

628 the basal layers of OVX control whereas some cells away from basal layer are also  
629 positive in the OVX *Pten* CKO mice (G, H). p63 expression area appeared to be  
630 extended to the upper layer upon E2 administration in the *Pten* CKO mouse (O, P).  
631 Scale bar: 100  $\mu$ m.

632

633 **Fig. 4.** *Pten* CKO leads to cell proliferation but not contribute to epithelial cell survival  
634 in mouse vagina. BrdU immunostaining in control (A, C) and *Pten* CKO mouse vagina  
635 (B, D). Note that BrdU positive cells in the upper layer of the OVX K5Cre;*Pten*<sup>fl/fl</sup> mice  
636 (red arrowheads in panel B). Black arrowheads indicate normal cell proliferation in the  
637 basal layer. Proliferation indices in the OVX *Pten* CKO mouse vagina were higher than  
638 those of OVX controls (E). TUNEL assay indicates *Pten* mutation dose not influence  
639 cell apoptosis in the vaginal epithelium (F-H). Black arrowheads indicate apoptotic cells.  
640 Scale bar: 100  $\mu$ m.

641

642 **Fig. 5.** mTOR activation is associated with hyperplasia in mouse vagina. Activation  
643 status of Akt and mTOR (A). In addition to Akt, mTOR in the mutants show significant  
644 increase of phosphorylation when calculated with Image J program (B). Rapamycin  
645 administration can partially rescue the hyperplastic phenotype of *Pten* CKO mice, but  
646 remains mucous production (C-F; n=5). The level of cell proliferation in the mutant is  
647 significant reduced by rapamycin treatment (G). Rapamycin treatment did not influence  
648 on the phosphorylation levels of Akt (H). Scale bar: 100  $\mu$ m.

649

650 **Fig. 6.** Conditional *Pten* deletion results in MAPK and ER $\alpha$  phosphorylation.  
651 Phosphorylated MEK and ERK1/2 were detected in the suprabasal cells in the mutants

652 (A-D). Activated MAPK remains in the *Pten* CKO mice administrated with rapamycin  
653 (E, F). ER $\alpha$  protein was similarly expressed in both control and *Pten* CKO mouse  
654 vagina (G, H), whereas phosphorylated ER $\alpha$  was detected only in the *Pten* CKO mice  
655 (I). Expression profiles of growth factor mRNAs in OVX control and *Pten* CKO mouse  
656 vagina (J). Scale bar: 100  $\mu$ m.

657

658 **Fig. 7.** Estrogen-dependent localization of phosphorylated Akt expression in mouse  
659 vagina.

660 *Pten* is mainly expressed in the basal cells in stratified and squamous epithelia in  
661 epidermis of the skin (A), tongue (B), esophagus (C) and forestomach (D) of control  
662 mice (Note no such signals in the *Pten* CKO mice; A'-D'). In the *Pten* CKO mice,  
663 phospho-Akt expression is similarly detected in these tissues (E-H). Phospho-Akt  
664 expression in the control mice is not prominent (E'-H'). Phospho-Akt is predominantly  
665 expressed in the basal to suprabasal epithelial cells in the E2-administrated control  
666 mouse vagina (I). In the *Pten* CKO mice, the phosphorylated Akt expression is  
667 augmented (J). Akt is not phosphorylated in the absence of estrogen in the control mice  
668 (K). In the OVX *Pten* CKO mouse vagina, phosphorylated Akt is evident in the  
669 suprabasal epithelial cells (sbc), but not in the basal epithelial cells (bc) (L). See also  
670 Fig. 1 for *Pten* expression. Dotted lines indicate basal layer of the epithelium. Scale bar:  
671 100  $\mu$ m.

672

673 **Fig. 8.** A possible scheme depicting *Pten* expression and its regulation of homeostasis  
674 for mouse vagina in the absence (A) and presence of estrogen (B).

675

676 **Fig. S1.** Phenotypes of stratified and squamous epithelium in the *Pten* CKO mice. In the  
677 CKO mice, hyperplasia and keratosis was observed in the epidermis of skin, tongue,  
678 esophagus and forestomach.

679

680 **Fig. S2.** Vaginal epithelial cell-specific activation of Cre recombinase is confirmed by  
681 Rosa reporter (*K5Cre/+;R26R<sup>eYFP/+</sup>*) mice at 8 weeks of age (A, B). Dotted line indicate  
682 basal layer of the epithelium.

