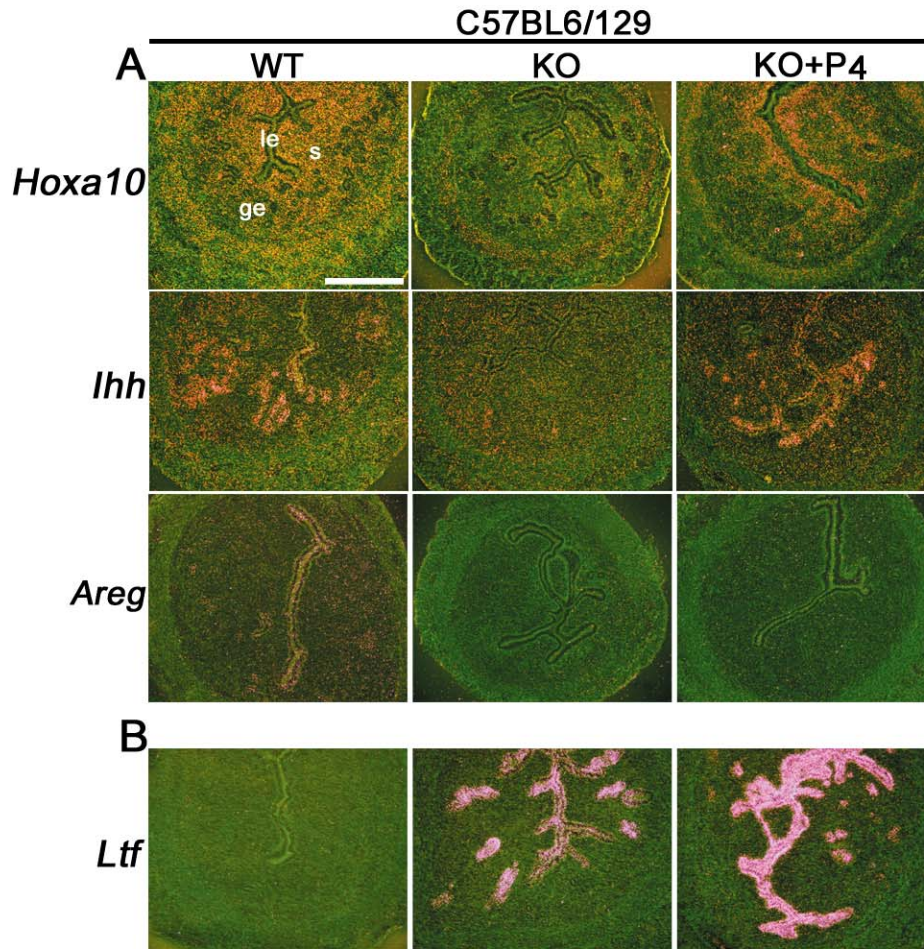
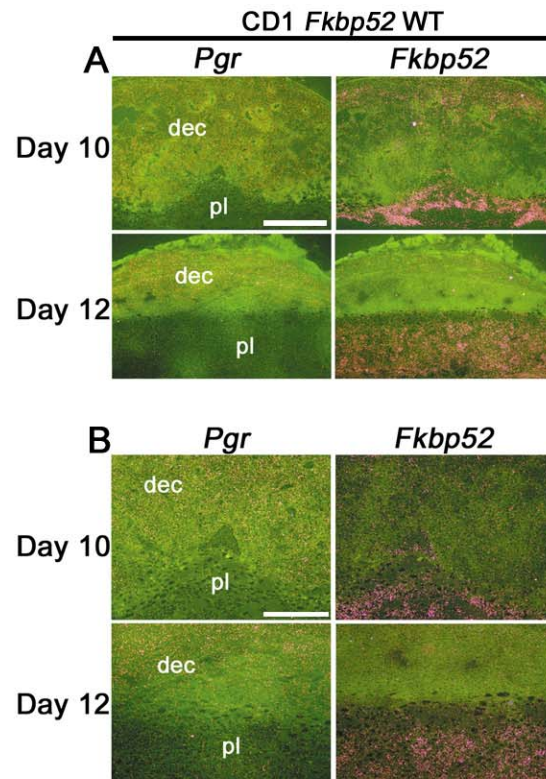


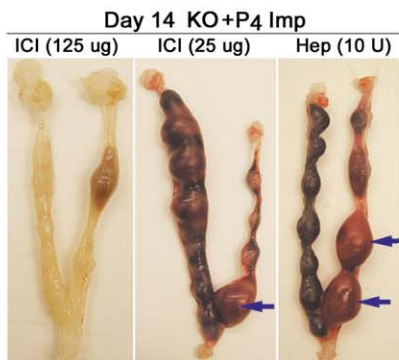
Supplemental Figure 1. Serum P4 levels in CD1 WT and KO mice on day 5 of pregnancy. Values are not significantly different ( $P = 1.0$ , univariate ANOVA).



**Supplemental Figure 2. P4 supplementation via silastic implants partially restores the expression of P4-target genes, but fails to counter an estrogen-responsive gene in C57BL6/129 *Fkbp52*<sup>-/-</sup> uteri. A. In situ hybridization of P4-target genes *Hoxa-10*, *Ihh* and *Areg* in WT, KO and KO + P4 uteri on day 4 of pregnancy B. In situ hybridization of an estrogen-target gene *Ltf* in WT, KO and KO + P4 uteri on day 4 of pregnancy. Implants containing P4 were subcutaneously placed in KO females on day 2 of pregnancy. le, luminal epithelium; ge, glandular epithelium; s, stroma. Bar, 100  $\mu$ m.**



**Supplemental Figure 3. In situ hybridization of *Pgr* and *Fkbp52* in sections of implantation sites (IS) on days 10 and 12 of pregnancy in CD1 *Fkbp52* WT uteri shown in two magnifications. Bar, 200  $\mu$ m (A) and 100  $\mu$ m (B). dec, decidua; pl, placenta.**



**Supplemental Figure 4. Anti-estrogen or heparin fails to rescue implantation in P4-treated CD1 KO mice. Representative photomicrographs of uteri on day 14 of pregnancy in CD1 KO mice treated with P4 containing silastic implants from day 2 and receiving injections of ICI 182,780 (125 $\mu$ g or 25 $\mu$ g) or heparin (10 U). Arrows denote morphologically normal implantation sites (IS) among numerous resorption sites.**