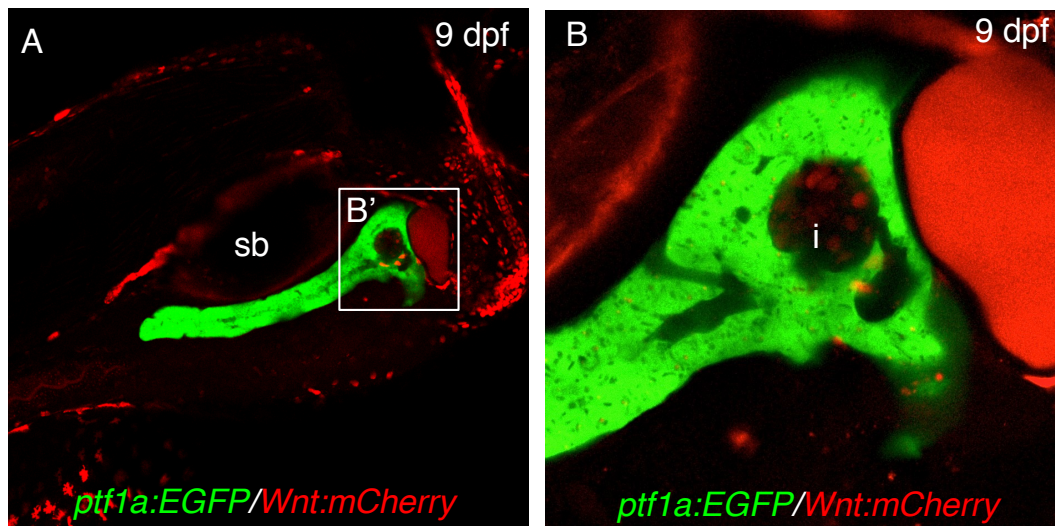


# Tcf7l2 plays pleiotropic roles in the control of glucose homeostasis, pancreas morphology, vascularization and regeneration

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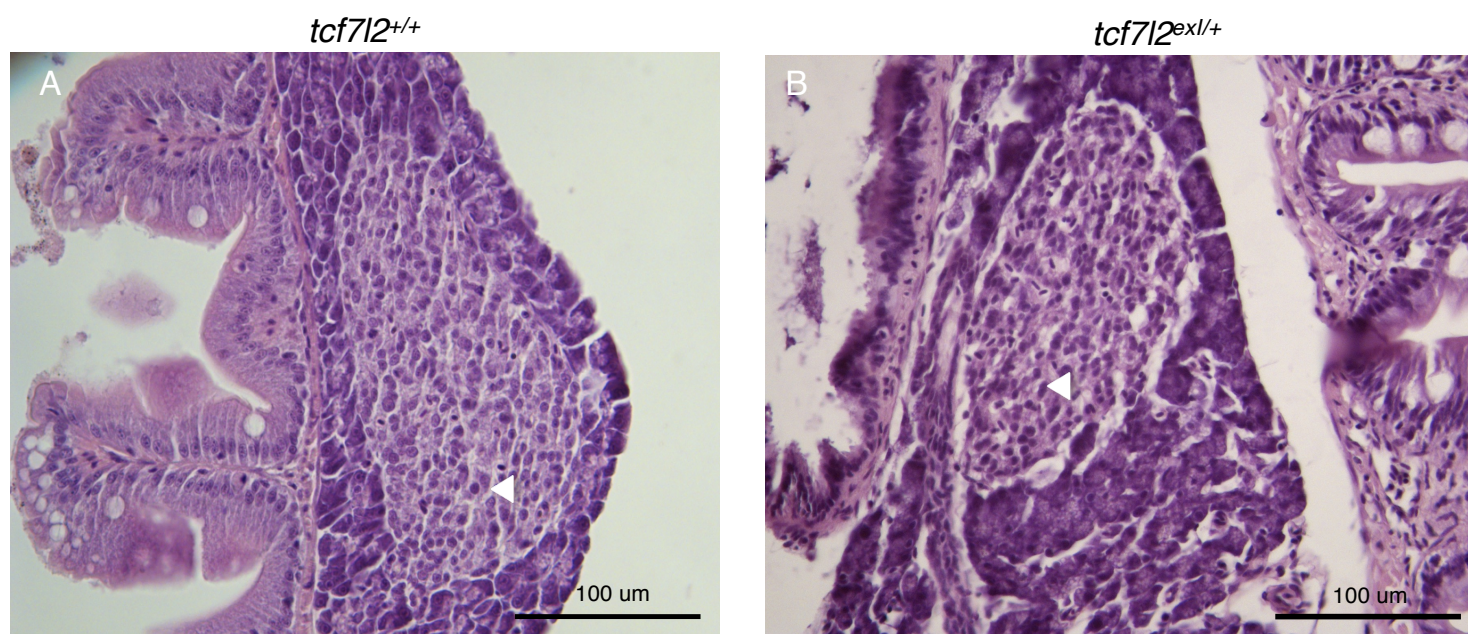
## Supplementary Figure 1



