

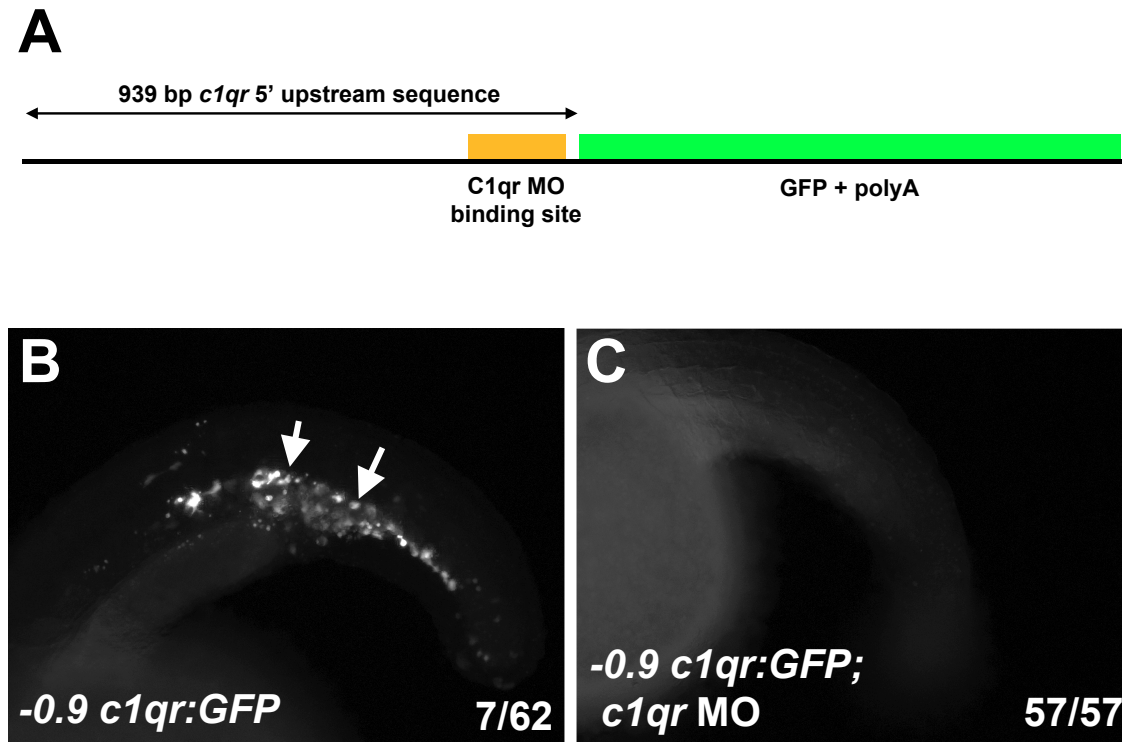


Figure S1. *c1qr* MO inhibits reporter *c1qr:GFP* expression. (A) A diagram of the *c1qr* reporter construct. *c1qr* sequence of 939 bp immediately upstream of the initiating ATG codon which contains the *c1qr* MO binding site was fused with the GFP-polyA sequence using the fusion PCR approach. (B,C) GFP fluorescence in zebrafish embryos at the 22-24-somite stages which were injected with 50 ng of *c1qr:GFP* PCR product alone (B) or in combination with 10 ng of *c1qr* MO (C). Trunk and tail region is shown. Note that the distribution of injected DNA is typically highly mosaic. 11% of embryos injected with *c1qr:GFP* DNA showed multiple GFP+ cells in the tail region, while none of *c1qr:GFP* and *c1qr* MO co-injected embryos showed such expression ($p=0.01$, Fischer's exact test). Data were combined from two independent experiments.

