

MOTOMURA ET AL., SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

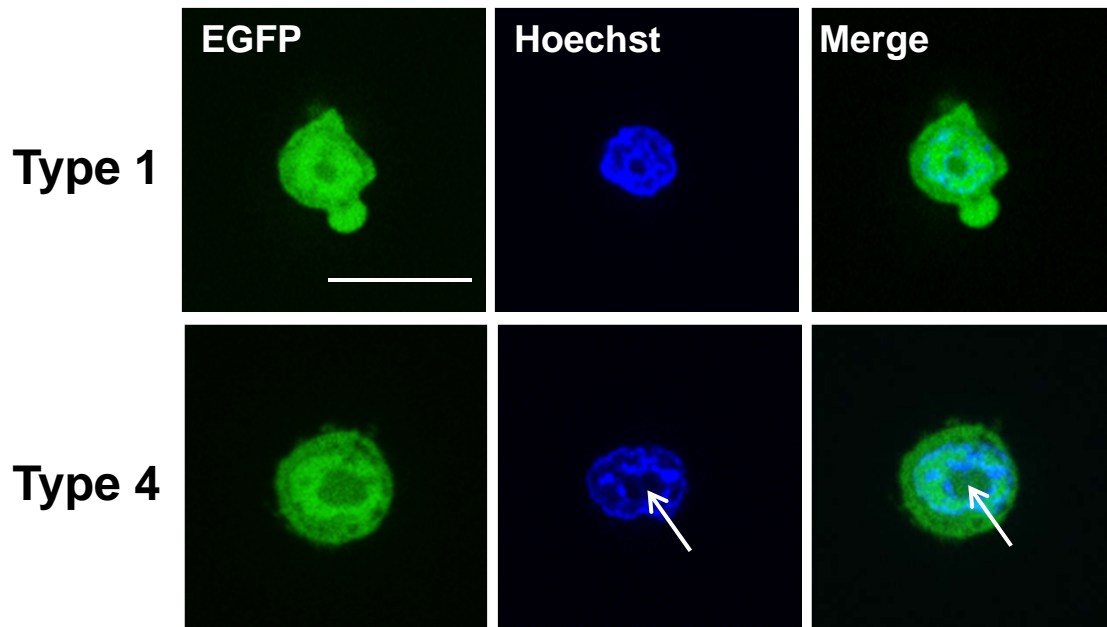
Supplemental Fig. S1. **A)** Immunofluorescence image of typical TSCs from types 1 and 4 colonies. They were stained with Hoechst 33342 and observed for the shape of the nucleus and nucleoli. The cell from a type 4 colony has a large nucleolus (the Hoechst-negative area in the nucleus, arrow). Bar = 20 μm . **B)** Distribution of the cell sizes of TSCs from different colony types. For detailed results such as the exact range of cell sizes, see Supplemental Table S1. $*P < 0.01$; $**P < 0.001$; $***P < 0.0001$.

Supplemental Fig. S2. Expression levels of TSC marker genes analyzed by microarray. For other marker genes, see Figure 6. $*P < 0.05$; $**P < 0.01$.

Supplemental Fig. S3. Expression levels of genes for markers of endoderm (**A**), mesoderm (**B**), and ectoderm (**C**) analyzed by microarray. They showed no significant expressions, indicating that TSCs did not undergo transdifferentiation during culture.

Supplemental Fig. S4. Contribution of TSCs to placental tissues after generating chimeras with IVF-derived embryos. **A)** Contribution of TSCs from the B6TSC4 line to the placental tissues (E8.5 to E13.5) analyzed by genomic PCR for EGFP. Types 1 and 2 TSCs, but not type 4 TSCs, could contribute to forming placentas. The right panel represents placentas at E12.5 or E13.5. Chimeric embryos were generated by aggregation or blastocyst injection. CAG-GFP, spleen from CAG-EGFP mice. **B)** An E12.5 placenta from a chimeric embryo derived from the EGFP-TS_{3,5} line. The TSC cells distributed to the placental tissues, as indicated by the EGFP fluorescence.

