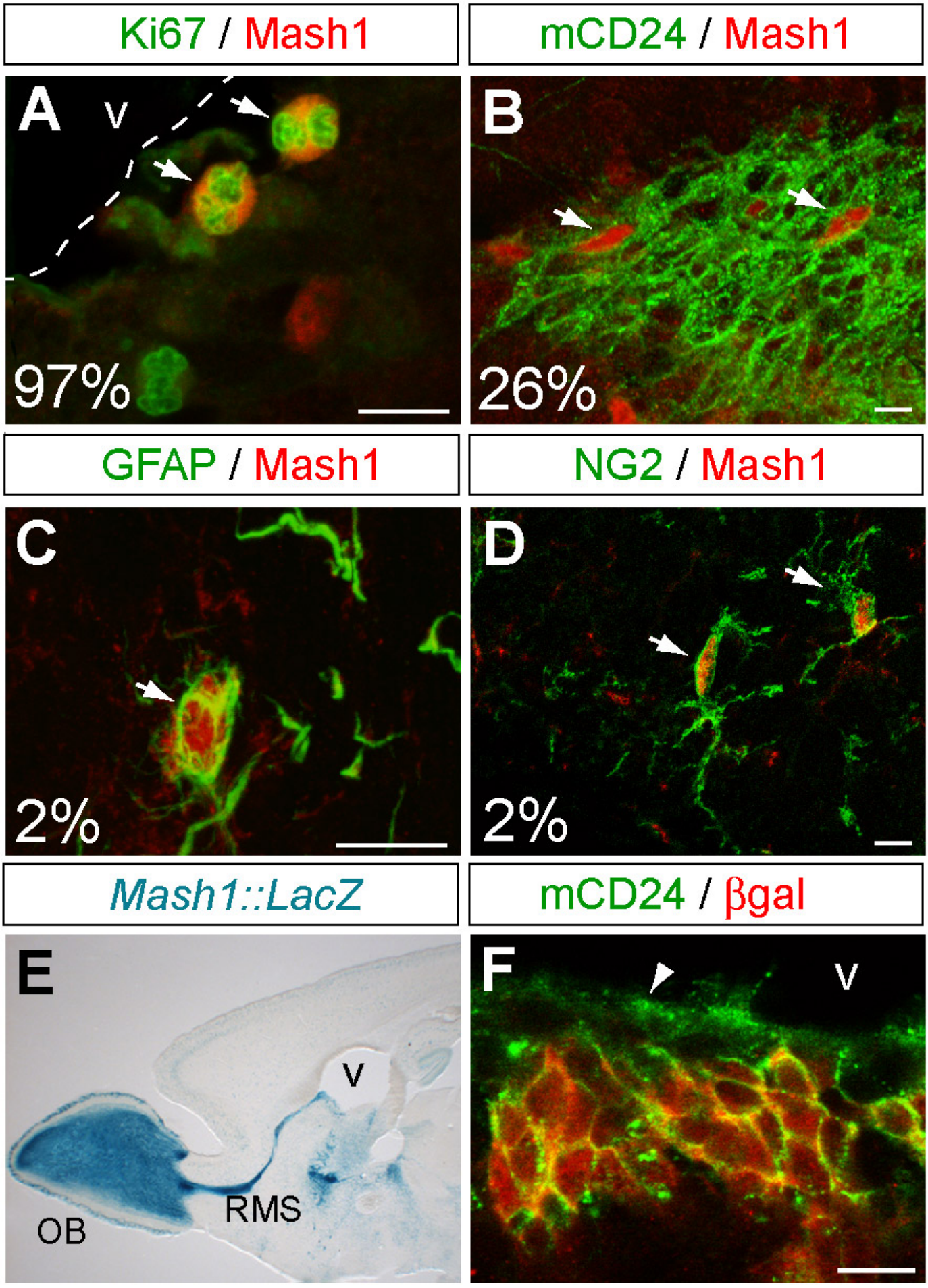
Supplementary Figure 1

Mash1-expressing cells in the adult SVZ and RMS are amplifying progenitors of the olfactory interneuron lineage. (A) double-labelling for Mash1 (red) and the proliferating cell marker Ki67 (green) shows that most Mash1+ cells (97%) in the SVZ are dividing. (B-D) double-labelling for Mash1 (red) and mCD24 (E, green), GFAP (F, green) or NG2 (G, green). A fraction of Mash1+ cells (26%) in the adult SVZ express mCD24, a marker common to ependymal cells and migrating neuroblasts in the SVZ (arrows in B), while very few Mash1+ cells are astrocytes (2%, arrow in **c**) or OPCs (2%, arrows in D). (E) X-gal staining of a sagittal section through the brain of a 8-weeks old *Mash1::LacZ* transgenic mouse, showing the distribution of Mash1-ßgal+ cells in the RMS and the OB. (F) double labelling of a sagittal section of the brain of a 8-weeks old Mash1::LacZ transgenic mouse, for ß-galactosidase (red) and mCD24 (green). Almost all Mash1-ßgal+ cells in the SVZ express mCD24. mCD24+ ependymal cells lining the ventricular cavity (arrowheads) do not express Mash1. Scale bars: 20 μm.



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