Supplementary Methods

Animals and atrazine exposure. All animal procedures were performed according to the guidelines for animal models in research defined by the Ethics Committee and approved by the Ministry of France (reference project number is 01861.02), and by persons who qualified for laboratory animal care and use. Eight-week-old adult CD1 mice were treated by oral gavage from E6.5 to E15.5 with atrazine in oil at a concentration of 100 mg/kg/day The control mice were treated with the same volume of oil. The 12 week old F1 male progeny were crossed with unrelated untreated 12-week-old female and progeny of F2 were crossed again to receive F3 male progeny. 12 week-old F1 and F3 ATZ-derived or control-derived male mice were euthanized, and reproductive organs, liver and hypothalamus were dissected. At least five independent experiments were performed with at least six-to-ten animals in each group.

Testosterone and FSH quantification. Serum was collected from ketamine/xylazineanaesthetized adult animals by terminal cardiac exsanguination, and aliquots were stored at - 20°C. Testosterone levels in the serum were assayed in duplicate using a commercial radioimmunoassay (RIA) based on competitive binding with I125-labeled testosterone (Immunotech, Beckman Coulter, Villepinte, France), according to the manufacturer's recommendations. FSH measurements were conducted according to a standard protocol provided by a FSH measurement kit (KA2330, Abnova, Walnut CA, USA). In each hormone measurement, the data from at least 10 treated and control animals were averaged and plotted, and the results were expressed in nanograms per milliliter.

Analysis of histology, apoptosis and germ cells/Sertoli cells numbers. For the histological analysis, testis samples were fixed in Bouin's solution and embedded in paraffin. Histological sections (5-µm thick) were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). The staging of cells in seminiferous tubules was performed according to an established method (Russell 1990), with analysis of at least 600 tubule sections. For immunohistochemistry (IHC), the animals were perfused, and the testes were fixed for 24 hours in 4% (wt/vol) paraformaldehyde (PFA), dehydrated and embedded in paraffin. For IHC, 5-µm-thick testis sections were incubated overnight at 4°C with goat anti-ZBTB16 (diluted at 1:500) and rat anti-GATA1 (diluted at 1:50). The sections were counterstained with 0.001% (vol/vol) 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole dihydrochloride (DAPI) and mounted in Vectashield (Vector Laboratories, UK).

Cells sorting by flow cytometry. Germ cells were isolated from control and ATZ-derived F3 male testes. The testes were subjected to collagenase/DNAse I treatment and purified by FACS, as described previously (Zhu, Shao et al. 2011). The dispersed cells were fixed in 1% (wt/vol) buffered PFA for 20 min at 4°C and permeabilized in a solution of 0.2% (wt/vol) saponin containing propidium iodide to label the DNA. Cells were sorted at concentration of 1X106 cells/ml on FACSCalibur cell-sorting machine. The data were analyzed by CellQuestPro software, which was included with the sorter.

Spermatozoa count. Spermatozoa counts were conducted according to an established protocol (Vallet-Erdtmann, Tavernier et al. 2004). Briefly, mice were euthanized, and each epididymis was dissected, rapidly frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C until the sperm heads were counted as follows. The organ was first cut with a scalpel into several fragments and homogenized in 50 ml 0.15 M NaCl containing 0.005% (vol/vol) Triton X-100 (Sigma). After homogenization with three rounds of sonication (12 kHz), an aliquot of the cell suspension was loaded onto a Malassez hemocytometer, and spermatozoa heads were counted. The data from at least ten controls or F3 ATZ-derived animals were averaged and plotted, and presented as averaged sperm counts normalized to control; a t-test was performed using Excel software.

Antibodies. The following commercial antibodies were used: rat anti-GATA1 (sc-265) and goat anti-PRM2 (sc-23104) antibodies from Santa Cruz, rabbit anti-H3K4me3 (07-473), mouse anti-H2B (05-1352) and rabbit anti-H4K5Ac (07-327) from Millipore, rabbit anti-Ddx4 (ab13840) from Abcam, mouse anti-ACTB (A1978) from Sigma Aldrich and goat anti-PLZF (AF2944) from R&D systems. Secondary HRP antibodies were purchased from Jackson Laboratories. Fluorescent secondary Alexa antibodies were purchased from Invitrogen.

Histone purification and Western blot analysis.

