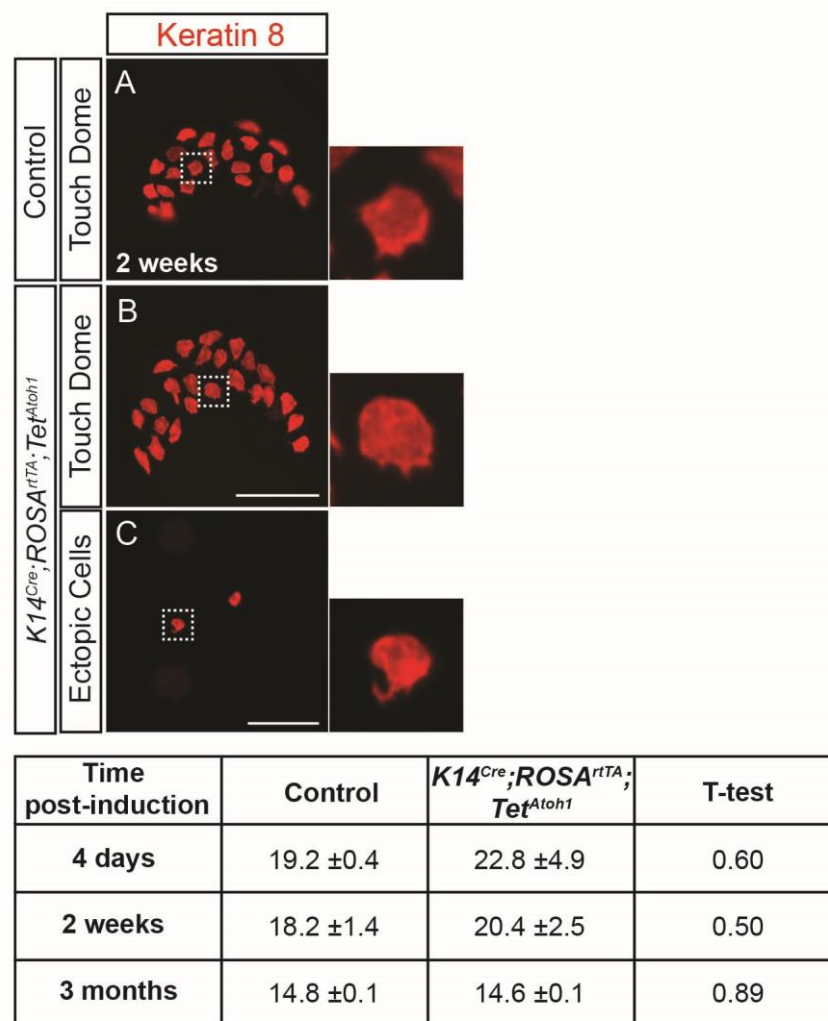
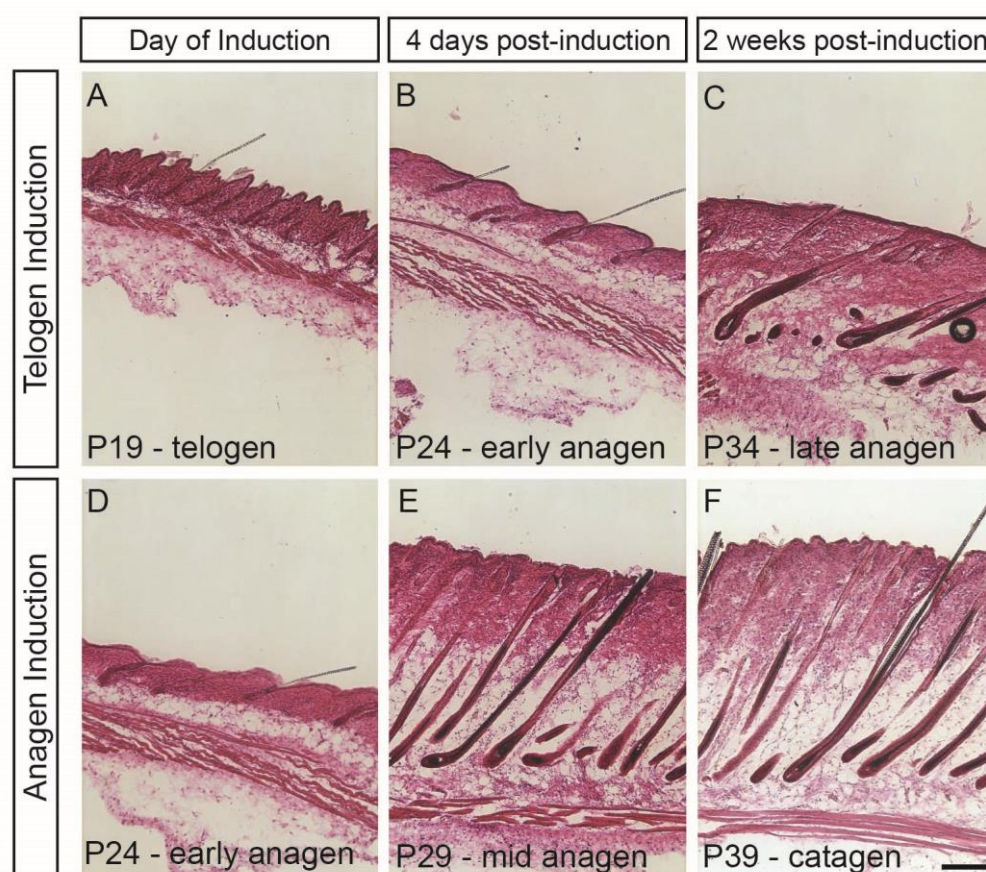


