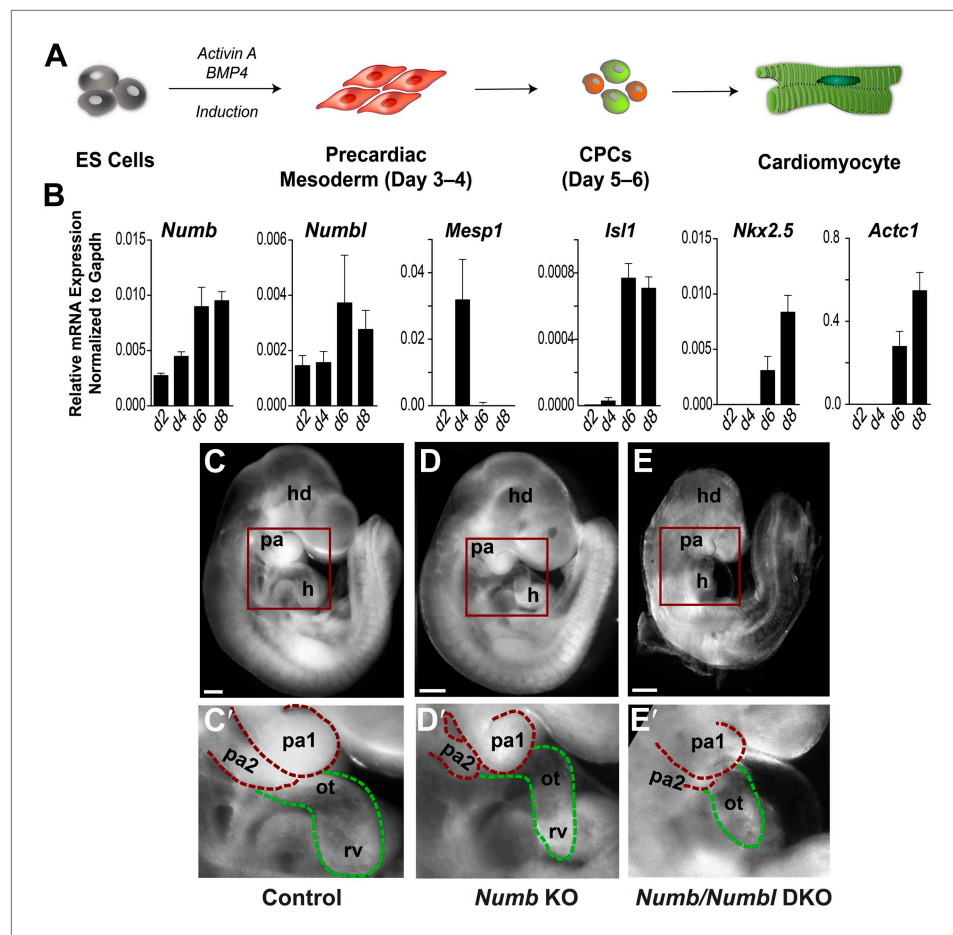


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## Figures and figure supplements

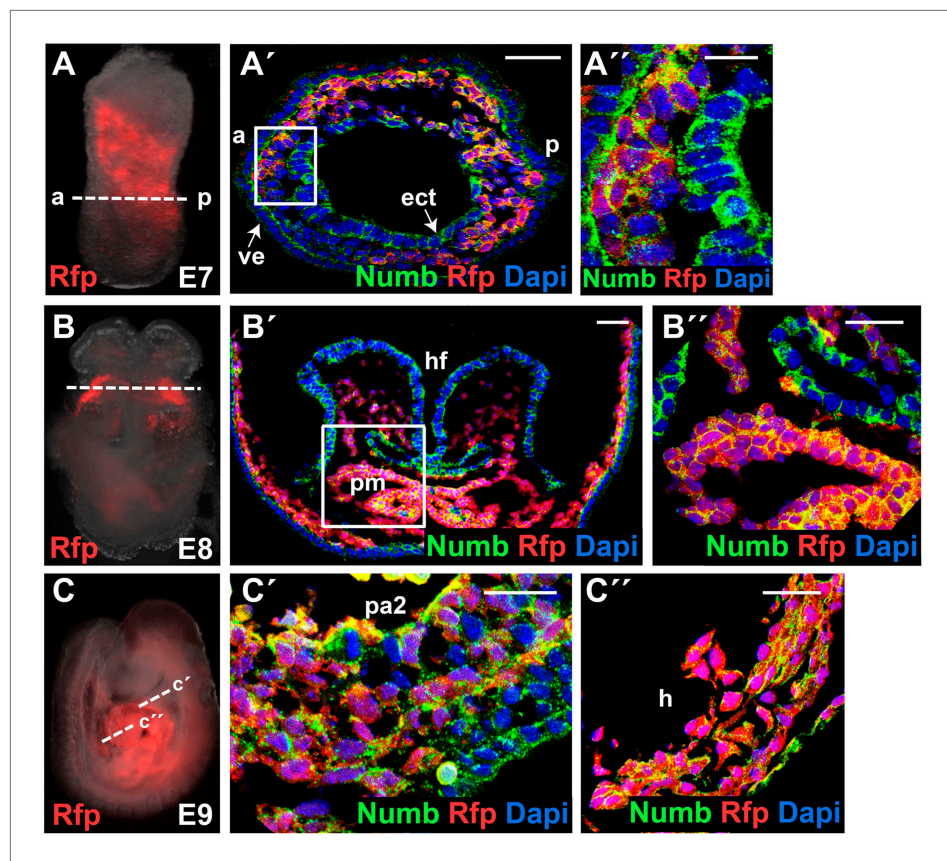
Precardiac deletion of Numb and Numbl like reveals renewal of cardiac progenitors

