

**Supplementary Table 2.** Reduced BM HSC content in cisplatin- or vincristine-treated mice after transplantation. Reduced competitive repopulation ability in the BM of vincristine- or cisplatin-treated mice 4 weeks days after transplantation.

<b>Agent</b>	<b>Percentage of donor engraftment</b>	<b>RU per 10<sup>5</sup> BMNC</b>	<b>Estimated RU per femur</b>
<b>Saline</b>	41.51 ± 4.37	0.76 ± 0.13	40.87 ± 6.85
<b>Cisplatin</b>	30.79 ± 3.56*	0.47 ± 0.08*	7.04 ± 1.2
<b>Vincristine</b>	18.26 ± 4.39*	0.24 ± 0.08**	11.53 ± 3.76
<b>Carboplatin</b>	36.60 ± 6.26	0.66 ± 0.21	37.64 ± 12.12

For this analysis 10<sup>5</sup> BMNC (CD45.1<sup>+</sup>) purified from saline, cisplatin, vincristine or carboplatin-treated mice 4 weeks after transplantation were mixed with 10<sup>5</sup> BMNC CD45.2<sup>+</sup> competitor cells and transplanted into CD45.2<sup>+</sup> recipients; 16 weeks later the percentage of donor (CD45.1<sup>+</sup>) cells in the blood was determined by flow cytometry and the repopulating unit (RU) frequency calculated. (n=5–7) \*p<0.05 when compared to saline-treated mice.