### Supplementary 1. Visualization of Tcf/Lef-dependent expression using a responsive Wnt/b-catenin signaling-reporter transgenic zebrafish.

Analysis at 20x (A) and 40x (B) magnification of Wnt-reporter cells (red) in an exocrine pancreas-expressed transgenic line (*ptf1a:EGFP*) at 9 dpf. All figures are confocal Z-stack projections. The white square (B') in A indicates the region enlarged in B. sb: swim bladder, i: main endocrine pancreatic islet.

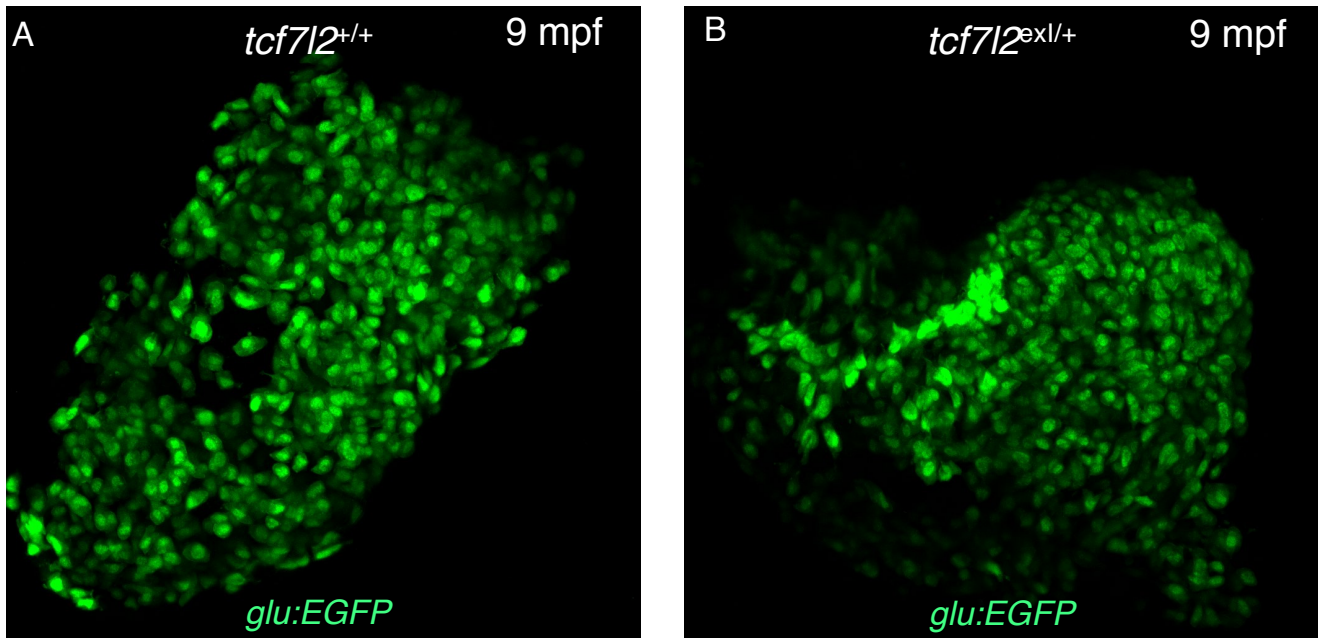
## Supplementary Figure 2



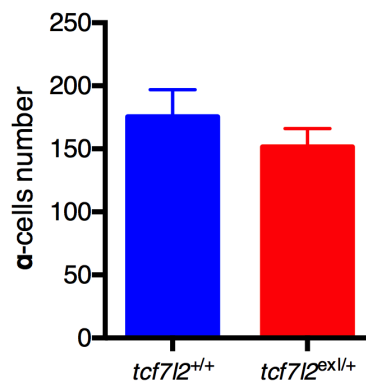
### Supplementary 2. Histology of wild type and *tcf7l2* mutant adult pancreas

H&E staining of large principal islet of wt (A) and *tcf7l2<sup>exl/+</sup>* (B) at 9 mpf. White arrowheads point to beta cells.

