

Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1. Related to Figures 1-4. **Severe injury to the tracheal SAE leads to expansion of α SMA⁺ cell populations.**

Mice were injected with vehicle, 200 mg/kg naphthalene, or 300 mg/kg naphthalene and tracheas were harvested on day 1, 3, 5, and 7 following vehicle or naphthalene injection. **(A-C)** Immunofluorescent staining for α SMA expression at 3 days following **(A)** vehicle, **(B)** 200 mg/kg naphthalene, and **(C)** 300 mg/kg naphthalene injection. Arrowheads **(C)** mark a gland duct (white) and α SMA⁺ cells in the SAE (red). Tracheal cartilage rings are marked as cricoid cartilage (C0) and cartilage ring 1 (C1). **(D)** The percentage of total SAE cells that are α SMA⁺ at C0-C2 under the various injury conditions. **(E)** Fold change, relative to uninjured animals, in the percentage of α SMA⁺ cells in the SMGs. Data are shown as mean \pm SEM of N=3-6 mice from multiple sections $>60 \mu\text{m}$ apart. Diamonds denote significance levels for Two-way ANOVA test: $\diamond P<0.05$ and $\diamond\diamond\diamond P<0.0001$. Asterisks denote significance levels for Holm-Sidak's multiple comparisons test: * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, *** $P<0.001$, and **** $P<0.0001$. **(F-H)** Lineage-tracing using **(F)** ACTA2-CreERT2:ROSA-TG and **(G,H)** MYH11-CreERT2:ROSA-TG. Mice were given 5 daily IP injections of tamoxifen, rested for 5 days, and then sacrificed for tracheal harvest and analysis by immunofluorescence. Tracheal sections were stained for nuclei, Tomato, GFP, and the indicated phenotypic markers: **(F and G)** α SMA and **(H)** SMMHC. **(I, J)** Multi-wavelength cell scoring was used to quantify the lineage-tracing efficiency for the two lines as the percentage of α SMA or SMMHC positive cells that also express the lineage marker GFP. Values represent the mean \pm SEM of N=7-10 mice per group.

Figure S2. Related to Figure 1. **MEC-derived cells emerge from SMGs and adopt a basal cell-like phenotype on the SAE of injured MYH11-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG mice.**

MYH11-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG mice were given 5 daily IP injections of tamoxifen, rested for 5 days, and then injured with naphthalene (300 mg/kg). **(A-E)** Tracheal sections at 21 days post-injury are oriented with the proximal region to the left and were stained for nuclei, Tomato, GFP, and the indicated phenotypic markers: **(A)** α SMA (**ai** and **aii**: enlarged images of the boxed regions shown in **A**); **(B)** Krt5 (**bi**: enlarged image of the boxed region shown in **B**); **(C)** Krt14; **(D)** DBA (**di** and **dii**: enlarged images of the boxed regions shown in **D**); and **(E)** α Tubulin (arrows denote lineage-traced ciliated cells). **(F)** Quantification of the percentage of total SAE cells that are GFP+ (dotted line denotes background level of signal close to the basal lamina in uninjured controls). Values represent the mean \pm SEM of N=3 uninjured mice and N=6 injured mice. P-values indicate significance of **(F)** unpaired one-tailed Student's t-test, ** $P<0.01$.

Figure S3. Related to Figures 1-3. **MEC-derived progenitors contribute to basal and luminal cells in the SAE following SO₂ injury.**

(A) Timeline of lineage-tracing of myoepithelial cells in ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG mice induced with tamoxifen (Tmx) and injured with SO₂ (600 ppm). **(B-J)** Images of the GFP lineage trace with co-stained antigens as indicated for the **(B-G)** SAE and **(I-J)** SMGs. **(K,L)** Quantification of the percentage of total SAE cells that are GFP-positive in the **(K)** SAE and **(L)** SMGs. P-values indicate significance of one-way ANOVA followed by posttest for linear trend. **(M)** Quantification of the percentage of total GFP-positive cells that express each of the indicated markers. Values represent the mean \pm SEM of N=4-7 mice per group. Krt8⁺ lineage-traced cells significantly increased over time (one-way ANOVA $P=0.0064$ with a posttest for linear trend $P=0.0016$). Micron bars: **(B-G)** 50 μm ; **(H-J)** 25 μm .

Figure S4. Related to Figures 5 and 6. **Lef-1 expression in MECs using the MYH11-Cre^{ERT2} driver enhances lineage contribution to SAE and SMGs following airway injury.**

MYH11-Cre^{ERT2}:Lef-KI^{+/-} mice were induced tamoxifen daily for 5 days, rested for 5 days, and then injured with naphthalene (300 mg/kg). Uninduced and induced/uninjured animals were used as controls. Animals were harvested at 21 days post-mock or naphthalene injury. **(A-H)** Tracheal images localizing the lineage trace (GFP) and α SMA for **(A-D)** uninjured and **(E-H)** injured animals. **(I)** Quantification of the percentage of total cells that are GFP-negative in the SAE and SMGs. Values represent the mean \pm SEM for the (N) mice. P-values indicate significance of Kruskal-Wallis and Dunn's post-test, * $P < 0.05$. Micron bars: 50 μ m.

Figure S5. Related to Figure 7. Basal cell transcriptional profile.

