

## Supplementary Tables

**Table S1. Summary of *in vivo* development of ICAHCI embryos derived from haploid cells in different media.**

Medium	Cell line	Passage number	No. of transferred embryos	No. of growth-retarded pups (% of transferred embryos)	No. of normal pups (% of transferred embryos)
2i/L	2i-12	p9	216	2 (0.9)	2 (0.9)
	2i-14	p31	108	0	0
	2i-14	p54	80	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>p9-p54</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>2 (0.5)</b>	<b>2 (0.5)</b>
a2i/L	a2i-8	p9	36	1 (2.7)	4 (11.1)
	a2i-8	p40	90	0	5 (5.5)
	a2i-8	p54	120	0	6 (5)
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>p9-p54</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1 (0.4)</b>	<b>15 (6.1)</b>

All pups were delivered by C-section at E19.5

**Table S2. Summary of SC mice derived from 2i/L and 2i/L-SF/a2i/L-switched AG-haESCs.**

Genotype	Cell line	Medium	Passage number	No. of transferred embryos	No. of growth-retarded pups (% of transferred embryos) <sup>e</sup>	No. of normal pups (% of transferred embryos) <sup>e</sup>
Wild-type	2i-7	2i/L	p37	117	1 (0.9) <sup>e</sup>	0 <sup>e</sup>
		SF/a2i/L	14-p <sup>d</sup>	126	0 <sup>e</sup>	0 <sup>e</sup>
	2i-14	2i/L	p47	80	0 <sup>e</sup>	0 <sup>e</sup>
		SF/a2i/L	10-p <sup>d</sup>	200	1 (0.5) <sup>e</sup>	0 <sup>e</sup>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2i/L</b>		<b>197</b>	<b>1 (0.5)<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>0<sup>e</sup></b>
<b>1</b>	<b>SF/a2i/L</b>		<b>326</b>	<b>1 (0.3)<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>0<sup>e</sup></b>	
<i>H19</i> -DMR & <i>IG</i> -DMR knockout	O48 <sup>a</sup>	2i/L	p51	140		19 (13.6)
		SF/a2i/L	14-15-p <sup>d</sup>	525		89 (17)
	RHG23 <sup>c</sup>	2i/L	p28	105		16 (15.2)
		SF/a2i/L	9-p <sup>d</sup>	140		18 (12.9)
	RHG24 <sup>c</sup>	2i/L	p28	105		19 (18.1)
		SF/a2i/L	9-p <sup>d</sup>	105		15 (14.3)
<i>H19</i> <sup>Δ13Kb</sup> & <i>IG</i> DMR knockout	O48	2i/L	p51-52	350		57 (16.3)
	TKO <sup>b</sup>	S/Fa2i/L	9-10-p <sup>d</sup>	280		39 (13.9)
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2i/L</b>		<b>700</b>		<b>111 (15.9)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>SF/a2i/L</b>		<b>1050</b>		<b>161 (15.3)</b>	

a: Generated previously (Zhong et al., 2015).

b: Generated previously (Li et al., 2020).

c: Generated in this study.

d: 2i/L-cultured AG-haESCs switched to SF/a2i/L medium for different passages.

e: Delivered by C-section at E18.5.

**Table S3. List of primers and sgRNA sequences in this study.**

Primer Name	Sequence (5'-3')	Application
<i>H19</i> -BS-OF	GAGTATTTAGGAGGTATAAGAATT	Bisulfite sequencing
<i>H19</i> -BS-OR	ATCAAAAACCTAACATAAACCCCT	
<i>H19</i> -BS-IF	GTAAGGAGATTATGTTTATTTTTGG	
<i>H19</i> -BS-IR	CCTCATTAATCCCATAACTAT	
<i>IG</i> -BS-OF	TTAAGGTATTTTTTATTGATAAAATAA TGTAGTTT	
<i>IG</i> -BS-OR	CCTACTCTATAATACCCTATATAATTA TACCATAA	
<i>IG</i> -BS-IF	GATCTCGAGCTCAAGCTTCGCTATAAT TTATCATAAACAAATCCCATAACTTAC T	
<i>IG</i> -BS-IR	CAGTTATCTAGATCCGGTGTTAGGAGT TAAGGAAAAGAAAGAAATAGTATAGT	
<i>Gtl2</i> -BS-OF	AAAGGTTAGTGTTGGGGATTT	
<i>Gtl2</i> -BS-OR	TCTAAATTCAAATTAATAATCAACA	
<i>Gtl2</i> -BS-IF	TGTAAGGAAAAGAATTTTTAGGTA	
<i>Gtl2</i> -BS-IR	AAAAAACTTTCAACCACCAAAAC	
<i>Igf2</i> -BS-OF	GATTTTTGGAGGGTAGAAAGTAGAGA T	
<i>Igf2</i> -BS-OR	TATCCCATTCCAAAACATCTAAC	
<i>Igf2</i> -BS-IF	TGAAATAGGTTATAGGTTGTGA	
<i>Igf2</i> -BS-IR	ATCCCTAACTTTTCTAACCTC	
<i>Snrpn</i> -BS-OF	TATGTAATATGATATAGTTTAGAAATT AG	
<i>Snrpn</i> -BS-OR	AATAAACCCAAATCTAAAATATTTTAA TC	
<i>Snrpn</i> -BS-IF	AATTTGTGTGATGTTTGTAATTATTTG G	
<i>Snrpn</i> -BS-IR	ATAAAATACACTTTCCTACTAAAATC C	
<i>Peg10</i> -BS-OF	GTATTTAATTTGGAAAGTTGTAGGAGA G	
<i>Peg10</i> -BS-OR	TACAACAAAATAAATCCCCACCTC	
<i>Peg10</i> -BS-IF	GGAAAGTTGTAGGAGAGTAATTA	
<i>Peg10</i> -BS-IR	ACAACTATTACTAAACACCCATTC	
<i>Musdl</i> -BS-OF	AAATTTGAGTTTTGATTAGTATGAAAT TGT	
<i>Musdl</i> -BS-OR	AATCTAATATTTCTTCTCCTTAAACCA TA	
<i>Musdl</i> -BS-IF	AAATTTGAGTTTTGATTAGTATGAAAT TGT	

