Supplemental information inventory:

Supplemental Figures and Legends:

S1 (related to Figure 1): The use of #123-Cre mice for the deletion of $Gs\alpha$ in immature OSNs.

S2 (related to Figures 4 and 5): OSNs expressing G-protein coupling M71 mutant ORs are gradually eliminated from the epithelium and their axons are rarely observed on the bulb.

S3 (related to Figures 6 and 8): O/E2-M71-GFP mice ubiquitously express *M71*.

S4 (related to Figures 7 and 9): O/E2-M71 expression affects axonal projections of OSNs expressing endogenous ORs.

S5 (related to all Figures): Previously described mouse strains with genetargeted OR mutations and their abbreviations that were used throughout the study.

Supplemental Tables:

S1 (related to Figures 1, 5, 6, S1, and S3): List of ISH probes that were used.

S2 (related to Figures 6 and 9): List of nanostring probes that were used.

Supplemental Figures and tables.

Figure S1. The use of #123-Cre mice for the deletion of $Gs\alpha$ in immature OSNs.

(A) Three-colour ISH on coronal sections of PD6 MOE of #123-Cre x ROSA26(R26)-STOPtauGFP mice. Riboprobes were used against Cre (red-A1,-A2), Gap43 (green-A2) and Omp (blue-A2). Cre is expressed before the onset of Gap43. (B, C) Three-colour ISH on coronal sections of PD6 MOE of #123-Cre x R26-STOP-tauGFP mice with probes against bovine tau (red-B1, -B2, -C1, -C2), Gap43 (green-B2, C2) and Omp (blue-B2,-C2). Expression of tau is only observed after removal of the loxp flanked transcriptional stop cassette of the R26-STOP-tauGFP allele, which is therefore an indicator of successful Cre recombination. Tau is expressed before the onset of Gap43. (D, F) Three-colour ISH on coronal sections of PD6 Gs WT (D) and Gs cKO (F) MOE with probes against Gnas (red-D1,-D2, -F1, -F2), Gap43 (green-D2, -F2) and Omp (blue-D2, -F2). In Gs cKO mice, Gnas expression is clearly more basal throughout the whole epithelium, indicating that it is mostly expressed in the basal progenitors. (E, G) Three-colour ISH on coronal sections of PD6 Gs WT and Gs cKO MOE with probes against Gnal (red), Gap43 (green) and Omp (blue). (H, I) Intrinsic GFP fluorescence observed in coronal sections of the MOB from #123-Cre x R26-STOP-tauGFP (= Gs WT) in H1 and high magnification H2 and #123-Cre x R26-STOP-tauGFP x Gnas-E1^{fl/fl} (= Gs cKO) mice in I1 and high magnification I2. Intrinsic GFP reporter expression is only seen after Cre recombination. DAPI counterstain. (J) The A-P position of individual M72 (PD10, Gs WT n=8, Gs cKO n=8) and MOR23 (PD21 Gs WT n=8, Gs cKO n=8) glomeruli in Gs WT and cKO animals. (K) Higher magnification of Gs WT, Figure 1A2 (see also D2 above), Gnas (red), Gap43 (green), showing that some Gap43+ cells express Gnas (highlighted with arrows). (L) Lower magnification of posteriorly projecting lateral M71 glomerulus in Golf KO mice (PD11, scale bar: 250μm). The M71-GFP mutation is homozygous.