(A) Surface airway epithelial cells were harvested and isolated by FACS into basal, club, and ciliated cell populations. Microarray analysis was performed on RNA collected from each cell population. **(B)** Principal component analysis of each sample indicates good separation of each cell type. **(C)** Unsupervised hierarchical clustering of genes showing distinct expression profiles for each cell type with at least 4 major groups of genes indicated by K-means++ gene clustering. **(D)** Examples of several canonical phenotypic markers indicated as being enriched (z -score > 1.75) in each cell type.

Figure S6. Related to Figure 7. MEC-derived progenitor cells are highly proliferative in primary cultures and Lef-1 expression enhances this phenotype.

(A-F) *ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG* mice were induced by five daily injections with tamoxifen and cells were isolated from the **(A-C)** SAE and **(D-F)** SMGs five days after the last tamoxifen injection. **(B,C)** SAE and **(E,F)** SMG cells were expanded from passage 0-10 (P0-P10) and the proportion of SAE cells expressing Tomato or GFP at each passage was quantified by FACS. **(G-L)** Mixing experiments of P3 **(G-I)** untraced (red/Tomato⁺) or **(J-L)** lineage-traced (green/GFP⁺) glandular progenitors isolated from induced *ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG* mice and mixed with non-transgenic SAE progenitors at a ratio of 10% SMG:90% SAE. Mixed cultures were expanded from P3-P10 and the proportion of each phenotype was quantified by FACS at each passage. **(M-O)** *ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:Lef-1KI^{+/+}* and *ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG* mice were induced by five daily injections with tamoxifen and SMG cells were isolated five days later. FACS purified populations of MEC^{WT} (GFP⁺) and MEC^{Lef-1KI} (GFP⁻) at P3 were mixed at a ratio of 15% MEC^{Lef-1KI}:85% MEC^{WT} and cultured to the 8th passage. The proportion of each phenotype was quantified by FACS at each passage. Data represents the mean \pm SEM for N=6 cultures.

Figure S7. Related to Figure 7. Differentiation of WT and Lef-1KI^{+/+} MECs in air-liquid interface cultures and tracheal xenografts.

(A) Schematic of experimental procedure for isolation of GFP⁺ MEC^{WT} and GFP⁻ MEC^{Lef-1KI} from glands of tamoxifen-induced *ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG* and *ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:Lef-KI^{+/+}* mice. Mice were induced by 5 sequential tamoxifen injections and rested for 5 days prior to harvest. **(B-I)** Phenotypes of cells in air-liquid interface (ALI) cultures established from a 50:50 mixture of MEC^{WT} and MEC^{Lef-1KI} cells showing **(B-E)** orthogonal views and **(F-I)** maximum intensity projections of the ALI culture. Cultures were immunostained for the indicated markers of **(B,F)** club (Scgb1a1), **(C,G)** ciliated (α tubulin), and **(D,H)** Muc5AC and **(E,I)** Muc5B mucin secreting cells. **(J-L)** Denuded tracheal xenografts reconstituted with 90% non-transgenic SAE and 10% P2 *ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG* labeled SMG cells (~4% GFP⁺ and ~6% Tomato⁺). Phenotypic markers assessed by immunofluorescence were: **(J)** Krt14, **(K)** α tubulin, and **(L)** UEA-1. For panels J, boxed regions are enlarged and displayed to the right. **(M-Q)** Denuded tracheal xenografts reconstituted with FACS purified SMG cells isolated from tamoxifen-induced *ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG* (GFP⁺) and *ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:Lef-KI^{+/+}* (GFP⁻) mice and seeded at a ratio of 50:50. Sections are stained for the GFP and/or α tubulin.

