

# Oxygen regulation of breathing through an olfactory receptor activated by lactate

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**Animals have evolved homeostatic responses to changes in oxygen availability that act on different timescales. Although the hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) transcriptional pathway that controls long-term responses to low oxygen (hypoxia) has been established<sup>1</sup>, the pathway that mediates acute responses to hypoxia in mammals is not well understood. Here we show that the olfactory receptor gene *Olfir78* is highly and selectively expressed in oxygen-sensitive glomus cells of the carotid body, a chemosensory organ at the carotid artery bifurcation that monitors blood oxygen and stimulates breathing within seconds when oxygen declines<sup>2</sup>. *Olfir78* mutants fail to increase ventilation in hypoxia but respond normally to hypercapnia. Glomus cells are present in normal numbers and appear structurally intact, but hypoxia-induced carotid body activity is diminished. Lactate, a metabolite that rapidly accumulates in hypoxia and induces hyperventilation<sup>3–6</sup>, activates *Olfir78* in heterologous expression experiments, induces calcium transients in glomus cells, and stimulates carotid sinus nerve activity through *Olfir78*. We propose that, in addition to its role in olfaction, *Olfir78* acts as a hypoxia sensor in the breathing circuit by sensing lactate produced when oxygen levels decline.**

The carotid body is the major sensor of blood oxygen in mammals. It is stimulated by a reduction in arterial blood oxygen from 100 mmHg to <80 mmHg (1 mmHg = 133.3 Pa). A current model is that hypoxia causes closure of K<sup>+</sup> channels of glomus cells, stimulating Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent release of neurotransmitters onto afferent nerves that signal to brainstem respiratory centres. However, the oxygen sensor and sensing mechanism that trigger these events in glomus cells remain controversial<sup>2</sup> (Extended Data Fig. 1a–d). To identify new candidate molecules involved in carotid body oxygen sensing, we used RNA sequencing and whole-genome microarrays to compare gene expression of the carotid body from wild-type adult C57BL/6J mice with that of the adrenal medulla, which shares developmental and functional similarities with the carotid body but does not respond acutely to hypoxia<sup>7</sup>. We reasoned that an oxygen sensor would be expressed at high levels in carotid body relative to adrenal medulla, and focused on signalling molecules that can act on the acute timescale of carotid body sensing. Transcripts for the olfactory receptor *Olfir78* were highly expressed in carotid body (top 4% of all genes by RNA sequencing) and highly enriched relative to adrenal medulla by both RNA sequencing (92-fold) and microarrays (three probe sets, 17- to 80-fold) (Fig. 1a, b, Extended Data Fig. 2a–d, and Extended Data Table 1).

Olfactory receptors (ORs) comprise a subfamily of G-protein-coupled receptors that is the largest gene family in vertebrates, encoded by ~1,200 genes in mouse<sup>8</sup>. ORs are expressed in olfactory sensory neurons and detect volatile odorants in smell. However, some ORs are expressed in other tissues<sup>8–10</sup>. The RNA sequencing results showed that three other OR genes (*Olfir1033*, *Olfir613*, and *Olfir856ps1*) were expressed (reads per kilobase per million (RPKM) > 2) in the carotid body, but at similar levels in adrenal medulla and thus not pursued

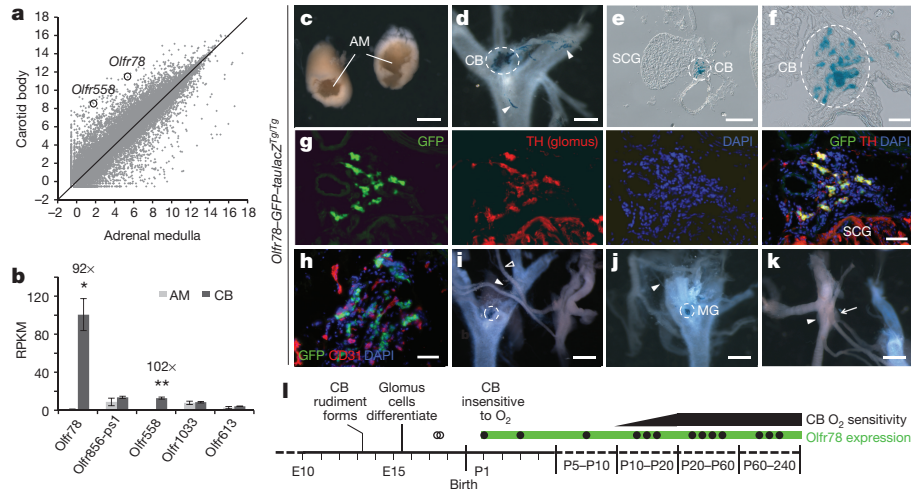
further (Fig. 1b and Extended Data Fig. 2b). *Olfir558* was highly and selectively expressed in the carotid body, but at lower levels than *Olfir78* (Fig. 1a, b). *Olfir78* and *Olfir558* encode closely related proteins of the same OR subfamily and lie in close proximity in the genome (Extended Data Fig. 2e). Because of the high and selective expression of *Olfir78* and *Olfir558* in the carotid body, we investigated their expression and potential function.

The carotid body is composed of type I glomus cells that sense changes in oxygen, type II sustentacular cells that resemble neuroglia, nerve fibres, and endothelial and smooth muscle cells that comprise fine tortuous vessels off the carotid artery (Extended Data Fig. 1b). To determine which cells express *Olfir78*, we used an *Olfir78* reporter strain carrying green fluorescent protein (*GFP*) and *taulacZ* genes in the 3'-untranslated region (3'-UTR) of the *Olfir78* locus<sup>11</sup>. X-gal staining for lacZ activity in adults confirmed strong and selective *Olfir78* expression in carotid body and no detectable adrenal gland expression (Fig. 1c–f). The cluster-like pattern of X-gal (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- $\beta$ -D-galactopyranoside) staining in carotid body suggested *Olfir78* is expressed in glomus cells (Fig. 1d–f). This was verified by antibody staining showing co-localization of *Olfir78* reporter GFP with tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), a glomus cell marker (Fig. 1g, h); 98% of all GFP- and TH-positive cells expressed both markers ( $n = 3$  sections from 3 animals, 222 cells). Unlike the monoallelic expression of ORs observed in olfactory neurons<sup>12</sup>, we found that in animals carrying only one allele of the *Olfir78* reporter gene, 98% of all GFP- and TH-positive cells still expressed both markers ( $n = 3$  sections from 3 animals, 271 cells,  $P = 0.461$  Tg/+ versus Tg/Tg by unpaired *t*-test) (Extended Data Fig. 3a). Using an *Olfir558 lacZ* knock-in reporter allele, we detected reporter activity in some vascular smooth muscle cells of carotid body blood vessels, but not in glomus cells (Extended Data Fig. 3e–h). Thus we focused on *Olfir78*.

Although *Olfir78* and its human orthologue *OR51E2* are expressed in other tissues outside the olfactory system<sup>9,10,13,14</sup>, no expression of *Olfir78* reporter was detected in other parts of the oxygen-sensing circuit for breathing besides carotid body (Extended Data Fig. 1c): carotid sinus and glossopharyngeal nerves (Fig. 1i–k), petrosal, nodose/jugular, and superior cervical ganglia (Fig. 1i–k and Extended Data Fig. 3b, c), and brainstem (Extended Data Fig. 3d). In some carotid bifurcations, there were patches of *Olfir78*-expressing cells on arteries that were innervated by branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve distinct from the carotid sinus nerve (Fig. 1j); these may be ectopic 'miniglomera' with chemosensory functions similar to carotid body<sup>15</sup>. We conclude that *Olfir78* is specifically expressed in acute oxygen-sensing cells of the carotid body and not in afferent pathways or the respiratory centres themselves.

Because ORs mediate acute sensory signalling in olfaction, we tested whether *Olfir78* was involved in acute oxygen sensing in the carotid body by examining breathing of *Olfir78* knockout mice<sup>16</sup>. Homozygous *Olfir78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants were viable and present in Mendelian ratios at

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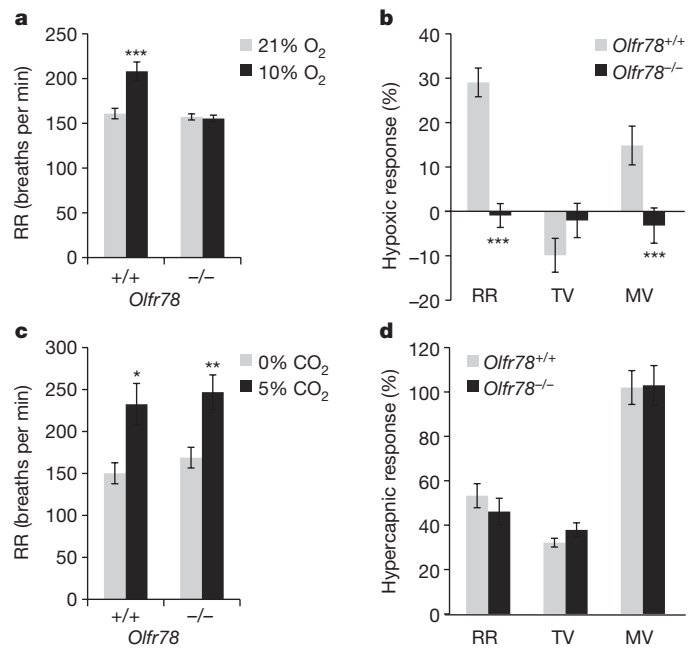


**Figure 1 | *Olf1r78* is expressed in carotid body glomus cells.** **a**, Expression of 26,728 genes in adult mouse carotid body (CB) and adrenal medulla (AM) by RNA sequencing. Axes are  $\log_2$  values of number of aligned reads per  $10^7$  aligned reads generated. **b**, OR genes highly expressed in carotid body and/or adrenal medulla;  $\times$ , fold enrichment (carotid body/adrenal medulla). **a**, **b**, Sample size  $n = 3$  cohorts of 10 animals each. Data as mean (a) or mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. (b). \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$  by paired  $t$ -test by cohort. **c–l**, Expression of *Olf1r78* knock-in reporter mouse<sup>11</sup>. **c–f**, X-gal staining (blue) detects taulacZ ( $\beta$ -galactosidase) reporter activity. **c**, Adrenal gland showing adrenal medulla. Reporter not expressed. **d**, Carotid bifurcation (dorsal view, superior cervical ganglion (SCG) removed). Reporter expressed in carotid body (dashed circle) and sporadic blood vessels (arrowhead). **e**, **f**, Transverse section of carotid bifurcation (**e**) and

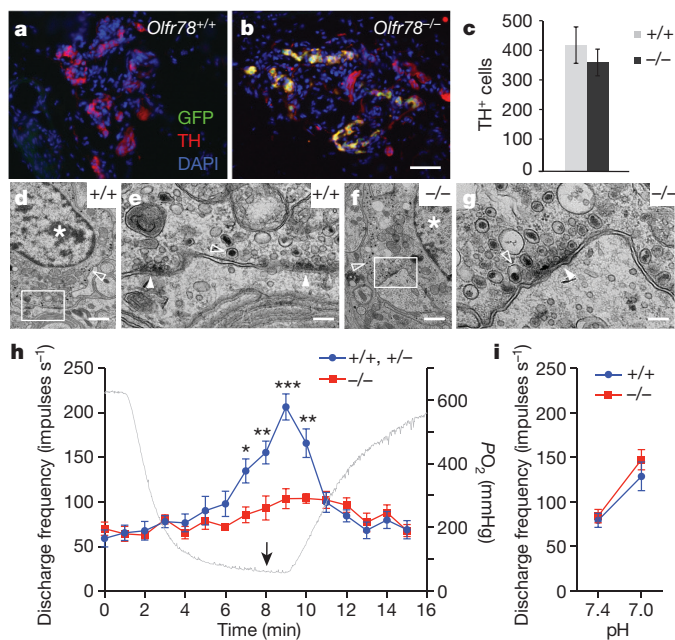
close-up (**f**). **g**, **h**, Immunostaining of carotid body sections. *Olf1r78* reporter expression (GFP; green) co-localized with carotid body glomus cell marker (TH; red; **g**) but not endothelial cell marker (CD31; red; **h**). TH is also expressed in nerve fibres and SCG. DAPI (4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; blue), nuclei. **i–k**, X-gal stained carotid bifurcations (ventral view). **i**, Carotid body (dashed circle) innervated by carotid sinus nerve (filled arrowhead), a branch of glossopharyngeal nerve (open arrowhead). **j**, 'Miniglomerulus' (MG; dashed circle) innervated by glossopharyngeal nerve (arrowhead). **k**, Petrosal ganglion (arrow), nodose/jugular ganglia (arrowhead). Reporter not expressed. **l**, *Olf1r78* reporter expression (X-gal staining) during carotid body development. Filled circles, robust expression; open circles, not detected. E, embryonic day. Scale bars, 500  $\mu\text{m}$  (**c–e**, **i–k**) and 100  $\mu\text{m}$  (**f–h**).

birth (postnatal day 1 (P1); 15:35:19 for  $+/+; +/+-; -/-$  respectively;  $\chi^2 = 0.4783$ ,  $P > 0.7$ ) and weaning (P21; 50:115:64 for  $+/+; +/+-; -/-$  respectively;  $\chi^2 = 1.7162$ ,  $P > 0.3$ ), and they appeared to breathe and behave normally under ambient conditions. However, when challenged by hypoxia (10%  $\text{O}_2$ ), *Olf1r78*<sup>+/+</sup> control animals increased respiratory rate and minute ventilation, whereas *Olf1r78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants did not exhibit significant ventilatory changes (Fig. 2a, b and Extended Data Fig. 4a, b). Most strikingly, the respiratory rate of *Olf1r78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants did not change in hypoxia, while increasing  $\sim 30\%$  in controls (Fig. 2a, b). In hypoxia, arterial blood from *Olf1r78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants had higher partial pressure of carbon dioxide ( $\text{PaCO}_2$ ) and lower pH than wild-type animals (Extended Data Fig. 5a–f), consistent with their inability to increase ventilation. By contrast, ventilatory responses to hypercapnia (5%  $\text{CO}_2$ ) remained intact in *Olf1r78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants (Fig. 2c, d and Extended Data Fig. 4c, d), as did two other rapid behavioural responses to hypoxia: reduced locomotion and more regular breathing (Supplementary Video 1). We also did not detect differences between controls and *Olf1r78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants in body temperature or metabolism in response to hypoxia (Extended Data Fig. 5g–j), parameters that can affect hypoxic ventilation in small mammals<sup>17</sup>. Thus, *Olf1r78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants have a specific defect in hypoxic regulation of respiratory rate, a physiological function controlled by the carotid body<sup>2</sup>.

