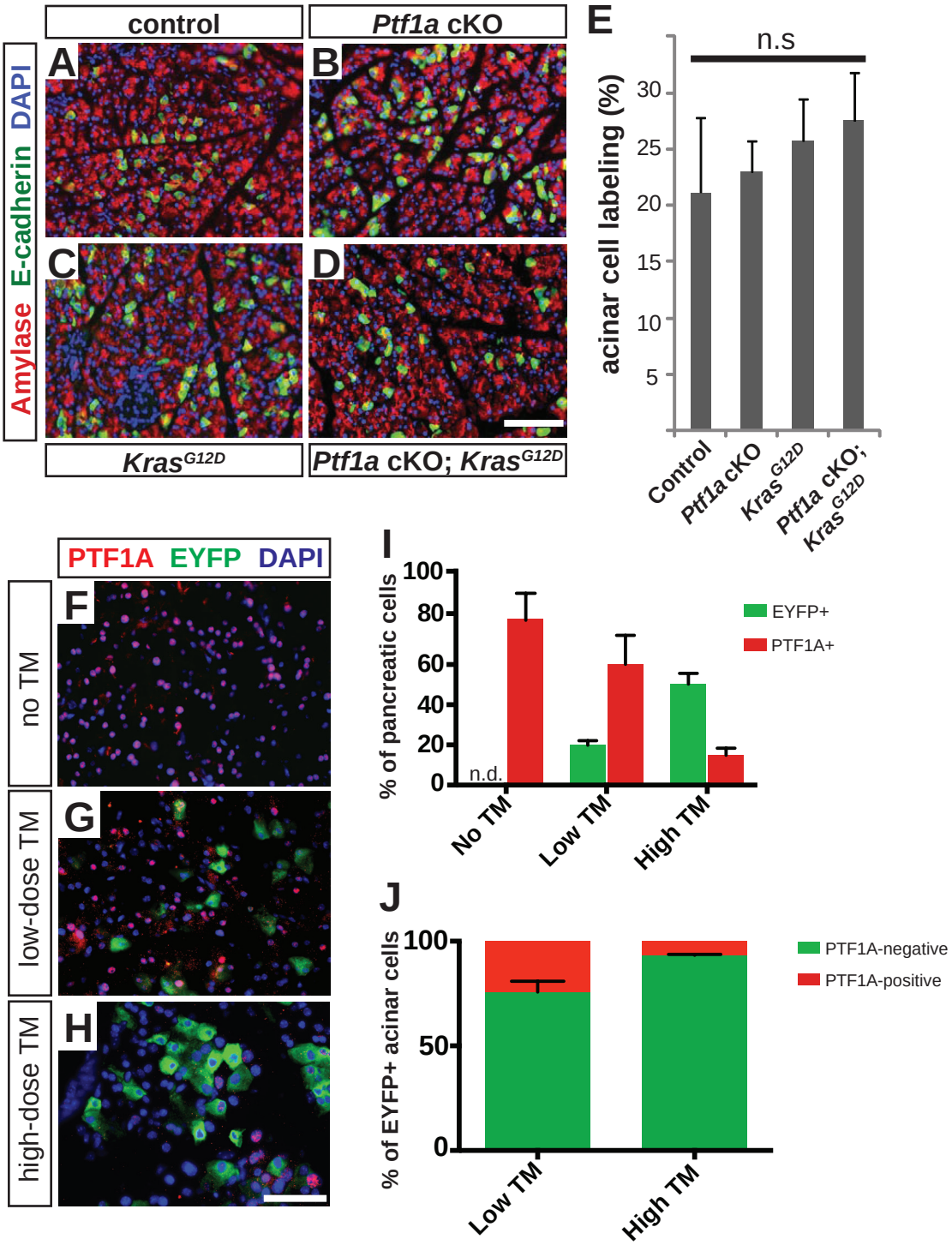

Figure 2 – supplement 2. *Ptf1a*^{CreERT} deletion efficiency following tamoxifen treatment. 6-8-week-old mice of indicated genotypes were administered according to low- or high-dose regimens (1x0.17 mg/g or 0.25 mg/g, respectively), and pancreata were harvested 2 weeks **(A-E)** or 3 days **(F-J)** after the last dose. **(A-D)** Immunofluorescence for amylase (red) and the Cre reporter *R26R*^{EYFP} (green) on pancreata from low-TM treated mice of the indicated genotypes. For *Ptf1a cKO; Kras*^{G12D} pancreata, efforts were made to find histologically normal areas to provide an accurate quantification of Cre-mediated recombination. **(E)** The proportion of EYFP expression among amylase+ acinar cells was quantified for all genotypes. No significant difference was noted between any groups (n=3-6 per genotype). **(F-H)** Immunofluorescence for PTF1A (red), the Cre reporter EYFP (green), and DAPI (blue) in *Ptf1a*$^{CreERT/lox}$; *Kras*^{G12D}; *R26R*$^{EYFP/+}$ mice three days after no TM administration **(A)**, low dose TM **(B)**, or high dose TM **(C)**. **(I)** Quantification of the percentage of EYFP+ (green) and Ptf1a+ (red) pancreatic cells in each indicated treatment group three days after final TM administration (n=3 per group). **(J)** Quantification of total EYFP+ acinar cells that no longer express Ptf1a (green) or retain Ptf1a protein expression (red) 3 days following low and high TM treatment (n=3 per group). Scale bars: (A-D) 100 μm, (F-H**)** 50 μm.