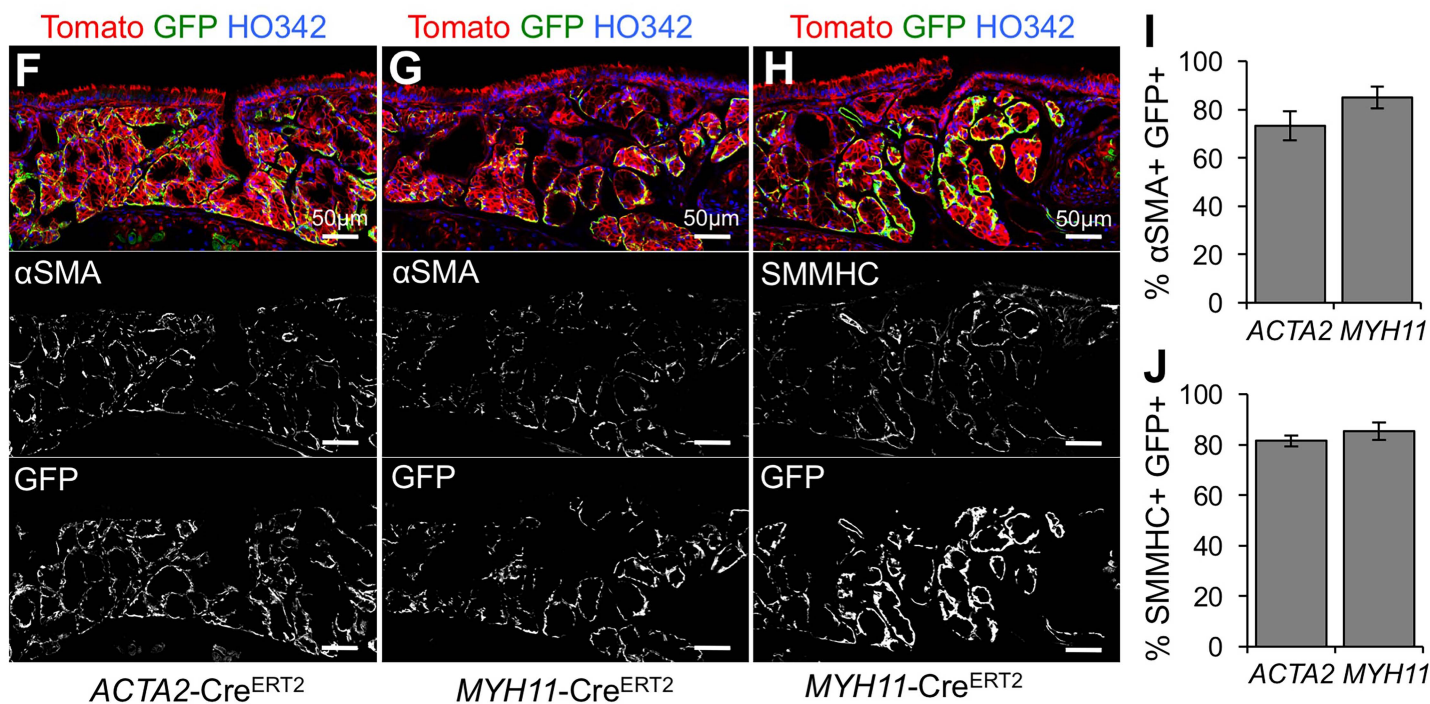
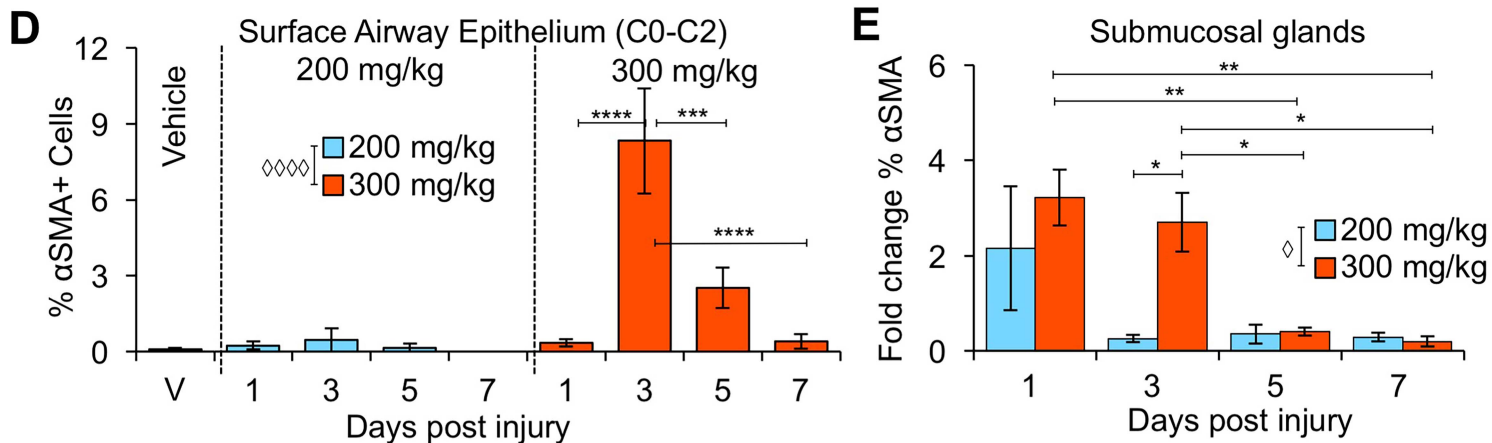