Previous studies showed that mice with fewer carotid body glomus cells have attenuated responses to hypoxia<sup>18</sup>. We examined developmental expression of *Olf1r78* in carotid body and found it was not expressed embryonically, when transcription factors that regulate carotid body development are detected and glomus cells form<sup>18</sup>. *Olf1r78* expression was first observed after birth before maturation of carotid body oxygen sensing, and persisted throughout adult life (Fig. 1l). The number of TH-positive glomus cells and their organization into clusters were not affected in *Olf1r78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants (Fig. 3a–c). Nor did we detect ultrastructural defects: mutant glomus cells still contained the normal large dense core vesicles all along the plasma membrane and small clear core vesicles at synapses<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 3d–g). Thus, glomus cells are present in normal numbers and appear structurally intact in *Olf1r78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants.

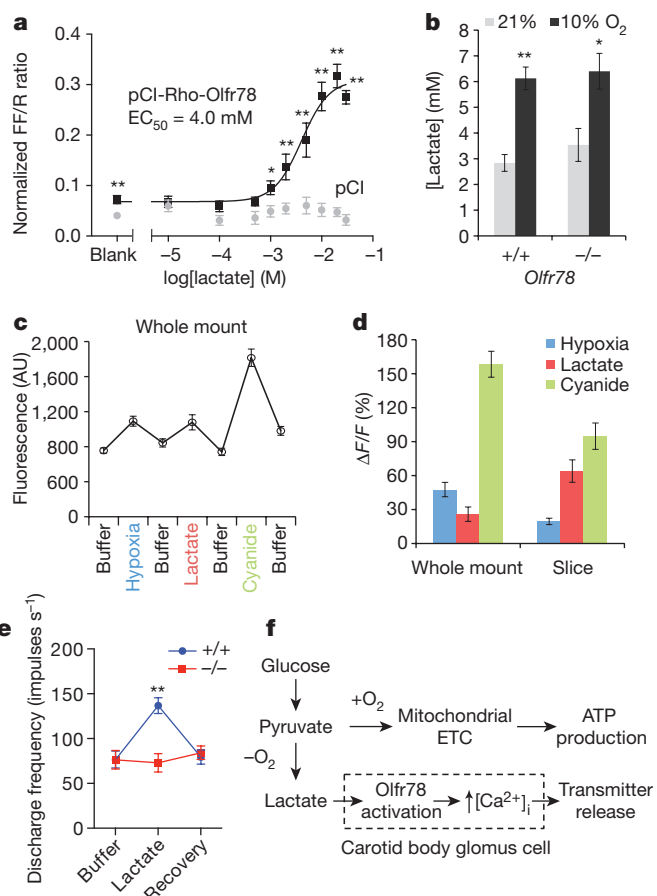


**Figure 2 | Ventilatory responses of *Olf1r78* null mutants to hypoxia and hypercapnia.** Respiratory rate (RR), tidal volume (TV), and minute ventilation (MV) (minute ventilation = respiratory rate  $\times$  tidal volume) by whole body plethysmography of unrestrained, unanaesthetized *Olf1r78*<sup>+/+</sup> and *Olf1r78*<sup>-/-</sup> littermates exposed to hypoxia (**a**, **b**) or hypercapnia (**c**, **d**). **a**, **b**, Respiratory rate in hypoxia (**a**) and hypoxic response (**b**) as percentage change in hypoxia (10%  $\text{O}_2$ ) versus control (21%  $\text{O}_2$ ). Sample size  $n = 9$  ( $+/+$ ), 8 ( $-/-$ ) animals. **c**, **d**, Respiratory rate in hypercapnia (**c**) and hypercapnic response (**d**) as percentage change in hypercapnia (5%  $\text{CO}_2$ ) versus control (0%  $\text{CO}_2$ ). Sample size  $n = 4$  ( $+/+$ ), 5 ( $-/-$ ) animals. Data as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  by paired  $t$ -test (**a**, **c**) or unpaired  $t$ -test (**b**, **d**).



To assess carotid body oxygen sensing, we performed extracellular recordings of the carotid sinus nerve (Extended Data Fig. 1b, c), a standard assay of carotid body neurosensory activity. We found that carotid sinus nerves from *Olf78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants had similar baseline discharge frequencies as *Olf78*<sup>+/+</sup> and *Olf78*<sup>+/-</sup> controls, demonstrating that nerve activity is intact in *Olf78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants. However, in hypoxia (PO<sub>2</sub> = 60–80 mmHg), control nerve activity increased substantially whereas *Olf78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutant nerve activity showed little response (Fig. 3h and Extended Data Fig. 6a–h). By contrast, carotid sinus nerve activation by low pH was intact in *Olf78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants (Fig. 3i and Extended Data Fig. 6i, j). We conclude that *Olf78* mutants have a specific defect in oxygen sensing in the carotid body.

Previous studies demonstrating the robust response of carotid body and breathing to cyanide and other electron transport inhibitors suggest that carotid body oxygen sensing may be mediated by a sensor that detects changes in metabolism<sup>2</sup> (Extended Data Fig. 1d, e). Interestingly, two short-chain fatty acids, acetate and propionate, activate *Olf78* and its human orthologue OR51E2 expressed in HEK293T cells, with half maximal effective concentration (EC<sub>50</sub>) values of 1–3 mM<sup>14,19</sup>. However, blood concentrations of acetate and propionate in rodents and humans are only 0.1–0.3 mM and 4–25 μM, respectively<sup>20,21</sup>, and change little in hypoxia relative to the *Olf78* activation



curve<sup>22</sup>. Thus, we sought a ligand for *Olf78* that is present in blood and tissue and effective at physiologically relevant levels.

One appealing candidate that is chemically similar to acetate and propionate but more abundant *in vivo* is lactate, which is found in blood and tissue at low millimolar concentrations and rapidly increases in hypoxia (Extended Data Fig. 1e). Using a heterologous expression assay, we found that lactate activated *Olf78* in a dose-dependent manner with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 4.0 mM (Fig. 4a and Extended Data Fig. 7a–g). Chloride ion over the same range of concentrations

and osmolarity had no effect, whereas propionate and acetate stimulated Olf78 with  $EC_{50}$  values similar to previous findings<sup>14</sup> (Extended Data Fig. 7d–g). Because lactate concentrations in blood, tissue, and tissue interstitium are 1–5 mM (Extended Data Fig. 1e), the observed  $EC_{50}$  value of 4.0 mM for Olf78 renders it highly sensitive to small changes in lactate in the physiological range. Indeed, hypoxia and mitochondrial poisons such as cyanide elevate plasma and tissue lactate concentrations rapidly in this range (Extended Data Fig. 1e). We observed that arterial blood lactate increased from 3 mM to 6 mM within 3–5 min of hypoxia both in control and in *Olf78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutant animals (Fig. 4b and Extended Data Fig. 7h). Thus, lactate activates Olf78 in a physiologically relevant range.

Mitochondrial poisons trigger carotid body glomus cell activity<sup>23</sup>, and acute lactate application depolarizes glomus cells, stimulates carotid sinus nerve activity, and induces hyperventilation<sup>3,4,24,25</sup>. To determine whether lactate can directly activate glomus cells, we performed functional imaging experiments by expressing the calcium indicator GCaMP3 in glomus cells (Extended Data Fig. 8a–e). Both in whole carotid bodies and in slice preparations, we found that lactate induced calcium transients in glomus cells, as did hypoxia or addition of cyanide to inhibit mitochondrial electron transport chain and block oxygen consumption (Fig. 4c, d and Extended Data Fig. 8f–i). The response to lactate was stronger in slices than in intact carotid bodies, perhaps because glomus cells in slices have more direct exposure to lactate in the superfusate (Fig. 4d). We conclude that lactate can acutely activate glomus cells, much like hypoxia and cyanide. Interestingly, both in these experiments and in carotid sinus nerve recordings (ref. 25 and see below), carotid body activation by lactate was observed in hyperoxia, suggesting that lactate can stimulate carotid body sensory activity in the absence of other hypoxic signals.

To determine whether carotid body activation by lactate requires Olf78, we examined the effect of lactate on carotid sinus nerve activity in *Olf78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants. Although lactate increased carotid sinus nerve activity in preparations from wild-type *Olf78*<sup>+/+</sup> animals as expected<sup>25</sup>, there was little response to lactate in *Olf78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutant nerves (Fig. 4e and Extended Data Fig. 6i, j). Similarly, acetate and propionate, two other Olf78 ligands that can also stimulate carotid sinus nerve activity<sup>14,26</sup>, had little effect in *Olf78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants (Extended Data Fig. 6i, j). We conclude that carotid body activation by lactate and two other Olf78 ligands is mediated by Olf78.

Our results support a model in which decreased blood oxygen is sensed by the carotid body through an increase in production and secretion of lactate, which binds to Olf78 on glomus cells and induces calcium transients that increase signalling to afferent nerves to stimulate breathing (Fig. 4f). In the model, changes in blood oxygen are not detected directly by glomus cells, but indirectly through a metabolite (lactate) whose production is regulated by oxygen availability. This explains why drugs and mutations that inhibit the mitochondrial electron transport chain, preventing oxygen utilization and causing lactate build up, mimic the effect of hypoxia on carotid body activity and breathing, and supports the mitochondrial hypothesis of carotid body oxygen sensing (Extended Data Fig. 1d, e). Thus, the Olf78 pathway measures a metabolic state that integrates oxygen availability and demand and serves as a sentinel that signals, and attempts to stave off, an impending oxygen crisis, whereas the HIF-1 pathway senses oxygen directly (through prolyl hydroxylases that use oxygen to modify HIF-1 stability) and operates later and more broadly to deal with the crisis<sup>1</sup>.

What is the source of the lactate that activates Olf78? Lactate is produced by all cells in the body when oxygen declines: the blockage of mitochondrial electron transport leads to accumulation of upstream metabolites such as pyruvate, which is rapidly converted to lactate and then effluxed from cells (Extended Data Fig. 1e). Upon hypoxia exposure, lactate can almost double in blood within minutes (Fig. 4b and Extended Data Fig. 7h), and it accumulates in blood when inspired oxygen drops to levels that can activate carotid body

signalling and hyperventilation<sup>27</sup>. Besides blood, another potential source of lactate is the carotid body itself, as tissue lactate levels also increase rapidly in hypoxia, doubling within 30 s in some tissues<sup>5,6</sup>. Mitochondria of carotid body cells are highly sensitive to hypoxia compared with other tissues (Extended Data Fig. 1d), so when blood oxygen levels decline, carotid body cells should be among the first to produce lactate, ideal for Olf78 sentinel function. Because lactate is transported out of cells with H<sup>+</sup>, glomus cells would be exposed to extracellular increases in both lactate and H<sup>+</sup>, which could activate acid-sensitive channels (ASICs, TASKs) synergistically with Olf78 to stimulate glomus cells<sup>2,28,29</sup>. Lactate/Olf78 signalling may act with H<sup>+</sup> and perhaps other signals and pathways to promote the full carotid body response to hypoxia, explaining the small residual response to hypoxia detected in *Olf78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants (Fig. 3h and Extended Data Fig. 6a–h).

In addition to the carotid body, Olf78 is expressed in several other oxygen-responsive tissues such as heart and lung<sup>9,13,14</sup>, and it is required for maintaining normal blood pressure<sup>14</sup>. We speculate that lactate and Olf78 serve as a general signal and sensor of hypoxia to control physiological responses. Nevertheless, some acute responses to hypoxia, such as reduced locomotion, regular breathing, and metabolic depression, are independent of *Olf78*. It may be valuable to develop synthetic agonists and antagonists of Olf78 for therapeutic control of breathing<sup>30</sup> and other responses it controls.

Genomic studies detect ectopic expression of other ORs in addition to *Olf78* and *Olf78*<sup>558</sup>, and some of these appear to be functional<sup>9,10,14</sup>. Downstream signalling in the carotid body may differ from that in olfaction (Extended Data Table 2), and it will be important to elucidate the full Olf78 signal transduction cascade in the carotid body and its integration with other pathways activated by hypoxia and other sensory stimuli. Although ORs were first identified for their role in smell, they may be involved in myriad chemosensory pathways detecting endogenous and exogenous ligands throughout the body.

**Online Content** Methods, along with any additional Extended Data display items and Source Data, are available in the online version of the paper; references unique to these sections appear only in the online paper.

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**Supplementary Information** is available in the online version of the paper.

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**Author Information** Microarray and RNA sequencing data have been deposited in the Gene Expression Omnibus database under accession number GSE72166. Reprints and permissions information is available at [www.nature.com/reprints](http://www.nature.com/reprints). The authors declare no competing financial interests. Readers are welcome to comment on the online version of the paper. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to M.A.K. ([krasnow@stanford.edu](mailto:krasnow@stanford.edu)).

## METHODS

**Animals.** All experiments with animals were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee at the Stanford University School of Medicine.

