Table S2. Lumen formation after transplantation of endothelial cells

Morpholino	Embryo	Transplanted ISVs/embryo	Transplanted ISVs with an absent lumen	Transplanted ISVs with absent circulation
Control MO	1	3	0	0
	2	5	1	1
	3	1	0	0
	4	2	0	0
	5	1	0	0
	6	3	1	1
	7	1	0	0
	8	1	0	0
	Total	17	2/17 (10%)	2/17 (10%)
moesin1 MO	1	1	0	0
	2	3	2	3
	3	1	1	1
	4	1	1	1
	5	3	1	3
	6	2	0	0
	7	3	2	3
	Total	14	7/14 (50%)	11/14 (78%)
			<i>P</i> <0.02	<i>P</i> <0.01
ve-cadherin MO	1	2	2	2
	2	2	1	2
	3	5	2	5
	4	4	1	3
	5	2	0	1
	6	1	1	1
	7	1	1	1
	8	2	1	2
	9	1	1	1
	10	5	2	5
	11	2	1	2
	12	1	1	- 1
	13	3	3	3
	14	2	1	2
	Total	33	18/33 (54%)	31/33 (94%)
	i Otai	33	P<0.01	P<0.01

For the transplant experiments, standard randomization tests were used to compare treatment groups. Separate tests were conducted to compare the control group to the *moesin1* MO treatment and the control group to the *ve-cadherin* MO treatment. Responses tested were the number of transplanted embryos; the proportion that lacked a lumen; and the proportion that lacked a circulatory path but not a lumen. For the comparison of control and Moesin1 knockdown; there was a total of 15!/(8! 7!)=6435 possible arrangements of embryos to treatments; whereas for comparison of control and Ve-cadherin knockdown this number was 22!/(8! 14!)=319;770. Randomly chosen permutations of the possible arrangements were used in the tests; and it was determined that 200;000 permutations were sufficient to provide stability to three decimal places in *P*-values resulting from the tests. Test statistics used were absolute mean difference for the number of lumen and absolute difference in proportions for the other responses.