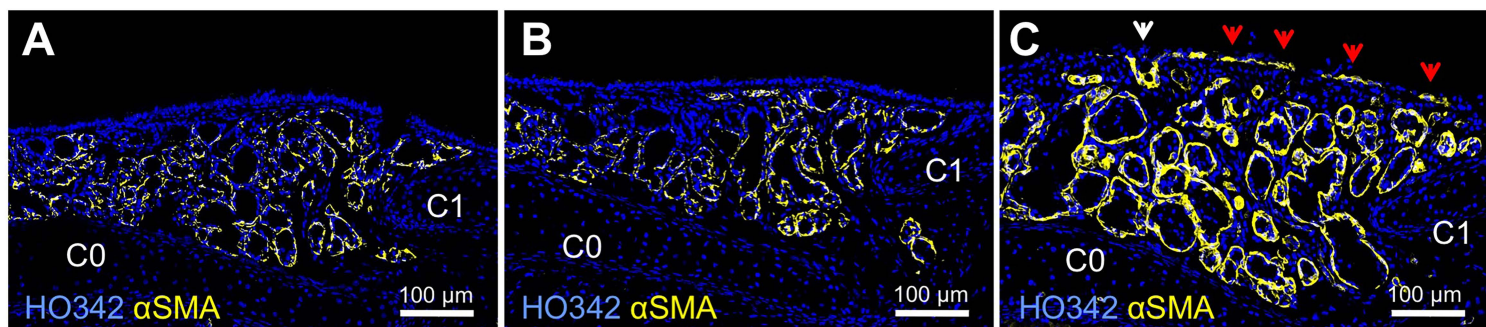
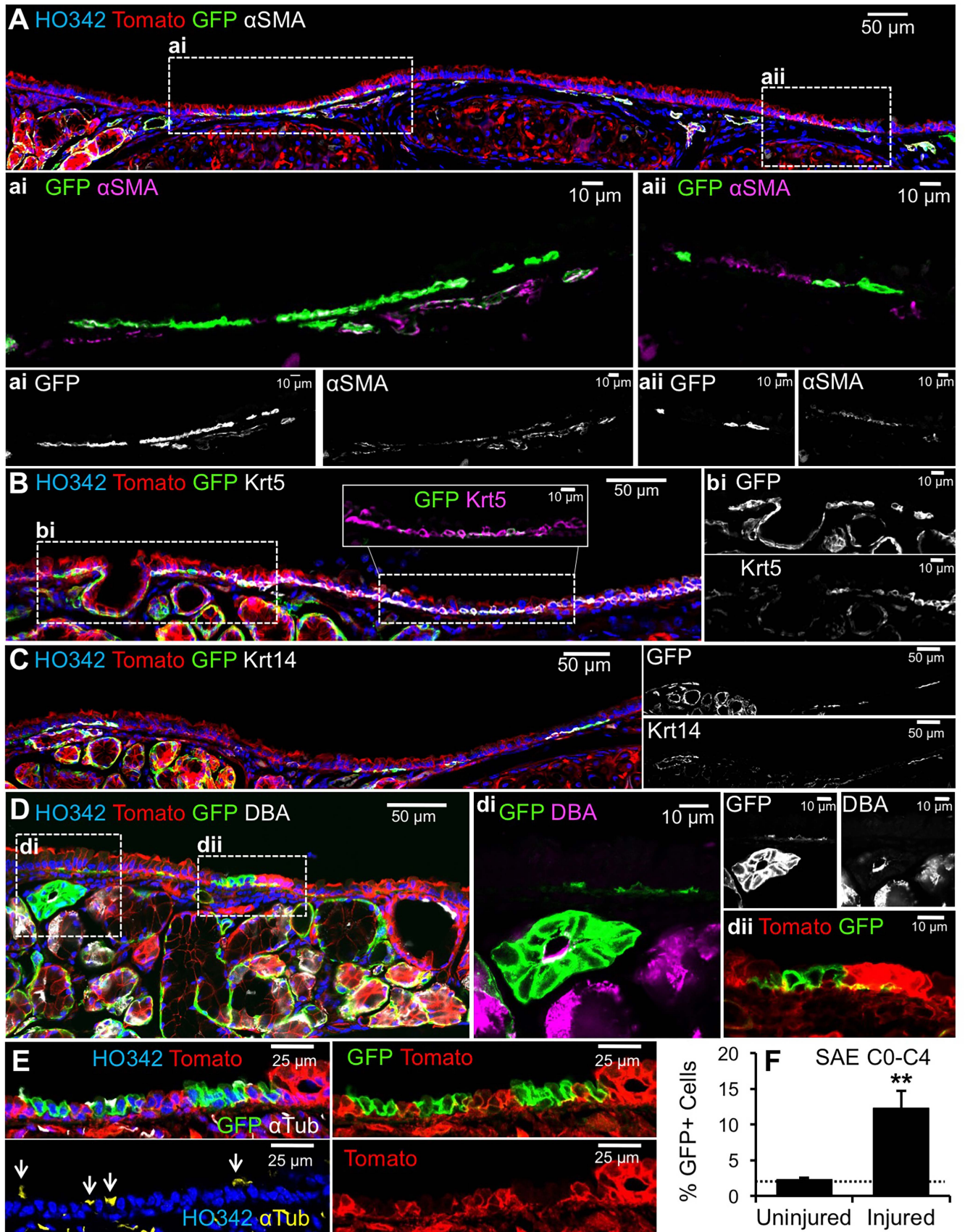


