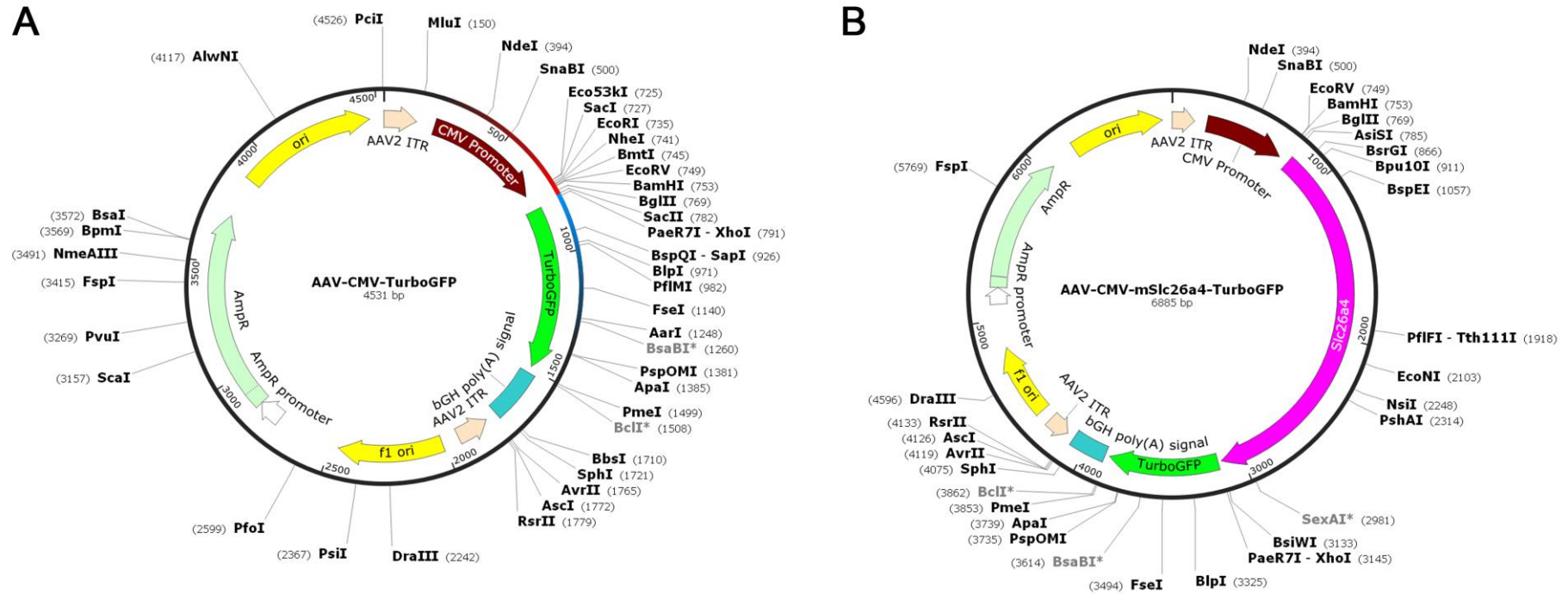
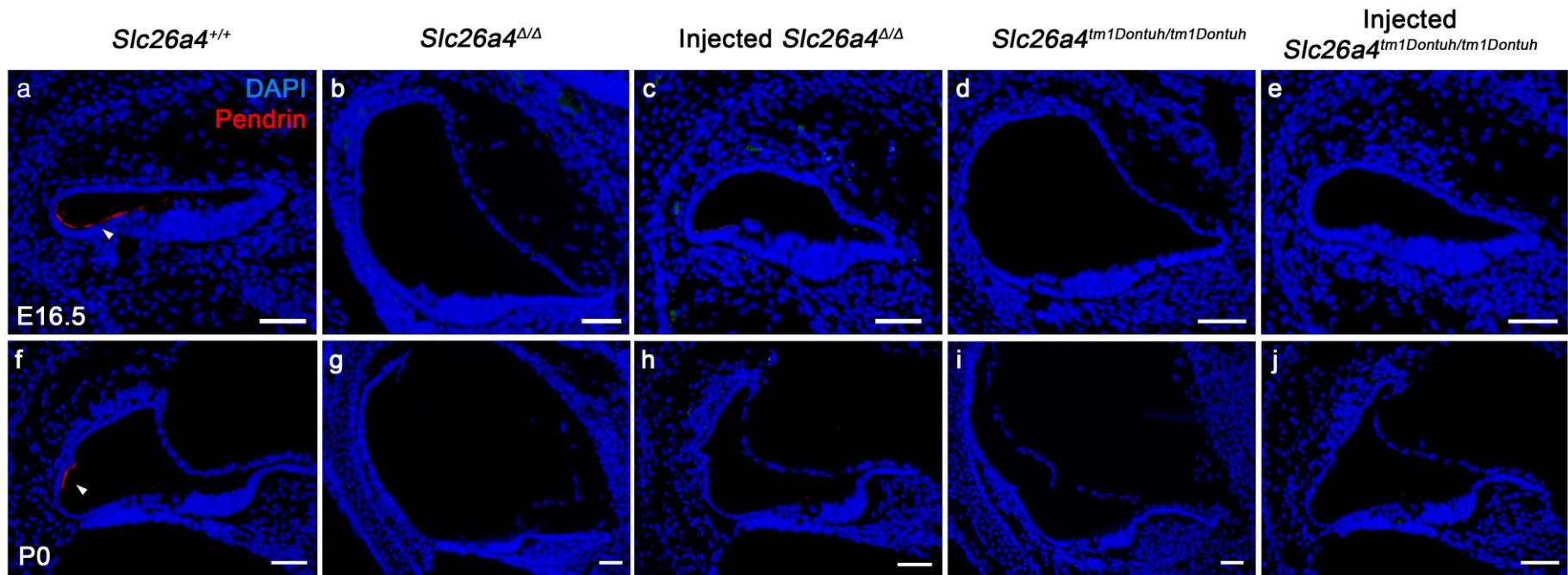


