

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Pluripotency-Independent Induction of Human Trophoblast Stem Cells from
Fibroblasts**

Moriyah Naama^{1,6}, Moran Rahamim^{1,6}, Valery Zayat², Shulamit Sebban¹, Ahmed Radwan¹, Dana Orzech¹, Rachel Lasry¹, Annael Ifrah¹, Mohammad Jaber¹, Ofra Sabag¹, Hazar Yassen¹, Areej Khatib¹, Silvina Epsztejn-Litman^{3,4}, Michal Novoselsky-Persky⁵, Kirill Makedonski¹, Noy Deri¹, Debra Goldman-Wohl⁵, Howard Cedar¹, Simcha Yagel⁵, Rachel Eiges^{3,4} & Yosef Buganim^{1,#}

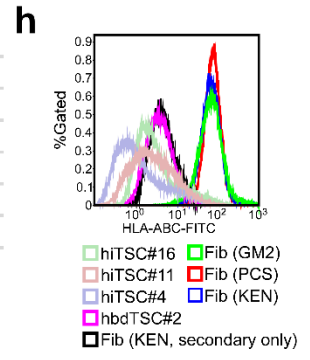
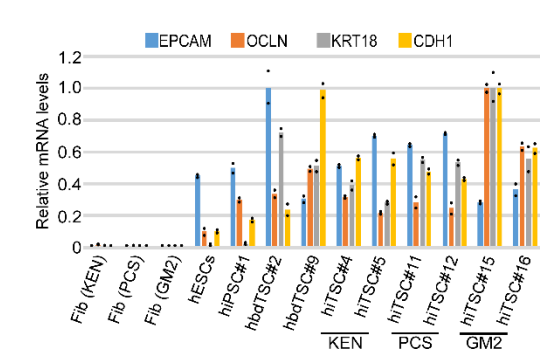
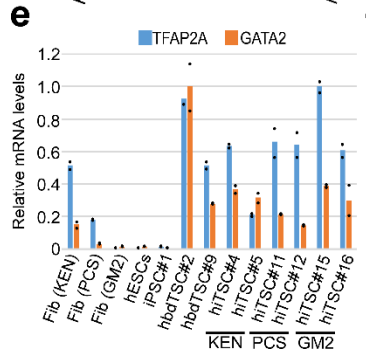
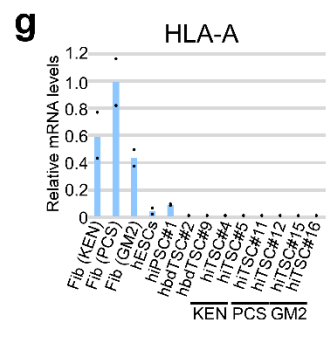
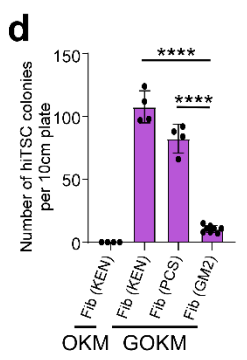
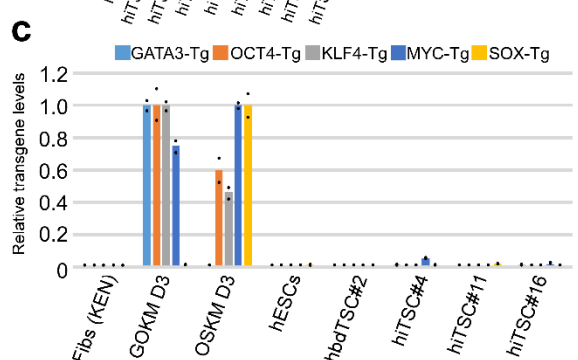
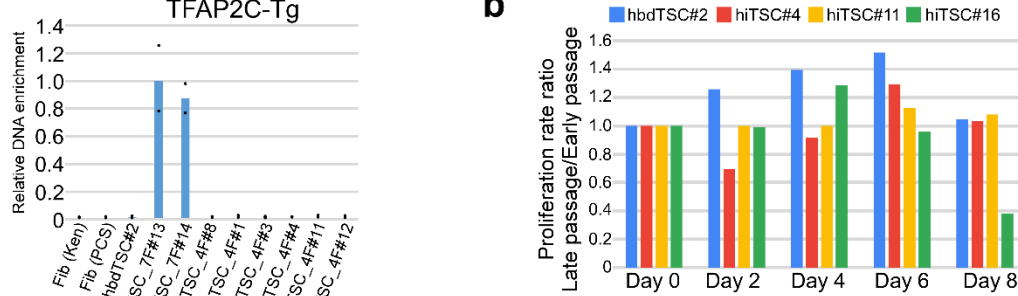
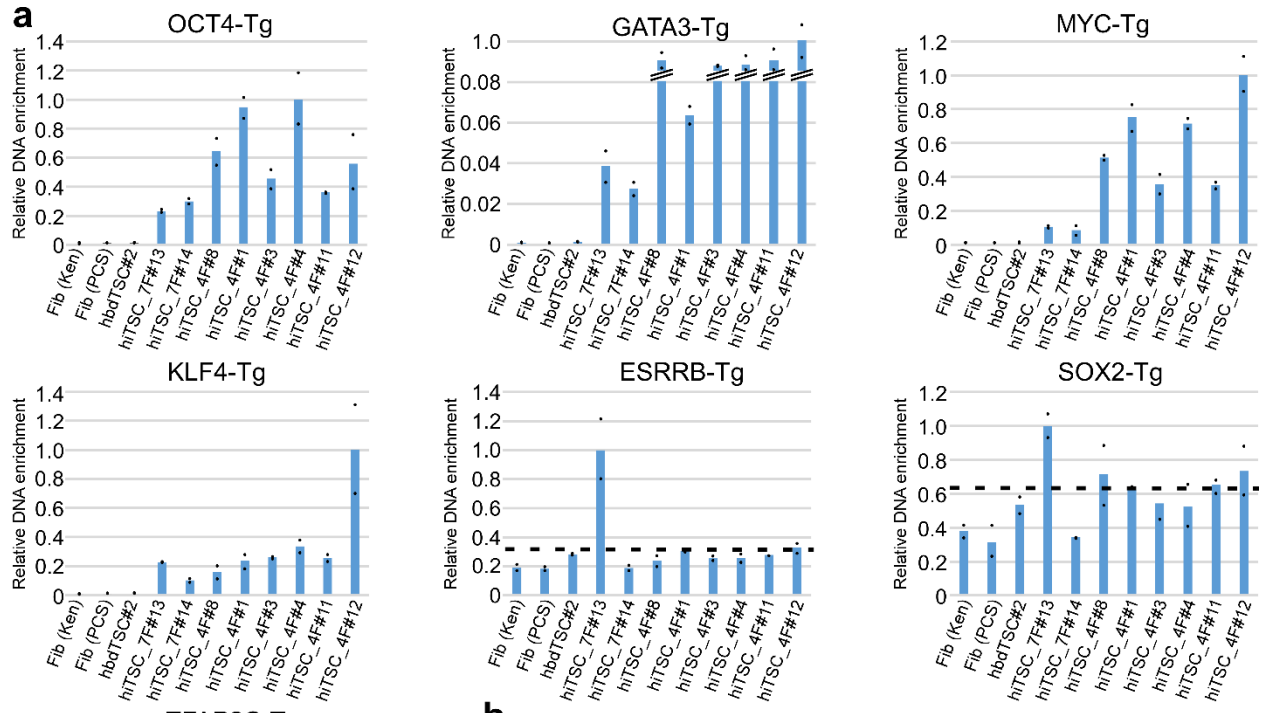


Figure S1. Fibroblasts reprogrammed to hiTSCs with GOKM undergo MET and express hTSC markers. (a) qPCR analysis of the indicated transgenes in hiTSC colonies and negative controls. The highest sample for each transgene was set to 1. Results were normalized to an intronic region of *GAPDH* and are shown as fold change. For each sample two replicates (n=2) were used. Dashed lines mark the negative threshold of the various transgenes based on uninfected cells. **(b)** Graph depicting the differences in the proliferation rate of early (~5) and late passage (~30) hbdTSCs in 3 independent hiTSC clones (n=3) over 8 days. Although we observed differences in the proliferation rate between clones, only mild differences were seen between early and late passage. **(c)** qPCR analysis of mRNA levels of the indicated transgenes in various hiTSC colonies and in GOKM or OSKM transduced fibroblasts following 3 days of dox. The highest sample for each transgene was set to 1. Results were normalized to the mRNA levels of *GAPDH* and are shown as fold change. For each sample two replicates (n= 2) were used. hiTSC colonies were derived from 3 independent reprogramming experiments (n= 3). **(d)** Graph showing an average number of hiTSC colonies generated by OKM or GOKM in the indicated fibroblast lines. Error bars indicate standard deviation between 4 independent experiments/replicates (n= 4, for GM2 n=8). **** indicates p-value < 0.0001 (95% confidence interval -107.3 to -87.18 for Fib (KEN) vs Fib (GM2) and -81.12 to -62.88 for Fib (KEN) vs Fib (PCS), using 2-tailed unpaired t test calculated by GraphPad Prism (8.3.0). Mean values (from left to right) are: 0.000, 107.8, 82.50, 10.50. **(e-g)** qPCR analysis of mRNA levels of trophoblast markers *GATA2* and *TFAP2A* (e), epithelial markers *EPCAM*, *OCLN*, *KRT18*, *CDH1* (f) and *HLA-A* (g) in the indicated samples. The highest sample for each gene was set to 1. Results were normalized to the mRNA levels of *GAPDH* and are shown as fold change. For each sample two replicates (n =2) were used. **(h)** Flow cytometry histogram of HLA-A/B/C in the indicated samples using W6/32 antibody. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

Figure S2. RNA-seq analysis indicates that hiTSCs have a transcriptome enriched for gene ontology terms related to placental development. (a) Scatter plots displaying pairwise correlations of gene expression levels for hbdTSC#2 vs KEN fibroblasts, hbdTSC#2 vs hESCs, hbdTSC#2 vs hbdTSC#9, hbdTSC#2 vs hiTSC#4, hbdTSC#2 vs hiTSC#11, and hbdTSC#2 vs hiTSC#16. Two RNA-seq replicates were generated for differential gene expression analyses (\log_2FC in absolute value >1 , $p_{adj} < 0.05$, and raw counts > 30 in at least one of the samples). Representative genes from each cell type are marked. R^2 value was calculated for each pairwise comparison, demonstrating a high degree of similarity between hiTSCs and hbdTSCs. **(b-e)** Bar graph showing the highest enriched GO terms for top 1000 most differentially expressed genes between hiTSCs and fibroblasts using different categories within EnrichR. adjusted p-value was calculated using Benjamini-Hochberg. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

