

Fig. S1. β -catenin is required for cranial bone fate in paraxial mesoderm osteoprogenitor cells. X-Gal (A-C) and AP (D,E) staining or in situ hybridization (F-K) on tissue sections. Dashed lines, skull progenitors (A,B,F) or *En1Cre* lineage (H-K). White arrows indicate absent *Lef1* expression (G). Black arrows point to ectopic *Sox9* expression (K). Inset (B) shows plane of section. Tel, telencephalon; dm, dura mater; se, surface ectoderm; pp, parietal bone progenitor cells. Scale bar: 100 μ m.

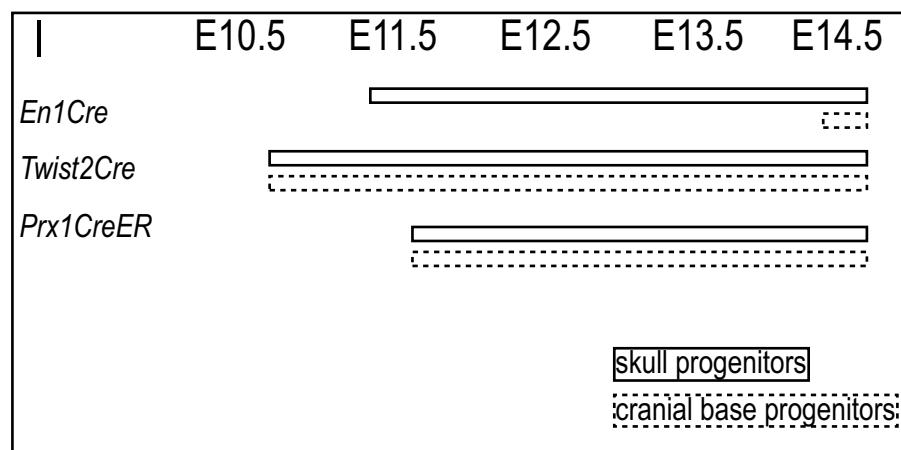
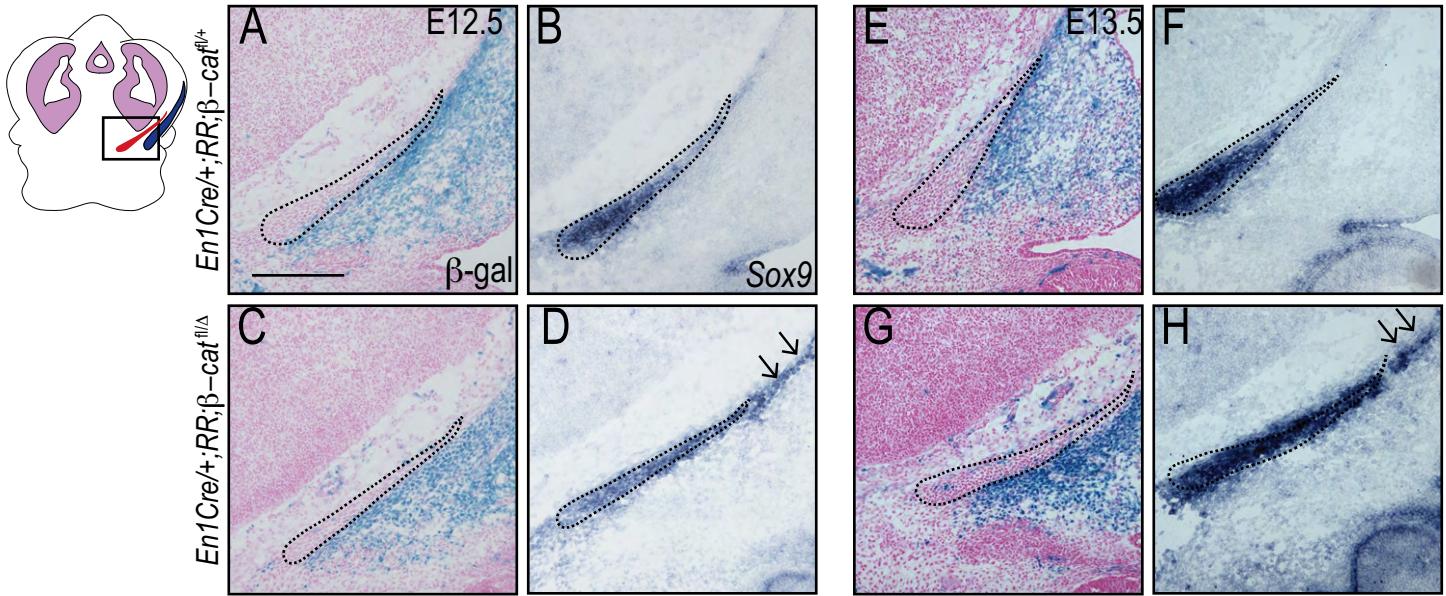