**Lincoln T Shenje, et al.**

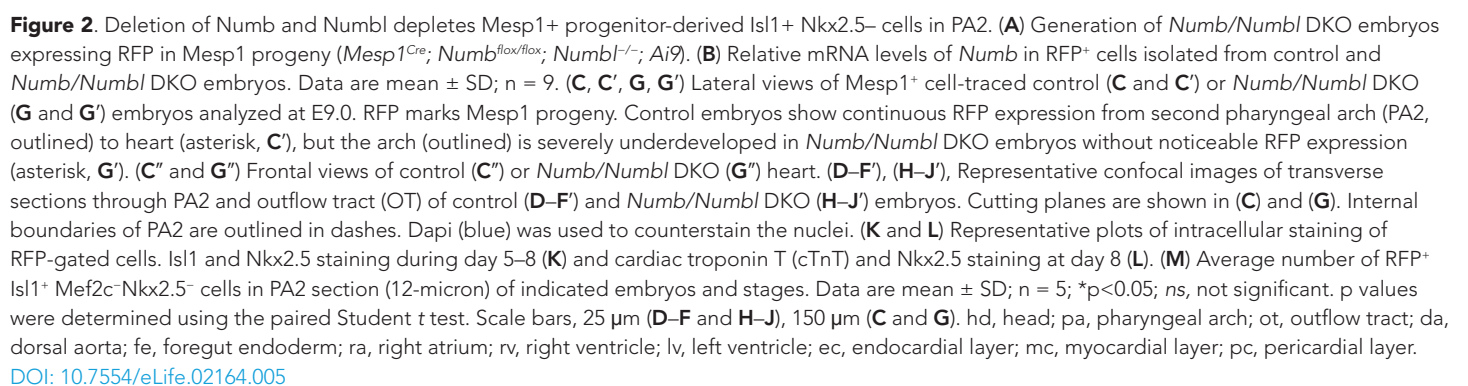


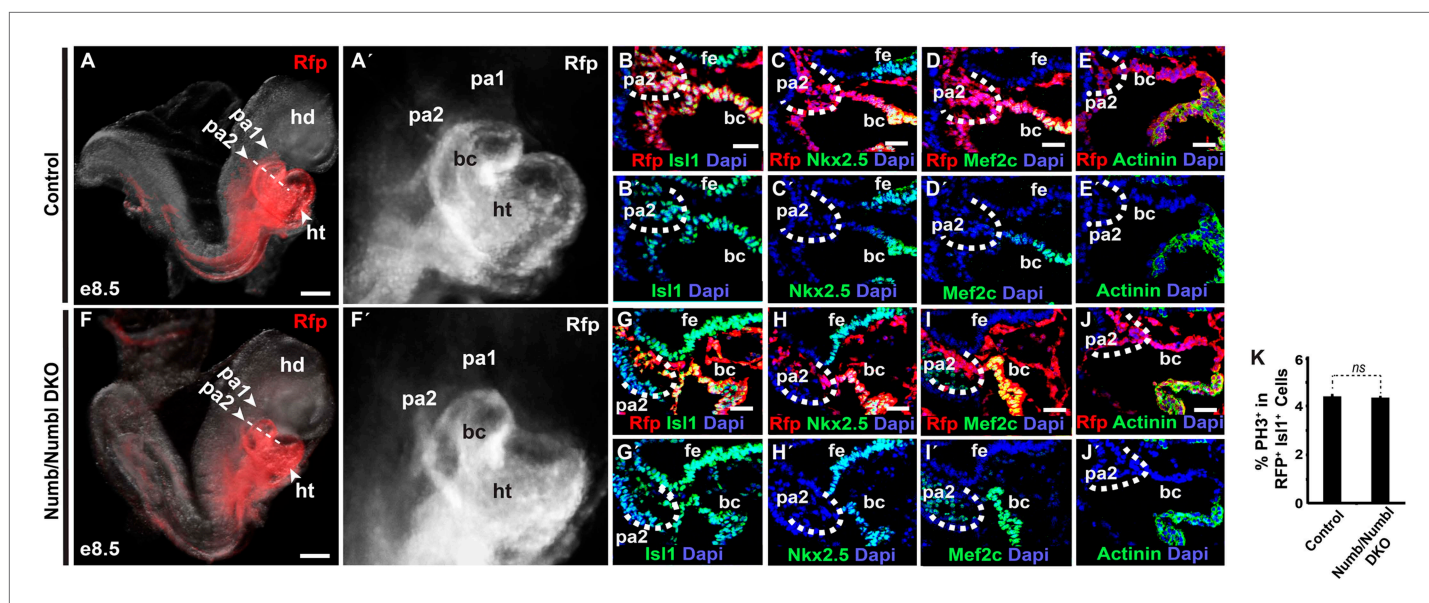
**Figure 1.** Numb and Numbl are required for PA2 and heart development. **(A)** Schema of cardiac differentiation in ES cell system. **(B)** Expression profiles of genes indicated during cardiac differentiation of ES cells. Gene expression was analyzed by qPCR. Data are mean  $\pm$  SD; n = 4; d, day. **(C–E)** Lateral views of control (C), *Mesp1*<sup>Cre</sup>; *Numb*<sup>flax/flax</sup> (*Numb* KO, D), *Mesp1*<sup>Cre</sup>; *Numb*<sup>flax/flax</sup>; *Numbl*<sup>-/-</sup> (*Numb/Numbl* DKO, E) embryos. **(C'–E')** Enlargement of boxed areas in (C–E), showing normal, hypoplastic or atrophic PA2 and heart in control (C'), *Numb* KO (D') or *Numb/Numbl* DKO (E') embryos, respectively. Pharyngeal arches (red) and outflow tract/right ventricle (green) are outlined in dashes. Scale bars, 150  $\mu$ m. hd, head; pa, pharyngeal arch; h, heart; ot, outflow tract; ra, right atrium; rv, right ventricle.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.02164.003