### Supplementary Figure 3



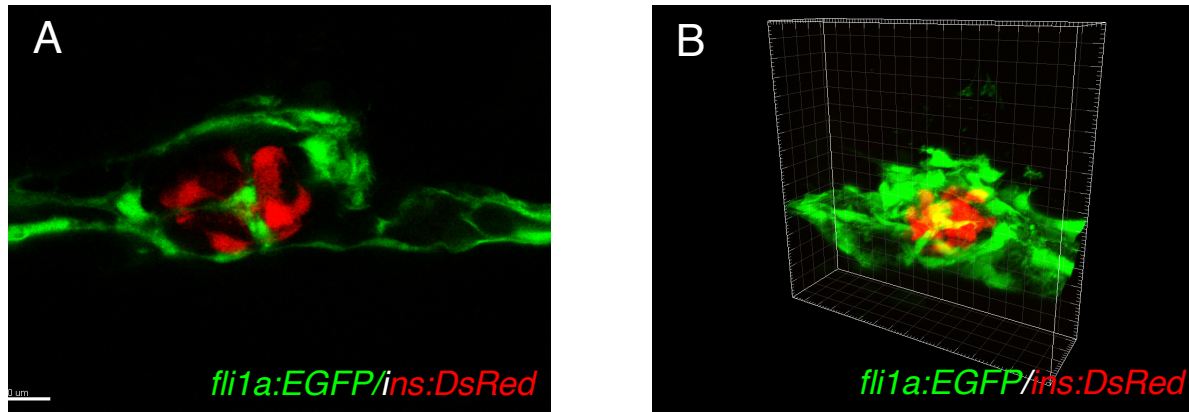
C



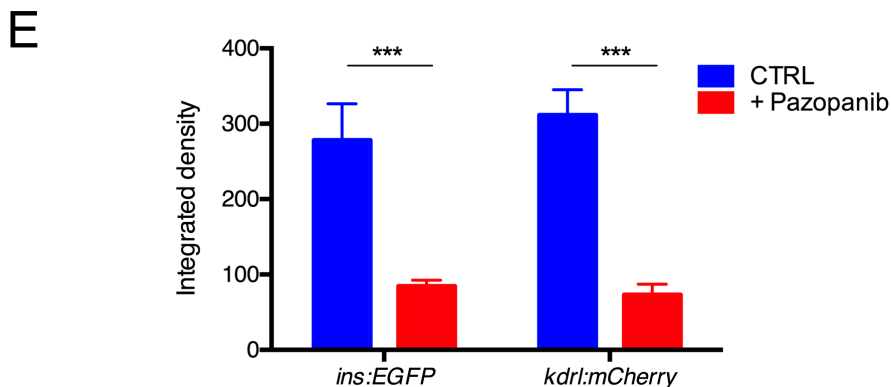
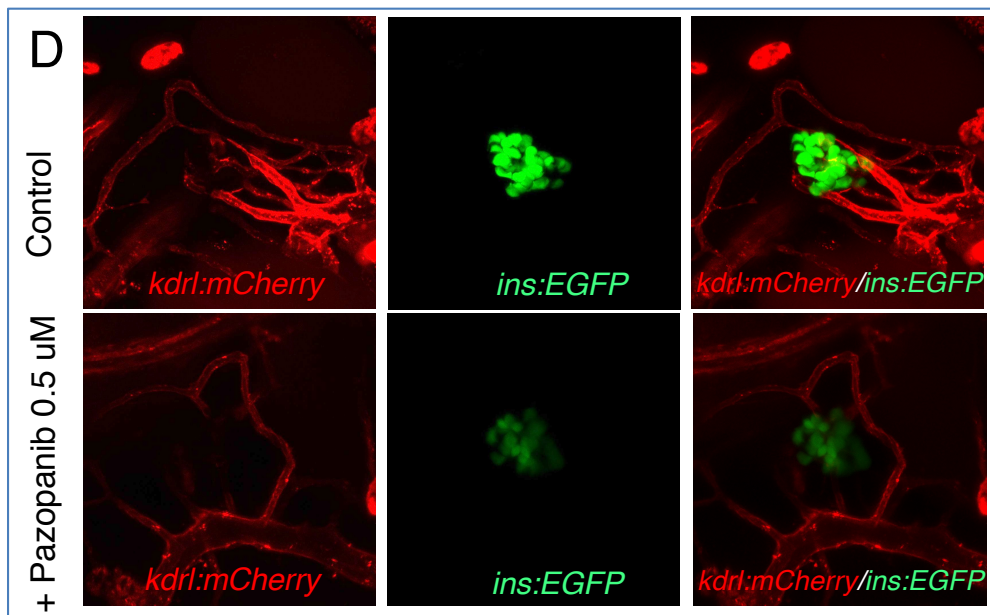
#### Supplementary 3. Impact of *tcf7l2* deletion on $\alpha$ -cell mass

Representative 2D images from wt and *tcf7l2*<sup>exl/+</sup> pancreata extracted from 9 month-old fish in a