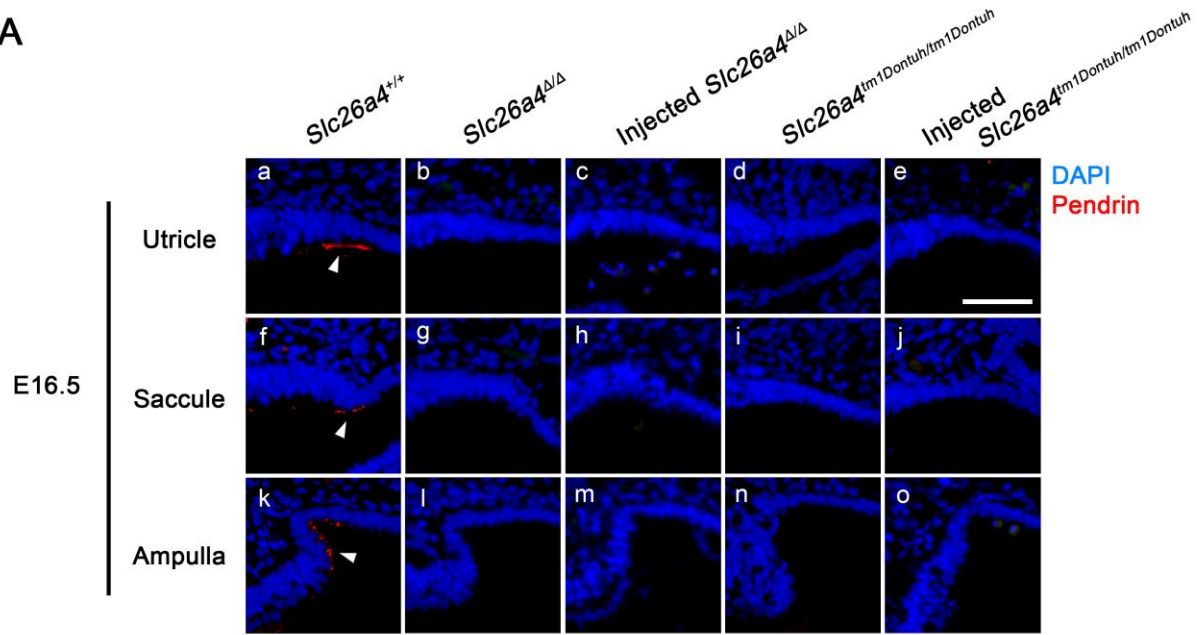
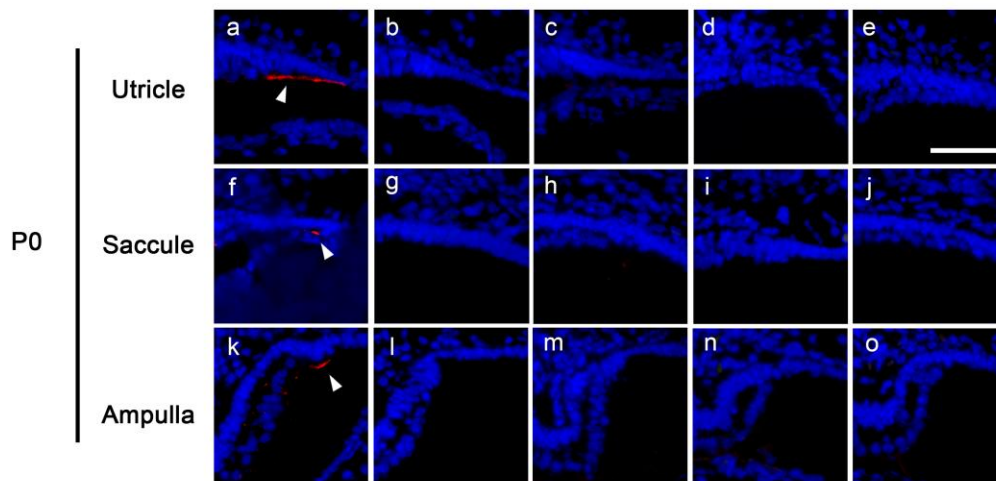
Supplementary figures



Supplementary Figure 1. The detailed vector maps of rAAV2/1-*tGFP* and rAAV2/1-*Slc26a4-tGFP*.