Figure S2



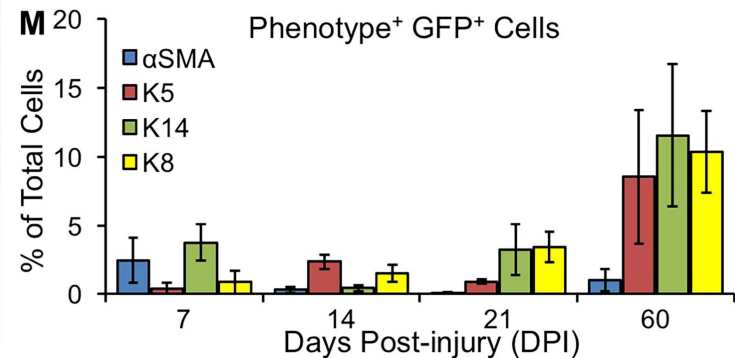
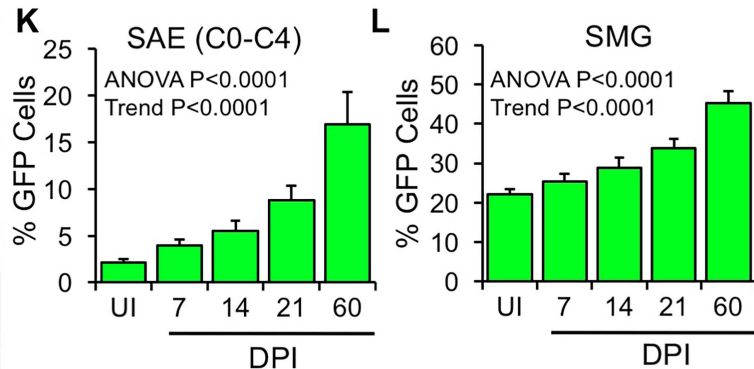
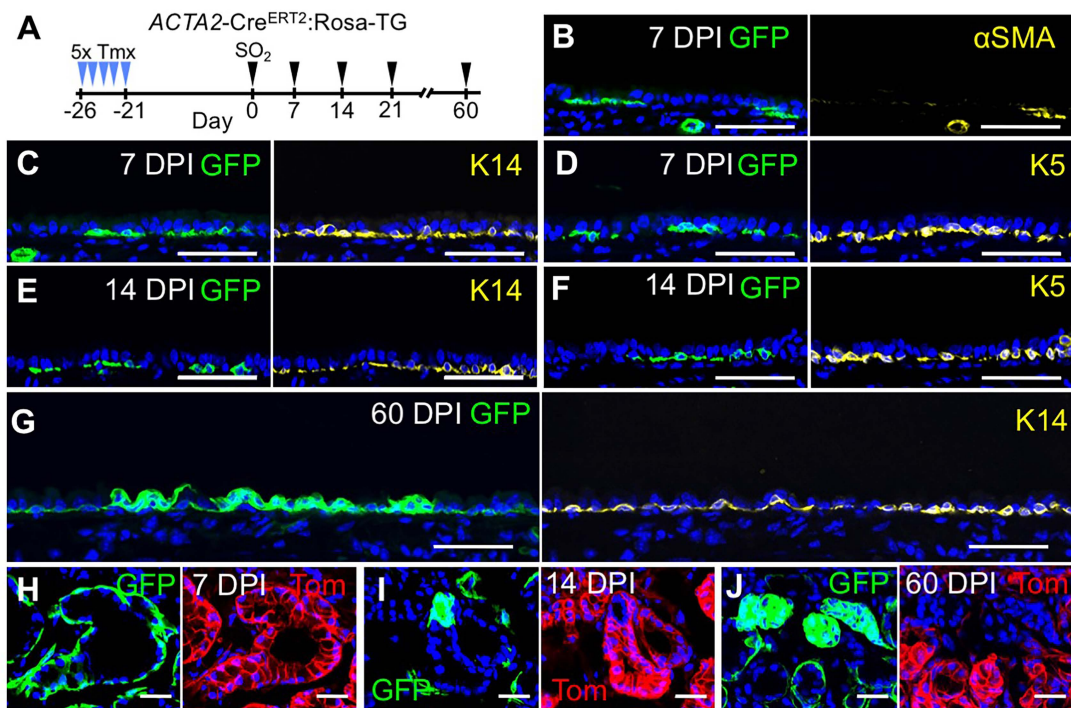
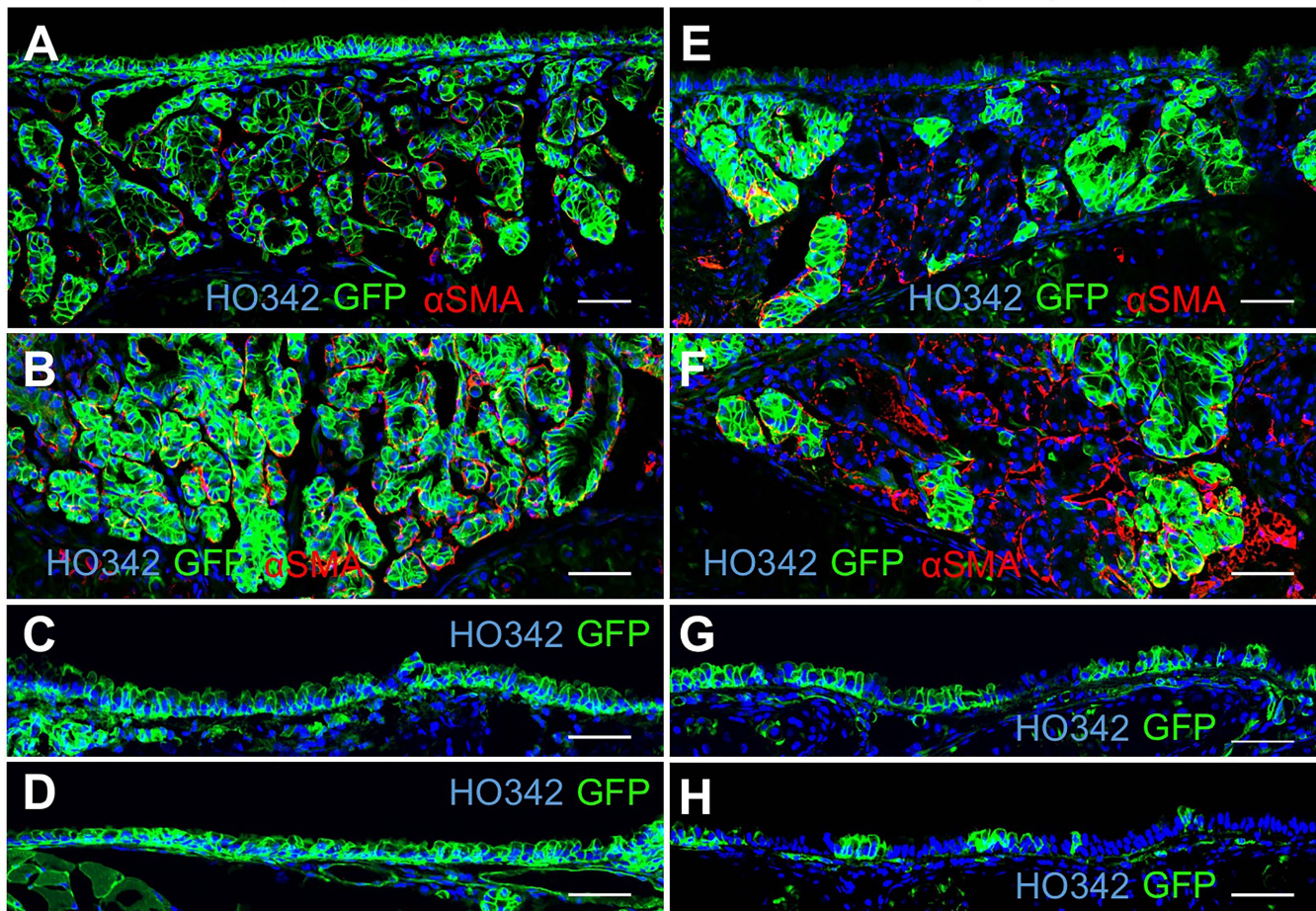