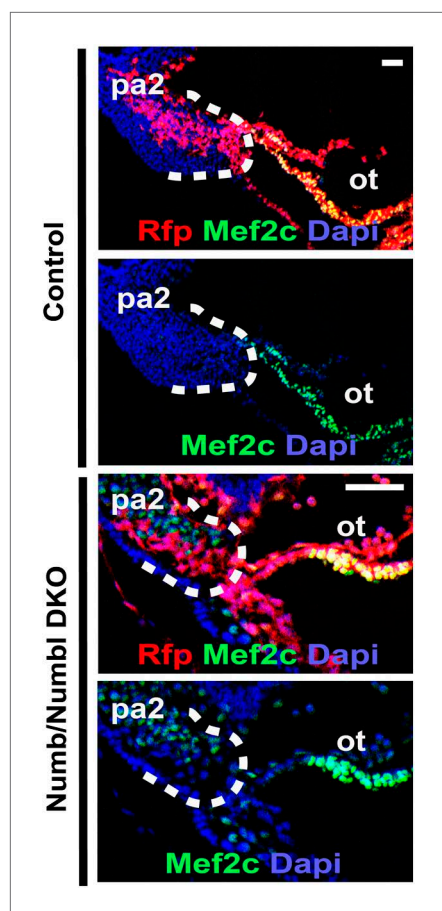
**Figure 1—figure supplement 1.** Numb is ubiquitously expressed in developing embryos.  
DOI: [10.7554/eLife.02164.004](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.02164.004)





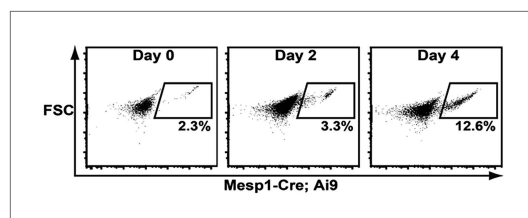
**Figure 2—figure supplement 1.** Numb/Numbl DKO embryos are grossly normal at E8.5.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.02164.006](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.02164.006)



**Figure 2—figure supplement 2.** Mef2c expression in PA2 and OT of control and Numb/Numbl DKO embryos.

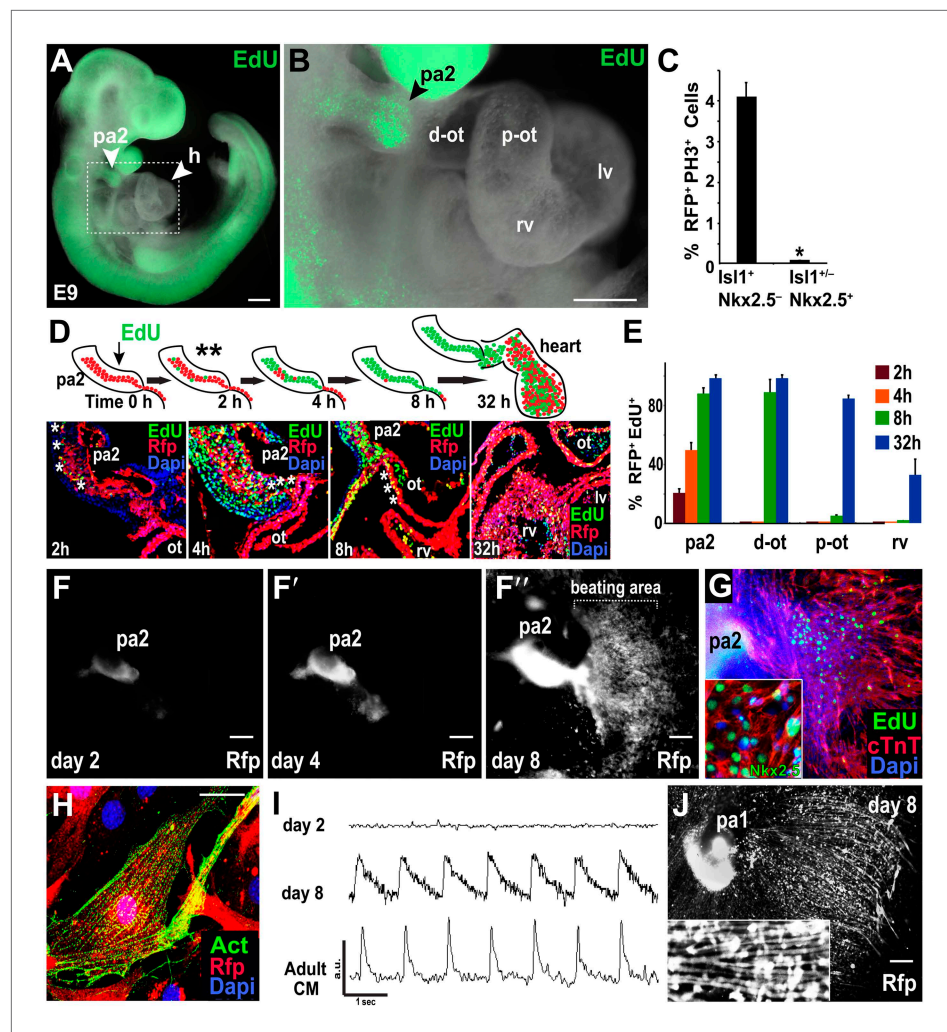
DOI: [10.7554/eLife.02164.007](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.02164.007)