Protein samples from F3 mouse testes were prepared using the EpiSeeker Histone Extraction Kit (Abcam, 113476) according to the manufacturer's supplied protocol. Briefly, mice testes were homogenized and centrifuged at 900 g for 5 min. The pellets were resuspended in lysis buffer and left on ice for 30 min. After centrifugation, the supernatant fractions containing acid-soluble proteins were transferred to new tubes, and the Balance-DTT buffer was added. The protein concentrations were determined using the Pierce™ 660nm Protein Assay (ThermoScientific, France). Five ug (H4K5ac), 10 ug (H2B) or 20 µg (H3K4me3) of protein were run on a 4-20% gradient gel (BioRad, USA) for 1 h. Proteins were transferred onto ImmobilonPSQ membranes (Millipore, France) using an electro-blotter system (TE77X; Hoefer, USA) and modified Towbin buffer (48 mM Tris base, 40 mM glycine and 0.1% (wt/vol) SDS) and methanol (20% (vol/vol) anode; 5% (vol/vol) cathode) for 2 hours. Proteins were detected using an H2B mouse monoclonal antibody, a PRM2 goat polyclonal antibody, an ACTB mouse monoclonal antibody and a H3K4me3 or a H4K5Ac rabbit polyclonal antibody. The antibodies were incubated in hybridization buffer. The primary antibodies were detected using secondary antibodies conjugated to horseradish peroxidase for 1 h. The signals were developed using the ECL-Plus Chemiluminescence kit (GE Healthcare, USA) and the ImageQuant 350 system (GE Healthcare, USA).

Meiotic surface spreads

The surface spreads were prepared in 4 independent experiments from F3 control or ATZ progeny as described in a previous study (Peters, Plug et al. 1997). The analysis of the meiotic substages was performed according to previous studies (Mahadevaiah, Turner et al. 2001, Page, de la Fuente et al. 2012). The images were taken from randomly chosen pachytene stages of prophase I of meiosis and reanalyzed independently by two researchers.

Fractionation of germ cells

Germ cells were separated according to (Bellve, 1979). Briefly, 8 C57Bl/6J twelve week-old male mice were perfused with PBS, and testes were dissected. Testes were digested with collagenase, trypsine and DNAse. The cells were loaded into 2-4% gradient of BSA and allowed to sediment. The spermatocytes and spermatids fractions were collected. The purity of the fractions was confirmed by DAPI staining of the small cell sample. Cells were fixed with PFA and used for ChIPseq. The library and data analysis were done similar to analysis of total testis extracts.

Preparation and Immunohistochemistry of embryonic testis histological sections To perform immunohistochemistry in E15.5 and E18.5 embryo, the testis from control or ATZtreated groups were fixed in PFA 4% (v/v) solution for 16 hours, then were dehydrated and embedded in paraffin. Organs were cut and every 5th sections (5 μm-thick) were taken for a slide. In total, testes from at least 3 animals of each group were used. The sections were deparaffined and rehydrated and slides were placed in 0.01M solution of citrate buffer, pH6 at 80°C for 45min to unmask the epitopes. The sections were washed three times for five minutes in 1X PBS Tween 0.05% (v/v), then incubated with primary antibody anti-Ddx4 diluted PBS-Tween 0.05% (v/v) overnight at 4C ° in a humid chamber. This antibody recognizes all germ cells. The following day the sections were washed with PBS-Tween 0.05% and then incubated with florescent secondary antibody for 1 hour in a humidified chamber. The sections were all counterstained with 0.001 % (vol/vol) 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole dihydrochloride (DAPI) and mounted in Vectashield (Vector Laboratories, UK). The images were taken using an AxioImager microscope equipped with an AxioCam MRc5 camera and AxioVision software version 4.8.2 (Zeiss, Le Pecq, France) with a 20X objective lens. To quantify the number of Ddx4-positive cells, we take at least 10 pictures in at least 3 different slides per replicate. We counted the number of Ddx4-positive cells in each tubule present on the picture and we report this number to the surface of seminiferous tubule measure using ImageJ software.

Supplementary_Figure_S1. Embryonic exposure to ATZ does not affect morphology in the third generation of males after treatment.

Representative image of H&E staining of the histological sections of F3 control (vehicle) and ATZ-derived mouse testes (12 weeks old). The sections from testis tissue were prepared as described in the Supplementary Methods section. We compared sections of seminiferous tubules at similar stages in at least 4 different samples of each group control (Ctrl F3) or ATZ (ATZ F3) derived, scale bar:150μM.