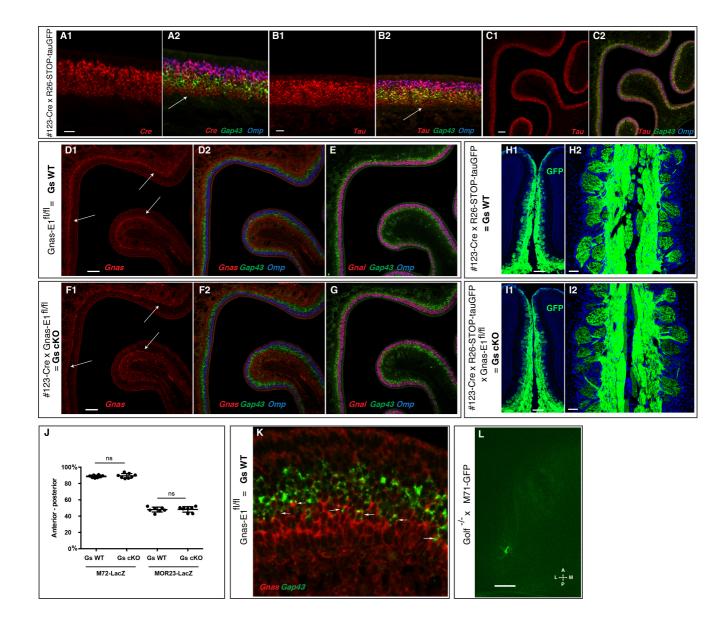


Figure S2. OSNs expressing G-protein coupling M71 mutant ORs are gradually eliminated from the epithelium and their axons are rarely observed on the bulb.

Medial view of X-gal-stained wholemounts of (A) M71-LacZ (3wo) and (B) M71(RDY)-lacZ (PD10) mice. (C) Higher-magnification of X-gal-stained M71(RDY) MOE (PD10), shows that OSNs poorly project axons, which appear short and stunted. (D) Number of X-gal+ OSNs on wholemounts of M71(RDY)-LacZ turbinates at indicated postnatal days (mean ± SEM, n=6-11 for each time point). (E) IHC was performed against: β-galactosidase for counting M71 and M71(RDY) OSNs; GFP for counting M71(RDY)-caGs OSNs; and DsRed for counting MOR23(RDY)→M71-caGs OSNs on coronal sections at PD21. Every 10th section was collected from anterior to posterior and 49 sections were counted per mouse. Data are mean ± SEM (n=3). One-way ANOVA and Newman–Keuls post test (D, E). *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ****p < 0.001. Scale bars, 500 μm.

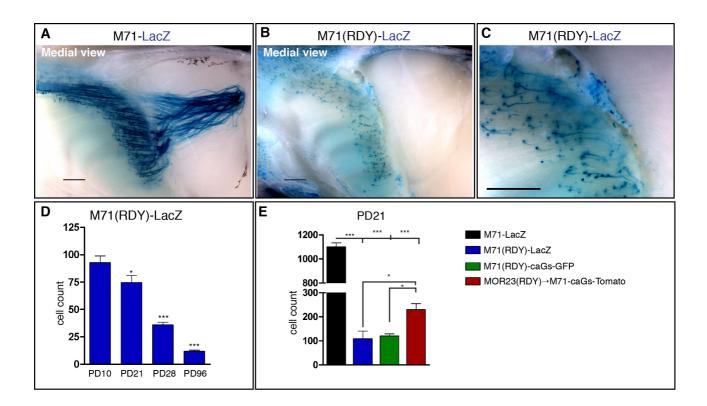


Figure S3. O/E2-M71-GFP mice ubiquitously express *M71*.

(A) Two-colour ISH on coronal sections of the MOE from WT mice with probes against *M71* (red-A1) plus *O/E2* (green-A2). (B) Three-colour ISH against *Gap43* (green), *Omp* (blue) and the sustentacular marker *Cbr2* (red), in the MOE of WT mice. (C) Two-colour ISH on coronal sections of the MOE from heterozygous O/E2-M71-GFP mice with probes against *M71* (red-C1) plus *O/E2* (green-C2). Some red labelled neurons in the dorsal epithelium appeared more intense suggesting that endogenous M71/M72 ORs are expressed at a slightly higher level than those from the O/E2 promoter. (D) Three-colour ISH against *Gap43* (green), *Omp* (blue) and the sustentacular marker *Cbr2* (red), in the MOE of heterozygous O/E2-M71-GFP mice. Scale bars, 100 μm (A2, C2), 50 μm (B,D).

