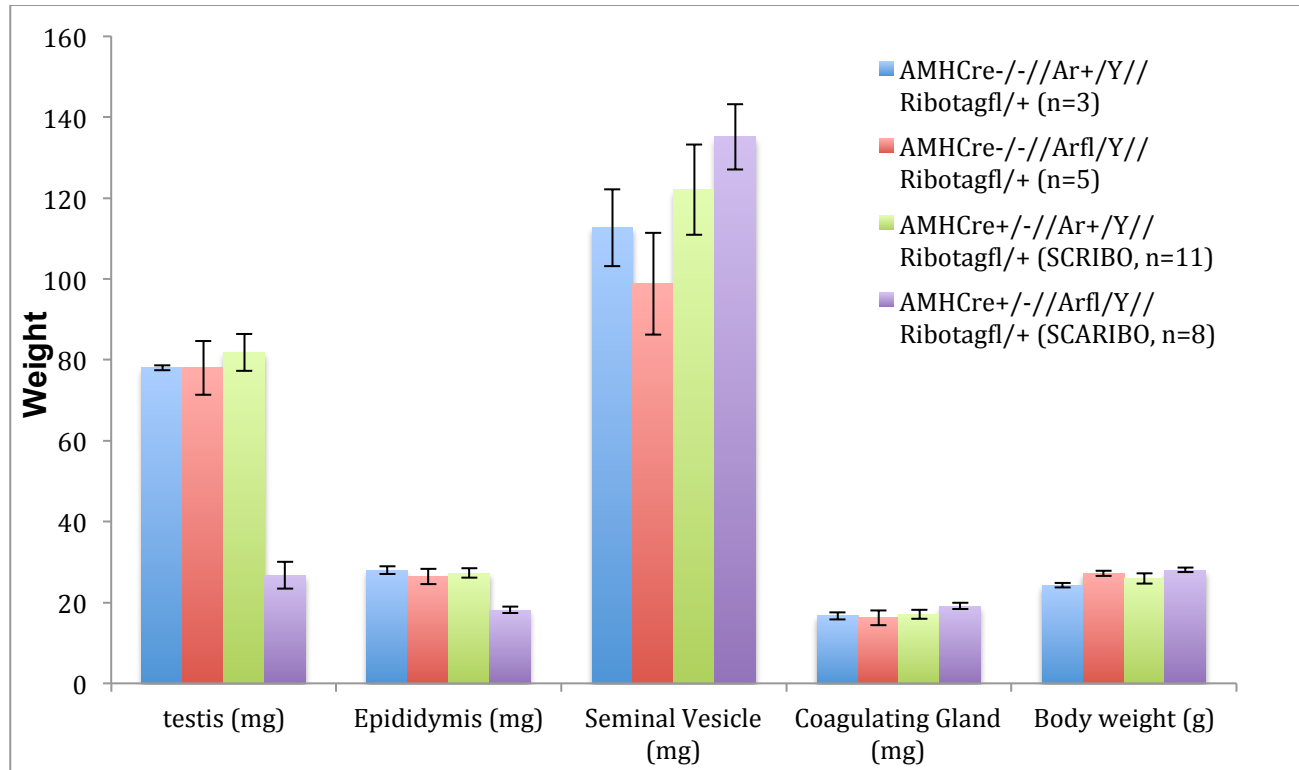


Supplemental Figures



Supplemental Figure S1: Introduction of the RiboTag allele does not cause detectable reproductive defects.

Reproductive organ (in mg) and body weights (in g) of different control mice (blue, red and green bars, genotypes and number of animals in graph) and SCARIBO mice (purple bars) at 8 weeks of age. No significant differences were observed between reproductive organ and body weights of mice with different combinations of genetic mutations involved in this study, except for SCARIBO mice, which display the expected SCARKO phenotype with significantly reduced testis (-66%) and epididymal weight (-35%) [6]. *, $p < 0.05$

Supplemental Tables

Supplemental Table 1 Quantitative data and mapping efficiencies of the RNA-seq experiments performed in this paper

Sample	Read length	Reads obtained	Unmapped reads	Mapping efficiency
Input SCRIBO P10	51	32827261	1916966	94.2%
Input SCARIBO P10	51	36651489	3036189	91.7%
IP SCRIBO P10	51	32863709	2145083	93.5%
IP SCARIBO P10	51	39458359	2255450	94.3%
Input SCRIBO adult	101	53859868	6349149	88.2%
IP SCRIBO adult	101	55717788	7447655	86.6%

Mapping efficiency is expressed as the percentage of total reads obtained, mapped to the reference genome.

