

Figure 2 – Figure Supplement 2

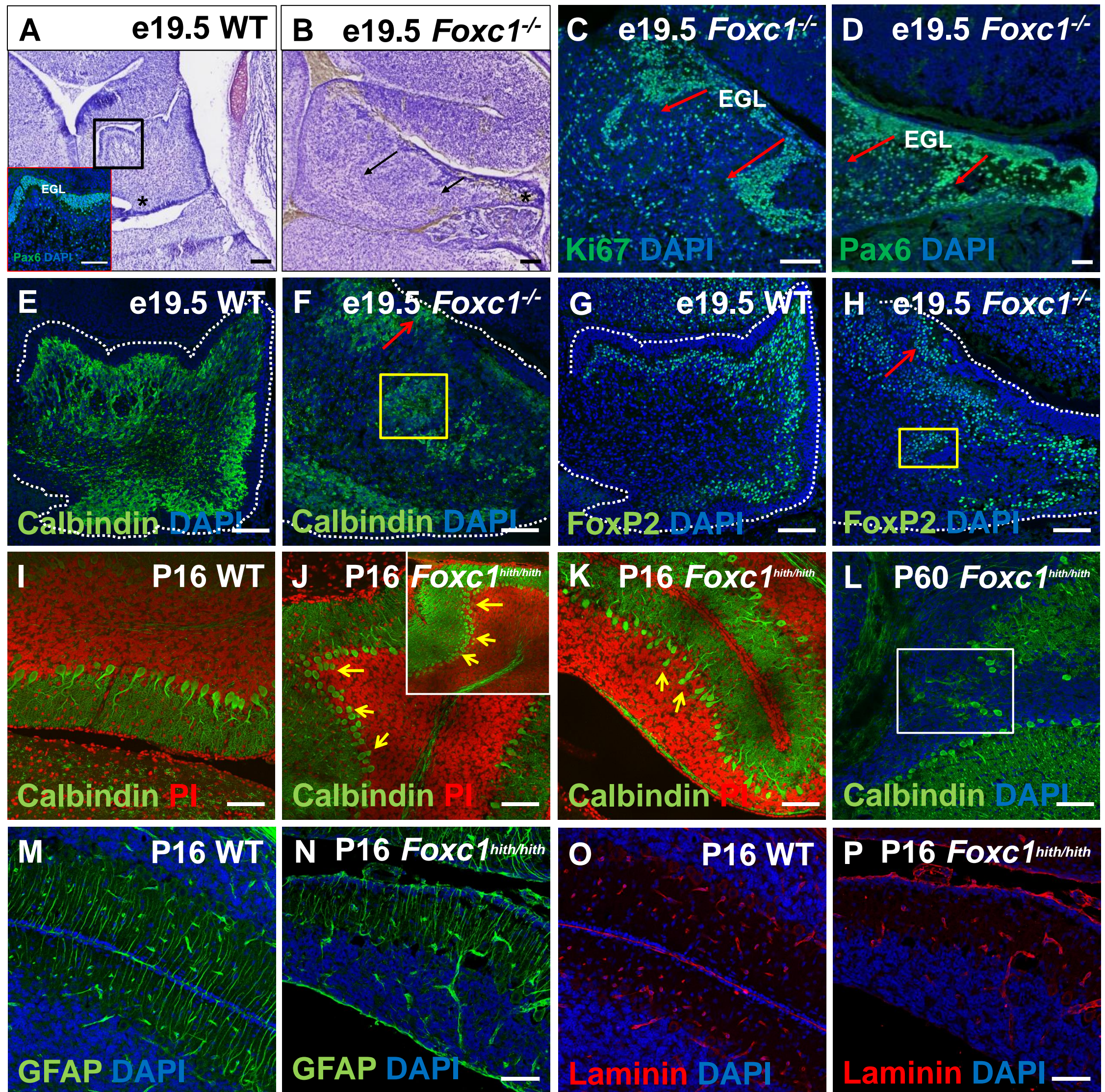


Figure 2 – Figure Supplement 2 Ectopic populations of granule cell progenitors and Purkinje cells are found in both the *Foxc1*^{-/-} and *Foxc1*^{hith/hith} mutants.

(A-H) Sagittal sections of the e19.5 wild-type (A,E,G) and *Foxc1*^{-/-} (B-D, F,H) cerebellum stained with Cresyl violet (A,B), Ki67 (C) and Pax6 (A; inset and D), showed the presence of ectopic GCPs in the *Foxc1*^{-/-} cerebellum migrating precociously into the IGL from the pial surface (C,D; arrows). Multiple ectopic Purkinje cells were also found in the *Foxc1*^{-/-} cerebellum (F,H, arrows, yellow box) as indicated by Calbindin (E,F) and Foxp2 staining (G,H). In P16 wild-type mice, Calbindin staining (I-L) demarked a monolayer of Purkinje cells (I). In P16 and P60 *Foxc1*^{hith/hith} mice, Purkinje cells were disorganized, arranged in multiple layers (J,K; arrows), and ectopically embedded in the IGL (L, white box). Sagittal sections of the WT (M,O) and *Foxc1*^{hith/hith} cerebellum (N,P) stained for GFAP (M,N) and Laminin (O,P) indicated that Bergmann glial fibers and the pial surface were structurally normal in the *Foxc1*^{hith/hith} mutant cerebellum. Scale Bar = 100 μ m