**Figure 2—figure supplement 3.** Histogram of RFP + cell induction from Mesp1-Cre; Ai9 ES Cells.

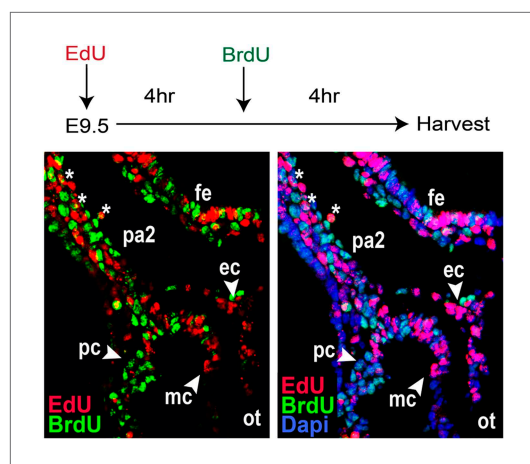
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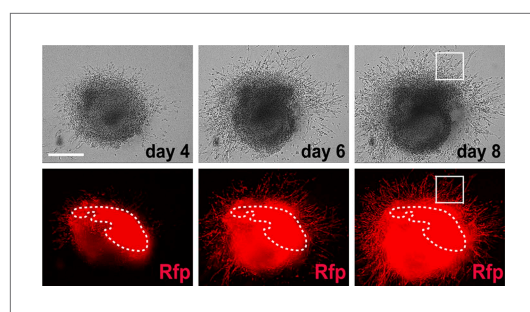
**Figure 3.** Mesp1<sup>+</sup> progenitor-derived Isl1<sup>+</sup> Nkx2.5<sup>-</sup> cells expand in PA2 and differentiate into Nkx2.5<sup>+</sup> heart cells after leaving PA2. (A) Whole-mount view of EdU (green)-treated embryo at E9.0. (B) Enlargement of the boxed area in (A), showing enrichment or lack of EdU<sup>+</sup> cells in the PA2 or heart region, respectively. (C) Percentage of RFP<sup>+</sup> PH3<sup>+</sup> cells in Isl1<sup>+</sup> Mef2c<sup>-</sup> Nkx2.5<sup>-</sup> cells and Isl1<sup>+/-</sup> Mef2c<sup>+</sup> Nkx2.5<sup>+</sup> cells. Data are mean ± SD; n = 4. (D) EdU pulse experiment. Top, EdU experiment schema. PA2s were also dissected out for ex vivo culture after 2 hr (\*\*). Bottom, progeny of EdU<sup>+</sup> cells at 2, 4, 8, and 32 hr after single pulse of EdU injection at E9.0 demonstrating that Mesp1 progeny in PA2 proliferate and migrate to form the OT/RV. (E) Quantification of RFP<sup>+</sup> EdU<sup>+</sup> cell progeny shown in (D). Data are mean ± SD; n = 3. (F–F''), Cultured PA2 explants in 2D culture form a sheet of beating cardiomyocytes (see Video 1). (G) EdU-pulsed PA2-derived sheet of beating cells stained with cTnT, EdU, or Nkx2.5 (inset). (H) Confocal image of RFP<sup>+</sup> cells migrated from PA2 stained with cardiac α-actinin (Act). (I) Intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> transients from day 2 and day 8 PA2 explants and adult cardiomyocyte (CM). a.u., arbitrary unit. (J) Cultured PA1 explants form myotube-like cells. Inset shows a magnified view. \*p<0.05. D, day; Heart, E10.5 embryonic heart; ACTC1, actin, alpha, cardiac muscle 1. Dapi (blue) was used to counterstain the nuclei. p values were determined using the paired Student t-test. Scale bars, 10 μm (H), 150 μm (A and B), 250 μm (F–F'' and J). pa, pharyngeal arch; h, heart; d-ot, distal outflow tract; p-ot, proximal outflow tract; rv, right ventricle; lv, left ventricle.