Supplementary_Figure_S2. Embryonic exposure to ATZ does not affect the number of undifferentiated spermatogonia and Sertoli cells in the F3 generations after treatment.

(A) Representative image of testis sections: Sertoli and spermatogonia cells are immunostained with anti– GATA1 or anti– ZBTB16 antibodies. (B) Quantitative analysis: cells, Sertoli cells and spermatogonia were counted manually at stage VII in F3 mouse testes. The contour of each tubule section was measured using the ImageJ software. The values indicate the cell counts per micrometer of tubule circumference. Ratio of the number of Sertoli cells per spermatogonia is also indicated. n=4, Scale bar: 50 µm. The immunostaining of testis sections was performed as described in the Supplementary Methods section.

Supplementary_Figure_S3. Embryonic exposure to ATZ does not affect cell populations in seminiferous tubules in the F3 generation of males after treatment.

(A-D) Representative image of a flow cytometric analysis of germ cells from (A-B) control and (C-D) ATZ-derived testes. DNA content of cells was evaluated by propidium iodide incorporation (PI), which discriminates among the four populations: M1, spermatozoa; M2, haploid cells; M3, diploid cells; and M4, tetraploid cells (meiotic cells). (E) Quantitation of the percentage of cell type in each population from F3 control (white bars) and ATZ-derived mice (grey bars); n=8. The details of the flow cytometric analysis of germ cells are described in the Supplementary Methods section.

Supplementary_Figure_S4. Embryonic exposure to ATZ does not affect the weight of reproductive organs but decreases spermatozoa number in the epididymis in the F3 generation of males after treatment.

Weight of (A) body and (B) reproductive organs in F3 control (with bar) and ATZ (grey bar) mice (n≥14). (C), Testosterone and FSH level are not significantly decreased in serum of F3 control and ATZ-derived mice (n≥8). (D) The number of spermatozoa in the epididymis decreased in F3 ATZ-derived males compared to the control (n ≥10). Significant differences (P***<0.001, t-test) shown by asterisks. The measurements of hormones and spermatozoa counts are described in the Supplementary Methods section.

Supplementary_Figure_S5. Embryonic exposure to ATZ affects meiosis in F3 ATZ-derived males.

Surface spreads were prepared from F3 generation testes of the control or ATZ-derived males from 4 independent experiments as described in Supplementary Methods section. The spreads were immunostained against the major protein of lateral element of synaptonemal complex (SC), SYCP3 (in red), and against protein of the SC central element, SYCP1 (in green). (A) Representative images of control testis spread, normally SYCP3 is detected along the length of every chromosomes, SYCP1 is present in all autosomal chromosomes and is visible as punctuated or absent immunostaining pattern in sex chromosomes, (B) In ATZ-derived males the cells with anomalies of the telomere connections are increased (C) the formation in sex chromosomes of the "ring" like structure. X and Y sex chromosomes (sex body) is circled, the arrow shows the chromosomes with abnormal phenotypes. N=199 (control), n=195 (ATZ), p<0.01, Pearson's chi-squared test.

Supplementary_Figure_S6. Embryonic exposure to ATZ causes defects in SC in F3 ATZ-derived males.

Surface spreads were prepared from the testes of the F3 generation of control or ATZ-derived males as described in Supplementary Methods section. The spreads were immunostained against the major protein of synaptonemal complex, SYCP3 (in red), and TERF1 (in green), a telomere –binding protein. (A) In control cells the TERF1 signal is detected at the end of each chromosomes. (B) The telomeres of different chromosomes are connected in cells of ATZ-derived males . (C), The telomeres of different chromosomes were connected in ATZ-derived sample , X and Y sex chromosomes (sex body) are circled, the arrows show the chromosomes with abnormal phenotypes.

Supplementary_Figure_S7. The PRM2 and H4K5Ac proteins are decreased in F3 ATZ progeny males.

The total protein extracts or purified histone fractions from F3 control or ATZ progeny testes were prepared as described in Supplementary Methods. Two biological replicates of protein extracts were used. (A) The signal of PRM2 intensity was normalized to ACTB, (B) quantitative analysis of the blot in A. (C) The signal of H4K5Ac intensity was normalized to intensity of unmodified histone H2B, (D) quantitative analysis of the Western blot in C. The peak intensities was calculated using Image J software.

log2(normalized_fpkm_control+1)

Supplementary_Figure_S8: **Embryonic exposure to ATZ globally affects gene expression in the testis tissue in third generation of males**

The scatter plot of differentially expressed genes. Each dot is the log2 mean normalized FPKM (fragments per kilobase of exon per million mapped fragments) value from three biological replicates. Up-regulated transcripts are depicted in red, down-regulated ones in blue and not differentially expressed transcripts are in grey, (619 transcripts are upregulated and 703 downregulated).

