



Supplemental Figure 1 – (A) Midsagittal section of the nasal passages of the mouse with the septum removed to reveal the nasal cavity. (1) Vestibulum nasi. (2) Ventral nasal concha. (3) Dorsal nasal concha. (4) Middle nasal concha. (5-7) Ethmoidal concha (endoturbinates II-IV). (8) Upper incisor tooth. (9) Hard palate. (10) Soft palate. (11) Cartilage of the nasal septum. (12) Perpendicular plate of the ethmoidal bone. (13) Olfactory bulb. (14) Cerebral hemisphere.

(B-E) Light micrographs of the principal types of surface epithelia lining the nasal cavity of a wild-type mouse. Tissue sections stained with hematoxylin and eosin. (B) Olfactory epithelium lining the mid-proximal region of the dorsal nasal concha and the distal portion of the nasal cavity, close to the olfactory bulb. (C) Keratinized, stratified squamous epithelium restricted to the proximal nasal cavity, close to the nostril opening. (D) Transitional, nonciliated columnar epithelium lining the lateral wall of the mid-proximal region of the dorsal concha. (E) Transition from olfactory to respiratory epithelium containing numerous ciliated cells. Arrowheads identify olfactory epithelium; arrows identify respiratory epithelium with ciliated cells. Calibration bars correspond to 50 $\mu$ m.