<i>Musd1</i> -BS-IR	AACTTTAAACCCCTTTCTTCTTCCACCTA AA	
<i>IAP</i> -BS-OF	TTGATAGTTGTGTTTTAAGTGGTAAAT AAA	
<i>IAP</i> -BS-OR	CAAAAAAAAAACACCACAAACCAAAT	
<i>IAP</i> -BS-IF	TTGTGTTTTAAGTGGTAAATAAATAAT TTG	
<i>IAP</i> -BS-IR	AAAACACCACAAACCAAATCTTCTA C	
<i>H19</i> -qPCR-F	TGTAAACCTCTTTGGCAATGCTGCC	Realtime PCR
<i>H19</i> -qPCR-R	TATTGATGGACCCAGGACCTCTGGT	
<i>Igf2</i> -qPCR-F	CTAAGACTTGGATCCCAGAACC	
<i>Igf2</i> -qPCR-R	GTTCTTCTCCTTGGGTCTTTC	
<i>Gtl2</i> -qPCR-F	TTGCACATTTCTGTGGGAC	
<i>Gtl2</i> -qPCR-R	AAGCACCATGAGCCACTAGG	
<i>Dlk1</i> -qPCR-F	ACTTGCGTGGACCTGGAGAA	
<i>Dlk1</i> -qPCR-R	CTGTTGGTTGCGGCTACGAT	
<i>Gapdh</i> -qPCR-F	CACTCTCCACCTTCGATGC	
<i>Gapdh</i> -qPCR-R	CTCTTGCTCAGTGTCTTGC	
<i>H19</i> -DMR-CHIP-F	GCACAGCGTGGAGAGTGAAC	
<i>H19</i> -DMR-CHIP-R	CATTTCTTGGGTAGCTCCTTCAG	
<i>IG</i> -DMR-CHIP-F	TGGGTTTACCGTAAAGGATGATTT	
<i>IG</i> -DMR-CHIP-R	CTCTGGCACAAAGCAATGATACA	
<i>Rasgrf1</i> -CHIP-F	GCTGCTGCCGCTAAAGATAG	
<i>Rasgrf1</i> -CHIP-R	CAGCGCTGGCTTTATAAACTCTC	
<i>Actb</i> -CHIP-F	CGTATTAGGTCCATCTTGAGAGTAC	
<i>Actb</i> -CHIP-R	GCCATTGAGGCGTGATCGTAGC	
<i>Olf19</i> -CHIP-F	CAACATCCCAGGGTCGTCA	
<i>Olf19</i> -CHIP-R	CTGGTCTGTGTTCCCAAATGAATC	
<i>Tet1</i> -F	AGGTGCATAGTGGGAGCCTA	Sequencing of
<i>Tet1</i> -R	GAAGACTTGGCTGAACCGGA	<i>Tet1</i> mutation
<i>Tet2</i> -F	AGATCTCCTCTCCAAGCCGT	Sequencing of
<i>Tet2</i> -R	TGGATCCCAGACTCCAGCTT	<i>Tet2</i> mutation
<i>Tet3</i> -F	CAGGTGGAACAGGAGCAGAG	Sequencing of
<i>Tet3</i> -R	GGTCCCCTGATGGTGAATGT	<i>Tet3</i> mutation
<i>Dusp9</i> -F	TCAGGACAGGGGTTGACTTC	Sequencing of
<i>Dusp9</i> -R	CTGGTCGTACAGGAGCACAG	<i>Dusp9</i> mutation
<i>H19</i> -KO-F	GTGGTTAGTTCTATATGGGG	Genotyping of
<i>H19</i> -KO-R	TCTTACAGTCTGGTCTTGGT	<i>H19</i> -DMR knockout
<i>IG</i> -KO-F	TGTGCAGCAGCAAAGCTAAG	Genotyping of

<i>IG</i> -KO-R	ATACGATACGGCAACCAACG	<i>IG</i> -DMR knockout
<i>Dnmt1</i> -KO-F	AAGCATCAGGTGTCAGAGCC	Genotyping of <i>Dnmt1</i> knockout
<i>Dnmt1</i> -KO-R	TGGTCCCAGCTACCCGATTA	
<i>Dnmt1</i> -WT-F	GCGATGTGGAGATGCTGTGT	
<i>Dnmt1</i> -WT-R	GAGGCCATTTCTGTCCCTCTG	
<i>Dnmt3a</i> -KO-F	TCCACTGGGCCTAATGCAAC	Genotyping of <i>Dnmt3a</i> knockout
<i>Dnmt3a</i> -KO-R	CTCCCGCTGAGAACTACAGG	
<i>Dnmt3a</i> -WT-F	ACACCCACTTTGGTAGGTCC	
<i>Dnmt3a</i> -WT-R	TGTTCCACACATGAGCACT	
<i>Dnmt3b</i> -F	AAGTGCAAACAGGGCAGTT	Sequencing of <i>Dnmt3b</i> mutation
<i>Dnmt3b</i> -R	TGTTGTGTCTGGGAAGGACC	
<i>H19</i> -gene-KO-F	GCCTCGGGAGTTGGGATTAG	Genotyping of <i>H19</i> gene knockout
<i>H19</i> -gene-KO-R	GAGCAAAGGCATCGCAAAGG	
<i>H19</i> -gene-WT-F	GCTCACCAAGAAGGCTGGAT	
<i>H19</i> -gene-WT-R	ACACTGTATGCCCTAACCGC	
<i>Igf2</i> -KO-F	GGGGTGTCAATTGGGTTGTTT	Genotyping of <i>Igf2</i> knockout
<i>Igf2</i> -KO-R	GGGATTAGGGGTGTGGCTTG	
<i>Igf2</i> -WT-F	GGTGCCCTCTGTCTGGTAAC	
<i>Igf2</i> -WT-R	GCCACTCTATCTTCCTCGCC	
<i>Zfp57</i> -KO-F	CCTCAGGAAAGCTCTTGGA	Genotyping of <i>Zfp57</i> knockout
<i>Zfp57</i> -KO-R	GGTGGTCTACCAGACACAAACA	
<i>Zfp57</i> -WT-F	GAGTCACAAAGTTCCGGGGT	
<i>Zfp57</i> -WT-R	GGCCTCCATGTGAACACCTA	
<i>Tet1</i> -sg	ATGATCACACTCCCCCGGAGG	sgRNA sequence
<i>Tet2</i> -sg	AAAGTGCCAACAGATATCCAGG	
<i>Tet3</i> -sg	AAGGAGGGGAAGAGTTCTCGAGG	
<i>Dusp9</i> -sg	GTCTGAGTCGGTCATGCCTGTGG	
<i>H19</i> -DMR-sg1	CATGAACTCAGAAGAGACTGAGG	
<i>H19</i> -DMR-sg2	AGGTGAGAACCACTGCTGAGTGG	
<i>IG</i> -DMR-sg1	CGTACAGAGCTCCATGGCACAGG	
<i>IG</i> -DMR-sg2	CTGCTTAGAGGTACTACGCTAGG	
<i>Zfp57</i> -sg1	ACCAGTCAGTTATGAGGACGTGG	
<i>Zfp57</i> -sg2	AAGTCCTGAATGCGTTGCCAAGG	
<i>Zfp57</i> -sg3	GATAGCCGAGCAAATGACCCAGG	
<i>Zfp57</i> -sg4	TAAGGGACTCCTCGGGAAAGAGG	
<i>Dnmt1</i> -sg1	TCGGAAGGATTCCACCAAGCAGG	
<i>Dnmt1</i> -sg2	ACAGCCGGAAAACACATCCAGGG	
<i>Dnmt1</i> -sg3	CGTGTCTACAGACGCTCCATGG	
<i>Dnmt1</i> -sg4	ACTGTGACTACTACCGGCCTCGG	
<i>Dnmt3a</i> -sg1	ACATGCCTCCAATGAAGAGTGGG	
<i>Dnmt3a</i> -sg2	AATGAAGAGTGGGTGCTCCAGGG	