Figure S4

MYH11-Cre^{ERT2}: Lef-1KI^{+/-}

21 Days Uninjured

21 Days Injured



□ Uninduced (-Tmx)
 ■ Uninjured (+Tmx)
 ■ Injured (+Tmx)

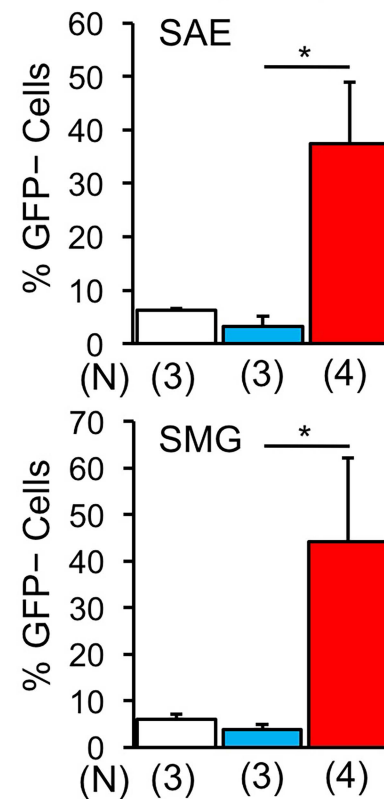


Figure S5

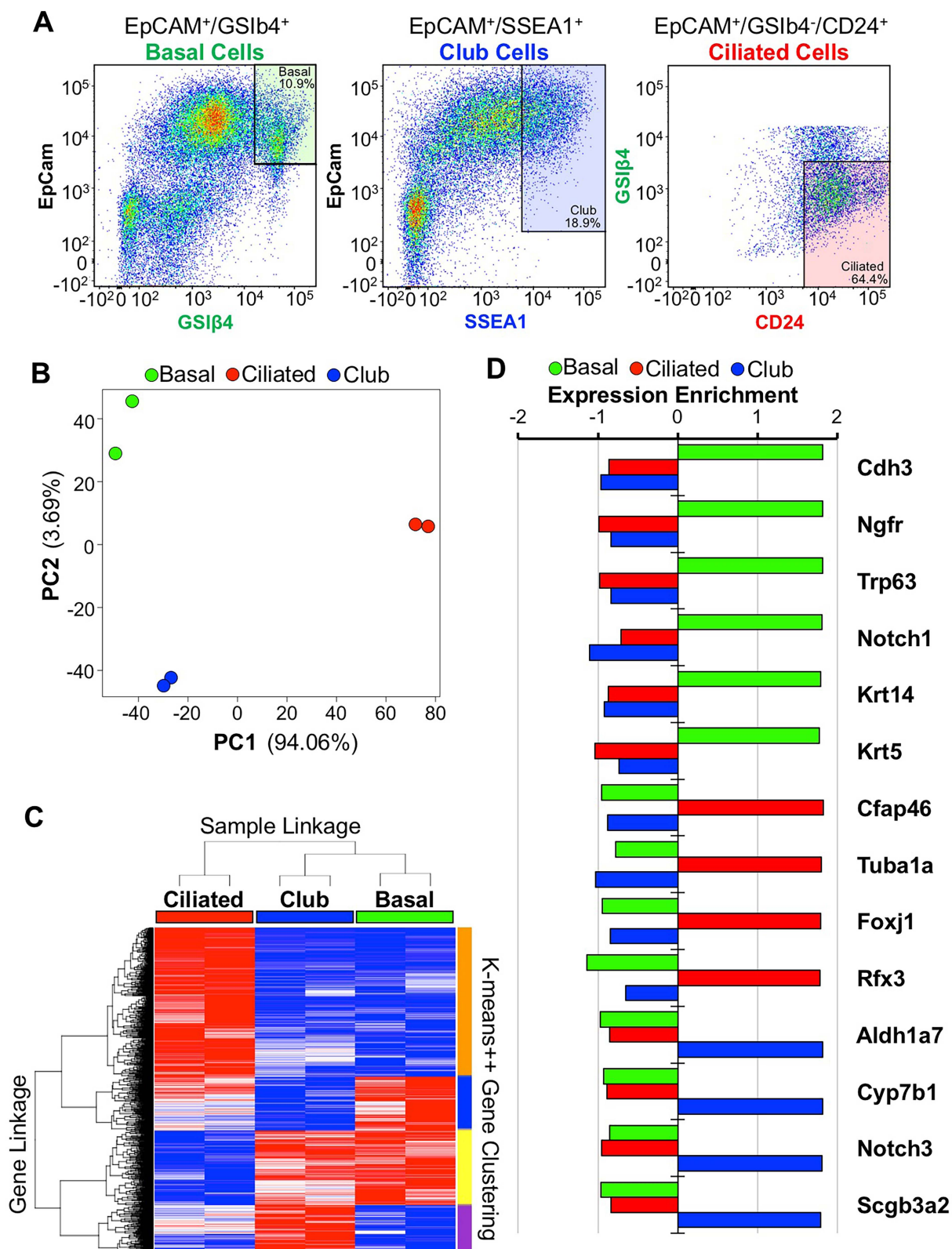


Figure S6

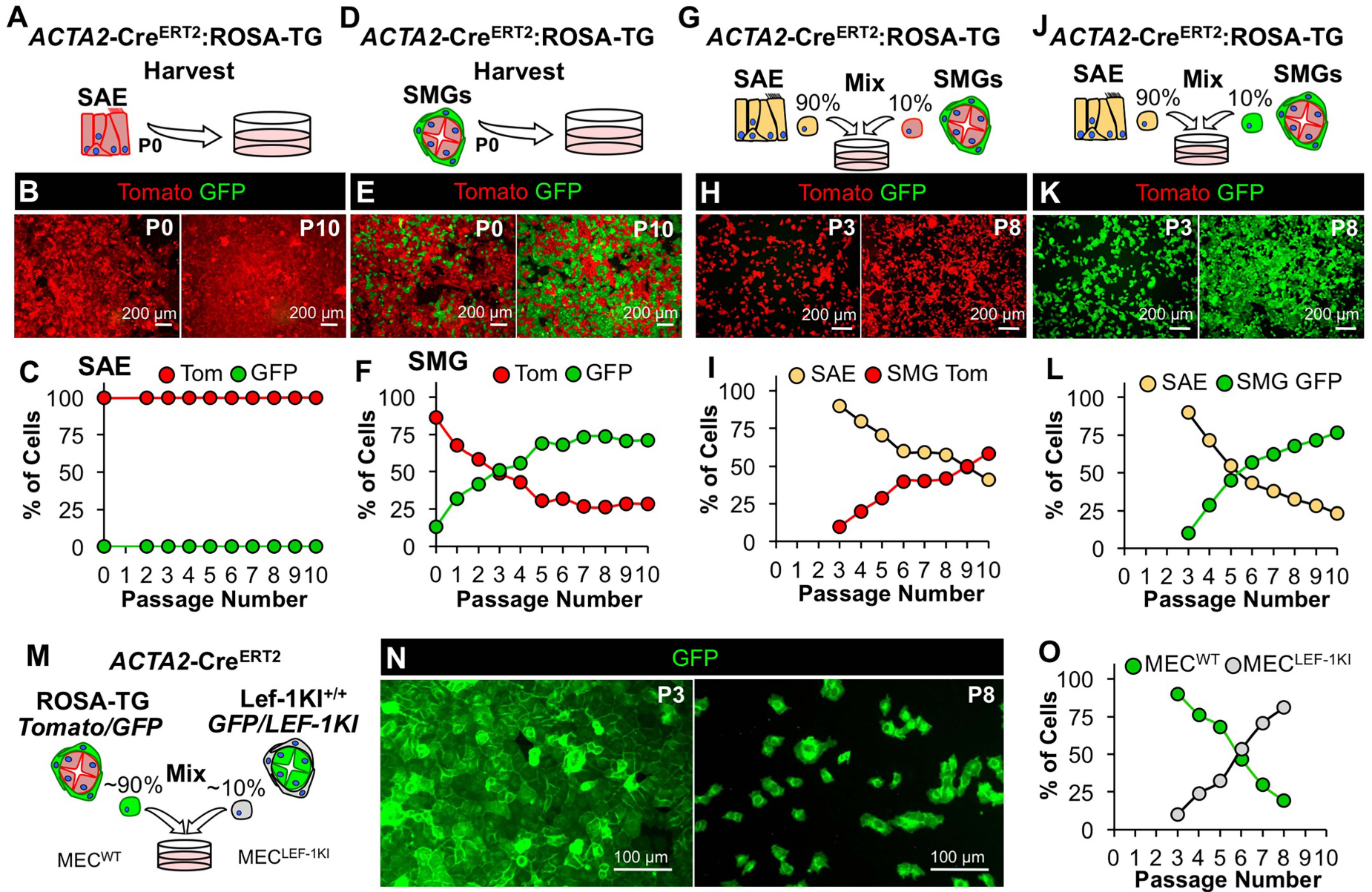


Figure S7

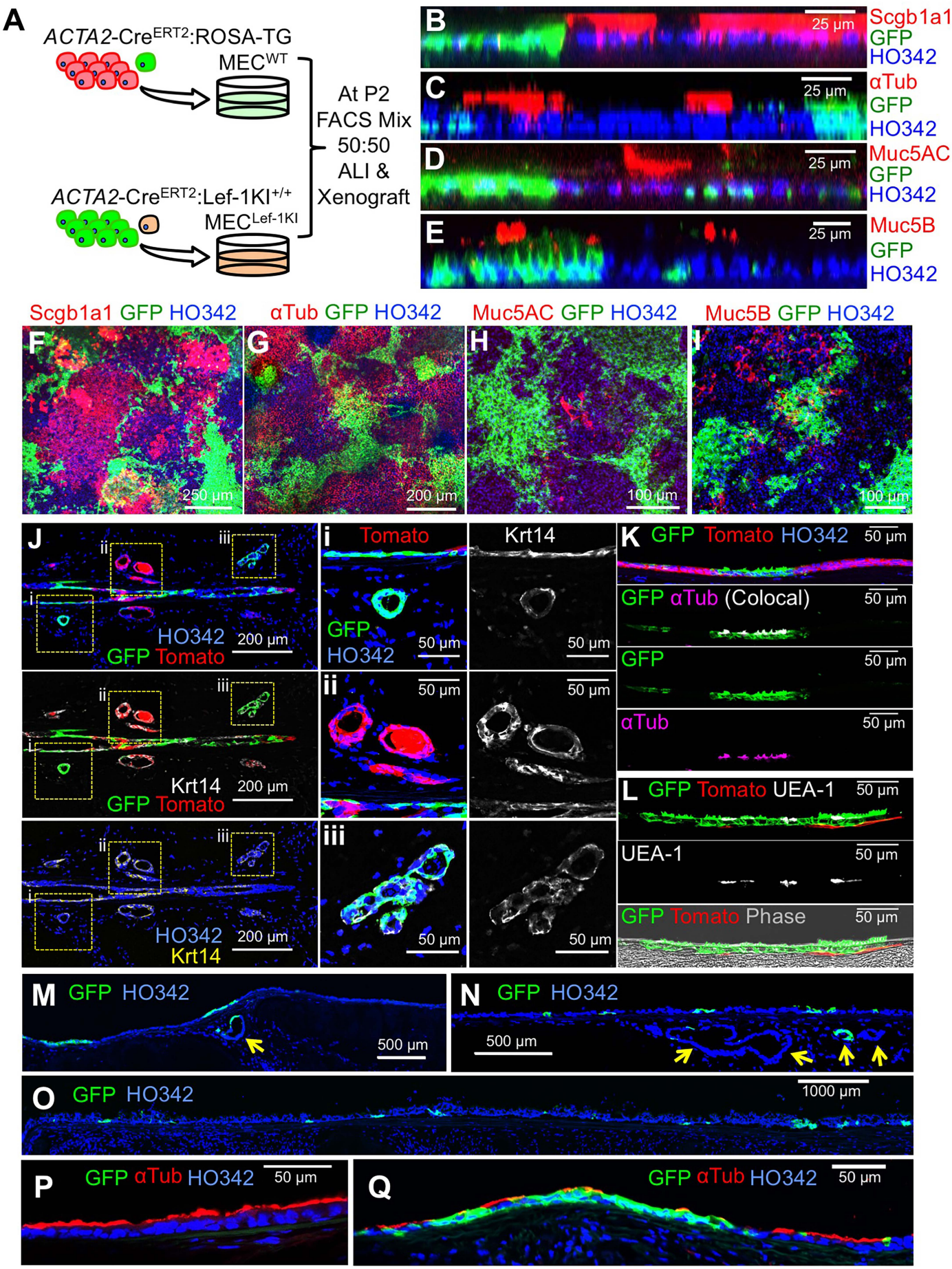


Table S4: Related to STAR Methods. **Summary of mouse experiments.**

Figure	Mouse Line	Induction Time	Chase Time	Injury Type	Injury Quantity	Time Post-injury to Harvest
Figure 1	<i>ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG</i>	5 days	5 days	Naphthalene	Single	21 days
Figure 2	<i>ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG</i>	5 days	5 days	Naphthalene	Single	7, 14, 21, 60 days