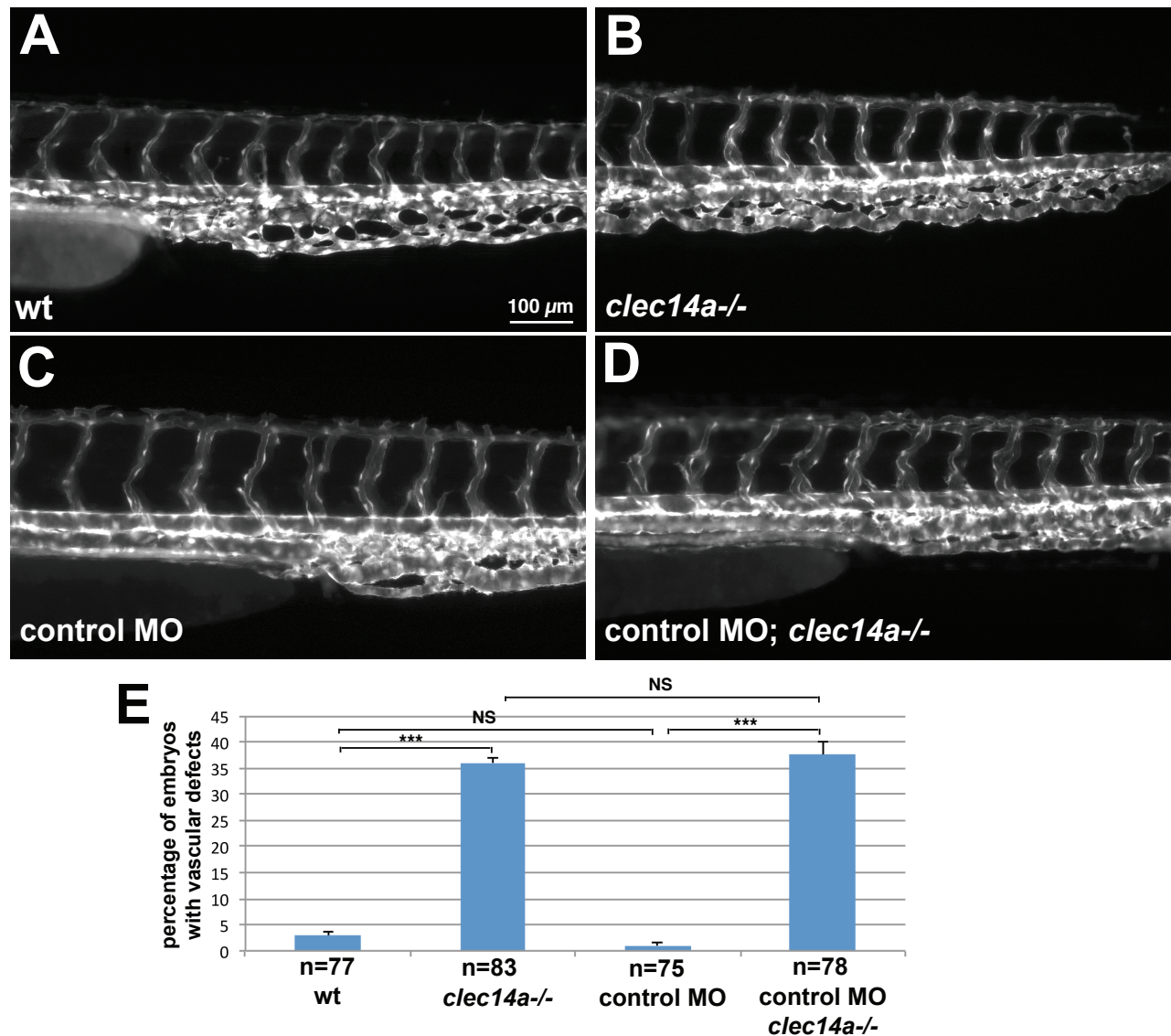


Figure S2. Injection of control MO (10 ng) does not enhance blood vessel defects in *clec14a* mutant embryos. (A-D) *kdr1:GFP* expression analysis at 48 hpf. (E) Percentage of embryos with vascular defects at 48 hpf. ***, $p < 0.001$; NS, not significant, Fischer's exact test. Data were combined from two independent experiments. Error bars show standard error.