C57/BL6, stock 027 (Charles River) was used as wild type for microarrays and RNA sequencing. Other mouse strains used were as follows. *Olftr78* knock-in reporter: MOL2.3-*IGITL*, shared by R. Yu<sup>11</sup>; *Olftr78* knock-in mutant/reporter: B6; 129P2-*Olftr78*<sup>tm1Mom/MomJ</sup>, stock 006722 (JAX)<sup>16</sup>; *Olftr558* mutant/reporter: B6129S5-*Olftr558*<sup>tm1Lex</sup>, stock TF0586 (Taconic); Th-Cre driver: B6.FVB(Cg)-*Tg(Th-cre)*<sup>F1172Gsat/Mmucd</sup>, stock 031029-UCD (MMRRC)<sup>31</sup>; Th-Cre driver: *Th<sup>1</sup>(cre)<sup>Te</sup>*, shared by K. Deisseroth<sup>32</sup>; ROSA-GCaMP3: B6;129S6-*Gt(ROSA)26Sor<sup>tm38(CAG-GCaMP3)Hze/J</sup>*, stock 014538 (JAX)<sup>33</sup>; ROSA-tdTomato: B6;129S6-*Gt(ROSA)26Sor<sup>tm9(CAG-tdTomato)Hze/J</sup>*, stock 007905 (JAX)<sup>34</sup>.

Adult animals were used in all experiments, unless indicated otherwise. To control for sex differences, only female animals were used in physiology and behavioural experiments. Randomization and blinding were not used, in part because the *Olftr78* mutant allele is genetically linked to a coat colour variant. All data include animals from multiple litters.

**Carotid body and adrenal medulla RNA purification.** Adult C57/BL6 animals were anaesthetized with isoflurane and decapitated, and carotid bifurcations and adrenal glands were dissected immediately and transferred to RNAlater solution (Life Technologies) on ice. Carotid bodies and adrenal medullas were finely dissected from these tissues. From each animal, one or two carotid bodies and one adrenal medulla were obtained and stored in RNAlater at 4 °C for up to 2 days. For each RNA purification, 18 carotid bodies and 10 adrenal medullas from 10 animals were pooled and processed using the RNeasy Micro Kit (Qiagen). Tissue pieces were disrupted in a guanidine-isothiocyanate lysis buffer (Buffer RLT, Qiagen) using a glass tissue grinder (Corning), homogenized using a 20 gauge needle and syringe, and purified by silica-membrane columns. RNA quality was assessed by electrophoresis on a Bioanalyzer using the RNA 6000 Pico Kit (Agilent). The average RNA integrity numbers for carotid body and adrenal medulla samples were 7.2 and 9.0, respectively.

**Microarrays.** Total RNA (>30 ng per sample) was processed using the 3' IVT Express Kit (Affymetrix) to make biotinylated amplified RNA (aRNA) by complementary DNA (cDNA) synthesis and *in vitro* transcription. aRNA was fragmented and hybridized to the GeneChip Mouse Genome 430 2.0 Array (Affymetrix) containing 45,000 probe sets targeting >34,000 mouse genes. aRNA synthesis, hybridization, and scanning were performed by the Stanford PAN Facility. Analysis of microarray data used Expression Console and Transcriptome Analysis Console software (Affymetrix).

**RNA sequencing.** Using the Amino Allyl MessageAmp II aRNA Amplification Kit (Ambion), unlabelled aRNA was generated from total RNA (30–50 ng per sample) by an engineered M-MLV reverse transcriptase to make cDNA followed by *in vitro* transcription. aRNA was fragmented by RNA Fragmentation Reagents (Ambion), a buffered zinc solution, for 1.5 min at 70 °C. First- and second-strand cDNA synthesis, end repair, 3'-dA tail addition, and adaptor ligation were performed using the standard protocol from Illumina with adaptor oligonucleotides from Illumina, First Strand Buffer, SuperScript III reverse transcriptase, and Second Strand Buffer from Invitrogen, and RNaseH, DNA polymerase I, T4 DNA polymerase, Klenow DNA polymerase, T4 polynucleotide kinase, Klenow fragment (3'-5' exo-), and T4 DNA ligase from New England Biolabs. Modified cDNA libraries were resolved by electrophoresis in 2% low melting temperature agarose (Lonza) gels. For each sample, a region of the lane corresponding to ~200 base pairs was excised and purified by the QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen) using silica-membrane columns. Modified cDNA libraries were further amplified by PCR for 20 cycles using Phusion DNA polymerase (New England Biolabs). cDNA concentration and size were determined by electrophoresis using the High Sensitivity DNA Kit on the Bioanalyzer (Agilent), and samples were diluted to 4 pM for sequencing.

DNA clusters were generated using the Cluster Generation Kit according to manufacturer instructions (Illumina). Samples were then sequenced on the Illumina Genome Analyzer II using the 36-Cycle SBS Reagent Kit v2 (Illumina) run for 38 cycles. Each cDNA library was run in one lane, and data presented in this study are from two separate runs.

Sequences were aligned to the RefSeq database using Bowtie 0.9.8, allowing up to 4 mismatches in the first 32 bases for a sequence to be assigned to a specific gene ID. Reads that mapped to multiple isoforms of a gene were randomly assigned to one isoform, and counts for multiple messenger RNA (mRNA) isoforms for the same gene were combined for analysis. The number of aligned reads per 10<sup>7</sup> aligned reads was calculated after adding one read to every gene and sample to avoid dividing by 0 when calculating ratios between adrenal medulla and carotid body frequencies (Fig. 1a and Extended Data Fig. 2a). RPKM values were calculated by using the length of the mRNA, or the longest mRNA isoform

for genes that have multiple isoforms, in RefSeq (Fig. 1b and Extended Data Fig. 2b).

**X-gal staining.** Whole mount carotid bifurcations and adrenal glands were harvested, cleaned, and fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA)/PBS (pH 7.4) for 10 min at 22 °C. After washing with PBS, tissue was transferred to a solution of X-gal (1 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>), potassium ferricyanide (5 mM), potassium ferrocyanide (5 mM), magnesium chloride (2 mM), and NP-40 (0.02%) in PBS and incubated overnight at 37 °C. Samples were visualized on a Leica MZ12 stereomicroscope. Representative data reflect tissue samples from ten *Olftr78*-GFP-*taulacZ*<sup>Tg/Tg</sup> (Fig. 1c–f, i–k) and three *Olftr558*<sup>lacZ/lacZ</sup> (Extended Data Fig. 3e) animals.

For carotid bifurcation samples shown in section ( $n = 3$  animals), tissue was fixed in 4% PFA/PBS for 10 min at 22 °C and equilibrated in 30% sucrose overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was then embedded in optimum cutting temperature compound (O.C.T., TissueTek) and stored at –80 °C. Sections were cut at 10 μm using a Leica CM3050S cryostat. X-gal solution was added onto sections on slides and incubated overnight at 37 °C. Slides were mounted in Mowiol 4–88 (Polysciences) with 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (DABCO, 25 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>, Sigma-Aldrich) or Permount (45% polymer of  $\alpha$ -pinene,  $\beta$ -pinene, dipentene,  $\beta$ -phellandrene/55% toluene, Fisher) and visualized on a Zeiss Axiophot fluorescence microscope.

For adult brain tissue, two animals were perfused through the heart with PBS followed by 4% PFA/PBS using a syringe. Whole brains were dissected from the head, and fixed again for 30 min in 4% PFA/PBS at 4 °C. After equilibration in 30% sucrose overnight at 4 °C, samples were embedded in O.C.T. (TissueTek) and sectioned at 80 μm using a Leica CM3050S cryostat. Slides were then incubated with X-gal overnight at 22 °C and visualized on a Leica MZ12 stereomicroscope.

**Immunostaining.** Tissue was fixed in 4% PFA/PBS at 22 °C for 10 min and equilibrated in 30% sucrose overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was embedded in O.C.T. (TissueTek) and stored at –80 °C. Sections were cut at 10 μm using a Leica CM3050S cryostat and incubated with primary antibodies overnight at 4 °C. Primary antibodies were rabbit anti-TH (Abcam, ab112), chicken anti-GFP (Abcam, ab13970), rat anti-CD31 (BD Pharmingen, 553370), chicken anti- $\beta$ -galactosidase (Abcam, ab9361), and mouse anti-smooth muscle actin (Sigma, A5228) used at 1:500. Mouse anti-smooth muscle actin antibody was directly conjugated to Cy5 NHS ester (GE Healthcare), and unbound dye was removed on a P-30 gel exclusion column (BioRad)<sup>35</sup>. Incubation with secondary antibodies was 45 min at 22 °C. Secondary antibodies were conjugated to either Alexa Fluor 488, Alexa Fluor 555 (Life Technologies), or DyLight 488 (Jackson ImmunoResearch). Staining with DAPI (1 ng ml<sup>-1</sup>, Life Technologies) was performed after incubation with secondary antibodies for 5 min at 22 °C. Sections were mounted in Mowiol 4–88 (Polysciences) with DABCO (25 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>, Sigma-Aldrich) and visualized on a Zeiss Axiophot fluorescence microscope. Tissue samples from three or more animals were stained for representative data shown (Fig. 1g, h, Fig. 3a, b, and Extended Data Fig. 3a–c, f–h).

**Electron microscopy.** Carotid bifurcations were harvested from adult animals and transferred to fixation solution (4% PFA and 2% glutaraldehyde in PBS) for 1 h at 22 °C. During fixation, excess tissue was trimmed away to retain the carotid body and carotid arteries. Samples were post-fixed with osmium tetroxide for 1.75 h at 4 °C, washed three times with cold double-distilled H<sub>2</sub>O, and incubated with 1% uranyl acetate overnight at 4 °C. The next day, samples were serially dehydrated in ethanol (50%, 70%, 100%, 100%) for 10 min per step and washed with propylene oxide for 15 min, all at 22 °C. Samples were then transferred to 1:1 propylene oxide:Epon (Electron Microscopy Services) for 1 h, 1:2 propylene oxide:Epon for 45 min, and 100% Epon, all at 22 °C. Once samples were embedded in 100% Epon, blocks were baked overnight at 65 °C.

To locate the carotid body in the embedded tissue, sections were cut at 2 μm using glass knives on a Leica Ultracut S microtome and stained with Toluidine Blue (Sigma-Aldrich) for visualization of tissue histology. Once the carotid body was reached, 17 nm sections were cut using a diamond blade for transmission electron microscopy. Sections were visualized on a JEOL TEM1230 transmission electron microscope equipped with a Gatan 967 slow-scan, cooled CCD camera. Two sections at different levels in the carotid body were examined for each sample. All sectioning and imaging procedures were performed at the Stanford Cell Sciences Imaging Facility-Electron Microscopy Core.

**Whole body plethysmography.** Unrestrained, unanaesthetized adult animals were transferred to a whole body plethysmograph (450 ml, Model PY4211, Buxco) connected to a MAXII preamplifier unit and computer running BioSystem XA software (Buxco). To reach stable baseline ventilation, animals were acclimatized to the chamber for more than 30 min in control gas conditions before exposure to hypoxia or hypercapnia. Three pulses of hypoxia or hypercapnia lasting 5 min each were performed with 10-min recovery periods in control conditions. Gas mixtures for control, hypoxia, and hypercapnia were 21% O<sub>2</sub>/79% N<sub>2</sub>, 10% O<sub>2</sub>/90% N<sub>2</sub>, and

5% CO<sub>2</sub>/21% O<sub>2</sub>/74% N<sub>2</sub>, respectively (Praxair). Flow rates were 1.5 l min<sup>-1</sup> during measurement periods and 11–12 l min<sup>-1</sup> during 1-min ramp periods between gas mixtures.

Ventilatory parameters were collected and calculated by BioSystem XA software (Buxco). Tidal volumes were calculated according to Drorbaugh and Fenn<sup>36</sup> with manual input of environmental conditions, such as room and chamber temperature, humidity, and barometric pressure. To enrich for measurements of regular breaths, criteria were set in the software to accept a breath if (1) inspiratory time was greater than 0.07 s, (2) expiratory time was less than 10 s, (3) calculated tidal volume was greater than 0.05 ml, and (4) volume balance between inspiration and expiration was less than 50%. Under these conditions, virtually all breaths were accepted during very regular breathing in hypoxia and hypercapnia. Fifteen breaths were averaged for each line of data, and lines of data for each period of control or stimulus were averaged, excluding lines that had more than two observed events of sniffing, grooming, or movement among the accepted breaths. Ventilatory parameters over all periods of control or stimulus were averaged for each animal and are presented in the figures. Most animals were tested twice within one week with good reproducibility, and measurements were averaged. Numbers of animals tested were comparable to other published work<sup>37–40</sup>. Although there was no formal randomization, different numbers, genotypes, and litters were tested in different orders on multiple days over several months. For the animals used in our study, body weight did not correlate with respiratory rate, tidal volume, or minute ventilation in wild-type animals, mutant animals, or all animals together (correlation coefficients  $0.001 \leq R^2 \leq 0.289$ ,  $0.996 \geq P \geq 0.293$ ).

**Blood gas and lactate measurements.** For blood testing under anaesthetized conditions, animals were transferred to individual cages on the morning of testing and allowed to acclimate for at least 4 h. This was designed to avoid repeated cage handling and removal of other animals from the same cage, procedures that have been shown to increase stress hormones and blood lactate levels in rodents<sup>41</sup>. Animals were quickly anaesthetized with 3% isoflurane in 100% O<sub>2</sub> in an acrylic container and maintained in 1.5–2% isoflurane in 21% O<sub>2</sub>/79% N<sub>2</sub> or 10% O<sub>2</sub>/90% N<sub>2</sub> (Praxair) at 2 l min<sup>-1</sup> through a nose cone. Body temperature was maintained at 37 °C using a heating pad with feedback temperature controller (Physitemp Instruments). The right carotid artery was surgically isolated and cut, and 200–250 µl of blood was collected using a heparinized syringe. An aliquot (~100 µl) of arterial blood was immediately transferred to a CG4+ cartridge for measurement of blood gases and lactate using an i-Stat Portable Clinical Analyzer (Abbott). Time from beginning of surgery to blood collection was ~3 min, during which the hypoxic ventilatory response was still robust under our conditions (data not shown). For some animals, arterial blood was also transferred to a test strip for lactate analysis using a Lactate Scout analyser (EKF Diagnostics). We found good correlation between lactate measurements of the same blood sample from anaesthetized animals using i-Stat and Lactate Scout analysers ( $n = 11$ ,  $R^2 = 0.92$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

For blood lactate measurements in unanaesthetized conditions, animals were transferred to individual cages at least 1 day before the first day of testing. Animals in their housing cage were moved into a hypoxia control glove box set to 21% O<sub>2</sub> or 10% O<sub>2</sub> balanced by N<sub>2</sub> (Coy Laboratory Products). After 1 min in the airlock, the cage was moved into the glove box, and the lid was opened for another 3 min. Then the animal was transferred to a tail vein restrainer (Baintree Scientific), and the tail artery was punctured with a 27G½ needle. Blood was then directly transferred to a test strip for measurement of lactate using a Lactate Scout analyser. The total time of animals in the glove box before blood testing was 4–5 min. Owing to handling stress increasing blood lactate concentrations<sup>41</sup> and causing more variable blood lactate measurements in awake conditions, animals were kept in the same room and tested on four separate days for 2 days each of 21% O<sub>2</sub> or 10% O<sub>2</sub> exposure. Results for each animal and oxygen condition were then averaged. One *Olf1r78*<sup>+/+</sup> animal was excluded because of excessive handling stress due to long blood collection on 2 days.

