

Supplemental Information

Figure Legends

Fig. S1. Identification of *Fir1* required for regeneration-specific proliferation by screening. (A) The strategy of screening in this study. To identify genes required for local neoblast proliferation, three rules were proposed. First, these genes can strongly promote regeneration, which is guaranteed by twice dsRNA feeding and severe regeneration defects. Second, these genes are required for regenerative proliferation. Third, RNAi knockdown of these genes does not affect the neoblast population. (B) The trunk pieces can hardly regenerate blastemas following RNAi knockdown of 23 genes respectively. After dsRNA inhibition of 46 candidates, we measured the area of anterior blastemas in trunk pieces and found that each trunk piece regenerates blastemas less than 0.03 mm^2 following perturbation of 23 genes respectively. For each RNAi condition, $n \geq 30$ animals. Scale bars, $500 \mu\text{m}$. (C) RNAi efficiency as assayed by qRT-PCR. Error bars represent SEM; Student's *t* test: *** equals $p < 0.0001$. (D) *Fir1*(RNAi) tail pieces displayed reduced mitotic numbers in the region of $150 \mu\text{m}$ away from the wounds. Mitotic neoblasts were quantified at different distances from the wound sites in control and *Fir1*(RNAi) tail pieces 48 hours following amputation. Quantification of mitotic density is plotted from 5 animals for each position. Error bars represent SEM; ** equals $p < 0.001$; significance determined with Student's *t* test. (E) The expression of HP1-1 and SMEDWI-1 reduced in the vicinity of the wounds in *Fir1*(RNAi) tail pieces. The expression pattern of HP1-1 (red) and SMEDWI-1 (green) was examined on paraffin sections by double immunofluorescence. Paraffin sections were obtained from adjacent to the wounds in control and *Fir1*(RNAi) tail pieces 48 hours following amputation. For each condition, $n = 3$ animals. Scale bars, $50 \mu\text{m}$. (F) *Fir1* RNAi did not affect neoblast number (percentage of X1 cells) as assayed by flow cytometry. (G) Mitotic activity was examined 6, 8, 10 and 12 days after *Fir1* RNAi. For each condition, $n \geq 5$ animals. (H) *Fir1*(RNAi) worms did not maintain homeostasis following long-term RNAi ($n > 50$ animals). White arrowhead indicates the lysis of planarian head. Scale bars, $500 \mu\text{m}$. (I) Neoblast early (*prog-1*⁺) and late (*agat-1*⁺) progenies were investigated 6, 8, 10 and 12 days after *Fir1* RNAi. For each condition, $n \geq 3$ animals. Error bars represent SEM; * equals $p < 0.05$; significance determined with Student's *t* test.

Fig. S2. *Fir1*(RNAi) animals display regeneration defects. (A) *Fir1*(RNAi) tail and head pieces did not form blastemas. Animals were fed two rounds of *Fir1* dsRNA and amputated at day 8. The regeneration phenotypes of tail and head pieces were observed. Scale bars, $500 \mu\text{m}$. (B) Specificity of the *Fir1* RNAi phenotype. Animals fed with a different dsRNA corresponding to the 5'-end of *Fir1* failed to regenerate ($n = 6$). Scale bars, $500 \mu\text{m}$.

Fig. S3. *Fir1* mRNA expression pattern. (A) Colorimetric WISH showing *Fir1* probe is specific. Dorsal view, anterior is left; scale bars, $200 \mu\text{m}$. (B) Representative confocal projections (ten $1 \mu\text{m}$ z-stacks) of the middle position in planarian, stained with *Fir1* (red) and *prog-2* (green). Box indicates zoomed-in region. Dorsal views, anterior up. The number indicates the percentage of *Fir1*⁺ cells co-expressing *prog-2* ($n > 400$ cells). Scale bars, left panel: $200 \mu\text{m}$; right panel: $50 \mu\text{m}$. (C) Double FISH of *Fir1* (red) and *agat-1* (green). Box indicates zoomed-in region. Dorsal views, anterior up. The number indicates the percentage of *Fir1*⁺ cells co-expressing *agat-1* ($n > 400$ cells). Scale bars, left panel: $200 \mu\text{m}$; right panel: $50 \mu\text{m}$. (D) Double FISH of *Fir1* (green) and *PC-2* (red) with DAPI (white). (D1) whole animal. (D2) Zoom-in in the brain region. (D3) Zoom-in nerve cord of tail. White arrowheads highlight double positive cells. Ventral views, anterior up; scale bars, D1: $100 \mu\text{m}$; D2: $50 \mu\text{m}$; D3: $25 \mu\text{m}$. (E) qRT-PCR showing relative expression levels of *Fir1*, *smedwi-1*, *prog-1* and *agat-1* mRNA during regeneration. Animals were