Supplementary_Figure_S9. Comparison of RNA-seq data and qPCR gene expression data for mRNA analysis.

(A) Differentially expressed genes identified by RNA-seq and confirmed by qPCR. Total RNA was extracted, cDNA isolated and qPCR performed as described in the Methods section. Primer sequences are indicated in Supplemental Table S12. At least 4 independent experiments were performed and averaged (* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001, t-test). Control samples are in dark grey, ATZ-derived in light grey. (B) Comparison of gene expression determined by RNA-seq and qCPR data.

Supplementary _Figure_S10. **Embryonic exposure to ATZ affects the expression of several genes belonging to the DNA damage pathway.**

QPCR confirmation of differentially expressed genes of DNA damage response. The details of the experiments are described in the Methods section. The data represent the average of at least 4 independent experiments and are expressed as mRNA expression level in the experimental sample compared to the control (%) (p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, ***, p < 0.001, t-test). The primer sequences are indicated in Supplemental_Table_S12.

Supplementary_Figure_S11. Embryonic exposure to ATZ affects the telomeres length.

Genomic DNA was isolated from testis or liver tissues using Proteinase K and phenol: chloroform extraction. Concentration of DNA was estimated by fluorescent method. Equal amounts of DNA were used for qPCR. The primers sequences are indicated in Suplementary_Table_S12.

Data from at least 6 independent experiments were averaged and expressed as the average telomere length (ATLR) normalized to control, (* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, t-test).

B **Gene symbol Gene Name**

A

Supplementary_Figure_S12: **The origin of differentially expressed testis genes in the third generation of males after treatment**.

A). The differentially expressed genes were compared with gene expression in different cell types from previously published dataset (Gan, Wen et al. 2013). Each oval represents a fraction, Sertoli (Sertoli cells), SC (spermatocytes), ST (spermatids), SG (Spermatogonia). A large number of genes (221) are shared between all cell fractions. The highest number (48) of unique differentially expressed genes are found in spermatid fraction. B). DEGs from spermatogonia fraction are known to be interacting with POU5F1.

Supplementary_Figure_S13. Group of transcripts that are differentially expressed in the F3 generation of the ATZ -derived males.

The pie chart shows the distribution of the differentially expressed RNA types in the testis tissue of F3 ATZ-derived males. The RNA-Seq data were analyzed as described in the Methods section.

Kcnip4, Kcnv1

A

B

6

Supplementary_Figure_S14: The expression of the new long noncoding RNA is globally affected in the F3 generation.

(A) Gene Ontology (GO) term enrichment of genes located upstream and downstream of LincRNA. GO terms were sorted based on p-values (*P<0.05; ** P< 0.01, *** P<0.001, Fisher exact test). (B) The plot represents the number of genes in each GO category. (C) A new predicted long noncoding RNA is located distally from the *Isl1* and *Parp8* genes. Both the expression of noncoding RNA and the H3K4me3 occupancy in the promoter are dramatically decreased. H3K4me3 peaks and RNA expression were determined as described in the Methods section and represent the averaged and normalized values of two (ChIP-seq) or three (RNA-seq) biological replicates for the F3 control (in red) or ATZ-derived (in blue) males testes.

Supplementary_Figure_S15. Embryonic exposure to ATZ affects the H3K4me3 regions in promoters of *Adat1* **gene in F1 ATZ-derived males.**

Histone H3K4me3 occupancy is changed in the promoter of the *Adat1* gene in the testes of the F1 generation of ATZ-derived males. Each plot represents the normalized number of tags in the control (red) and ATZ-derived samples (blue). Two biological replicates are shown for the control and the ATZ-derived animals. The IGV genome viewer v 2.3.36 was used to visualize the ChIP-seq data for the *Adat1* gene.

