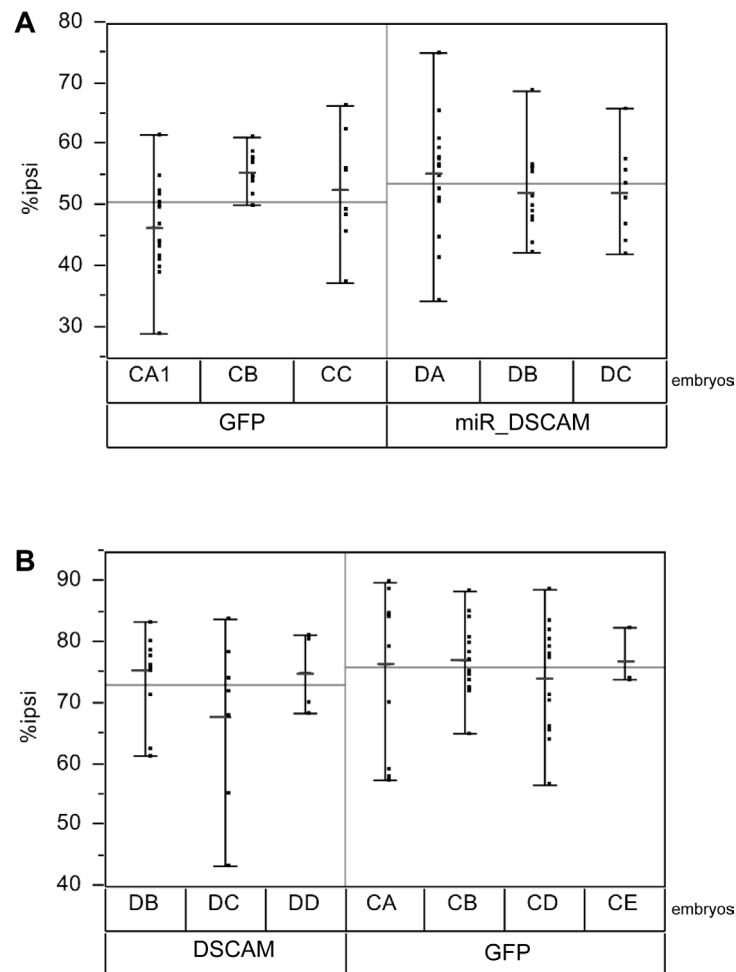


SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

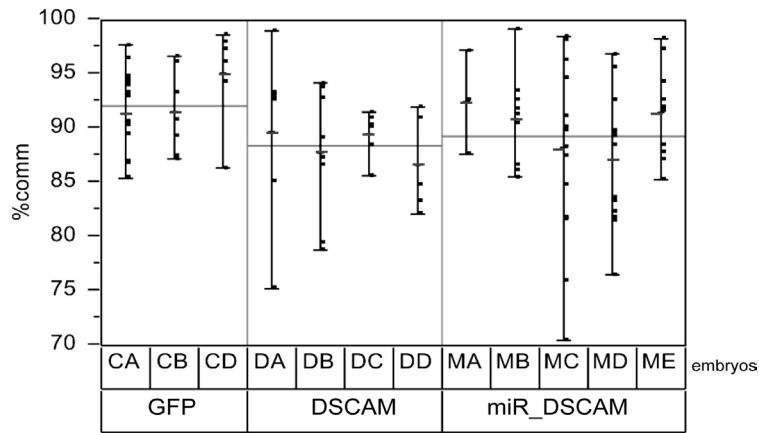
corresponding to:

**Roles of DSCAM in axonal decussation and fasciculation
of chick spinal interneurons**

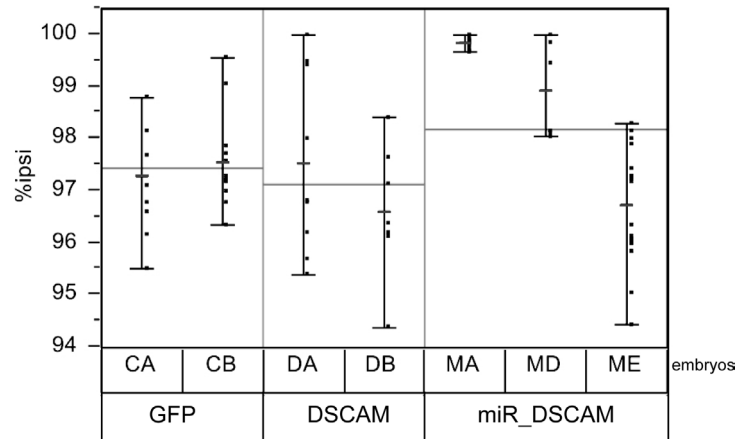
OKSANA COHEN, LILACH VALD, MASAHILO YAMAGATA, JOSHUA R. SANES and AVIHU KLAR



Suppl. Fig. S1. Loss and gain of function of Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule (*Dscam*) in the axonal decussation and fasciculation of chick spinal interneurons *Dscam* in dl1 neurons. Distribution of each embryo's results within each group. **(A)** The percentage of ipsilateral projecting dl1 axons from the total longitudinal dl1 axons following specific expression of *miR^{Dscam}* in dl1 neurons. **(B)** The percentage of ipsilateral projecting dl1 axons from the total longitudinal dl1 axons following specific expression of *Dscam* in dl1 neurons. The blue lines represent the average of each embryo. The purple lines indicate the average of each group.



Suppl. Fig. S2. Loss and gain of function of *Dscam* in dl2 neurons. Distribution of each embryo's results within each group. The percentage of contralateral projecting dl2 axons from the total longitudinal dl2 axons following specific expression of *miR^{Dscam}* or *Dscam* in dl2 neurons. The blue lines represent the average of each embryo. The purple lines indicate the average of each group.



Suppl. Fig. S3. Loss and gain of function of *Dscam* in dl3 neurons. Distribution of each embryo's results within each group. The percentage of ipsilateral projecting dl3 axons from the total longitudinal dl3 axons following specific expression of *miR^{Dscam}* or *Dscam* in dl3 neurons. The blue lines represent the average of each embryo. The purple lines indicate the average of each group.