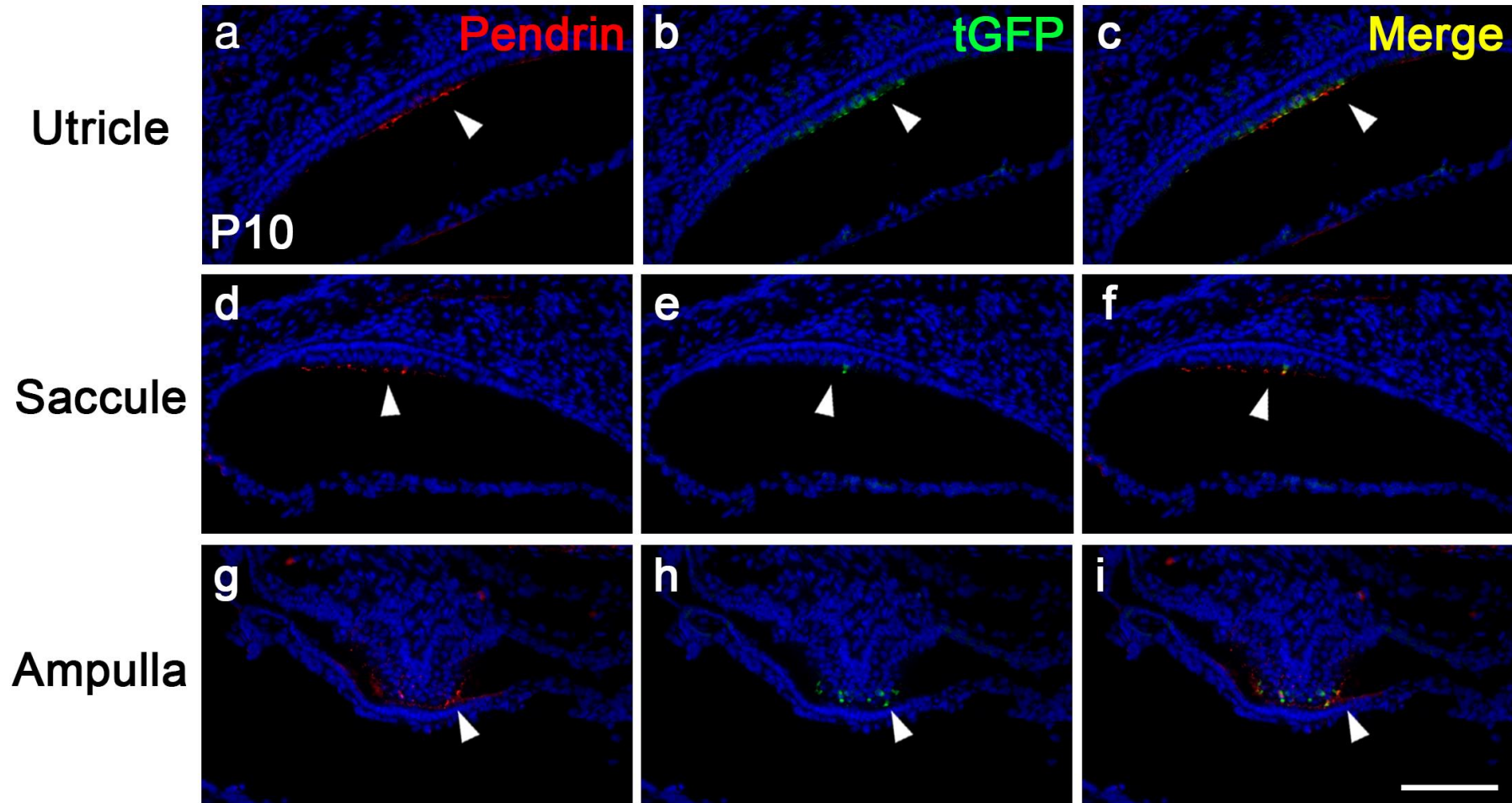


Supplementary Figure 2. Pendrin expression in the cochlea.

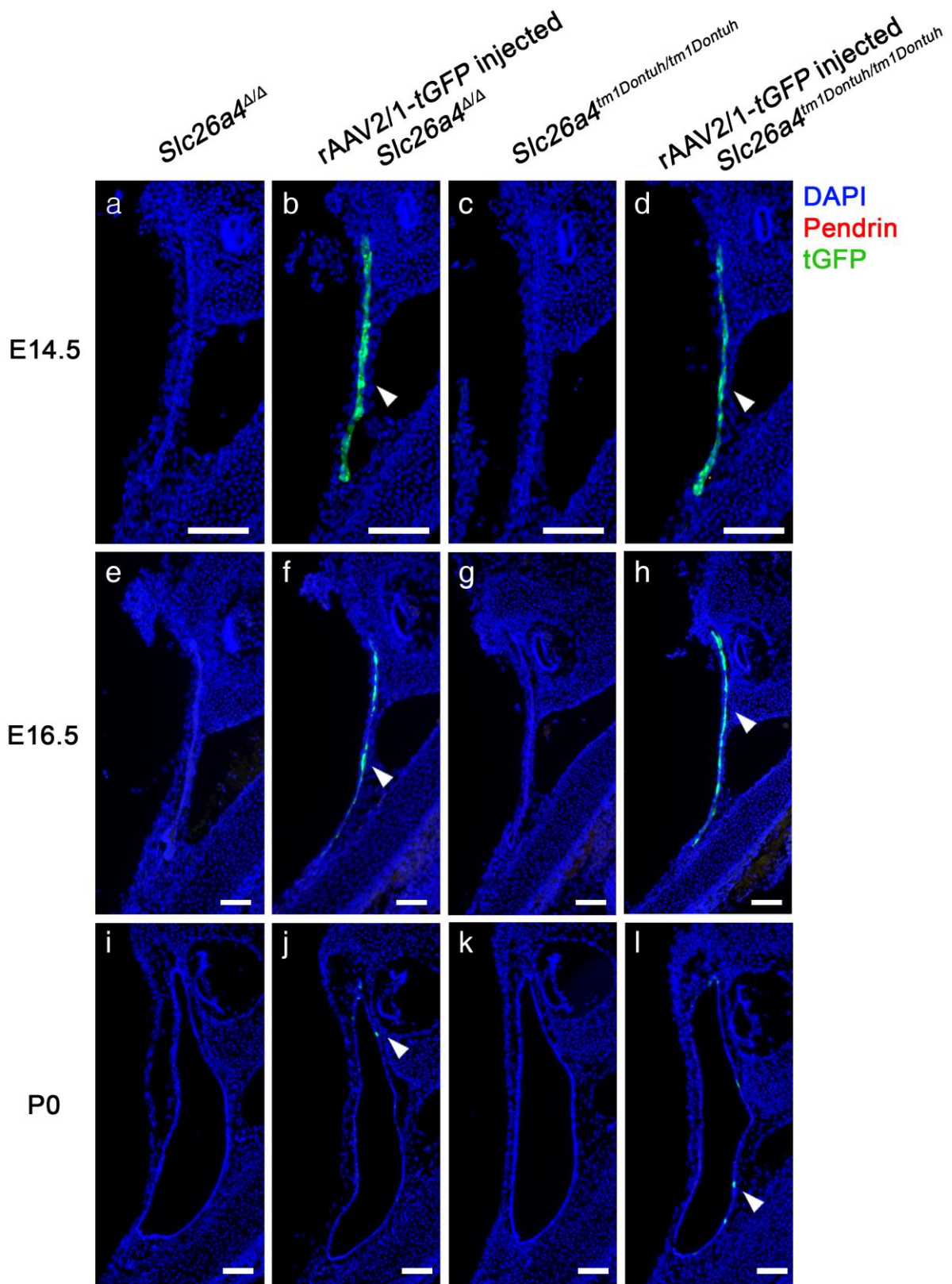
A**B**

Supplementary Figure 3. Pendrin expression in vestibular transitional cells.