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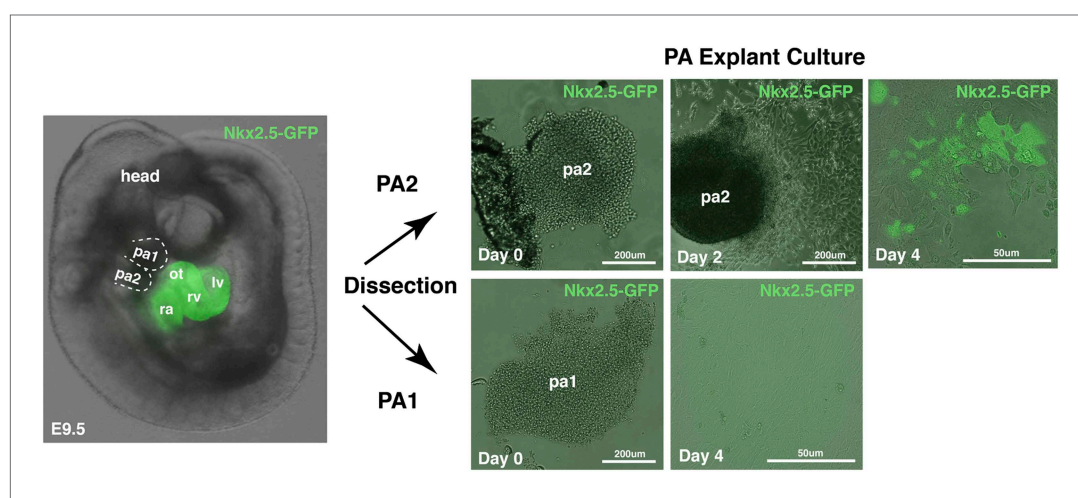
**Figure 3—figure supplement 1.** Dual Injection of EdU and BrdU.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.02164.010](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.02164.010)



**Figure 3—figure supplement 2.** Time lapse images of 3-D matrigel PA2 culture.

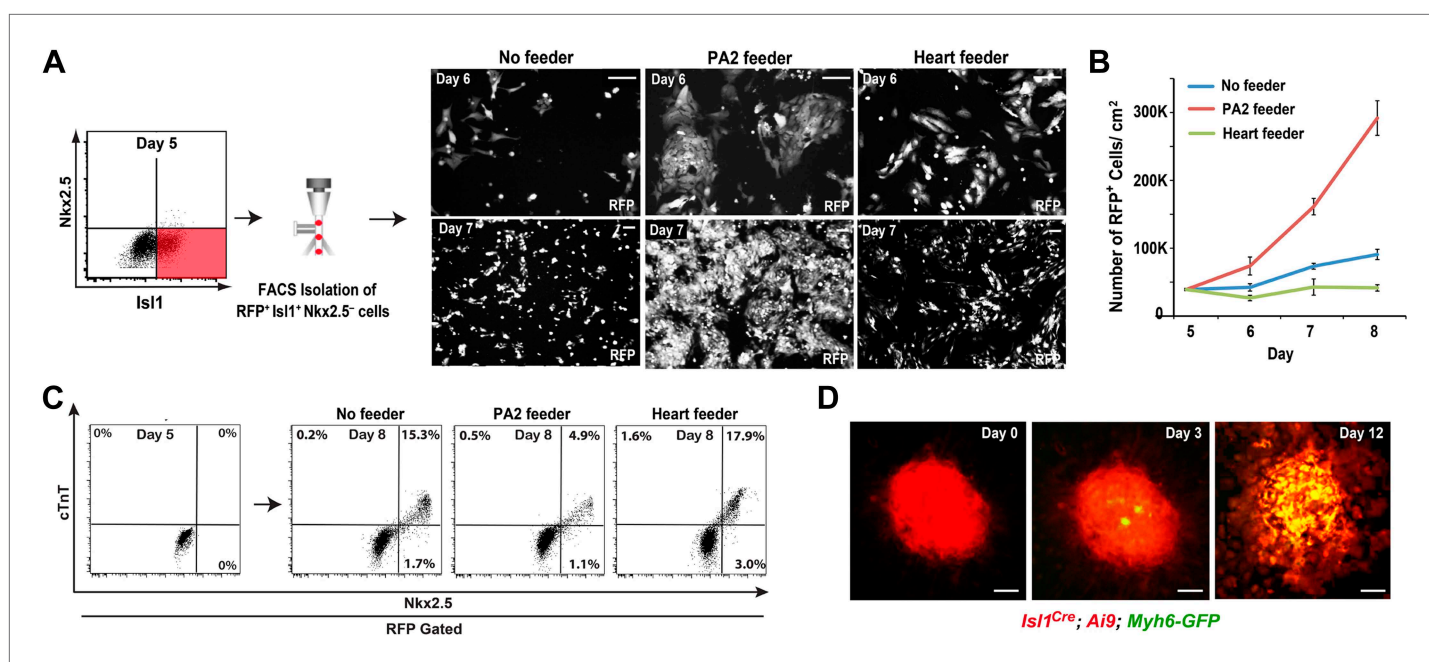
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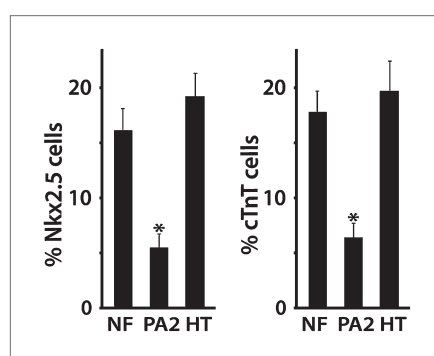
**Figure 3—figure supplement 3.** Explant culture of PA1 and PA2 dissected from Nkx2.5GFP embryo.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.02164.012](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.02164.012)