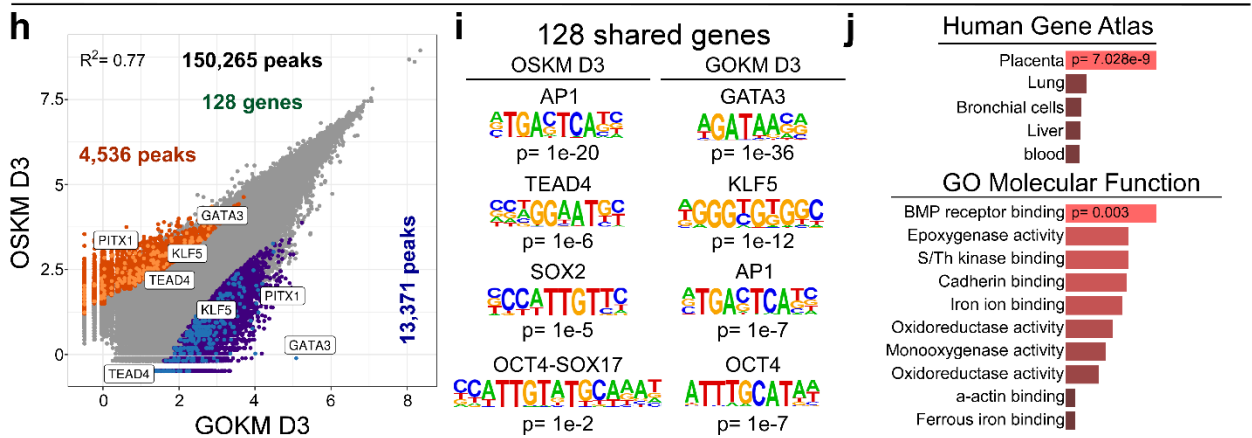
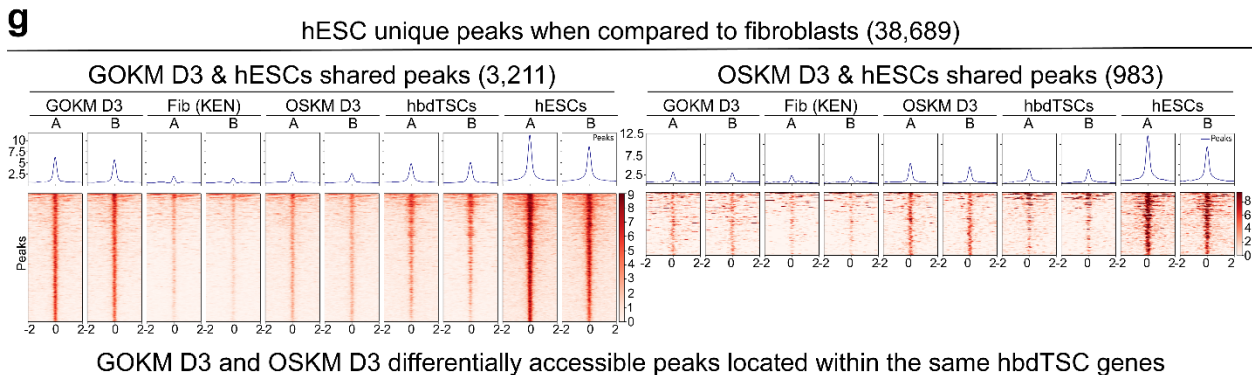
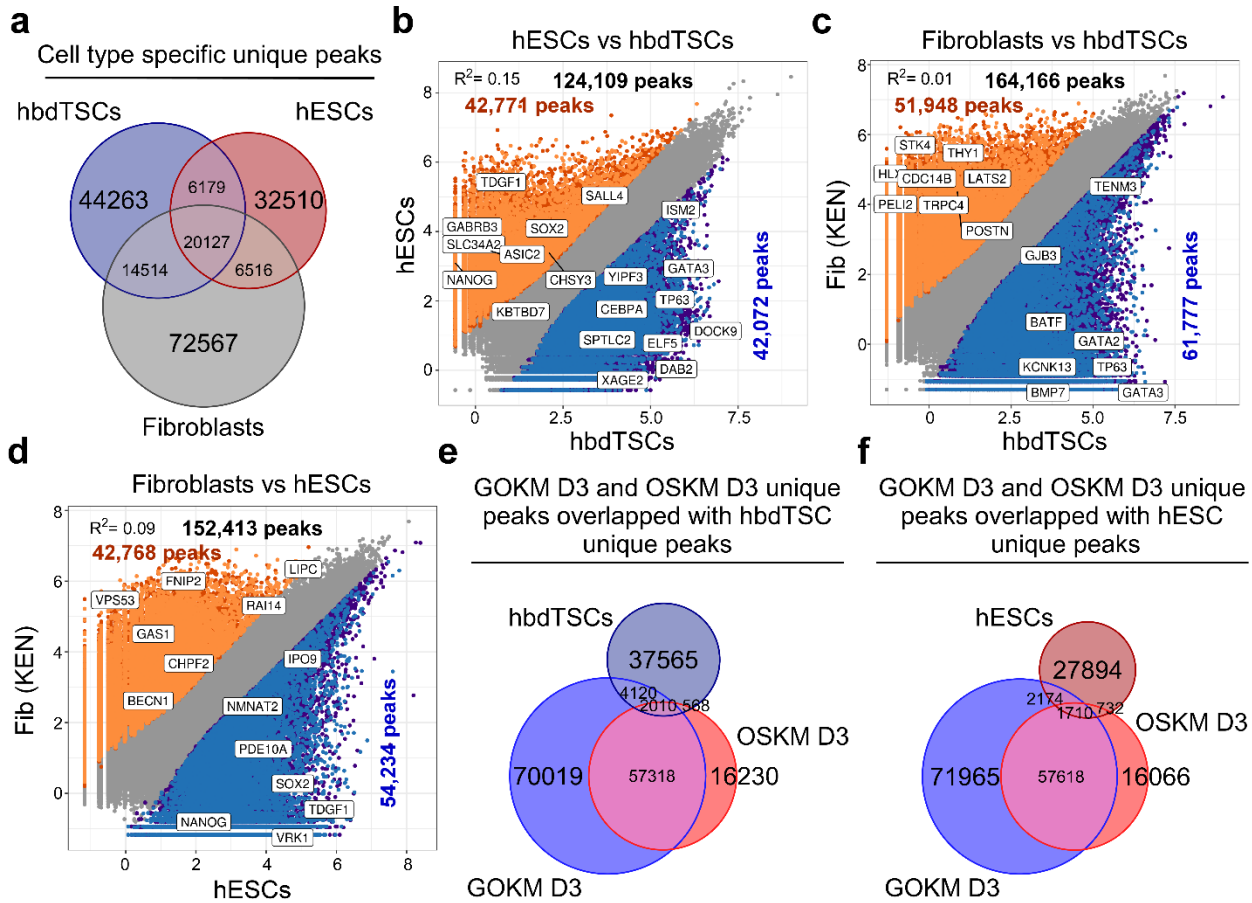


Figure S3. ATAC-seq analysis on GOKM and OSKM-transduced cells following 3 days of transgene induction. (a) Venn diagram of ATAC-seq peaks for fibroblasts, hbdTSCs, and hESCs demonstrating the number of peaks that are unique (FDR < 0.05) to each cell type. (b-d) Scatter plots displaying pairwise correlations of differentially accessible peaks between hESCs vs hbdTSCs (b), fibroblasts vs hbdTSCs (c), and fibroblasts vs hESCs (d) (FDR < 0.05). Differential accessible peaks along the horizontal axes or the vertical axes are labeled by dark blue and dark orange, respectively. Peaks associated with genes that are expressed in the corresponding cell type along the horizontal axes are labeled with light blue, while peaks associated with genes that are specific to the vertical axes are labeled with light orange. The total number of exclusive peaks and representative genes for each cell type are depicted. (e-f) Venn diagrams of ATAC-seq peaks showing the overlap between 'GOKM D3' or 'OSKM D3'-unique peaks with hbdTSC-unique peaks (e) or hESC-unique peaks (f) (FDR < 0.05). (g) Heatmap showing the 3,211 GOKM and the 983 OSKM-unique peaks that overlap with the 38,689 hESC-unique peaks (after subtracting 'fibroblasts' peaks, FDR < 0.05). (h) Scatter plot displaying pairwise correlation of differentially accessible peaks between 'GOKM D3' and 'OSKM D3'. GOKM and OSKM exclusive peaks are labeled by dark blue and dark orange, respectively, while peaks that are associated with the same hbdTSC-expressed genes are marked by light blue (GOKM) and light orange (OSKM). The total number of exclusive peaks for each combination and the number of their shared associated genes (marked by green) are indicated. Representative genes and their corresponding peaks are depicted. (i) HOMER analysis on the peaks associated with the 128 shared hbdTSC genes from (g) reveals binding site enrichment for *GATA3*, *KLF5* and *OCT4* for GOKM and *SOX2*, *TEAD4* and *OCT4-SOX17* for OSKM. P-value was calculated using the binomial distributions. (j) Bar graphs showing the highest enriched GO terms and their p-value for the 128 shared hbdTSC genes from (g) using different categories within EnrichR. p-value was calculated using Fisher exact test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

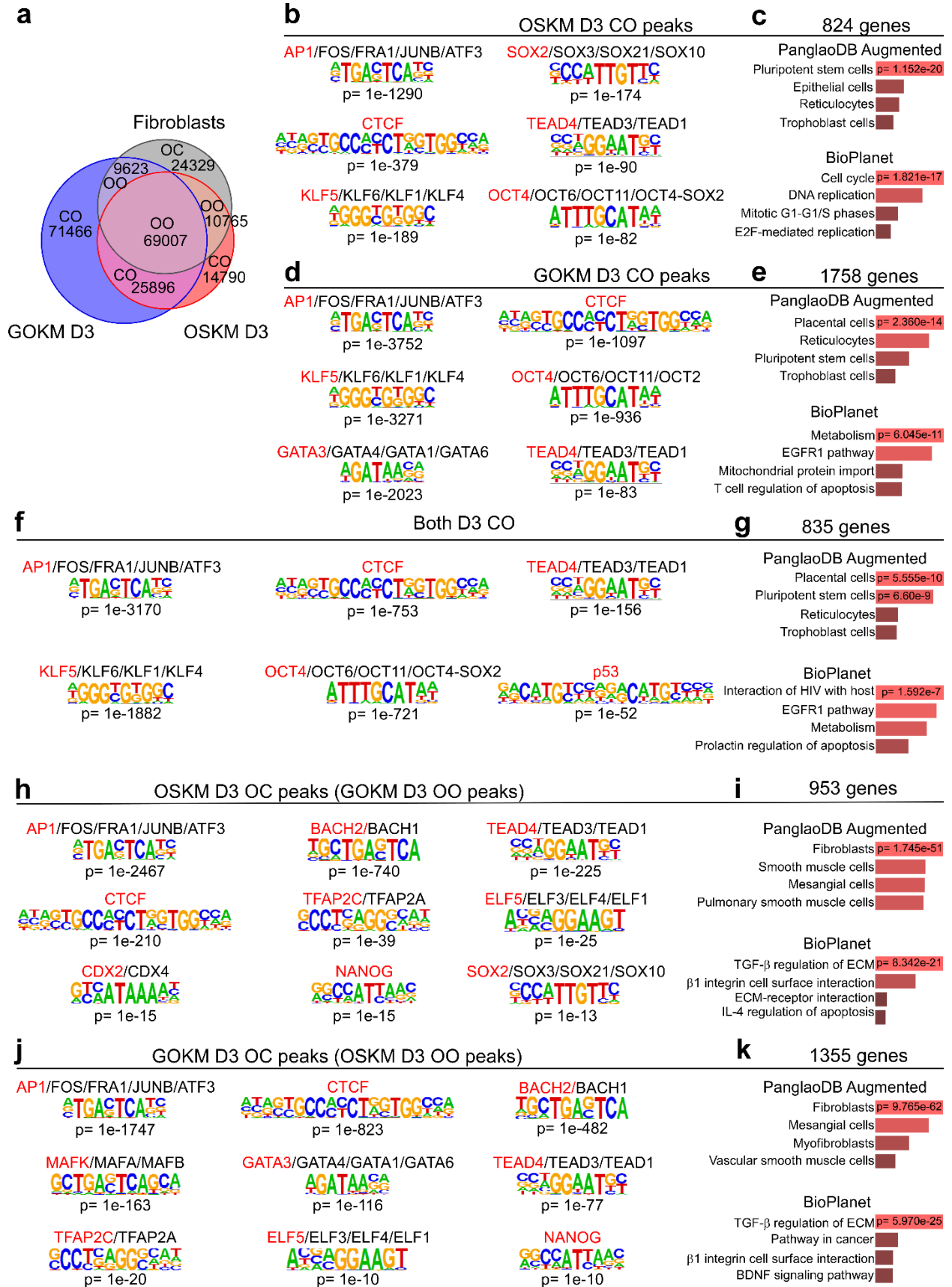
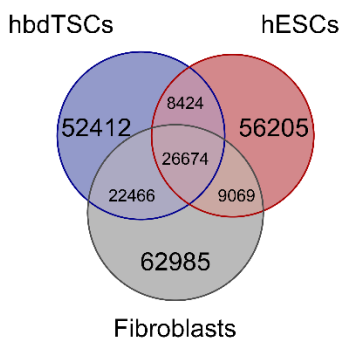
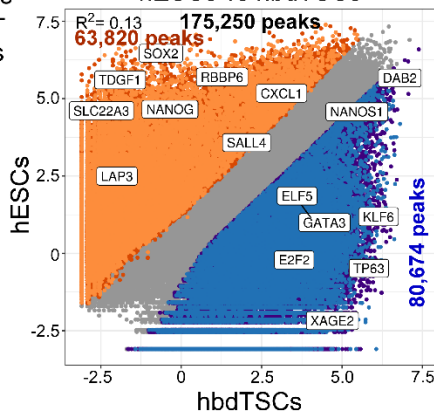


Figure S4. GOKM and OSKM open and close different regions along the chromatin at early stages of reprogramming. (a) Venn diagram of ATAC-seq peaks for fibroblasts, 'GOKM D3', and 'OSKM D3' showing peaks that are unique (FDR < 0.05) to each group. Each set of peaks was defined as follows: closed in fibroblasts but open in induced cells (CO- closed open), open in fibroblasts but closed in induced cells (OC- open closed), open in fibroblasts and remains open in induced cells (OO- open open). Note that OO in GOKM is OC for OSKM, and vice versa. (b-k) Left- HOMER analysis on the corresponding peak set showing the most enriched motifs and their p-value. p-value was calculated using the binomial distributions. Right- Bar graphs showing the highest enriched GO terms and their p-value for each group of genes that is associated with its corresponding peak set. p-value was calculated using Fisher exact test. The number of genes that are associated with each peaks set is depicted. Enriched transcription factors motifs from the same family are depicted above each motif. Transcription factor binding motifs marked by red represent the shown motifs. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

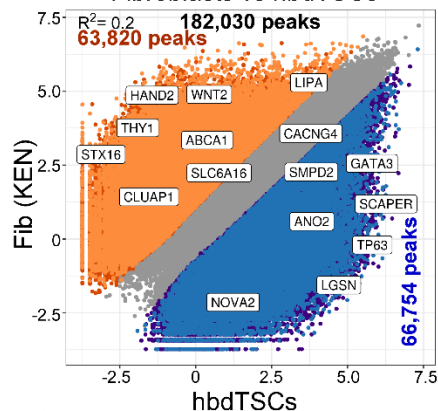
a Cell type specific unique peaks



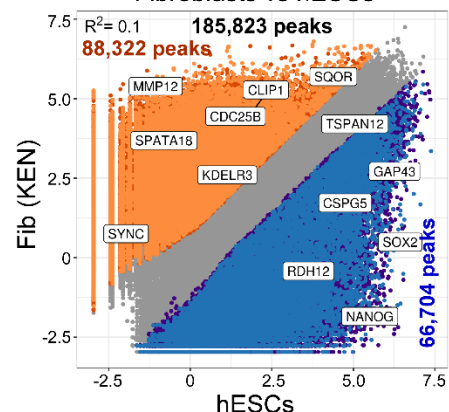
b hESCs vs hbdTSCs



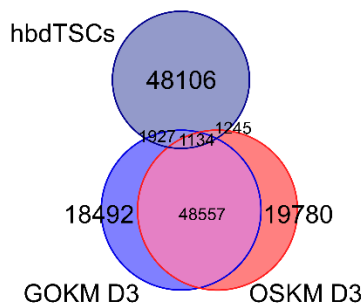
c Fibroblasts vs hbdTSCs



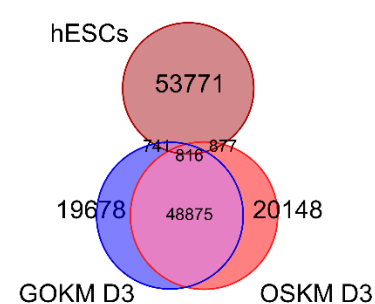
d Fibroblasts vs hESCs



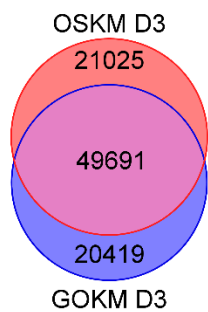
f GOKM D3 and OSKM D3 unique peaks overlapped with hbdTSC unique peaks



