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Supplemental Figure legends

Figure S1. Unstained samples of (a) untransduced and (b) transduced cells, for flow cytometry experiments described in Figures 2 and 3.

Figure S2. In vivo dimerization of MEP results in higher short term engraftment. NSG mice were transplanted with transduced MEP and administered CID or control vehicle from day -1 to day 14. Table shows the maximum bioluminescence for each mouse (photons/ second). Flow cytometry plots for bone marrow engraftment of human erythroid (glycophorin A+) cell engraftment are depicted (2 representative mice).

Figure S3. F36VMpl transduced myelo-erythroid progenitors cultured with CID give rise to megakaryocytic cells, neutrophils and monocytes (in addition to erythroid cells).

Megakaryocyte (CD41a+GlyA-) cell counts of cultures (+/- CID) generated from transduced (a) CMP or (b) MEP. (one representative experiment of four shown, $p < 0.05$). (c) Morphology of cells from day 35 of CID stimulated cultures of transduced CMP (Giemsa-Wright staining, 10x magnification).

◆ F36VMpl+CID □ F36VMpl, no CID ▲ F36V+CID

Figure S4. Functional analysis of in vitro generated cells based on CD34 expression levels. Transduced CD34+ cells were cultured with CID. (a) Three populations of GFP+ cells were seen on day 7 of culture: CD34 negative, CD34 dim and CD34 bright. (b) CFU output from each GFP+ population shown in (a), **isolated at day 7 of CID culture.**

Figure S5. The erythropoietic effect of F36VMpl dimerization is not synergistic with that of erythropoietin. Transduced CD34+ cells were cultured in serum-free medium with CID or erythropoietin (Epo) or both for 7 days. Flow cytometry plots show generation of erythroid (glycophorin A+) cells.

Figure S6. Functional network analysis of genes differentially expressed in Thrombopoietin and Erythropoietin treated cells. Transduced CD34+ cells were cultured in the presence of CID (see figure 7), (a) Thrombopoietin, (b) Erythropoietin or Control (no growth factors or CID). CD34+GFP+ cells were then sorted at day 7 and subjected to microarray. Shown is Ingenuity Pathway Analysis of hematopoietic functional networks showing genes significantly changed (red up- and green down-regulated) compared with Control arm ($p < 0.05$).

