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Supplemental Information

Exit from Naive Pluripotency Induces a Transient

X Chromosome Inactivation-like State in Males

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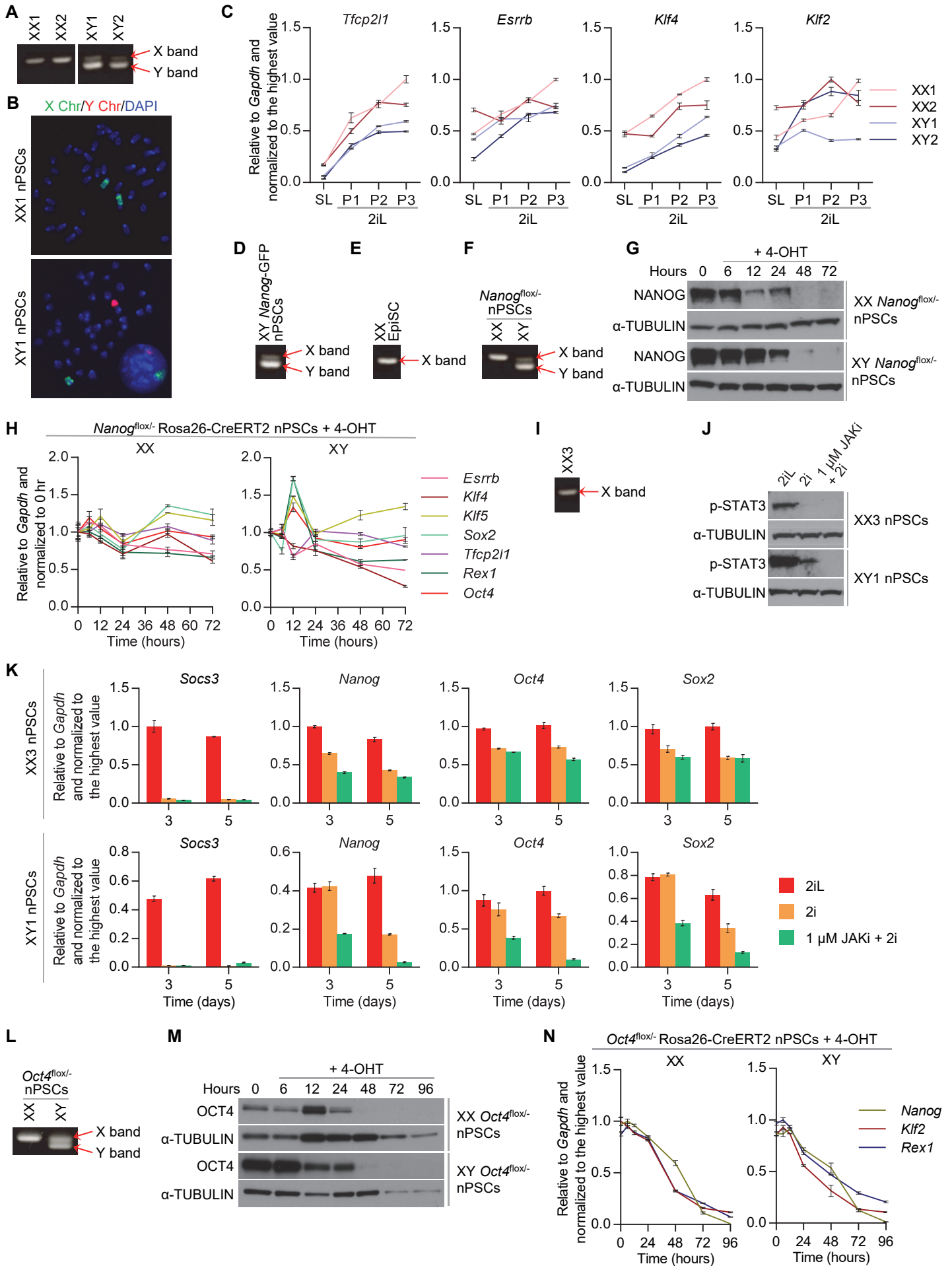


Figure S1. *Xist* expression is abolished by a robust naive pluripotent network, Related to Figure 1.

