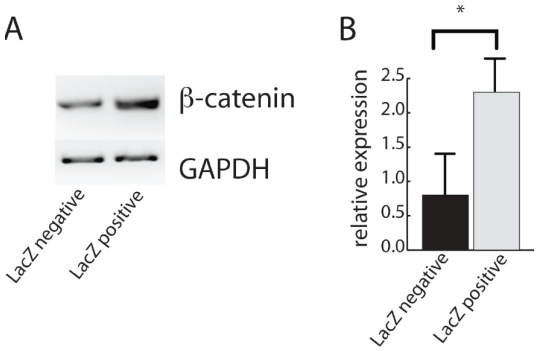

Figure S2. Related to Figure 1. Increased β-catenin in LacZ positive cells from desmoid tumors. A) Relative Western blot for β-catenin from LacZ positive and negative cells from a desmoid tumor. B) Graphical representation of levels of expression showing means and 95% confidence levels, with an asterisk indicating a difference with a $p < 0.05$.

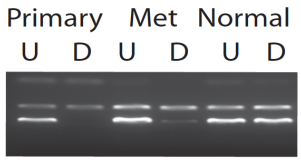

Figure S3. Related to Figure 2. X chromosome inactivation pattern from an extremity and a lung tumor from the same mouse. PCR products from segments of *Pgk-1*, located on the X chromosome, with and without HpaII enzymatic digestion. The enzymatic digestion removes the ability to amplify the non-methylated, unsilenced, chromosome. Lanes with PCR products labeled "U" are undigested DNA segments and "D" are from digested DNA segments. The same pattern of X chromosome inactivation is seen in both the extremity tumor and the lung tumor, consistent with the notion that the lung lesion is a metastasis from the extremity tumor.