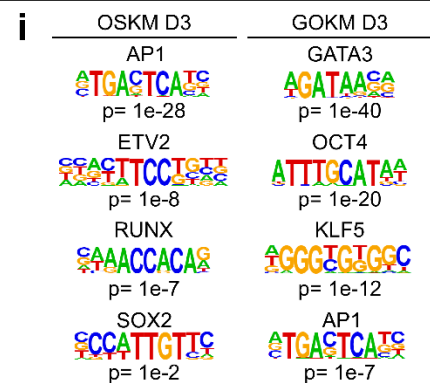
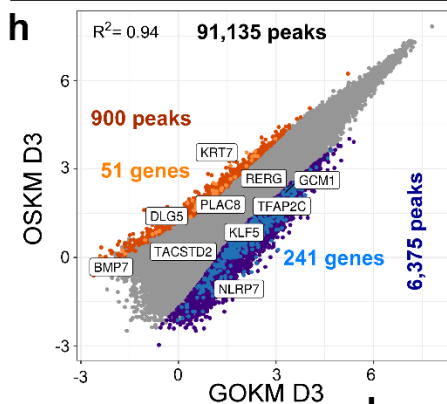
g GOKM D3 and OSKM D3 unique peaks overlapped with hESC unique peaks



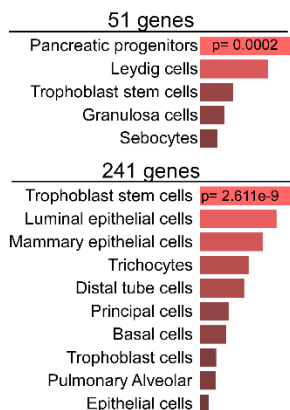
e GOKM D3 & OSKM D3 unique peaks



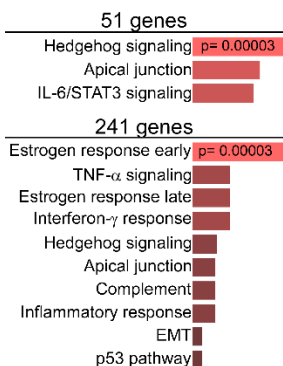
GOKM D3 & OSKM D3 differentially accessible peaks



j PanglaoDB Augmented



MSigDB Hallmark



k GOKM D3 and OSKM D3 differentially accessible peaks located within the same hbdTSC genes

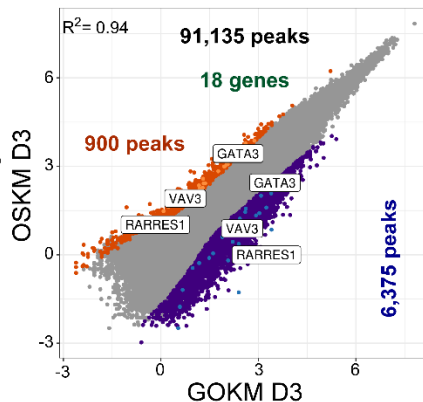


Figure S5. ChIP-seq analysis for H3K4me2 on GOKM and OSKM-transduced cells. (a) Venn diagram of ChIP-seq for H3K4me2 showing peaks that are unique to 'fibroblasts', 'hbdTSCs', and 'hESCs' (FDR < 0.05). (b-d) Scatter plots displaying pairwise correlations of differentially deposited peaks between 'hESCs' vs 'hbdTSCs' (b), 'fibroblasts' vs 'hbdTSCs' (c), and 'fibroblasts' vs 'hESCs' (d) (FDR < 0.05). Differentially deposited peaks along the horizontal axes or the vertical axes are labeled by dark blue and dark orange, respectively. Peaks associated with genes that are expressed in the corresponding cell type along the horizontal axes are labeled with light blue. Peaks associated with genes that are specific to samples along the vertical axes are labeled with light orange. The total number of exclusive peaks and representative genes for each cell type are depicted. (e) Venn diagram of 'GOKM D3' and 'OSKM D3'-unique H3K4me2 peaks after subtracting 'fibroblasts' peaks (FDR < 0.05). (f-g) Venn diagrams of H3K4me2 peaks showing the overlap between 'GOKM D3' or 'OSKM D3'-unique peaks with 'hbdTSC'-unique peaks (f) or 'hESC'-unique peaks (g) (FDR < 0.05). (h) Scatter plot of differentially accessible peaks between 'GOKM D3' and 'OSKM D3' (FDR < 0.05). Peaks that are exclusive to GOKM or OSKM are labeled with dark blue and dark orange, respectively. Peaks associated with 'hbdTSC'-expressed genes are labeled with light blue (GOKM) and light orange (OSKM). The total number of exclusive peaks, the number of their associated genes and representative genes are depicted. (i) HOMER analysis on OSKM or GOKM exclusive peaks reveals motif enrichment for each combination. P-value was calculated using the binomial distributions. (j) Bar graphs showing the most enriched GO terms, and their p-value, for the 241 or 51 genes from (h) using EnrichR. P-value was calculated using Fisher exact test. (k) Scatter plot displaying pairwise correlations of differentially deposited peaks between 'GOKM D3' and 'OSKM D3'. GOKM/OSKM exclusive peaks are labeled by dark blue and dark orange, respectively. Peaks that are associated with the same hbdTSC-expressed genes are marked by light blue (GOKM) and light orange (GOKM). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

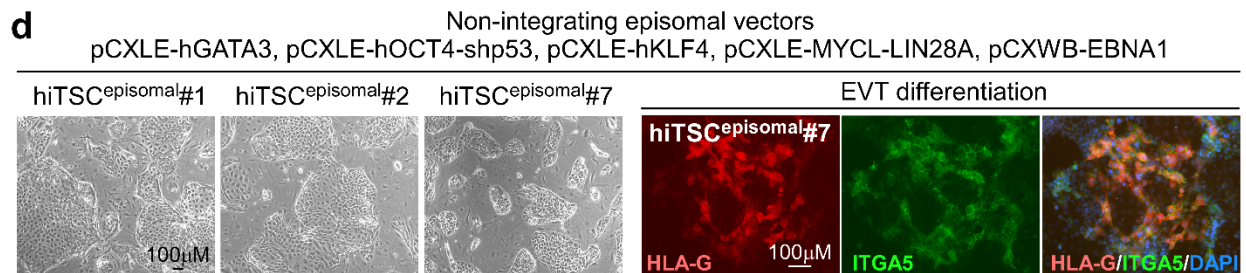
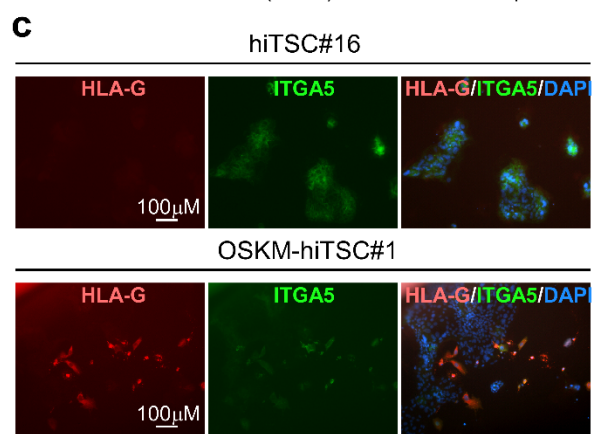
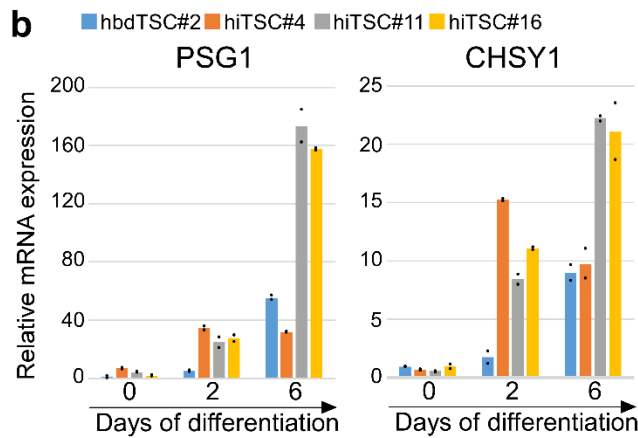
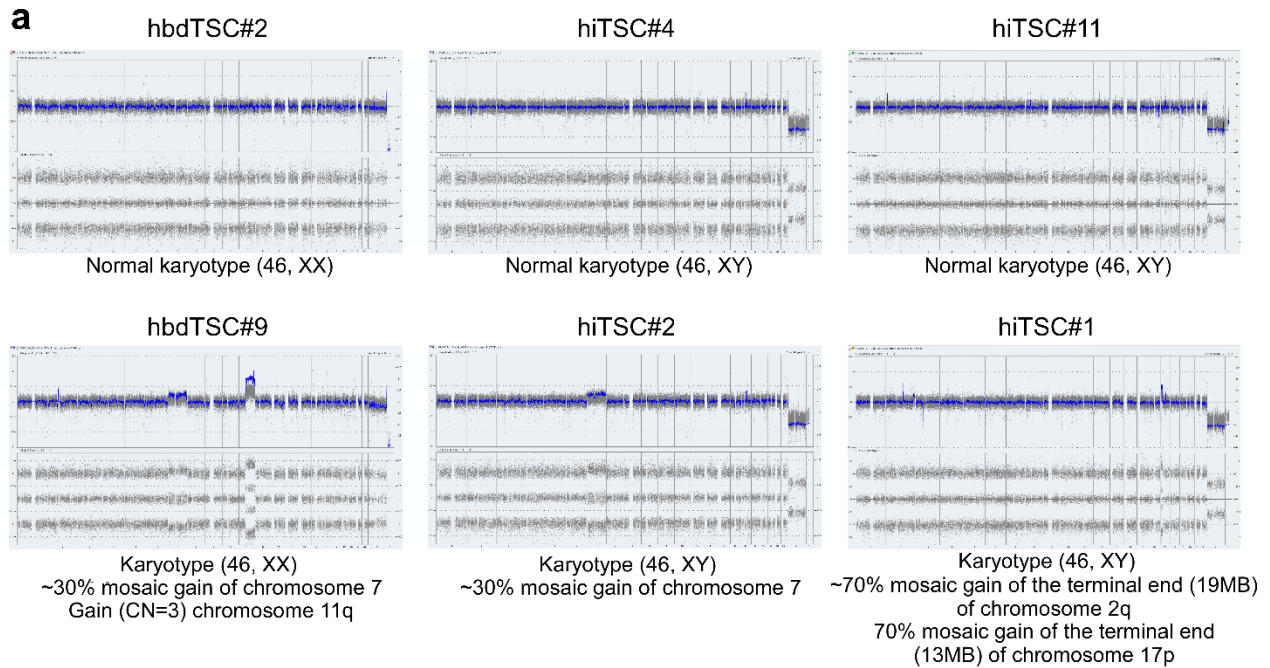


Figure S6. hiTSCs can maintain normal karyotype and differentiate into STs and EVT. Both hbdTSC#2 and hbdTSC#9 were isolated from PGD embryos (see Methods). Genetic examination of the two lines reveals that hbdTSC#2 is heterozygous for RB mutation and hbdTSC#9 is heterozygous for RB and Marfan mutations **(a)** Plots displaying the karyotype of hbdTSC and hiTSC lines. Two hbdTSC lines, hbdTSC#2 and hbdTSC#9, and four hiTSC clones (n=4), hiTSC#1, hiTSC#2, hiTSC#4 and hiTSC#11, were subjected to karyotyping analysis using Affymetrix CytoScan 750K array. 50% of hbdTSC lines and 50% of hiTSC lines displayed an intact chromosomal karyotype. The other 50% of the colonies exhibited few aberrations in a fraction of the cells. The specific aberrations and the relevant affected fraction of the cells are specified below each plot. **(b)** qPCR analysis of relative mRNA levels of ST marker genes *PSG1* and *CHSY1* at days 0, 2 and 6 in ST differentiation protocol. Results were normalized to the mRNA levels of the housekeeping control gene *GAPDH* and are shown as fold change relative to day 0 control cells (hbdTSCs). Error bars indicate standard deviation between two duplicates. **(c)** Immunofluorescence staining for the EVT-specific markers HLA-G and ITGA5 and DAPI nuclear staining in PFA-fixated hiTSC#16 and OSKM-hiTSC#1 following 14 days of EVT differentiation. **(d, left)** Bright field images of isolated hiTSC clones derived using the indicated episomes, delivered through electroporation. **(d, right)** Immunofluorescence staining for the EVT-specific markers HLA-G and ITGA5 and DAPI nuclear staining in PFA-fixated hiTSC^{episomal}#7 following 14 days of EVT differentiation. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

