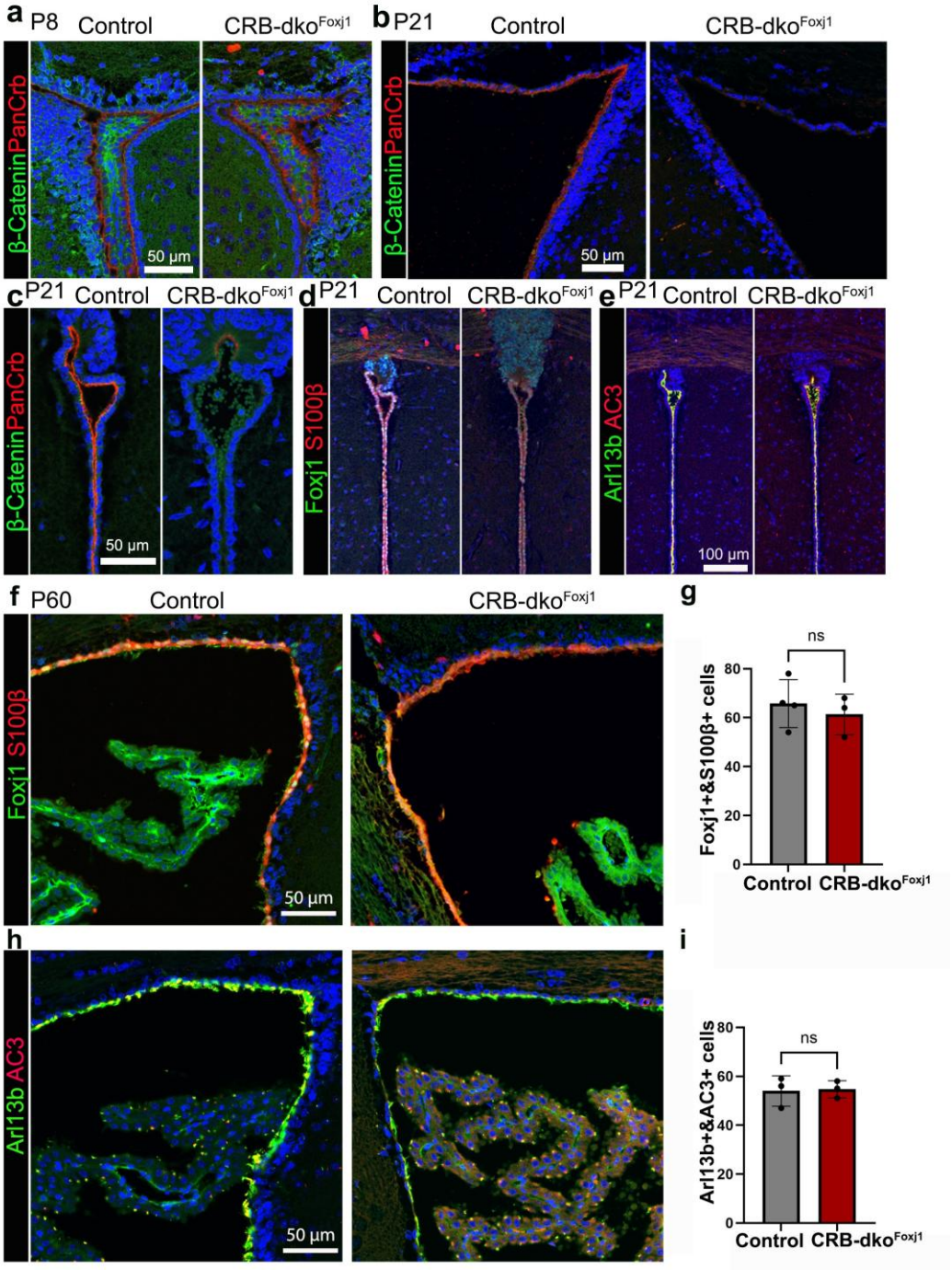

Supplementary Material 2. Fig. 2. Crb2 deletion in lineage specified ependymal cells (ECs) does not disrupt ependymal maintenance or aqueduct patency. **(a), (b)** Representative P8, P21 coronal sections of the lateral ventricles (LV) of CRB-dko^{Foxj1} mice stained for β-Catenin (labeling AJ, green) and PanCrb, (red), N=3 Controls, N=3 CRB-dko^{Foxj1}. **(c)** Representative P21 coronal sections of the rostral aqueduct stained for β-Catenin (labeling AJ, green) and PanCrb, (red), N=3 Controls, N=3 CRB-dko^{Foxj1}. **(d)** Representative P21 coronal sections of the rostral aqueduct stained for Foxj1 (green) and S100β (red), N=3 Controls, N=3 CRB-dko^{Foxj1}. **(e)** Representative P21 coronal sections of the rostral aqueduct stained for AC3^{+}/Arl13b^{+} ciliated cells. **(f)** Representative P60 LV sections stained for Foxj1 (green) and S100β (red) and **(g)** quantification of Foxj1^{+}&S100β^{+} ependymal cells per section, P = 0.5591, N=4 Controls, N=3 CRB-dko^{Foxj1}. **(h)** Representative P60 LV sections stained for Arl13b (cilia, green) and AC3 (cilia base, red) and **(i)** quantification of AC3^{+}&Arl13b^{+} ciliated cells per section, P = 0.8798, N=3 Controls, N=3 CRB-dko^{Foxj1}. **(g,i)**: Two-tailed unpaired t-test, ns, not significant. Bars show mean ± SD, points, individual animals.