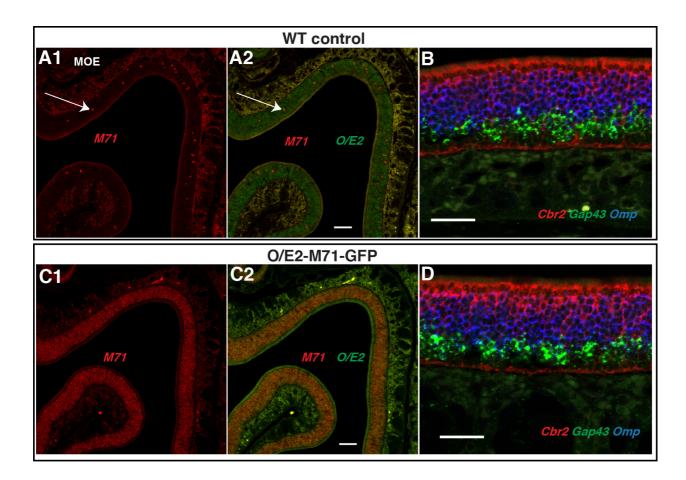
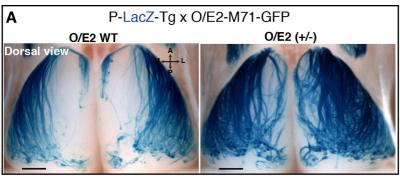


Figure S4. O/E2-M71 expression affects axonal projections of OSNs expressing endogenous ORs.

(A) In the P-LacZ transgenic mice, wholemount X-gal staining of the dorsal bulb labels axons expressing class II ORs, while the unlabelled butterfly-shaped pattern corresponds to the class I and TAAR domains [48]. Interestingly, in O/E2-M71-GFP mutants (right, O/E2 +/-), this butterfly pattern was disrupted, as LacZ+ axons now traversed through the dorsal-medial regions. (B-C) Wholemount X-gal staining of (B) MOR23-lacZ and (C) M71-lacZ OSNs in O/E2-M71-GFP heterozygous mice. Three representative examples are shown for two ORs, showing how O/E2-M71 expression alters the axonal projections of OSNs. Scale bars, 500 μm.



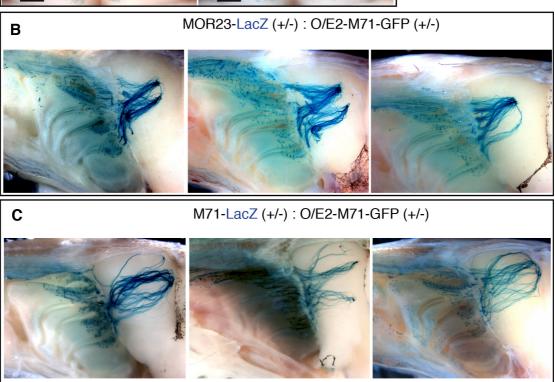


Figure S5. Previously described mouse strains with gene-targeted OR mutations and their abbreviations that were used throughout the study.