<i>Dnmt3a</i> -sg3	GCGGGCATAAGGGCACCTATGGG
<i>Dnmt3a</i> -sg4	CGCACATGTAGCAGTTCCAGGGG
<i>Dnmt3b</i> -sg	AGAGTGGGGCCCGTTCGACTTGG
<i>H19</i> -gene-sg1	TGTCGTCCATCTCCGTCTGAGGG
<i>H19</i> -gene-sg2	CAATATAATGCGACTCATGGGGG
<i>H19</i> -gene-sg3	TGGCGGCTGGTCGGATAAAGGGG
<i>H19</i> -gene-sg4	TTACTTTTGGTTACAGGACGTGG
<i>Igf2</i> -sg1	CAGTTTGTCTGTTCCGACCGCGG
<i>Igf2</i> -sg2	CCAACATCGACTTCCCCACTGGG
<i>Igf2</i> -sg3	GATCAGGGGACGATGACGTTTGG
<i>Igf2</i> -sg4	TCTCCGAAGAGGCTCCCCCGTGG

**Table S4. List of all maternal and paternal DMRs used in this study.**

Name	Genome	MethAllele	Chromosome	Start	End
ZAC1	mm9	m	chr10	12810276	12810604
ZAC1	mm9	m	chr10	12810950	12811333
GRB10	mm9	m	chr11	11925485	11926335
U2AF1-RS1	mm9	m	chr11	22871842	22872319
PEG13	mm9	m	chr15	72636765	72642079
IGF2R/AIR	mm9	m	chr17	12934163	12935573
IMPACT	mm9	m	chr18	13130706	13132250
MCTS2	mm9	m	chr2	15251249 1	15251301 1
NNAT	mm9	m	chr2	15738578 6	15738739 8
NESPAS	mm9	m	chr2	17412120 8	17412648 2
GNAS-EXON1A	mm9	m	chr2	17415243 1	17415450 8
PEG10	mm9	m	chr6	4697209	4697507
MEST	mm9	m	chr6	30686488	30689335
NAP1L5	mm9	m	chr6	58856690	58857056
ZIM2	mm9	m	chr7	6680287	6684827
SNURF/SNRPN	mm9	m	chr7	67149878	67150301
NDN	mm9	m	chr7	69493100	69493581
INPP5F_V2	mm9	m	chr7	13583178	13583215

				8	6
KCNQ10T1	mm9	m	chr7	15048106 0	15048139 7
KCNQ10T1	mm9	m	chr7	15048150 4	15048152 7
GTL2/DLK1	mm9	p	chr12	11076156 3	11076898 9
H19/IGF2	mm9	p	chr7	14976616 8	14976842 4
RASGRF1	mm9	p	chr9	89774406	89774691

## Supplementary Figures

### Fig. S1. Derivation of AG-haESCs by different culture media.

- A. Diagram for the generation of AG-haESCs from sperm-cloned blastocysts in serum/LIF (S/L), S/L supplemented with 2i (2i/L), or S/L with a2i (a2i/L) media. Haploid and diploid cells were labeled in blue and yellow, respectively. Haploid cells were enriched by FACS. 2i-7, 2i-12, 2i-14, and 2i-R9 are haploid cell lines derived in 2i/L medium. a2i-6 and a2i-8 are haploid cell lines derived in a2i/L medium. No AG-haESCs were successfully derived in S/L medium. FCS, fetal calf serum; FCAS, fluorescence-activated cell sorting.
- B. Summary of diploid and haploid ESCs derived from androgenetic blastocysts in S/L, 2i/L, and a2i/L media.
- C. Colony morphology of AG-haESCs cultured in 2i/L and a2i/L media.
- D. Immunofluorescent staining of OCT4 and SOX2 in AG-haESCs cultured in 2i/L and a2i/L media.
- E. SC pups from ICAHCI using the 2i/L-cultured AG-haESCs. Cell line 2i-12 was used in the experiment. Pups obtained by C-section from a pseudopregnant mouse at E19.5 are shown. Asterisks label growth-retarded SC pups.
- F. DNA methylations of *H19*-DMR and *IG*-DMR in 2i/L-cultured AG-haESCs (2i-12) with different passages were analyzed by bisulfite PCR. Cultured spermatogonial stem cells (SSCs) (Wang et al., 2021) with hypermethylated *H19* and *IG* DMRs are a positive control. Open and filled circles represent unmethylated and methylated CpG sites, respectively.
- G. SC pups from ICAHCI using the AG-haESCs cultured in a2i/L medium. The cell line a2i-8 was used in the experiment. Pups obtained by C-section from a pseudopregnant mouse at E19.5 are shown. The asterisk labels a growth-retarded SC pup.
- H. DNA methylations of *H19*-DMR and *IG*-DMR in a2i/L-cultured AG-haESCs (a2i-8) with different passages were analyzed by bisulfite PCR.



