

Figure S1

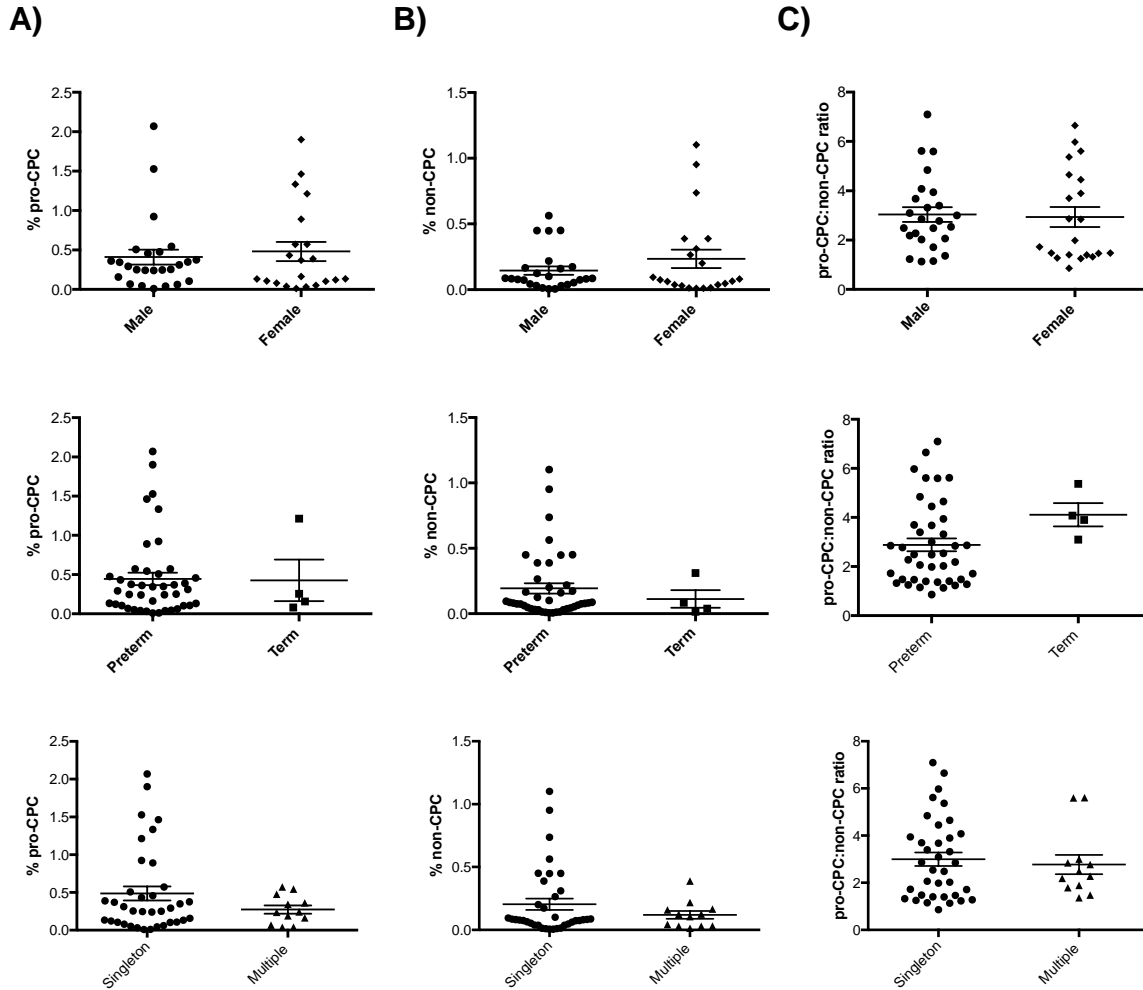


Figure S1. A) %Pro-CPC is not impacted by gender (male n=25, 0.41 ± 0.04 vs. female n=21, 0.48 ± 0.12 , $p = 0.94$), gestational age (preterm n=42, 0.44 ± 0.08 vs. term n=4, 0.43 ± 0.26 , $p=0.92$) or multiple pregnancy (singleton n=36, 0.49 ± 0.09 vs. multiples n=12, 0.27 ± 0.05 , $p=0.55$). B) %non-CPC is not impacted by gender (male n=25, 0.15 ± 0.03 vs. female n=21, 0.23 ± 0.07 , $p = 0.98$), gestational age (preterm n=42, 0.19 ± 0.04 vs. term n=4, 0.11 ± 0.07 , $p=0.66$) or multiple pregnancy (singleton n=36, 0.20 ± 0.05 vs. multiples n=12, 0.12 ± 0.03 , $p=0.83$). C) Pro-CPC:non-CPC is not impacted by gender (male n=25, 3.04 ± 0.30 vs. female n=21, 2.93 ± 0.40 , $p = 0.61$), gestational age (preterm

n=42, 2.88 ± 0.26 vs. term n=4, 4.11 ± 0.47 , p=0.082) or multiple pregnancy (singleton
n=36, 2.99 ± 0.29 vs. multiples n=12, 2.78 ± 0.41 , p=0.94).