683

684 **Fig. S3.** The phenotypes of vaginae in intact (without OVX surgery) *Pten* CKO mice. In  
685 control mice, normal estrous cycle is observed (A, B), however, vaginal smears in the  
686 *Pten* CKO mice consist of mucus and no keratinocytes (C). Histology of the vagina  
687 resembles those of the OVX *Pten* CKO mice (D, see also in Fig. 1B), suggesting a lack  
688 or very low levels of E2 production in the mutants. Ovary contains various stages of  
689 follicles and corpora lutea in controls (E), however, ovary of *Pten* CKO mouse exhibits  
690 no corpora lutea although follicles grow at mature stage (F). We thus suspected defects  
691 in the hypothalamus-pituitary axis, and the following experiments were performed by  
692 OVX mice.

Fig. 1

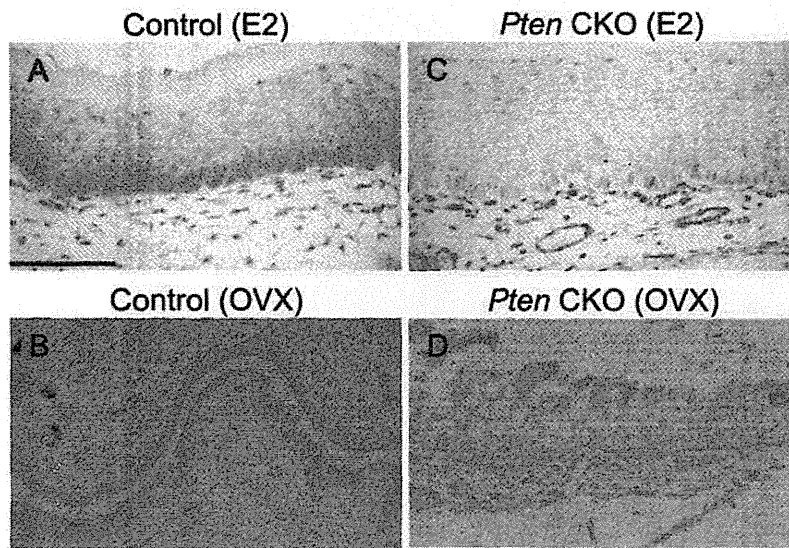


Fig. 2

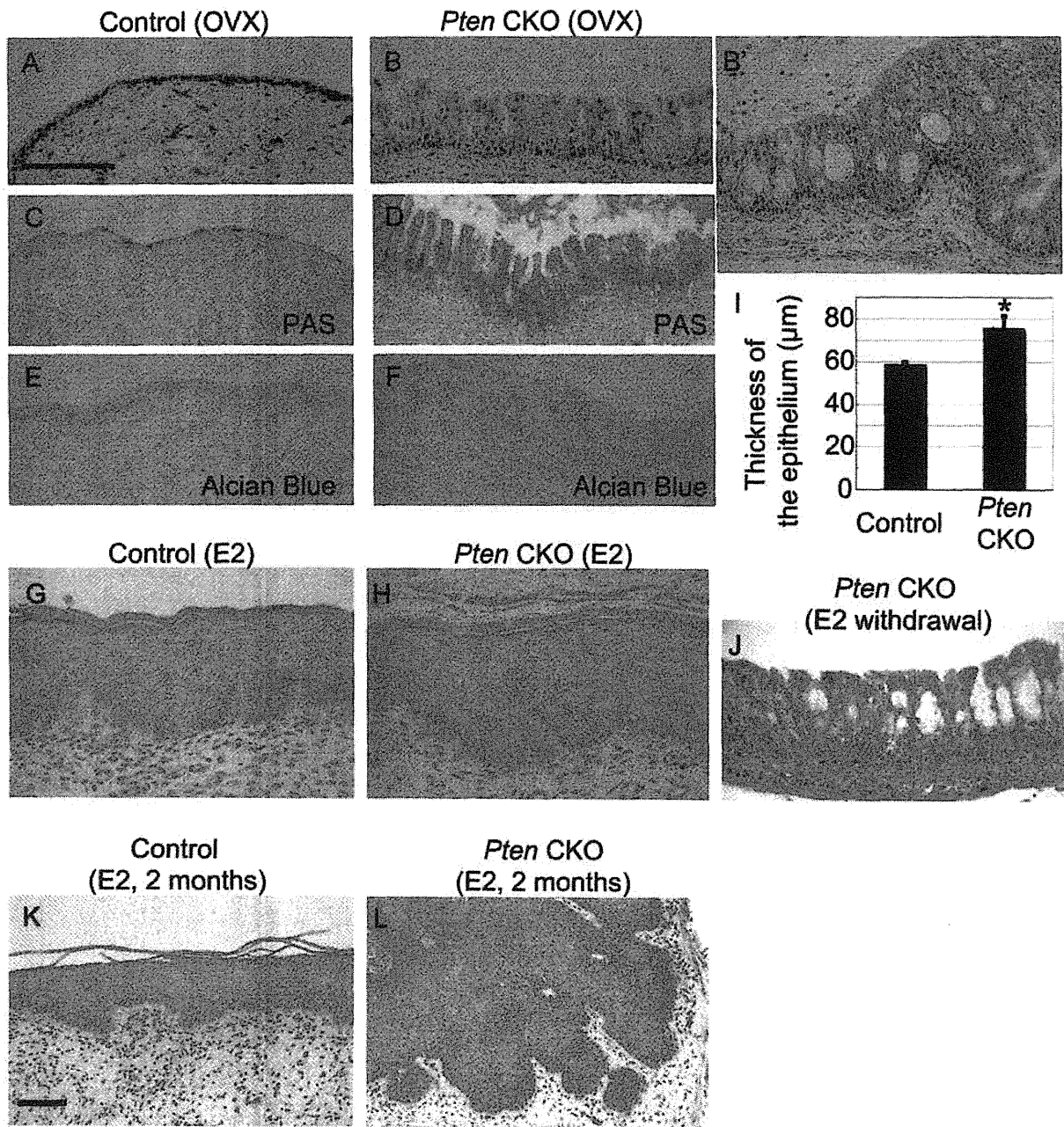


