

Supplemental Data

E2A Proteins Promote Development

of Lymphoid-Primed Multipotent Progenitors

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Figure S1 Dias et al.

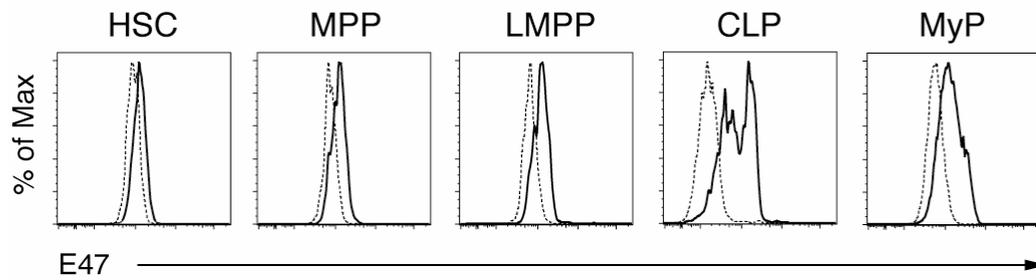


Figure S1. E2A protein in multipotent progenitors

Intracellular staining for the E2A protein E47 in WT HSCs (LSK Flt3⁻), MPPs (LSK Flt3^{lo}), LMPPs (LSK Flt3^{hi}), CLPs (LSK^{lo}IL-7R α ⁺Flt3⁺), and myeloid progenitors (MyP, LSK expressing Fc γ RII/III), as indicated by the black line. Secondary antibody only control is shown by the dashed line.

Figure S2 Dias et al.

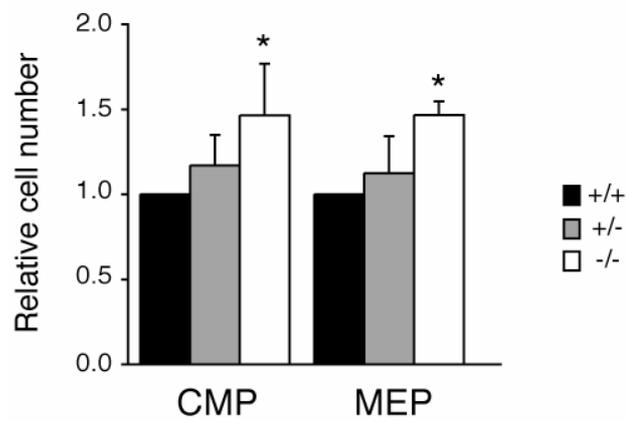


Figure S2. E2A proteins are dispensable for the generation of CMP and MEP.

Number of CMPs (LS⁻K FcγRII/III^{lo}CD34⁺) and MEPs (LS⁻K FcγRII/III^{lo}CD34⁻) in *Tcfe2a*^{+/-} (grey) and *Tcfe2a*^{-/-} (white) mice relative to WT (black; set to 1). A minimum of 6 mice were analyzed in each group; bars represent the mean ± SD; * *p*<0.05.

Figure S3 Dias et al.

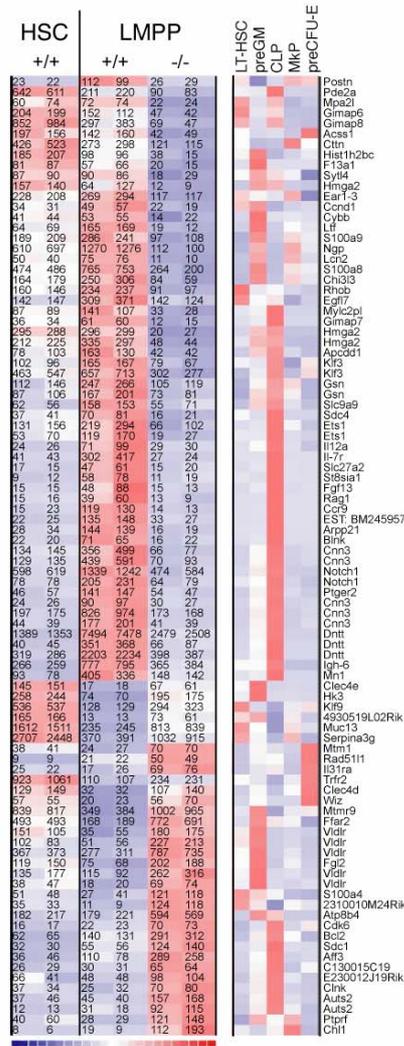


Figure S3. Comparative analysis of the *Tcfe2a*^{+/+} and *Tcfe2a*^{-/-} LMPP transcriptome

Clusters show genes that are differentially expressed in replicate samples (one per column) of *Tcfe2a*^{+/+} and *Tcfe2a*^{-/-} LMPPs and expression of these genes in *Tcfe2a*^{+/+} HSCs is shown for comparison. The clustering includes all genes with expression levels >50 in at least one of the four LMPP arrays and differing by 50% (using a lower 90% confidence bound of fold change). Each row corresponds to one unique identifier and numbers are the raw expression values. The right-most clustering shows the lineage

association of these differentially expressed genes in LT-HSC, preGM, CLP, MkP and preCFU-E (as defined in (Pronk et al., 2007b)). Red indicates high, blue low, and white intermediate expression levels.