**Fig. S2. Characterization of TSa2i/L-derived AG-haESCs and SC mice obtained by ICAHCI.**

- A. Immunofluorescent staining of OCT4 and SOX2 in TSa2i/L-derived AG-haESCs (TSa2i-14).
- B. Histological images of teratoma sections from TSa2i/L AG-haESCs showing the formation of three germ layers.
- C. DNA methylations of *Rasgrf1* DMRs in TSa2i/L AG-haESCs (TSa2i-14, TSa2i-C57, and TSa2i-F1) with different passages determined by bisulfite PCR analysis.
- D. SC pups generated by ICAHCI of haploid cells from the TSa2i-14. Note that the recipient female delivered by itself.
- E. The sequences of *Tet1*, 2, and 3 in *Tet*-triple-knockout (TKO) AG-haESCs.
- F. Immunoblot analysis of DUSP9 and HA in HA-tagged *Dusp9* haESCs (5' HA-120, 125, and 138). The asterisk labels a non-specific band of DUSP9 antibody. GAPDH is a loading control.
- G. Growth curve of SC mice generated from TSa2i/L-derived AG-haESCs (TSa2i-14 and TSa2i-C57), 2i/L-derived AG-haESCs with *H19* and *IG* DMR deletions (2i-O48) (Zhong et al., 2015), and sperm.
- H-K. Transcriptional analysis of imprinted genes (*H19*, *Igf2*, *Gtl2*, and *Dio3*) in different tissues of E18.5 fetuses (generated from TSa2i-14, 2i-O48, and sperm), including placenta, lung, liver, kidney, heart, and brain (n=3 samples for each group). The expression values were normalized to that of *Gapdh*. All error bars indicate the average mean  $\pm$ SEM. \*,  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*\*,  $P < 0.0001$ .

**Fig. S3. DNA methylation profiling of TSa2i/L-derived AG-haESCs with early and late passages.**

- A. Boxplot showing the DNA methylation levels of different gene elements in 2i/L, a2i/L, and TSa2i/L-derived AG-haESCs.
- B. Heatmap showing the DNA methylation levels of maternal DMRs in TSa2i/L AG-haESCs. Majority of maternal DMRs except *Peg13*-DMR were hypomethylated in TSa2i/L-treated AG-haESCs.
- C. The average DNA methylation levels of two somatic DMRs (*Igf2* and *Gtl2*) in 2i/L (2i-R9, 2i-7, and 2i-14) and TSa2i/L (TSa2i-14 and TSa2i-C57) AG-haESCs detected by bisulfite PCR combined with high-throughput sequencing. *Gtl2* DMR is located at the promoter of *Gtl2* and *Igf2* DMR is located at the gene body of *Igf2*.

**Fig. S4. H3K9me3 distributions on the genome of 2i/L and TSa2i/L AG-haESCs.**

- A. Bar plot showing H3K9me3 levels at maternal and paternal DMRs for two alleles during early embryonic development. RPKM, reads per kilobase of bin per million reads sequenced. The original H3K9me3 ChIP-seq is from the published data (Wang et al., 2018).
- B. Snapshot of H3K9me3 signals at *IG*-DMR for two alleles at early embryonic stages (Wang et al., 2018).
- C. The H3K9me3 peak distribution in different genomic regions for 2i/L and TSa2i/L-derived AG-haESCs.
- D. The H3K9me3 peak distribution in different repeat elements for 2i/L and TSa2i/L-derived cells.
- E. Heatmap of the H3K9me3 levels around paternal DMRs, maternal DMRs, and non-DMRs in different cell lines. The total H3K9me3 peaks were called using the H3K9me3 ChIP-seq data from all TSa2i/L and 2i/L cells. The peaks which are not overlapped with gamete DMRs were named non-DMRs.
- F. Snapshot of H3K9me3 at *Rasgrf1*-DMR for TSa2i/L AG-haESCs (TSa2i-14 and TSa2i-C57) with different passages.
- G. The average distribution of ZFP57 around DMRs and non-DMRs for 2i/L and TSa2i/L-derived AG-haESCs. The ZFP57 peaks were called using TSa2i-C57 ChIP-seq data. The peaks overlapped with gamete DMRs were named DMRs. Otherwise, the peaks were called non-DMRs.
- H. Immunoblot analysis of ZFP57 in WT (TSa2i-C57) and *Zfp57* KO cells.
- I. Boxplot showing the DNA methylation levels of the ZFP57 peaks overlapped with DMRs or non-DMRs in TSa2i/L AG-haESCs and the same cells with *Zfp57* KO (growing for 20 passages).

**Fig. S5. Epigenetic changes in AG-haESCs transferred from 2i/L to SF/a2i/L.**

- A. Dot blot analysis of 5mC in 2i/L-cultured cells (2i-14 and 2i-7) and the same cells transferred to SF/a2i/L medium for 5 passages (5-p) or 10 passages (10-p).
- B. Immunoblot analysis of DNMT1, DNMT3A, DNMT3B, DNMT3L, UHRF1, and ZFP57 in AG-haESCs cultured in 2i/L (2i-14, p48 and 2i-7, p40) or switched to SF/a2i/L for 10 passages (2i-14-2i/L-SF/a2i-10-p and 2i-7-2i/L-SF/a2i-10-p). ACTB is a loading control.
- C. Heatmap showing the increased H3K9me3 signals and DNA methylation levels in cells transferred from 2i/L to SF/a2i/L.