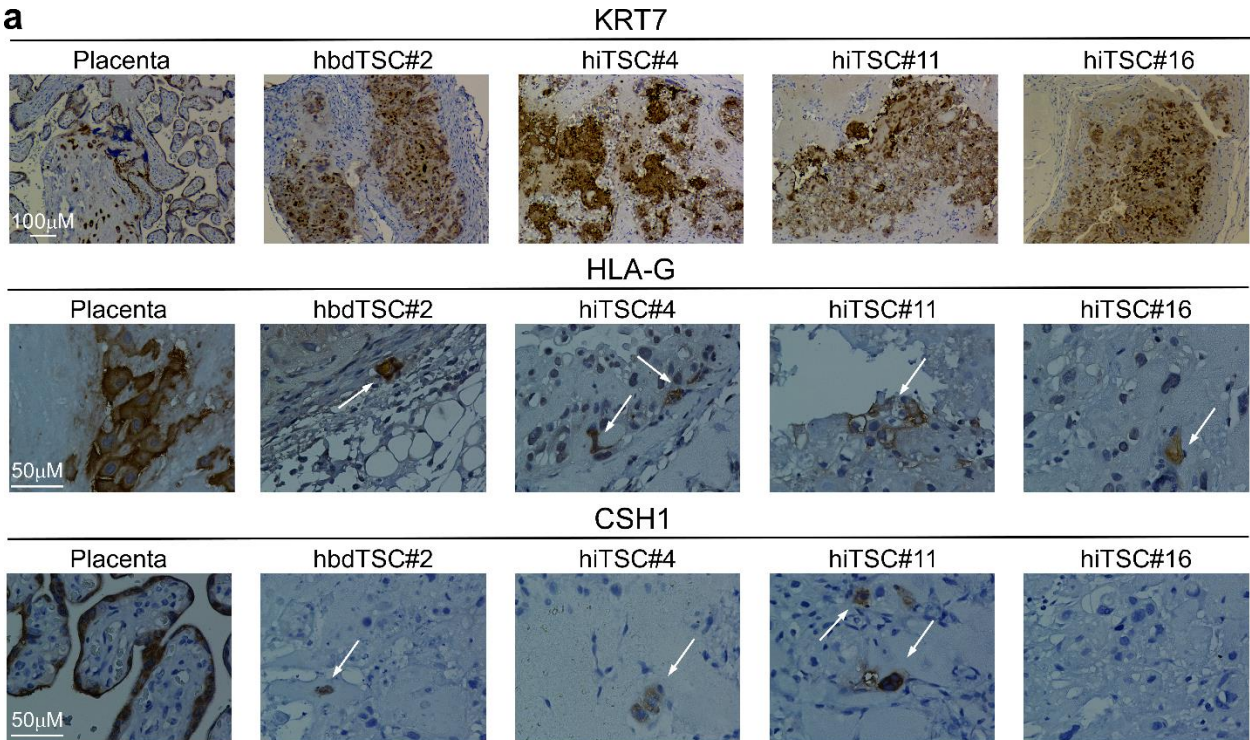
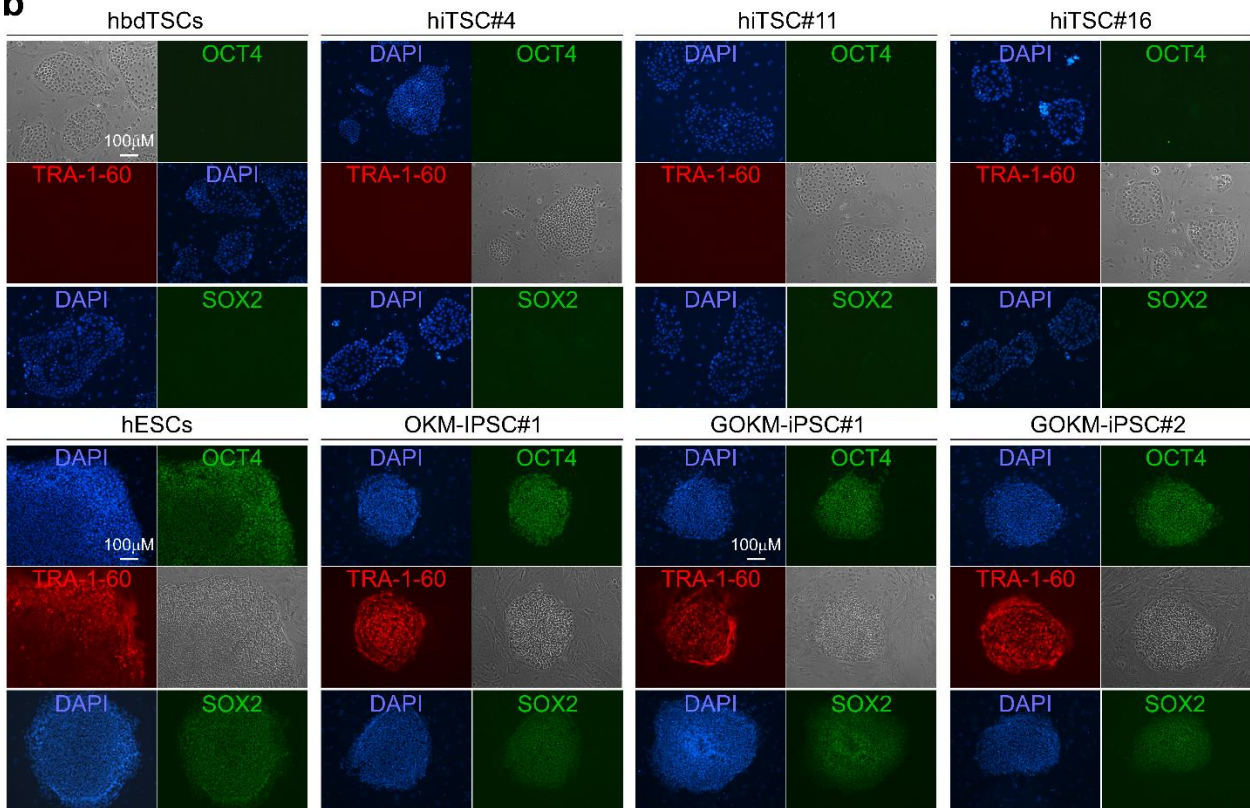
a**b**

Figure S7. hiTSCs engrafted into NOD-SCID mice form trophoblastic lesions and hiTSCs are negative to pluripotency-specific markers. For lesion formation approximately 4×10^6 hbdTSCs or hiTSCs were subcutaneously injected into NOD-SCID mice. Lesions were collected nine days after injection and analyzed by immunohistochemistry for specific markers. **(a)** Immunohistochemically stained sections of human placenta and trophoblastic lesions extracted from SCID-NOD mice showing strong KRT7 staining (top) and scattered staining for the EVT marker HLA-G (middle) and ST marker CSH1 (bottom). White arrows point to positive staining for the indicated markers. Three independent lesions were stained for each clone (n=3) **(b)** hiTSCs are negative to pluripotent-specific markers. Fluorescent images displaying high expression levels of OCT4, SOX2 and TRA-1-60 in pluripotent stem cells (hESCs, GOKM-hiPSCs and OKM-hiPSCs, bottom panel) and none (OCT4 and TRA-1-60) to very low expression (SOX2) in 3 independent hiTSC clones (n=3, upper panel).

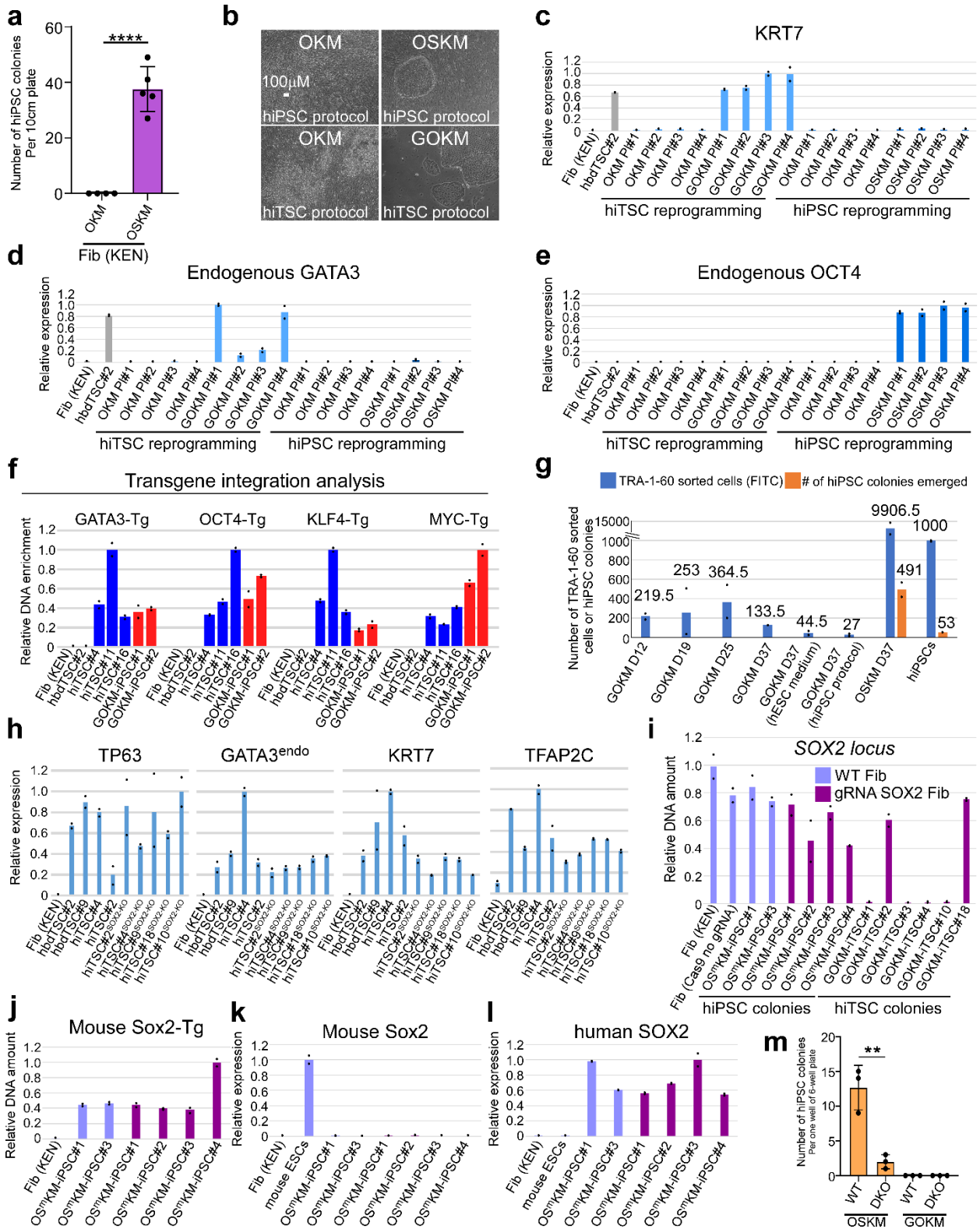


Figure S8. GOKM do not acquire pluripotency during hiTSC formation. **(a)** Graph showing an average number of hiPSC colonies generated by either OKM or OSKM. Error bars indicate standard deviation between independent experiments/replicates (OKM n=4, OSKM n=5). **** indicates p-value < 0.0001 (95% confidence interval 27.87 to 47.33), using 2-tailed unpaired t test calculated by GraphPad Prism (8.3.0). Mean values (from left to right) are: 0.000, 37.60. **(b)** Bright field images of plates which were reprogrammed with OKM or OSKM using hiPSC (top) or hiTSC (bottom) reprogramming protocol. **(c-e)** qPCR analysis of mRNA levels of *KRT7* (c), endogenous *GATA3* (d) and endogenous *OCT4* (e) in plates (4=4) transduced with OKM, GOKM or OSKM following hiPSC or hiTSC reprogramming protocols. Fibroblasts and hbdTSCs were used as controls. The highest sample for each gene was set to 1. Results were normalized to the mRNA levels of *GAPDH* and are shown as fold change. Two replicates were used from each sample (n= 2). **(f)** qPCR analysis for the relative DNA enrichment of GOKM transgene integration in the indicated samples. The highest sample for each transgene was set to 1. Results were normalized to *GAPDH* genomic regions and are shown as fold change. Two replicates (n= 2) were used for each sample. **(g)** Graph displaying the average number of TRA-1-60-positive cells that were sorted during GOKM-mediated hiTSC or hiPSC reprogramming protocols at the indicated time points, and the number of hiPSC colonies that emerged in each plate. Two biological replicates (n= 2) were used for each condition. **(h)** qPCR analysis of mRNA levels of the indicated genes and samples. The highest sample for each gene was set to 1. Results were normalized to *GAPDH* and are shown as fold change. Two replicates (n= 2) were used for each sample. **(i)** qPCR analysis for the relative DNA enrichment of the human *SOX2* genomic locus in six OKM+ mouse *SOX2* (*OS^mKM*)-derived hiPSC colonies and six GOKM-derived hiTSC colonies in either WT or “*SOX2* KO” fibroblasts. The highest sample for each gene was set to 1. Results were normalized to genomic region of *GAPDH* and are shown as fold change. Two replicates (n= 2) were used for each sample. **(j-l)** qPCR analysis for the relative DNA enrichment of the mouse *Sox2* transgene (j), mRNA levels of mouse *Sox2* gene (k) and mRNA levels of human *SOX2* gene (l) in the indicated samples. The highest sample for each gene was set to 1. Results were normalized to *GAPDH* and are shown as fold change. Two replicates (n= 2) were used for each sample **(m)** Graph displaying the number of hiPSC colonies that were generated by OSKM or GOKM factors in WT or double knockout (DKO, for *NANOG* and *PRDM14*) fibroblasts. Error bars indicate standard deviation between 3 independent experiments/replicates (n=3). ** indicates p-value of 0.0054 (95% confidence interval -16.06 to -5.270), using 2-tailed unpaired t test calculated by GraphPad Prism (8.3.0). Mean values (from left to right) are: 12.67, 2.000, 0.000, 0.000. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