Fig. 3

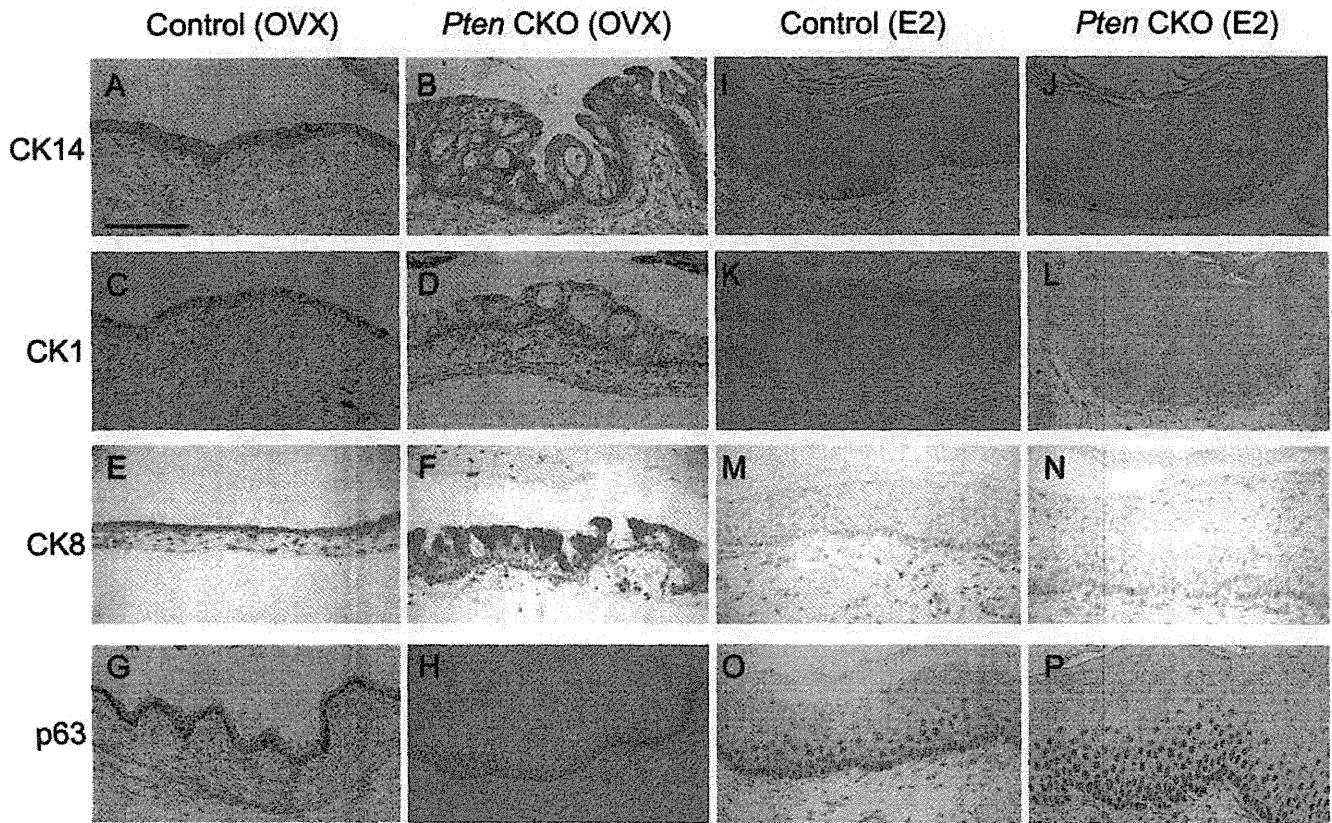


Fig. 4

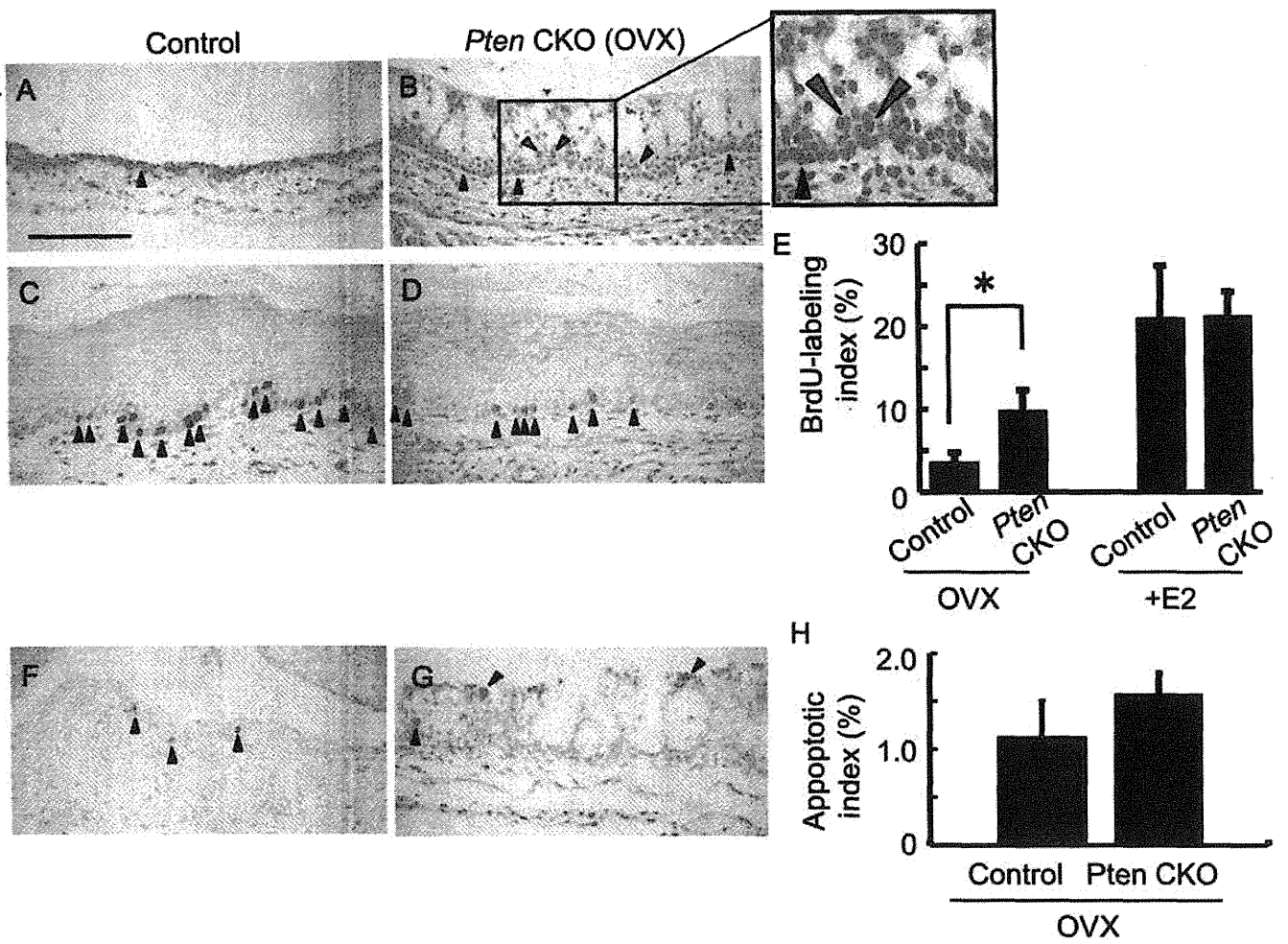


Fig. 5

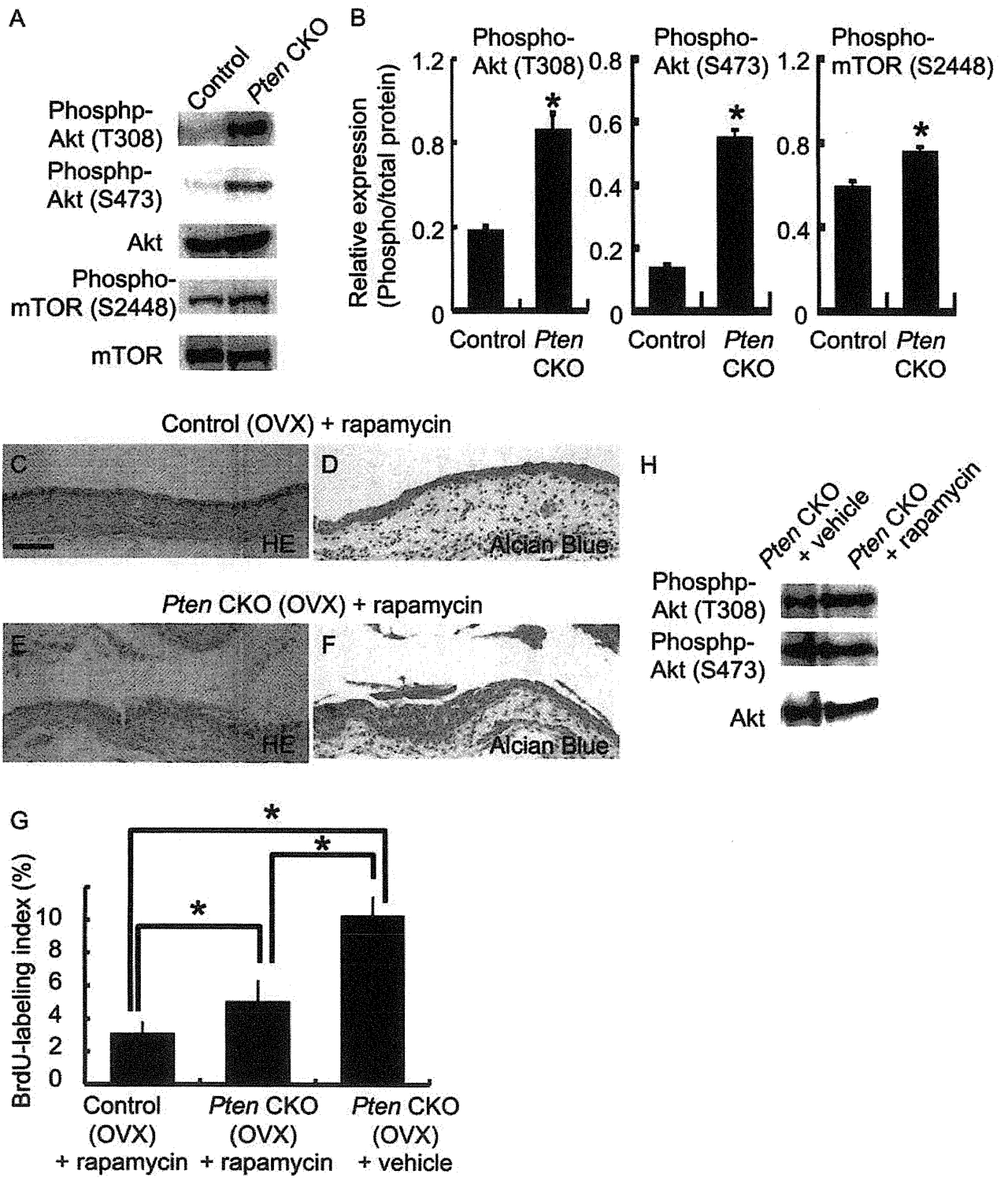




Fig. 6

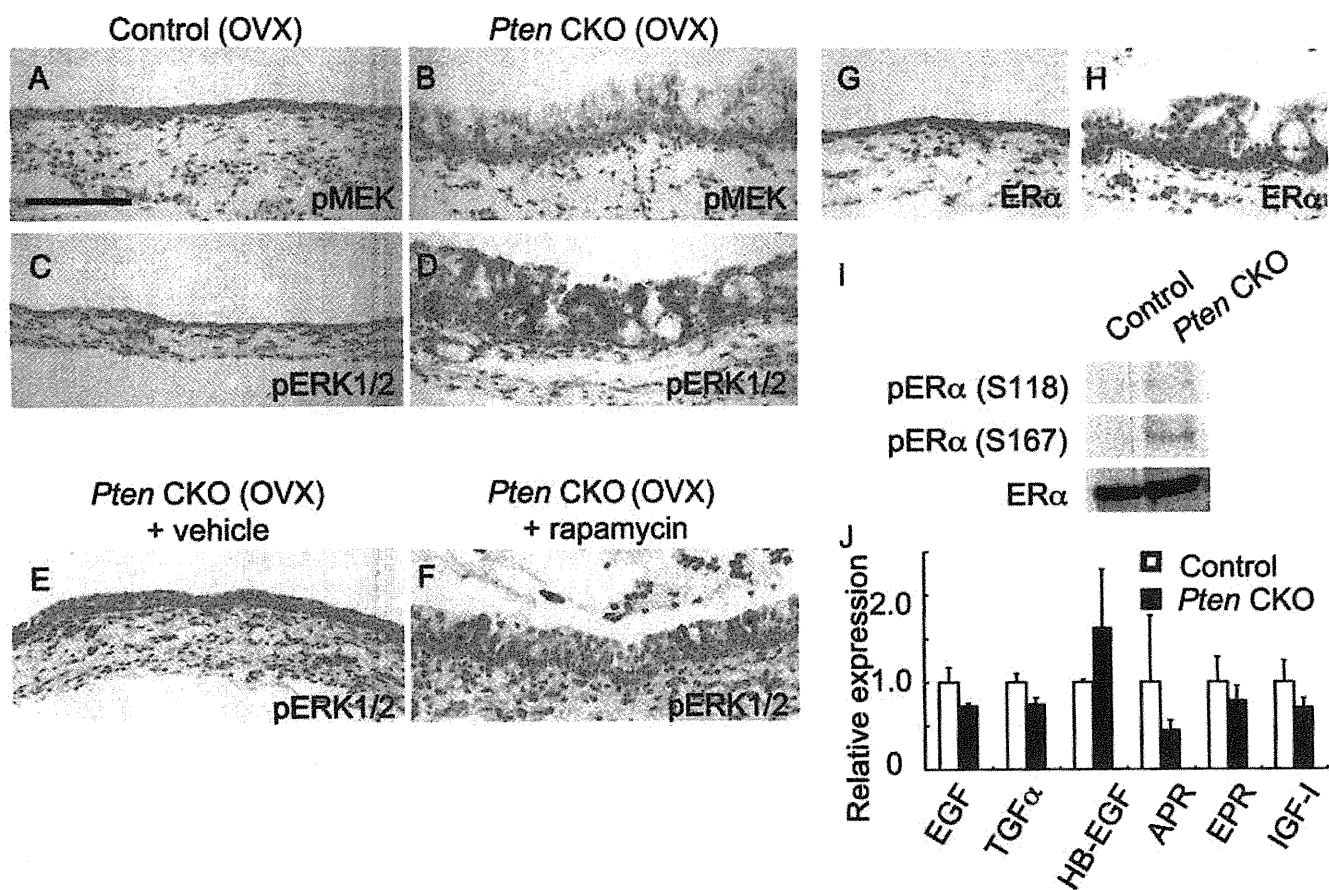


Fig. 7

