

Supplementary Figure 1: Expression of *Gli1-lacZ* **in E17.5 ovary and mesonephros. a,** Transverse sections of E17.5 ovary and mesonephros from *Gli1-LacZ* reporter embryos (n=3) after LacZ staining (blue). The sections were counterstained with nuclear FastRed (red). **b,** Higher magnification of the outlined area (mesonephros) in (a). Ov, ovary; Ms, mesonephros. Scale bar: 100 μm.



Supplementary Figure 2: Expression of *Gli1-lacZ* in perinatal ovaries. a-c, Expression of

Gli1-LacZ in the developing ovaries (from E18.5 to P2) was detected by whole mount beta-

galactosidase staining. N=3-5 for each specimen. Scale bar: 500 μm.



Supplementary Figure 3: Cre-mediated tdTomato expression is not observed in the absence of Cre or tamoxifen. a-c, Tamoxifen or oil was administered at E12.5 and the ovaries were analyzed for tdTomato (red) at birth. tdTomato expression is only detected in *Gli1-CreER^{T2}*; *Rosa-LSL-tdTomato* ovaries that were treated with tamoxifen (a), but not in the Cre-negative control (b), nor the oil-treated control (c). N=3-4 for each specimen. Scale bar: 500 μm.



Supplementary Figure 4: Lineage-tracing experiments for the mesonephros-derived *Gli1*positive cells in the perinatal ovary. a-c, The lineage-tracing of mesonephros-derived *Gli1*positive cells in the *Gli1-CreER*^{T2}; *Rosa-LSL-tdTomato* embryos was induced by tamoxifen administration from E12.5-E14.5, and the ovaries were analyzed at P5 for tdTomato (red) and granulosa cell marker FOXL2 (cyan). E, embryonic day; P, postnatal day. **d-f**, Higher magnification of the outlined areas. Scale bar: 25 μ m. (c & f) are merged images of (a & b) and (d & e), respectively. N=3 for the *Gli1-CreER*^{T2}; *Rosa-LSL-tdTomato* specimens.



Supplementary Figure 5: The mesonephros-derived *Gli1*-positive cells are located immediately adjacent to the basal membrane in adult ovary. Lineage-tracing of the *Gli1*positive cells in the *Gli1-CreER*^{T2}; *Rosa-LSL-tdTomato* embryos were induced by tamoxifen (TM) administration at E12.5. The ovaries were examined at 2 months of age for tdTomato, 3βHSD, and DAPI. Yellow dotted line indicates the basal membrane that separates the theca cell layer from granulosa cells. N=6 for the *Gli1-CreER*^{T2}; *Rosa-LSL-tdTomato* specimens. Scale bar. 25 μm.



Supplementary Figure 6: Mesonephros-derived *Gli1*-positive cells are steroidogenically active in the adult ovary. a-c, The lineage-tracing of the mesonephros-derived *Gli1*-positive cells in *Gli1-CreER*^{T2}; *Rosa-LSL-tdTomato* embryos was induced by tamoxifen administration from E12.5-14.5 and the ovaries were analyzed at 2 months of age for tdTomato (red) and steroidogenic cell marker 3 β HSD (green). N=4 for the *Gli1-CreER*^{T2}; *Rosa-LSL-tdTomato* specimens. Scale bar: 25 µm.



Supplementary Figure 7: qPCR analysis of *Shh, Ihh*, and *Dhh* in the perinatal ovaries. Testis (P3) (n=4), adrenal (P3) (n=4) and limb bud (E17.5) (n=4) were included as negative (testis for *Shh*) and positive control (adrenal for *Shh*; limb bud for *Shh* and *Ihh*; testis for *Dhh*). n=5 for the E17.5 ovaries and n=5 for the P3 ovaries. Results were normalized to *18S*, and the expression levels in the testis were set as 1.



Supplementary Figure 8: qPCR validation of $Gli1^+$ theca progenitor cells and $Foxl2^+$ granulosa cells. Tamoxifen was administered to pups from P1-2 through lactating dams to induce tdTomato expression in theca progenitor cells (Gli1- $CreER^{T2}$; Rosa-LSL-tdTomato mice) (n=3) and granulosa cells (Foxl2- $CreER^{T2}$; Rosa-LSL-tdTomato mice) (n=5). Cells isolated from a pair of ovaries were pooled as n of 1. The ovaries from P5 pups were subjected to fluorescence-activated cell sorting. tdTomato⁺ cells and tdTomato⁻ cells were obtained for qPCR analysis for the expression of Gli1 and Foxl2. Results were normalized to 18S, and the expression levels in tdTomato⁺ cells were set as 1. *P < 0.05; ***P < 0.001; Two-tailed Student's *t*-test. Values in all graphs are presented as means±s.e.m.



Supplementary Figure 9: Ovarian folliculogenesis appears normal in the absence of *Dhh* **or** *Ihh* **in the adult ovary. a-c,** PAS/ Hematoxylin staining of ovarian sections from control (*Sf1-Cre; Ihh* ^{+/-}; *Dhh* ^{+/-}) (n=7), *Ihh* het/*Dhh* KO (*Sf1-Cre; Ihh* ^{f/+}; *Dhh* ^{-/-}) (n=3) and *Ihh* KO/*Dhh* het (*Sf1-Cre; Ihh* ^{f/-}; *Dhh* ^{+/-}) ovaries (n=3) at 2 months of age. Asterisks indicate the presence of corpora lutea. **d-f,** Higher magnification images of corpus luteum. Scale bar: 200 μm.



Supplementary Figure 10: Effects of *in utero* **busulfan treatment on oocytes and the expression of** *Gli1* **in the ovary. a-b,** E18.5 control (n=9) and busulfan-treated ovaries (n=15) were analyzed by immunofluorescence detection for granulosa cell marker FOXL2 (green), germ cell marker TRA98 (red), and nuclear counterstain DAPI (blue). Scale bar: 100 μm. **c-f,** *Gli1-LacZ* expression (blue) in the control and busulfan-treated ovaries after 3 days of culture (c & d are whole mount) and (e & f are sections counterstained with FastRed). Scale bar: 500 μm.



Supplementary Figure 11: qPCR analysis of *Gdf9* expression in control and *Dhh/Ihh* DKO (*Sf1-Cre; Ihh* ^{f/-}; *Dhh* ^{-/-}) ovaries. n=4 for control ovaries and n=3 for *Dhh/Ihh* DKO ovaries. Results were normalized to *18S*, and the expression levels in the control (*Sf1-Cre; Ihh* ^{f/+}; *Dhh*^{+/-}) ovaries were set as 1. Two-tailed Student's *t*-test was applied and P=0.67. Values are presented as means±s.e.m.

Genes of interest	Fold change (Ovary derived <i>Gli1</i> + cells vs. mesonephros-derived <i>Gli1</i> + cells)
Pgr	4.113
Wt1	2.374
Esr1	2.881
Bmp2	2.029
Cxcl2	3.800
Cxcl3	4.890
Cxcl12	2.487
Foxo3	1.869
HSD17b3	-1.549

Supplementary Table 1: Fold changes of genes of interest from microarray analysis of ovaryderived *Gli1*-positive cells versus mesonephros-derived *Gli1*-positive cells from 2 months of age mice. n=3 for independent pools of ovary-derived *Gli1*-positive cells and mesonephros-derived *Gli1*-positive cells.