(A) PCR-based gender determination of the cell lines LF1 (XX1), LF2 (XX2), E14tg2a (XY1), and EFC (XY2).

(B) X (green) and Y (red) DNA FISH chromosome painting of metaphase spreads of the ESC lines LF1 (XX1) and E14tg2a (XY1).

(C) qRT-PCR analysis of naive markers (*Tfcp2l1*, *Esrrb*, *Klf4*, and *Klf2*) in two female, LF1 (XX1) and LF2 (XX2), and two male, E14tg2a (XY1) and EFC (XY2), ESC lines in SL versus 2iL conditions. P indicates the number of passages in 2iL. Data shown are the mean of 3 technical replicates. Error bars represent \pm SD.

(D) PCR-based gender determination of the *Nanog*-GFP ESC line.

(E) PCR-based gender determination of the control EpiSC line.

(F) PCR-based gender determination of the *Nanog*^{flox/-}, Rosa26-CreERT2 ESC lines.

(G) Western blot analysis of NANOG in female and male *Nanog*^{flox/-}, Rosa26-CreERT2 ESCs in 2iL (0 hours) and at different time points following treatment with 4-OHT.

(H) qRT-PCR analysis of naive markers (*Esrrb*, *Klf4*, *Klf5*, *Sox2*, *Tfcp2l1*, *Rex1*, and *Oct4*) in female and male *Nanog*^{flox/-}, Rosa26-CreERT2 ESCs in 2iL (0 hours) and at different time points following treatment with 4-OHT. Data shown are the mean of 3 technical replicates. Error bars represent \pm SD.

(I) PCR-based gender determination of the C6 ESC line (XX3).

(J) Western blot analysis of p-STAT3 in female (C6 – XX3) and male (E14tg2a – XY1) ESCs in 2iL, 2i or after 3 days in 1 μ M JAKi + 2i.

(K) qRT-PCR analysis of the STAT3-target *Socs3* and naive markers (*Nanog*, *Oct4*, and *Sox2*) in female (C6 – XX3) and male (E14tg2a – XY1) ESCs in 2iL, 2i or after 3 and 5 days in 1 μ M JAKi + 2i. Data shown are the mean of 3 technical replicates. Error bars represent \pm SD.

(L) PCR-based gender determination of the *Oct4*^{flox/-}, Rosa26-CreERT2 ESC lines.

(M) Western blot analysis of OCT4 in female and male *Oct4*^{flox/-}, Rosa26-CreERT2 ESCs in 2iL (0 hours) and at different time points following treatment with 4-OHT.

(N) qRT-PCR analysis of naive markers (*Nanog*, *Klf2*, and *Rex1*) in female and male *Oct4*^{flox/-}, Rosa26-CreERT2 ESCs in 2iL (0 hours) and at different time points following treatment with 4-OHT. Data shown are the mean of 3 technical replicates. Error bars represent \pm SD.