Top 1000 variable genes

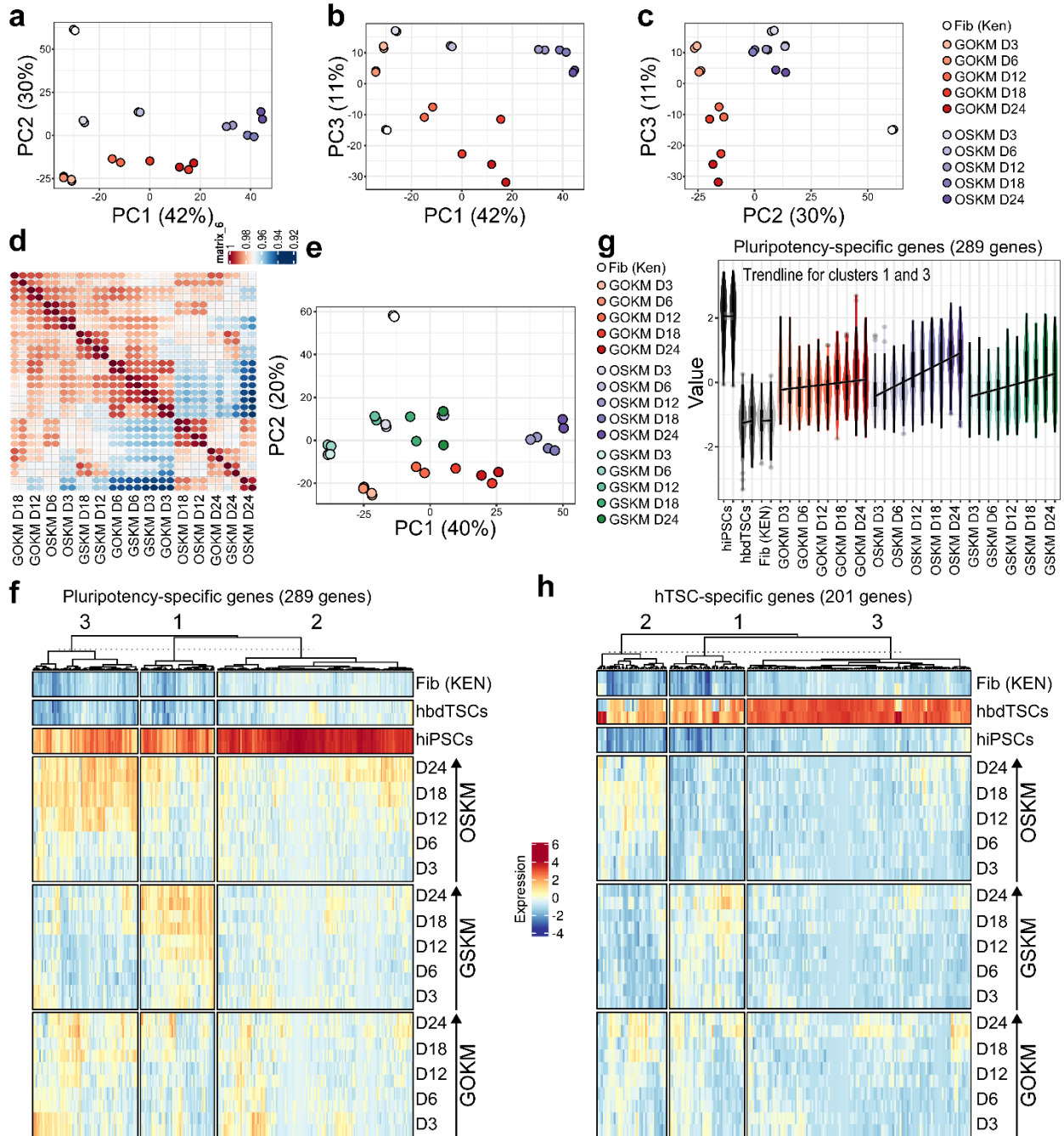


Figure S9. GOKM do not activate OSKM nor pluripotency gene signatures. (a-c) Principal component analysis for top 1000 variable genes among all samples showing no overlap in gene expression between OSKM and GOKM reprogramming samples (a, PC1 vs PC2; b, PC1 vs PC3; c, PC2 vs PC3). (d) Correlation heatmap based on RNA-seq data portraying comparisons of whole transcriptome of two biological duplicates of the indicated samples. (e) Principal component analysis for top 1000 variable genes among all samples showing clear overlap between OSKM and GSKM reprogramming samples. (f) Heatmap and clustering tree for 289 unique pluripotency genes along the reprogramming process (day 3, 6, 12, 18 and 24) of OSKM, GSKM and GOKM. Pluripotency gene signature was defined by selecting genes that are uniquely expressed ($\log_{2}FC > 6$) in pluripotent cells when compared to hbdTSCs and fibroblasts. (g) Violin plots showing the average expression of the 289 pluripotency genes ($n = 289$) in the indicated samples. Two biological replicates ($n = 2$) are used for each sample or condition. The center line denotes the median value (50th percentile), and box limits contain the dataset's 25th to 75th percentiles. The black whiskers mark the 5th and 95th percentiles. Trendline (black) for clusters 1 and 3 is depicted for each reprogramming combination. (h) Heatmap and clustering tree for 201 unique hTSC genes along the reprogramming process (day 3, 6, 12, 18 and 24) of OSKM, GSKM and GOKM. hTSC gene signature was defined by selecting genes that are uniquely expressed ($\log_{2}FC > 6$) in hbdTSCs when compared to hiPSCs and fibroblasts.

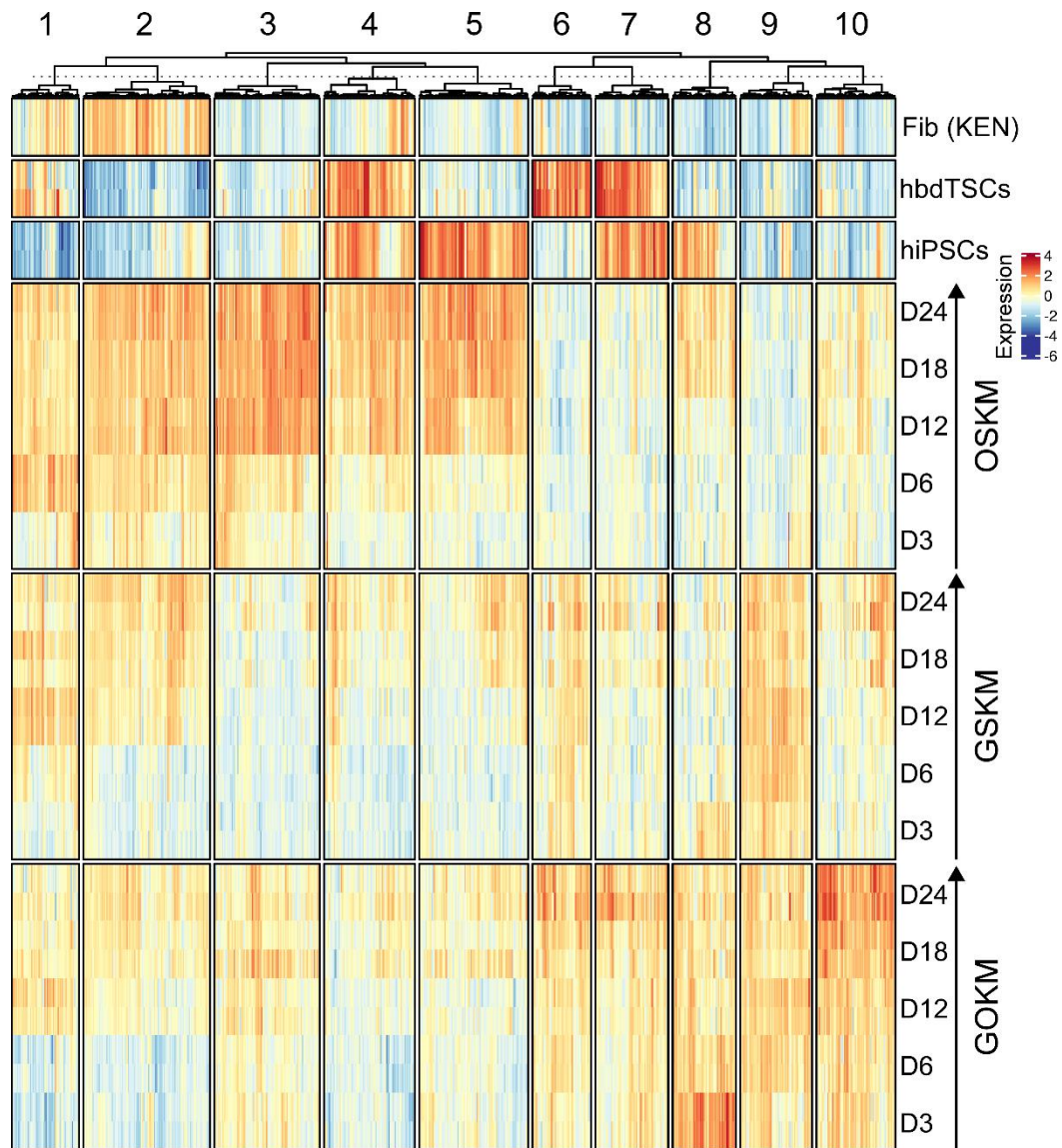
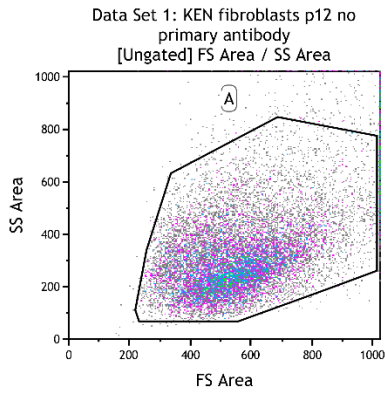


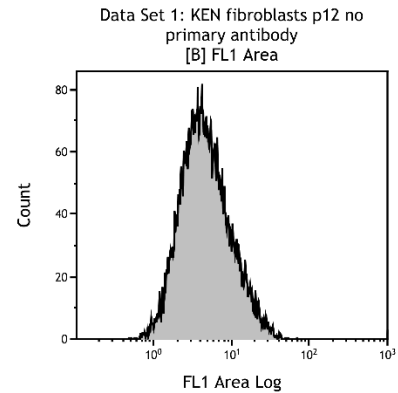
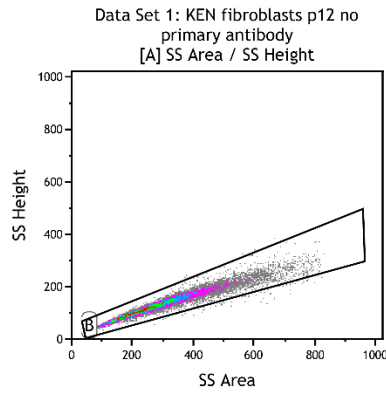
Figure S10. GATA3 and OCT4 activate a unique set of genes to achieve the hTSC state. Clustering analysis of genes that showed differential expression ($\text{LogFC} > 3$) between OSKM and GOKM in at least one-time point during the reprogramming process. Gap statistics analysis on the identified 706 differentially expressed genes resulted in 10 defined clusters with unique specificity to cell types and transcription factors.

New Composite 2 - Plot Sheet 1

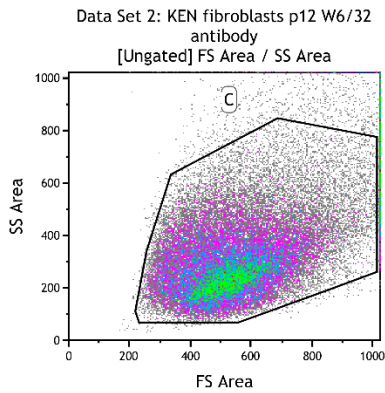
Data Set 1: KEN fibroblasts p12 no primary antibody ? Event Count: 15,028



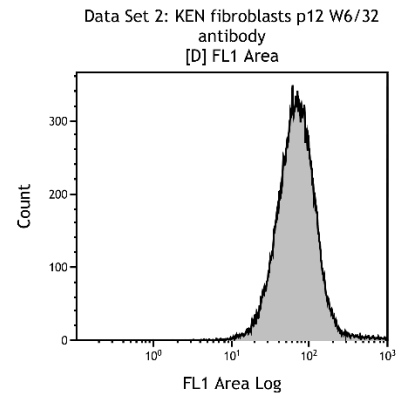
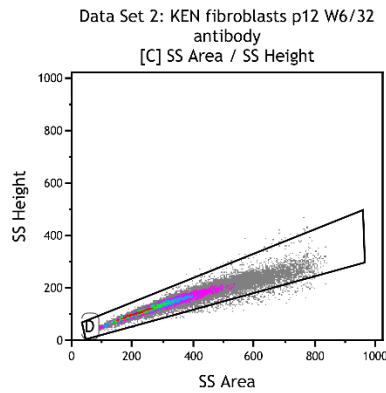
Gate Number	
All	15,028
A	13,933



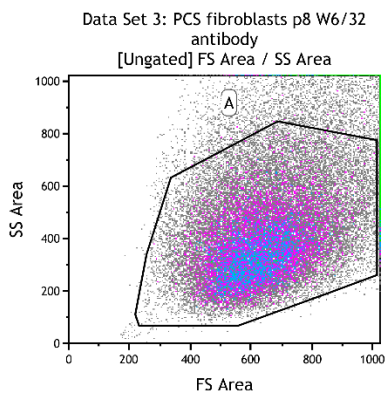
Gate X-GMean	
All	4.62



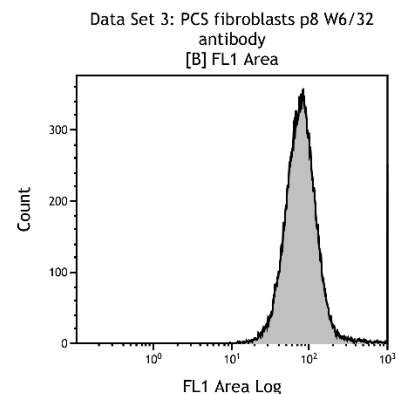
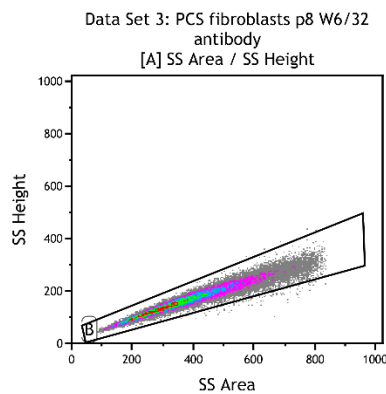
Gate Number	
All	51,789
C	48,100



