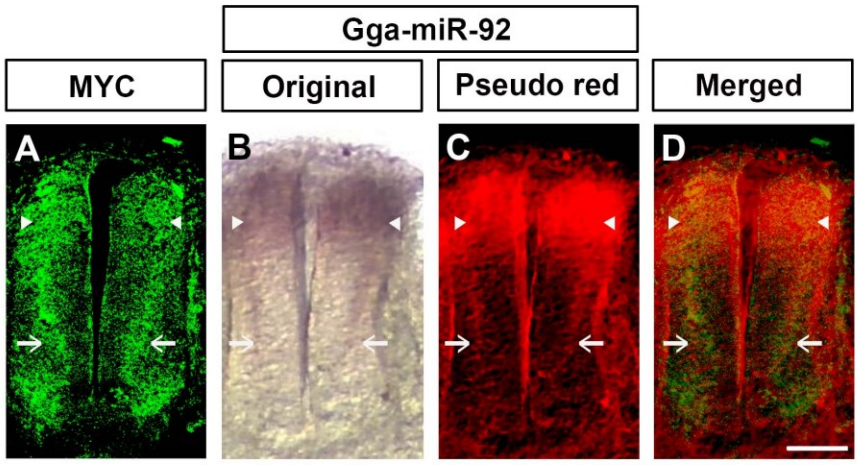
Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell

Majumder *et al*.

Supplemental Figure 1

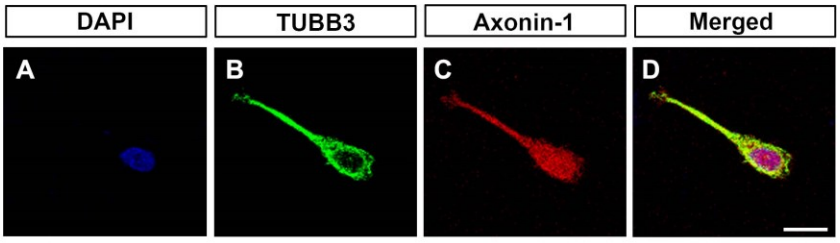


Supplemental Figure 1. Overlap of MYC and miR-92 signals in the developing chicken SC, related to Figure 1.

(A-D) Immunostaining of MYC (A), ISH of miR-92 (B-C), and the overlap of MYC (A) and miR-92 signals (C) in a transverse section of the developing chicken SC at HH 23-25. MiR-92 expression in panel C shows red pseudocolored signals from panel B.

White arrowheads and arrows indicate the overlap of MYC and miR-92 signals in the CNs and along the CA trajectories, respectively. Scale bar, 100 μm.

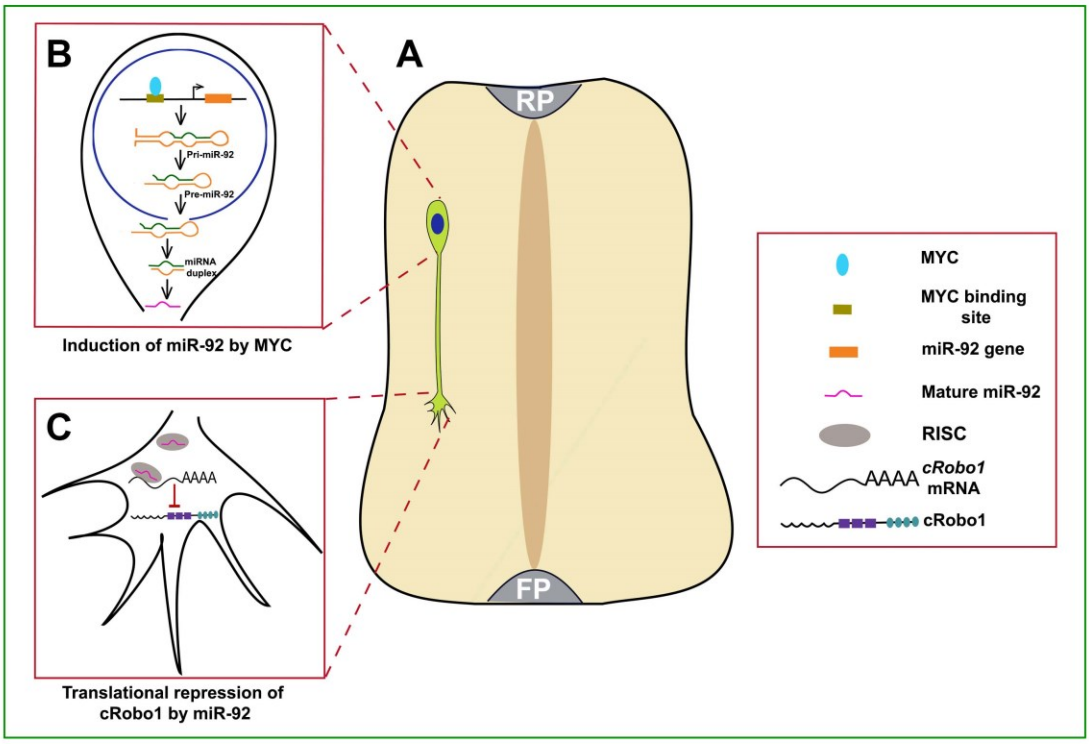
Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 2. Co-expression of TUBB3 and Axonin-1 in dissociated DSC neurons from developing chicken embryos.

Axonin-1 expression (A) occurs in a dissociated TUBB3-positive (B) DSC neuron. DAPI staining is shown in A. D is the merged image of A-C. Scale bar, 10 μm.

Supplemental Figure 3



Supplemental Figure 3. A proposed model illustrating MYC-dependent upregulation of miR-92 expression to repress cRobo1 levels in precrossing CNs and CAs.

(A) Schematic showing a precrossing CA projecting toward the FP in a transverse section of the developing spinal cord.

(B) MYC transcriptionally induces pri-miR-92 expression in the nucleus of precrossing CNs, followed by the export of precursor miR-92 to the cytoplasm, where it is processed into mature miR-92.

(C) miR-92 binds to the microRNA recognition element (MRE) in the *Robo1* 3'-UTR, leading to translational repression of Robo1 in the GC of precrossing CAs.