

## Generation of Id1/GFP knock-in mice

To generate Id1/GFP knock-in construct, a genomic DNA fragment containing 2-kb of the 5' flanking and untranslated region of the Id1 gene was inserted through the artificial EcoRI and BamHI sites into a vector containing EGFP and floxed pGK-Neo, which was created by inserting a BamHI-NotI (blunted) fragment containing EGFP from the pEGFP-N1 vector (Clontech, Mountain View, CA) into BamHI and XbaI (blunted) sites of the ploxP vector<sup>1</sup>. A 4-kb Sall-NotI fragment containing the Id1 coding and 3' flanking sequences was then inserted downstream of the floxed pGK-Neo at the XhoI and NotI sites. This final construct was linearized by NotI digestion and used for electroporation of 129X1/SvJ ES cells.

Two independent 129X1/SvJ ES cell lines harboring an appropriately targeted allele were identified by Southern blotting and PCR, and injected into the blastocysts of C57BL/6J mice. Chimeras were screened for germline transmission of the targeted allele. Positive progenies were crossed with EIIa-Cre transgenic mice on the C57BL/6 background to remove the neomycin-resistance gene in germ cells<sup>2</sup>. Mice carrying the knock-in allele and the EIIa-Cre transgene were identified by analyzing the tail DNA using PCR and Southern blotting and backcrossed with C57BL/6 mice. Mice, which have the pGK-neo cassette deleted from the knock-in allele and lack the EIIa-Cre transgene, were selected for subsequent backcrosses with C57BL/6 for three generations. The progenies were then crossed for at least two additional generations to B6-CD90.1 mice in order to obtain offspring that were homozygous at the CD90.1 locus. B6-Id1<sup>+GFP</sup>-CD90.1 mice were then interbred to obtain the Id1<sup>GFP/GFP</sup>, Id1<sup>+GFP</sup>, and Id1<sup>+/+</sup> mice used in these studies. Id1/GFP genotyping was conducted by PCR analyses with the following primers: Id1-5b, CAACAGCATCTGGGAATCCTTGAC and Id1-R1, GCAGCGGCTGCGGCACTGCCACTG, which generates 1200-bp and 500-bp fragments representing knock-in and wild-type alleles, respectively. Knock-in allele genotyping was further verified by PCR with primers, Id1-5b and GFP-R (GCATGGCGGACTTGAAGAAGTC).

## Reference List

- (1) Xu X, Brodie SG, Yang X et al. Haploid loss of the tumor suppressor Smad4/Dpc4 initiates gastric polyposis and cancer in mice. *Oncogene*. 2000;19:1868-1874.
- (2) Lakso M, Pichel JG, Gorman JR et al. Efficient in vivo manipulation of mouse genomic sequences at the zygote stage. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 1996;93:5860-5865.
- (3) Leeanansaksiri W, Wang H, Gooya JM et al. IL-3 induces inhibitor of DNA-binding protein-1 in hemopoietic progenitor cells and promotes myeloid cell development. *J Immunol*. 2005;174:7014-7021.
- (4) Darzynkiewica Z, Juan G, Srouf EF. Differential staining of DNA and RNA. *Current Protocols in Cytometry*. Noboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.; 2005:7:3.1-7:3.16.