Gate X-GMean	
All	69.75



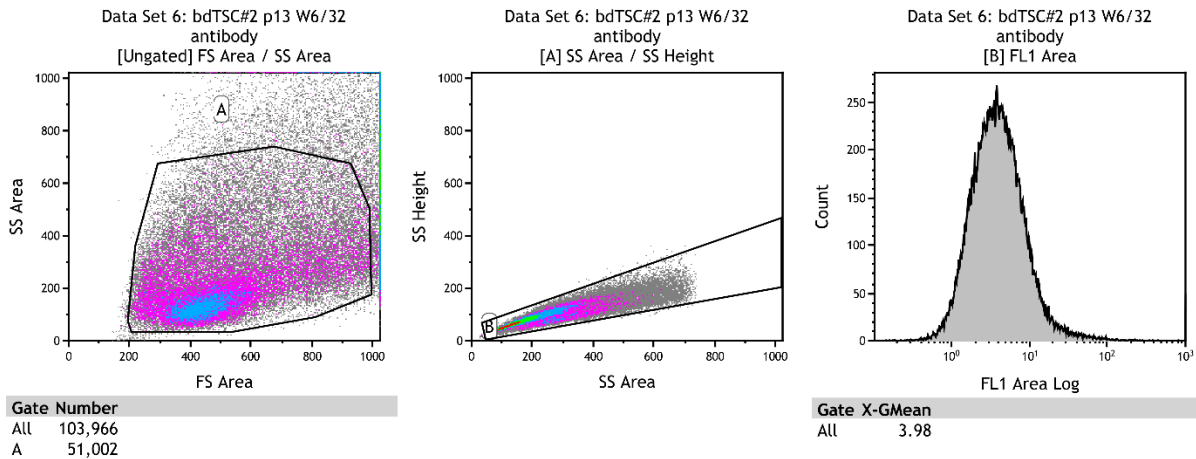
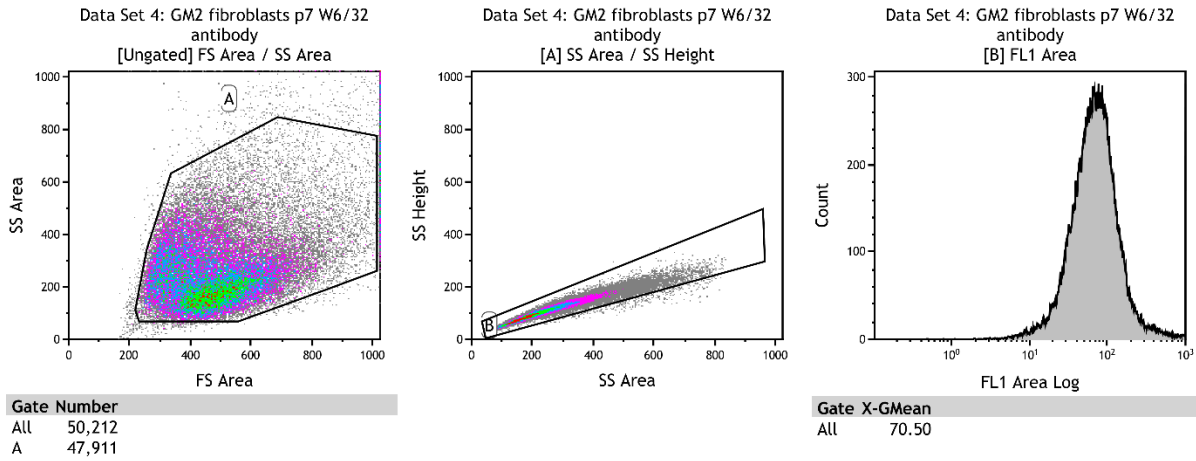
Gate Number	
All	50,663
A	40,266



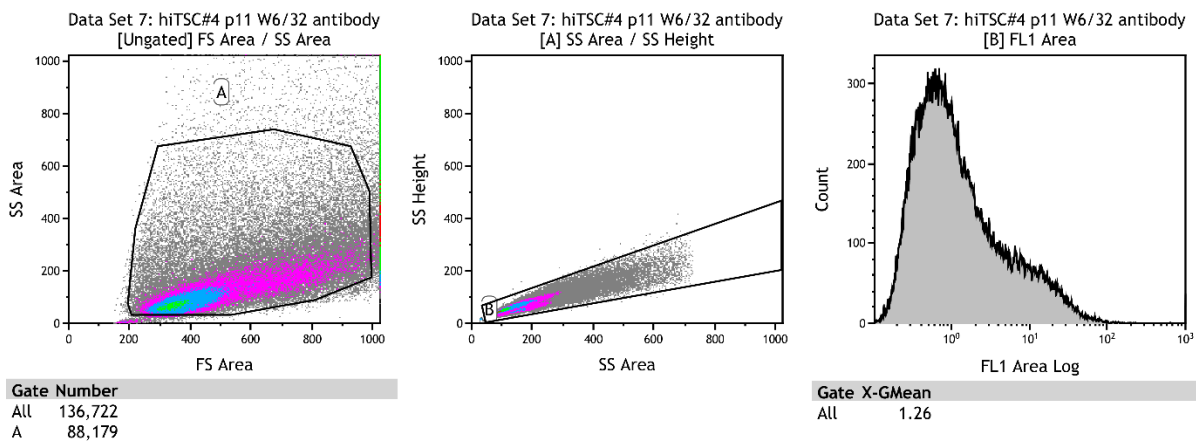
Gate X-GMean	
All	79.31

New Composite 2 - Plot Sheet 1

Data Set 4: GM2 fibroblasts p7 W6/32 antibody ? Event Count: 50,212

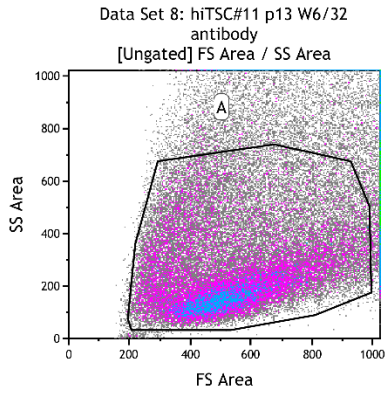


Data Set 7: hiTSC#4 p11 W6/32 antibody ? Event Count: 136,722

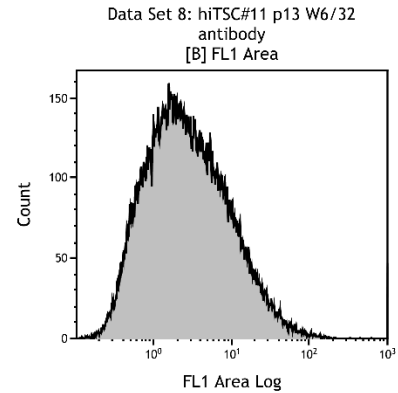
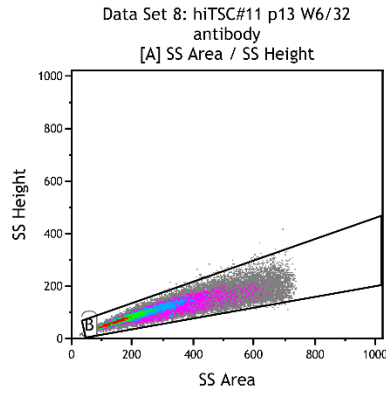


New Composite 2 - Plot Sheet 1

Data Set 8: hiTSC#11 p13 W6/32 antibody ? Event Count: 108,560

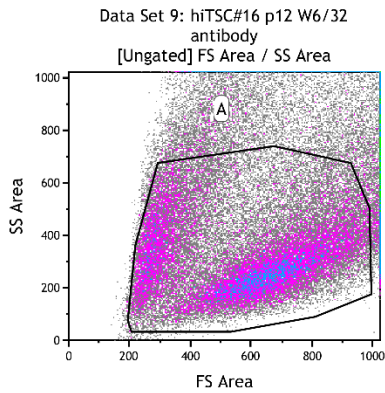


Gate Number
All 108,560
A 49,612

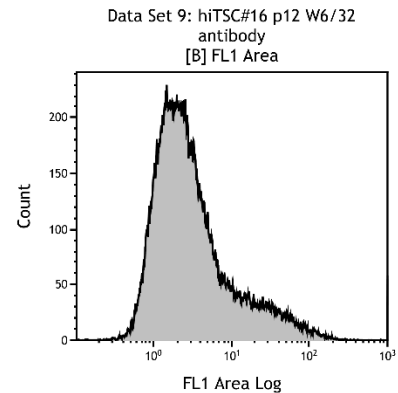
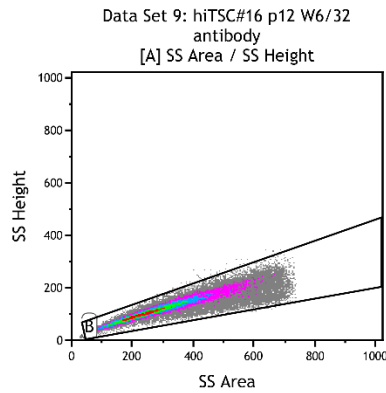


Gate X-GMean
All 2.74

Data Set 9: hiTSC#16 p12 W6/32 antibody ? Event Count: 130,232

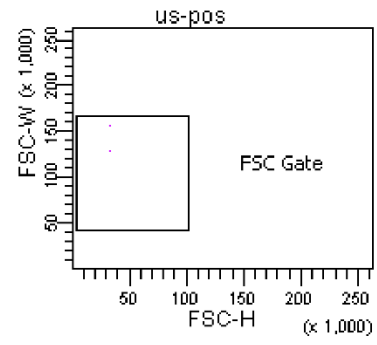
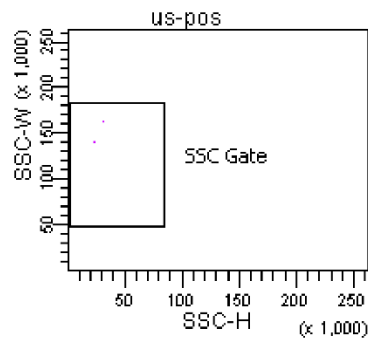
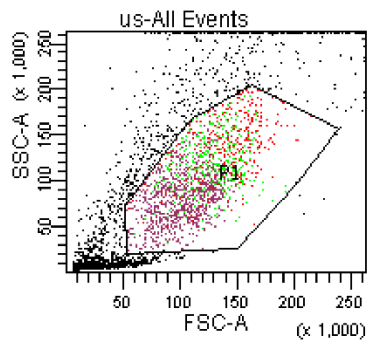


Gate Number
All 130,232
A 49,892



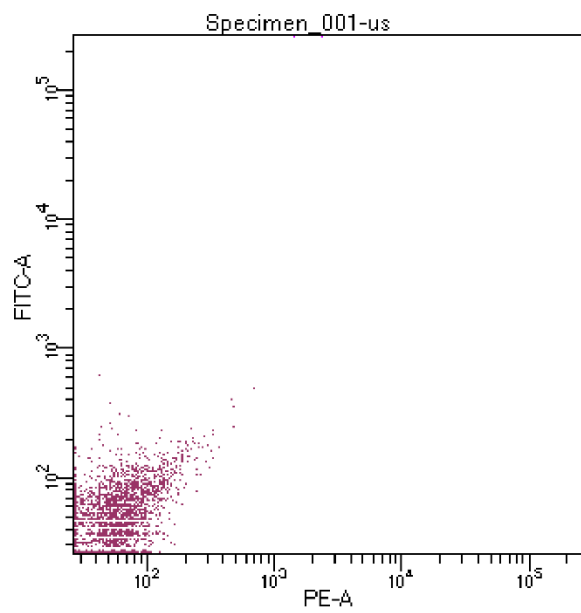
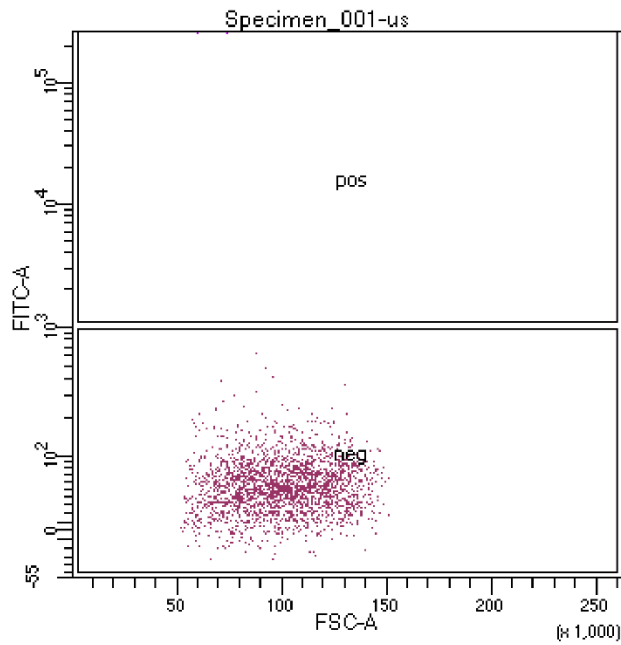
Gate X-GMean
All 3.20

