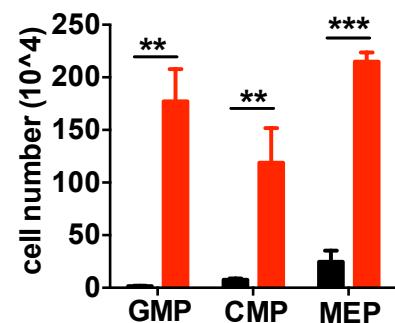
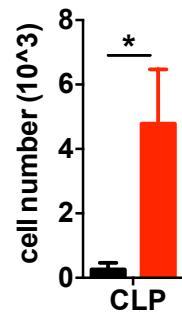
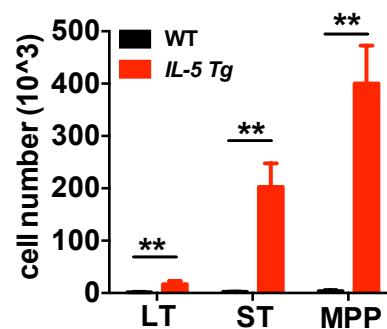
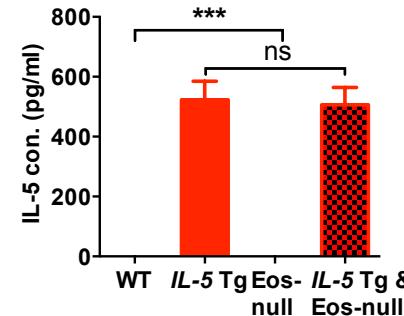


Supplementary Figure 4: Eos depletion rescues the HSC defect in *IL-5* Tg mice.

