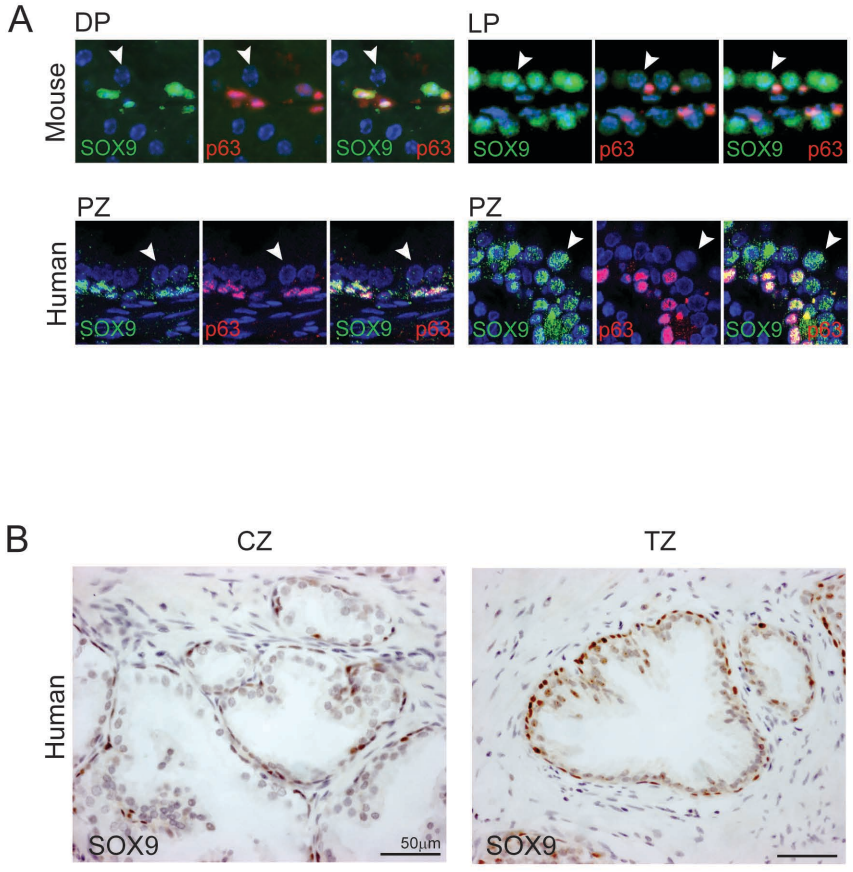

Figure S1:

A: SOX9 is expressed in basal and luminal cells of the human and mouse prostate. Immunofluorescent staining with an antibody to SOX9 (green) and p63 (red), which marks basal cells, in mouse and human as indicated. Blue staining shows nuclei stained with DAPI (10 mice and 4 human samples analysed). DP: dorsal lobe; LP: lateral lobe; PZ: peripheral zone.

B: SOX9 is expressed in basal cells of the central (CZ) and transitional zone (TZ) in the human prostate. Section from human prostates were stained (brown) with an antibody to SOX9 and counterstained with hematoxylin (4 human samples analysed). Human prostate samples were obtained from prospectively consented patients undergoing radical prostatectomy for prostate cancer (Cumbria and Lancashire Research Ethics committee B, LREC reference number 06/Q1309/76). Human patients were selected on the basis of a low PSA (<20 ng/ml serum) and low volume of disease (< two positive core biopsies from twelve taken); for the purposes of this study, tissues in which disease was confined to one lobe were used. Post-surgery, a paraffin-embedded block of tissue was generated from the cancer-free lobe. This was verified by the pathologist, who also demarcated the different zones based on the glandular architecture. Parallel sections were then used for immunohistochemistry. The pathologist, Caroline M. Nicholson (Lancashire Teaching hospitals NHS Trust), provided expert advice on the demarcation of zones in human prostate tissue samples.