**Fig. S6. Methylation heterogeneity of paternal DMRs in TSa2i/L-derived AG-haESCs.**

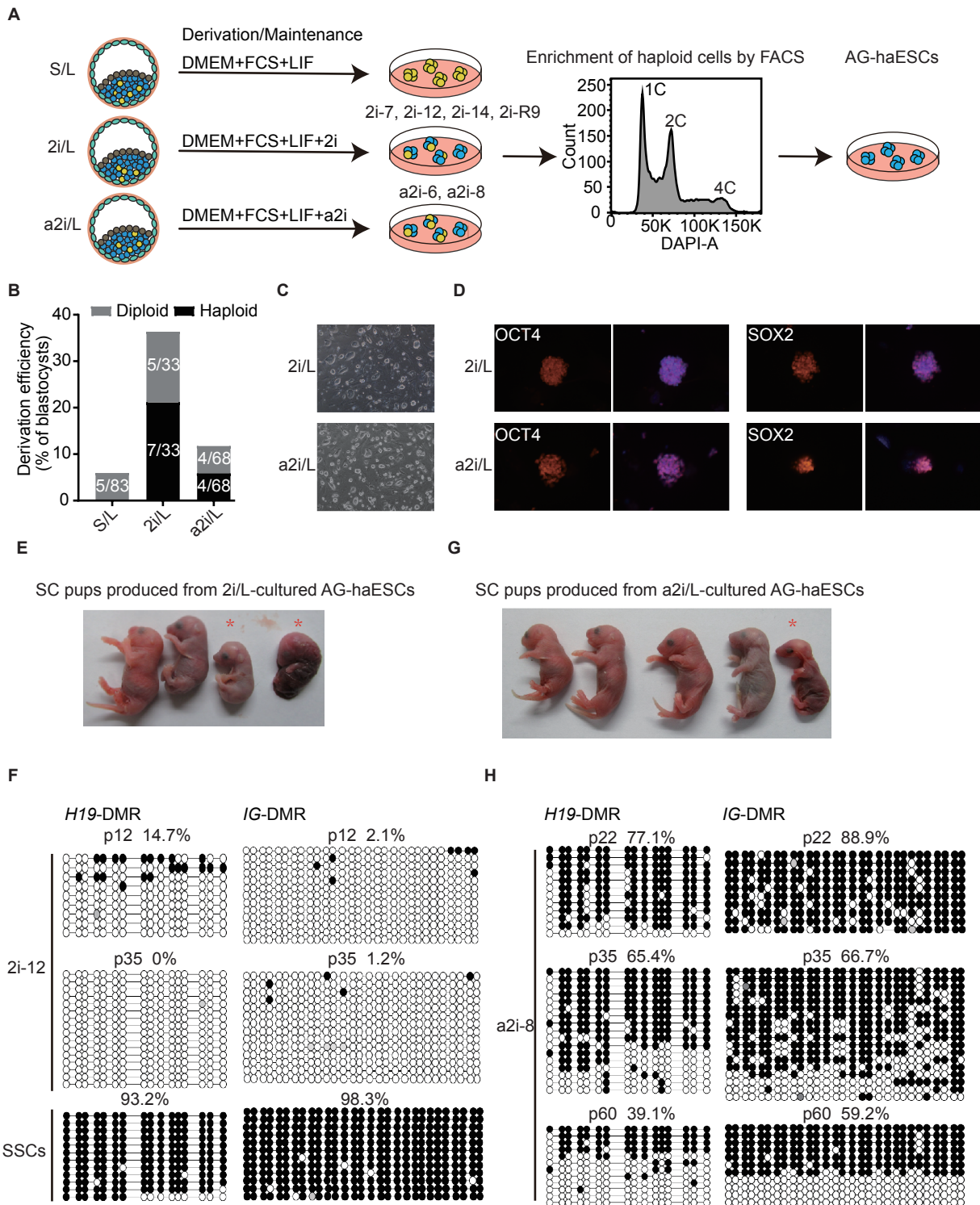
- A. SC pups from ICAHCI using TS/a2i-C57 AG-haESCs. Pups obtained by C-section from a pseudopregnant mouse at E18.5 are shown. The asterisk labels a growth-retarded SC pup.
- B. Methylation state of the *H19*-DMR and *IG*-DMR in a normal SC pup and a retarded pup derived from TSa2i-C57 AG-haESCs.
- C. Strategy of single-cell expansions of TSa2i-C57 AG-haESCs. The subclones (sc1 to sc21, see also Fig. 6C) obtained through the first round of single-cell expansion were divided into three groups according to DNA methylation levels of *H19*-DMR, i.e., highly, moderately, and lowly methylated cells. In the second round of single-cell expansion, subclones with high (sc6), medium (sc13), and low (sc16) levels of *H19*-DMR methylation were used. The DNA methylation levels of *H19* and *IG* DMRs for all subclones were analyzed.
- D. The DNA methylation levels of *H19*-DMR and *IG*-DMR in TSa2i-14 AG-haESCs and the same cells with *Dnmt3a/3b* double knockout cultured for 10 passages or *Dnmt1* knockout cultured for 7 passages.
- E. DNA methylation levels of *H19* and *IG* DMRs in subclones with different *H19*-DMR methylations (sc6, sc8, sc13, and sc16) before and after proliferation for 10 passages.
- F. ChIP-qPCR analysis of H3K9me3 and H3K4me3 enrichment in different regions of subclones (sc6, sc13, and sc16). qPCR was performed with primers for paternal DMRs (*H19*, *IG*, and *Rasgrf1*-DMRs); the *Olfir9* gene was used as a negative control for H3K9me3 and H3K4me3 and promoter of *Actb* was used as a positive control for H3K4me3. All error bars indicate the average mean  $\pm$ SEM. n=3 samples in each group. \*,  $P<0.05$ ; \*\*,  $P<0.01$ ; \*\*\*\*,  $P<0.0001$ .
- G. Growth curve of selected subclones (sc6, sc8, sc13, and sc16) after growing for 9 or 14 passages (9-p or 14-p). All error bars indicate the average mean  $\pm$ SEM. n=3 samples in each group.
- H. Genotyping analysis of *Igf2* deletion in sc6 cells with *Igf2* knockout.
- I. Growth curve of sc6-originated cells with hypermethylated *H19*-DMR and the same cells with *Igf2* knockout (*Igf2* KO-17, 63, 80, and 88 representing 4 different KO lines) in 120 hours. All error bars indicate the average mean  $\pm$ SEM. n=3 samples in each group.
- J. Genotyping analysis of *H19* gene deletion in sc16 cells with *H19*-gene knockout.
- K. The ratio of cells with one set of chromosomes (1c) in the AG-haESCs with hypomethylated (2i-14-SF/a2i, 2i-7-SF/a2i representing 2i/L-SF/a2i/L-switched cells which sustain globally hypermethylated DNA but were free DNA methylation at paternal DMRs) and with hypermethylated *H19* and *IG* DMRs (TS/a2i-F1 and TSa2i-14) during cell passaging. All error bars indicate the average mean  $\pm$ SEM. n=3 samples in each group.