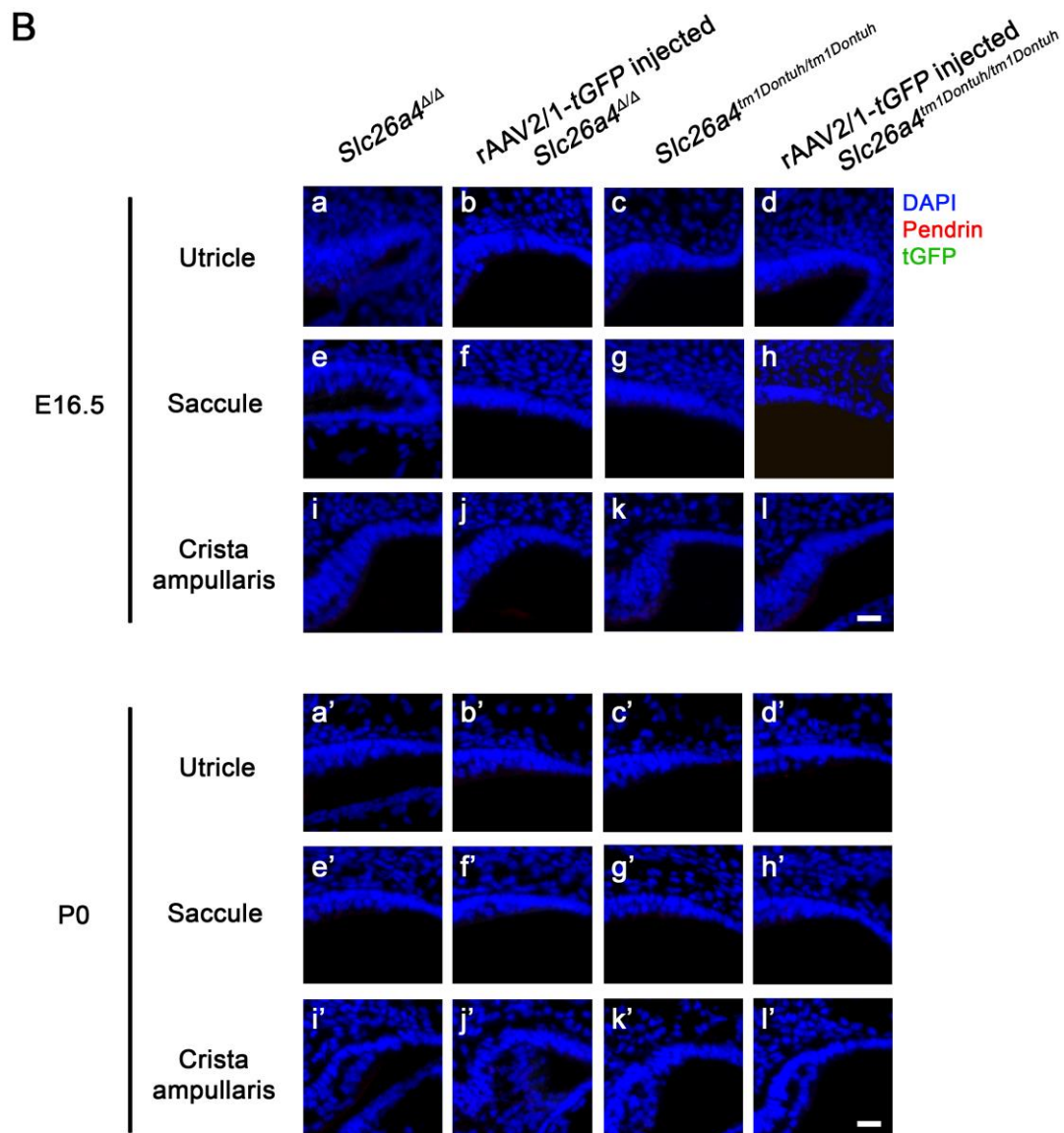
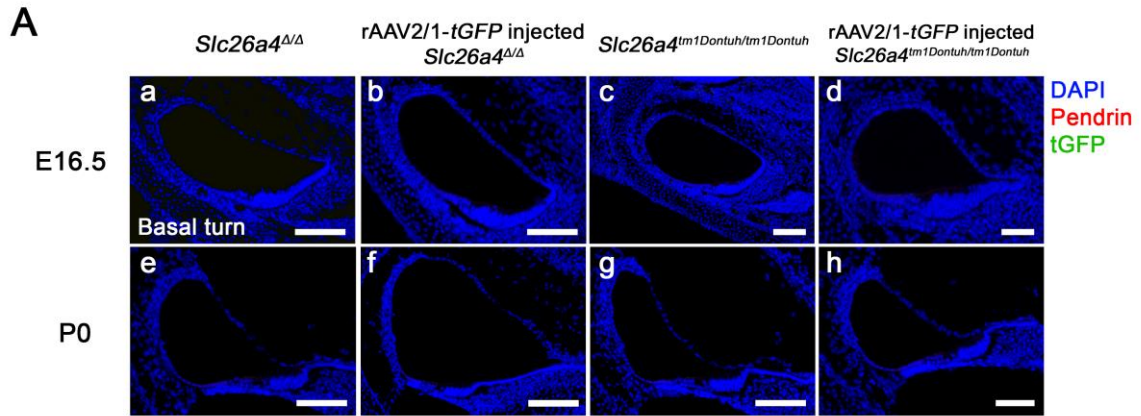
Injected *Slc26a4*^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}



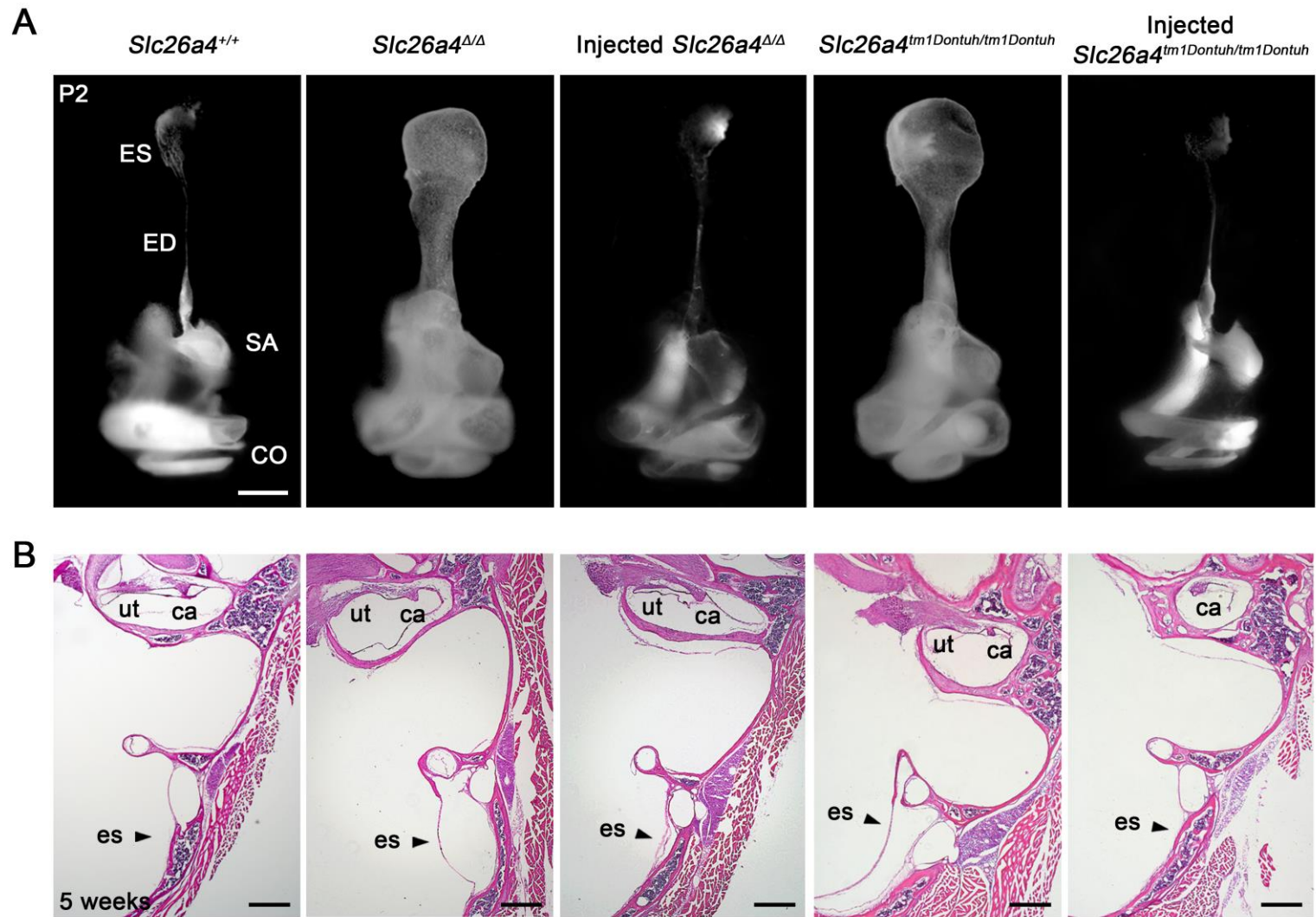
Supplementary Figure 4. Pendrin expression in vestibular hair cells.



