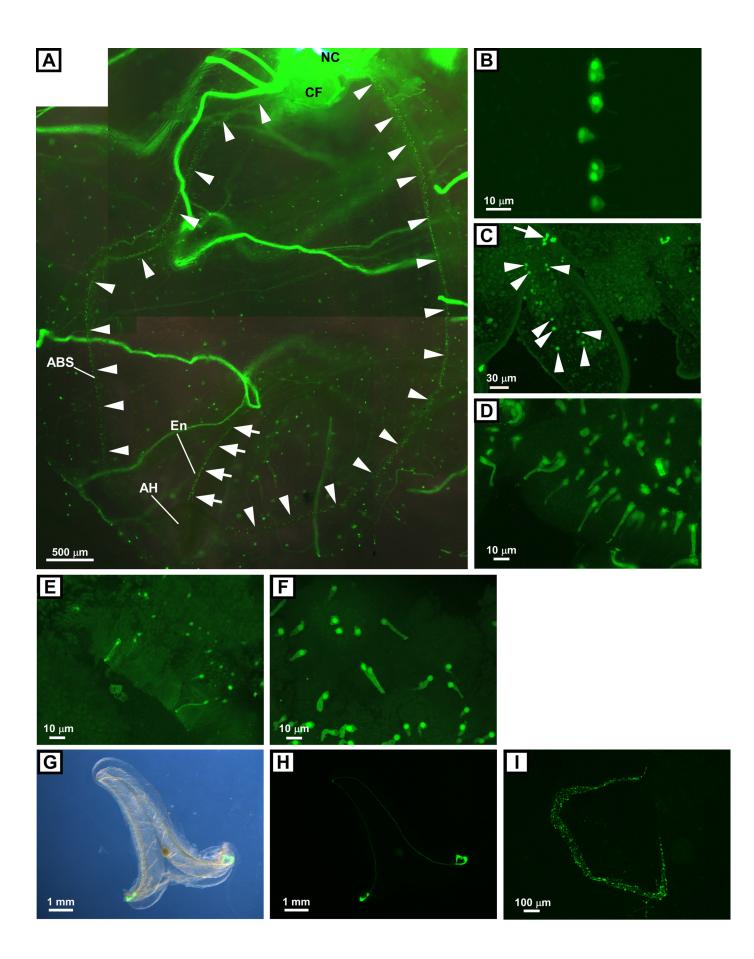
1	Supplementary information
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3	The ventral peptidergic system of the adult ascidian Ciona robusta (Ciona intestinalis Type
4	A) insights from a transgenic animal models
5	
6	Tomohiro Osugi, Yasunori Sasakura, Honoo Satake
7	
8	
9 10	Supplementary Figure Legends
10	Figure S1. Distribution of PC2 promoter-driven Kaede-positive cells in another PC2 transgenic line,
11	Tg[MiCiPC2K]3. (A) Kaede-positive cells distributed along the anterior pharyngeal blood sinus
12	(arrowheads). The Kaede-positive cells are also shown in the endostyle (arrows). (B) Kaede-positive
14	cells in the endostyle. (C) Representative Kaede-positive cells in the papilla of the pharynx
15	(arrowheads). A representative cluster of the Kaede-positive cells is indicated by an arrow. (D)
16	Kaede-positive cells in the esophagus. (E) Kaede-positive cells in the stomach. (F) Kaede-positive
17	cells in the intestine. (G) Overview of the heart in a composite image. (H) Overview of the heart in a
18	dark field image. Kaede signals in both ends of the heart and raphe are shown in green. (I)
19	Kaede-positive nerve plexus at the end of the heart. ABS, anterior pharyngeal blood sinus; AH,
20	anterior hood, CF, ciliated funnel; En, endostyle; NC, neural complex.
21	
22	Figure S2. Overview of the alimentary canal of <i>Ciona</i> , Tg[MiCiPC2K]2 line. (A) Bright-field image
23	of the alimentary canal. The stomach and intestine were cut and opened to show the inner walls. (B)
24	Dark-field image of the alimentary canal. Kaede-positive cells are shown as green dots. Gn, gonad;
25	Int, intestine, St, stomach.
26	
27	Figure S3. Blood sinus connecting the stomach and ovary. Bright-field image of the stomach, ovary,
28	and intestine. The stomach and ovary are connected via a blood sinus (arrowheads). St, stomach; Ov,
29	ovary; Int, intestine.



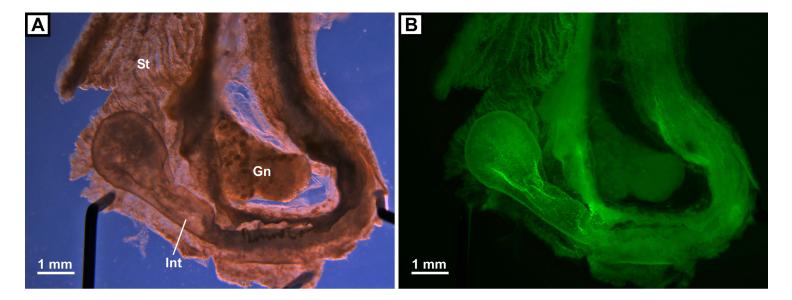


Fig. S2

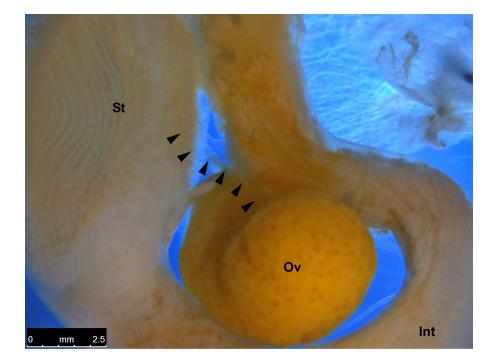


Fig. S3