Fig. S2. Lack of contribution of *En1Cre* lineage to skull base and description of temporal differences in Cre activity. (A-H) X-Gal staining (A,C,E,G) or in situ hybridization (B,D,F,H) on coronal sections. Arrows (D,H) indicate ectopic *Sox9* expression. (I) Onset of Cre recombinase activity for the lines used in this study. Scale bar: 100 μ m.

Trigeminal Ganglion

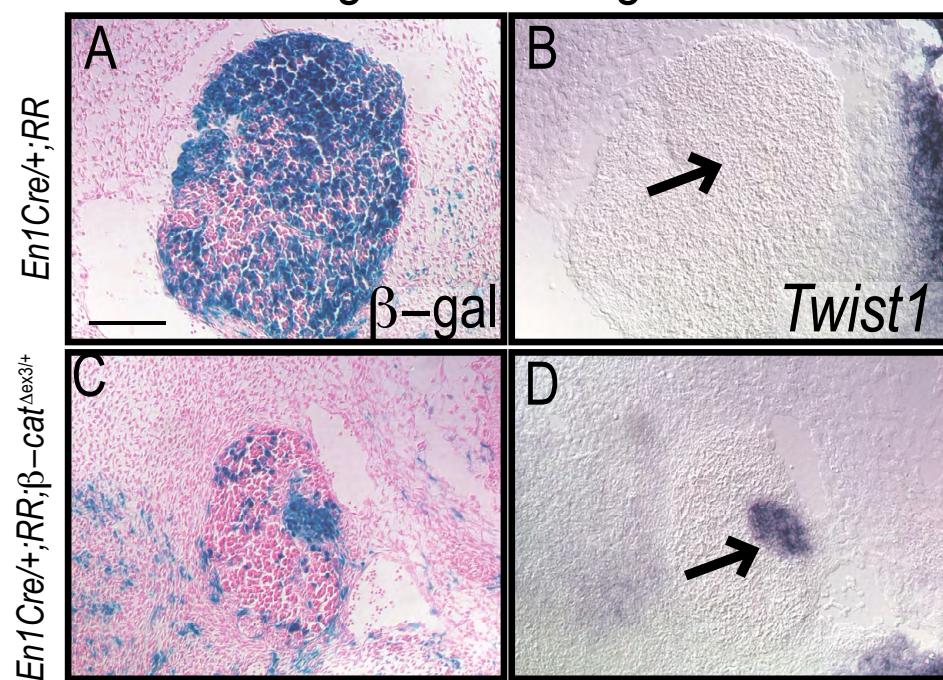


Fig. S3. β -catenin is sufficient for ectopic *Twist1* expression. Coronal tissue sections through trigeminal ganglia stained with X-Gal (A,C) or hybridized with mRNA probes (B,D). Arrows indicate area of ectopic expression. Scale bar: 100 μ m.