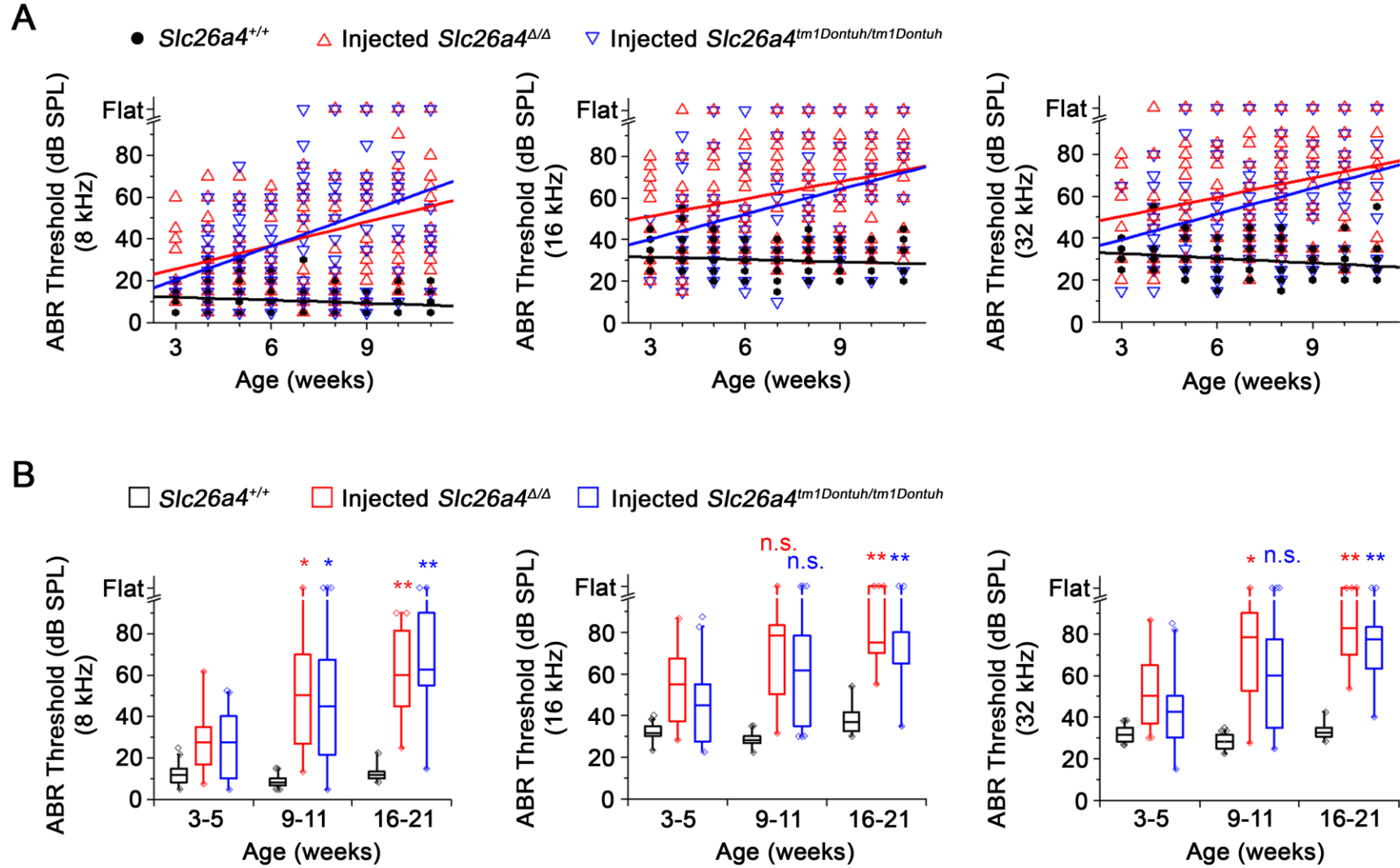
Supplementary Figure 5. tGFP expression in the endolymphatic sac.