BD FACSDiva 8.0.1

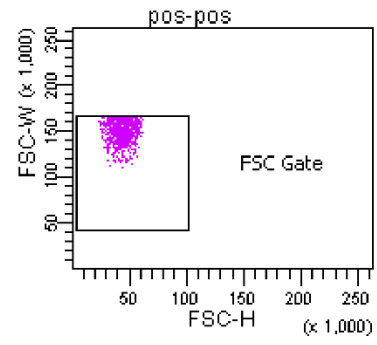
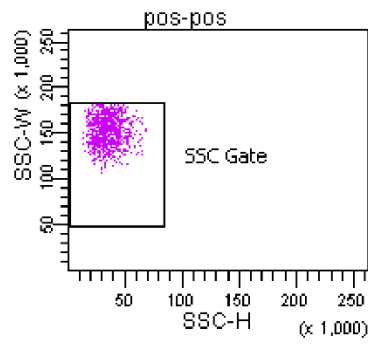
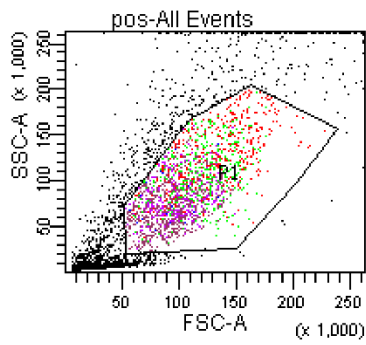


Tube: us

Population	#Events	%Parent	%Total
All Events	10,000	####	100.0
P1	4,571	45.7	45.7
SSC Gate	3,386	74.1	33.9
FSC Gate	2,284	67.5	22.8
pos	2	0.1	0.0
neg	2,282	99.9	22.8

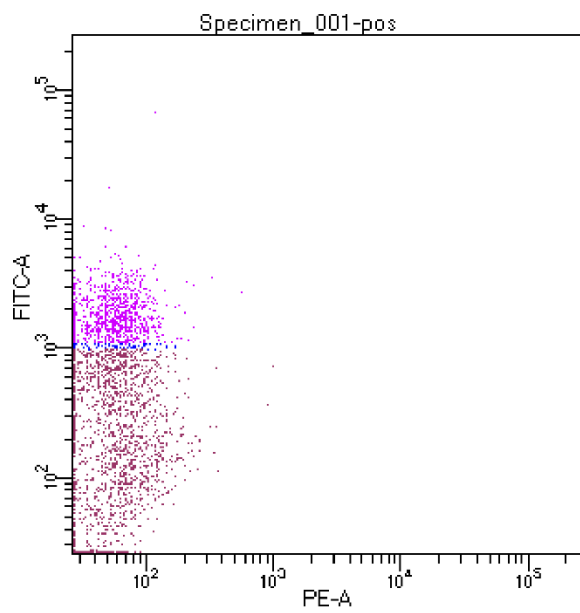
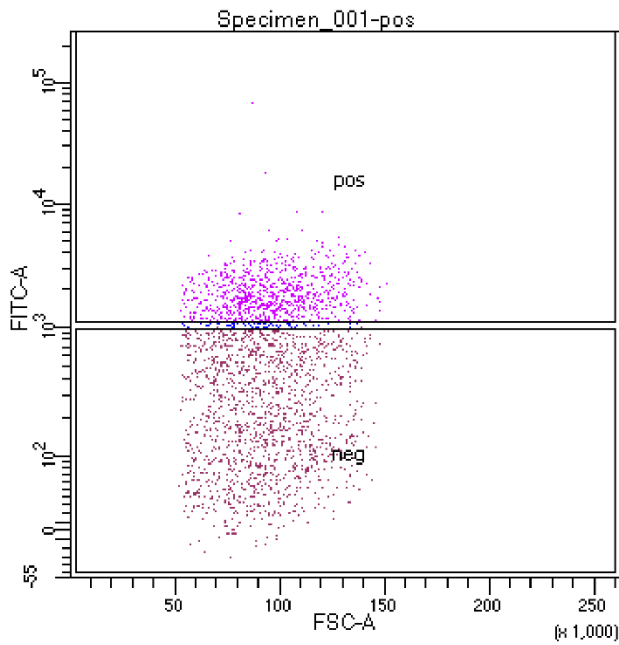


BD FACSDiva 8.0.1

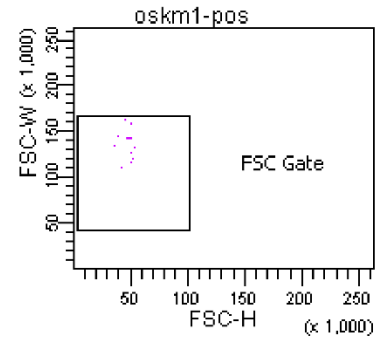
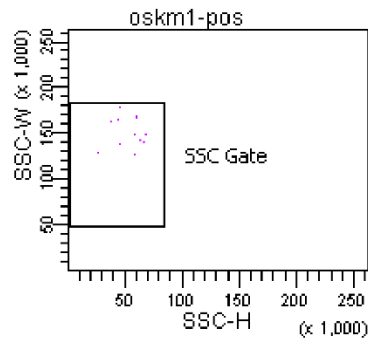
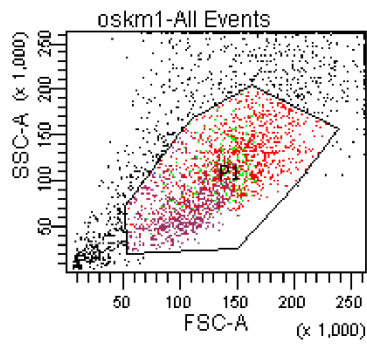


Tube: pos

Population	#Events	%Parent	%Total
All Events	10,000	####	100.0
P1	5,260	52.6	52.6
SSC Gate	3,696	70.3	37.0
FSC Gate	2,383	64.5	23.8
pos	831	34.9	8.3
neg	1,481	62.1	14.8

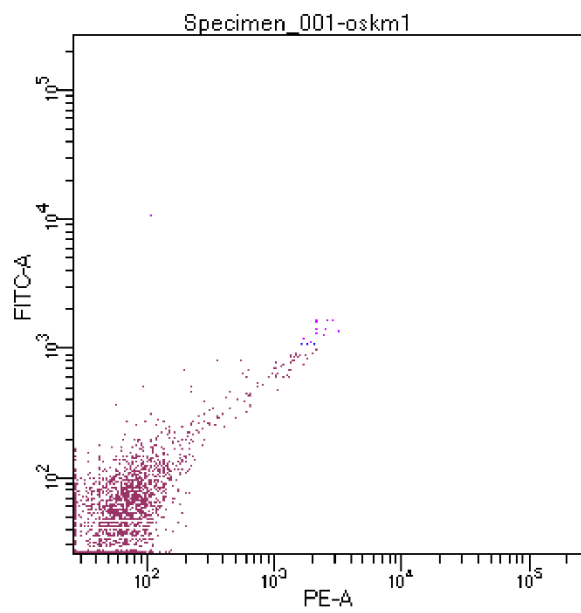
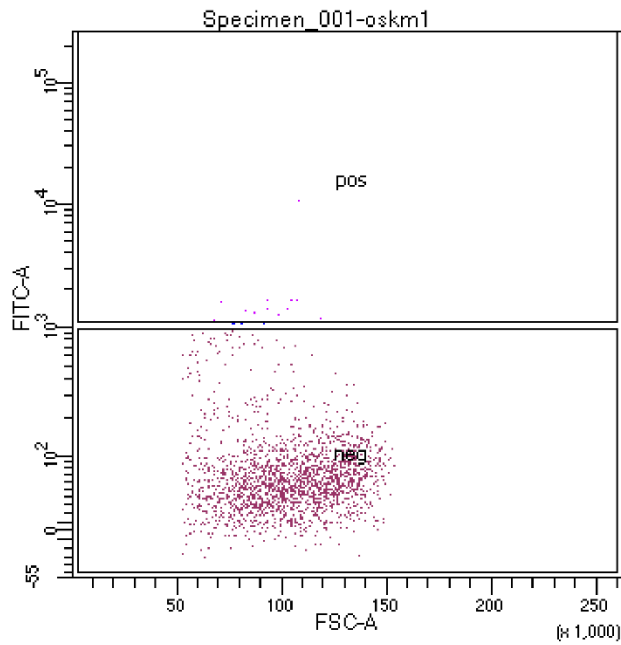


BD FACSDiva 8.0.1

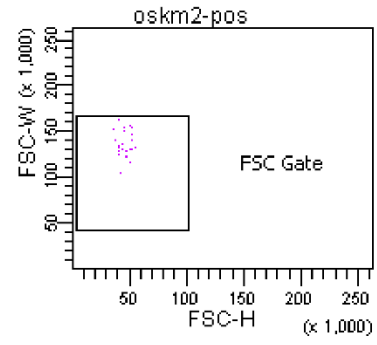
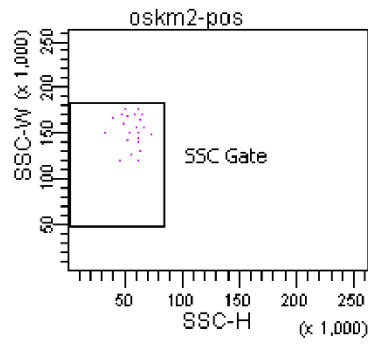
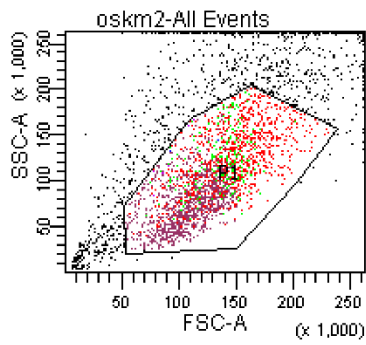


Tube: oskm1

Population	#Events	%Parent	%Total
All Events	10,000	####	100.0
P1	5,506	55.1	55.1
SSC Gate	2,560	46.5	25.6
FSC Gate	1,950	76.2	19.5
pos	12	0.6	0.1
neg	1,934	99.2	19.3

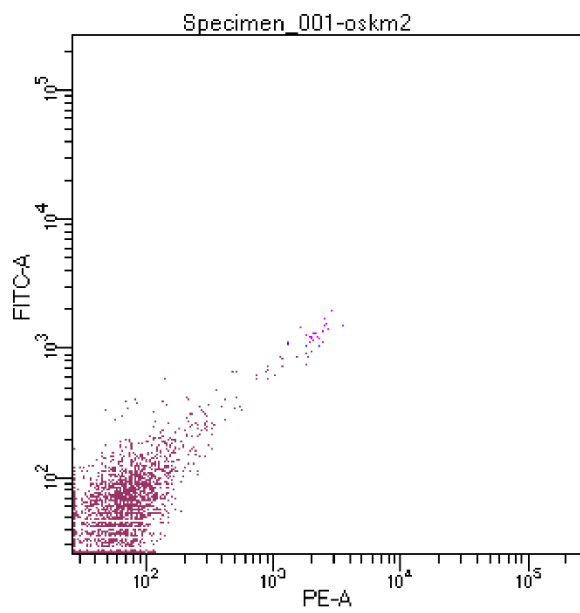
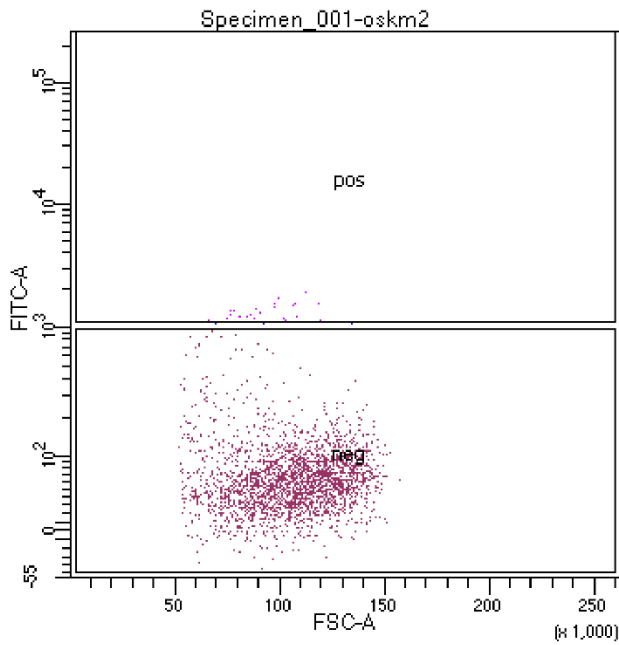


BD FACSDiva 8.0.1

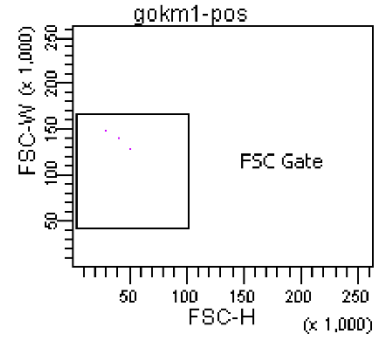
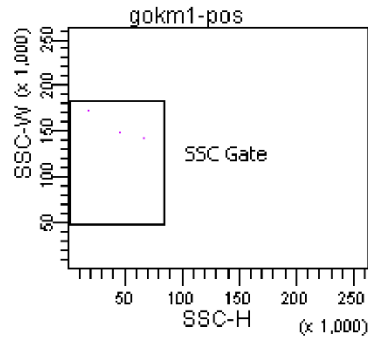
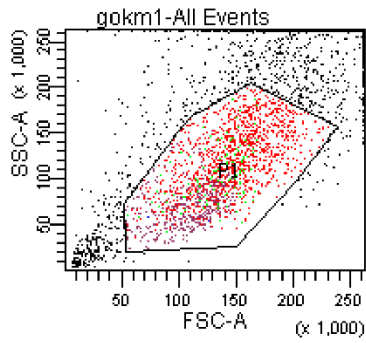


