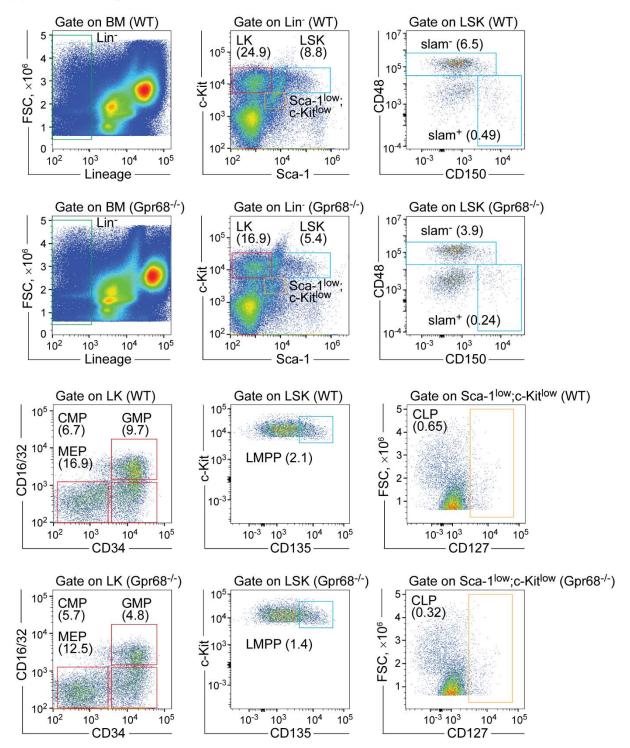


Supplemental Figure 1. Gating strategy for Gpr68 expression on HSPC subpopulations.

(A) Single staining control for the antibodies used to examine Gpr68 expression on HSPC subpopulations. (B) Gating strategy for HSPC subpopulations. Briefly, lineage<sup>+</sup> and lineage<sup>-</sup> cells were gated on BM MNC based on lineage markers, i.e. CD3, B220, CD11b, Gr-1, Ter119. Within the lineage<sup>-</sup> BM cells, Sca-1 and c-Kit were used to identify lineage<sup>-</sup>, Sca-1<sup>+</sup>, c-Kit<sup>+</sup> (LSK) cells and lineage<sup>-</sup>, Sca-1<sup>+</sup>, c-Kit<sup>+</sup> (LK) cells. Within the LSK cells, CD34 and CD135 were used to identify long-term HSC (LT-HSC, lineage<sup>-</sup>, Sca-1<sup>+</sup>, c-Kit<sup>+</sup>, CD34<sup>+</sup> and CD135<sup>-</sup>) and multipotential progenitor cells (MPP, lineage<sup>-</sup>, Sca-1<sup>+</sup>, c-Kit<sup>+</sup>, CD34<sup>+</sup> and CD135<sup>-</sup>). Within the LK cells, CD34 and CD16/32 were used to identify common myeloid progenitor cells (CMP, lineage<sup>-</sup>, Sca-1<sup>-</sup>, c-Kit<sup>+</sup>, CD34<sup>+</sup> and CD16/32<sup>-</sup>), megakaryocyte erythroid progenitor cells (MEP, lineage<sup>-</sup>, Sca-1<sup>-</sup>, c-Kit<sup>+</sup>, CD34<sup>+</sup> and CD16/32<sup>-</sup>) and granulocyte monocyte progenitor cells (GMP, lineage<sup>-</sup>, Sca-1<sup>-</sup>, c-Kit<sup>+</sup>, CD34<sup>+</sup> and CD16/32<sup>+</sup>). Lymphoid-primed multipotent progenitor cells (LMPP) were identified as lineage<sup>-</sup>, Sca-1<sup>+</sup>, c-Kit<sup>+</sup> and CD135<sup>+</sup>. Common lymphoid progenitor cells (CLP) were identified as lineage<sup>-</sup>, Sca-1<sup>+</sup>, c-Kit<sup>+</sup> and CD135<sup>+</sup>.

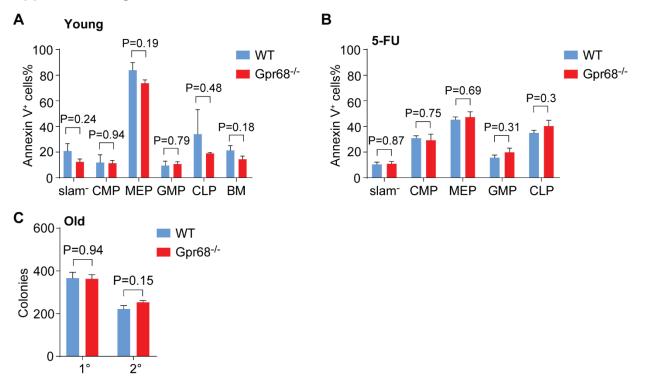
## **Supplemental Figure 2**



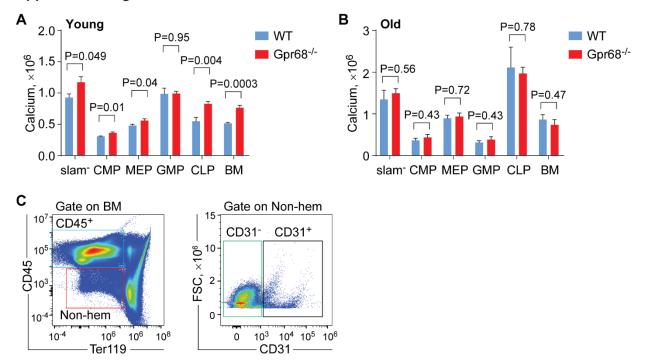
## Supplemental Figure 2. Numbers of HSPC in BM from WT and Gpr68<sup>-/-</sup> mice. Representative

flow cytometric analysis of HSPC in BM from WT and Gpr68<sup>-/-</sup> mice (4~5 months old).

## Supplemental Figure 3



**Supplemental Figure 3. Cellular features are not altered in HSC from Gpr68**<sup>-/-</sup> **mice. (A-B)** Frequency of Annexin V<sup>+</sup> cells in HSPC and BM lineage<sup>+</sup> cells from WT and Gpr68<sup>-/-</sup> mice at young age (4~5 months old, n=3, A) and post 5-FU injection (8 months old, n=5, B). **(C)** Numbers of colonies formed by BM MNC from WT and Gpr68<sup>-/-</sup> mice after primary (1°) and secondary (2°) replating (12 months old, n=3).



## Supplemental Figure 4

**Supplemental Figure 4. Signaling pathways in HSPC from Gpr68**<sup>-/-</sup> **mice. (A-B)** Cytosolic Ca<sup>2+</sup> levels in HSPC subpopulations from WT and Gpr68<sup>-/-</sup> mice at young age (4~5 months old, n=5, A) and upon aging (10~11 months old, n=5, B). **(C)** Flow cytometric analysis of hematopoietic cells (CD45<sup>+</sup>), non-hematopoietic cells (CD45<sup>-</sup> and Ter119<sup>-</sup>), CD31<sup>+</sup> and CD31<sup>-</sup> cells in BM from C57Bl6 mice.