amputated anterior and posterior of the pharynx to generate three pieces. The RNA was extracted from regenerating pieces at 10 time points during regeneration. The mRNA expression levels of *Fir1* and neoblast lineage markers (*smedwi-1*, *prog-1*, and *agat-1*) were examined in these samples by qRT-PCR. (F) *smedwi-2* expression pattern during regeneration. Colorimetric WISH of regenerating middle pieces for *smedwi-2*. Ventral views, for each time point, n = 10 animals. Scale bars, 200 μm .

Fig. S4. Analysis of *Fir1* downstream genes. (A) Phylogenetic analysis of the *Fir1* gene. Bar, 10% amino acid substitution. *H. sapiens* (Hs), *M. musculus* (Mm), *R. norvegicus* (Rn), *G. gallus* (Gg), *X. tropicalis* (Xt), *D. rerio* (Dr), *D. melanogaster* (Dm), *C. elegans* (Ce), *A. thaliana* (At), *S. pombe* (Sp), *S. cerevisiae* (Sc) and *S. mediterranea* (Smed) are shown. (B) *Fir1* protein includes 6 ZnF_C2H2 domains from SMART prediction. *Fir1* protein sequence was acquired from Six-Frame Translation, and the conserved domains were predicted using SMART (Simple Modular Architecture Research Tool). (C) Heat map of known neoblast regulators in the microarray. The fold change of known neoblast regulators was extracted from the expression-profiling data. Heat map was generated by R. (D) Phylogenetic analysis of the *Dis3l2* gene. Bar, 10% amino acid substitution. *H. sapiens* (Hs), *M. musculus* (Mm), *R. norvegicus* (Rn), *G. gallus* (Gg), *X. tropicalis* (Xt), *D. rerio* (Dr), *D. melanogaster* (Dm), *C. elegans* (Ce), *A. thaliana* (At), *S. pombe* (Sp), *S. cerevisiae* (Sc) and *S. mediterranea* (Smed) are shown.

Fig. S5. *Dis3l2* serves as a functional downstream gene of *Fir1*. (A) The expression pattern of *Dis3l2* in intact animals. Colorimetric WISH of intact animals for *Dis3l2*. n = 6 animals. Scale bars, 200 μm . (B) *Dis3l2*(RNAi) tail pieces displayed reduced mitotic numbers in the region of 250 μm away from the wound sites. To explore the delicate change of mitoses in *Dis3l2*(RNAi) tail pieces, mitotic density (Figure 5B) was quantified from the wound sites. For each condition, n = 6 animals. Error bars represent SEM; Student's *t* test: * equals $p < 0.05$, ** equals $p < 0.001$, *** equals $p < 0.0001$. (C) The accumulation of *smedwi-1*⁺ cells disappeared following *Fir1*(RNAi). Representative confocal projections through tail pieces fixed 48 hours post-amputation following RNAi administration, stained with *smedwi-1* (green) and *Dis3l2* (red). Scale bars, 100 μm .

Fig. S6. *Fir1* is required for the expression of wound response genes. (A) *Fir1*(RNAi) head pieces had reduced wound-induced expression of *cdc25-1* at wound site 6 hours after amputation (arrows, n = 7/8). Another wound-induced neoblast response gene, *cdc25-1*, was examined by colorimetric WISH in control and *Fir1*(RNAi) animals. Scale bars, 100 μm . (B) *Fir1*(RNAi) trunk pieces displayed reduced *jun-1*⁺ cells at the wound sites after amputation. Wound-induced *jun-1* was examined by colorimetric WISH in control and *Fir1*(RNAi) animals following amputation. For each condition, n = 6 animals. Scale bars, 100 μm . (C) *Fir1*(RNAi) trunk pieces displayed reduced *egr1-1*⁺ cells at the wound sites after amputation. Wound-induced *egr1-1* was examined by FISH in control and *Fir1*(RNAi) animals following amputation. For each condition, n = 6 animals. Scale bars, 100 μm . (D) *Fir1*(RNAi) trunk pieces did not establish anterior-posterior polarity 48 hours following amputation (arrows, n = 6/6). Colorimetric WISH of *Fir1*(RNAi) trunk pieces 48 hours post-amputation for anterior pole marker (*notum*) and posterior pole marker (*wnt1*). Scale bars, 100 μm .

