Supplementary Data



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S1. Bone marrow populations. Altered bone marrow populations in Ts65Dn mice. (A) Bone marrow cellularity (total viable, nucleated cells) is similar in euploid (*open bars*) and Ts65Dn (*closed bars*) mice (n=6). (B) Expansion of the LSK population in the bone marrow of Ts65Dn mice. The plots below are representative examples of LSK populations in the Lin(-) gate. The graph shows the quantitation of the percentage of LSK cells in the Lin(-) population from Ts65Dn (*closed bars*) or euploid (*open bars*) BMC (n=6, *p<0.05). BMC, bone marrow cells; LSK, (Lin)⁻ Sca-1⁺, c-Kit⁺; Lin(-), lineage-negative.



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S2. Myeloid progenitor populations and function in Ts65Dn mice. (A) Myeloid progenitor frequency in the bone marrow was assessed *ex vivo* by flow cytometry as defined and described in the Materials and Methods section. Common myeloid progenitor (CMP), granulocyte-monocyte progenitor (GMP), megakaryocyte-erythroid progenitor counts. (B) Myeloid progenitor populations as a percentage of nucleated BMC (n=6, *p<0.05; **p<0.005). (C) Myeloid colony forming assays were performed using total BMC from euploid (*open bars*) or Ts65Dn (*closed bars*) mice that were cultured in Methocult 3534 media. Colonies were enumerated after 12 days (n=4, *p<0.05). CFU-G, granulocyte colony forming unit; CFU-M, monocyte colony forming unit;



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S3. Treatment with BSO or NAC *in vitro* does not downregulate c-kit or Flk2. Lin(-) BMC were left untreated (*open bars*) or treated with 0.1 mM BSO (*closed bars*) or 1 mM NAC (*hatched bars*) under lymphoid promoting conditions as in Figure 5. Cells were harvested after 2 days and surface stained as in Figure 1. The data represent the percent Lin(-) cells positive for (A) c-kit or (B) Flk2, or (C) the percent LSK cells positive for Flk2 (n=5, *p<0.05). BSO, buthionine sulfoximine; NAC, acetylcysteine.