Table S1. Progenitors with both mesectodermal and neural-melanocytic potentials in the cephalic neural crest

Types of mixed progeny (number from total clones)*									
GNMC	GNMF	GMFC	GNC	GMC	GNF	GMF	GC	GF	Reference
0/173	n.d.	n.d.	0/173	0/173	n.d.	n.d.	7/173	n.d.	Baroffio et al. (1988) †
0/165	n.d.	n.d.	0/165	0/165	n.d.	n.d.	3/165	n.d.	Dupin et al. (1990) †
1/305	n.d.	n.d.	1/305	0/305	n.d.	n.d.	6/305	n.d.	Baroffio et al. (1991) †
0/36	1/36	1/36	0/36	1/36	0/36	0/36	0/36	1/36	Trentin et al. (2004)‡
0/163	11/163	1/163	0/163	0/163	2/163	17/163	0/163	7/163	E.D. and N.M.L.D., unpublished‡

*Summary of the clone types derived from quail NCCs grown on feeder layers of 3T3 fibroblasts. Only those containing both neural-melanocytic and mesectodermal (cartilage and myofibroblasts) derivatives are considered here.

†Refers to clones derived from migratory NCC isolated from 9- to 12-somite stage (ss) embryos at the mesencephalic/anterior rhombencephalic level (the presence of myofibroblasts in these cultures was not determined; n.d.).

‡Refers to clones from NCCs obtained in primary cultures of mes-rhombencephalic neural primordium isolated at 4-6 ss.

In all experiments, single NCCs were aspirated from a diluted cell suspension and seeded in individual culture wells by micromanipulation to ensure culture clonality. After 9-15 days, the progeny was analyzed with cell type-specific markers to assess presence of melanocytes (M), glial cells (G) and PNS neurons (N). Mesectodermal cell types, chondrocytes (C) and myofibroblasts (F), were identified by differentiation of cartilage nodules and expression of α-smooth muscle actin, respectively.