Figure S4 Dias et al.

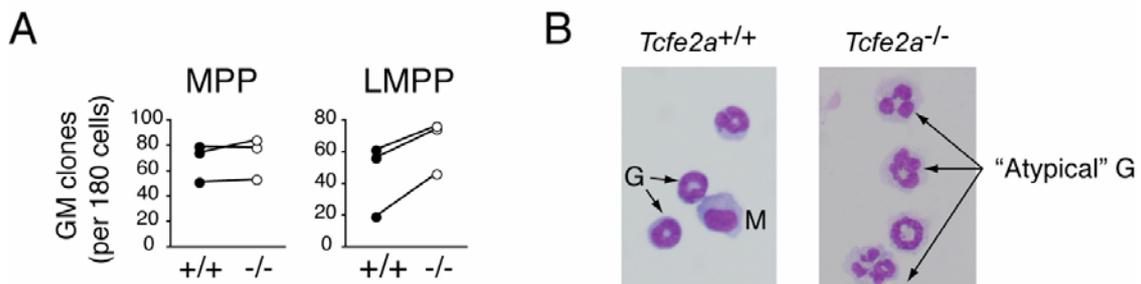


Figure S4. *Tcfe2a*^{-/-} LMPPs have a higher GM clonogenic potential than *Tcfe2a*^{+/+} LMPPs.

(A) Total number of GM colonies generated per 180 single MPPs or LMPP plated from mice of the indicated *Tcfe2a* genotype. Data from 3 independent experiments is shown. (B) Wright-Giemsa staining of a GM *Tcfe2a*^{+/+} (left) and *Tcfe2a*^{-/-} (right) clone. G = granulocyte; M = macrophage. *Tcfe2a*^{-/-} derived G frequently have an atypical morphology consistent with apoptosis.

Table S1. Surface markers for the progenitor populations studied.

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Markers</u>	<u>Lineage</u>
Thymus	ETP	Lin⁻c-kit^{high}CD25⁻	CD3ϵ, CD8α, TCRβ, TCR$\gamma\delta$, NK1.1, CD11c, Ter119, CD11b, Ly-6G, B220, CD19
	DN2	Lin⁻c-kit^{high}CD25⁺	
	DN3	Lin⁻c-kit⁺CD25⁺	
Bone Marrow	HSC	LSK Flt3⁻	CD3ϵ, CD4, CD8α, NK1.1, Ter119, CD11b, Ly-6G, B220
	MPP	LSK Flt3^{low}	
	LMPP	LSK Flt3^{high}	
	CLP	LS^{low}K^{low} IL-7Rα⁺Flt3⁺	
	CMP	LS⁻K FcgRII/III^{low}CD34⁺	CD3ϵ, CD4, CD8α, NK1.1, Ter119, Ly-6G, B220, CD19, IgM, IL-7Rα
	MEP	LS⁻K FcgRII/III^{low}CD34⁻	
Fetal Liver	MPP	Lin⁻c-kit^{high}CD27⁺	Ter119, Ly-6G

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Antibody clones: CD3 ϵ , CD4 (GK1.5), CD8 α (53-6.7), TCR β (H57-597), TCR $\gamma\delta$ (UC7-13D5), NK1.1 (PK136), CD11c (HL3), Ter-119, Fc γ III/IIR (2.4G2), CD11b (M1/70), Ly-6G (RB6-8C5), B220 (RA3-6B2), CD19 (1D3), IgM (R6-60.2), IL-7R α (A7R34), CD25 (PC61.5), CD27 (LG. 3A10), *c-kit* (2B8), Sca-1 (D7), Flt3 (A2F10), CD34 (RAM34).

Table S2. QPCR primers.

<u>mGene</u>	<u>Sequence</u>
<i>Hprt</i>	For 5' ACCTCTCGAAGTGTGGATA Rev 5' CAACAACAACTTGTCTGGA
<i>Ikzf1</i>	For 5' CAATGTCGCCAAACGTAAGA Rev 5' GTTGATGGCATTGTTGATGG
<i>Sfpi1</i>	For 5' GCTTCCCTTATCAAACCTTGTCCT Rev 5' GGCGAATCTTTTTCTTGCTGC
<i>Gfi1</i>	For 5' TCCGAGGGTCCAAACATCG Rev 5' TTGAAAGGCAGCGGTAGGG
<i>Notch1</i>	For 5' GCATTGATGATGTCGCTGGATAC Rev 5' GCATACCCCGCTGTTTTT
<i>Ccr9</i>	For 5' CAATCTGGGATGAGCCTAAACAAC Rev 5' ACCAAAAACCAACTGCTGCG