Figure S2

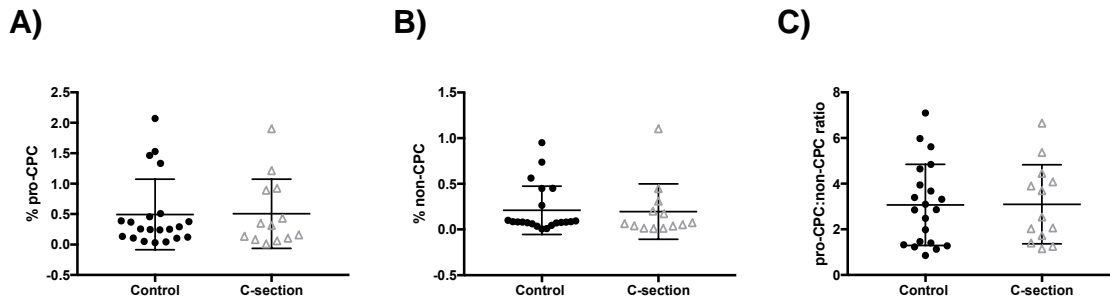


Figure S2. C-section does not impact A) %Pro-CPC (labored controls n=21, 0.49 ± 0.13 vs C-section n=13, 0.51 ± 0.16 , $p=0.92$), B) %non-CPC (labored controls n=21, 0.21 ± 0.06 vs C-section n=13, 0.20 ± 0.08 , $p=0.36$) or C) Pro-CPC:non-CPC ratio (labored controls n=21, 3.07 ± 0.39 vs C-section n=13, 3.10 ± 0.48 , $p=0.86$).

Figure S3

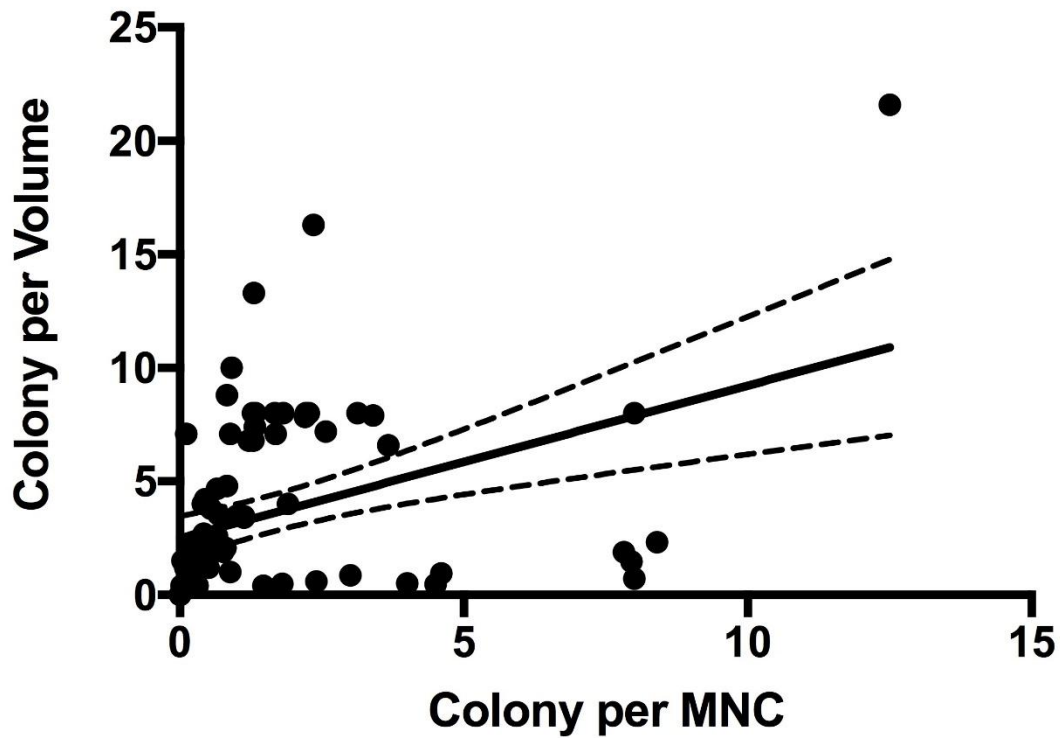
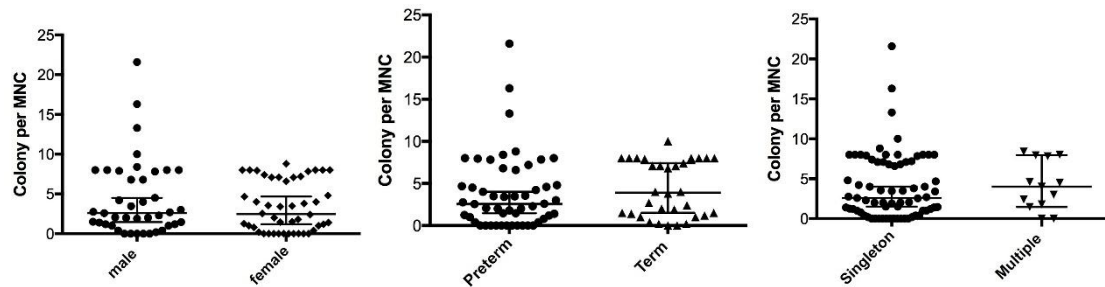


