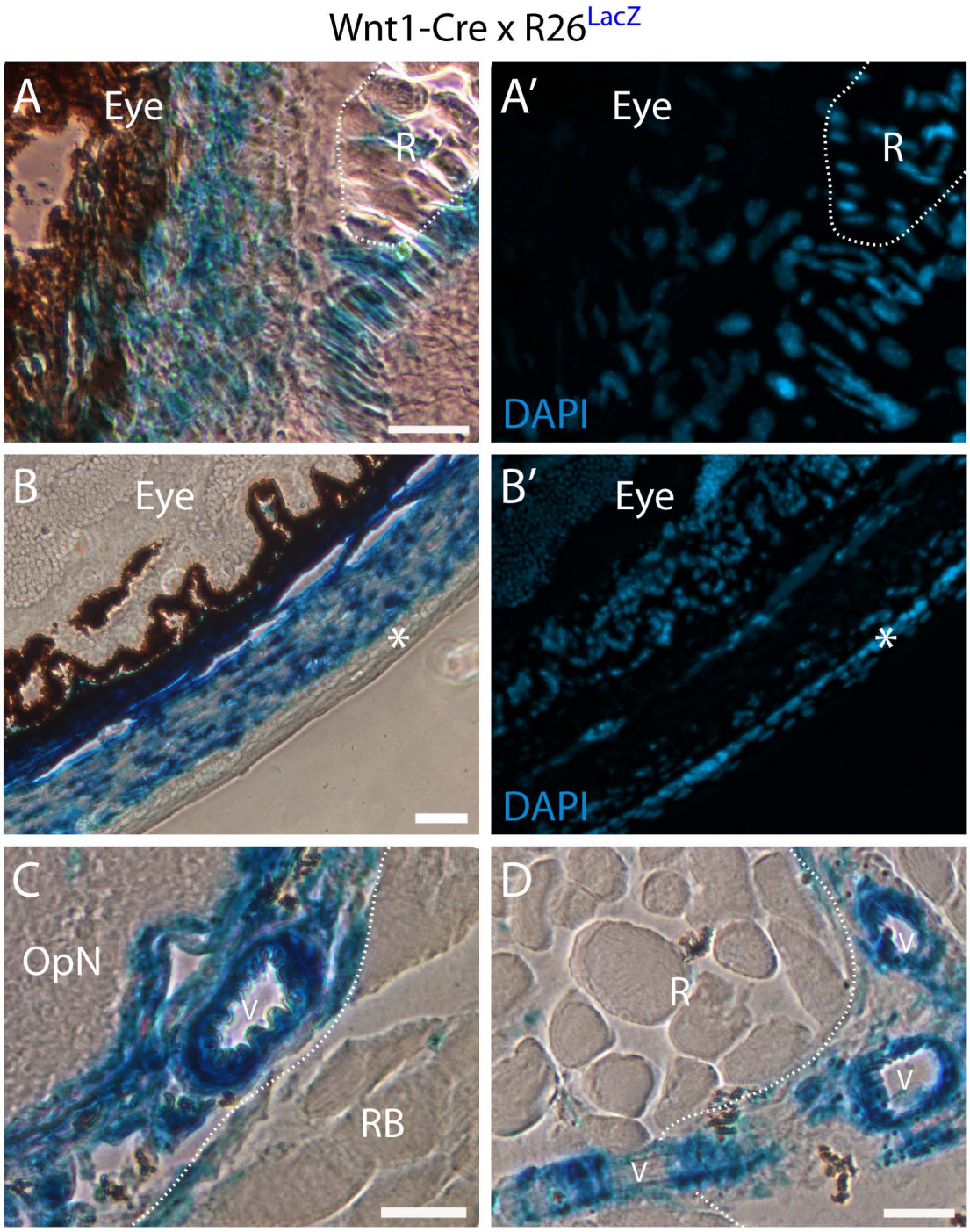

Fig. S1. Histological detection of Wnt1-Cre driven LacZ^{+} cells in connective tissues and vasculature of periocular preparations. Wnt1-Cre×R26^{LacZ} mice were used as an independent reporter line for determining neural crest contribution to the periocular tissues. Tissues from the Wnt1-Cre transgenic line (Danielian et al., 1998) crossed with the R26R reporter mouse (Soriano, 1999), were generously provided by Dr. Michael Cunningham (Department of Pediatrics, University of Washington). Wnt1-Cre driven reporter expression detected by X-gal staining is evident in the connective tissues identified as harboring Myf5^{Cre}-expressing cells (Fig. 4 and Fig. 5) and recapitulates the pattern observed with the Pax3^{Cre} driver (Fig. 7). (A–B) and (A′–B′) Parallel X-gal and DAPI staining, respectively. (C and D) X-gal staining only. (A–D) Cross sections from Wnt1-Cre×R26^{LacZ} mice at the level of the eye, either (A–A′) posterior, or (B–B′) anterior to the attachment of the EOM to the sclera, or (C–D) at the level of the optic nerve, immediately posterior to the eye. OpN, optic nerve; N, peripheral nerve; R, rectus muscle; RB, retractor bulbi muscle; V, blood vessel. Asterisks in (B) and (B′) point to a common anatomical location, denoting a DAPI^{+} cell layer that is uniformly negative for X-gal and positioned adjacent to an X-gal^{+} layer of cells, similar to the pattern of expression seen with the Pax3^{Cre} reporter (Fig. 7). Scale bars in (A–D), 50 μm.

Supplemental Material References:

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Soriano, P., 1999. Generalized lacZ expression with the ROSA26 Cre reporter strain. Nat. Genet. 21, 70-71.