- L. Genotyping analysis of *H19*-DMR deletion in TSa2i-C57 cells with *H19*-DMR deletion.
- M. Genotyping analysis of *IG*-DMR deletion in TSa2i-C57 cells with *IG*-DMR deletion.

**Fig. S7. TSa2i/L-derived AG-haESCs sustain paternal DMR methylation state in culture without feeder cells.**

DNA methylation levels of paternal DMRs in TSa2i/L-derived AG-haESCs cultured on feeders (mouse embryonic fibroblasts, MEF) for 10 passages or transferred from MEFs to Poly-Laminin, Matrigel, or Fibronectin and cultured for 10 passages. Imprints can be maintained without feeders at least in short-term culturing.

**Figure S1**





**Figure S2**

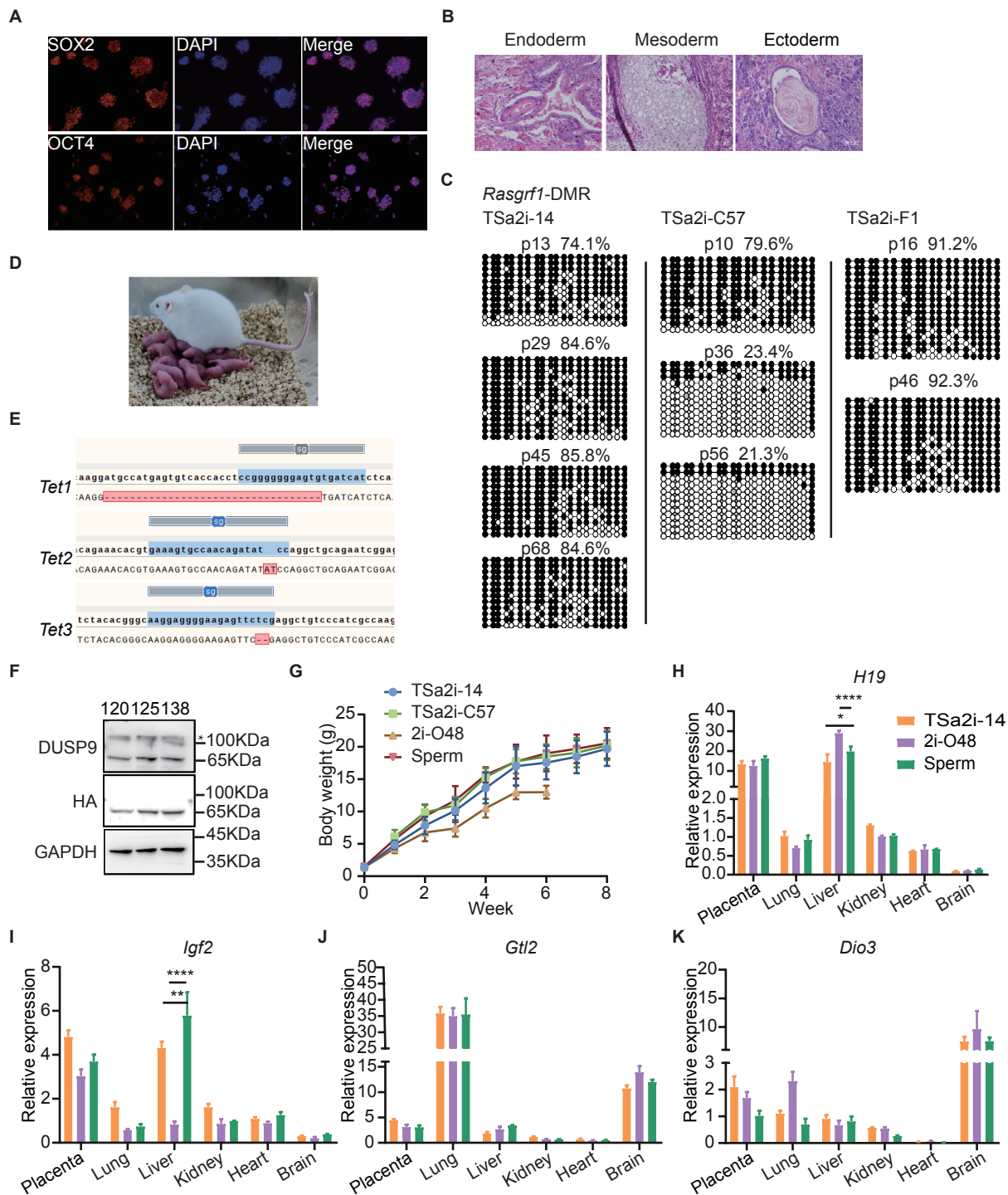
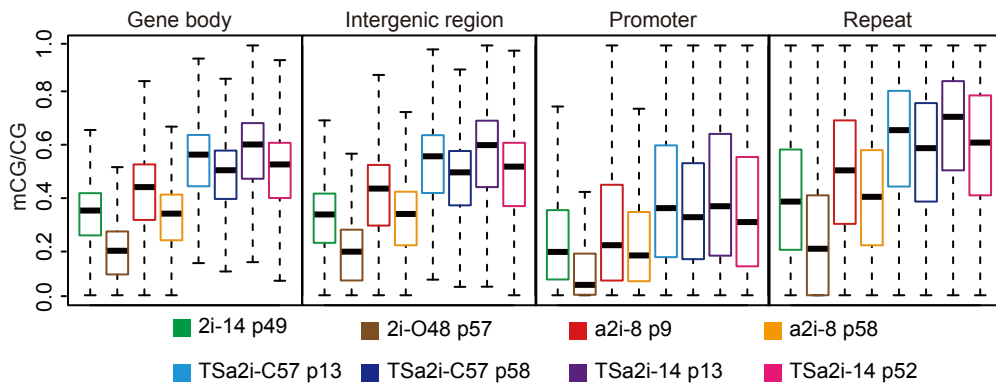
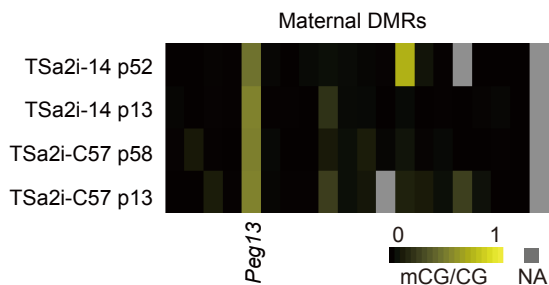