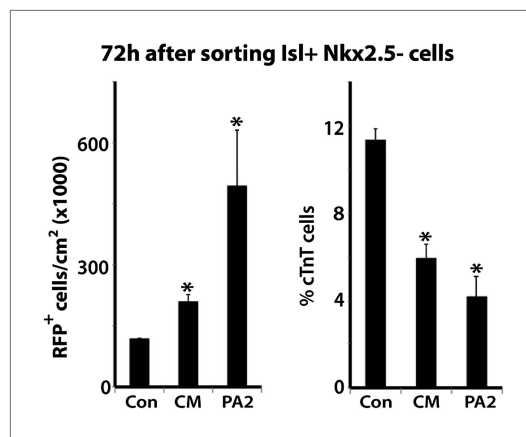




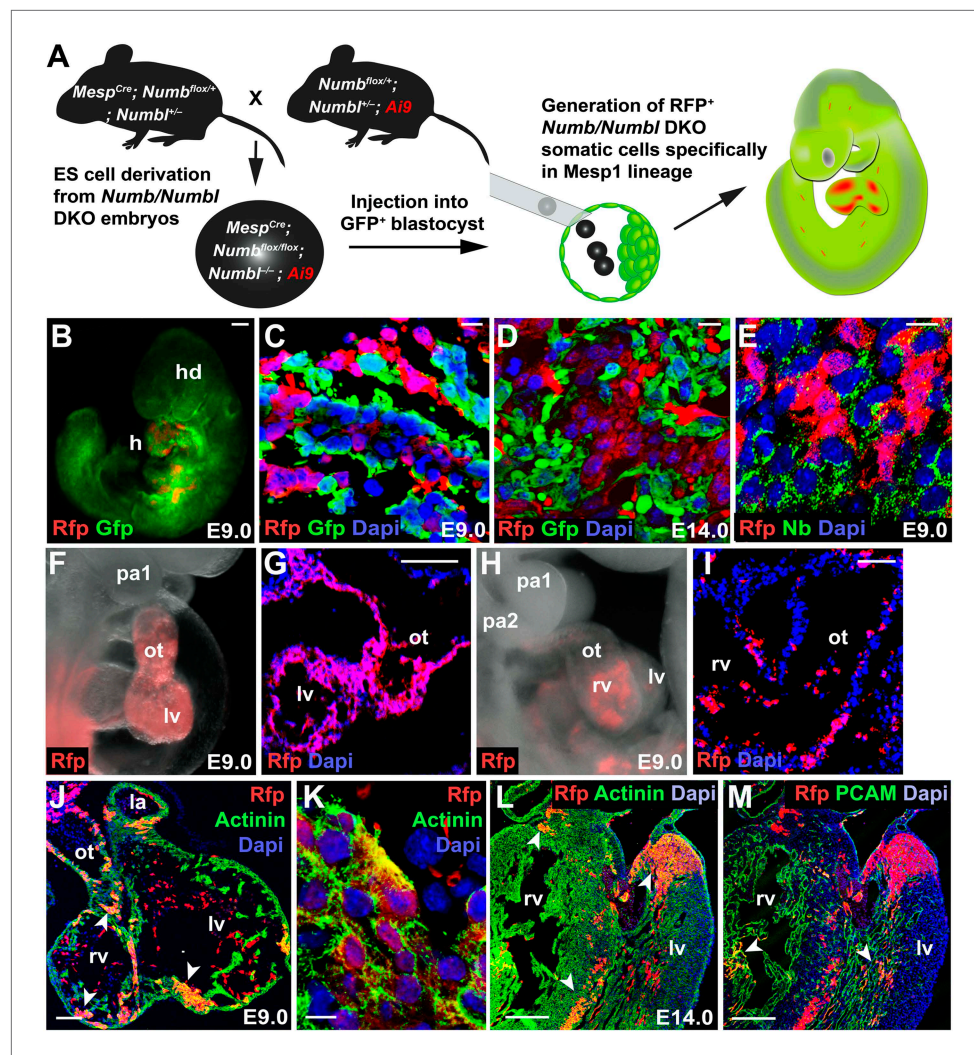
**Figure 4.** PA2 cells promote CPC expansion and suppress cardiac differentiation. **(A)** FACS-purification of RFP<sup>+</sup> Isl1<sup>+</sup> Nkx2.5<sup>-</sup> CPCs induced from ES cell-derived precardiac mesoderm and their culture with no, embryonic PA2, or embryonic heart feeders. Images show RFP<sup>+</sup> cells at day 6 and day 7. *Isl1<sup>Cre</sup>; Ai9* ES cells were used to purify the CPCs at day 5 of cardiac differentiation, when Nkx2.5 is not expressed in Isl1<sup>+</sup> CPCs. **(B)** Quantification of numbers of RFP<sup>+</sup> cells cultured with no, embryonic PA2, or embryonic heart feeders. Data are mean  $\pm$  SD; n = 3. **(C)** FACS plot of RFP<sup>+</sup> Isl1<sup>+</sup> Nkx2.5<sup>-</sup> CPCs differentiating into Nkx2.5<sup>+</sup>/cTnT<sup>+</sup> cells with no, embryonic PA2, or embryonic heart feeders, determined at day 8. **(D)** Time-lapse images of Isl1<sup>+</sup> Nkx2.5<sup>-</sup> CPC colony showing cardiac differentiation after removal of PA2 cells, indicated by GFP expression driven by *Myh6* promoter. Scale bars, 50  $\mu$ m. DOI: 10.7554/eLife.02164.016