A



B

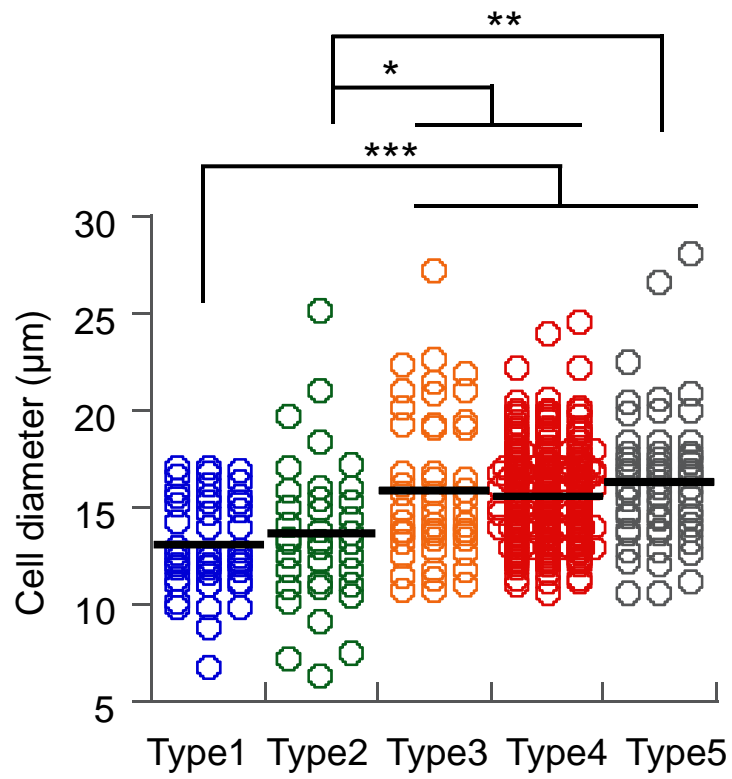


FIG. S1.

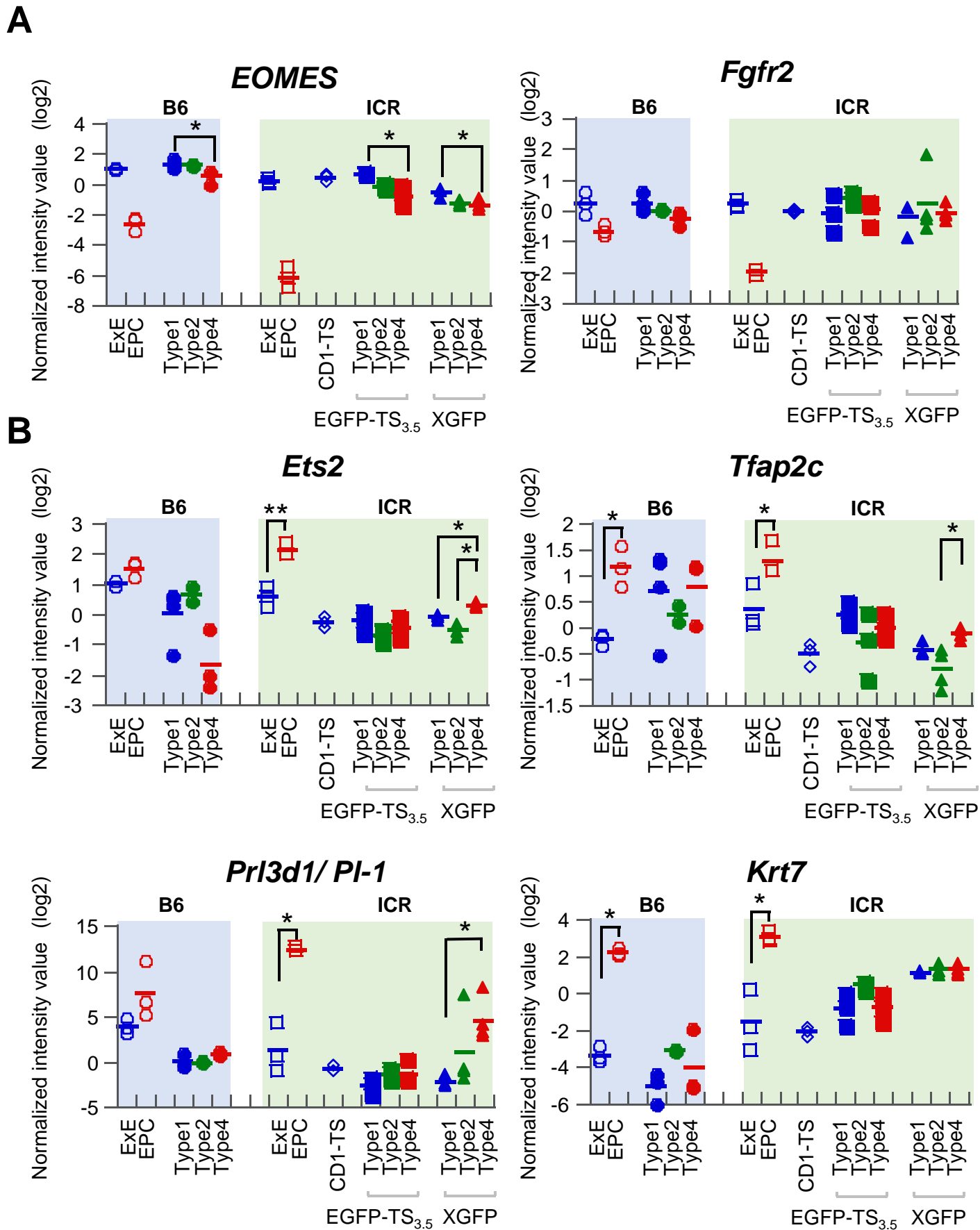


FIG. S2.

