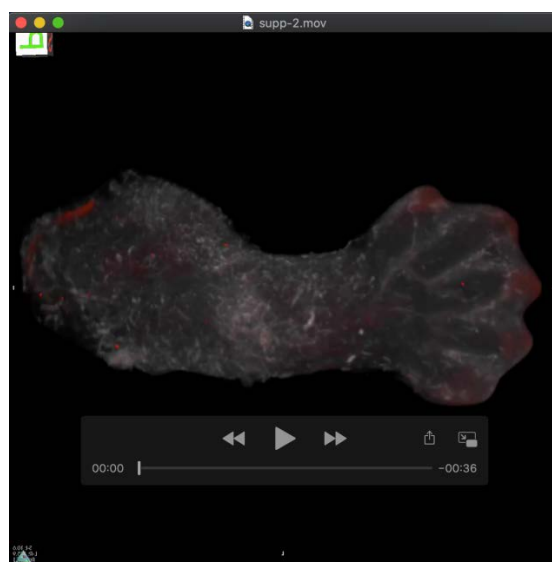
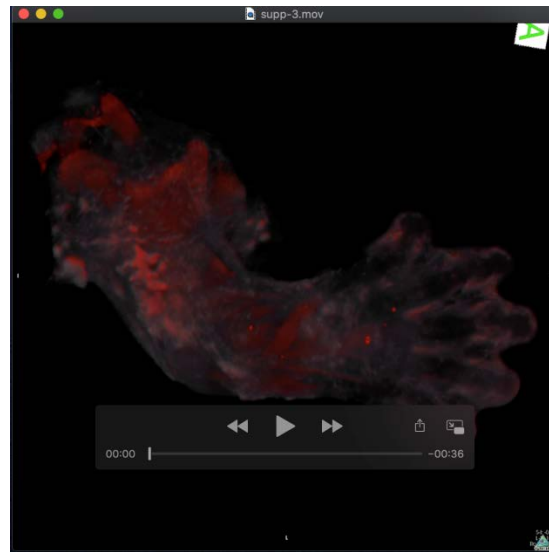


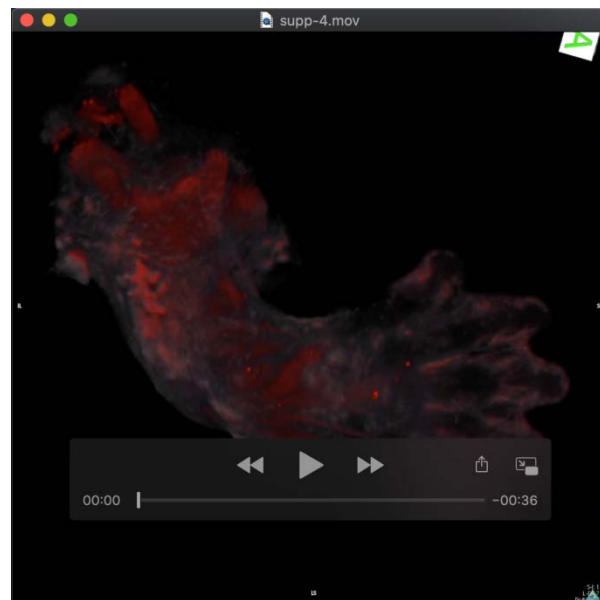
Movie 1. 3D human upper limb muscle anatomy at CS18. Myosin-stained upper limb muscles imaged by optical projection tomography rotated to show the muscles in the autopod, zeugopod and stylopod in anterior/ventral and posterior/dorsal view.