Supplemental Table 2 List of primers used in this study

Gene	Forward primer	Reverse primer
<i>Ar</i>	ATGGAGGTGCAGTTAGGGCTGGG	TCACTGTGTGTGGAAATAGATGGG
<i>Btg3</i>	AAGAACGAAATTGCGGCTGTT	CATCGGGATCAACTCTCTGAAAC
<i>Corin</i>	GCTGGTGACTGCTAACTTGCT	CCCATCAGTGACCAAAGGTTTC
<i>Drp2</i>	GGGATGCCCTTACACCCCTC	GCTTTGGACTTAGGCAGGGAT
<i>Emilin3</i>	GCCTCCCGTTACAGCCTCTA	GCAGGTCACATTTCTGTGTACCA
<i>Esyt3</i>	CACGAGCGCGAGTTCATCA	TGGATGCTCTTCTCCCGGAT
<i>Gja6</i>	ATGAGTGATTGGAGTGCCTTACA	CAAGCCGACTCGATAGCAGTG
<i>Hic1</i>	CATTTCGAGGCAGCTAC	AGGTTTAGCAGGTTGTCATGC
<i>Ky</i>	TCATCACCTCCTACGACAACC	CGGGGTCTCATGTTTCCATTT
<i>Mcf2</i>	ATCCCCCGAGAGGCAAGAT	CCAGGACTAAGTGTAAGCTCCC
<i>Nutf2</i>	GATAACGACAGAACCCAACCTAGG	GGAAGGCTAGATAGCTTCTCCA
<i>Nxf3</i>	GAAACTAACCCTTGCGAAGA	GCAGGCGAGTTAAGAAATCTCT
<i>Rhox5</i>	GGAGGGCAACACCAGTCCCTG	CTCGGTGTCGAAAAGGGCA
<i>Rpl19</i>	CTGAAGGTCAAAGGGAATGT	GGACAGAGTCTTGATGATCTC
<i>Sept2</i>	ATGGTGGTTGGTGAATCTGGT	AGCCTCTATCTGGACAGTTCTTT
<i>Sept3</i>	CGGTCAGCATCAACTCCAAC	CTTTCGGCTCACTTGGGACT
<i>Sept6</i>	GCGAAGATTGTCGAACTGTCC	GTCAGGCAAGCTGTCTGAAC
<i>Sept7</i>	GTAGCTCAACCGAAGAACCTTG	AAAACTTTGGATTGCTCCACCT
<i>Sept8</i>	GGTCAGCAAGTCAGTCACTCA	GTCTCAAAGGTCGTGTTGAAGA
<i>Sept9</i>	GCTGACAACCCTAGAGATGCC	GGCCTTTTCGTTCCGTGA
<i>Sept11</i>	GTGGGGAGACCGAGTAATGAA	GTTGTGAGTAGCTGGGTCACT
<i>Wfdc15a</i>	AGCAGCTCCTACTGTTTACA	GGGCAGTCAAGAAGAACTCC
<i>Rhox2</i>	See [1]	
<i>Rhox3</i>	See [1]	
<i>Rhox4</i>	See [1]	
<i>Rhox5</i>	GGAGGGCAACACCAGTCCCTG	CTCGGTGTCGAAAAGGGCA
<i>Rhox8</i>	See [1]	
<i>Rhox10</i>	See [1]	
<i>Rhox11</i>	See [1]	
<i>Rhox13</i>	See [1]	
<i>Syp3</i>	GGTTCAGAAGAAGATGTTGCTG	TTGTTGATGTCAGCTCCAAAT
<i>Cyp17a1</i>	GGGCACTGCATCACGATAAA	GATCTAAGAAGCGCTCAGGCA

Supplemental Table 3: Gene Ontology analysis of the SC fingerprint

	Function	Corrected P-value
Adult SC genes (n=501)	KEGG Pathways	
	Glutathione metabolism	6.6e-4
	Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450	3.4e-4
	Drug metabolism	7.3e-4
	Molecular Function	
	Glutathione transferase activity	1.8e-9
	Transferase activity, transferring alkyl or aryl (other than methyl) groups	5.2e-6
	Peptidase inhibitor activity	1.6e-5
	Enzyme inhibitor activity	1.9e-5
	Endopeptidase inhibitor activity	3.6e-4
	Serine-type endopeptidase inhibitor activity	2.2e-2
	Cellular Compound	
	Extracellular region	8.4e-4
P10 SC genes (n=508)	KEGG Pathways	
	Glutathione metabolism	2.2e-4
	Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450	4.3e-4
	Drug metabolism	4.7e-4
	Molecular Function	
	Glutathione transferase activity	1.1e-9
	Transferase activity, transferring alkyl or aryl (other than methyl) groups	2.4e-7
	Peptidase inhibitor activity	4.3e-5
	Enzyme inhibitor activity	1.7e-4
	Endopeptidase inhibitor activity	9.8e-4
		Cellular Compound
	Extracellular region	3.6e-2

DAVID analysis of genes predominantly expressed in SCs at P10 and adult age (EF > *Stra6*). P-values are corrected for multiple testing using the Benjamini technique. Corrected P<0.05.

Supplemental Table 4: Gene Ontology analysis of AR-regulated transcripts in the P10 Input but not in the P10 IP fraction.