**Figure 4—figure supplement 1.** Percentages of Nkx2.5<sup>+</sup> or cTnT<sup>+</sup> cells cultured with No, PA2, or embryonic heart feeders at day 8. DOI: 10.7554/eLife.02164.017

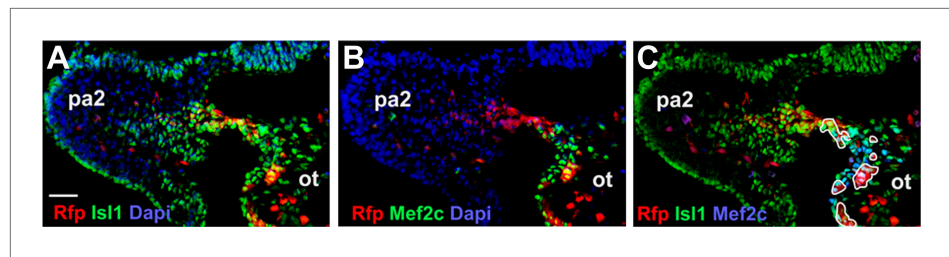


**Figure 4—figure supplement 2.** PA2 conditioned medium mimics PA2 co-culture.  
DOI: [10.7554/eLife.02164.018](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.02164.018)



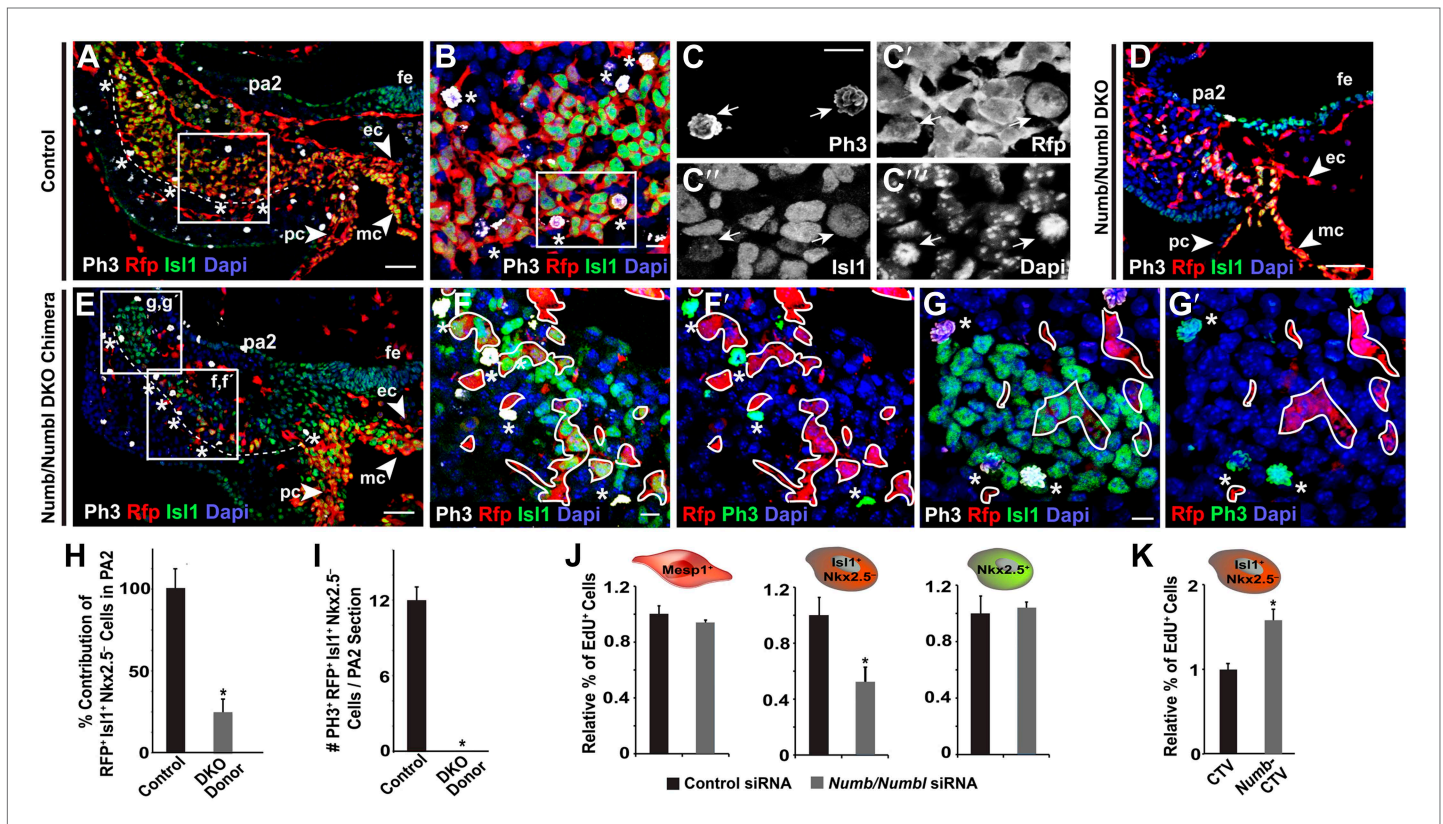
**Figure 5.** Generation of *Mesp1* lineage-specific somatic cells lacking *Numb* and *Numbl* in vivo. **(A)** Scheme for generation of RFP<sup>+</sup> *Numb/Numbl* DKO cells in *Mesp1* lineage. In this study, three independent sets of blastocyst injection were carried out and 16 chimeras were obtained from 132 embryos. **(B–E)** Chimeric embryos at E9.0 **(B)** generated with GFP<sup>+</sup> host cells. *Numb/Numbl* DKO cells are shown in red. Sections were made transversely through cardiac region **(C–E)** and immunostained with RFP and GFP **(C and D)** or RFP and *Numb* **(E)** antibodies at corresponding stages. **(F–I)** Lateral views of chimera and sections, focused on PA and heart, showing contribution of RFP<sup>+</sup> cells. Major contribution of RFP<sup>+</sup> cells causes a phenotype similar to *Numb/Numbl* DKO embryos **(F and G)**. **(J–M)** Confocal images of heart transverse sections at indicated stages.  $\alpha$ -Actinin and PCAM are properly expressed in RFP<sup>+</sup> cells (arrowheads). RFP<sup>+</sup> area in **(J)** is enlarged in **(K)**. Dapi (blue) was used to counterstain the nuclei. Scale bars, 10  $\mu$ m **(C, D, E, K)**, 100  $\mu$ m **(B, G, I, J)**, and 200  $\mu$ m **(L and M)**. a, anterior; p, posterior; hd, head; h, heart; pa, pharyngeal arch; ot, outflow tract; rv, right ventricle; lv, left ventricle; la, left atrium.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.02164.019](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.02164.019)

