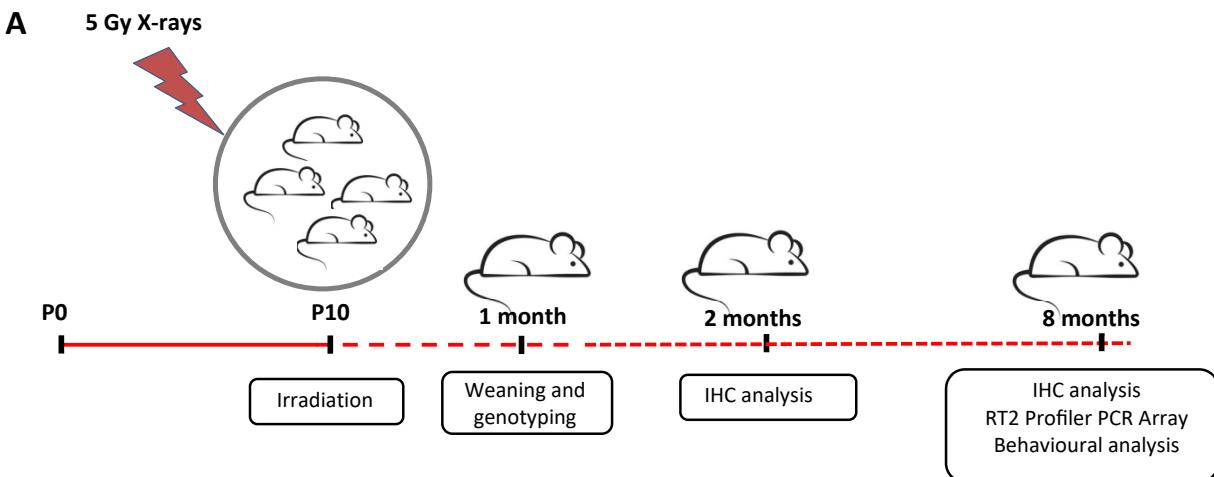


Supplementary material

Long-term effects of ionizing radiation on the hippocampus: linking the effect of Sonic Hedgehog pathway activation with radiation response

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B

WT mice	Sham-irradiated	Irradiated (5 Gy)
2 months	20	9
8 months	42	39 (13)
Ptch ^{+/−} mice	Sham-irradiated	Irradiated (5 Gy)
2 months	15	10
8 months	43	42 (22)

Figure S1. (A) Experimental scheme, indicating the time of irradiation and genotyping, as well as the time-points of the different analyses. Irradiation with 5 Gy produced less than 12% of mortality before weaning, when the mouse genotype was still unknown. (B) The table reports the total number of sham- or X-ray-irradiated (5 Gy) mice. In brackets are the number of mice death after weaning, indicating a mortality of 33% for WT mice and 52% for Ptch^{+/−} mice up to 8 months of age.

