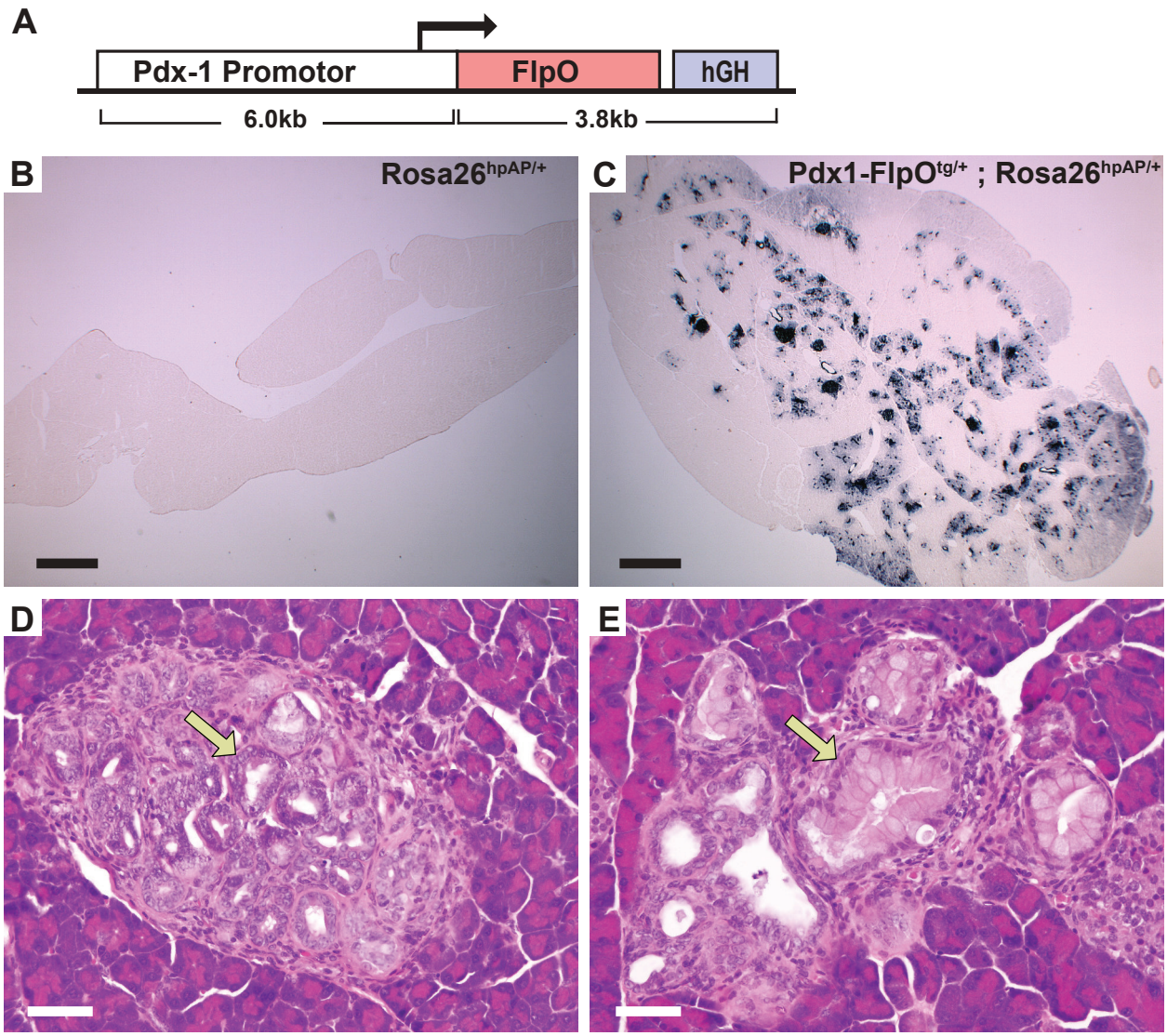
Figure S5



F

Effective genotypes of KPFSR tissues:

Pancreas		Non-pancreas	
Vehicle	Tamoxifen	Vehicle	Tamoxifen
Kras$^{12D/+}$	*Kras*$^{12D/+}$	*Kras*$^{+/-}$	*Kras*$^{+/-}$
Tp53$^{172H/+}$	*Tp53*$^{172H/+}$	*Tp53*$^{+/-}$	*p53*$^{+/-}$
Slc7a11$^{+/+}$	*Slc7a11*$^{-/-}$	*Slc7a11*$^{+/+}$	*Slc7a11*$^{-/-}$

Fig. S5. Pdx1-FlpO allele design and validation. (**A**) Design of the *Pdx1-FlpO* allele (**B** and **C**) Pdx1-FlpO founders were crossed to alkaline phosphatase Flp reporter mice (gift, Dr. Susan Dymecki, Harvard University) to visualize recombination in the pancreas. Frozen sections of pancreata from Rosa26$^{hpAP/+}$ (B, negative control) or Pdx1-FlpO; Rosa26$^{hpAP/+}$ (C). Mice were stained for alkaline phosphatase activity (dark blue). Founder lines exhibiting prominent alkaline phosphatase activity in the pancreas were used in further breeding. Bars = 200 μm. (**D** and **E**) The Pdx1-FlpO strain was crossed with additional strains to generate *Kras*$^{LSL.G12D/+}$; *p53*$^{R172H/+}$; *Pdx1-FlpO*$^{tg/+}$; *Slc7a11*$^{Fl/Fl}$ (KPFS) mice. Histopathological examination of the pancreas of young KPFS mice revealed the spontaneous formation of both acinar-to-ductal metaplasia (ADM indicated with arrow, panel D) and pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PanIN indicated with arrow, panel E), both precursors to tumor development. Bar = 50 μm. (**F**) Table indicating effective genotypes of tissues in the KPFSR mouse.