cell-specific *Tg(glu:eGFP)* background. (C) Quantification of  $\alpha$  cells in 9-month-old fish. No significant difference between genotypes was observed.

## Supplementary Figure 4



### C) Movie



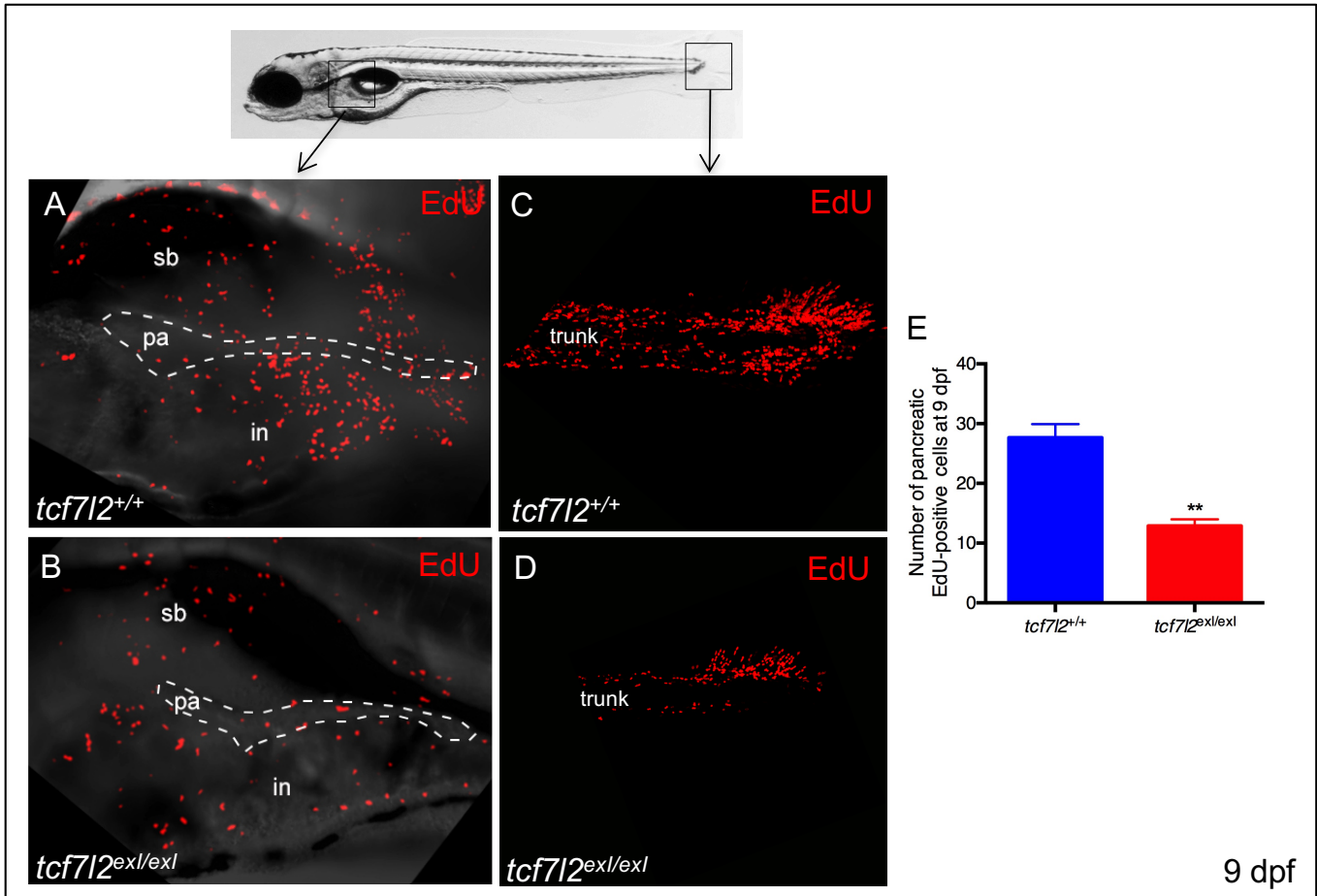
### Supplementary 4. Imaging of pancreatic islet vascularization and treatment with Pazopanib