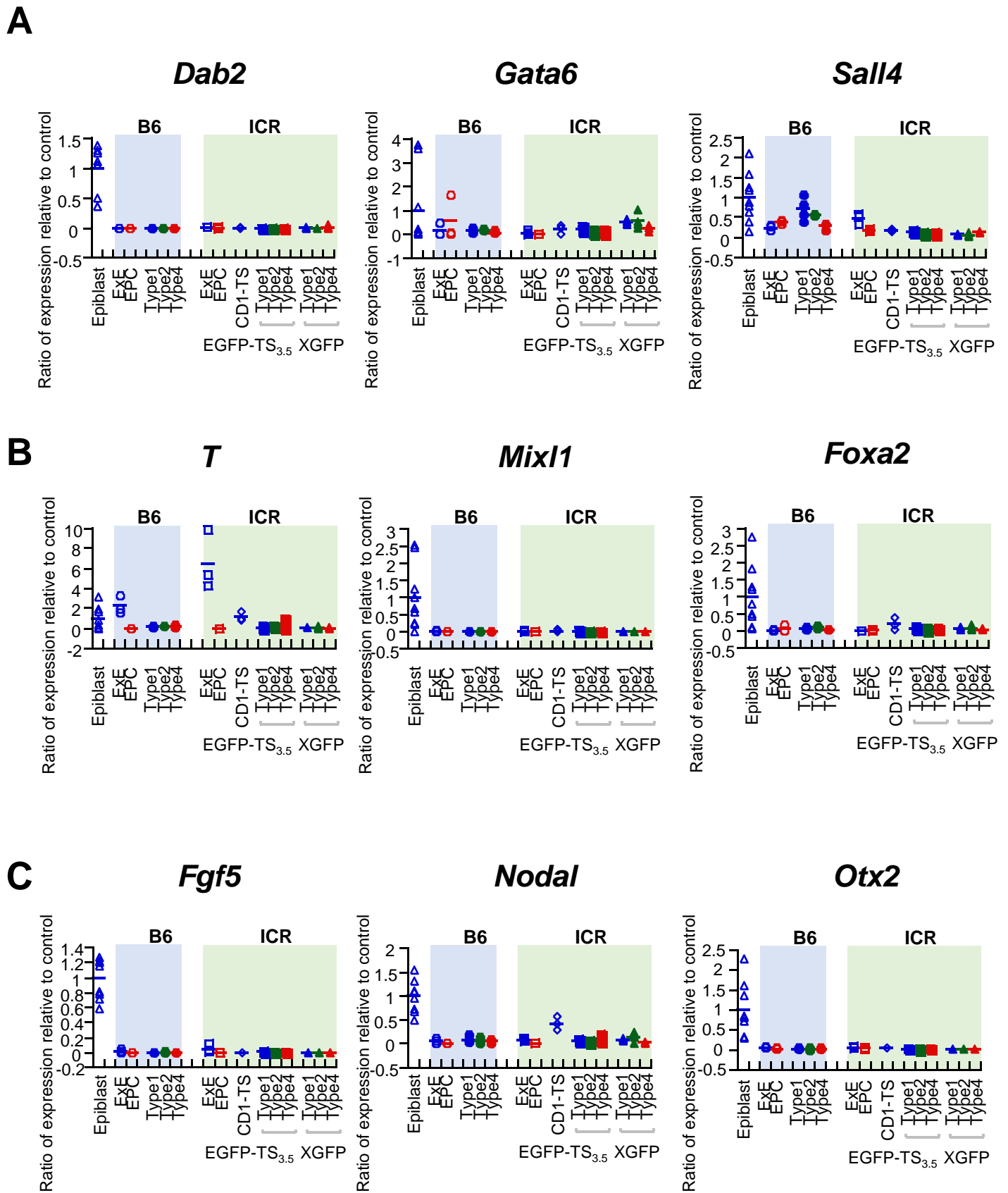
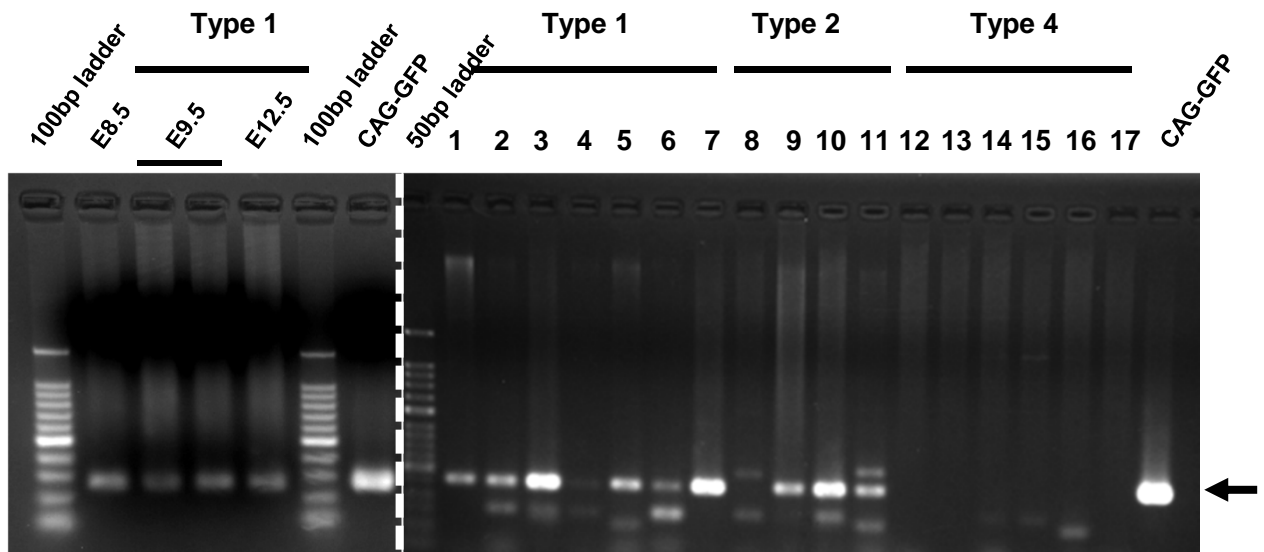