Fig. S1

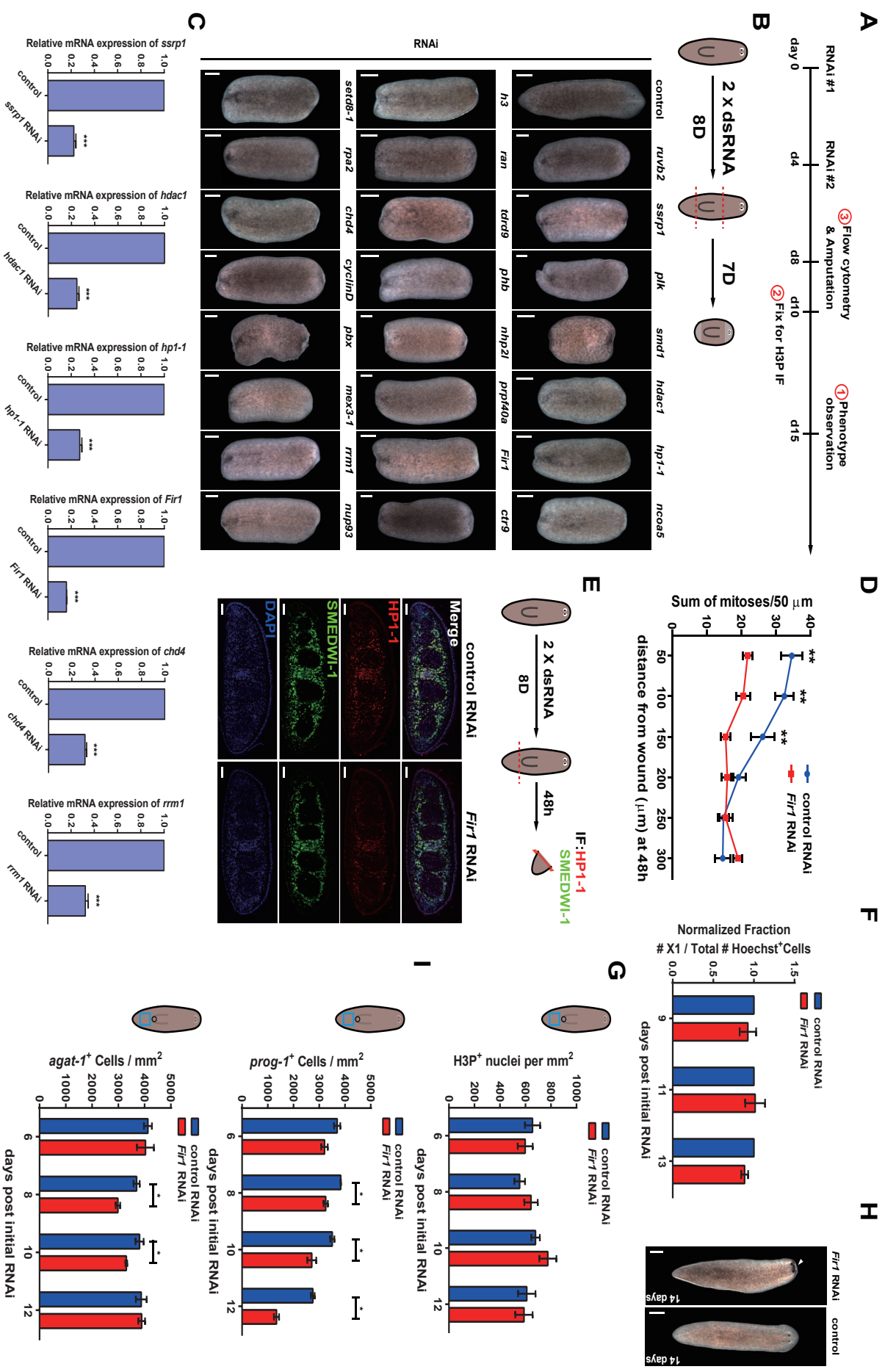


Fig. S2