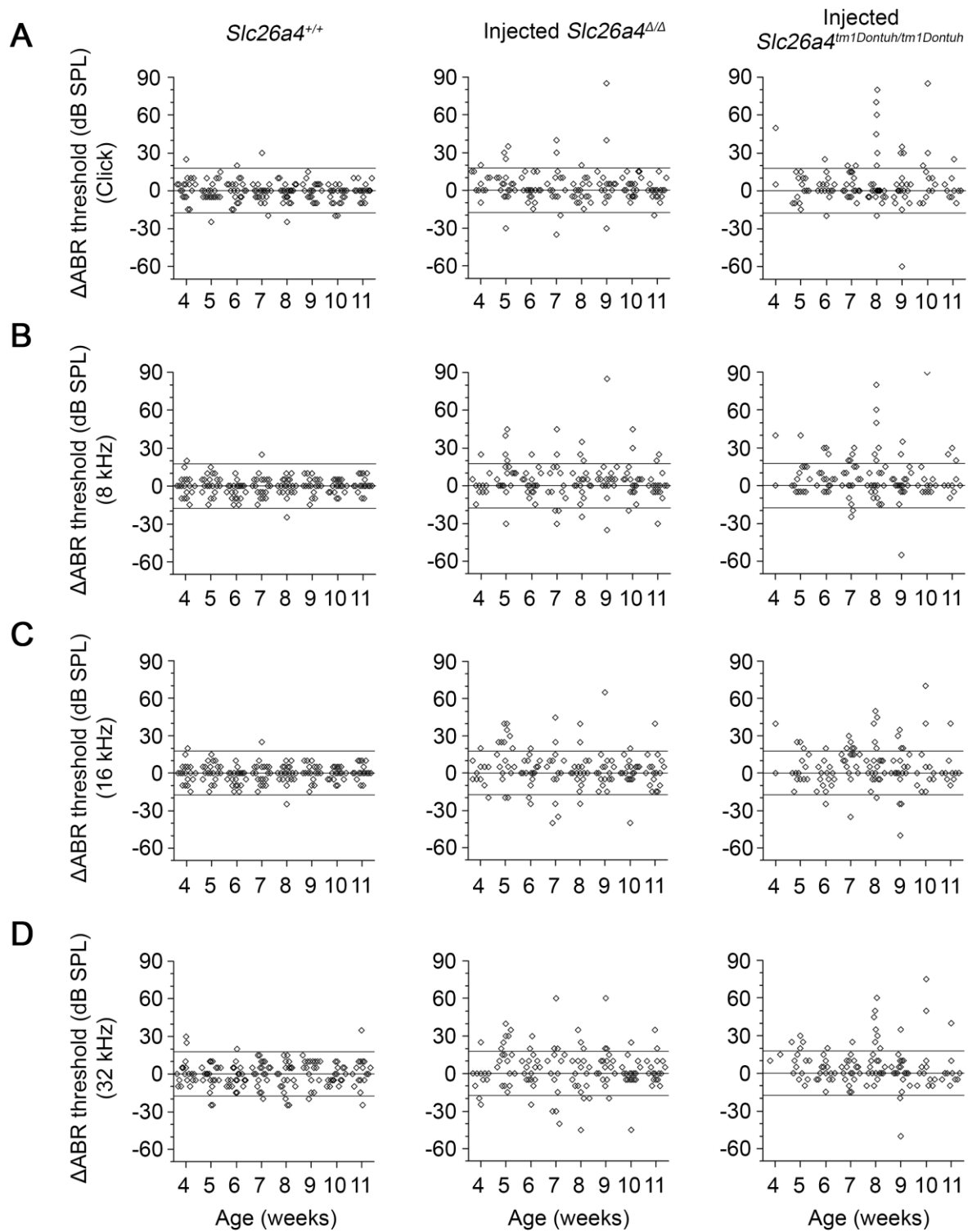
Supplementary Figure 6. tGFP expression in the cochlea and vestibular transitional cells.



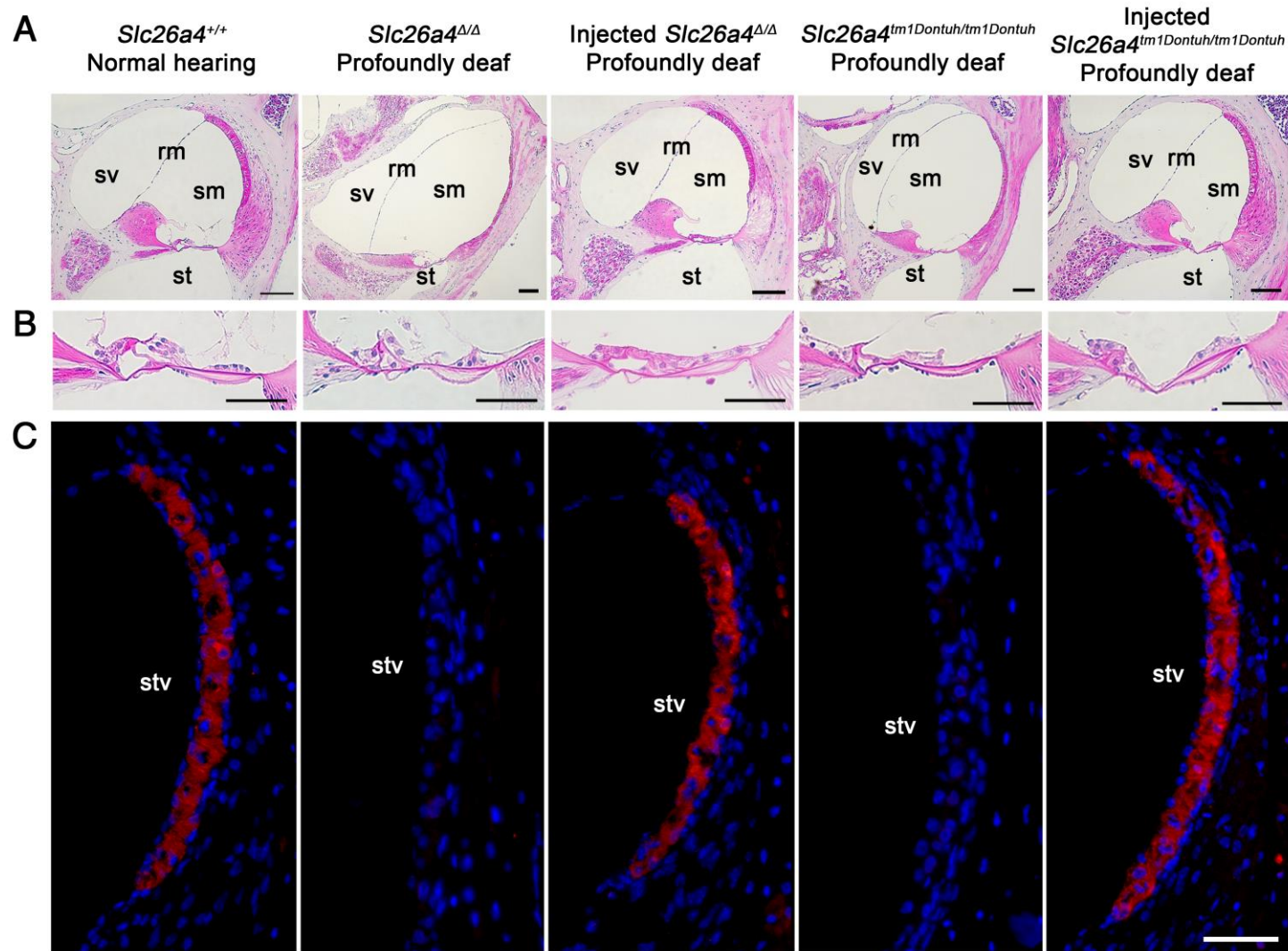
Supplementary Figure 7. Local delivery of Slc26a4 prevents enlargement of the membranous labyrinth.



