



Figure 7 - supplement 1. Schematic Representation of RHO's Role During Skin Morphogenesis. **(A)** Immunofluorescence of sagittal sections from E16.5 Ctrl and *Myc-Rhou* transduced skins showing induction of MYC-RHO expression. **(B)** Quantifications of the numbers of hair placodes, germs and pegs from the staggered HF waves in Ctrl and *Myc-Rhou* transduced E16.5 skins. Error bars represent SEM from Ctrl $n=3$ and *Myc-Rhou* $n=3$ embryos. Normal distribution of the data was determined using the Shapiro-Wilk test. Parametric unpaired two-tailed *t*-test was used to compare the placode data. Nonparametric unpaired two-tailed Mann-Whitney tests were used to compare the germ and peg data. **(C)** RHO knockdown using *shRhou-504* in developing HFs does not perturb their downgrowth. (Left panel): Planar views from whole-mounts of E16.5 *shScr* and *shRhou-504*. Representation of $n=3$ embryos. (Right panel): Quantification of hair peg length. Error bars represent SEM from E16.5 *shScr* $n=45$ and *shRhou-504* $n=45$ hair pegs from 3 embryos. Data normal distribution was determined using the Shapiro-Wilk test. Parametric two-tailed unpaired *t*-test was used to compare the data. **(D)** RHO depletion via *shRhou-504* results in analogous defects in placode shape. Views from whole-mount immunofluorescence of CTRL and *shRhou-504* transduced placodes at the indicated representative plane. Note the larger placode area (dotted yellow line) in RHO-depleted tissue. Representation of $n>3$ embryos.