

Supplemental Information Inventory

Figure S1: Multi-lineage reconstitution and self-renewal capacity of early embryonic HSCs.

Figure S2: Adult-engrafting subpopulations also engraft neonatal recipients.

Figure S3: Proliferating adult-like LT-HSCs.

Table S1: Neonatal engraftment from early embryonic HSCs.

Supplemental Experimental Procedures

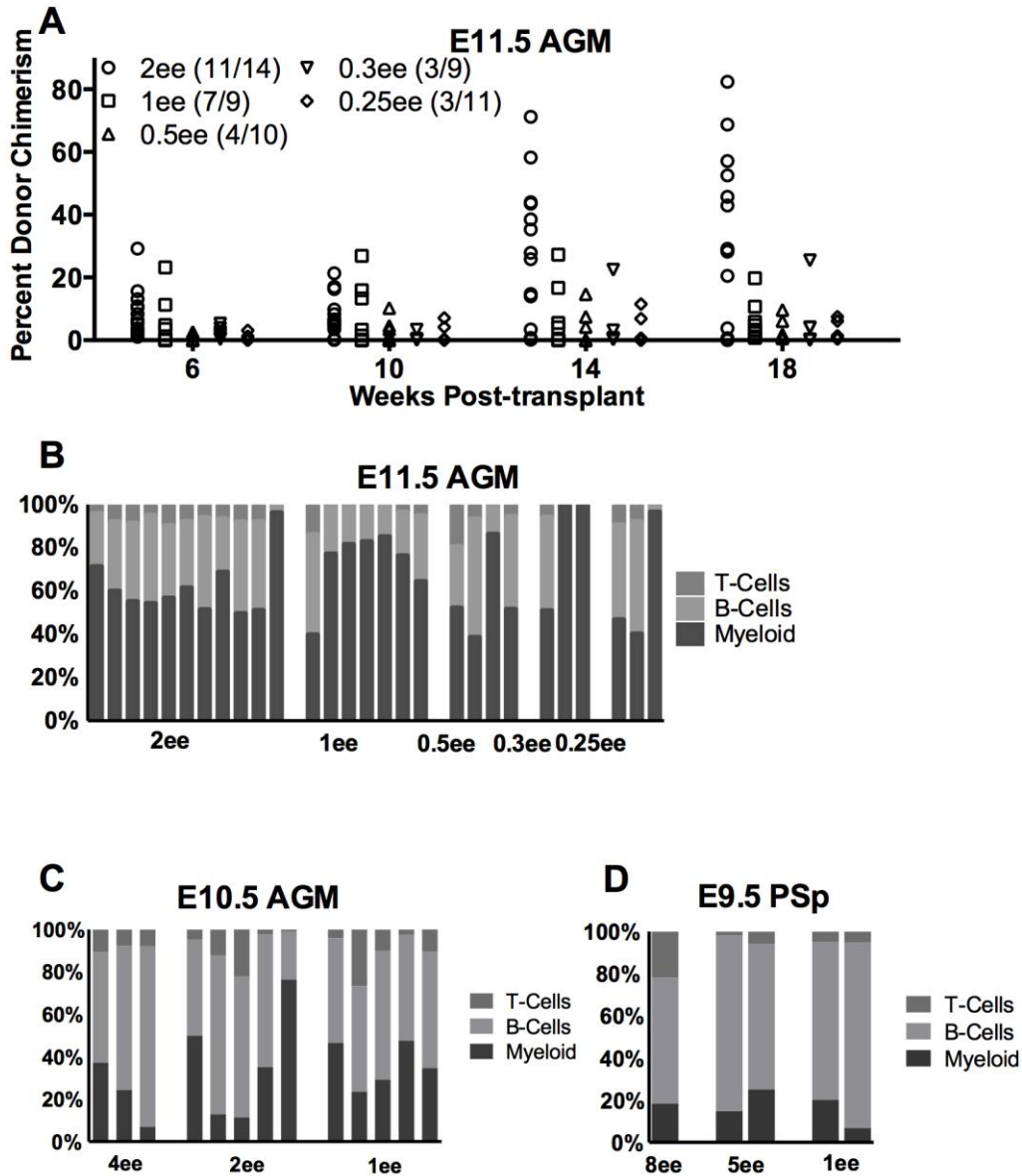


Figure S1: Multi-lineage reconstitution and self-renewal capacity of early embryonic HSCs, Related to Figure 1. **A)** Neonatal recipients were transplanted with limiting doses of whole E11.5 AGM. The numbers in the graph legend reflect the number of animals engrafted over the number of animals transplanted. **B)** Lineage breakdown of donor contribution in peripheral blood at 18 weeks post-transplantation for neonates engrafted with E11.5 AGM. Lineage breakdown of donor contribution in peripheral blood at 18 weeks post-transplantation for neonates engrafted with **C)** E10.5 AGM and **D)** E9.5 PSp.