FIG. S3.

A



B

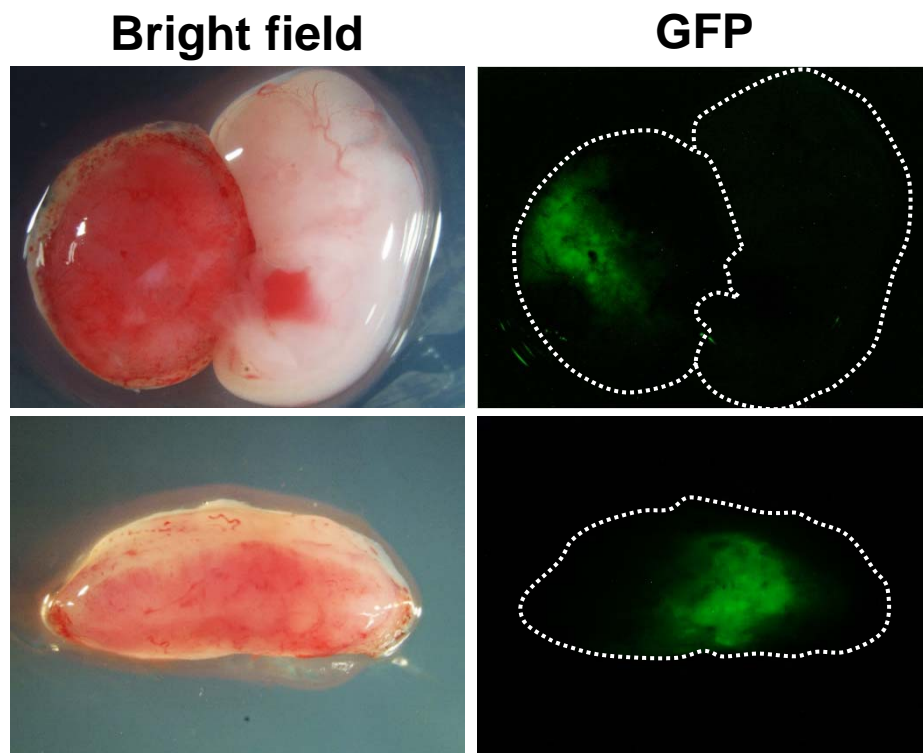


FIG. S4.