Supplementary Figure 1. Expression of eGFP and Fgf9 following doxycycline induction for four days. Lungs were isolated from SftpC-rtTA, Tre-Fgf9-ires-eGfp mice (uninduced, A-C) or induced for four days with doxycycline (D-F). (A, D) eGFP expression; (B, E) In situ hybridization for Fgf9; and (C, F) immunohistochemistry for FGF9. Scale bar: 50 μm.
**Supplementary Figure 2.** FGF9 promotes proliferation of cells in the bronchioalveolar duct junction. (A, B) Section of a Sftpc-rtTA, TetO-Cre, ROSA26R lung following seven days of doxycycline induction showing β-Gal staining localized to type II pneumocytes (arrows) and a subset of distal bronchiolar epithelial cells (arrowheads). (B) An enlarged view of the boxed area in (A). (C, D) PCNA immunostaining of lung tissue from mice induced with doxycycline for 16 hr showing positive cells primarily localized to distal bronchiolar epithelial cells (D) compared with lung tissue from non-induced mice (C), which were negative for PCNA. Scale bars: A,D, 100 µm; B, 50 µm.
Supplementary Figure 3. Co-expression of FGFR3 and Sca-1 in the bronchioalveolar duct junction following induction of FGF9. Lungs were isolated from SftpC-rtTA, Tre-Fgf9-ires-eGfp mice (uninduced, left) or induced for 16 hr with doxycycline (right) and immunostained for FGFR3 (green) and Sca-1 (red). DAPI (blue).