**Body temperature measurements.** Unanaesthetized animals were transferred to a tail vein restrainer (Baintree Scientific), and body temperature was measured using a rectal temperature probe and animal temperature controller (Physitemp Instruments) in room air (21% O<sub>2</sub>) or in 10% O<sub>2</sub> in a hypoxia control glove box (Coy Laboratory Products). Data were collected in 21% O<sub>2</sub> 1 h before transfer to the hypoxia control glove box and at 2 and 5 min in 10% O<sub>2</sub> inside the glove box. An airlock was used to transfer the animal into the glove box for a ramp time of 1 min from 21% O<sub>2</sub> to 10% O<sub>2</sub>.

**Metabolic measurements.** Unrestrained, unanaesthetized animals were transferred to the same chamber used for plethysmography, which was sealed to allow only airflow in from the side port and out from a bottom port on the opposite side. Metabolic measurements were collected using an Oxymax open circuit indirect

calorimeter (Columbus Instruments) with an electrochemical oxygen sensor modified to measure two ranges around 21% O<sub>2</sub> and 10% O<sub>2</sub>. Flow was set to 0.6 l min<sup>-1</sup> from gas mixtures of 21% O<sub>2</sub>/79% N<sub>2</sub> and 10% O<sub>2</sub>/90% N<sub>2</sub> (Praxair). Measurements were taken every 30 s. For 21% O<sub>2</sub>, animals were allowed to acclimate to the chamber for 10 min, and data are shown for 10–15 min after the start of measurements. For 10% O<sub>2</sub>, animals became calm more quickly, and data are shown for 5–10 min after the start of measurements, a duration we found necessary for the system to stabilize to 10% O<sub>2</sub> after opening the chamber.

**Measurements of oxygen in perfusion.** Measurements of oxygen concentrations of the perfusion solution in the recording chamber were performed using a Clark-style oxygen electrode (Unisense). Because voltage readings for the sensor were observed to be highly temperature-dependent, the sensor was calibrated at the temperature of the relevant protocol, which was 33–34 °C for electrophysiology and 22 °C for calcium imaging.

**Carotid sinus nerve recordings.** Animals were terminally anaesthetized with isoflurane, perfused through the heart with ice-cold artificial cerebrospinal fluid (ACSF, pH 7.4) composed of 119 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 2.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1.3 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 1 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 26.2 mM NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, and 11 mM glucose previously bubbled with 95% O<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub> (Praxair), and decapitated. Both carotid bifurcations were then dissected in ice-cold ACSF and transferred to a recording chamber (3 ml), where they were superfused with ACSF continuously bubbled with 95% O<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub> (Praxair) at a flow rate of 13.3 ml min<sup>-1</sup> by gravity and maintained at 33–34 °C. The carotid sinus nerve was carefully exposed and cut near the point where it branches from the glossopharyngeal nerve. The cut end was pulled into a tightly fitting glass suction micropipette<sup>38,40</sup>, and voltage was recorded relative to a reference in the bath using an Axoclamp 2A electrometer (Molecular Devices) in Bridge mode. The voltage signal was amplified 1,000 times (10 times on the Axoclamp and 100 times on a Brownlee Precision Model 440 instrumentation amplifier), filtered (0.2–3 kHz), and digitized at 10 kHz on a National Instruments MIO15E-2 analogue-to-digital converter. Data were stored and displayed using in-house software written in LabView (National Instruments).

If spikes were not observed at baseline for the first carotid sinus nerve, the second carotid bifurcation was dissected and recorded. One-second sweeps were acquired continuously through the entire time course, and only one carotid sinus nerve recording per animal was included in the data presented. Hypoxia stimulus was delivered by changing the gas bubbling the ACSF to 95% N<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub> (Praxair) for 8 min. Under these conditions, PO<sub>2</sub> levels in the recording chamber started at 625 mmHg and decreased to a low of 60 mmHg by 9 min after the start of bubbling with 95% N<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 3h). Solutions of lactate, acetate, and propionate (30 mM, pH 7.4) were made by equimolar substitution of NaCl in ACSF with sodium salts of L-lactate, acetate, and propionate, respectively. Low pH solution (pH 7.0) was made by lowering the NaHCO<sub>3</sub> in ACSF from 26.2 mM to 11.9 mM with an equimolar increase in NaCl<sup>38</sup>. These solutions were continuously bubbled with 95% O<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub> (Praxair) at the reservoir, maintaining the oxygen concentration of the solution in the chamber at PO<sub>2</sub> = 625 mmHg. All preparations were stimulated with bolus injections of 25–50 µl sodium cyanide (20 mM) at the end of the experiment to confirm that the nerve was active.

Recordings were analysed offline using Spike2 software (Cambridge Electronic Design). To measure action potential frequency, we analysed a 1-s period of data every minute. A single threshold was used for spike determination and set empirically for each time course by moving the threshold through a range of values until the spike count stabilized through several intervals of 0.001 mV and then dropped off for data at time = 0 and 9 min (hypoxia) or all time points scored (acetate, propionate, lactate, and low pH). The lowest threshold value in the stable range was applied to all sweeps of a stimulus analysed for each recording. Because we noticed that spikes close together or with low amplitudes were often missed by the software, we also manually counted spikes for the same sweeps analysed by software. Two recordings were excluded owing to low signal to noise precluding accurate analysis. In two experiments, we also applied 7.5 µM tetrodotoxin (TTX) to block voltage-gated sodium ion channels during hypoxia exposure as an additional confirmation that events being scored were action potentials (Extended Data Fig. 6c, d).

**pCI-Rho-Olf1r78 plasmid construction and expression.** The pCI-Rho-Olf1r78 plasmid was made by PCR amplifying the *Olf1r78* coding region from a pCMV6-Olf1r78 plasmid (OriGene) using forward primer 5'-ATTGCCGAATTCATGATTCCTGCAACTTCACC-3' and reverse primer 5'-ATTGCCGGCGCGCTCACGTGTTTCCCCCAGCTTCAA-3', adding EcoRI and NotI restriction sites. The *Olf1r78* PCR fragment was then digested with EcoRI and NotI and cloned into a pCI-Rho backbone cut from a pCI-Rho-Olf1r62 plasmid (a gift from H. Matsunami). Cell-surface expression of Rho-epitope-tagged *Olf1r78* protein in HEK293T cells was confirmed by immunostaining as described<sup>42</sup>. Cytoplasmic

GFP (co-transfection marker) was expressed from a TBC1D25::eGFP plasmid (a gift from S. Pfeffer).

**Luciferase assay.** HEK293T cells were grown and seeded into 96-well plates as described<sup>42</sup>. On the next day, cells were transfected with RTP1S,  $G_{\alpha 15\text{-olf}}$  (gifts from H. Matsunami), pCMV6-Ric8b (Origene), pCRE-Luc (Agilent), and pSV40-RL (Promega) plasmids and either pCI-Rho-Olf78 or pCI (Promega). The Rho tag on Olf78 and RTP1S were used to enhance localization of Olf78 to the plasma membrane.  $G_{\alpha 15\text{-olf}}$  and Ric8b were included as downstream effectors that couple to ORs to increase cAMP production upon OR activation. Two transcriptional luciferase reporters, one constitutive (*Renilla*, pSV40-RL) and one inducible by cAMP (firefly, pCRE-Luc), were transfected to report increased cAMP levels upon OR activation<sup>42</sup>.

Five hours after transfection, media was decanted and replaced with 50  $\mu$ l per well MEM without phenol red (Life Technologies). After 30 min, 25  $\mu$ l of chemicals were added to each well to achieve the indicated final concentrations, and cells were incubated for 2 h. Sodium salts of chloride, L-lactate, propionate, and acetate (Sigma) were used. The duration of transfection and stimulation was shortened because we observed that transfection of cells with pCI-Rho-Olf78 overnight caused a large increase in firefly luciferase activity in the absence of added chemicals (data not shown), suggesting that lactate or some other molecule released from cells and/or a component of the transfection mixture could stimulate Olf78 activity.

Reagents to detect firefly and *Renilla* luciferase activity (Dual-Glo Luciferase Assay System, Promega) were added at 20  $\mu$ l per well<sup>42</sup>. Luminescence was measured using an Infinite M1000 (Tecan) microplate reader and data acquired by Magellan Data Analysis Software (Tecan). Two readings were collected for each plate and luciferase reagent, and firefly:*Renilla* ratios were averaged. Data were from experiments conducted over 3 days. For dose–response curves in Fig. 4a and Extended Data Fig. 7d–f, ratios were normalized to the highest and lowest average values for a given condition across all plates on each day.

The HEK293T cell line (a gift from S. Pfeffer) was not authenticated or tested for mycoplasma contamination.

**Calcium imaging.** *Th-Cre*; *ROSA-GCaMP3* animals expressing GCaMP3 in glomus cells were generated using two *Th-Cre* drivers<sup>31–33</sup>. Both *Th-Cre* lines drove expression in glomus cells, as confirmed by *Th-Cre*; *ROSA-tdTomato* animals<sup>34</sup>, but the BAC-transgenic *Th-Cre* driver (MMRRC) required two copies of *ROSA-GCaMP3* reporter for robust expression. For whole mount preparations, carotid bifurcations were dissected from transgenic animals and transferred to 0.5% glucose/PBS bubbling 100% O<sub>2</sub> on ice. Surrounding tissue was removed to expose the carotid body attached to the carotid artery. The carotid body was incubated in a physiological buffer (115 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 24 mM NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 1 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 2 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 11 mM glucose<sup>43</sup>) at 37 °C in a tissue culture incubator with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> before transfer to the recording chamber for imaging.

For tissue slices, carotid bifurcations were dissected and transferred to a modified Tyrode's solution (148 mM NaCl, 2 mM KCl, 3 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 10 mM HEPES, 10 mM glucose), pH 7.4 on ice<sup>44</sup>. Carotid bodies were then isolated and embedded in 3% low melting temperature agarose (Lonza) in a sample holder (Precision Instruments). Tissue slices were cut at 100  $\mu$ m using a Compresstome VF-200 (Precision Instruments). Samples were then transferred to culture medium composed of DMEM with 10% FBS, 1% penicillin/streptomycin, and Insulin-Transferrin-Selenium (Life Technologies) and incubated in a tissue culture incubator at 37 °C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for at least 24 h before calcium imaging according to established protocols<sup>44</sup>.

At baseline, the carotid body was superfused with physiological buffer bubbling 95% O<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub> at 3.75 ml min<sup>-1</sup> using a Reglo analogue tubing pump (Ismatec), maintaining the oxygen concentration of the solution in the chamber at PO<sub>2</sub> = 600 mmHg. Hypoxia was generated by bubbling physiological buffer with 95% N<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Lactate solution (30 mM) was made by equimolar substitution of NaCl with sodium L-lactate. Lactate and cyanide solutions were bubbled with 95% O<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub>. To switch between stimuli, the flow rate was increased to 7.5 ml min<sup>-1</sup> for 2 min.

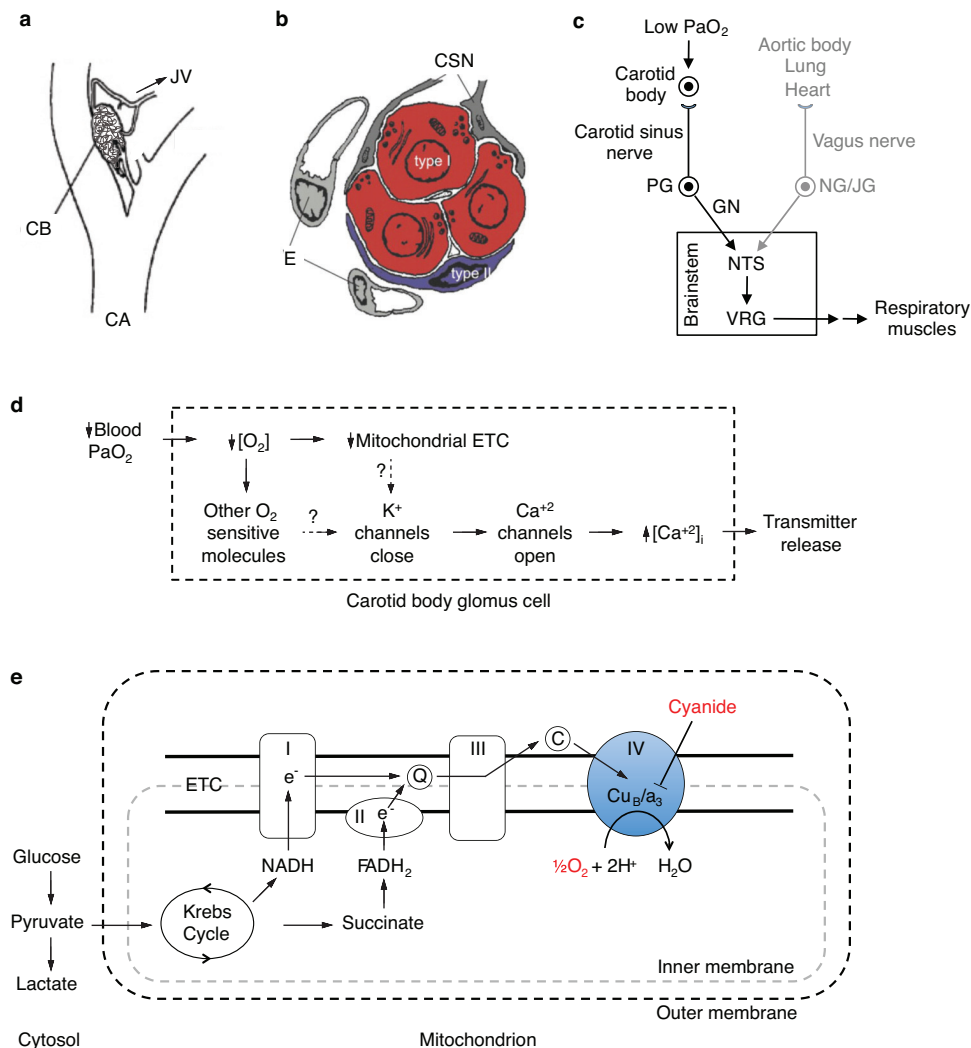
The carotid body was imaged on a Prairie Ultima XY two-photon rig built around an Olympus BX-61W upright microscope at the Stanford Neuroscience Microscopy Service. Using a water immersion 60 $\times$  objective, Z-stacks at 2  $\mu$ m steps were collected at a resolution of 1,024 pixels  $\times$  1,024 pixels for 70–100  $\mu$ m of tissue. Two stacks were collected for hypoxia and lactate stimuli and intervening buffer recovery periods for whole mount samples. Images were analysed using ImageJ. Regions of interest corresponding to individual glomus cells were defined by the images with the strongest fluorescence. Average fluorescence intensities were calculated for each region of interest, and values were averaged for stimulus and buffer periods with more than one stack. Cells that had very high levels of fluorescence at the start of the experiment were excluded from our analysis of data from whole

mount samples<sup>43</sup> because they showed dramatic declines in baseline fluorescence after hypoxia and lactate stimulation (data not shown). Data presented are from two samples from two different animals performed on separate days.