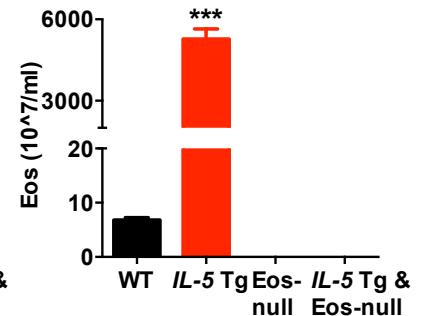
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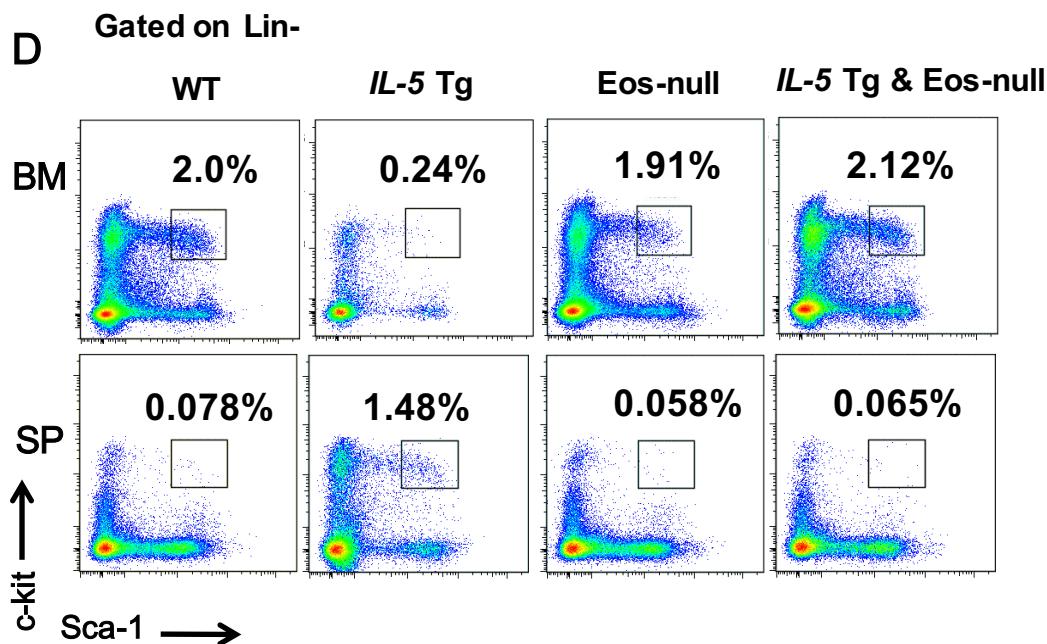
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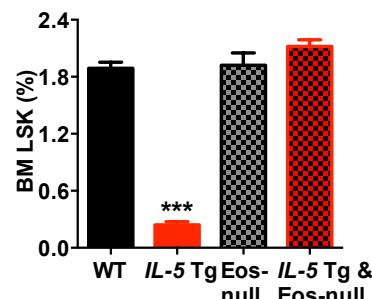
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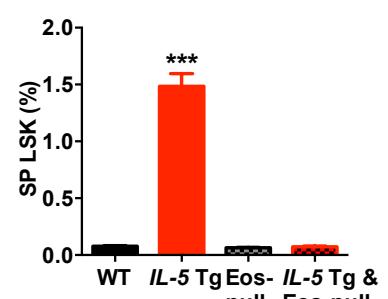
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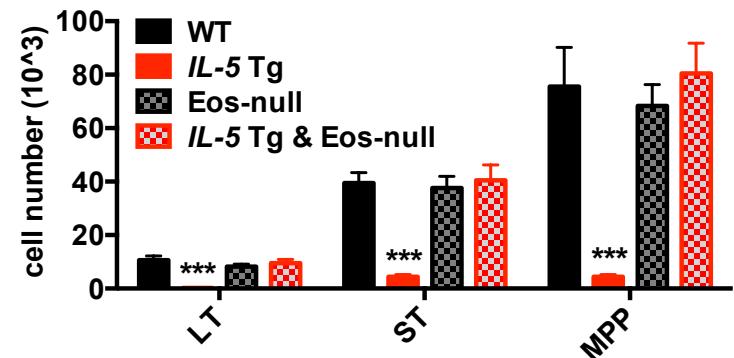
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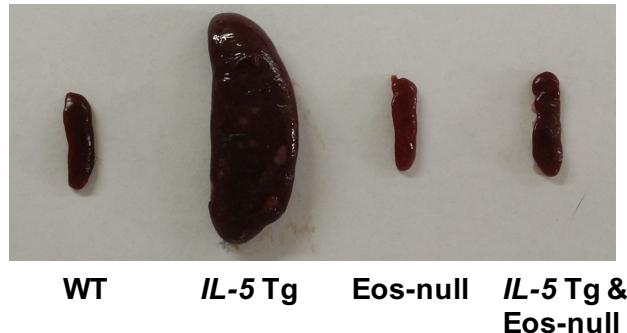
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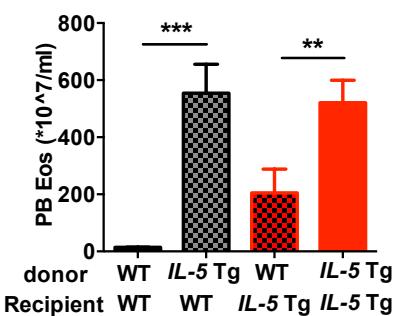
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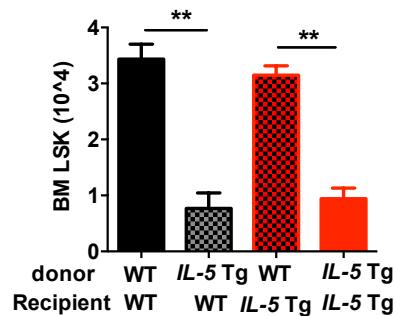
H



I



J



Supplemental Figure S4 Eos depletion rescues the HSC defect in Il-5 Tg mice.

(A) Quantification numbers of stem cells and progenitor cells population by FACS analysis in the SP of Il-5 Tg mice and their littermates. (B) IL-5 levels in the serum determined by ELISA in Il-5 Tg mice. (C) Eos quantification in the peripheral blood (PB) analyzed by FACS and white blood cell (WBC) count. (D) Representative FACS plots of LSKs from the BM and SP in Il-5 Tg mice crossed with Eos-null mice. (E, F) Percentage of LSKs in the Lin- cells in the BM and SP. (G) Absolute numbers of stem cells in the BM of Il-5 Tg and Eos-null crossed mice. (H) Spleen appearance. (I, J) Absolute numbers of Eos in the PB and LSKs in the BM by FACS analysis after a 12-week noncompetitive transplantation. Data are shown as the means \pm SEM with at least 6 samples per group. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ versus respective controls.