Supplemental Figure 1. Excessive ectopic *Atoh1* over-expression damages the skin. (A) Weight of P24-P28 *K14^{Cre}; ROSA^{rtTA}; Tet^{Atoh1}* (n=7) and control (n=7) mice treated for 2 or 4 days with doxycycline. *K14^{Cre}; ROSA^{rtTA}; Tet^{Atoh1}* (n=2) mice but not littermate controls (n=2) allowed to age past day 4 required euthanasia on day 9 due to emaciation. (B, C) Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E)-stained tongue tissue sections from P28 control littermate (B) and *K14^{Cre}; ROSA^{rtTA}; Tet^{Atoh1}* mice (C) that received doxycycline for 4 days reveals acantholysis and epidermal loss in the latter. (D, E) H&E staining of skin from E18.5 control littermate (D) and *K14^{Cre}; ROSA^{rtTA}; Tet^{Atoh1}* (E) embryos given doxycycline from E14.5-E18.5 demonstrates acantholysis and epidermal loss in the latter. Scale bars: 50µm.



Supplemental Figure 2. *Atoh1* induction does not affect Merkel cell morphology or number in touch domes, and ectopic K8+ cells have typical Merkel cell morphology. K8 immunostaining in wholemount back skin 2 weeks post-doxycycline shows touch dome (A, B) and ectopic (C) K8+ cells in adult littermate control (A) and $K14^{Cre}; ROSA^{rtTA}; Tet^{Atoh1}$ (B, C) mice. Boxed regions are shown at higher magnification to the right of each panel. Table shows average number of Merkel cells per touch dome \pm SEM at different time points post-doxycycline (n=2-3 mice/genotype). Scale bars: 50 μ m.



Supplemental Figure 3. *K14^{Cre}; ROSA^{rtTA}; Tet^{Atoh1}* mouse hair cycle stages following induction during **telogen I and anagen I**. H&E staining of sectioned back skin from *K14^{Cre}; ROSA^{rtTA}; Tet^{Atoh1}* mice at the time of (A, D), four days post- (B, E) and two weeks post- (C, F) doxycycline administration. Age at time of tissue harvest and hair cycle stage are indicated in each panel. Scale bar: 100µm.