

(A-H) E18.5 wild-type mouse (mixed C57BL/6J C3H background) images from four heads. (A-G) Auditory-tube SMG primordia appear as buds of cells that extend into submucosal connective tissue from the ciliated epithelium of the auditory-tube (A,B,E-G) and nasopharynx (C,D) (arrowheads). (A-C) Foxj1 and Bpifa1 duplex ISH; Foxj1 is a marker for ciliated cells and Bpifa1 is a non-ciliated epithelial cell marker. (D) Single plex ISH negative control DapB. (E,F) Edar ISH signals in a representative gland primordium appear as small dots or dot clusters (arrowheads in F), (G) DapB. Note F and G are serial sections of the same gland primordium and there are ~12 times as many Edar ISH dots per cell (F) than background DapB (G) (2.7 versus 0.23 per cell in n=57 and n=56 cells respectively). (H) Edar ISH signals (dots and dot clusters) cover a ~25 times greater area than DapB dots (6.9% versus 0.27% coverage of gland primordium area). (I-M) P1 wild-type mouse auditory-tube SMG gland primordia. (I,J) Keratin 5 IHC, (I,J) low and high power images of the same tissue section. (K) Keratin 8 and (L) Keratin 19 appear to stain some gland primordia but not others (arrowheads).

(M) Gland primordia have a basal lamina that stains for laminin by IHC.

(N,O) P5 *EdaT*a nasal tissues (N) *Edar* (ISH dots indicated by unlabelled arrowheads) and (O) negative control *DapB* ISH. Abbreviations: at, auditory-tube; bl, basal lamina; ce, ciliated epithelium; ep, nasal epithelium; gp, gland primordia; mem, middle ear mucosa; mes, middle ear mesenchyme; mng, medial nasal gland; np, nasopharynx; oc, otic capsule. Scale bars: (A,E) 500 μm; (I) 200 μm; (B) 100 μm; (C,D,J-M) 50 μm; (F,G,N,O) 20 μm.

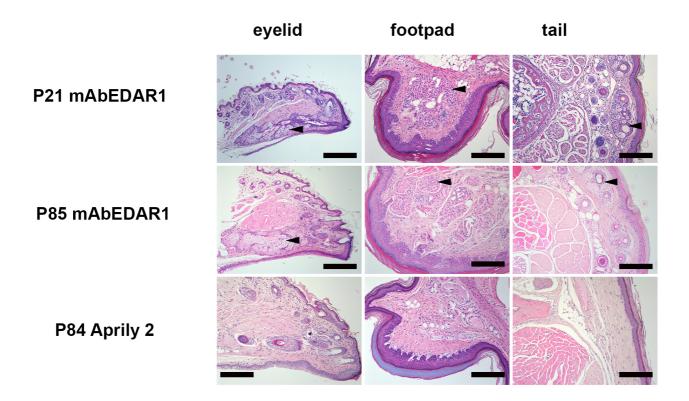


Fig. S2. EDAR signalling agonist antibodies rescue cutaneous phenotypes in *Eda Ta* mice Eyelid Meibomian glands (arrowheads), footpad eccrine sweat glands (arrowheads) and tail hair and sebaceous glands (arrowheads) are rescued in *Eda Ta* mice treated with agonist anti-EDAR antibody (mAbEDAR1), but not when treated with isotype control Aprily 2 antibody. Scale bars: 500 μm.