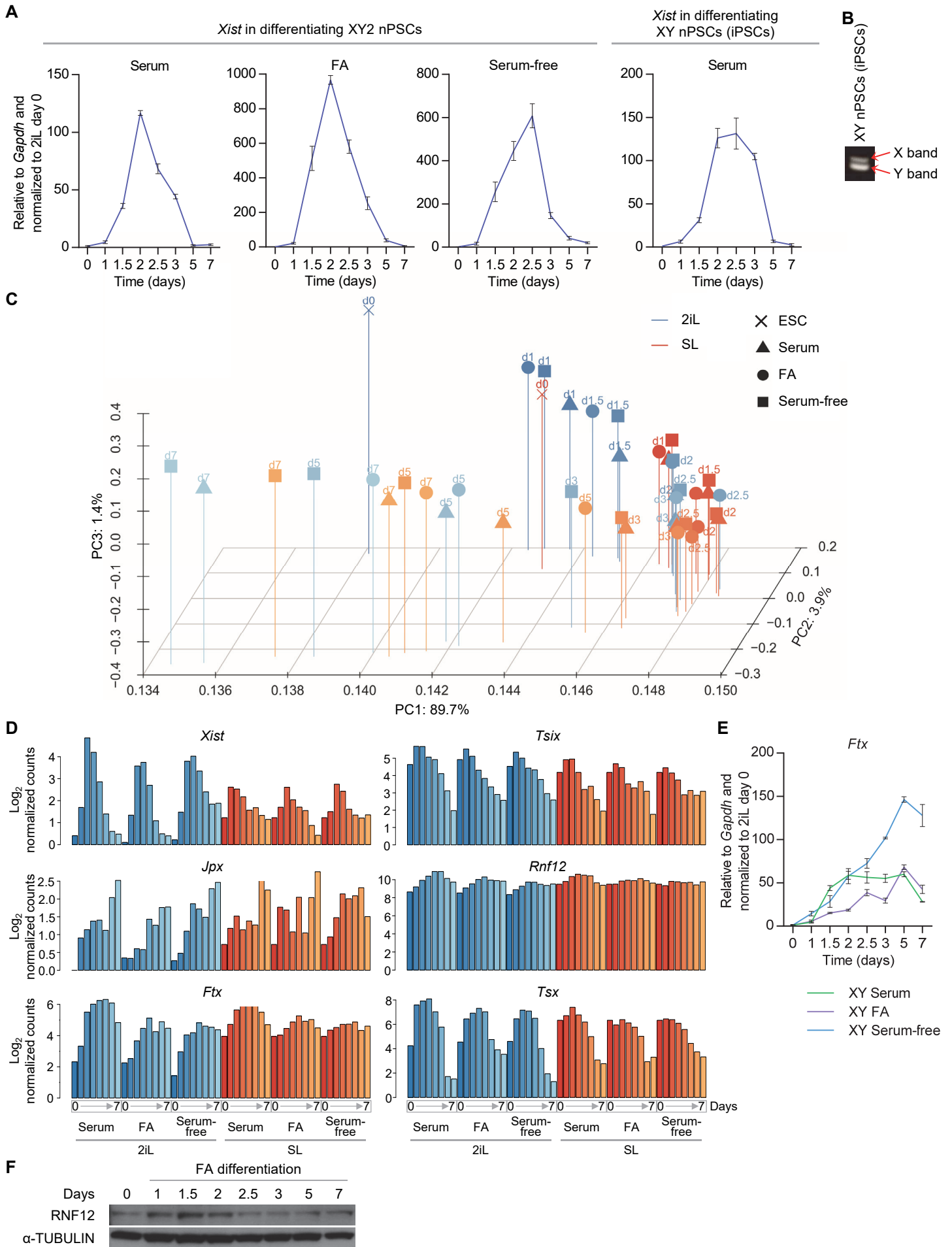


Figure S2. *Xist* is transiently and rapidly upregulated in male nPSC differentiation, Related to Figure 2.

(A) qRT-PCR analysis of *Xist* during differentiation of male (EFC – XY2) ESCs using different conditions, and during embryoid body differentiation of male iPSCs derived from *Rex1*-dGFP neural stem cells. Before differentiation, cells were maintained in 2iL. Data shown are the mean of 3 technical replicates. Error bars represent \pm SD.

(B) PCR-based gender determination of the iPSC line.

(C) PCA of differentiating male (E14tg2a – XY1) cells based on differential expression of genes that had an expression of at least Log_2 (normalized counts) 4.5 in at least one of the samples. Before differentiation, ESCs were maintained in 2iL or SL media, as indicated. Data was obtained by strand-specific RNA-seq.

(D) Expression levels are shown during differentiation of male (E14tg2a – XY1) ESCs for *Xist* and other elements of the XIC that have been implicated in the regulation of *Xist*. Before differentiation, ESCs were maintained in 2iL or SL media, as indicated. Data were obtained by strand-specific RNA-seq. Scale represents Log_2 transformed expression value.