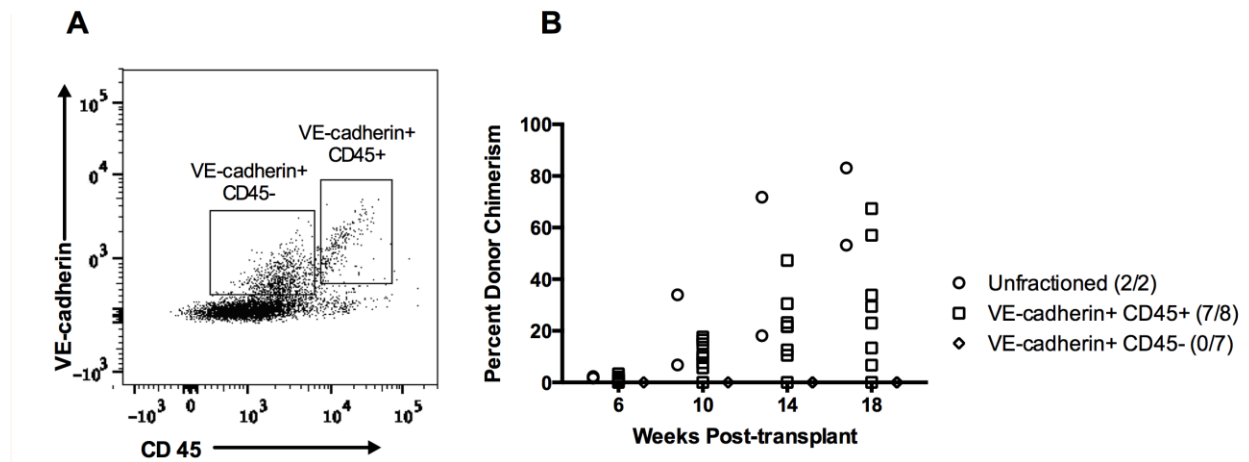


Figure S2: Adult-engrafting subpopulations also engraft neonatal recipients, Related to Figure 1. A) FACS plot of E11.5 AGM fractionated by VE-Cadherin and CD45. **B)** Neonatal recipients transplanted with unfractionated, VE-Cadherin⁺ CD45⁺, or VE-Cadherin⁺ CD45⁻ cells from E11.5 AGM. The numbers in the graph legend reflect the number of animals engrafted over the number of animals transplanted.

