Analysis of Craniocardiac Malformations in *Xenopus* using Optical Coherence Tomography

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Supplementary Information

Supplementary Figure S1: Imaging Planes and Measurements of Xenopus tropicalis heart with OCT. (a) Tadpole heart sequential imaging from diastole to systole. (a1) Shows the maximal ventricle diastole where 3 separate measurements recorded from wall-to-wall. (a2) Shows the maximal systole where 3 separate measurements recorded from wall-to-wall. End diastolic diameter(EDD) and End systolic diameter(ESD) recorded as the average of these three measurements. (b) Outflow tract shown during a cardiac cycle. (b1) Represent the mid-systole phase where outflow tract is at the maximal stretch. (b2 – b3) Enlarged images from distal OFT where 'distal outflow tract maximal diameter' measured as the wall-to-wall distance presented as green-a line. The 'distal outflow tract maximal excursion distance' measured as the distance between the leaflets presented as yellow-b line. (c) Shows the tadpole heart from the lateral view during a cardiac phase. (c1 – c2) Focused on the proximal outflow tract during maximal diastole and systole. Inner wall-to-wall measurements made during systole presented as yellow-a line.

Supplementary Figure S2: **Cranial Imaging closely represents histology. (a/a`)** Transverse section by OCT and Histology. **(b/b`)** Coronal section by OCT and skeletal stain with Alcian Blue. **(c/c`)** Sagittal section by OCT and histology.