(A) Confocal section of a 30 hpf endocrine pancreas showing  $\beta$  cells (*ins:DsRed*) completely surrounded by blood vessels (*fli1a:EGFP*). Vessels are not only located in contact to the peripheral surface of the pancreatic islets, but also penetrate in the inner region between islets. (B) 3D reconstruction of a 30 hpf endocrine pancreas showing blood vessels wrapped around the  $\beta$  cells. (C) Time-lapse video of a 30 hpf pancreatic endocrine islet (red, *ins:DsRed*) surrounded and penetrated by blood vessels (green, *fli1a:EGFP*). Full 3D stacks were taken every 10 minutes over a period of 3 hours. (D) Treated larvae were subjected to 0.5  $\mu$ M Pazopanib treatment for 72 h (from 2 dpf to 5 dpf). (E) Integrated density analysis of fluorescence of 5 dpf zebrafish larvae with or without Pazopanib treatment. Values represent the mean  $\pm$  SEM. Asterisks indicate that expression levels are significantly different from the control: \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .  $n = 6$  larvae for each group.

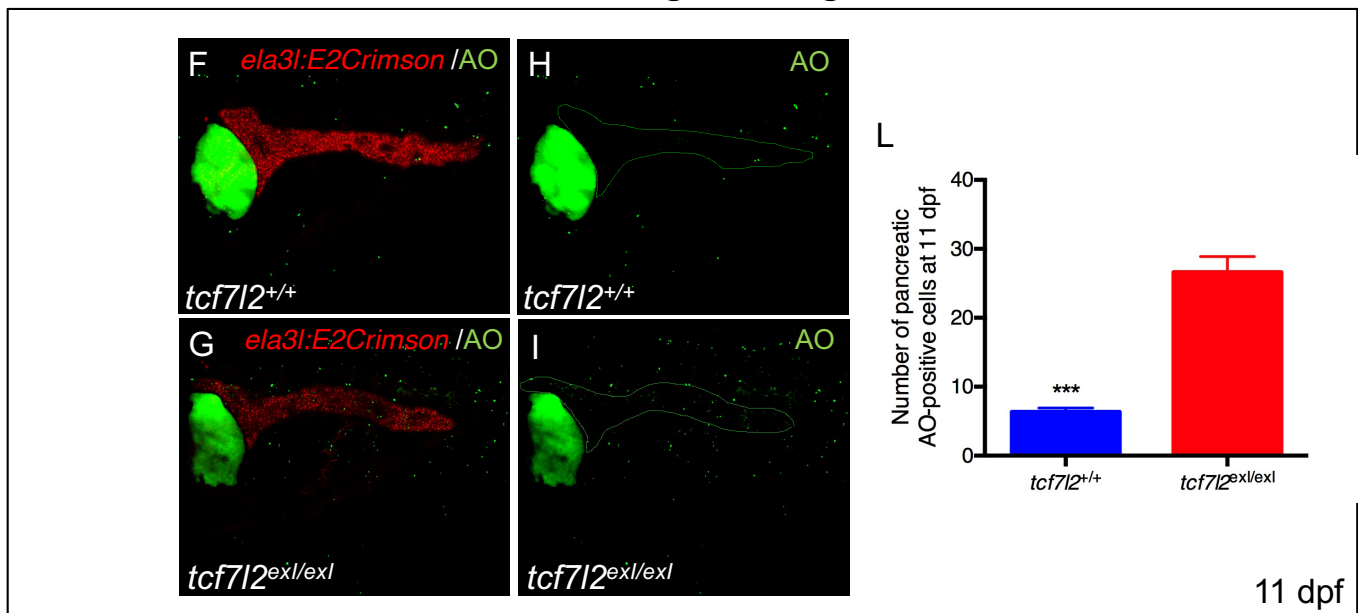


