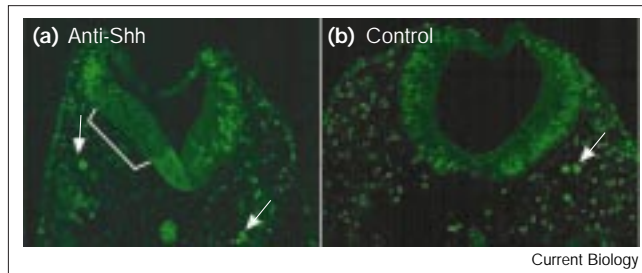


Inhibition of Sonic hedgehog signaling *in vivo* results in craniofacial neural crest cell death

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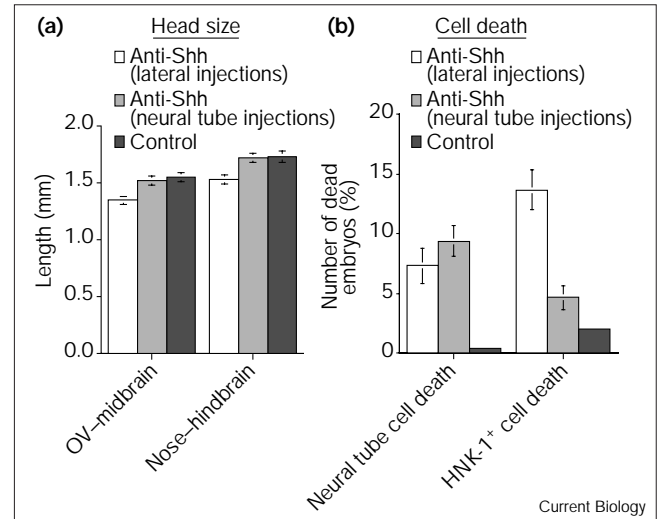
Current Biology 3 November 1999, 9:1304–1314

Figure S1



Neural tube proliferation is reduced with anti-Shh treatment. **(a)** There are local reductions in cell proliferation in the neural tube 6 h after injection of hybridoma cells expressing the anti-Shh antibody. After treatment with anti-Shh, there are regions of BrdU-negative neural tube (indicated by brackets). The FITC-conjugated anti-IgG1 secondary antibody used recognizes both the anti-BrdU and the anti-Shh antibody. Thus, the injected hybridoma cells are the larger green cells (arrows) and the floorplate and notochord are brightly labeled. This loss of proliferation, either bilaterally or unilaterally, was seen in seven out of nine embryos examined 6 h after hybridoma injection. **(b)** No regional loss of BrdU was seen in control embryos (none out of six embryos examined). Arrows point to hybridoma cells.

Figure S2



Comparison between lateral -mesenchyme and neural-tube injections. **(a)** Measurement of the head size 1 day after injection of hybridoma cells demonstrates no decrease in head size when hybridoma cells are placed in the neural tube, compared with the control. In contrast, a decrease in head size is seen when hybridoma cells are injected into the lateral mesenchyme. **(b)** Measurements of cell death demonstrate that both sites of injection are equally efficient at causing neural tube cell death; however, lateral injections are twofold more efficient at causing neural crest (HNK-1⁺) cell death. In **(a)** $n = 35$, 10 and 28, and in **(b)** $n = 61$, 28 and 63 for lateral injection, neural-tube injection and control, respectively.