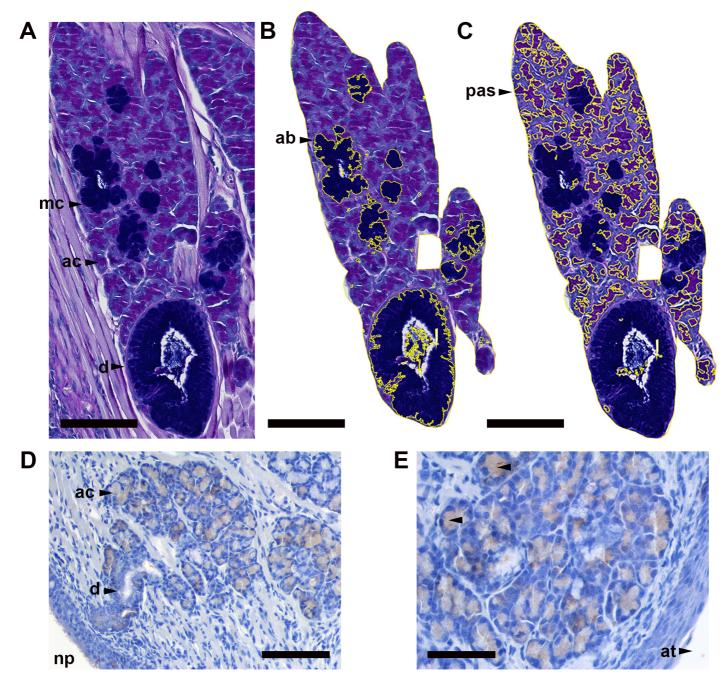


Fig. S3. Edaradd rat auditory-tube SMGs

(A) AB-PAS stained P85 *Edaradd swh/swh* auditory-tube SMG with mucous cells, mucous duct and serous acini.
(B) Image J analysis which delineates the SMG region of interest and segments areas of AB-positive mucus and (C) PAS-positive acini with yellow lines. (D,E) Bpifa1 IHC staining of P21 *Edaradd swh/swh* auditory-tube SMG acinar cells, E higher magnification shows staining of apical cytoplasm that contains secretory granules (unlabelled arrowheads). Abbreviations: ab, AB-positive mucus; ac, acini; at, auditory tube; d, duct; mc, mucous cells; np, nasopharynx; pas, PAS-positive acinar secretory granules.

Scale bars: (A,B,C,E) 100 μm ; (D) 50 μm .

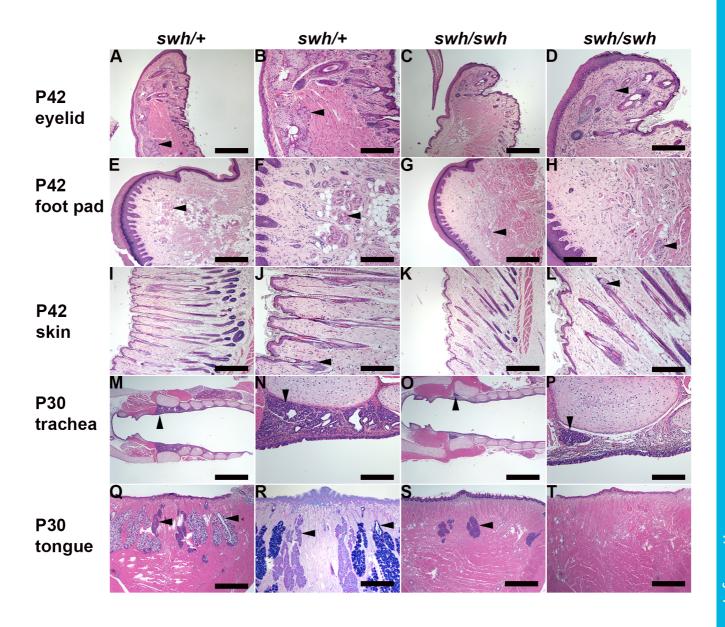


Fig. S4. HED phenotypes in Edaradd swh/swh rats

(A,B) Meibomian glands (arrowheads) found in *swh/+* eyelid are inapparent in (C,D) *swh/swh* eyelid; in panel D arrowhead indicates sebaceous gland adjacent to hair follicle. (E,F) Eccrine sweat glands (arrowheads) are more numerous in *swh/+* footpad than those in (G,H) *swh/swh* footpad. (I,J) Hair follicles are more numerous *swh/+* skin than those in (K,L) *swh/swh* skin; both genotypes have sebaceous glands (arrowheads in J and L). (M,N) Tracheal SMGs (arrowheads) are larger in *swh/+* than those in (O,P) *swh/swh* rats. (Q,R) Tongue SMGs (arrowheads) in *swh/+* are larger and have AB-PAS-positive serous and mucous cell populations (R), whereas SMGs in *swh/swh* tongue (S) are hypoplastic and lack mucous glands (arrowhead indicates serous gland), or are absent (T).

Note panels (A,B), (C,D), (E,F), (G,H), (I,J), (K,L), (M,N) and (O,P) are low and high magnification image pairs. Scale Bars: (M,O,Q,S,T) 1000 μ m; (A,C,E,G,I,K,R) 500 μ m; (B,D,F,H,J,L,N,P) 200 μ m.