**Data analysis and statistics.** Data analysis and statistical tests were performed using Microsoft Excel and GraphPad software. GraphPad Prism 6 was used to fit dose–response curves using a variable slope model and to calculate EC<sub>50</sub> values. All data are biological replicates, and quantitative data with error bars are presented as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. with the exception of Extended Data Fig. 7c, which is presented as percentage  $\pm$  standard error of percentage. Groups compared by parametric tests fit the assumption for normal distribution as determined by the Shapiro–Wilk test with the critical *W* value set at 5% significance level. All *t*-tests shown are two-sided, and variances of sample groups compared were similar. No statistical method was used to predetermine sample size.

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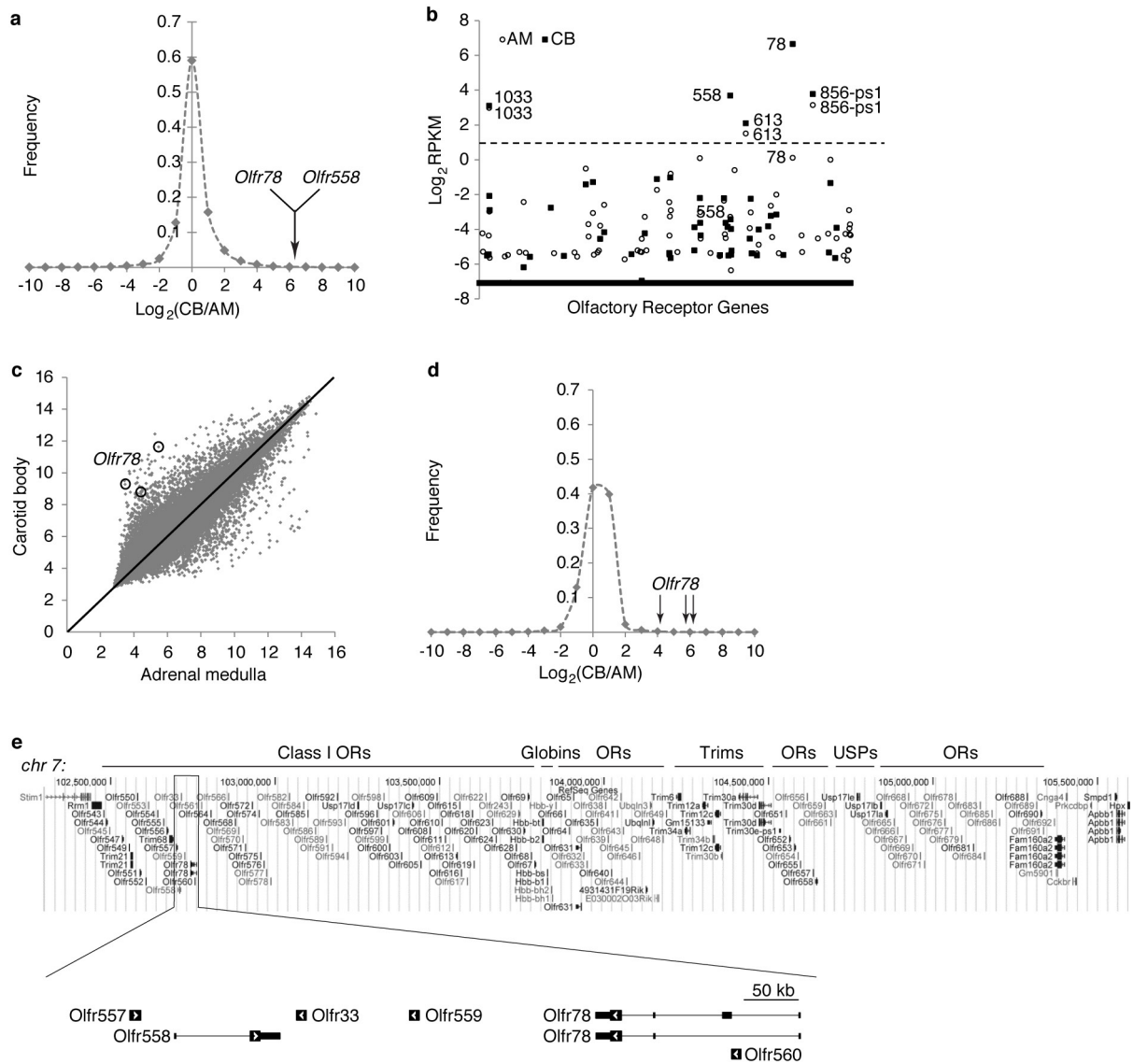
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### Extended Data Figure 1 | Model of oxygen sensing by the carotid body and the mitochondrion.

**a**, Anatomy and blood supply of the carotid body. The carotid body is located bilaterally at bifurcation of carotid artery (CA) in the neck. Its location can be variable as well as the source of its blood supply, which can come from branches of nearby internal and external carotid, occipital, pharyngeal arteries. Blood flows through fenestrated capillaries close to clusters of type I glomus cells and drains from carotid body into jugular vein (JV) on ventral side.<sup>2</sup> **b**, Cellular organization of carotid body. The carotid body is composed of several cell types, including type I glomus cells (red) that sense changes in blood oxygen and are organized in clusters, type II sustentacular cells (blue) that resemble neuroglia and surround glomus cell clusters, carotid sinus nerve (CSN) fibres that innervate glomus cells, and endothelial (E) and smooth muscle cells (not shown) that form the tortuous vasculature.<sup>2</sup> Panels **a** and **b** modified from Pardal, R., Ortega-Sáenz, P., Durán, R. & López-Barneo, J. Glia-like stem cells sustain physiologic neurogenesis in the adult mammalian carotid body, *Cell* **131**, 364–377 (2007) (ref. 45) with permission from Elsevier. **c**, Oxygen-sensing respiratory circuit. The primary chemoreceptor for blood oxygen is the carotid body. A decrease in PaO<sub>2</sub> of arterial blood from normoxia (100 mmHg) to hypoxia (< 80 mmHg) stimulates glomus cells to signal the carotid sinus nerve, a branch of glossopharyngeal nerve (GN) with cell bodies in petrosal ganglion (PG). Axons of the GN terminate in nucleus tractus solitarius (NTS) in brainstem, a site of many converging afferent inputs.<sup>2</sup> The signal from NTS is transmitted to the ventral respiratory group (VRG) that includes the pre-Bötzinger complex, a region essential for respiratory rhythm generation. From VRG, neurons project to premotor and motor neurons that innervate respiratory muscles, such as diaphragm and intercostal muscles.<sup>46</sup> In addition to carotid body, vagus nerve

afferents can also contribute to respiratory behaviours under specialized conditions<sup>39</sup>. The vagus nerve innervates heart, lung, and oxygen-sensitive cells of the aortic body<sup>43</sup>. **d**, A current model of acute oxygen sensing by carotid body. A decrease in PaO<sub>2</sub> in blood causes a decrease in O<sub>2</sub> concentration inside carotid body glomus cells. This causes a decrease in activity of mitochondrial electron transport chain (ETC)<sup>47</sup> and changes in other putative oxygen-sensing pathways, such as oxygen-sensitive K<sup>+</sup> channels<sup>48,49</sup>, haem oxygenase<sup>50</sup>, AMP kinase<sup>51</sup>, and hydrogen sulphide signalling<sup>37</sup>. These changes are hypothesized to converge on oxygen-sensitive K<sup>+</sup> channels, which close in hypoxia and depolarize the plasma membrane. Depolarization then opens voltage-gated Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels, leading to an increase in intracellular calcium that stimulates transmitter release to carotid sinus nerve to increase breathing.<sup>2</sup> Mitochondria of carotid body cells are highly sensitive to hypoxia compared with other tissues, as assayed by imaging of mitochondrial membrane potential, NADH levels, and spectral properties<sup>23,52–54</sup>. Drugs and mutations that inhibit the ETC mimic the effect of hypoxia on carotid body activity and breathing<sup>23,55–59</sup>. **e**, Regulation of lactate production by oxygen. In normoxia, pyruvate produced by glycolysis is transported into mitochondria and efficiently used in Krebs cycle to supply electrons to ETC to produce ATP. In hypoxia, lack of oxygen to act as the final electron acceptor limits electron transport, causing pyruvate to build up and become converted to lactate<sup>5,6,27</sup>. The ETC poison cyanide inhibits the haem a<sub>3</sub> subunit of cytochrome c oxidase to prevent transfer of electrons to oxygen, leading to lactate accumulation even in presence of adequate oxygen<sup>60</sup>. Cytosolic lactate accumulation results in transport of lactic acid (lactate and H<sup>+</sup>) out of the cell by monocarboxylate transporters<sup>6,61</sup>. In normoxia, lactate concentrations in blood, tissue, and tissue interstitium are 1–5 mM<sup>62,63</sup>.



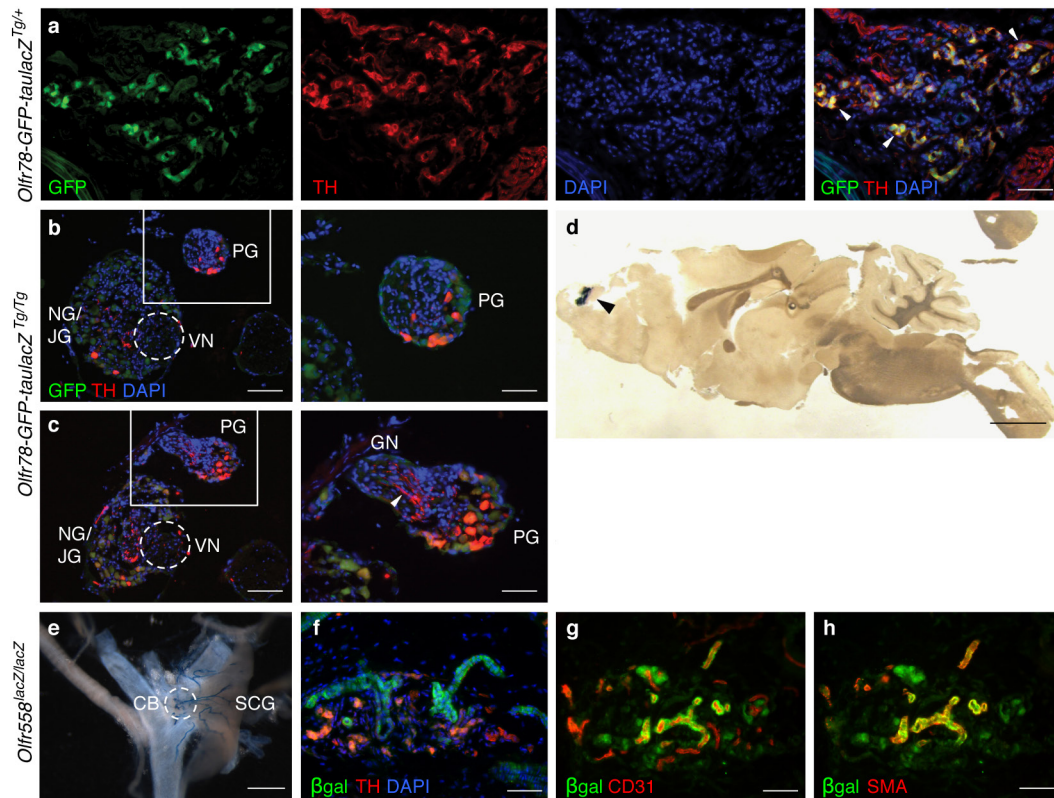
**Extended Data Figure 2 | RNA sequencing and whole-genome microarrays detect *Olfr78* transcripts enriched in the carotid body.**

**a**, Histogram of frequency of genes for different levels of expression enrichment in carotid body relative to adrenal medulla by RNA sequencing. Values are  $\log_2(\text{carotid body/adrenal medulla})$ , with data binned for every  $\log_2$  interval of 1.0 centred at integers. *Olfr78* and *Olfr558* are indicated.

**b**, Plot of  $\log_2$  values of RPKM in carotid body and adrenal medulla of all 1,126 OR genes annotated in RefSeq shown in alphanumerical order. The five OR genes expressed at RPKM > 2 (dashed line) are indicated. Samples that had no transcripts are plotted at a value of -7.1, just below the smallest RPKM value for ORs. Data presented in Supplementary Table 1.