# Supplementary Figure 5

## Click-iT EdU cell proliferation assay



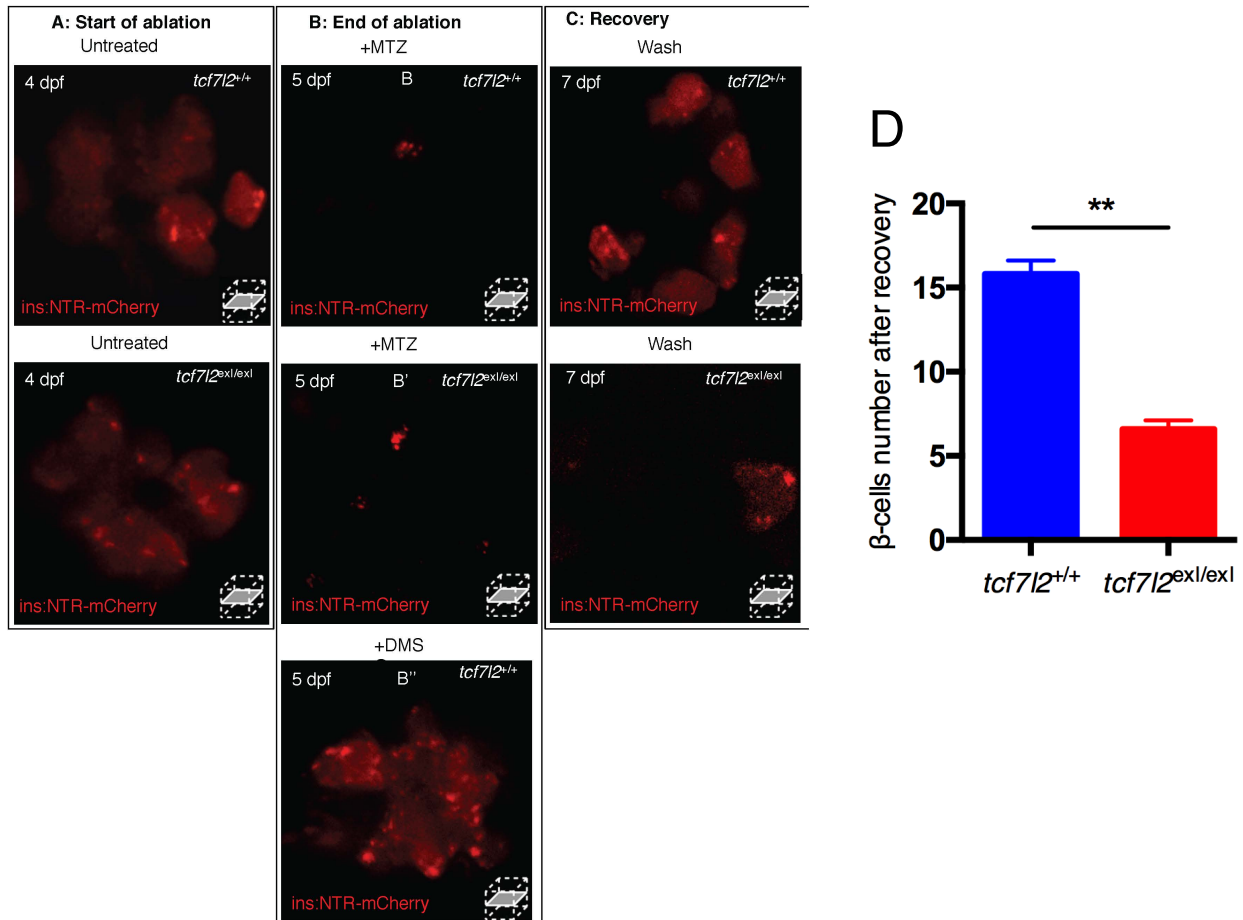
## Acridine orange staining



### Supplementary 5. Decreased proliferation and increased cell death in *tcf7l2*<sup>exl/exl</sup>

2D projections of confocal Z-series images of wild type (A) and *tcf7l2*<sup>exl/exl</sup> (B) at 9 dpf, showing EdU-positive cells (red) in the pancreatic region (dashed area). C, D: examples of caudal fins of wt and *tcf7l2*<sup>exl/exl</sup> mutant analysed by Click-iT EdU cell proliferation assay. Red signals indicate proliferating cells. F-I: Acridine Orange (AO, green dots). E, L: Quantification of EdU (E) and AO (L); n=6 for both charts. sb=swim bladder; pa=pancreas; in=intestine.

## Supplementary Figure 6



### Supplementary 6. Impaired recovery of pancreatic β cells in *tcf7l2*<sup>exl/exl</sup> mutants

Confocal microscopy was used to monitor the progression of ablation in *tcf7l2*<sup>exl/exl</sup> and wt in *Tg(ins:NTR-mCherry)* larvae throughout their treatment with DMSO or Mtz.