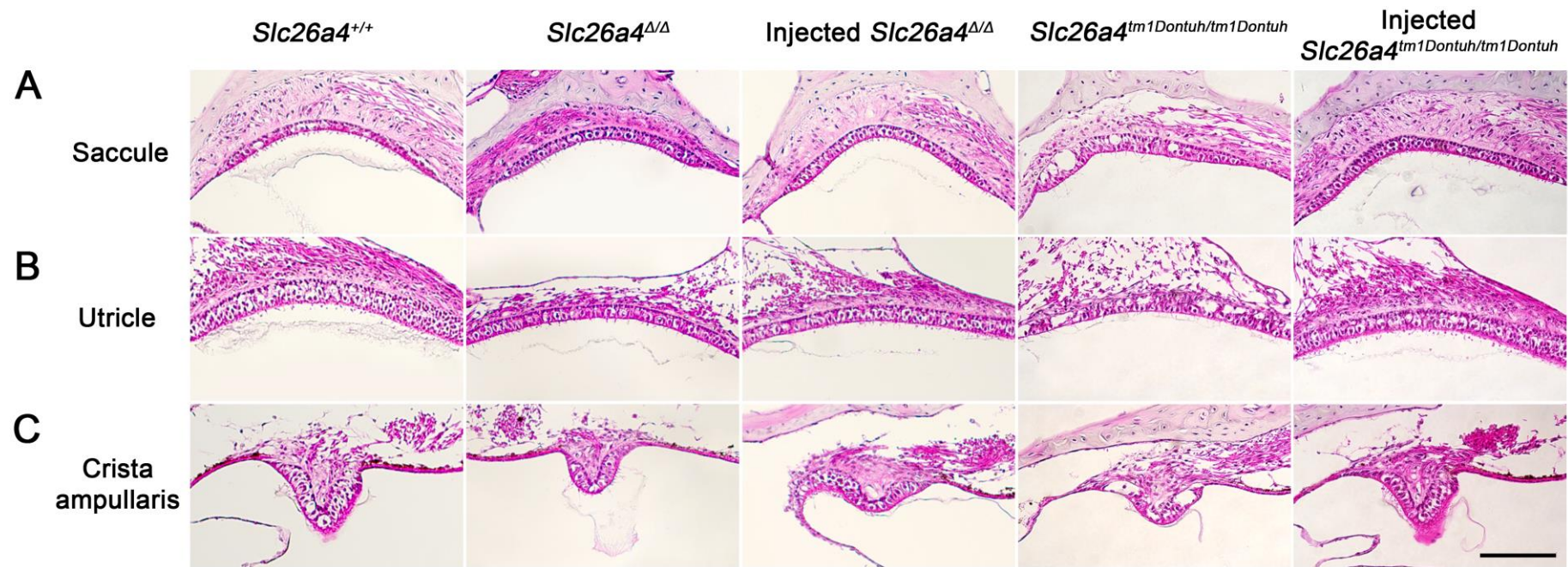
Supplementary Figure 8. Restored hearing phenotype is unstable.



Supplementary Figure 9. Fluctuating hearing loss.



Supplementary Figure 10. Loss of outer hair cells in profoundly deaf Slc26a4-deficient mice..



Supplementary Figure 11. Histology of the utricle, saccule and crista ampullaris

Supplementary figure legends

Supplementary Figure 1. The detailed vector maps of rAAV2/1-*tGFP* and rAAV2/1-*Slc26a4-tGFP*. (A) The rAAV2/1-*tGFP* vector, which was used as a control, expressed only *turbo GFP* (*tGFP*) under the control of the CMV promoter. (B) The rAAV2/1-*Slc26a4-tGFP* vector expressed *Slc26a4* and *tGFP* driven by the same CMV promoter. CMV, cytomegalovirus; *Slc26a4*, solute carrier family 26 member 4. GFP, green fluorescent protein.

Supplementary Figure 2. Pendrin expression in the cochlea. Pendrin immunoreactivity (*red*) and direct fluorescence of *tGFP* (*green*) in cross sections of the basal turn of the cochlea at E16.5 (a-e) and P0 (f-j). Endogenous pendrin expression was observed in the outer sulcus epithelium of *Slc26a4*^{+/+} mice (a, f). No appreciable pendrin immunoreactivity or *tGFP* fluorescence was observed in the cochlea of *Slc26a4*^{Δ/Δ}, injected *Slc26a4*^{Δ/Δ}, *Slc26a4*^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}, and injected *Slc26a4*^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh} mice indicating that injection of the rAAV2/1-*Slc26a4-tGFP* vector did not induce protein expression in the cochlea. Representative images of 3 replicates each. Nuclei were stained with DAPI (*blue*). White arrowheads point to a representative pendrin-expressing cells. Scale bars: 50 μm.

Supplementary Figure 3. Pendrin expression in vestibular transitional cells. Pendrin immunoreactivity (*red*) and direct fluorescence of *tGFP* (*green*) in cross sections of the utricle (Aa-e, Ba-e), saccule (Af-j, Bf-j), and ampulla (Ak-o, Bk-o) at E16.5 (A) and P0 (B). Representative images of 3 replicates each. Endogenous pendrin expression was observed in vestibular transitional epithelial cells of *Slc26a4*^{+/+} mice (Aa,f,k and Ba,f,k). No appreciable pendrin immunoreactivity or *tGFP* fluorescence was observed in transitional cells of *Slc26a4*^{Δ/Δ}, injected *Slc26a4*^{Δ/Δ}, *Slc26a4*^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}, and injected *Slc26a4*^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh} mice

indicating that injection of the rAAV2/1-*Slc26a4-tGFP* vector did not induce protein expression in vestibular transitional cells. Nuclei were stained with DAPI (*blue*). White arrowheads point to a representative pendrin-expressing cells. Scale bars: 50 μ m.

Supplementary Figure 4. Pendrin expression in vestibular hair cells. Pendrin immunoreactivity (*red*) and direct tGFP fluorescence (*green*) in cross sections of the utricle (**a-c**), saccule (**d-f**), and ampulla (**g-i**) at P10 in injected *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}* mice. Vector-induced pendrin and tGFP expression was observed in a subset of vestibular hair cells indicating that injection of the rAAV2/1-*Slc26a4-tGFP* vector induced ectopic expression in vestibular hair cells. Nuclei were stained with DAPI (*blue*). White arrowheads point to a representative pendrin-expressing cells. Scale bars: 50 μ m.