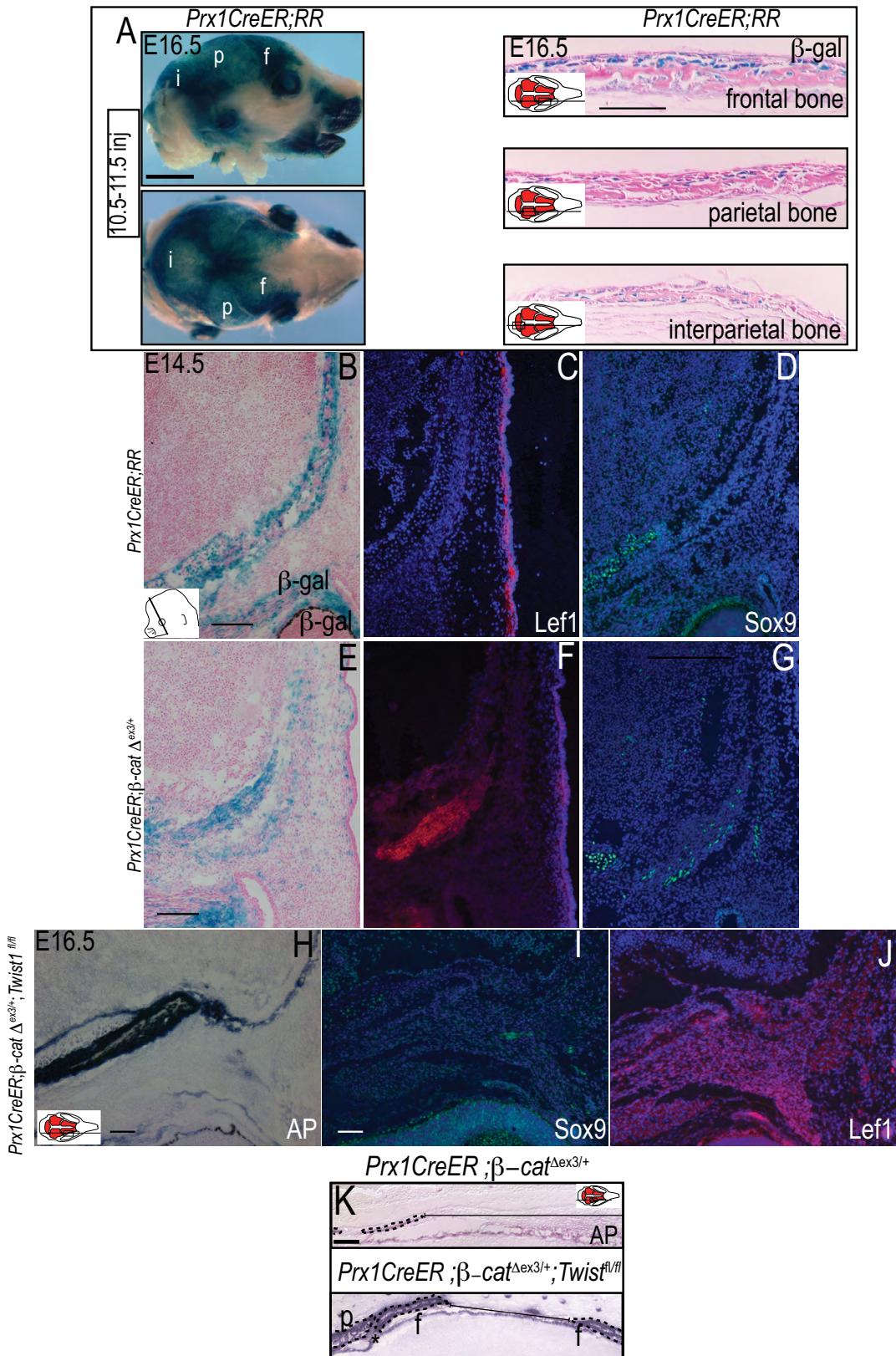


Fig. S4. Activation of β -catenin results in Lef1 expression; deletion of *Twist1* restores AP in Lef1-expressing cells. (A,B,E) Whole-mount X-Gal staining performed with skin removed and sagittal (A) or coronal (B,E) sections counterstained with Eosin. (C,D,F,G,I,J) Immunofluorescence on sections. (H,K) AP staining on sections. (K) Black brackets indicate missing bone, black dashed lines indicate AP⁺ bone, and asterisk indicates the coronal suture. Scale bars: 100 μ m for tissue sections; 25 mm for whole-mounts.