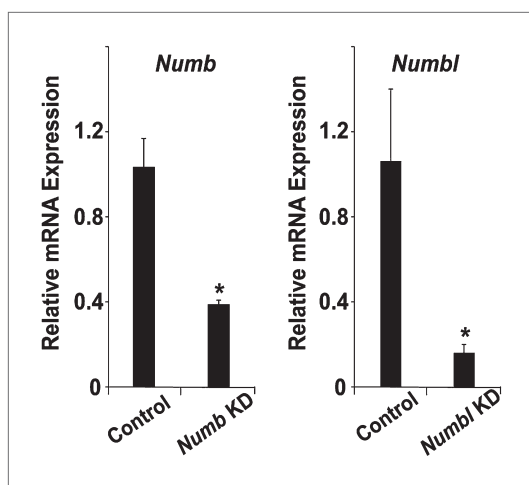


**Figure 5—figure supplement 1.** Numb/Numb1 DKO cells are normally specified into OT cells.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.02164.020

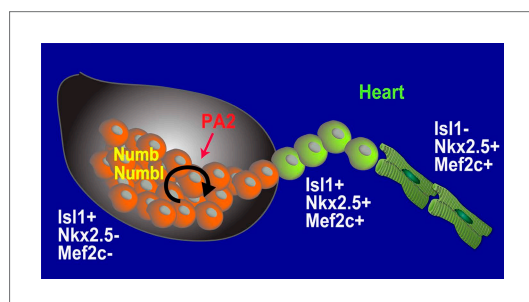


**Figure 6.** Numb and Numb1 are required for proliferation of Mesp1+ progenitor-derived Isl1+ Nkx2.5- cells in PA2. (A–G') Confocal images of PA2 sections of control (A–C'), Numb/Numb1 DKO (D), and chimeric (E–G') embryos, immunostained with PH3, RFP, Isl1 antibodies. Asterisks indicate PH3+ RFP+ Isl1+ (triple positive) cells located in outer layers of RFP+ Isl1+ cell population (outlined, A and E). Boxed areas in (A), (B), and (E) are shown in higher magnification in (B'), (C–C'), and (F–G'), respectively. No PH3+ cells are found in RFP+ cells (asterisks, F–G'). RFP+ cells were outlined in white (F–G'). (H and I) Percentage of donor-derived Isl1+ Nkx2.5- cells in PA2 is shown in (H) and number of PH3+ RFP+ Isl1+ cells per 12-micron PA2 section is shown (I). Data are mean  $\pm$  SD; n = 10; \*p < 0.05. (J and K) Relative percentage of EdU+ cells in ES cell-derived Mesp1+ progenitor, Isl1+ Nkx2.5- CPCs or Nkx2.5+ CPCs transfected with control or Numb/Numb1 DKO siRNA (J) or Isl1+ Nkx2.5- CPCs transfected with control (CTV) or Numb overexpression construct (CTV-Numb) (K). Data are mean  $\pm$  SD; n = 3; \*p < 0.05. The Mesp1+, Isl1+ Nkx2.5-, or Nkx2.5+ cells were FACS-purified from day 4 Mesp1<sup>Cre</sup>; Ai9, day 5 Isl1<sup>Cre</sup>; Ai9, or day 6 Nkx2.5<sup>GFP</sup> ES cells, respectively. Dapi (blue) was used to counterstain the nuclei. p values were determined using the paired Student t test. Scale bars, 10  $\mu$ m (B, C, F, G), 50  $\mu$ m (A, D, E). fe, foregut endoderm; pa, pharyngeal arch; ec, endocardial layer; mc, myocardial layer; pc, pericardial layer. DOI: 10.7554/eLife.02164.021



**Figure 6—figure supplement 1.** Knockdown efficiency of Numb siRNA and Numbl siRNA.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.02164.022](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.02164.022)



**Figure 7.** Model for Renewal and Niche of Mesp1+ progenitor-derived CPCs.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.02164.023](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.02164.023)