Suppl Fig 1. Colocalisation of proliferation marker Ki67 and GFP-positive CBC cells in the intestinal crypts of Lgr5-EGFP-Ires-CreERT2 mice (serial sections)
Suppl Fig 2. Strategy for **EGFP-ires-CreERT2** knock-in into the *Lgr5* locus

**a:** Schematic structure of the mouse *Lgr5* gene

**b:** Southern blotting strategy to screen ES cells transfected with a knock-in construct targeting the ATG translational start in Exon I

**c:** Four ES cell clones out of a total of 500 scored positive for the recombined *BamHI* band running at 4.3 kb. After re-screening these 4 ES clones, the first two (asterisks) were selected for blastocyst injections.
Suppl Fig 3. Relative radiation sensitivity of CBC cells, +4 cells and TA cells. Adult mice were irradiated with 1 Gy or 10 Gy and subsequently sacrificed 6 hours later, at the peak of apoptosis. a: Active Caspase-3-positive cells were visualized by immunohistochemistry (Upper panel - black arrows highlighting positive +4 cells following 1 Gy irradiation; Lower panel - white arrows highlighting positive CBC cells following 10 Gy irradiation). b: The frequency of positive cells per crypt was determined by counting three classes: CBC cells (located between Paneth cells), +4 cells (located directly above Paneth cells) and TA cells (located at positions 5-15). Maximal apoptosis at +4 is already reached at 1 Gy whilst 10 Gy causes significantly more apoptosis than 1 Gy irradiation in CBC cells.
Suppl Fig 4. Whole-mount analysis of LacZ expression in small intestine of Lgr5-EGFP-Ires-CreERT2 knock-in mice crossed with Rosa26-LacZ reporter mice. Adult mice were induced with Tamoxifen and small intestines analyzed for lacZ expression at the indicated time points. **a:** 1 day post-induction. **b:** 5 days post-induction. **c:** 60 days post-induction.