Figure S3. A Spearman's rank correlation was used to determine the correlation of colonies per volume vs colonies per MNC. The correlation included control colonies, the results are significant but the correlation is modest ($n=83$, $p<0.0001$, $R=0.608$), the best-fit line (solid) and its 95% confidence intervals (dotted) are shown.

Figure S4

A)



B)

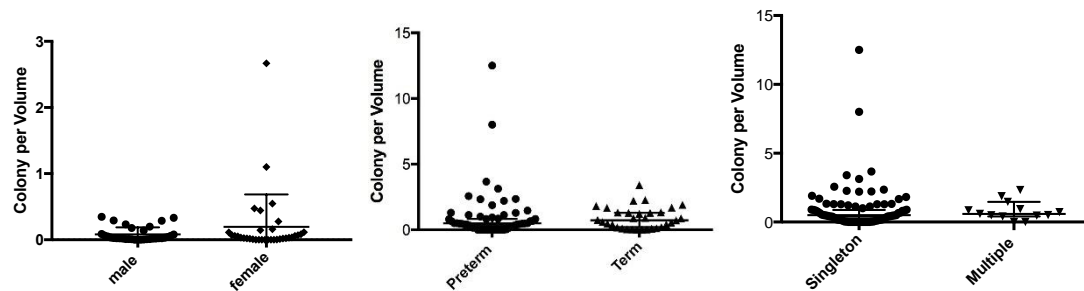
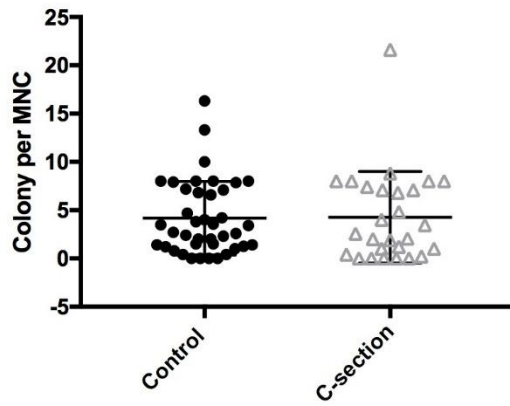


Figure S4. A) ECFC colony number per MNC is not affected by gender (male $n=41$, 4.35 ± 0.74 vs. female $n=46$, 3.43 ± 0.46 , $p = 0.4503$), gestational age (preterm $n=52$, 3.84 ± 0.61 vs. term $n=32$, 4.33 ± 0.59 , $p=0.2322$) or multiple pregnancy (singleton $n=71$, 4.00 ± 0.49 vs. multiples $n=13$, 4.15 ± 0.85 , $p=0.5175$). B) ECFC colony number per volume of cord blood collected is also not affected by gender (male $n=33$, 0.08 ± 0.11 vs. female $n=34$, 0.20 ± 0.49) gestational age (preterm $n=52$, 1.12 ± 0.29 vs. term $n=32$, 0.90 ± 0.14 , $p=0.4070$), or multiple pregnancy (singleton $n=71$, 1.08 ± 0.22 vs. multiples $n=13$, 0.82 ± 0.19 , $p=0.7390$).

Figure S5

A)



B)

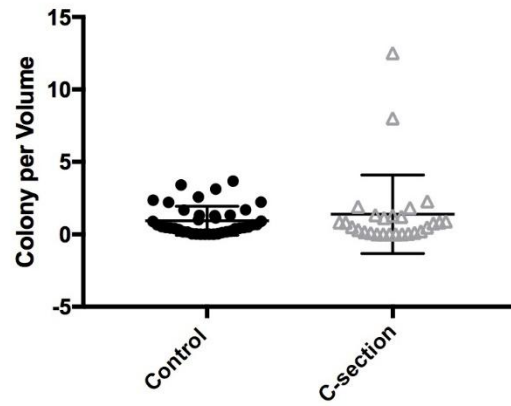


Figure S5. C-section does not impact ECFC colony number per MNC (labored controls n=40, 4.18 ± 0.61 vs C-section n=27 4.27 ± 0.91 , $p=0.7480$) or ECFC colony number per volume (labored controls n=40, 0.94 ± 0.16 vs C-section n=27, 1.39 ± 0.52 , $p=0.7195$).