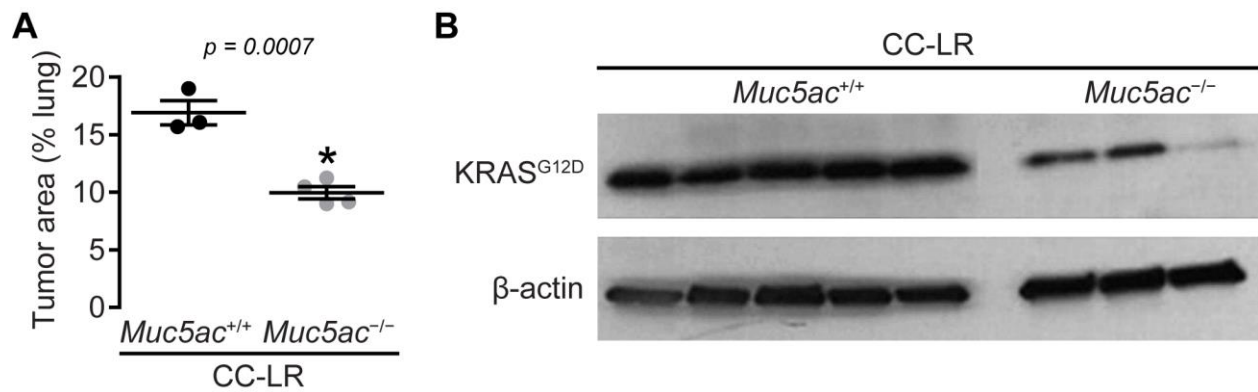
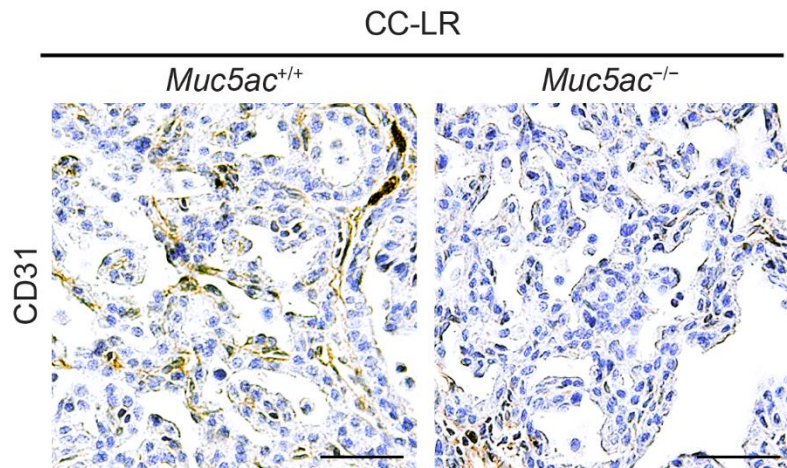