Figure 3	<i>ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG</i>	5 days	5 days	Naphthalene	Single and Double	60 days
Figure 4	C57BL/6	N/A	N/A	Naphthalene	Single	12 and 24 hours
Figure 5 (Panels A-F)	<i>ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG</i> and <i>ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:Lef-1KI^{+/+}</i>	5 days	0 days	N/A	N/A	N/A
Figure 5 (Panels G-U)	<i>ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:Lef-1KI^{+/-}</i> and <i>ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:Lef-1KI^{+/+}</i>	5 days	5 days	Naphthalene	Single	21 days
Figure 6	<i>ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:Lef-1KI^{+/-}</i> and <i>ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:Lef-1KI^{+/+}</i>	5 days	21 days	SO ₂	Single and Double	21 and 42 days
Figure S1 (Panels A-E)	C57BL/6	N/A	N/A	Naphthalene	Single	1, 3, 5, 7 days
Figure S1 (Panels F-J)	<i>ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG</i> and <i>MYH11-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG</i>	5 days	5 days	N/A	N/A	N/A
Figure S2	<i>MYH11-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG</i>	5 days	5 days	Naphthalene	Single	21 days
Figure S3	<i>ACTA2-Cre^{ERT2}:ROSA-TG</i>	5 days	21 days	SO ₂	Single	7, 14, 21, 60 days
Figure S4	<i>MYH11-Cre^{ERT2}:Lef-1KI^{+/-}</i>	5 days	5 days	Naphthalene	Single	21 days