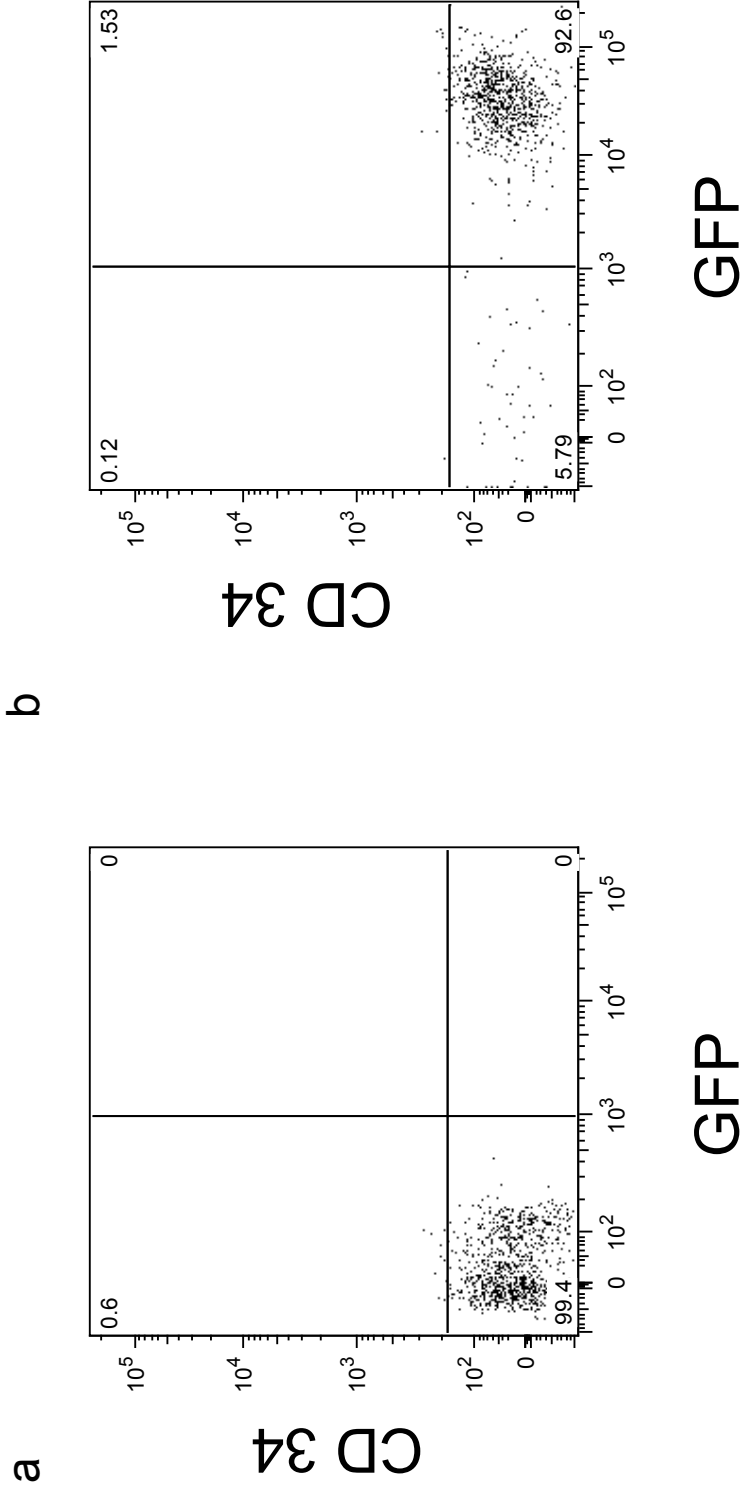
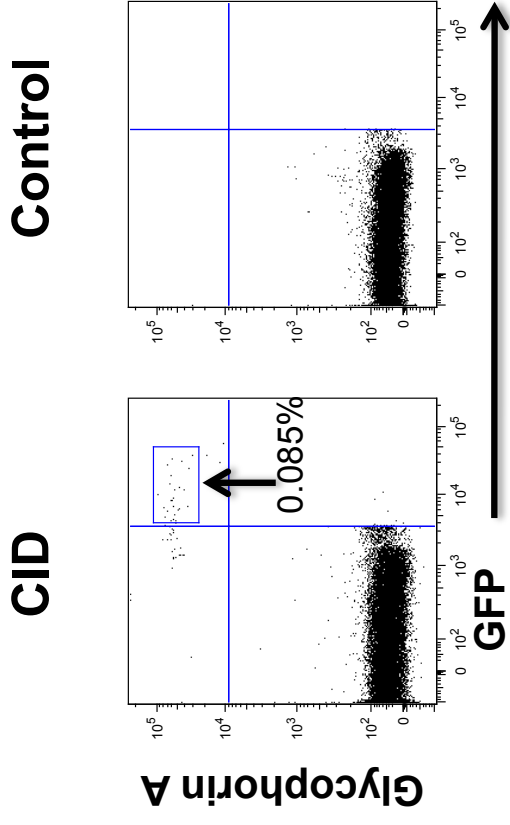


Figure S1



CID	Control
Experiment 1	
	323
	23
	627
	49
	350
	92
	855
Experiment 2	
	15
	0
	618
	0
	610
	14
Experiment 3	
	1207
	335
	2398
	821
	699
	304
Experiment 4	
	1814
	3229
	1942
	1914
	1078
	1236

