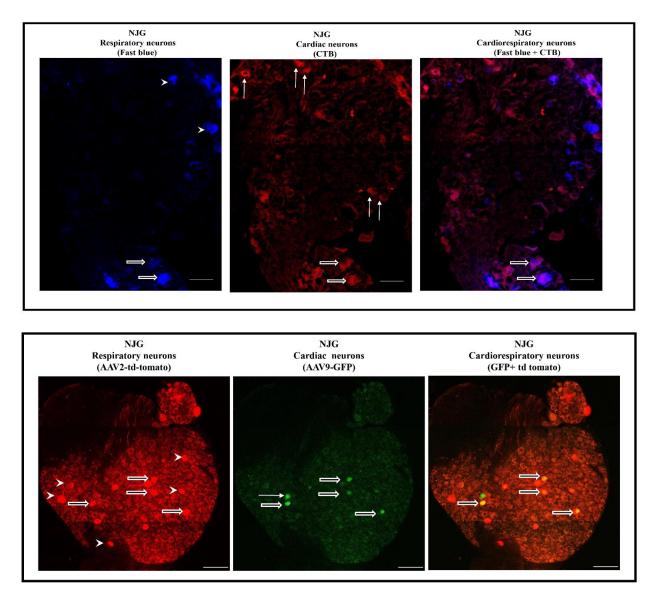
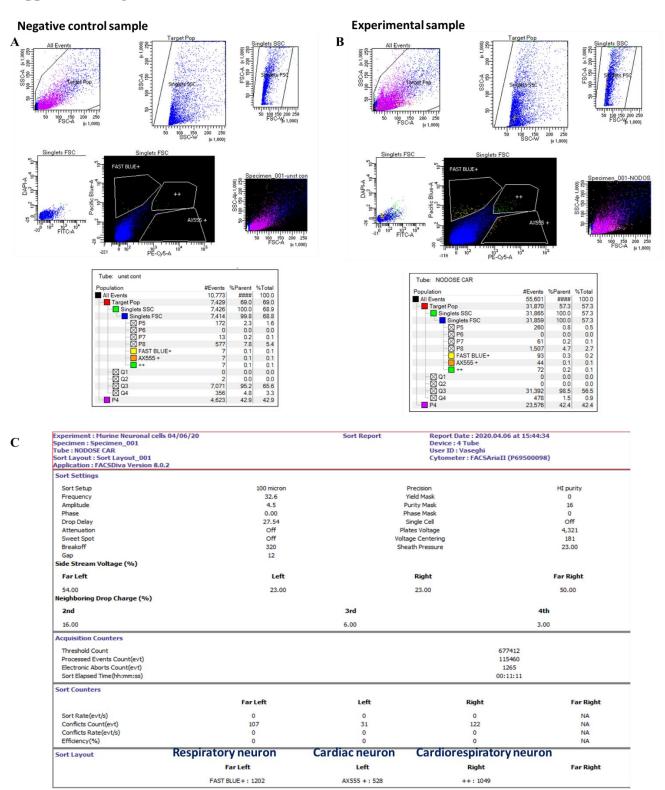
## **Supplemental Figures**

## **Supplemental Figure 1.**



**Supplemental Figure 1. Top panel:** confocal imaging of nodose ganglia from a mouse (different animal than figure 1) that underwent both cardiac CTB injections and intratracheal administration of fast blue demonstrate labelling of respiratory neurons (arrowheads), cardiac neurons (thin arrows) and dually labelled cardiorespiratory neurons (thick arrows). **Bottom panel:** nodose ganglia from a mouse who underwent both intratracheal administration of retro-AAV2-td-tomato and cardiac injections of retro-AAV9-GFP show evidence of respiratory (arrow heads), cardiac (thin arrow) and dual-labelled cardiorespiratory neurons (thick arrows). Note that arrows point to a few examples of each type of labelled neurons.

## **Supplemental Figure 2.**



## **Supplemental Figure 2**

(A) For Negative control (n=4), NJGs were isolated from mice that neither received CTB nFB and were digested with collagenase I, and Dispase II at 37°C for 45 min, washed with L-15 medium, gently triturated with glass aspiration pipettes of decreasing diameter, and filtered with a 40 μm cell strainer. The cell suspensions were sorted on the BD Influx system using the BD FACS Software. B) For experimental samples (n=4), NJGs were isolated from mice that received FB and CTB as described in the method section. Single-cell suspensions were prepared as described above. Cells were sorted on the BD Influx system using the BD FACS Software. C) Total number of cardiac neurons, respiratory neurons, and cardiorespiratory neurons were tabulated