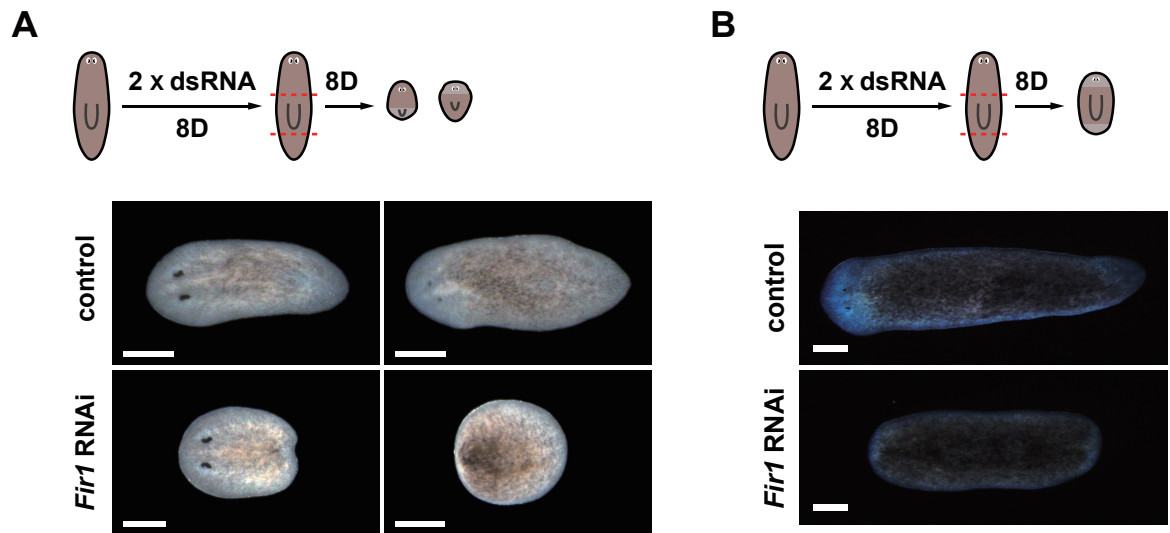


Fig. S3

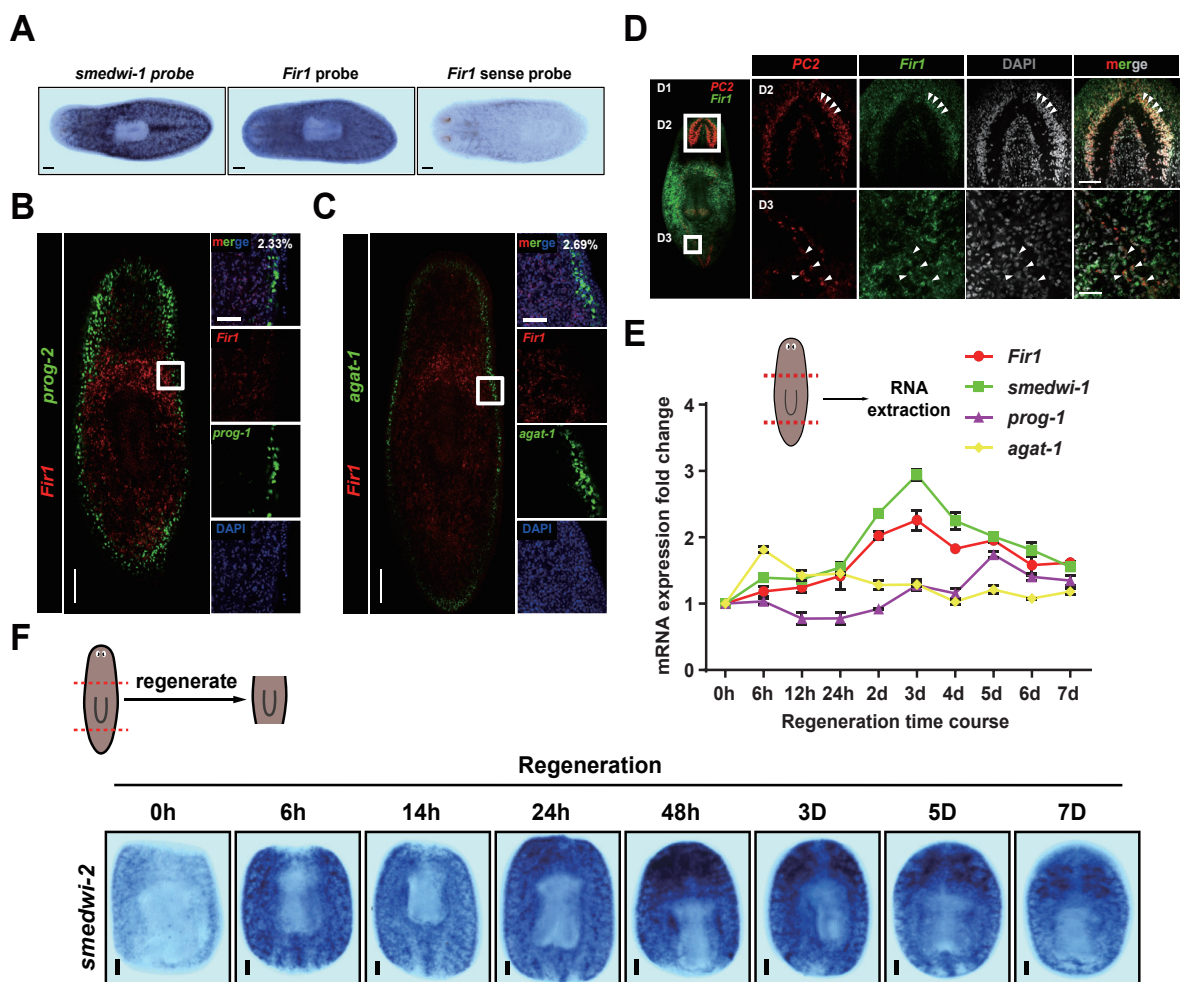