Supplementary_Figure_S16. The altered APA transcript of the *Cd68* **gene was identified in F3 ATZ progeny males.**

The RNA profiles from different cell types based on previous work were reanalyzed (Gan, Wen et al. 2013). The *CD68* gene has only one transcript. The altered polyadenylated site is shown by an arrow. Three biological replicates of RNA-seq data in *Cd68* transcripts were merged for simplicity in the control (red) and ATZ-derived (blue) transcripts and are represented as averaged and normalized tag numbers. The direction of transcription is on the opposite strand. priSG-A: primitive type A spermatogonia; SG-A: type A spermatogonia; SG-B: type B spermatogonia; lepSC: leptotene spermatocytes; pacSC: pachytene spermatocytes; rST: round spermatids; eST: elongative spermatids; CON: F3 testis, control; ATZ: F3 testis, atrazine. The IGV genome viewer v 2.3.36 was used to visualize the RNA-seq data.

Supplementary_Figure_S17. The scattered plot and boxplot of H3K4me3 peaks with FC above 1.2.

(A) The scattered plot of differential peaks. With fold change above 1.2, we found 5010 peaks have increased and 19479 peaks have decreased H3K4me3 occupancy. Each dots represents the log2 of mean normalized FPKM value from two biological replicates. The increased occupancy peaks are depicted in red, decreased occupancy peaks are in blue, peaks with no changes in H3K4me3 occupancy are shown in grey color. (B) Boxed plot of H3K4me3 peaks intensity

B

A

Supplementary_Figure_S18. Comparison of ChIP-seq and ChIP-qPCR data.

(A) ChIP-qPCR was performed as described in the Methods section. The primer sequences are indicated in Supplemental Table S12. The average of at least 4 independent experiments is plotted and expressed as the ratio of enrichment of ChIP product compared to Input and normalized to the control, *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***, p<0.001, t-test. The control samples are in dark grey, the ATZ-derived in light grey.

(B) Comparison of ChIP-seq and ChIP-qCPR data

Supplementary_Figure_S19. The expression level of histone H3 lysine 4 methyltransferase mRNA (*Whsc1l1***) is decreased and the expression levels of histone H3 lysine demethylases (***Kdm5b***) is increased in the testes of F3 ATZ-lineage males.**

The expression levels were determined using RNA-seq data. Each plot are represented as the averaged FPKM value of three biological replicates. FPKMs were calculated using the tag

Supplementary_Figure_S20. Differential H3K4me3 peaks in spermatocyte fraction in testis of F3 ATZ-derived males are enriched in regions of genes involved in epithelial cell development and cytoskeleton organization

Apaf1, Bbs4, Shroom3, Zic5

Apaf1, Bbs4, Shroom3, Zic5

Abca4, Abca6, Abcc4, Wrn

Abca4, Abca6, Abcc4, Wrn

Abca4, Abca6, Abcc4, Wrn

primary neural tube formation

purine ribonucleoside monophosphate catabolic process

purine nucleoside monophosphate catabolic process

nucleoside monophosphate catabolic process

tube closure

Differential H3K4me3 peaks were compared with normalized peaks intensity from purified spermatocytes or spermatids. (A) The distance of differential peaks to TSS of the genes, B) The subset of differential H3K4me3 peaks with high signal in spermatocytes were annotated with GREAT. The GO term of biological function is shown on the left, the corresponding genes are on the right.

Supplemental_Figure_S21. Differential H3K4me3 peaks in spermatocyte fraction in F3 ATZ-derived males are enriched in regions of genes involved in mitosis.

Differential H3K4me3 peaks were compared with normalized peaks intensity from purified spermatocytes or spermatids. (A) The distance of differential peaks to TSS of the gene. (B) The subset of h3K4me3 peaks with high signal in spermatids were annotated with GREAT. The GO term of biological function is shown on the left, the corresponding genes are on the right.

Supplementary_Figure_S22. Differential H3K4me3 peaks in spermatogonia fraction in F3 ATZderived males are enriched in regions for the genes associated with cell cycle, mitosis and RNA processing functions

Differential H3K4me3 peaks were compared with published datasets. (A) The distance of differential peaks to TSS of the genes, B) The subset of peaks with high signal in spermatogonia were annotated with GREAT. The GO term of biological function is shown on the left, the corresponding genes are on the right.

H4K8AC

Supplementary_Figure_S23. The association of differential H3K4me3 peaks in F3 ATZ-derived males with H4K5Ac and H8K8ac marks from spermatocyte and spermatid fractions .

