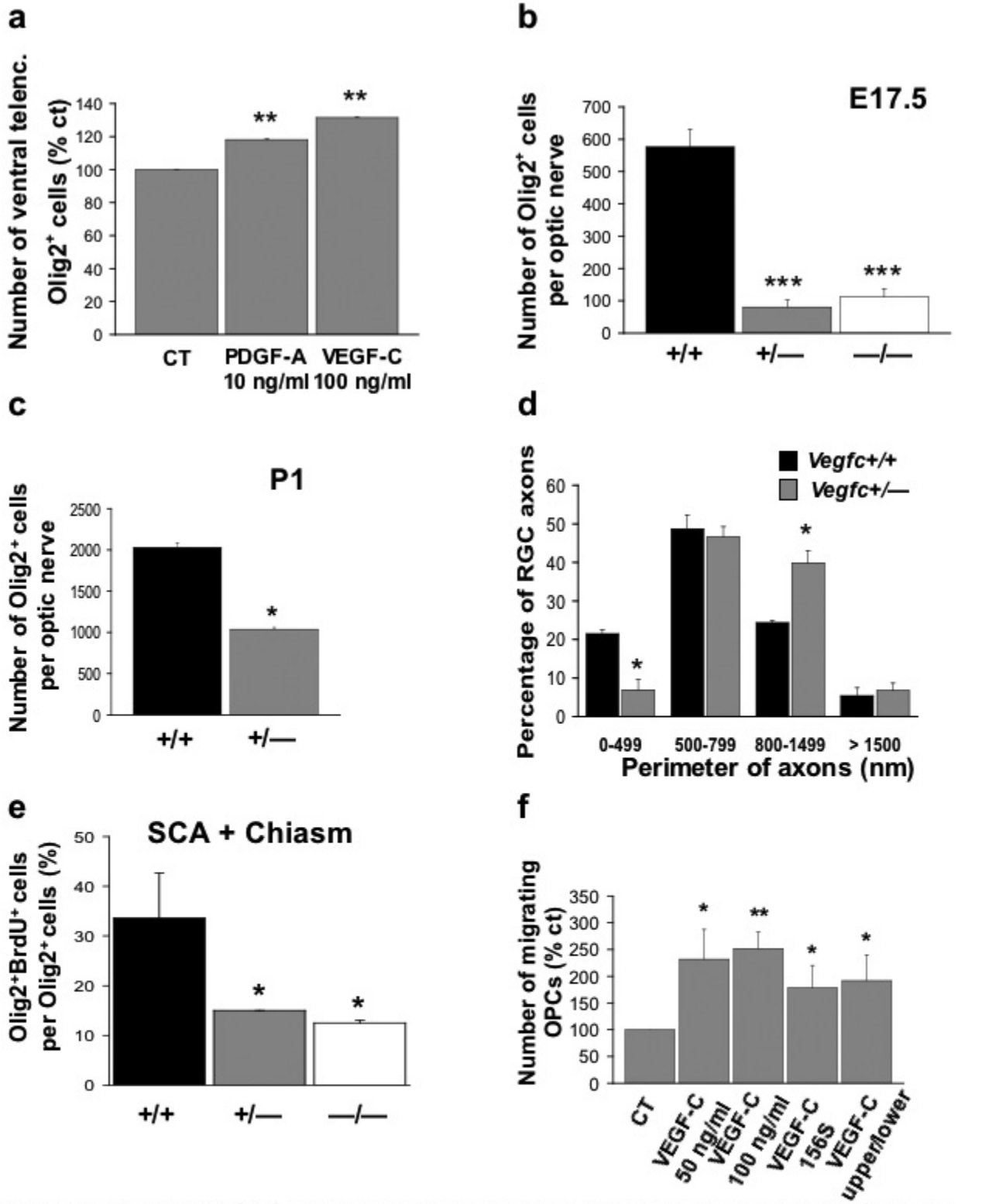

Supplementary Figure 3. VEGF-C promotes oligodendrogenesis in the embryonic ventral forebrain.

(a) Trophic effect of VEGF-C on OPCs of the E14.5 ventral telencephalon. VEGF-C (100 ng/ml) or PDGF-A (10 ng/ml) increased the number of Olig2⁺ cells. Number of experiments: n = 3. Columns represent the mean ± sem of the percentage of Olig2⁺ cells per well. (b,c) Quantification of the number of Olig2⁺ cells in the optic nerve at E17.5 (b) and at P1 (c). Olig2⁺ cells were counted manually on optic nerve cryosections (n = 6 ± 1 per embryo) using ImageJ software. Number of animals (WT, *Vegf-c*$^{+/-}$, *Vegfc*$^{-/-}$): n = 3 each. Columns represent the mean ± sem of number of Olig2⁺ cells per nerve. (d) Quantification of the perimeter of RGC axons in the optic nerve of WT and *Vegf-c*$^{+/-}$ embryos at E16.5. Number of animals: n = 3 each. (e) Quantification of dividing OPCs (Brdu⁺Olig2⁺ cells/Olig2⁺ cells) in the suprachiasmatic area (SCA) and chiasm of WT, *Vegfc*$^{+/-}$ and *Vegfc*$^{-/-}$ embryos at E16.5. Number of animals: n = 3 each. (f) Analysis of OPC migration in transwell cultures of E18.5 dissociated chiasmal cells. OPCs were characterized by co-expression of Olig2 and O4. Compared to medium only (CT), OPC migration is stimulated by addition of VEGF-C or VEGF-C156S (100 ng/ml) in the lower chamber. Addition of VEGF-C (100 ng/ml) to the upper and lower chamber also stimulates OPC migration. Representative of 6 experiments.