Figure S3

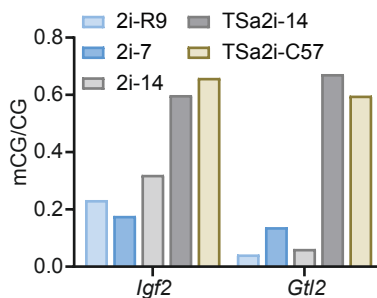
A



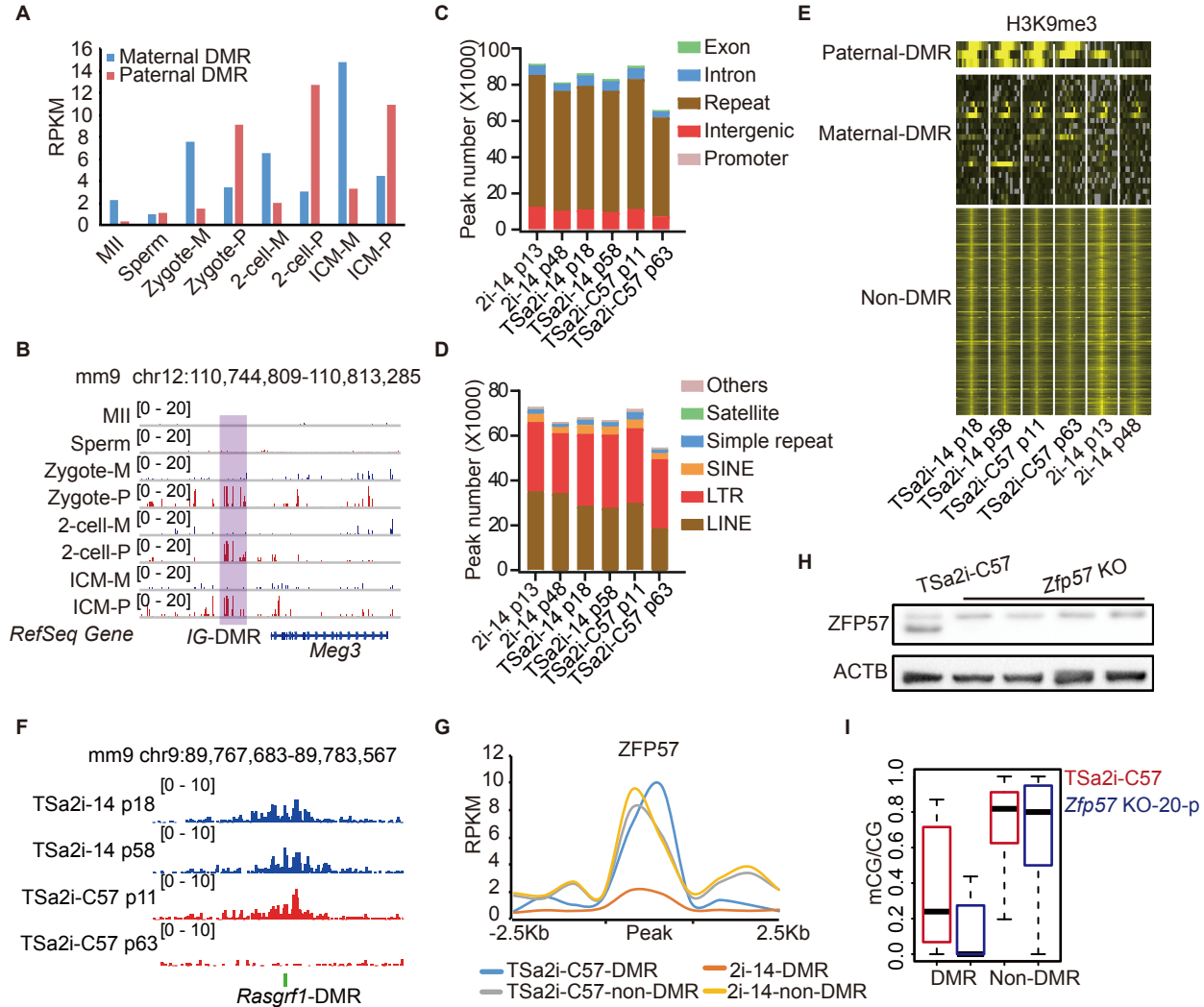
B



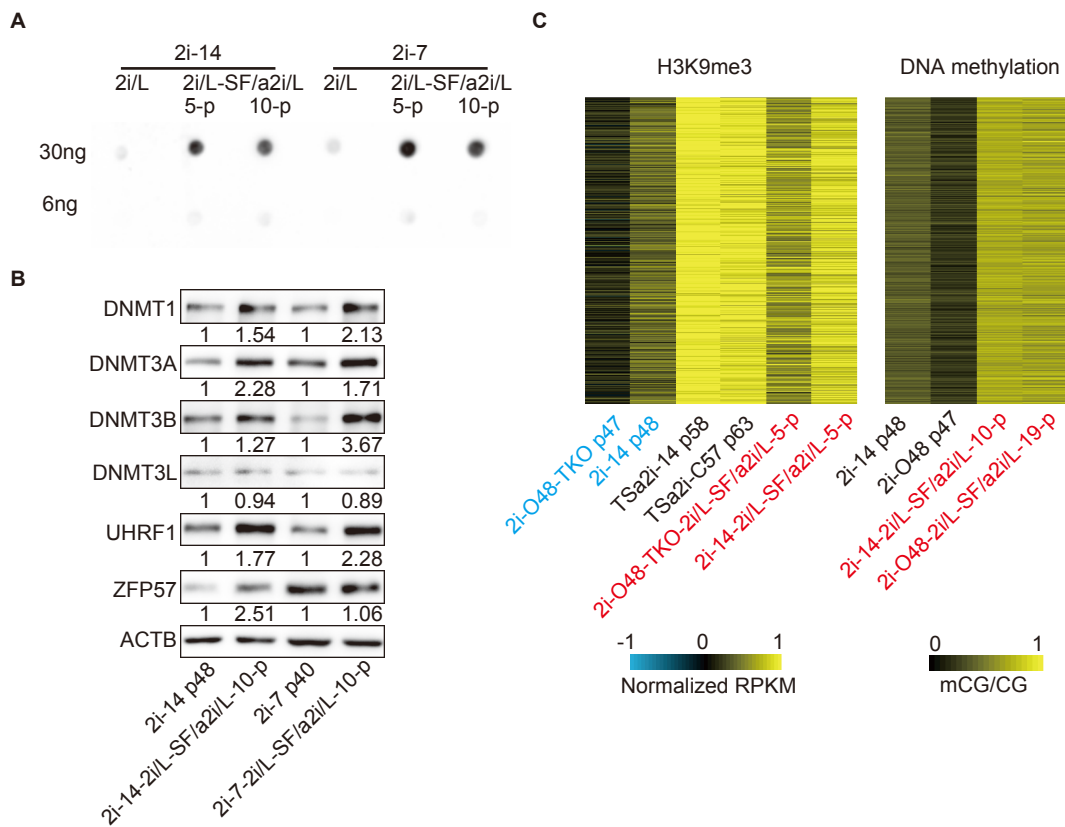
