Figure S1. PRICKLE2 distribution in Tecta/b^{dKO} mice. Basal end of a P3 Tecta/b^{dKO} cochlea stained with antibodies to PRICKLE2 and with phalloidin. Pairs of arrows indicate that PRICKLE2 staining maintains an apically directed slant in the mutant. Bar = 20 μm.
Figure S2. TM surface features in PCP mutant.
Scanning electron micrographs showing the surface of the TM in the basal coil at E16.5 in control and PTK7KO mice. Surface fibrils run in a broadly longitudinal direction in controls and mutants (double arrowheads). Bar = 5 µm.
Figure S3. Phalloidin stained cochleae at E15.5 and E16.5 showing boxed, 50x100 μm GER regions selected at a distance 50 IHCs from the basal end. Apical surface numbers changed from 504 (n=5, SD=64.5) at E15.5, to 298 (n=5, SD=13.6) at E16.5, per boxed region, a statistically significant reduction (P<0.001, Student’s t-test, two-tailed). n refers to individual cochleae from different animals. Bar = 25 μm.