	Function	Corrected P-value
All regulated genes together (IP, n=445)	<i>Molecular Function</i>	
	adenyl ribonucleotide binding	3.6e-5
	ATP binding	3.6e-5
	Adenyl nucleotide binding	5.0e-4
	Nucleoside binding	5.0e-2

DAVID analysis of genes significantly regulated by AR in Input but not in IP fractions at P10.

P-values are corrected for multiple testing using the Benjamini technique. Corrected $P < 0.05$.

Supplemental Table 5 GO analysis of AR-regulated genes common between P10 Input and IP fractions.

	Function	Corrected P-value
Common genes	<i>Cellular Compound</i>	
All (n=493)	Cell junction	8.3e-3
	Cytoskeleton	1.5e-2
	Cell projection	1.6e-2
	Plasma membrane	1.7e-2
	Cell-cell junction	2.0e-2
	Stereocilium	2.1e-2
	Neuron projection	2.3e-2
	Microvillus	2.6e-2
	Stereocilium bundle	2.9e-2
	Apical junction complex	3.1e-2
	Apicolateral plasma membrane	3.2e-2
	Plasma membrane part	3.3e-2
	<i>Molecular Function</i>	
	Nucleoside-triphosphate regulator activity	6.3e-4
	GTPase regulator activity	9.4e-4
	Calcium ion binding	2.8e-2
	Metal ion transmembrane transporter activity	3.5e-2
	Passive transmembrane transporter activity	3.5e-2
	Channel activity	3.5e-2
	Gated channel activity	3.5e-2
	Cytoskeletal protein binding	3.9e-2
	Ion channel activity	4.0e-2
	Substrate specific channel activity	4.1e-2
	Small GTPase regulator activity	4.2e-2
	GTPase activator activity	4.3e-2
	Cation channel activity	4.5e-2
Common genes	<i>Biological Process</i>	
Ar-stimulated in IP (n=279)	transmembrane transport	2.2e-2
	<i>Molecular Function</i>	
	GTPase regulator activity	8.6e-3
	nucleoside-triphosphatase regulator activity	5.3e-3
	Metal ion transmembrane transporter activity	1.5e-2
Common genes	<i>Cellular Compound</i>	
Ar-repressed in IP (n=214)	Cell-cell junction	1.2e-2
	Anchoring junction	1.5e-2
	Cytoskeleton	1.9e-2
	Cell junction	3.9e-2
	Desmosome	4.1e-2
	Apicolateral plasma membrane	4.5e-2
	Extracellular matrix	4.8e-2
	Proteinaceous extracellular matrix	4.9e-2
	<i>Molecular Function</i>	
	Calcium ion binding	2.1e-2
	<i>KEGG Pathways</i>	
	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC)	1.8e-2
	Regulation of actin cytoskeleton	3.3e-2

David analysis of transcripts significantly regulated by AR in both Input and IP fractions.

P-values are corrected for multiple testing using the Benjamini technique. Corrected P<0.05.

Supplemental Table 6 Functional categories overrepresented in AR-regulated genes.

Function	Corrected P-value	Function	Corrected P-value
<i>Molecular Function</i>		<i>Cellular Compound</i>	
Calcium ion binding	1.3e-5	Plasma membrane	3.5e-5
Cytoskeletal protein binding	3.2e-5	Plasma mambrane part	3.6e-5
Actin binding	4.2e-4	Cell junction	4.3e-5
Cation binding	3.2e-2	Cell-cell junction	9.4e-5
Metal ion binding	3.4e-2	Anchoring junction	1.0e-3
Ion Binding	3.4e-2	Stereocilium	5.7e-3
Nucleoside-triphosphatase regulator activity	3.5e-2	Adherens junction	1.2e-2
Metal ion transmembrane transporter activity	3.6e-2	Stereocilium bundle	1.4e-2
GTPase regulator activity	3.8e-2	Cytoskeleton	1.4e-2
		Apicolateral plasma membrane	1.5e-2
<i>Biological Process</i>		Proteinaceous extracellular matrix	1.6e-2
Biological Adhesion	8.1e-3	Apical junction complex	1.6e-2
Cell adhesion	1.5e-2	Basement membrane	1.7e-2
Protein amino acid phosphorylation	3.4e-2	Extracellular matrix	1.7e-2
Ion transport	3.9e-2	Microvillus	2.0e-2
Actin filament-based process	4.3e-2	Actin cytoskeleton	2.4e-2
		Cell-cell adherens junction	2.6e-2
		Golgi aparatus	2.7e-2
		Extracellular matrix part	3.1e-2
		Cell projection	3.3e-2
		Basolateral plasma membrane	3.6e-2
		Neural projection	4.0e-2

DAVID analysis of all 1090 transcripts significantly differentially expressed between IP samples from SCRIBO vs. SCARIBO P10 testes. P-values are corrected for multiple testing using the Benjamini technique. Corrected P<0.05.

Supplemental References

1. MacLean J a, Hayashi K, Turner TT, Wilkinson MF: **The Rhox5 homeobox gene regulates the region-specific expression of its paralogs in the rodent epididymis.** *Biology of reproduction* 2012, **86**:189.