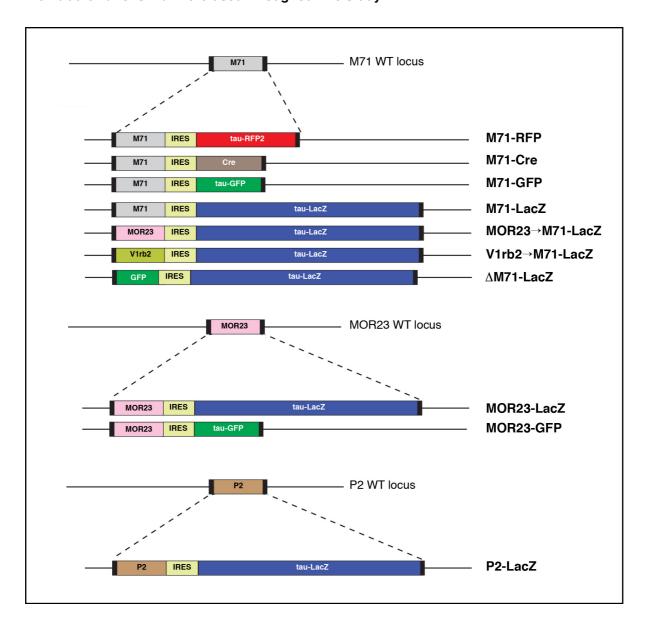


Table S1. List of ISH Probes that were used.

Riboprobe	Sequence	Reference
Gnas	nt 408-1512 from NM_001077510.2	(Omura et al., 2014)
Gnal	nt 1-1106 from NM_ 010307	(Omura et al., 2014)
Отр	nt 820-2891 from U01213	(Ishii et al., 2004)
Gap43	nt 147-860 from NM_008083	(Ishii et al., 2004)
Cbr2	nt 5-466 from BC010758	(Ishii et al., 2004)
Adcy3	nt 2853-3559 from NM_001159536	(Hirota et al., 2007)
Cre	nt 485-1516 from X03453	(Li et al., 2004)
mCherry (for tdTomato)	nt 21-512 from AY678264	(Omura et al., 2014)
GFP	nt 97-816 from U76561.1	(Li et al., 2004)
tau (bovine)	nt 102-621 from NM_174106.2	(Ishii and Mombaerts, 2008)
lacZ	nt 73035-73522 from U73857.1	
O/E2	nt 2353-3392 from NM_001113415.1	
M71	nt 144-1013 from NM_207664.2	(Fuss et al., 2007)
Olfr3 (class II mix)	nt 17-871 from NM_206903.1	(Omura et al., 2014)
Olfr62 (class II mix)	nt 167-883 from NM_146315.2	(Omura et al., 2014)
Olfr54 (class II mix)	nt 1-942 from NM_010997.1	(Omura et al., 2014)
Olfr749 (class II mix)	nt 73-984 from NM_020288.2	(Fuss et al., 2007)

Table S2. List of NanoString probes that were used.

Gene	Accession number	Target region
Omp (ref gene 1)	NM_011010.2	1148-1247
Gnal (ref gene 2)	NM_177137.4	3129-3228
Adcy3 (ref gene 3)	NM_001159537.1	3377-3476
Ano2 (ref gene 4)	NM_153589.2	3346-3445
Cnga2 (ref gene 5)	NM_007724.2	54-153
Olfr1015	NM_146571.2	761-860
Olfr1156	NM_146817.2	397-496
Olfr124	NM_147062.2	536-635
Olfr1301	NM_146887.1	351-450
Olfr15	NM_008762.2	31-130
Olfr1507	NM_001170918.1	731-830
Olfr1508	NM_020513.2	783-882
Olfr1509	NM_020514.2	371-470
Olfr1511	NM_146271.2	196-295
Olfr16	NM_008763.2	401-500
Olfr160	NM_030553.2	385-484
Olfr166	NM_147068.1	39-138
Olfr17	NM_020598.1	754-853
Olfr2	NM_010983.1	771-870
Olfr309	NM_001011866.1	401-500
Olfr6	NM_206897.1	767-866
Olfr713	NM_147034.1	837-936
Olfr73	NM_054090.1	406-505
Olfr78	NM_001168503.1	661-760
Kirrel2	NM_172898.3	2763-2862
Kirrel3	NM_001190914.1	113-212
Epha5	NM_007937.3	2006-2105
Efna5	NM_207654.2	1131-1230
Sema3f	NM_011349.3	2576-2675

Sema3a	NM_009152.3	3116-3215
Nrp2	NM_001077403.1	611-710
Nrp1	NM_008737.2	3596-3695
Plxna1	NM_008881.2	8201-8300
Plxna3	NM_008883.2	6153-6252