SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Salivary Gland Dysplasia in Fgf10 Heterozygous Mice: A New Mouse Model of Xerostomia

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Supplementary Fig. (S1). Comparison of male and female SMG and SLGs aged P14. No obvious morphological differences were noted in either SMG (A, B) or SLG glands (C, D) between both sexes. Scale bar = 200µM. (E-H) P14 male WT and Fgf10 +/- glands show no distinct morphological differences, scale bar=200µM . (I) No significant difference was seen between male and female salivary gland (SMG + SLG) weight in both WT and heterozygous animals at P14.
Supplementary Fig. (S2). Male and female adult salivary glands. (A-D) Female salivary glands. No morphological differences were seen in female WT and Fgf10 +/- SMGs (A-B) and SLGs (C-D). GCTs are smaller in female adult glands (inset images A-B) than those seen in male glands (Fig. 3 in text). A-B scale bar=200µm, inset scale bar=50µM. (E) A significant difference is seen between male and female salivary gland weight in WT and Fgf10 +/- groups.