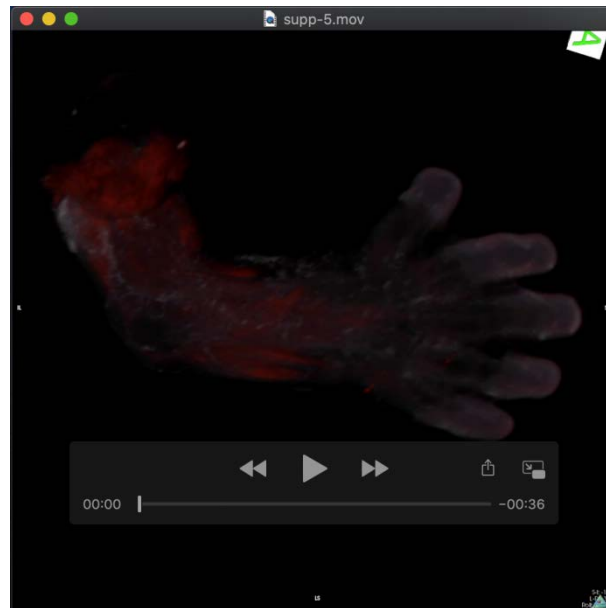
Movie 2. 3D human upper limb muscle anatomy at CS18. Myosin-stained upper limb muscles imaged by optical projection tomography. The model is subsequently cropped to show the upper limb muscles in cross-section.



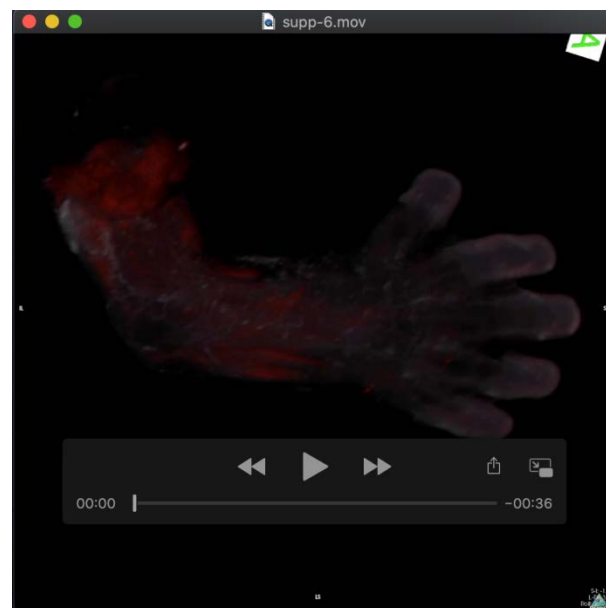
Movie 3. 3D human upper limb muscle anatomy at CS19. Myosin-stained upper limb muscles imaged by optical projection tomography rotated to show the muscles in the autopod, zeugopod and stylopod in anterior/ventral and posterior/dorsal view.



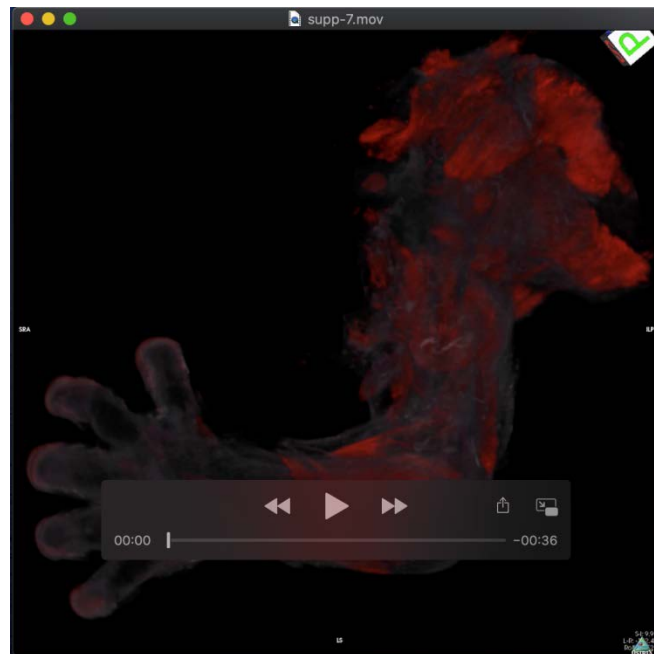
Movie 4. 3D human upper limb muscle anatomy at CS19. Myosin-stained upper limb muscles imaged by optical projection tomography. The upper limb muscles are viewed in cross-section.