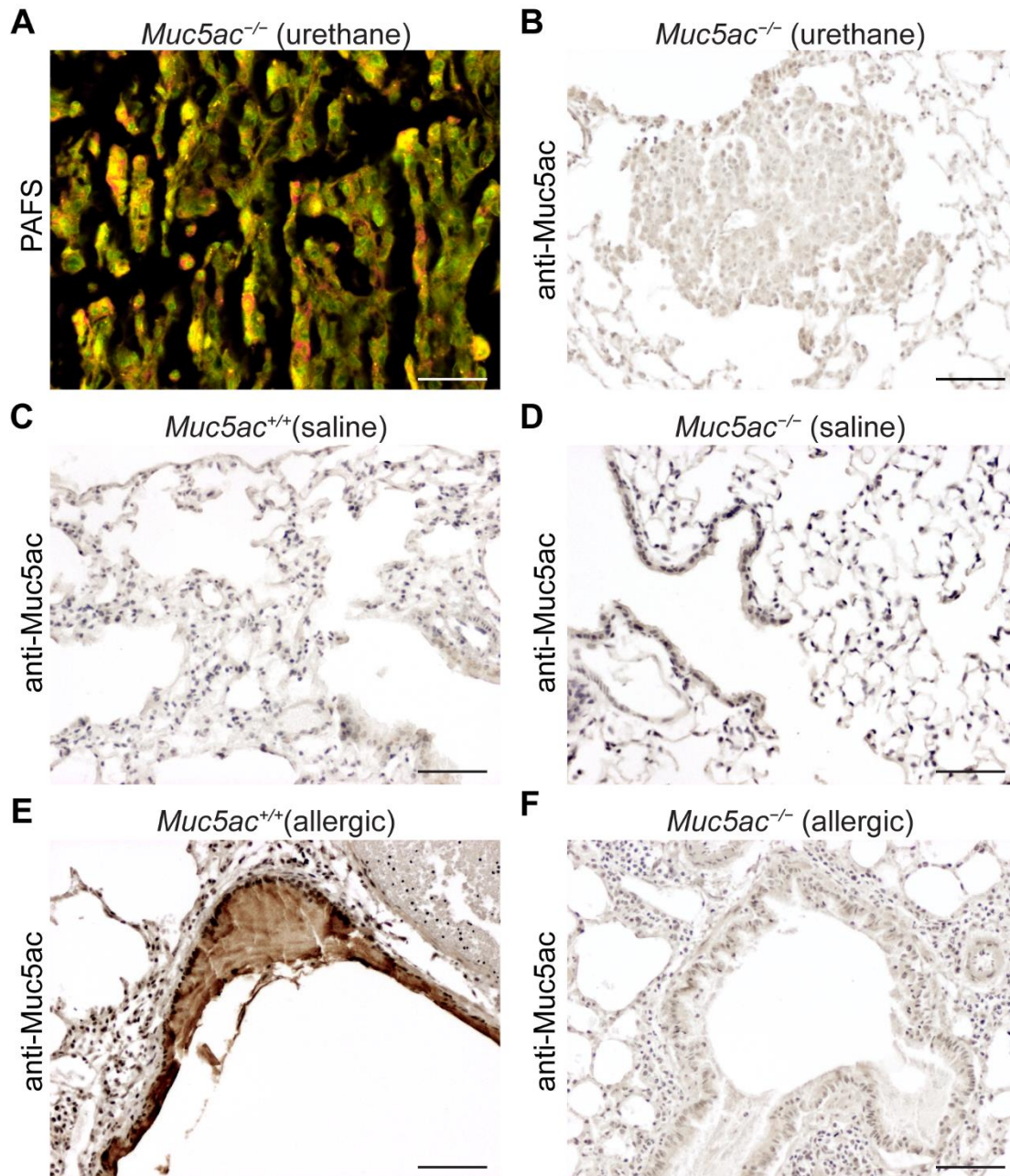
Supplemental Figure 1: MUC5AC staining in normal lung tissue. (A) Representative image of MUC5AC immunostaining in normal bronchus and submucosal gland regions. (B) Representative image of MUC5AC immunostaining in normal bronchiole. (C) Representative image of MUC5AC immunostaining in normal bronchoalveolar junction. Higher magnification images in show MUC5AC localization in bronchial (D), submucosal gland (E), bronchiole (F), and bronchoalveolar duct regions (G). Scale bar, 100 μm in A-C, 10 μm in D-F.



Supplemental Figure 2: Tumor size, tumor area, and mutant Kras expression are higher in wild type versus CC-LR-*Muc5ac*^{-/-} mice. (A) Tumor size in CC-LR-*Muc5ac*^{-/-} mice were significantly reduced compared to CCLR/*Muc5ac*^{+/+} mice. **(B)** Mutant Kras protein expression in whole lung lysate from CCLR/*Muc5ac*^{+/+} and CC-LR-*Muc5ac*^{-/-} mice at the age of 14 weeks. Data are means \pm SEM in **A**; '*' signifies statistical significance between groups by t test.



Supplemental Figure 3: CD31 immunostaining is reduced in CC-LR-*Muc5ac*^{-/-} mice. Representative photomicrographs of anti-CD31 stained tumors in lung tissue of CCLR/*Muc5ac*^{+/+} and CC-LR-*Muc5ac*^{-/-} mice at ages 14 weeks. Scale bars, 50 μ m.



Supplemental Figure 4: Mucin staining in control tissues. (A) PAFS labeling of an adenocarcinoma in urethane treated *Muc5ac*^{-/-} lung tissue. (B) Anti-Muc5ac labeling of a lung adenocarcinoma tissue in a *Muc5ac*^{-/-} mouse. (C-D) Anti-Muc5ac labeling of normal wild type *Muc5ac*^{+/+} (C) and *Muc5ac*^{-/-} (D) mouse bronchioles following i.p. saline treatments to control for urethane. (E-F) Anti-muc5ac labeling of wild type *Muc5ac*^{+/+} (E) and *Muc5ac*^{-/-} (F) mice exposed to nebulized allergen used as technical controls for Muc5ac immunolabeling (26). Scale bars, 50 μ m in A and 100 μ m C-F.