Differential H3K4me3 peaks from testis of F3 ATZ progeny ChIP-seq data were compared with published H4K5Ac and H4K8ac datasets. (A) The venn diagrams of differential peaks of testis fractions with H4K5Ac and (B) The venn diagrams of differential peaks of testis fractions with H4K8ac. SC(Spermatocytes), ST(Spermatids).

Supplementary_Figure_S24: **The association of intensity of differential H3K4me3 at promoters with altered gene expression level (FC>1.2) .**

H3K4me3 differential peaks associated with promoters were identified using published datasets based on signal ratio of H3K4me1 to H3K4me3. From all differential peaks , we found only 26% of them are associated with gene promoters. We presented here the signal for ChIP and corresponding RNA expression. Each column represents a biological replicate. Up-regulated genes and peaks with increased H3K4me3 occupancy are depicted in red, down-regulated RNA and peaks with decreased H3K4me3 occupancy in blue.

Supplementary_Figure_S25. Differential H3K4me3 peaks lost or gained in F3 ATZ-derived males

(A) Differential H3K4me3 peaks from testis of F3 ATZ progeny ChIP-seq data (chr8:35142601- 35144570). (B) An example of a very low peak intensity in **F3 ATZ-derived males** near intergenic RNA expression

A Motif identified in the promoters of differentially expressed transcripts in F3 bits B Motif identified in the altered H3K4me3 peaks in F3 1.71e-5 $\frac{18}{2}1$ \subset Motif identified in the sperm H3K4me3 peaks $2.91e-5$ bits

Supplementary_Figure_S26. The enriched motifs identified in the promoters of new RNA transcripts, the differential H3K4me3 peaks in F3 ATZ-derived males and the strongest peaks in sperm are similar.

(A) The motif enrichment was identified 500 bp upstream of the TSSs of transcripts with alternative TSSs in F3 ATZ-derived males. (B) Motif found in differential H3K4me3 peaks in F3 ATZ-derived males. (C) Motif found in the strongest H3K4me3 peaks identified during sperm histone retention analysis (Erkek et al. 2013). The MEME application was used as described in the Methods section, and the *qvalue* of similarity between top and down motifs was estimated by TomTom.

Supplementary_Figure_S27. Germ cell analysis in F1 ATZ exposed male embryos.

The testes from F1 control or ATZ exposed males were fixed with PFA and paraffin slides were prepared as described in Supplementary Methods. A) The sections were immunostained against anti- DDX4 antibody, a marker of germ cells. (B) The number of germ cells were counted in three biological replicates, B) at E15,5 and C) at E18.5. D) QPCR analysis of *de novo* DNA methyltransferases from E18.5 male gonads, total RNA was extracted as described in Material and Methods and RT PCR was performed using n=5, *, p<0.05, t-test, E) qPCR analysis of retroelements, n=5, *, p<0.05, t-test.

Supplementary_Table_S1 **Pearson correlation coefficients for RNA-seq and H3K4me3 ChIP-seq samples**

Pearson correlation coefficients of RNA-seq samples

Pearson correlation coefficients of ChIP-seq samples

A

Differentially expressed genes in F3 ATZ-derived Liver, functionally annotated by DAVID.

Differentially expressed genes in F3 ATZ-derived brain

Differentially expressed new mRNA isoforms in F3 ATZ-derived testis

Differentially expressed new mRNA isoforms in F3 ATZ-derived testis

Differential transcripts with altered APA sites in F3 ATZ-derived testis

Differential expressed transcripts with altered APA sites in F3 ATZ-derived brain

Supplementary_Table_ S8

Differentially expressed genes in F3 ATZ-derived testis compared to control, containing the binding sites of Sp1/Sp3/Sp4 and Wt1 sites with more than >70% conservative score in mammalian species

Differentially expressed genes in F3 ATZ-derived testis, containing the binding sites of Sp1/Sp3/Sp4 and Wt1 sites with more than >70% conservative score in mammalian species

The altered H3K4me3 peaks near the genes, containing Sp1/Sp3/Sp4 and Wt1 binding sites sites with more than >70% conservative score in mammalian species

Akr1e1

Supplementary Table S11

Genes located near F3 testis differential peaks and retained in human sperm nucleosomes

Common regions affected in vinclozolin transgenerational and this studies

Supplementary Table S13 **The primers used for QPCR analysis**

(a) A Allen T, et al 2004 (b) Willard J. Costain et al 2006

(c) Fransen E et al, 1998 (d) Peaston A. et al, 2004

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