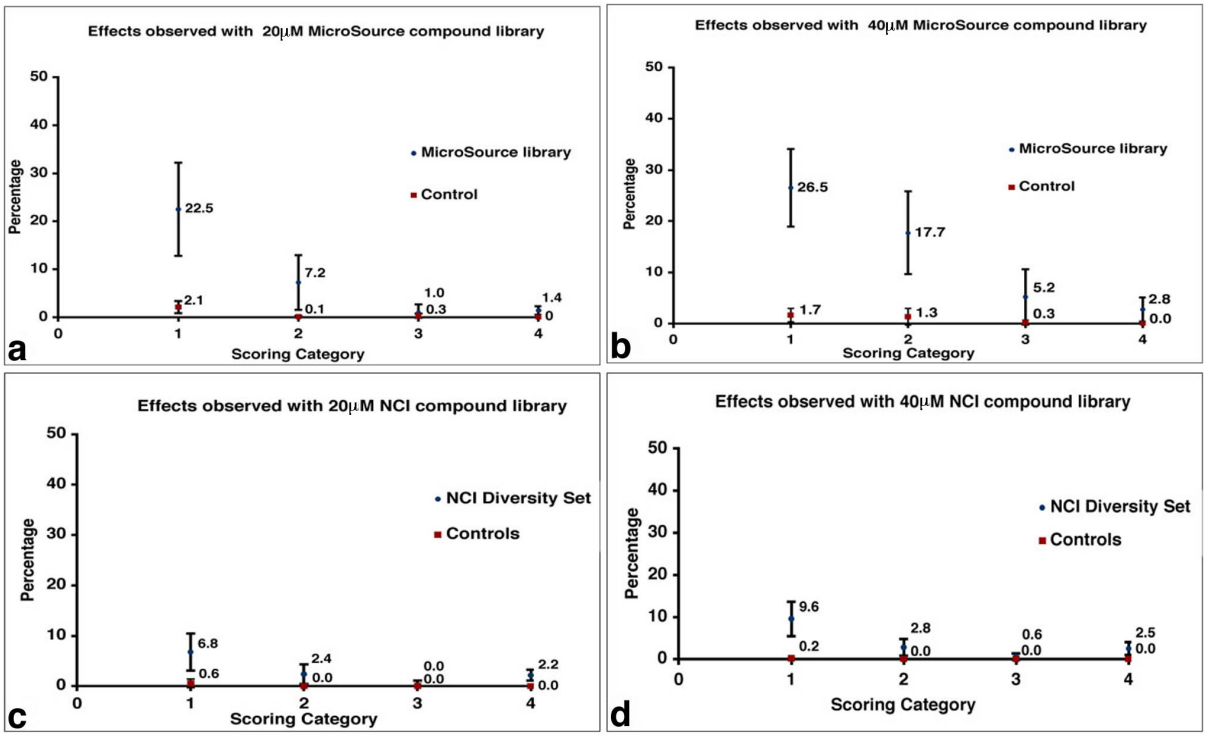
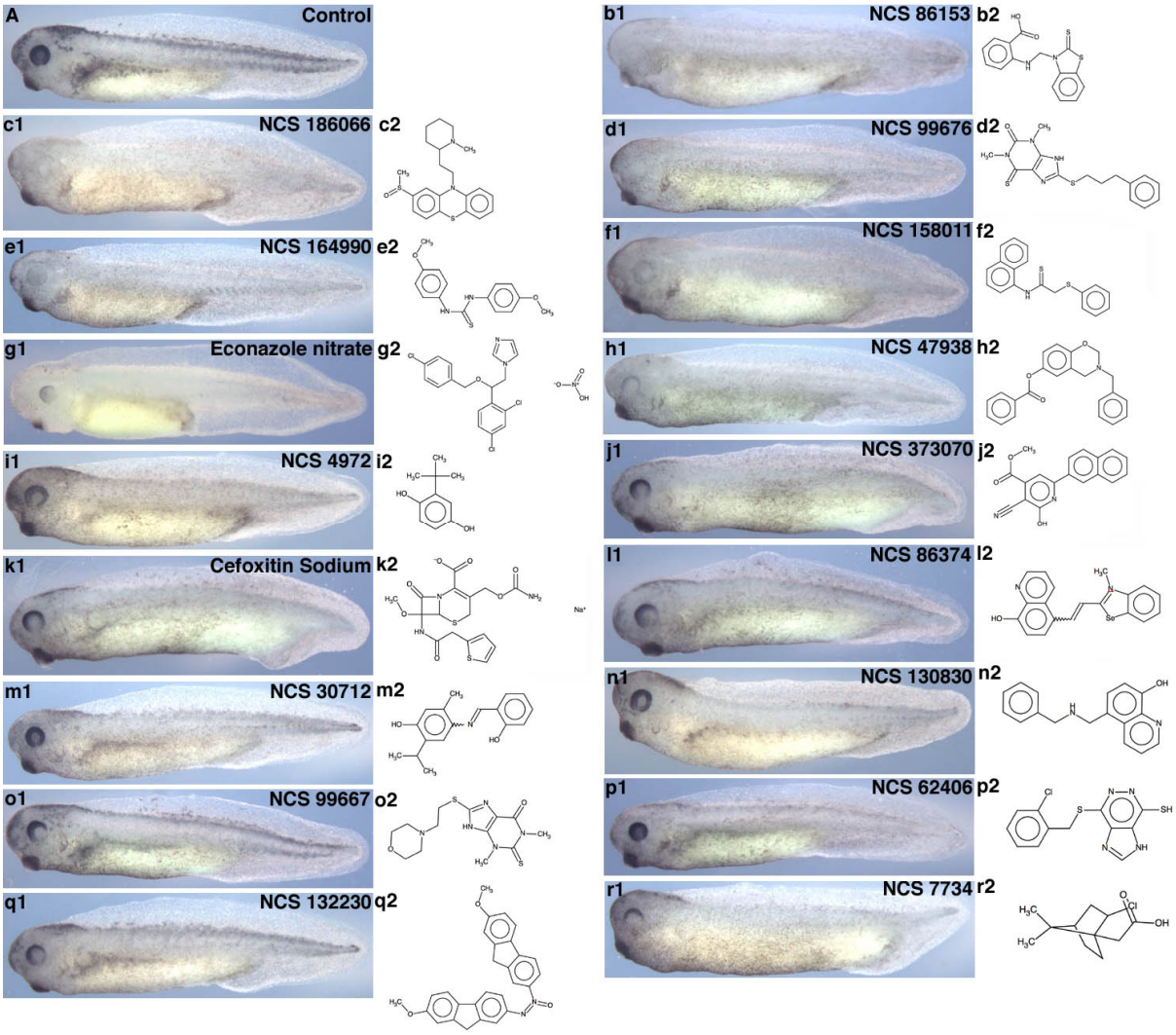
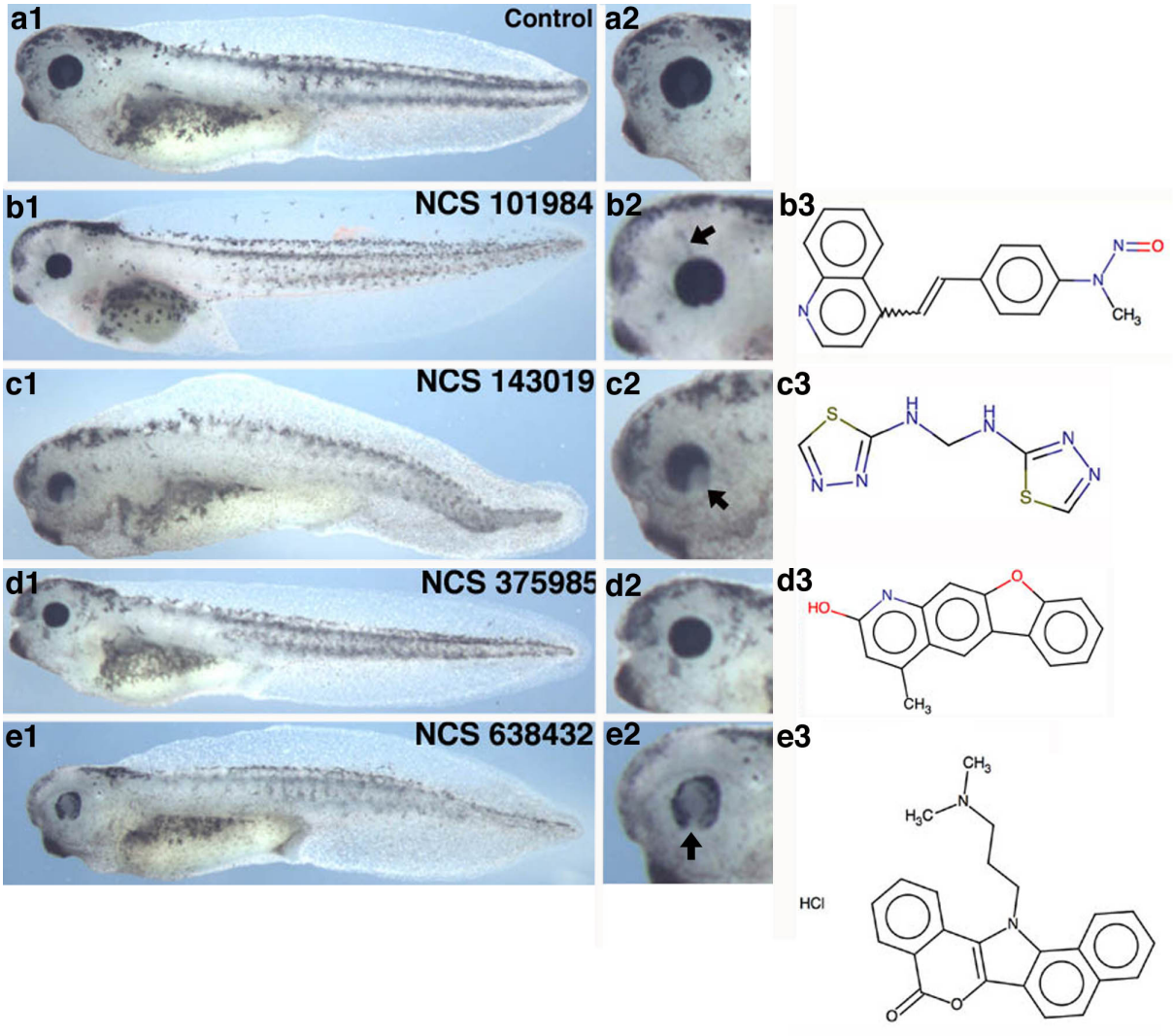
Supplementary figures



S Fig 1. Comparison of library performance and evaluation of efficacy and toxicity of the two libraries screened. MicroSource Gen-Plus library, assayed at 20μM and 40μM (a+b). NCI Diversity set, assayed at 20μM and 40μM (c+d). Scoring categories were; 1 - lethality, 2 - stunted development, 3 – toxicity (non-specific blistering), 4 - positive hits. To generate the values plotted, each well in the screened plates was scored for the effect shown by the majority of embryos, averages taken for the numbers of wells in each of the categories scored for each of the plates at the stated concentrations. Standard deviations are plotted on the Y error bars to show variation between the averages for the plates of each library at the specified concentration.



S Fig. 2. Compounds identified as effecting levels of pigmentation in the developing embryos. Untreated control embryo is shown for comparison (a). Treated embryos and their structures (b-r). All embryos are shown in lateral view, with anterior to the left.



S Fig. 3. Compounds effecting normal eye development in the embryos. Untreated control embryo is shown for comparison (a1-a2). Treated embryos and their structures are shown (b-f). NCS 101984 shows ectopic pigmentation in the optic nerve (b2, as indicated by black arrow). NCS 143019 causes a mis-location of the lens (c2, as indicated by black arrow). NCS 638432 causes a delay in the closure of the optic fissure (e2, as indicated by black arrow) magnified views of the head region are also shown (a2-e2). All embryos are shown in lateral view, with anterior to the left.