Figure S2

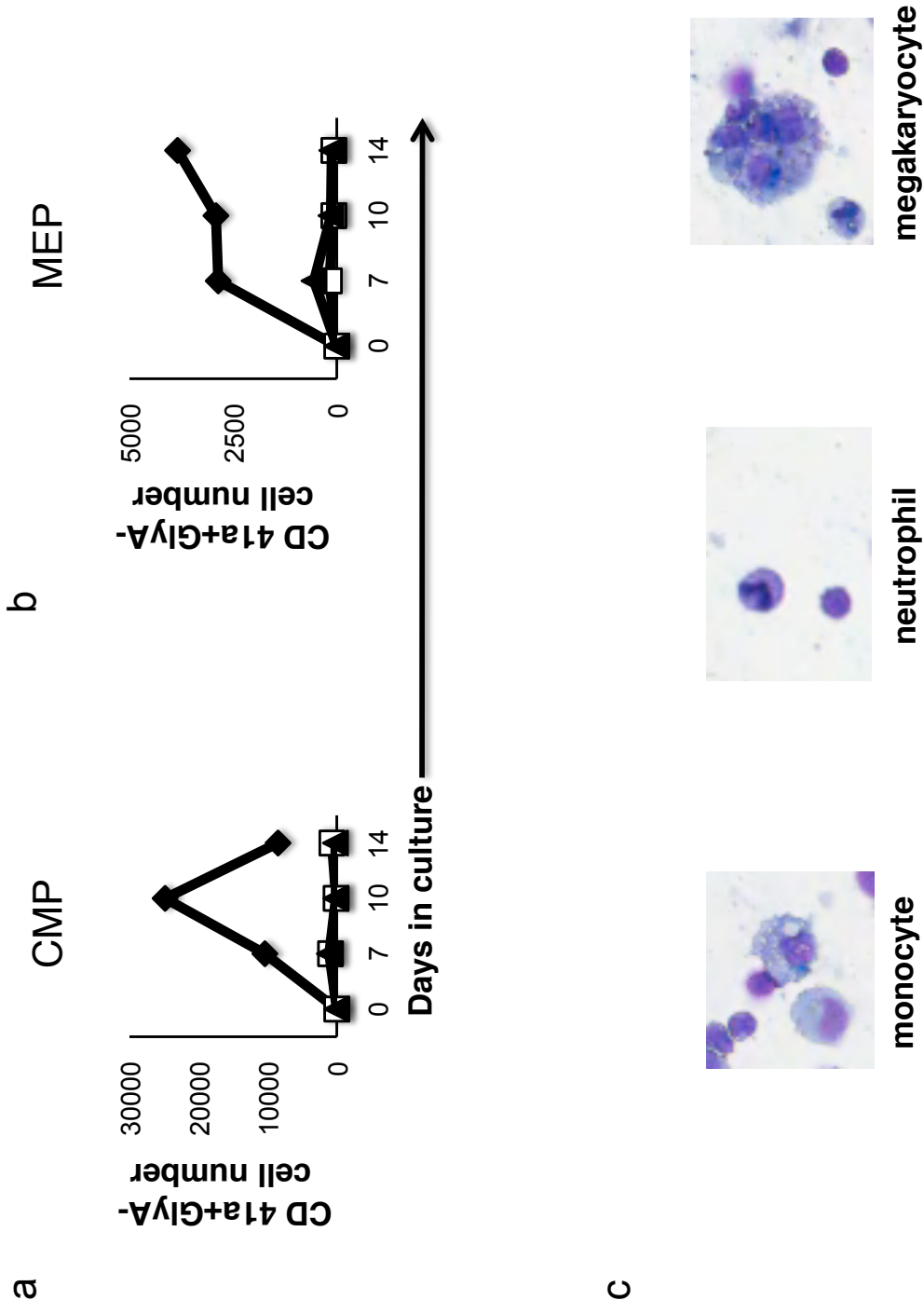


Figure S3

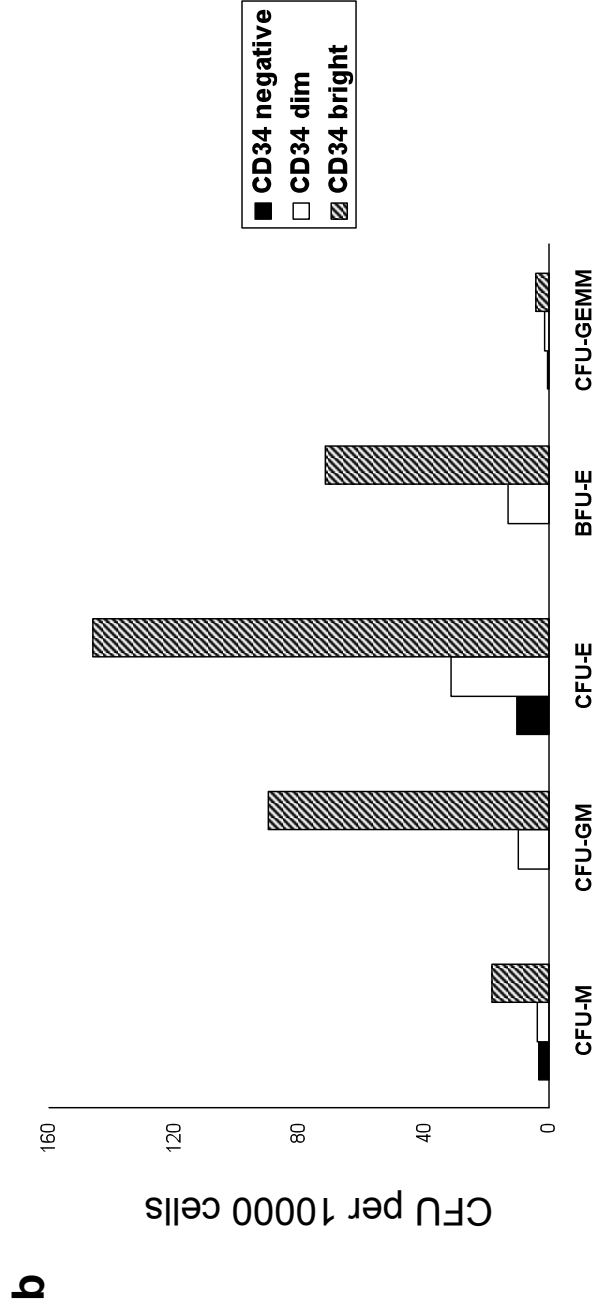
