



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S5. Both exogenous progenitors inside and proximal to the bridge, as well as endogenous progenitor populations within the bridge contribute to increased formation of new neurons and oligodendrocytes 8 weeks after transplant. **(A)** Tissue sections with EGFP⁺ (green, #) or blank bridges were stained for Tuj1 (orange, ^) and O4 (red, *) with Hoechst33342 (blue) counterstain. Stacks from the xz-plane (a–c¹) demonstrate co-localization of cell-specific markers enveloping nuclei. **(B)** Tuj1⁺ neurogenesis (** $p < 0.001$) and O4⁺ oligodendrogenesis (* $p < 0.01$) within the bridges are significantly higher in presence of either of the exogenous cell populations. The majority of these differentiated cell populations likely arise from endogenous progenitors as very few mature phenotypes co-express exogenous EGFP⁺ cells inside **(C)** and outside **(D)** of the bridge area. Data are represented as mean \pm standard deviation.