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Supplementary information, Figure S1. *Pnldc1* mRNA is highly enriched in mouse testis.

(A-B) Quantitative RT-PCR analysis for *Pnldc1* mRNA level in various tissues (A) and postnatal mouse testis from 1 week to 8 weeks (B).

(C) *Pnldc1* mRNA level in cultured spermatogonial stem cells (SSCs), isolated pachytene spermatocytes (pacSC) and round spermatids (rST) through STA-PUT method.



 WT
 AAGACCCATGCCCTGAGAGCAGTGAGCCACCTC

 Pnldc1^{Δ1}
 AAGACCCATGCTCCTGAGAGCAGTGAGCCACCTC +1bp



Pnldc1-/-(+1bp)

Pnldc1≁(+1bp)





Supplementary information, Figure S2. Phenotype analysis of *Pnldc1* +1**bp mouse line.** (A) Schematic diagram of targeting strategy. Upper panel: structure of mouse *Pnldc1* gene on Chromosome 17. The orange box indicates the location of exon. The location of targeted site and the sequence of sgRNA are shown. Lower panel: nucleotide sequence of wild-type allele and sequence analysis of +1bp mutant allele.

(B) Testis weight/body weight ratio of adult $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ and $Pnldc1^{+lbp/+lbp}$ mice.

(C,D) Periodic Acid-Schiff (PAS) staining of testis sections from adult $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ and $Pnldc1^{+1bp/+1bp}$ mouse.

(E,F) Hematoxylin-eosin (H-E) staining of epididymides from adult $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ and $Pnldc1^{+1bp/+1bp}$ mice. Scale bar, 50µm.



Supplementary information, Figure S3. Impaired meiosis and spermiogenesis in *Pnldc1*^{-/-}(-7bp) mice.

(A-D) PAS staining of testis sections from adult $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ mice (A-B) and age matched $Pnldc1^{-/-}$ mice (C-D). Abnormal spermatogenic cells were indicated by arrows. Scale bar, 10µm.

(E,F) Hematoxylin-eosin (H-E) staining of epididymides from $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ and $Pnldc1^{-/-}$ mice at 8- week-old. Scale bar, 50µm.

(G) The proportion for meiotic arrest and spermiogenic defects in the *Pnldc1* mutant testis.

(H) TUNEL assay for $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ and $Pnldc1^{-/-}$ testes at 8-week-old. Scale bar, 10µm.

(I) Quantification of TUNEL-positive spermatocytes. *P<0.05, ** P<0.01.



Supplementary information, Figure S4. *Pnldc1^{-/-}* mice exhibited defects in meiotic progression.

(A) Immunostaining of nuclear spreads using antibodies against SYCP3 and SYCP1. Scale bar, 10µm. Different meiotic stages of spermatocytes were identified based on immunostaining pattern of SYCP1 and SYCP3.

(B) Percentages of indicated meiotic stages of spermatocytes in $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ and $Pnldc1^{-/-}$ testes at 8-week-old.





С

P0



Supplementary information, Figure S5. LINE1 retrotransposons were de-repressed in *Pnldc1^{-/-}* Testes.

(A) LINE1 and IAP mRNA transcripts in $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ and $Pnldc1^{-/-}$ testes at P10 and P18 by quantitative RT-PCR.

(B) Immunofluorescence detection of L1ORF1p in P0 and P10 $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ and $Pnldc1^{-/-}$ testes. Scale bar, 20µm.

(C) Immunofluorescence detection of MILI and MIWI2 in P0 $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ and $Pnldc1^{-/-}$ testes. Scale bar, 20µm.











С



Supplementary information, Figure S6. Compromised pre-pachytene piRNA biogenesis in P10 *Pnldc1*-/-testes.

(A) Expression level of piRNAs derived from top 19 pre-pachytene piRNA clusters in P10 $Pnldc1^{-/-}$ total small RNA library relative to that in $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ library. Left: 24-30 nt total small RNA reads, right: 31-36nt total small RNA reads.

(B) RT-PCR analysis for four pachytene piRNA precursors transcripts (pre-piR1, pre-piR2, pre-piR3 and pre-piLR) and one pre-pachytene piRNA cluster (cluster 10) transcript. Pri-let7g, the precursor of microRNA let7g. Actb was used as a loading control.

(C) Reads mapped to transposon consensus of MILI associated RNAs from P10 mice.



Supplementary information, Figure S7. PNLDC is required for proper pachytene piRNA biogenesis in mice.

(A) Expression level of piRNAs derived from top 19 pachytene piRNA clusters in $Pnldc1^{-/-}$ total small RNA library relative to that in $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ library. Left: 24-32nt reads; right: 24-45nt reads.

(B) Genomic annotation of total small RNAs reads in P18 $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ and $Pnldc1^{-/-}$ testes.

(C) Relative abundance of 215 piRNA generating precursor transcripts in P18 $Pnldc1^{-/-}$ testes compared with age matched $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ testes.

А



В

P18 MIWI MILI TDRKH TDRD1 β-actin P60

MIWI Tublin





Pnldc1

D



Supplementary information, Figure S8. Mislocalization of piRNA pathway components and mitochondria.

(A) Immunostaining of piRNA pathway components including MILI, MIWI, TDRKH and TDRD1 on frozen sections of P18 *Pnldc1*^{+/+} and *Pnldc1*^{-/-} testes. Immunostaining of MT-CO1, a component of mitochondrial respiratory chain complex IV, and TDRD6, a protein required for nuage formation. Scale bar, 20µm.

(B) Western blot analysis of abundance of piRNA pathway components in P18 and adult $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ and $Pnldc1^{-/-}$ testes.

(C) Immunostaining of MIWI on frozen sections of adult $Pnldc1^{+/+}$ and $Pnldc1^{-/-}$ testes. In round spermatids, MIWI localized in chromatoid body (arrowheads) in wild-type. In Pnldc1 mutant, MIWI was still observed in chromatoid body of some round spermatids (asterisk), while absent in other round spermatids (arrows).Scale bar, 20µm.

(D) Electron micrographs of wild-type and *Pnldc1* deficient pachytene spermatocytes. Scale bar, $2\mu m$.

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Genotype	Age(wk)	n	Plugs	Fertility	Littersize
$Pnldc1^{+/+}$	8	3	100%(3/3)	100%(3/3)	7.66666667
Pn1dc1 ^{+/-}	8	3	100%(3/3)	100%(3/3)	7.33333333
$Pn1dc1^{-/-}$	8	3	0%(0/3)	0%(0/3)	0

Male fertility data from adult mice

Female fertility data from adult mice

Genotype	Age(wk)	n	Plugs	Fertility	Littersize
$Pnldc1^{+/+}$	8	3	100% (3/3)	100%(3/3)	7.66666667
Pn1dc1 ^{+/-}	8	3	100%(3/3)	100%(3/3)	7.66666667
Pnldc1 ^{-/-}	8	3	100%(3/3)	100%(3/3)	8

Supplementary information, Table S1.

Fecundity of *Pnldc1*^{-/-} males and females during a five-month mating period. ^{a*} Significantly different from result for both *Pnldc1*^{+/+} and *Pnldc1*^{+/-} mice (P<0.05).