Supplementary Figure 5. tGFP expression in the endolymphatic sac. Pendrin immunoreactivity (*red*) and direct fluorescence of tGFP (*green*) were evaluated in endolymphatic sacs of *Slc26a4^{Δ/Δ}*, injected *Slc26a4^{Δ/Δ}*, *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}*, and injected *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}* mice at E14.5 (**a-d**), E16.5 (**e-h**) and P0 (**i-l**). The ears of pendrin-deficient mice showed in figure were the contralateral ears of injected pendrin-deficient mice. White arrowheads point to representative tGFP-expressing cells. Representative images of 3 replicates each. Nuclei were stained with DAPI (*blue*). Scale bars: 100 μ m.

Supplementary Figure 6. tGFP expression in the cochlea and vestibular transitional cells. Pendrin immunoreactivity (*red*) and direct fluorescence of tGFP (*green*) in cross sections of the basal turn of the cochlea at E16.5 (**Aa-d**) and P0 (**Ae-h**) and in cross sections of the utricle (**Ba-d**, **Ba'-d'**), saccule (**Be-h**, **Be'-h'**), and ampulla (**Bi-l**, **Bi'-l'**) at E16.5 and P0. No appreciable pendrin immunoreactivity or tGFP fluorescence was observed in the cochlea of

Slc26a4^{Δ/Δ}, injected *Slc26a4^{Δ/Δ}*, *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}*, and injected *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}* mice indicating that injection of the rAAV2/1-*tGFP* vector did not induce protein expression in the cochlea and vestibular transitional cells. The ears of pendrin-deficient mice shown in figure were the contralateral ears of injected pendrin-deficient mice. Representative images of 3 replicates each. Nuclei were stained with DAPI (*blue*). Scale bars: 50 μm.

Supplementary Figure 7. Local delivery of *Slc26a4* prevents enlargement of the membranous labyrinth. (A) Lateral views of paint-filled inner ears obtained from *Slc26a4^{+/+}*, *Slc26a4^{Δ/Δ}*, injected *Slc26a4^{Δ/Δ}*, *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}*, and injected *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}* mice at P2. Representative images of 5, 9, 5, 8, and 5 replicates, respectively. ES, endolymphatic sac; ED, endolymphatic duct; SA, sacculus; CO, cochlea. (B) H&E stained sections of endolymphatic sacs and utricles obtained from *Slc26a4^{+/+}*, *Slc26a4^{Δ/Δ}*, injected *Slc26a4^{Δ/Δ}*, *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}*, and injected *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}* mice at 5 weeks of age. Representative images of 3 replicates each. ut, utricle; ca, crista ampullaris; es, endolymphatic sac. Scale bars: 20 μm in (A) and 400 μm in (B).

Supplementary Figure 8. Restored hearing phenotype is unstable. (A) Linear regressions of ABR thresholds in response to 8 kHz, 16 kHz and 32 kHz sound stimuli were obtained in *Slc26a4^{+/+}* mice, injected *Slc26a4^{Δ/Δ}* and injected *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}* mice between 3 and 11 weeks of age. For thresholds in response to 8 kHz sound stimuli, slopes and Pearson's R values for *Slc26a4^{+/+}*, injected *Slc26a4^{Δ/Δ}* and injected *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}* mice were -0.6 dB/week and R=0.20, 2.9 dB/week and R=0.40 and 4.9 dB/week and R=0.40. In response to 16 kHz stimuli, slopes and R values were -0.5 dB/week and R=0.13, 3.7 dB/week and R=0.32, and 5.4 dB/week and R=0.37 and in response to 32 kHz stimuli, slopes and R values were -0.7 dB/week and R=0.25, 3.1 dB/week and R=0.34, and 4.1 dB/week and R=0.34, respectively.

(B) ABR thresholds in response to 8, 16, and 32 kHz tone burst stimuli were grouped into three age ranges, 3-5 weeks, 9-11 weeks, and 16-21 weeks to evaluate the stability of hearing in *Slc26a4*^{+/+}, injected *Slc26a4*^{Δ/Δ} mice and injected *Slc26a4*^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh} mice. Data are represented by box-plots (25%, 50%, and 75%) with whiskers (5% and 95%). Outliers were drawn as symbols (*diamonds*). Differences toward the 3-5 week group were evaluated either by one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni t-test or by Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA on ranks and Dunn's method: n.s. no significant difference, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Supplementary Figure 9. Fluctuating hearing loss. ABR thresholds differences in 1-week intervals were obtained in *Slc26a4*^{+/+} mice, injected *Slc26a4*^{Δ/Δ} and injected *Slc26a4*^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh} mice based on weekly ABR measurements using click sound stimuli (A), 8 kHz (B), 16 kHz (C) and 32 kHz (D) tone burst stimuli. Positive ABR threshold differences indicate hearing losses and negative threshold differences indicate hearing improvements. Threshold differences >15 dB were considered significant. Note a greater prevalence of fluctuations in injected *Slc26a4*^{Δ/Δ} and injected *Slc26a4*^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh} mice compared to *Slc26a4*^{+/+} mice.

Supplementary Figure 10. Loss of outer hair cells in profoundly deaf *Slc26a4*-deficient mice. (A-C) Cross sections of the basal turn of the cochlea (A), the organ of Corti (B), and the lateral wall from normal hearing *Slc26a4*^{+/+} mice, profoundly deaf *Slc26a4*^{Δ/Δ}, profoundly deaf injected *Slc26a4*^{Δ/Δ}, profoundly deaf *Slc26a4*^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}, and profoundly deaf injected *Slc26a4*^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh} mice. Representative images of 3, 1, 1, 3, and 3 replicates, respectively. (A-B) Gross morphology was evaluated in sections stained with hematoxylin-eosin. sv, scala vestibule; rm, Reissner's membrane; sm, scala media; st, scala tympani. Scale bars: 200 μm in (A) and 50 μm in (B). (C) KCNJ10 immunoreactivity (*red*) was evaluated

in sections stained with DAPI (*blue*). stv, stria vascularis. Scale bar: 50 μm in (C). Note the loss of outer hair cells in profoundly deaf injected *Slc26a4^{Δ/Δ}* mice and profoundly deaf injected *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}* mice.

Supplementary Figure 11. Histology of the utricle, saccule and crista ampullaris. Cross sections of the utricle (A), saccule (B) and crista ampullaris (C) from *Slc26a4^{+/+}*, *Slc26a4^{Δ/Δ}*, injected *Slc26a4^{Δ/Δ}*, *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}*, and injected *Slc26a4^{tm1Dontuh/tm1Dontuh}* mice were obtained at 5 weeks of age and stained with hematoxylin-eosin. Representative images of 3 replicates each. sv, scala vestibule; rm, Reissner's membrane; sm, scala media; st, scala tympani. Scale bars: 100 μm . No overt differences were observed.