(E) qRT-PCR analysis of *Ftx* during differentiation of male (E14tg2a – XY1) ESCs using different conditions. Before differentiation, cells were maintained in 2iL. Data shown are the mean of 3 technical replicates. Error bars represent \pm SD.

(F) Western blot analysis of RNF12 during differentiation of male (E14tg2a – XY1) ESCs in FA. Before differentiation, cells were maintained in 2iL.

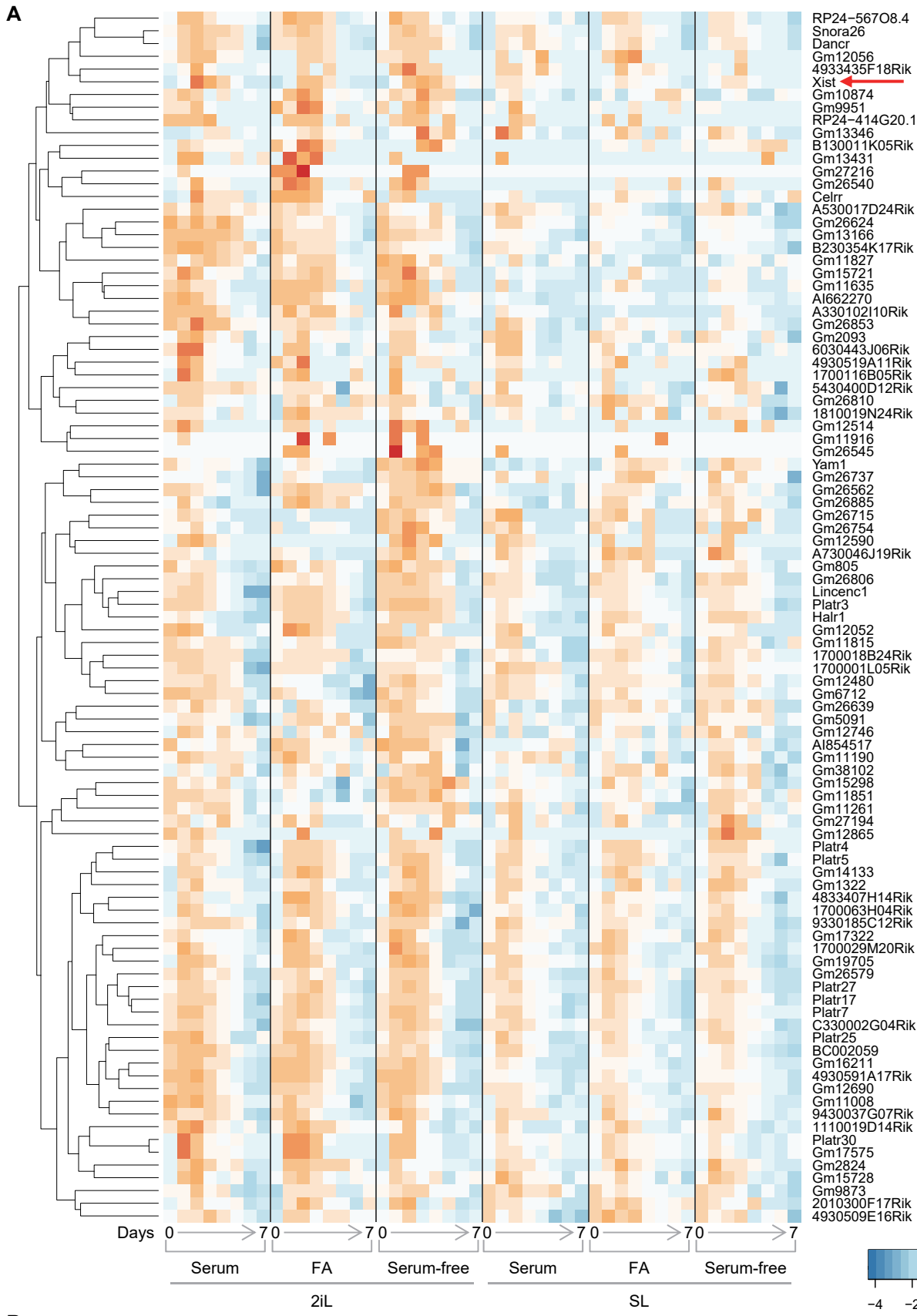


Figure S3. Expression pattern of long non-coding RNAs in differentiating male nPSCs, Related to Figure 2.

