Supplementary Figures for

Disruption of tp53 leads to cutaneous nevus and melanoma formation in

Xenopus tropicalis

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This PDF file includes:

Figs.S1 to S3



Fig. S1. Invasive melanoma developed in a 20-months old $tp53^{47/47}$ frog, as shown in Fig. 4. Scale bars, 50 µm.



Fig. S2. Average size of the dysplastic nevi in $tp53^{47/47}$ frogs increased over time. (A-C) Representative morphology of the lesions. Scale bars, 1 mm. (D) Statistics (mean values ± SD) on the diameter measurements selectively for dysplastic nevi in $tp53^{47/47}$ frogs. Benign nevus, dysplastic nevus, and melanoma in situ can be distinguished by their darkness and shape alive. GraphPad Prism 9 was used for the t-test (* p < 0.05, *** p < 0.001, ns, no significant difference). M, months.

Chr 04 position:11347128-11347150
TGGCGGCCAAGACCCGACCTTTGCCGGCGCT
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Chr 07 position:65715747-65715769
TGCACCAGCAAAGGTCAGGTCTGGGCCGCCG
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Chr 01 position:190505721-190505743 AGCGCCGGCAAAGGTCGGGTCTTGGCCACCA

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Fig. S3. Sanger DNA sequencing data show no mutations in the three potential off-target loci predicted by CRISPOR.