Control and mutant larvae at 4 dpf before treatment (A), at 5 dpf, after treatment for 24 h (B) with 7 mM Mtz (B,B') or DMSO (B''), and at 7 dpf, after 48 h recovery (C). Loss of mCherry in treated individuals indicates that β cells have been successfully ablated; (C) fluorescence levels indicate cell recovery in the wt but not in the *tcf7l2*<sup>exl/exl</sup> mutant.

(D) Quantification of the number of β cells after recovery of *tcf7l2*<sup>exl/exl</sup> and control siblings. Data were obtained from six individuals per genotype. All reference to phenotypes was confirmed by genotyping. Values represent the mean ± SEM. Asterisk above column indicate statistical differences among groups \*\* p<0.01.

<b>Primer</b>	<b>Sequence</b>
<i>ef1a-F</i>	5'-GACAAGAGAACCATCGAG-3'
<i>ef1a-R</i>	5'-CCTCAAACCTCACCGACAC-3'
<i>tcf7l2-F</i>	5'-CCTCCGCCTAGATCTGAAAG-3'
<i>tcf7l2-R</i>	5'-GGTCGGAGAAAGCGATCC-3'
<i>egfp-F</i>	5'-CCGACCACATGAAGCAGCAC-3'
<i>egfp-R</i>	5'-CCAGGATGTTGCCGTCCTC-3'
<i>arp-F</i>	5'-CTGAACATCTCGCCCTTCTC-3'
<i>arp-R</i>	5'-TAGCCGATCTGCAGACACAC-3'

**Supplementary Table 1.** List of primers used for qPCR.