(A) Heatmap depicting the expression profile of long non-coding RNAs during differentiation of male (E14tg2a – XY1) ESCs. Before differentiation, ESCs were maintained in 2iL or SL media, as indicated. Data was obtained by strand-specific RNA-seq. Scale represents z-scores of Log₂ transformed expression values. *Xist* is indicated with a red arrow.

(B) PCR-based gender determination of the *Rex1*-dGFP EpiSC line.

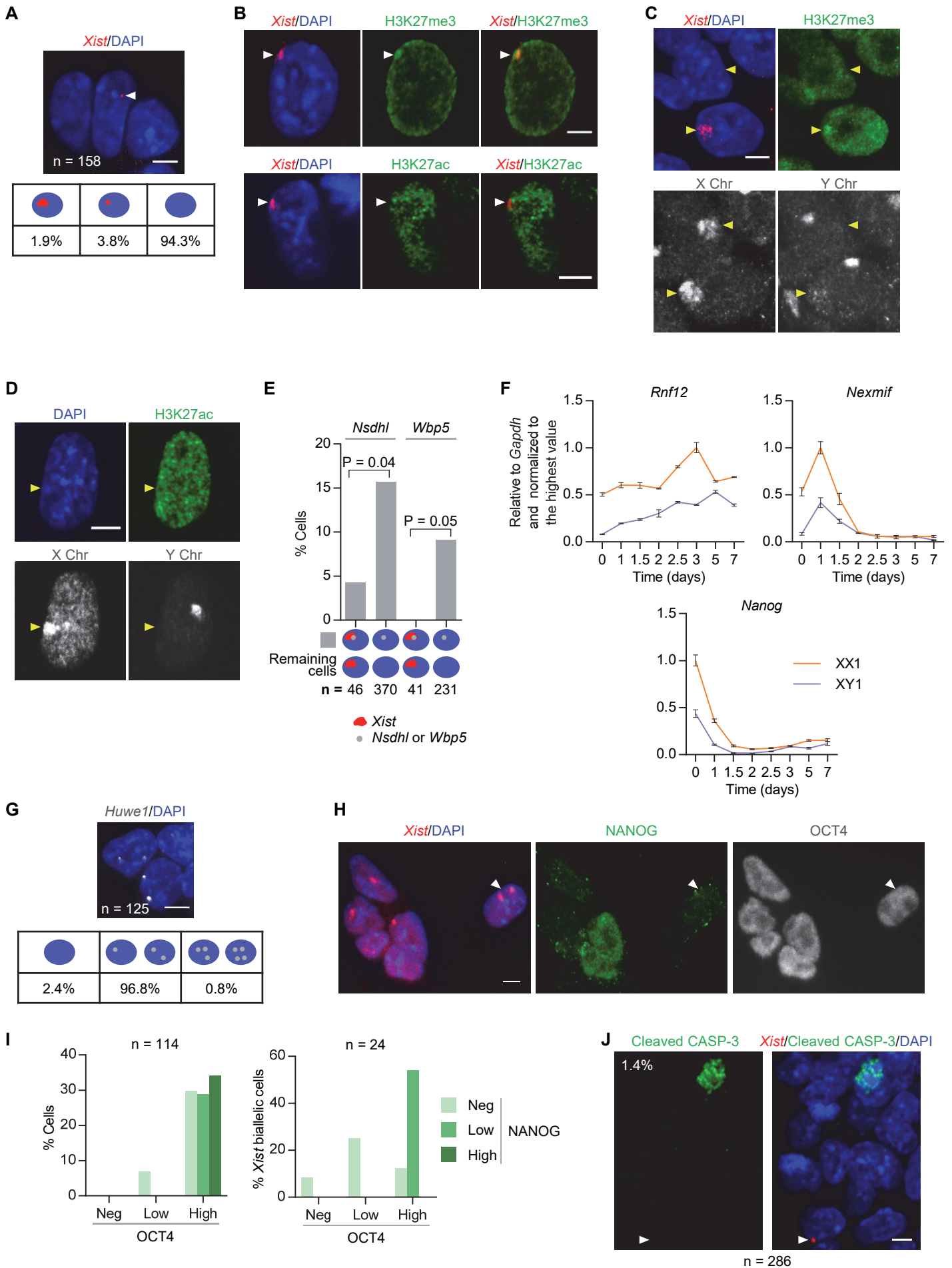


Figure S4. Males undergo transient XCI, Related to Figure 3.

(A) RNA FISH for *Xist* (red) in male 2iL ESCs at 1.5 days of differentiation in FA using strand-specific probe. Nuclei are shown in blue (DAPI staining). White arrowhead indicates the location of the *Xist* signal. Quantification of the different *Xist* RNA patterns is shown.

(B) Immuno RNA FISH for *Xist* (red) and H3K27me3 or H3K27ac (green) in male 2iL ESCs at 1.5 days of differentiation in FA. Nuclei are shown in blue (DAPI staining). White arrowheads indicate the location of the *Xist* cloud.

(C) Immuno RNA FISH for *Xist* (red) and H3K27me3 (green) in male 2iL ESCs at 1.5 days of differentiation in FA with subsequent DNA FISH XY paint (grayscale). Nuclei are shown in blue (DAPI staining). Yellow arrowheads indicate the location of the X chromosome. A cell lacking H3K27me3 on the X chromosome is shown as a negative control.

(D) Immunofluorescence for H3K27ac (green) in male 2iL ESCs at 1.5 days of differentiation in FA with subsequent DNA FISH XY paint (grayscale). Nuclei are shown in blue (DAPI staining). Yellow arrowheads indicate the location of the X chromosome. A cell showing existence of H3K27ac on the X chromosome is shown as a negative control.