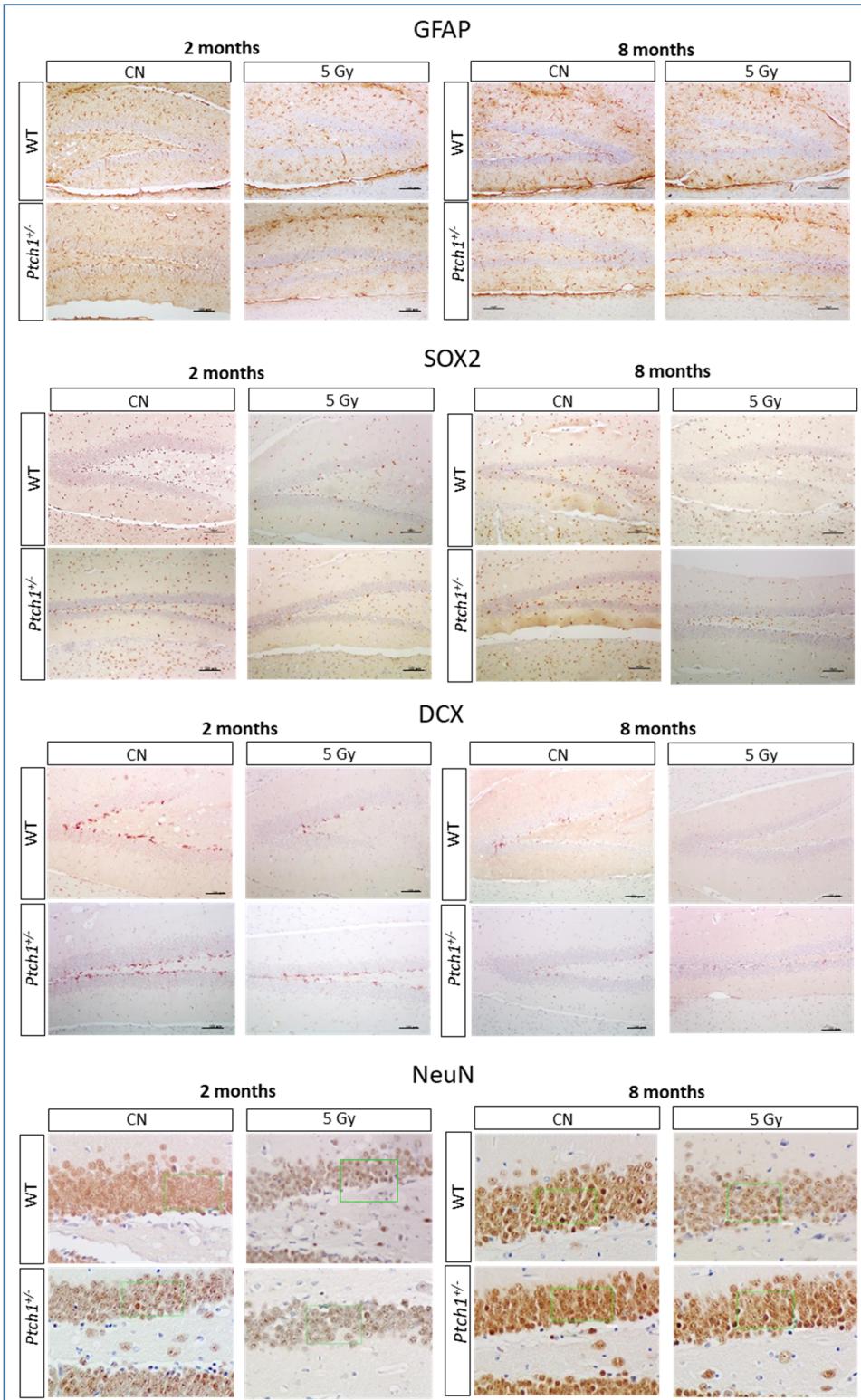


Figure S2. Representative immunostained images for each stage specific neural marker. A) Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP); B) Sex determining region Y (SRY) box 2 (SOX2); C) doublecortin (DCX) and (D) mature neurons (NeuN). Images, 10X (GFAP, SOX2 and DCX) and 20X (NeuN) magnification, scale bar in the figures. The green rectangular field of 2000 μm^2 in D delineates a representative area in which NeuN analysis was carried out.

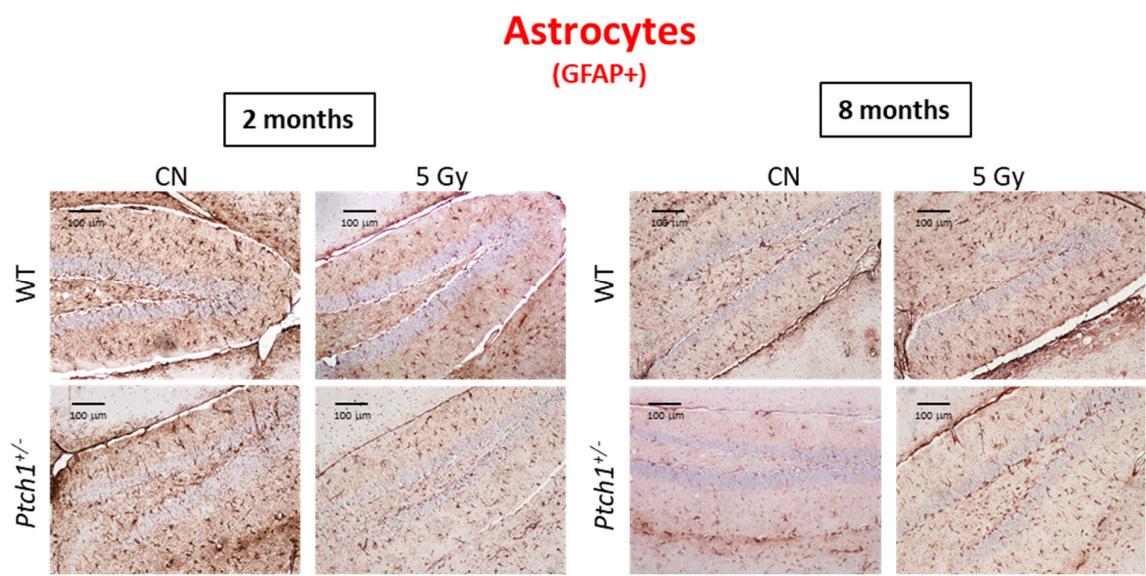


Figure S3. Representative immunostained images for GFAP+ astrocytes. Images, 10X magnification, scale bar in the figures.