**c**, Comparison of expression levels of >34,000 genes in adult mouse carotid body and adrenal medulla by whole-genome microarrays. Plot shows  $\log_2$  of the ratio for carotid body relative to adrenal medulla of the fluorescence intensity values for the 45,000 probe sets. The three probe sets for *Olfr78* transcripts are indicated (circles). Expression of *Olfr78* was significantly different between carotid body and adrenal medulla for all three probe sets

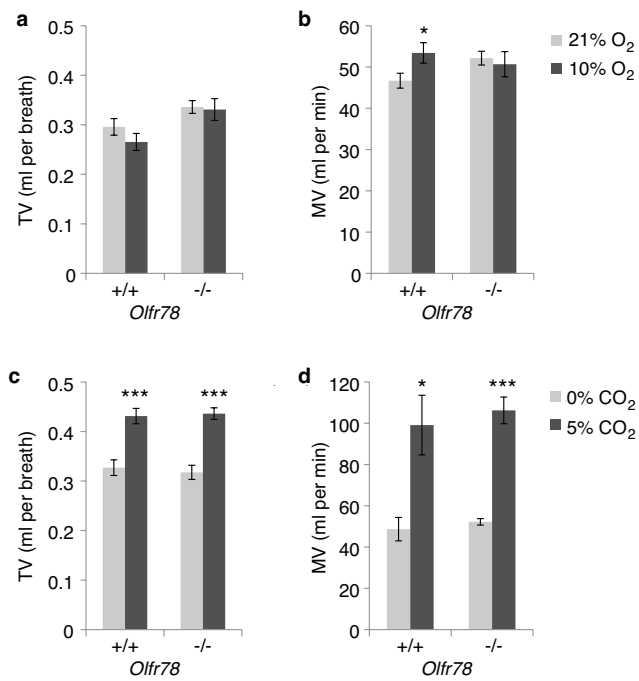
( $P < 0.05$  by ANOVA with control for false discovery rate). **d**, Histogram of the frequency of genes for different levels of expression enrichment in carotid body relative to adrenal medulla in microarray data. Values are  $\log_2(\text{carotid body/adrenal medulla})$ , with data binned for every  $\log_2$  interval of 1.0 centred at integers. The three probe sets detecting *Olfr78* mRNA (arrows) confirmed the RNA sequencing data (a, Fig. 1a, b and Extended Data Table 1) showing *Olfr78* among the mRNAs most highly enriched in carotid body. Mouse carotid body *Olfr78* expression is consistent with previous microarray data<sup>7,64</sup>. **a-d**, Three cohorts of ten animals each. Data as mean. **e**, Genomic locus showing the large cluster of ~160 class I OR genes on chromosome 7, with region encoding MOR18 subfamily (*Olfr78*, *Olfr558*, and *Olfr557*) expanded below. We did not detect transcripts in either tissue for *Olfr557*, which lies adjacent to *Olfr558* in the cluster, or for the intervening (*Olfr33*, *Olfr559*) and intronic (*Olfr560*) ORs. Clusters of genes encoding globins, Trims, and USP proteins are also found with this OR cluster. Large box, coding sequence; arrowhead, coding orientation; small box, non-coding exons.



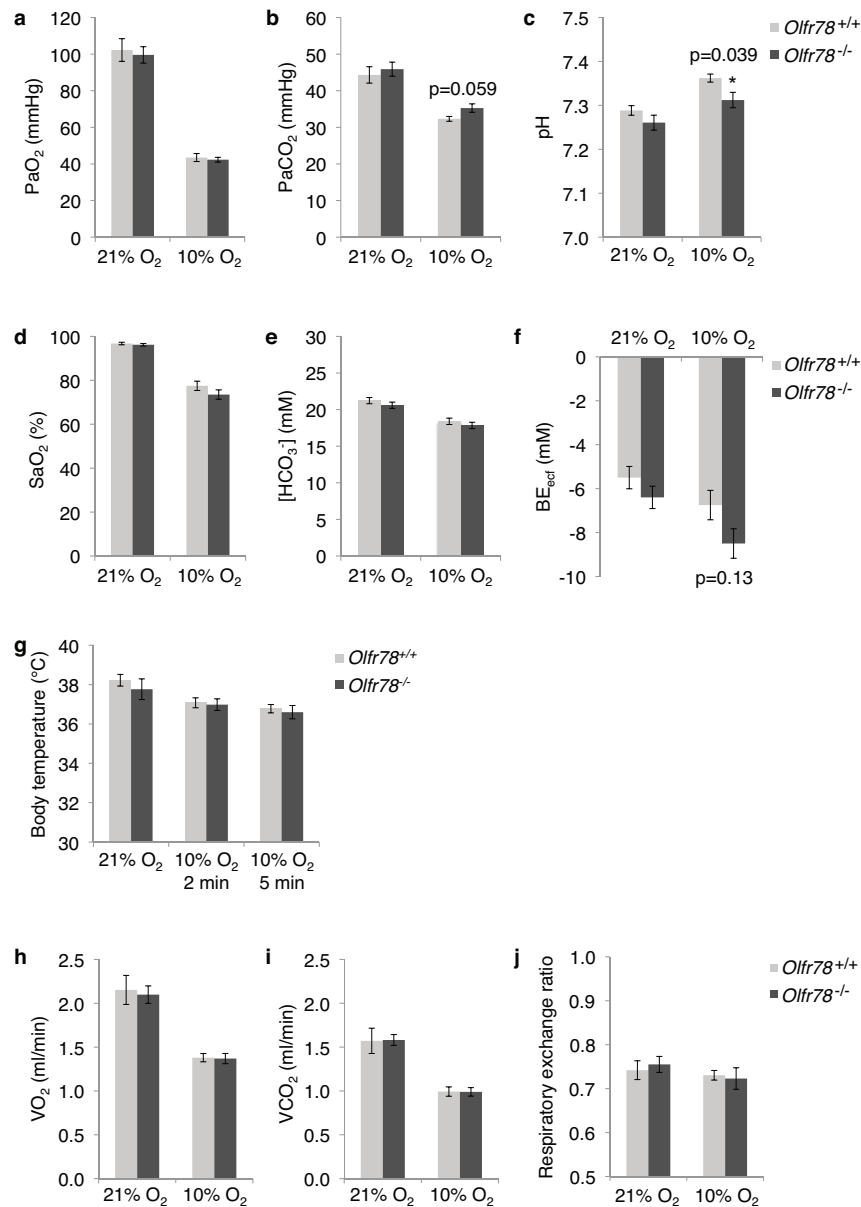
**Extended Data Figure 3 | *Olfir78* and *Olfir558* expression in tissues in the oxygen-sensing circuit.**

Expression of *Olfir78* reporter in heterozygous (a) and homozygous (b–d) *Olfir78-GFP-taulacZ* reporter animals<sup>11</sup>. a–c, Sections of carotid bifurcations stained for GFP (*Olfir78* reporter; green), TH (red), and DAPI (nuclei; blue). a, Section of carotid body showing co-expression of reporter GFP and TH in glomus cells. Monoallelic expression would predict that only half of TH-positive cells express the reporter<sup>12</sup>. Arrowheads, clusters of glomus cells expressing both GFP and TH. b, c, Sections of the same carotid bifurcation. Panels on right show close-ups of boxed region (petrosal ganglion, PG). No GFP-positive cells were found in petrosal ganglion. TH-positive nerve fibres (arrowheads) and cell bodies were found in glossopharyngeal nerve (GN) and petrosal ganglion. Dashed circle indicates vagus nerve

(VN). NG/JG, nodose/jugular ganglia. d, X-gal staining of a brain sagittal section. Reporter expression (blue) was restricted to olfactory bulb (arrowhead) in this section and complete brain serial sagittal sections. Anterior, right; dorsal, up. e–h, *Olfir558* expression in a knockout/reporter mouse in which the *Olfir558* coding region is replaced with *lacZ* encoding β-galactosidase. e, *Olfir558* reporter expression in blood vessels of carotid body and SCG by X-gal staining. Heterozygous *Olfir558*<sup>+/lacZ</sup> samples showed the same pattern of staining (data not shown). f–h, Carotid body sections immunostained for β-galactosidase (*Olfir558* reporter; green) and TH (red) with DAPI counterstain (blue) in f, and for β-galactosidase (green) and CD31 (red) in g or smooth muscle actin (red) in h. Scale bars, 100 μm (a, b right, c right, f–h), 200 μm (b left, c left), 500 μm (e), and 2 mm (d).

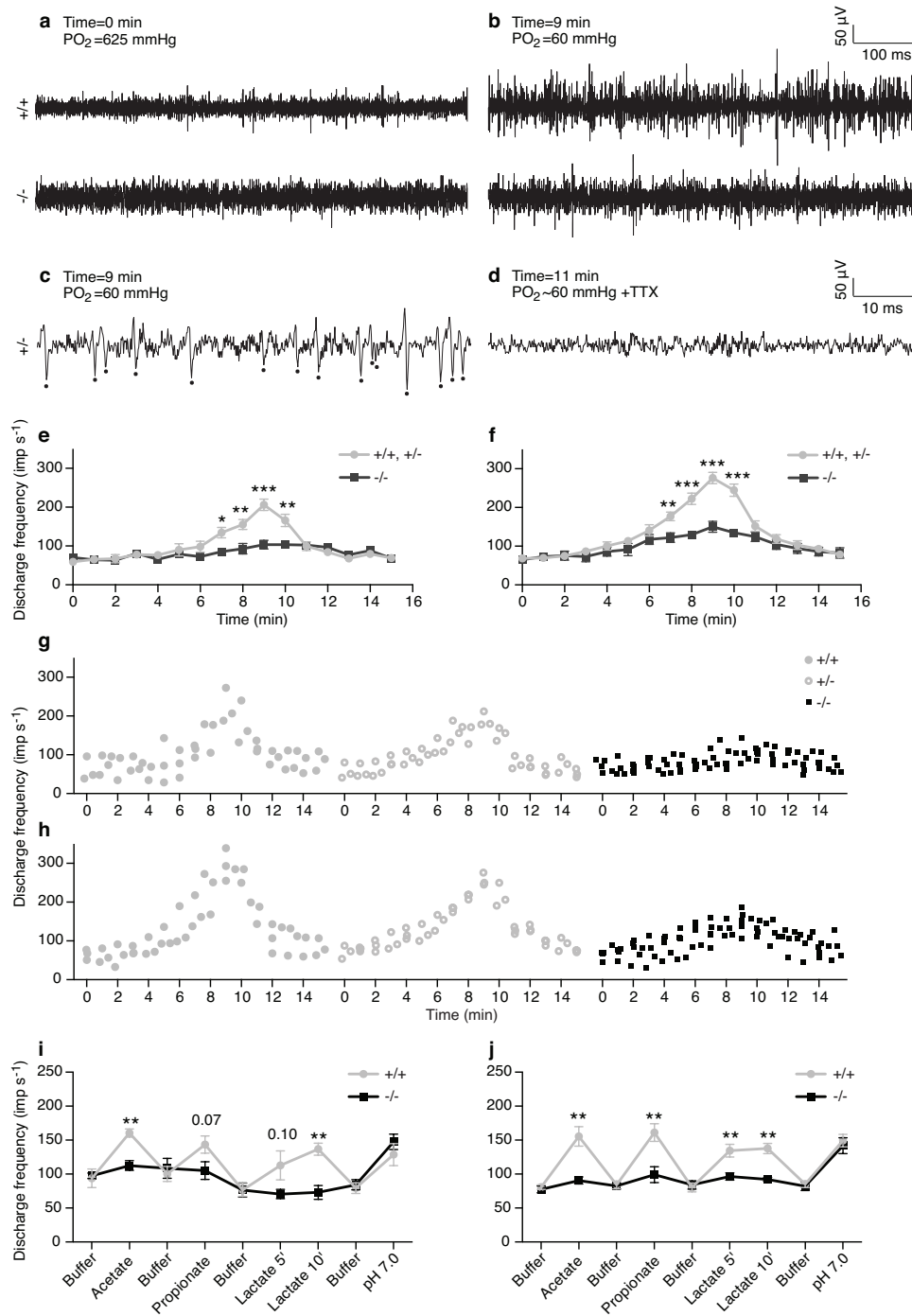


**Extended Data Figure 4 | Tidal volume and minute ventilation of *Olfcr78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutants exposed to hypoxia and hypercapnia.** Whole body plethysmography of unrestrained, unanaesthetized *Olfcr78*<sup>+/+</sup> control and *Olfcr78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutant littermates (as in Fig. 2). **a, b**, Tidal volume (TV) and minute ventilation (MV) of animals exposed to hypoxia. Sample size  $n = 9$  (<sup>+/+</sup>), 8 (<sup>-/-</sup>) animals. **c, d**, TV and MV of animals exposed to hypercapnia. Sample size  $n = 4$  (<sup>+/+</sup>), 5 (<sup>-/-</sup>) animals. Data as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  by paired  $t$ -test.