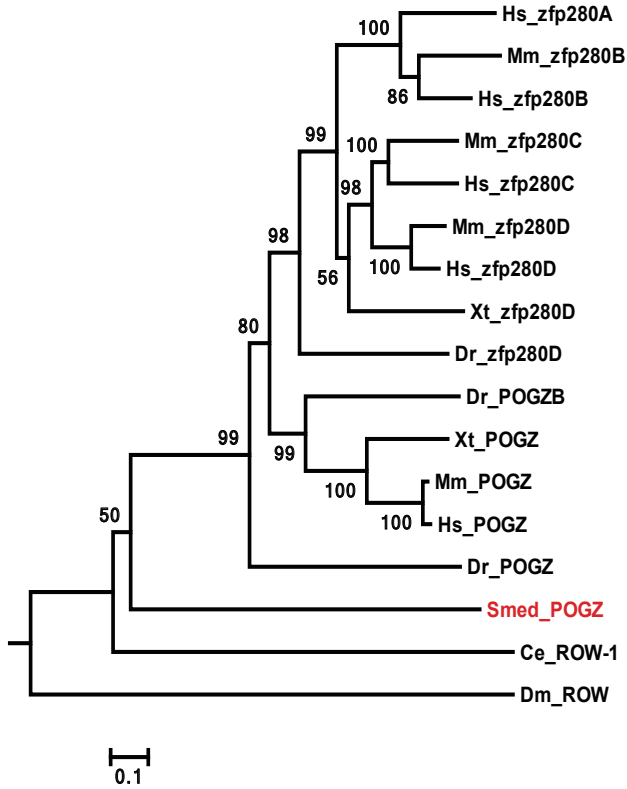
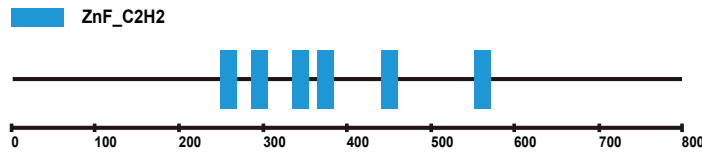


