SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Salivary Gland Dysplasia in *Fgf10* Heterozygous Mice: A New Mouse Model of Xerostomia

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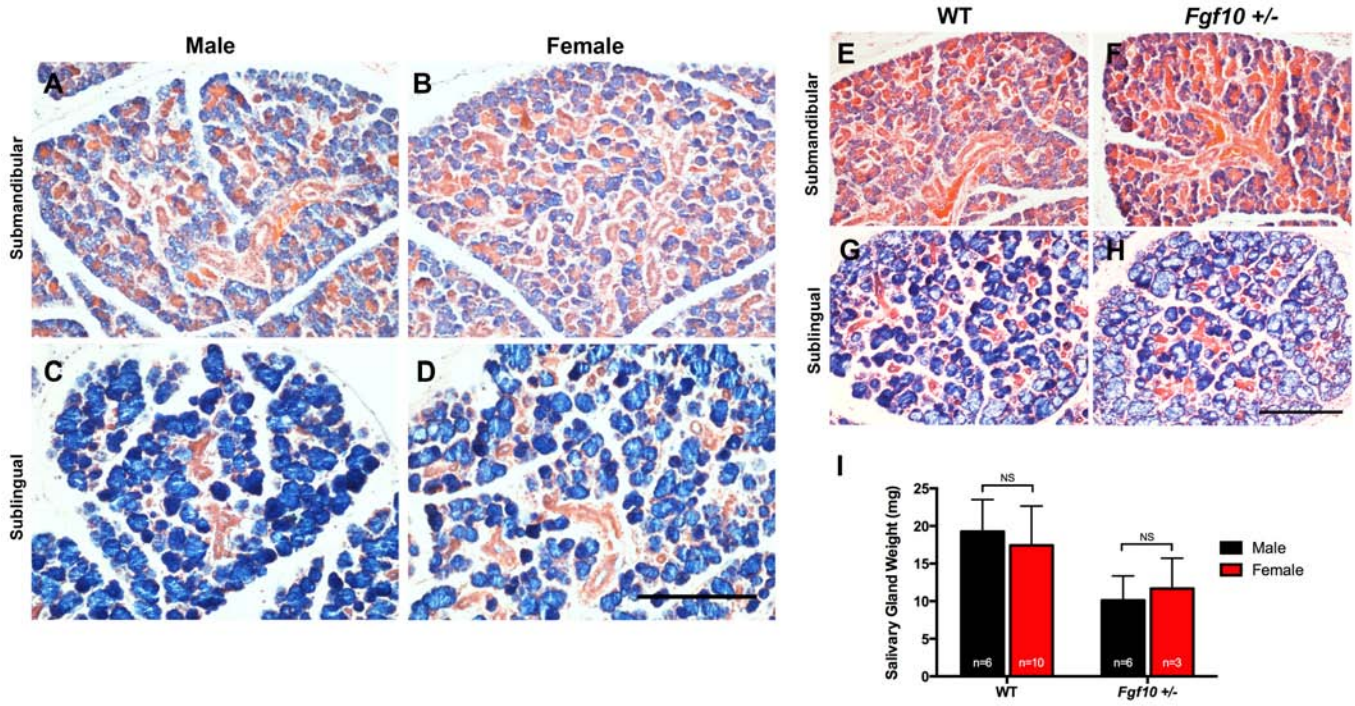
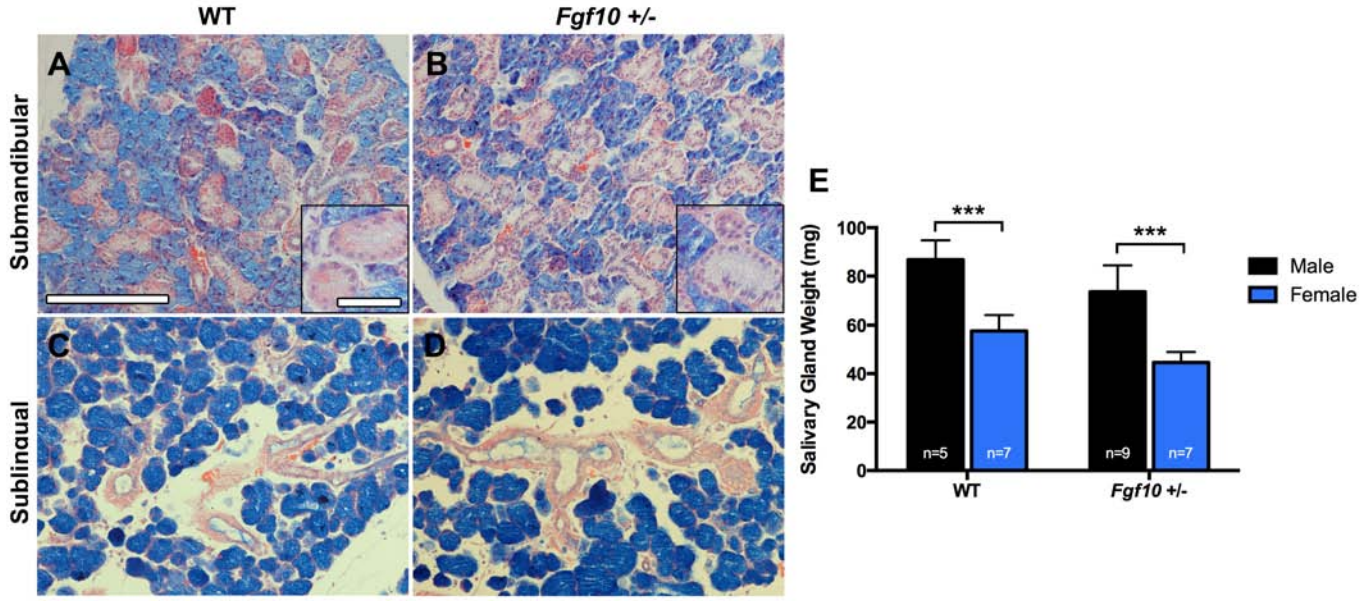


Supplementary Fig. (S1). Comparison of male and female SMG and SLGs aged P14. No obvious morphological differences were noted in either SMG (**A**, **B**) or SLG glands (**C**, **D**) between both sexes. Scale bar = 200μM. (**E-H**) P14 male WT and Fgf10 +/- glands show no distinct morphological differences, scale bar=200μM . (I) No significant difference was seen between male and female salivary gland (SMG + SLG) weight in both WT and heterozygous animals at P14.



Supplementary Fig. (S2). Male and female adult salivary glands. (**A-D**) Female salivary glands. No morphological differences were seen in female WT and *Fgf10 +/-* SMGs (A-B) and SLGs (**C-D**). GCTs are smaller in female adult glands (inset images **A-B**) than those seen in male glands (Fig. **3** in text). **A-B** scale bar=200μm, inset scale bar=50μM. (**E**) A significant difference is seen between male and female salivary gland weight in WT and *Fgf10 +/-* groups.