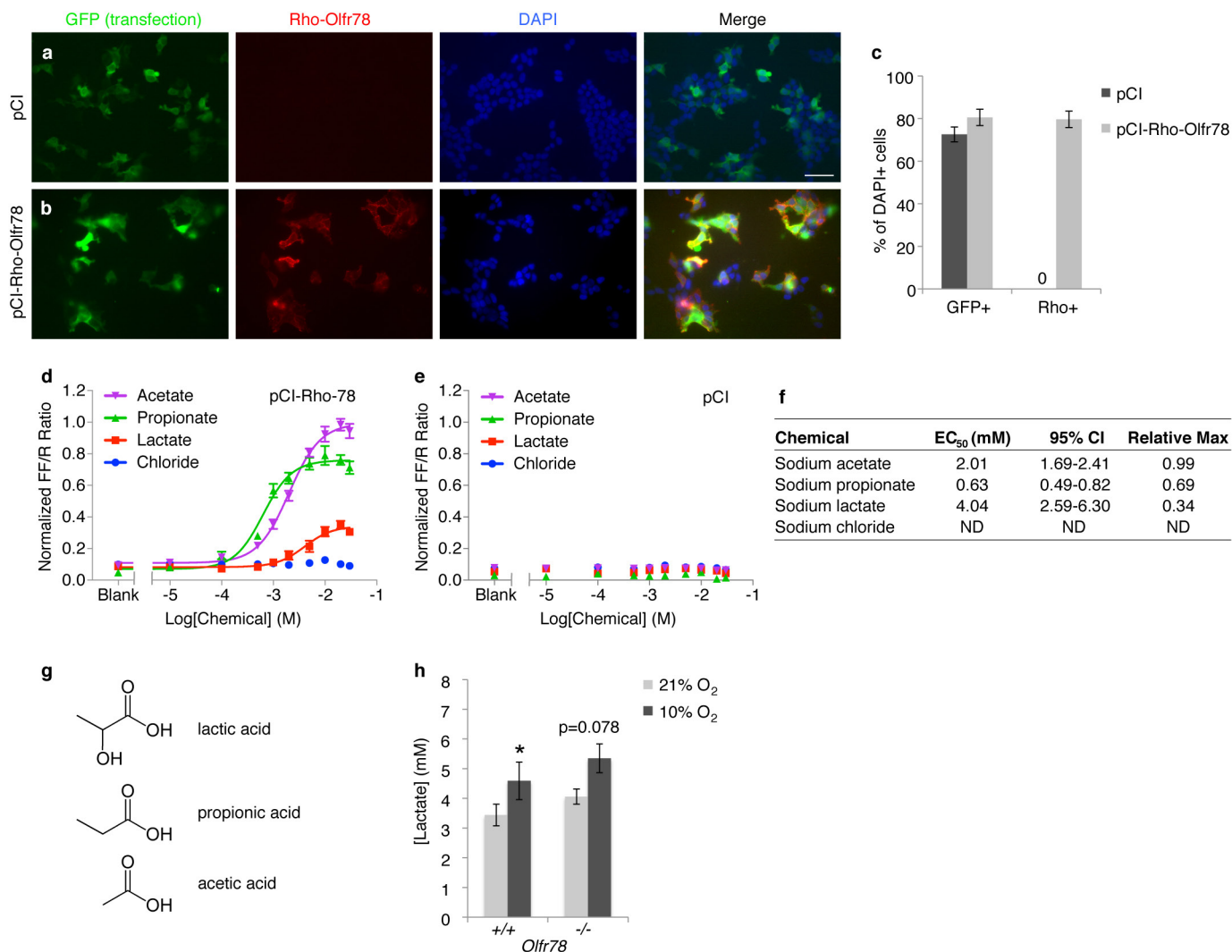
**Extended Data Figure 5 | Physiological responses of  $\text{Olfr78}^{-/-}$  mutants to hypoxia *in vivo*.** **a–f**, Arterial blood gas measurements of  $\text{Olfr78}^{+/+}$  control and  $\text{Olfr78}^{-/-}$  mutant animals exposed to hypoxia. Values are  $\text{PaO}_2$  (**a**),  $\text{PaCO}_2$  (**b**), and pH (**c**) of blood collected from the right carotid artery of anaesthetized  $\text{Olfr78}^{+/+}$  control and  $\text{Olfr78}^{-/-}$  mutant animals exposed to normoxia (21%  $\text{O}_2$ ) and hypoxia (10%  $\text{O}_2$ ) for 3 min. Oxygen saturation ( $\text{SaO}_2$ , **d**),  $[\text{HCO}_3^-]$  (**e**), and base excess of extracellular fluid ( $\text{BE}_{\text{ecf}}$ , **f**) calculated from  $\text{PaO}_2$  (**a**),  $\text{PaCO}_2$  (**b**), and pH (**c**) values. Sample size  $n=4$  ( $+/+$ , 21%  $\text{O}_2$ ), 5 ( $-/-$ , 21%  $\text{O}_2$ ), 4 ( $+/+$ , 10%  $\text{O}_2$ ),

6 ( $-/-$ , 10%  $\text{O}_2$ ) animals. **g**, Body temperature of unanaesthetized  $\text{Olfr78}^{+/+}$  control and  $\text{Olfr78}^{-/-}$  mutant littermates in room air (21%  $\text{O}_2$ ) and exposed to hypoxia (10%  $\text{O}_2$ ) for indicated times. Sample size  $n=4$  ( $+/+$ ), 6 ( $-/-$ ) animals. **h–j**, Metabolic values measured by indirect calorimetry of unanaesthetized  $\text{Olfr78}^{+/+}$  control and  $\text{Olfr78}^{-/-}$  mutant littermates exposed to normoxia (21%  $\text{O}_2$ ) and hypoxia (10%  $\text{O}_2$ ) for 10 min. Sample size  $n=4$  ( $+/+$ ), 6 ( $-/-$ ) animals. Data as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. \* $P < 0.05$  by unpaired  $t$ -test.



**Extended Data Figure 6 | Carotid body chemosensory responses assayed by carotid sinus nerve activity.** **a, b**, Raw discharge frequency (extracellular recording) of carotid sinus nerves from *Olfcr78*<sup>+/+</sup> control and *Olfcr78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutant animals at time 0 (**a**) and 9 min (**b**) after the change in gas bubbling the perfusion buffer from 95% O<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub> to 95% N<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub>. **c, d**, Carotid sinus nerve activity of an *Olfcr78*<sup>+/-</sup> nerve 9 min after the change in gas to 95% N<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub> (**c**) and 2 min later after addition of 7.5 μM TTX while still bubbling 95% N<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub> (**d**). Scored action potentials are marked by filled circles. **e-h**, Time course of carotid sinus nerve activity in the *Olfcr78* genotypes indicated, scored using Spike2 software (**e, g**) or by hand (**f, h**) and showing mean ± s.e.m. (**e, f**) or individual (**g, h**) values. The residual responses of *Olfcr78*<sup>-/-</sup> nerves to hypoxia were more apparent when scored by hand. Sample size  $n = 6$  (3 +/+, 3 +/-), 5 (-/-) animals. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ ,

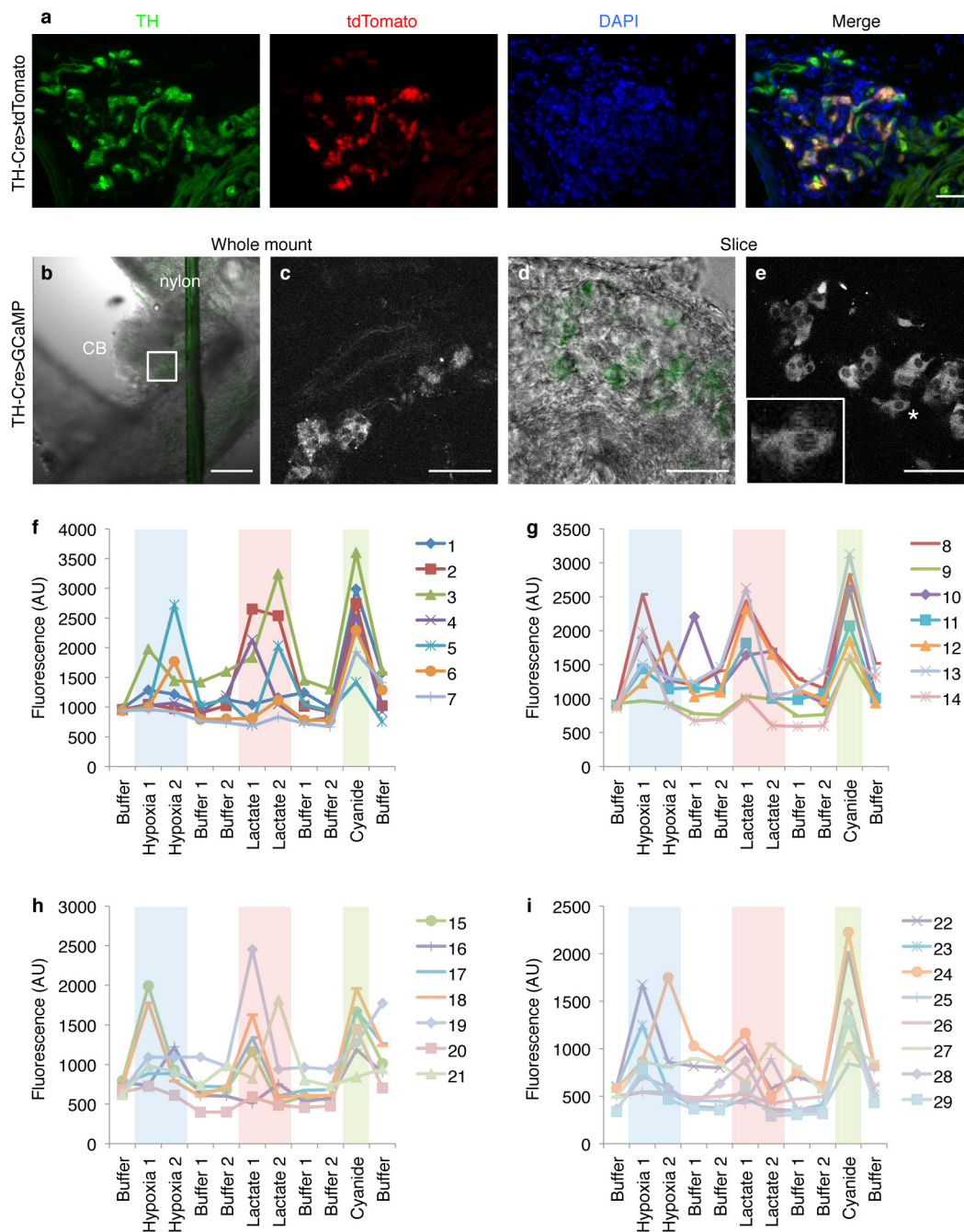
\*\*\* $P < 0.001$  by unpaired  $t$ -test. *Olfcr78*<sup>+/+</sup> and *Olfcr78*<sup>+/-</sup> recordings were not significantly different from each other at any time point, except for time = 11 min, by unpaired  $t$ -test ( $P > 0.05$ ). **i, j**, Time course of raw discharge of carotid sinus nerves from *Olfcr78*<sup>+/+</sup> control and *Olfcr78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutant animals in response to acetate (30 mM, 5 min), propionate (30 mM, 5 min), and lactate (30 mM, 5 and 10 min), and pH 7.0 (5 min) scored using Spike2 software (**i**) or by hand (**j**). Recovery times were 15 min between acetate, propionate, and lactate, and at least 30 min between lactate and pH 7.0. To minimize the contribution of endogenous hypoxic signals, the superfusion buffer in the chamber was maintained at hyperoxic conditions (PO<sub>2</sub> = 625 mmHg). Sample size  $n = 5$  (+/+), 5 (-/-) animals. Data as mean ± s.e.m. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$  by unpaired  $t$ -test.



### Extended Data Figure 7 | Lactate activates Olf78 expressed in HEK293T cells and increases acutely in blood in hypoxia *in vivo*.

**a, b**, HEK293T cells transfected with empty vector pCI (**a**) or pCI-Rho-Olf78 (**b**) and RTP1S (OR transport protein) and cytoplasmic GFP (co-transfection marker) plasmids. Transfected cells were stained before fixation to detect Rho-tagged Olf78 (anti-Rho; red) on the cell surface. GFP (transfection marker, green); DAPI (nuclei, blue). Bar, 100  $\mu$ m. **c**, Quantitation of cells expressing GFP and Rho as percentage of DAPI-positive cells in fields shown in **a** and **b**. Sample size  $n = 164$  (pCI), 108 (pCI-Rho-Olf78) cells. Data as percentage  $\pm$  standard error of percentage. **d**, Dose-response curves for propionate, acetate, and chloride compared with lactate in activation of Olf78 in transfected HEK293T cells as in Fig. 4a. Sample size  $n = 8$  (propionate), 12 (acetate), 4 (chloride), and 12 (lactate) wells. Data as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. By analysis of variance

(ANOVA), all chemicals except chloride ( $P = 0.309$ ) showed significant difference ( $P < 0.001$ ). **e**, Dose-response curves as in **c** except cells were transfected with empty vector (pCI). ANOVA showed no significant difference ( $P > 0.05$ ) for any chemical. **f**, EC<sub>50</sub>, 95% confidence interval of EC<sub>50</sub>, and relative maximal activation values from fitted curves in **c**. ND, not determined owing to lack of curve fitting to data. **g**, Structures of the short-chain fatty acids. **h**, Lactate concentrations in blood collected from tail artery of restrained, unanaesthetized *Olf78*<sup>+/+</sup> control and *Olf78*<sup>-/-</sup> mutant littermates exposed to hypoxia (10% O<sub>2</sub>) for 4–5 min. Values for animals in normoxia (21% O<sub>2</sub>) are likely to be an overestimate of baseline concentrations owing to greater restraint required to immobilize animals in normoxia<sup>41</sup>. Sample size  $n = 5$  (+/+), 6 (-/-) animals. Data as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. \* $P < 0.05$  by paired *t*-test.



**Extended Data Figure 8 | Calcium imaging of responses of carotid body glomus cells to chemosensory stimuli.** **a**, Carotid body of a *Th-Cre; ROSA-tdTomato* adult immunostained for the Cre-dependent reporter tdTomato (red) and TH (green) to show glomus cells<sup>31,32,34</sup> and counterstained with DAPI (nuclei, blue). tdTomato labelled glomus cells. **b–e**, Tissue preparations for calcium imaging of carotid bodies from *TH-Cre; ROSA-GCaMP3* animals that express the calcium indicator GCaMP3 selectively in glomus cells<sup>31–33</sup>. **b**, Differential interference contrast image of whole mount carotid bifurcation with GCaMP3 fluorescence pseudocoloured green. **c**, High-magnification, two-photon image of boxed region in **b**. **d**, Differential interference contrast image of carotid body tissue slice with GCaMP3 fluorescence pseudocoloured green. **e**, Two-photon image of carotid body slice in **d**. Inset shows glomus cell marked by asterisk at higher magnification. GCaMP3 fluorescence was

seen in cytoplasm and excluded from nucleus of glomus cells. Bars, 100  $\mu$ m (**a**), 200  $\mu$ m (**b**), 50  $\mu$ m (**c–e**). **f–i**, Time course of calcium responses of individual glomus cells to hypoxia, lactate, and cyanide. Whole mount carotid bodies were exposed sequentially to hypoxia (40–50 mmHg), lactate (30 mM), and cyanide (2 mM). Interval between data points is  $\sim$ 2 min, the time required to acquire a stack of images through the carotid body, excluding the 2 min ramp times between stimuli. All glomus cells analysed ( $n = 42$  cells) responded strongly to cyanide. Fluorescence traces shown are the 29 individual glomus cells that responded to both hypoxia and lactate, arranged in order of decreasing initial fluorescence intensity. The other 13 glomus cells responded either to hypoxia (9 cells) or to lactate (4 cells). Multiple data points for buffer or stimuli were averaged to generate the data presented in Fig. 4c. Background colours match bar colours in Fig. 4d.