Fig. S4

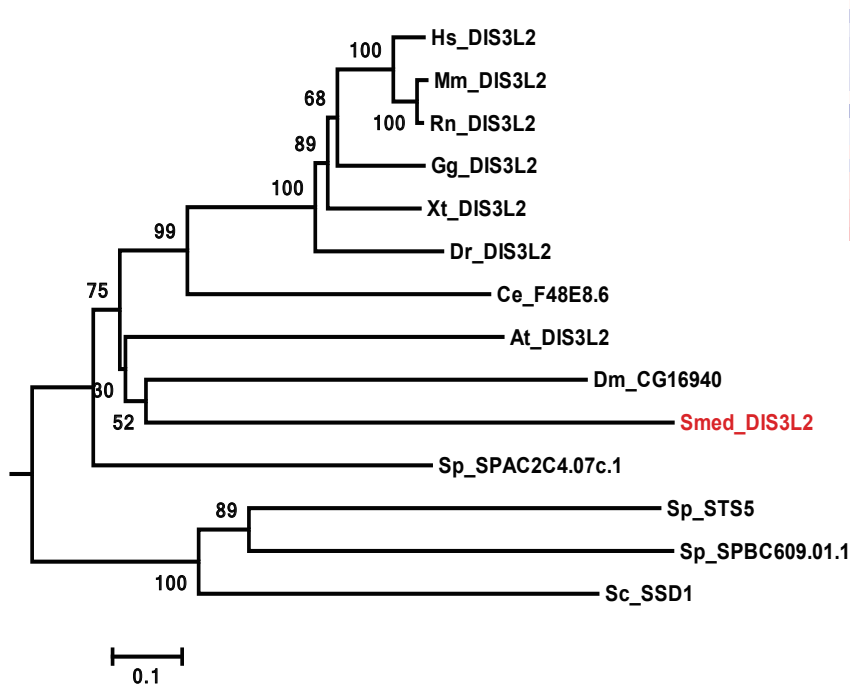
A



B



D

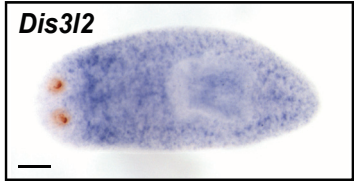


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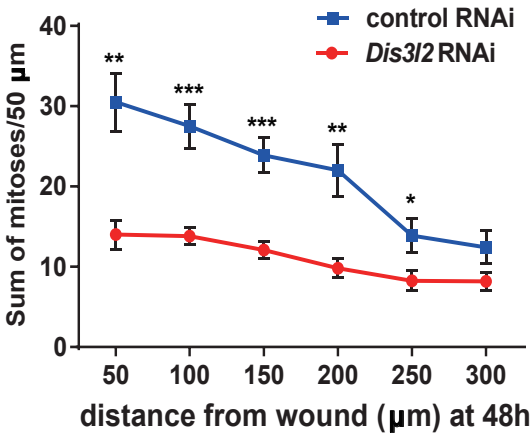


Fig. S5

A



B



C

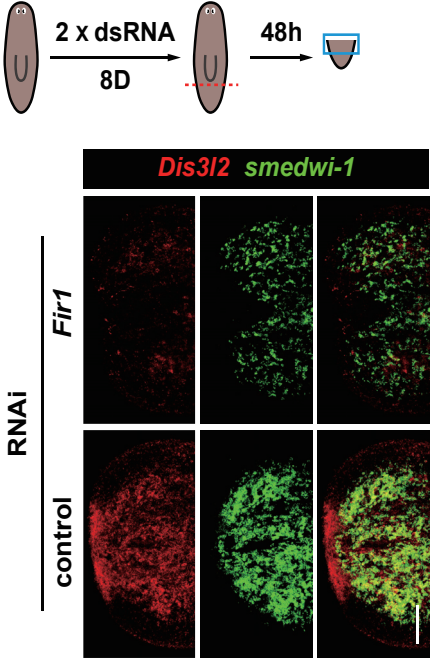


Fig. S6

