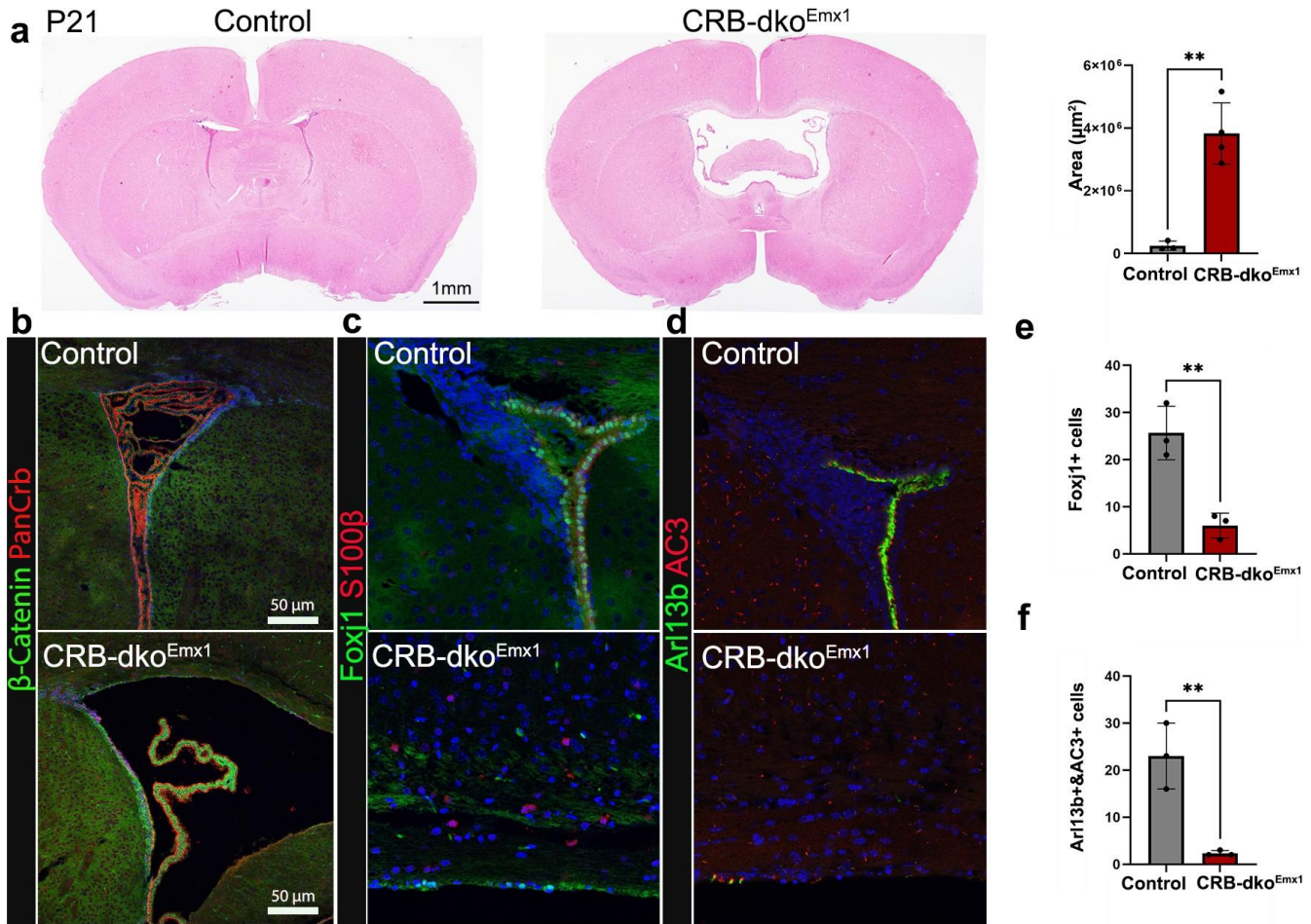




Supplementary Material 3. Fig. 3. Crb2 loss in cortical progenitors drives ventriculomegaly and ependymal cell (ECs) loss in the lateral ventricles (LV) at P21. **(a)** Representative H&E-stained coronal sections at P21 demonstrating persistent ventriculomegaly in CRB-dko^{Emx1} brains, with quantification of lateral ventricular area (μm^2), (N=3 Controls, N=4 CRB-dko^{Emx1}), $P = 0.0017$. Representative coronal sections of the LV at P21 stained for **(b)** β -catenin (green) and Pan-Crb (red), **(c)** Foxj1 (ependymal lineage marker, green) and S100 β (mature ependymal marker, red). **(d)** Arl13b (green) and AC3 (red). **(e)** Quantification of Foxj1⁺ ependymal cells per section at P21 (N=3 Controls, N=3 CRB-dko^{Emx1}), $P = 0.0056$. **(f)** Quantification of AC3⁺&Arl13b⁺ ciliated cells per section at P21 (N=3 Controls, N=3 CRB-dko^{Emx1}), $P = 0.0070$. (a,e,f): Statistical significance was determined using an unpaired two-tailed t-test. In the plots significance is indicated as ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$. Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SD; each point represents one animal.