Extended Data Table 1 | Top 150 genes highly expressed in carotid body versus adrenal medulla by RNA sequencing

Gene Name	CB*	AM*	CB/AM†	Comment	Gene Name	CB*	AM*	CB/AM†	Comment
Cpne4	9.9	0.4	9.4	Ca <sup>2+</sup> -dep membrane binding	Cpa3	9.4	3.7	5.7	Peptidase, mast cell
Slc9a2	9.2	0.3	8.9	Na <sup>+</sup> /K <sup>+</sup> exchanger	Dlx6	5.7	0.0	5.7	Hox TF, brain
Coch	10.1	1.2	8.9	Expressed in ear cells	2210407C18Rik	5.2	-0.6	5.7	
Abcc2	9.0	0.6	8.4	ABC transporter	Cwh43	7.0	1.3	5.7	GPI-anchor lipid remodeling
Barx1	7.7	-0.6	8.3	Hox TF, neural crest	Cma1	9.8	4.2	5.7	Chymase, mast cell
Higd1c	11.3	3.2	8.1	Membrane protein	Nma	5.0	-0.6	5.6	Neuropeptide, neuromedin U
Hmx3	7.3	-0.6	7.8	Hox TF, ear and neurons	Drd1a	5.8	0.3	5.5	GPCR, dopamine receptor 1a
Hmx2	7.6	-0.2	7.8	Hox TF, ear	Sfrp4	9.8	4.3	5.5	Secreted frizzled
Ccl21a	8.2	0.4	7.8	Chemokine	Bcl11b	8.6	3.1	5.5	Tumor suppressor
AB099516	13.4	5.6	7.8	Methyltransferase-like	Myh11	10.6	5.1	5.5	Smooth muscle myosin
Pcolce2	11.3	3.6	7.6	Procollagen peptidase enhancer	Ptx4	4.9	-0.6	5.5	Multifunctional conserved
Lypd2	8.3	0.7	7.5	LY6/PLAUR domain containing	Rxrg	8.7	3.3	5.5	Retinoid X receptor, nuclear
Gkn3	8.7	1.3	7.3	Pseudogene	Pax8	4.9	-0.6	5.5	Paired box TF, thyroid
Mcpt4	8.8	1.4	7.3	Mast cell proliferation	Chrhr	5.7	0.3	5.4	GPCR, hormone
Gm21541	7.3	0.0	7.3	Chemokine	Gm694	4.9	-0.6	5.4	
Ccl21b	7.3	0.0	7.3	Chemokine	Mc4r	7.5	2.1	5.4	GPCR, melanocortin receptor
Gm13304	7.4	0.1	7.3	Chemokine	Sgca	5.3	0.0	5.4	Extracellular matrix
Tpsb2	7.8	0.6	7.1	Tryptase, mast cell	Gm9885	5.4	0.1	5.3	
Cpne5	8.1	1.0	7.1	Ca <sup>2+</sup> -dep membrane binding	Kcna1	12.4	7.1	5.3	Voltage-gated K <sup>+</sup> channel, K <sub>v</sub> 1.1
H19	8.7	1.7	7.1	Maternal imprinted	Smim5	8.0	2.7	5.3	Integral membrane protein
Gm10768	7.1	0.1	7.0		Ccl11	9.0	3.8	5.3	Chemokine
Gm1987	8.2	1.3	6.9	Chemokine	Pilp	6.6	1.3	5.2	Involved in myelination
LOC100041504	7.2	0.3	6.9	Chemokine	Galnt9	8.8	3.6	5.2	GalNAc transferase
Cst12	6.6	-0.2	6.9	Cysteine endopeptidase	C1qtnf9	6.9	1.7	5.2	Adipokine
Vit	9.3	2.4	6.9	Extracellular matrix	Hcn1	6.6	1.4	5.2	Hyperpol, CNG K <sup>+</sup> channel
Mpz	9.0	2.1	6.8	Myelin	Prss12	6.8	1.6	5.2	Trypsin, neuronal plasticity
Ccl21c	7.2	0.4	6.8	Chemokine	Rergl	6.1	0.9	5.2	Putative GTPase
Prdm6	6.3	-0.6	6.8	Histone methyltransferase	4931429I11Rik	6.3	1.1	5.2	
Susd5	8.1	1.3	6.8	Sushi domain containing	Enpp3	6.8	1.6	5.2	Nucleotide ectoenzyme
Rxfp1	6.6	-0.2	6.8	GPCR, relaxin receptor	Saa1	5.3	0.1	5.2	Serum amyloid
Cytl1	10.1	3.3	6.8	Cytokine-like	Itgb4	9.3	4.2	5.1	Integrin
Olfir558	8.5	1.8	6.8	GPCR, olfactory receptor	Cpn1	4.5	-0.6	5.1	Carboxypeptidase
Ly6h	11.1	4.4	6.8	Lymphocyte antigen complex	Cspg4	9.6	4.6	5.0	Extracellular matrix proteoglycan
Gpr139	6.2	-0.6	6.7	GPCR	9130206I24Rik	7.2	2.2	5.0	
C530044C16Rik	7.7	1.0	6.7		Areg	4.4	-0.6	5.0	EGF/TGF- $\alpha$ homolog, glia
Olfir78	11.7	5.1	6.7	GPCR, olfactory receptor	Trabd2b	8.9	3.9	5.0	Neg regulator of Wnt signaling
Sfrp2	10.3	3.6	6.6	Secreted frizzled-related	Chrdl1	9.1	4.2	5.0	BMP4 antagonist, neuron
Pln	9.4	2.7	6.6	Ca <sup>2+</sup> -ATPase inhibitor, heart	Ltbp2	7.3	2.4	5.0	Extracellular matrix
Tph1	7.4	0.7	6.6	Serotonin biosynthesis	Rbp7	7.0	2.1	4.9	Retinol binding protein
Gm10591	7.3	0.6	6.6	Chemokine	Mmm1	7.9	3.0	4.9	Carrier of platelet proteins
Cntnap4	6.0	-0.6	6.5	Neural cell adhesion	Hrk	8.0	3.1	4.9	Promotes apoptosis
LOC100041593	7.3	0.8	6.5		Ptgfr	6.8	1.9	4.9	GPCR, prostaglandin receptor
Thbs4	7.3	0.8	6.5	Cell adhesion glycoprotein	Tpsab1	5.0	0.1	4.9	Tryptase
Tnmd	6.3	-0.2	6.5	Cartilage-specific glycoprotein	Pthlh	7.7	2.9	4.9	Parathyroid hormone-like
Gpr20	7.1	0.6	6.5	GPCR	Fndc1	8.9	4.0	4.9	Fibronectin domain containing
Cntn5	5.9	-0.6	6.5	Neural cell adhesion	Bmx	6.6	1.8	4.8	Non-receptor tyrosine kinase
Dgkh	11.2	4.8	6.4	Diacylglycerol kinase	Car12	8.7	3.9	4.8	Carbonic anhydrase, extracellular
Xirp1	5.9	-0.6	6.4	Actin binding	Atp8b1	7.0	2.2	4.8	Cation transport ATPase
Ptx3	7.1	0.8	6.4	Innate immunity, inflammation	Cd1631	4.6	-0.2	4.8	Scavenger receptor, immune
Prom1	9.1	2.7	6.4	Adult stem cell maintenance	Gcsam	5.4	0.6	4.8	PDZ domain containing
Nov	9.2	2.8	6.4	Extracellular matrix, cancer	Acta2	13.9	9.1	4.8	Smooth muscle actin, aorta
Adamts13	6.9	0.6	6.3	Metalloprotease, cancer	Dcn	15.1	10.3	4.8	Extracellular matrix proteoglycan
Gdnf	7.1	0.7	6.3	Glial derived neurotrophic factor	Dlx6as1	7.2	2.4	4.8	Noncoding RNA, GABA neurons
Dlx5	7.5	1.3	6.3	Hox TF, bone	Chp2	6.9	2.2	4.7	Ca <sup>2+</sup> -binding, pH control
Inmt	11.8	5.7	6.2	Indolethylamine N-methylase	Gm10808	5.2	0.4	4.7	
Mfap5	11.5	5.4	6.1	Microfibril-associated glycoprotein	Col8a1	10.1	5.4	4.7	Collagen
Scara3	9.4	3.3	6.1	ROS scavenger	Foxd1	6.0	1.3	4.7	Forkhead TF
Pgf	10.0	3.9	6.0	Placental growth factor	Igfbp4	13.2	8.5	4.7	Insulin-like growth factor binding
Mustn1	10.0	4.0	6.0	Expressed in muscle and bone	Alpl	8.5	3.8	4.7	Alkaline phosphatase
Pkib	12.5	6.5	6.0	cAMP-dep kinase inhibitor	Dhrs2	6.2	1.5	4.7	Dehydrogenase/reductase
Comp	6.6	0.6	6.0	Cartilage matrix	Lmod3	4.5	-0.2	4.7	Expressed in muscle
Gap43	12.3	6.3	6.0	Neuronal growth cone	Rnase1	5.1	0.4	4.7	Secretory RNase
Shisa3	8.7	2.7	6.0	Fgf and Wnt signaling interactor	Gm15998	4.4	-0.2	4.7	
Cma2	5.4	-0.6	6.0	Chymase, mast cell	Cnn1	7.4	2.7	4.7	Thin filament associated, muscle
Gjb5	6.1	0.1	6.0	Gap junction	Col2a1	4.1	-0.6	4.7	Collagen
Meox2	9.1	3.2	5.9	Hox TF, mesenchyme	Osr1	8.2	3.6	4.7	TF, odd-skipped related
Pfch1	5.7	-0.2	5.9	Phospholipase	Hepacam2	6.0	1.3	4.6	Centrosome maturation
Tlx1	5.3	-0.6	5.9	Hox TF-spleen, neurons, T cells	Fcer1a	5.1	0.5	4.6	IgE receptor, Fc
Igfbp6	12.1	6.3	5.8	Insulin-binding protein	Pax9	4.1	-0.6	4.6	Paired box TF
Rgs5	14.9	9.0	5.8	GTPase activator	Ncmap	7.5	2.8	4.6	Myelin-associated
Edn1	8.0	2.2	5.8	Endothelin 1, vasoconstrictor	Pls1	5.5	0.8	4.6	Plastins, hematopoietic cells
Rspo1	10.1	4.2	5.8	Activator of Wnt signaling	Fbln7	11.1	6.5	4.6	Extracellular matrix adhesion
Upb1	7.0	1.2	5.8	Pyrimidine degradation	Folr2	8.4	3.8	4.6	Folate receptor
Scnn1b	9.4	3.6	5.8	ENaC Na <sup>+</sup> channel, beta subunit	Msx1	6.9	2.3	4.6	Hox, craniofacial
Fgf7	6.6	0.8	5.8	Fibroblast growth factor	Tmem158	12.7	8.1	4.6	Peptide receptor

\*Carotid body and adrenal medulla values are log<sub>2</sub>(aligned reads per 10<sup>7</sup> reads) as Fig. 1a. †Values are log<sub>2</sub>(carotid body/adrenal medulla) ratios as in Extended Data Fig. 2a. All genes were significantly different between carotid body and adrenal medulla by paired *t*-test ( $P < 0.05$ ), except *Bmx* ( $P = 0.056$ ). Yellow highlight, genes for ORs. Blue highlight, genes previously shown to be expressed in carotid body (refs 40, 65, 66). TF, transcription factor; GPCR, G-protein-coupled receptor; ROS, reactive oxygen species; CNG, cyclic nucleotide-gated.

Extended Data Table 2 | Expression of genes associated with olfactory neurons

Gene Name	Function	RPKM		
		CB*	AM*	CB/AM
<i>Olf78</i>	olfactory receptor	101	1.1	92 <sup>†</sup>
<i>Olf558</i>	olfactory receptor	13	0.13	102 <sup>‡</sup>
<i>Gnal</i>	G protein, alpha subunit	11	3.9	2.8 <sup>†</sup>
<i>Adcy3</i>	adenylate cyclase	3.2	5.2	0.61 <sup>†</sup>
<i>Cnga2</i>	cyclic nucleotide-gated channel	0.060	0.10	0.61
<i>Cnga4</i>	cyclic nucleotide-gated channel	0.075	0.053	1.4
<i>Cngb1</i>	cyclic nucleotide-gated channel	0.23	0.23	1.0
<i>Ano2</i>	calcium-activated chloride channel	0.75	0.11	6.8 <sup>†</sup>
<i>Ric8b</i>	guanine nucleotide exchange factor	8.6	8.8	1.0
<i>Rtp1</i>	olfactory receptor trafficking	0.082	0.11	0.77
<i>Rtp2</i>	olfactory receptor trafficking	0.048	0.047	1.0
<i>Reep1</i>	olfactory receptor trafficking	6.2	4.3	1.4
<i>Omp</i>	mature olfactory neuron marker	4.0	3.5	1.1

\*Carotid body and adrenal medulla values are RPKM normalized to longest mRNA isoform for each gene.

<sup>†</sup> $P < 0.05$  between carotid body and adrenal medulla by paired *t*-test.

<sup>‡</sup> $P < 0.01$  between carotid body and adrenal medulla by paired *t*-test.