(E) Quantification of the RNA FISH patterns for the X-linked genes *Nsdhl* or *Wbp5* and *Xist* in male 2iL ESCs at 1.5 days of differentiation in FA. Fisher's exact test was used for statistical analysis.

(F) qRT-PCR analysis of *Rnf12*, *Nexmif*, and *Nanog* during differentiation in FA of female (LF1 – XX1) and male (E14tg2a – XY1) ESCs. Before differentiation, cells were maintained in 2iL. Data shown are the mean of 3 technical replicates. Error bars represent \pm SD.

(G) RNA FISH in female (LF1) 2iL ESCs with a strand-specific probe detecting X-encoded nascent RNA of *Huwe1* (grayscale). Nuclei are shown in blue (DAPI staining). Quantification of the different RNA FISH patterns is shown.

(H) Immuno RNA FISH for *Xist* (red), NANOG (green) and OCT4 (greyscale) in female (LF1 – XX1) 2iL ESCs at 1.5 days of differentiation in FA. Nuclei are shown in blue (DAPI staining). White arrowhead indicates the location of a cell with biallelic *Xist* upregulation.

(I) Quantification of *Nanog* and *Oct4* expression profile in the bulk population (left) and in cells with biallelic *Xist* expression (right) as shown in (B).

(J) Immuno RNA FISH for *Xist* (red) and cleaved CASPASE-3 (green) in male (E14tg2a) 2iL ESCs at 1.5 days of differentiation in FA. Nuclei are shown in blue (DAPI staining). White arrowhead indicates the location of an *Xist* RNA cloud. The percentage of cleaved CASPASE-3-positive cells is indicated. None of the cells analyzed were positive for both *Xist* and cleaved CASPASE-3.

The scale bar represents 5 μ m.