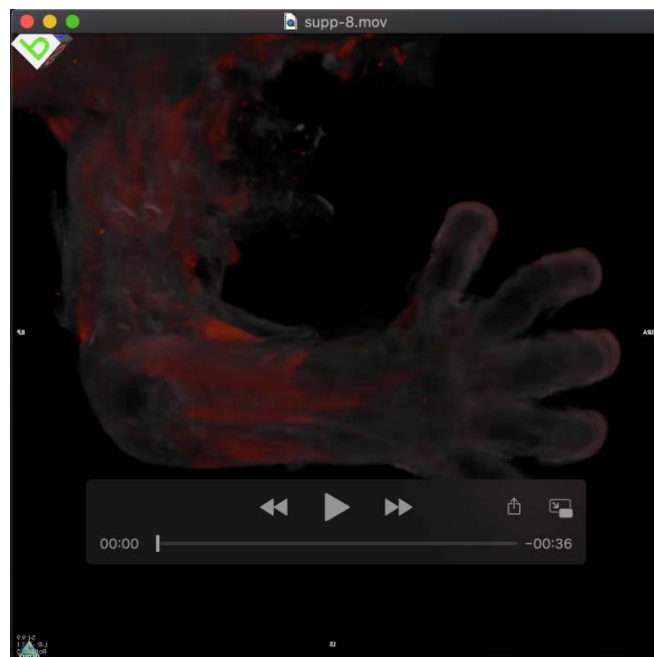
Movie 5. 3D human upper limb muscle anatomy at CS20. Myosin-stained upper limb muscles imaged by optical projection tomography and rotated to show the muscles in the autopod, zeugopod and stylopod in anterior/ventral and posterior/dorsal view.



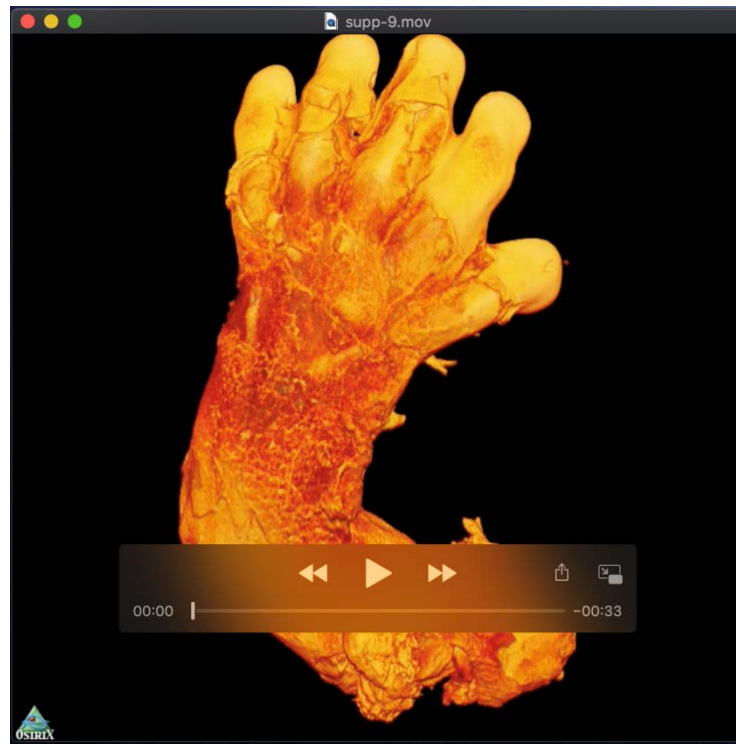
Movie 6. 3D human upper limb muscle anatomy at CS20. Myosin-stained upper limb muscles imaged by optical projection tomography are viewed in cross-section.



Movie 7. 3D model of the upper limb muscle anatomy at CS22. Myosin-stained upper limb muscles imaged by optical projection tomography. The reconstruction is rotated to show the muscles in anterior/ventral and posterior/dorsal view.



Movie 8. 3D model of the upper limb muscle anatomy at CS22. Myosin-stained upper limb muscles imaged by optical projection tomography. Reconstructed 3D models are viewed in cross-section.



Movie 9. 3D human upper limb muscle anatomy at CS20. High resolution-episcopic microscopy (HREM) imaged upper limb viewed as a volume render. HREM imaging provides a high-resolution 3D model showing the relationship between the muscles, bone and tendons. The reconstruction is rotated and rendered to view the anterior/ventral, dorsal/posterior compartments and a cross-sectional view of the upper limb.