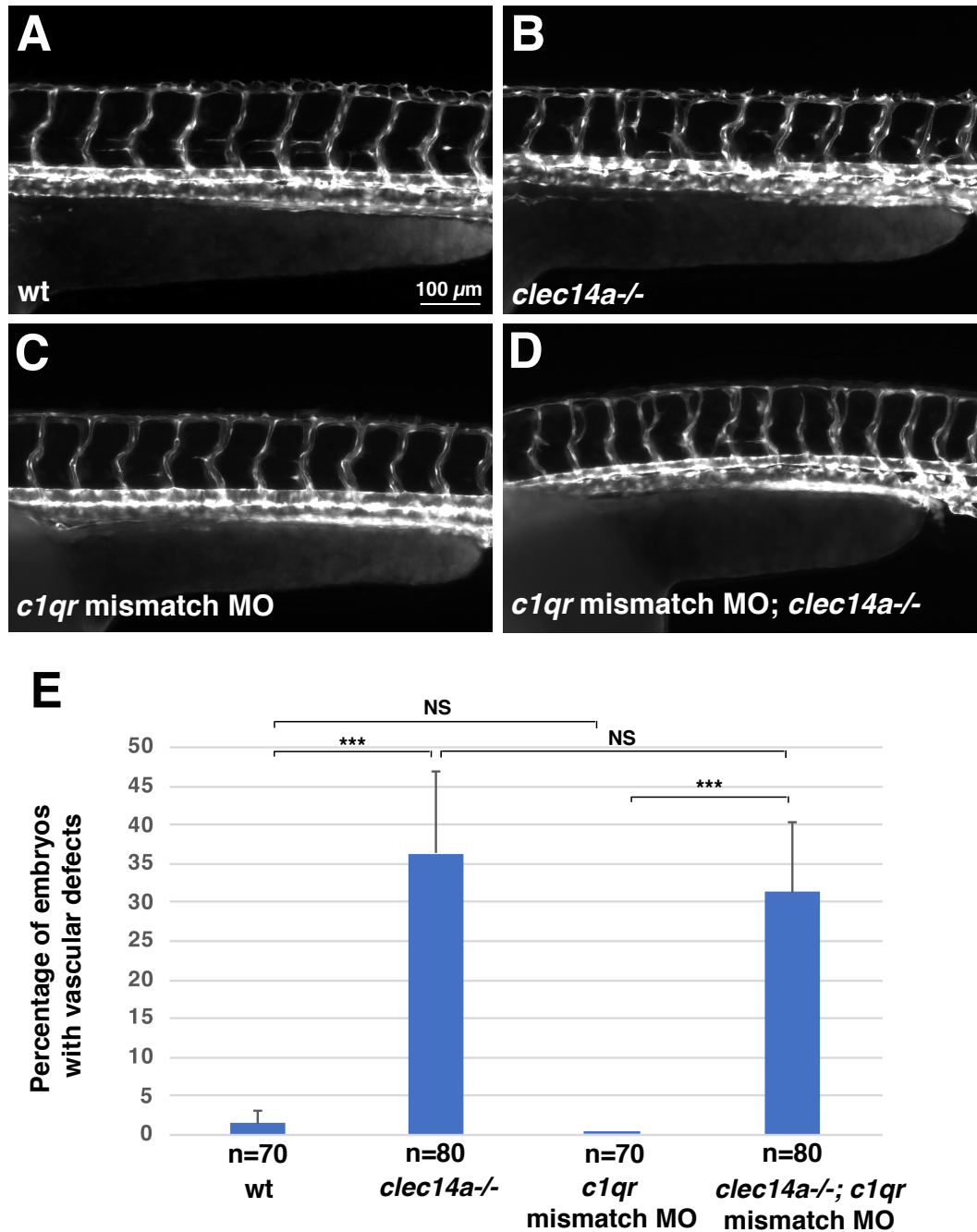


Figure S3. Injection of 10 ng of a 5 base-pair *c1qr* mismatch MO does not cause additional vascular defects in wild-type or *clec14a* mutant embryos. (A-D) *kdr1:GFP* expression analysis at 48 hpf. (E) Percentage of embryos with vascular defects at 48 hpf. ***p<0.001; NS, not significant, Fischer's exact test. Data were combined from two independent experiments. Error bars show standard error.