Tube: oskm2

Population	#Events	%Parent	%Total
All Events	10,000	####	100.0
P1	6,247	62.5	62.5
SSC Gate	3,101	49.6	31.0
FSC Gate	2,391	77.1	23.9
pos	23	1.0	0.2
neg	2,365	98.9	23.6

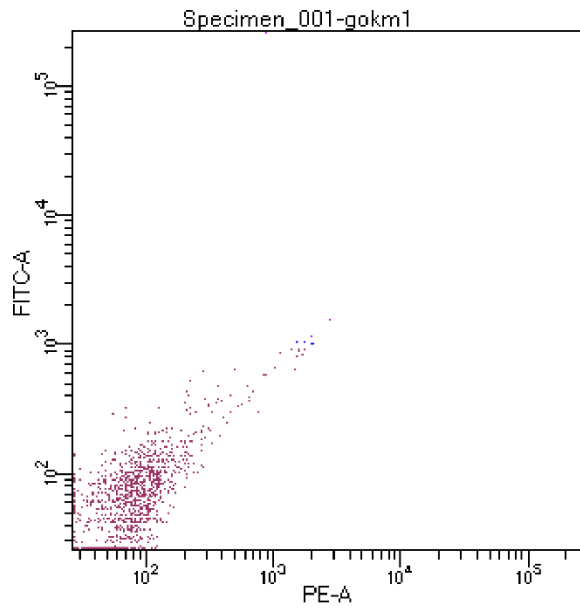
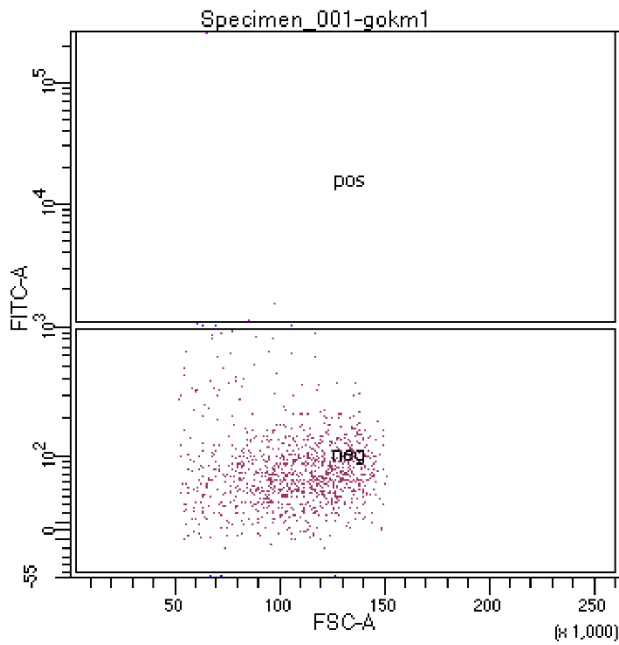


BD FACSDiva 8.0.1

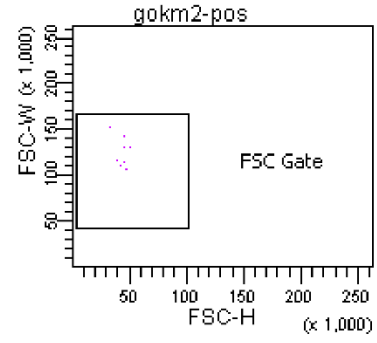
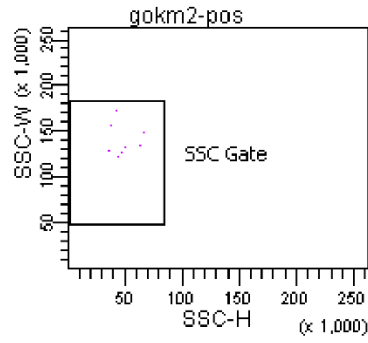
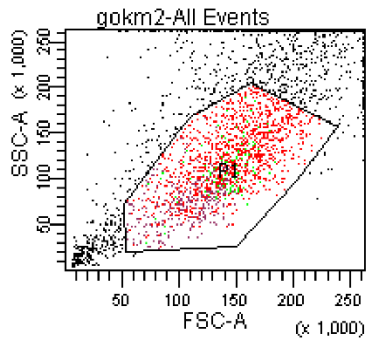


Tube: gokm1

Population	#Events	%Parent	%Total
All Events	10,000	####	100.0
P1	4,904	49.0	49.0
SSC Gate	1,470	30.0	14.7
FSC Gate	1,085	73.8	10.8
pos	3	0.3	0.0
neg	1,075	99.1	10.8

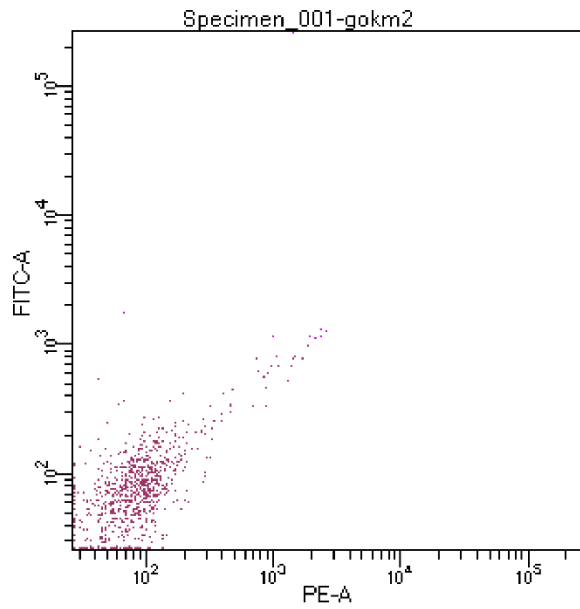
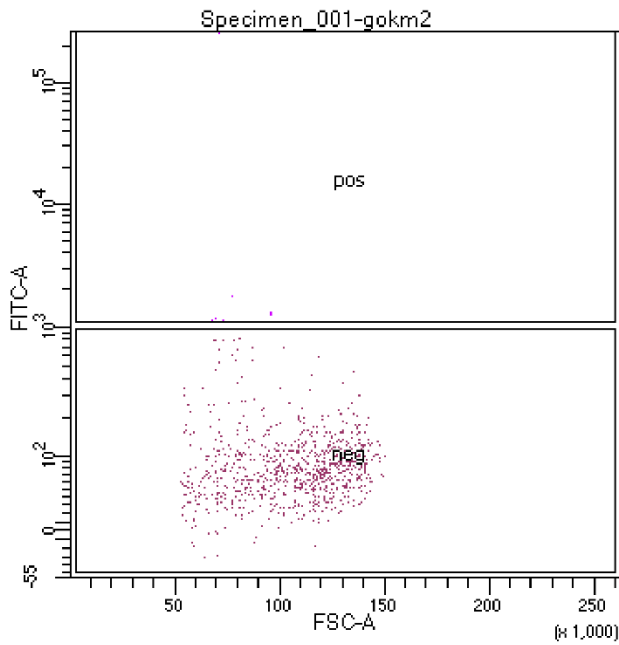


BD FACSDiva 8.0.1



Tube: gokm2

Population	#Events	%Parent	%Total
All Events	10,000	####	100.0
P1	4,714	47.1	47.1
SSC Gate	1,164	24.7	11.6
FSC Gate	837	71.9	8.4
pos	8	1.0	0.1
neg	829	99.0	8.3



Supplementary Fig. 11. Gating strategy for HLA-A/B/C and TRA-1-60. To remove dead cells, all samples were initially gated using the FSC-A/SSC-A gating to identify the live cell population (below 200 FS Area for beckman coulter and 50 for FACSAria III). To remove cell doublets, single cells were selected by gating forward scatter height vs area. The positively fluorescent cells were gated based on the fluorescent intensity of positive control cells (Fibroblasts for HLA-A/B/C or iPSCs for TRA-1-60) as compared to negative control cells (secondary only and hbdTSCs for HLA-A/B/C or fibroblasts for TRA-1-60). For TRA-1-60, one time point (day 12) is shown but the same parameters were used for all time points.

METHODS

Gene	Application	Primer Sequence (5' --> 3')
GAPDH (intronic)	qPCR analysis of integration into genomic DNA normalization	F: TGGTATCGTGGAAGGACTCA R: TTCAGCTCAGGGATGACCTT
GATA3 (F)	qPCR analysis of integration into genomic DNA	AGCCTGTCCTTTGGACCAC
TFAP2C (F)	qPCR analysis of integration into genomic DNA	AACCCTGGAGACCAGAGTCC
ESRRB (F)	qPCR analysis of integration into genomic DNA	GAAAGCATCTCTGGCTCACC
OCT4 (F)	qPCR analysis of integration into genomic DNA	CTGTCTCCGTCACCACTCTG
SOX2 (F)	qPCR analysis of integration into genomic DNA	GCACACTGCCCTCTCAC
KLF4 (F)	qPCR analysis of integration into genomic DNA	GACCACCTCGCTTACACAT
MYC (F)	qPCR analysis of integration into genomic DNA	AGCATACATCCTGTCCGTCC
mSOX2 (F)	qPCR analysis of mouse transgene integration into genomic DNA	GGAGCCCAGCGCCATACCG
FUW plasmid (R)	qPCR analysis of integration into genomic DNA	AGAATACCAGTCAATCTTTCAC
GAPDH	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression normalization	F: CCTCAACGACCACTTTGTCAAG R: TCTTCCTCTTGTGCTCTTGCTG
GATA3 5' UTR (endogenous expression)	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: ACGACCCCTCCAAGATAATTTT R: GTCGGGGGTCGTTGAATGAT
OCT4 3' UTR	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: GGGTTTTTGGGATTAAGTTCTTCA

(endogenous expression)		R: GCCCCCACCCTTTGTGTT
TFAP2C	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: GGTGAATCTTCCGGCCG R: TCTGCCACTGGTTTACTAGGA
TFAP2A	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: GGACCACCTGGTATTCTGTATTT R: CTGGGCAACAAAGGACTATGA
GATA2	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: GAACCGACCACTCATCAAGC R: TTCTTCATGGTCAGTGGCCT
KRT7	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: AAGAACCAGCGTGCCAAGT R: TCCAGCTCCTCCTGCTTG
TP63	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: AGAAACGAAGATCCCCAGATGA R: CTGTTGCTGTTGCCTGTACGTT
HLA-A	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: GCTCCCACTCCATGAGGTAT R: AGTCTGTGACTGGGCCTTCA
ERVFRD-1	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: AGCCAACAACATTGACACCA R: TTTGAAGGACTACGGCTGCT
CSH1	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: ACTGGGCAGATCCTCAAGC R: GTCATGGTTGTGCGAGTTTG
PSG1	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: CTAACCCACCGGCACAGTAT R: TCGACTGTCATGGATTTGGA
CGB	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: CAGCATCCTATCACCTCCTGGT R: CTGGAACATCTCCATCCTTGGT
SDC1	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: CTATTCCCACGTCTCCAGAACC R: GGACTACAGCCTCTCCCTCCTT

GCM1	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: TGTGAAACTGCCACAGAACG R: GTGTTTGGCATAGGAATCTGG
CHSY1	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: GTCATGACCGCCAGAAATA R: TCCCAGGAATTGTCTTGGAC
HLA-G	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: TTGGGAAGAGGAGACACGGAACAC R: CTCCTTTGTTTCAGCCACATTGGCC
MMP2	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: TGGCACCCATTTACACCTACAC R: ATGTCAGGAGAGGCCCATAGA
ITGA1	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: GAGCCTATGATTGGAATGGA R: GGTGTGTTTCGAGGGATTA
ITGA5	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: CAACATCTGTGTGCCTGACC R: CCAGGTACACATGGTTCTGC
KRT18	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: CTGCTGCACCTTGAGTCAGA R: ATGTTCAGCAGGGCCTCATA
CDH1	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: CTCGACACCCGATTCAAAGT R: GGCGTAGACCAAGAAATGGA
OCLN	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: ACAAATGGACCTCTCCTCCA R: ATGGCAATGCACATCACAATA
EPCAM	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: GCAGCTCAGGAAGAATGTGTC R: TGAAGTACACTGGCATTGACG
THY1	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: CCAGAACGTACAGTGCTCA R: AGGTGTTCTGAGCCAGCAG
ZEB1	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: TTTTCCCATTCTGGCTCCTA

		R: TGGTGATGCTGAAAGAGACG
VIM	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: CCGACACTCCTACAAGATTTAGA R: CAAAGATTTATTGAAGCAGAACC
ACTA2	qPCR analysis of mRNA expression	F: GTGACGAAGCACAGAGCAAA R: TGGTGATGATGCCATGTTCT
hSOX2	qPCR analysis of human-specific mRNA expression	F: TCTTGGCTCCATGGGTTTCG R: GGGAGGAAGAGGTAACCACA
mSox2	qPCR analysis of mouse-specific mRNA expression	F: GCTGGGCTCCATGGGCTCT R: GGGAGGAAGAGGTAACCACG
Primer pair A	qPCR analysis of CRISPR/Cas9 indels	F: TGTACAACATGATGGAGACGGA R: GCTTGCTGATCTCCGAGTTG
Primer pair B	qPCR analysis of CRISPR/Cas9 indels	F: GGGCGGCGGCGGCAACTCCACC R: GGGACCACACCATGAAGG
SOX2-gRNA	gRNA designed for generation of indels with pLentiCRISPR system	F: CACCGTGGGCCGCTTGACGCGGTC R: AAACGACCGCGTCAAGCGGCCAC
NANOG-gRNA	gRNA designed for generation of indels with pLentiCRISPR system	F: CACCGAGTCGGATGCTTCAAAGCA R: AAACGCTTTGAAGCATCCGACTC
PRDM14-gRNA	gRNA designed for generation of indels with pLentiCRISPR system	F: CACCGACCAGGGCAGATCGTAGAG R: AAACCTCTACGATCTGCCCTGGTC

Supplementary Table 1. primer list