C



**Figure S4**



**Figure S5**



**Figure S6**

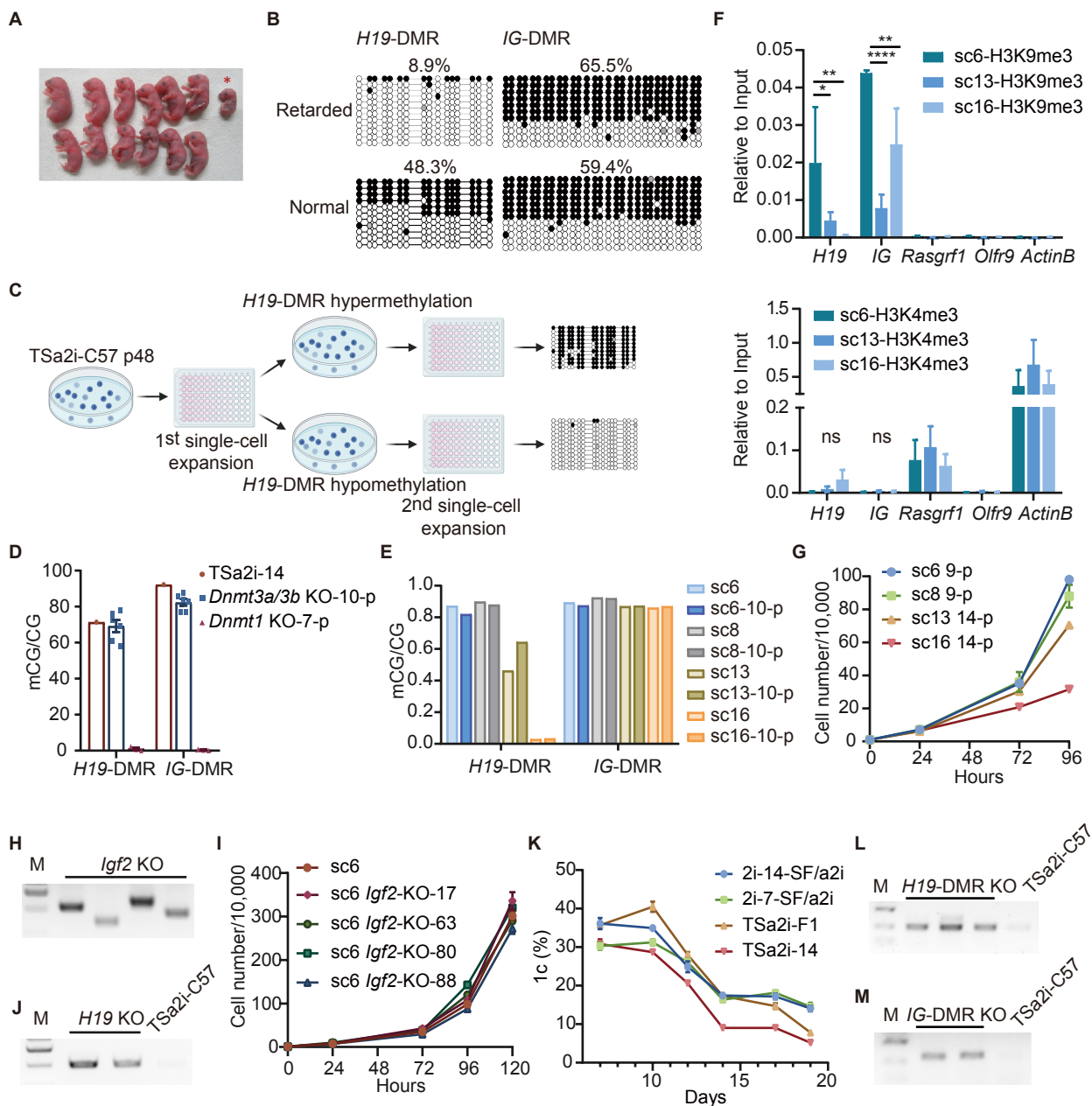


Figure S7