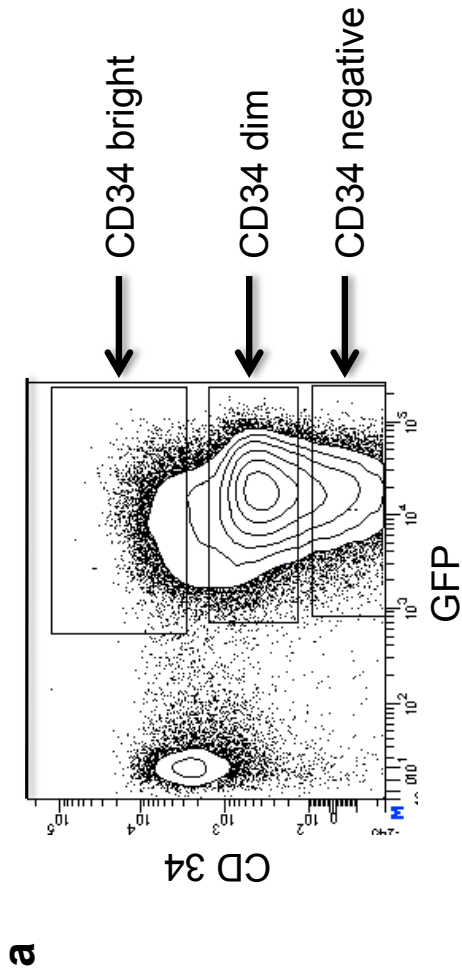
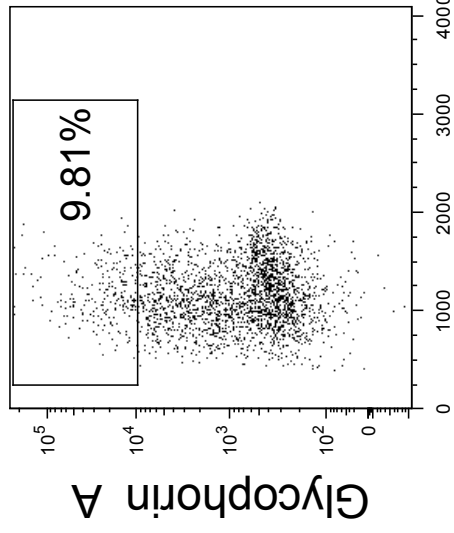
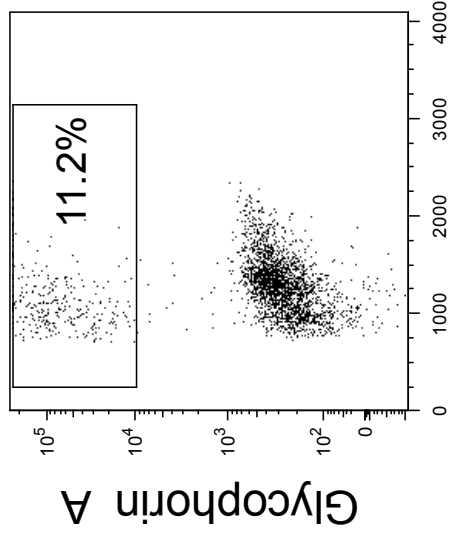