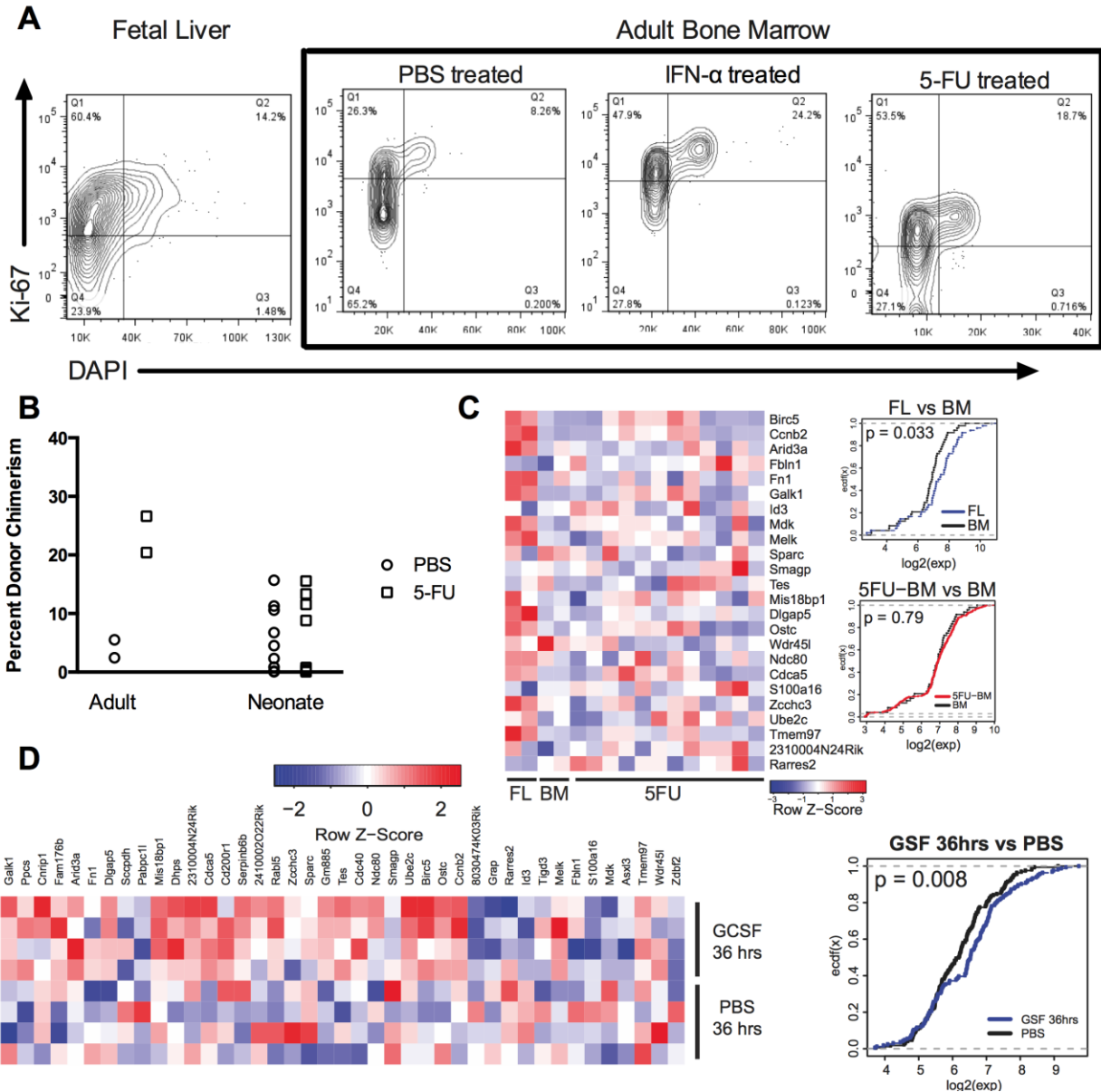


Figure S3: Proliferating adult-like LT-HSCs, Related to Figure 2. **A)** FACS plots for Ki-67 and DAPI expression on E14.5 FL LT-HSCs and sorted BM LT-HSCs from IFN α treated, 5-FU treated, or PBS control adult mice. **B)** Neonatal and adult recipients were transplanted with 100 BM LT-HSCs from adult mice treated with 5-FU (squares) or PBS (circles). Data shown are at 14 weeks post-transplantation. The commonly up-regulated genes from Figure 3 C were used in a gene-set enrichment analysis using two-sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov test in the dataset from **C)** Vignezia *et al.* with 5-FU treated HSCs and **D)** Schuettpelez *et al.* with G-CSF treated HSCs.

Table S1: Neonatal engraftment from early embryonic HSCs, Related to Table 1.

Donor		Recipient	Irradiation Dose (Gy)	Number of Animals Engrafted	Number of Animals Transplanted	Percent Animals Engrafted	Average Percent Donor Chimerism	p-value
E11.5	1 ee	Adult	3.5	2	6	33.3	3.4	0.1357
	1 ee	Adult	6.5	3	6	50	2.1	0.1223
	1 ee	Adult	10	1	8	12.5	34.2	0.015
	1 ee	Neonate	3.5	7	9	77.8	6.9	
E10.5	1 – 7 ee	Adult	10	0	20	0	0	0.0018
	1 ee	Neonate	3.5	5	10	50	11	
E9.5		Adult	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	1 – 8 ee	Neonate	3.5	5	53	9.4	5.7	
Adult BM	100 Cells	Adult	10	5	5	100	25.4	0.033
	100 Cells	Neonate	3.5	5*	14	35.7	31.4	
E14.5 FL	100 Cells	Adult	10	6	6	100	77.9	1.44E-6
	100 Cells	Neonate	3.5	10	16	62.5	22.7	
Neonatal BM	50 Cells	Neonate	3.5	4	8	50	17.8	0.058
Neonatal Liver	50 Cells	Neonate	3.5	6	6	100	31.0	

The threshold for engraftment was drawn at 1%. Percent engraftment was calculated using only engrafted mice. P-values are between neonatal and adult recipients transplanted with the same donor population and calculated using Fisher's exact test, except the p-values for FL HSC transplants, neonatal HSC transplants, and E11.5 AGM transplanted into adult recipients conditioned with 650 rad were calculated using the student's t-test. *3/5 animals had robust engraftment that was not seen at any other time point up to 23 weeks post-transplant leading us to conclude it may have been a spurious experimental artifact. ND – not determined.