Figure S4

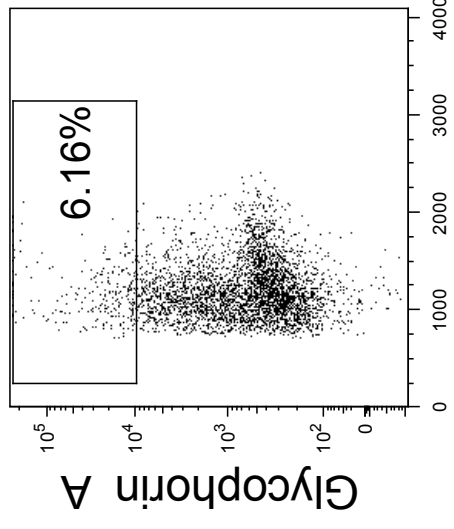
F36VMpi
+CID



F36VMpi
+Epo



F36VMpi
+CID+Epo



FSC



Figure S5

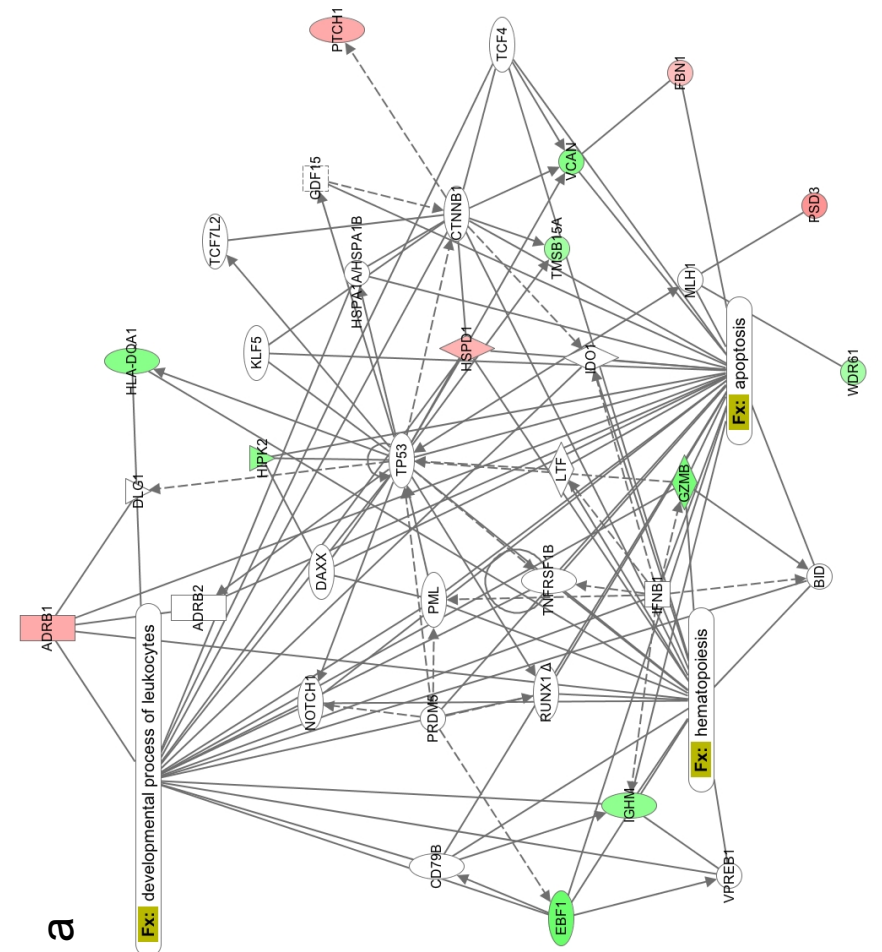
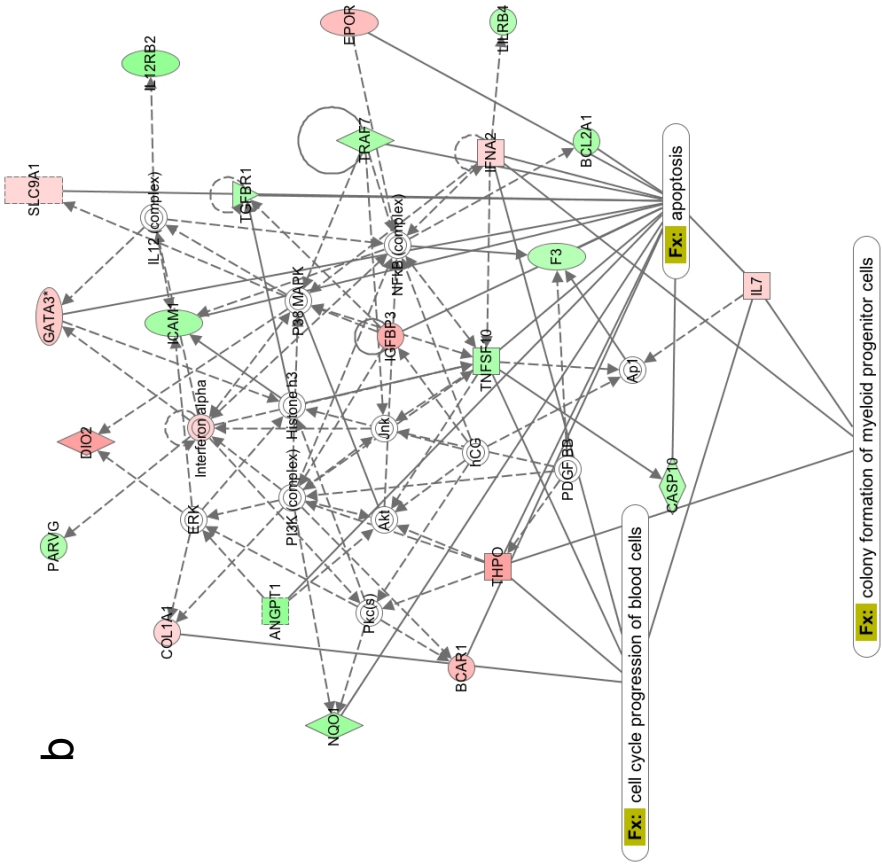


Figure S6

Table S1. Expression of housekeeping genes. CD 34+ cord blood cells were transduced with F36VMpl (or F36V) and cultured on MS-5 stroma +/- CID for 7 days. Equal numbers of CD34+GFP+ cells were sorted from culture and subjected to qPCR for housekeeping genes. C (T) values are depicted.

Gene	F36VMpl+CID ^a	F36VMpl, no CID ^a	F36V+CID ^a
18S RIBOSOMAL RNA	16.08496157	13.91069984	13.05308771
BETA ACTIN	24.31303978	24.53920746	23.24526405
BETA 2 MICROGLOBULIN	23.06636874	21.92607625	21.53512764
CYCLOPHILIN A	32.88670349	34.49984487	31.33360004
GAPDH	23.82501411	25.61851311	24.48389149
GUSB	26.11511803	27.5204525	26.76585865
HRPT1	25.17496745	26.41327604	25.59602451
HSP90	25.67794673	25.47840309	24.528409
RPL13A	24.19448407	24.58424886	23.66492176
RPLP0	37.50414658	37.14509583	38.183815
TFRC	22.93961716	25.83306567	25.29926586
UBC	33.92548434	33.71979713	33.61040211

^a C (T) value