

**Supplementary Table 1. hESC and Feeder Cell Sources and Identifiers**

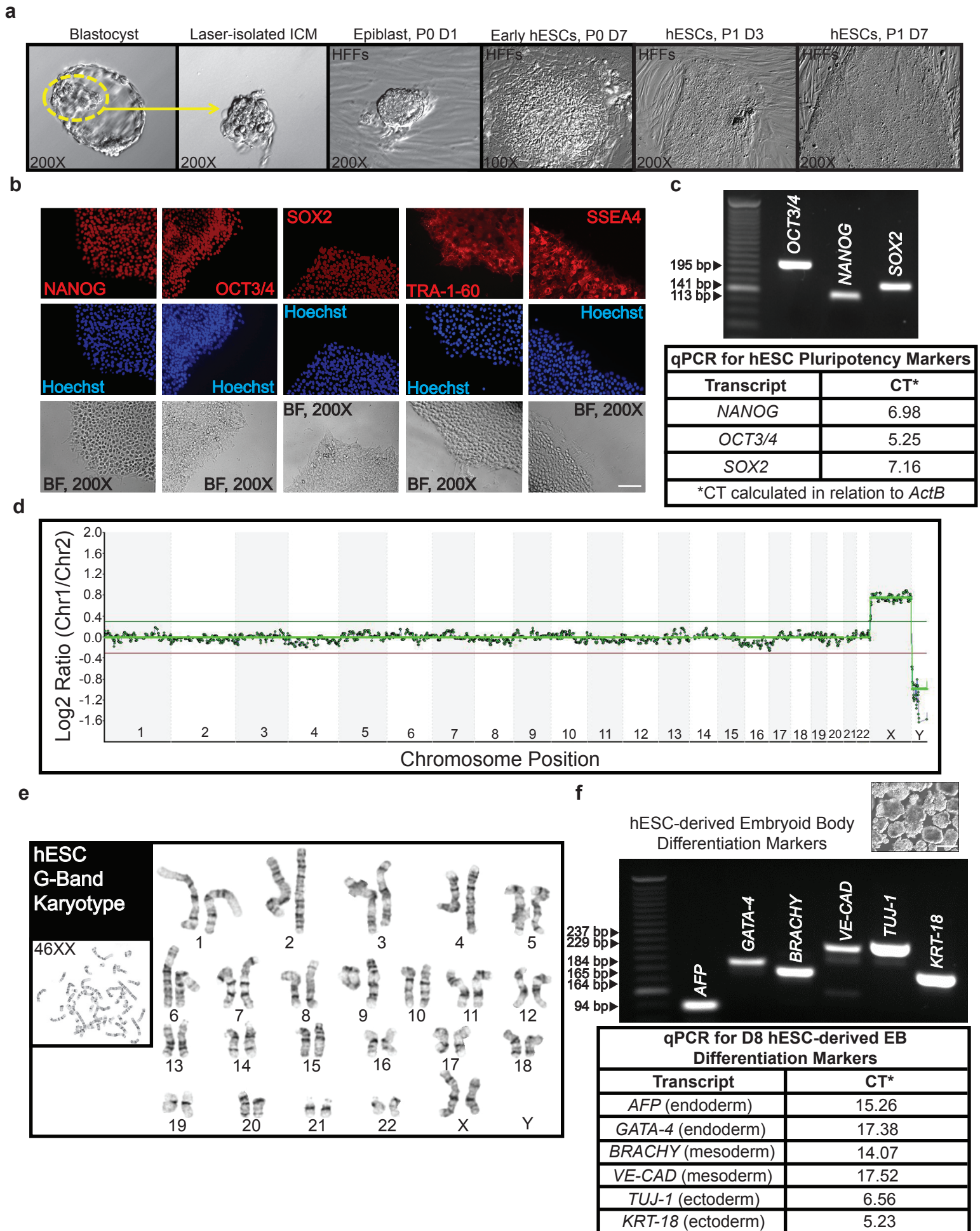
<b>Cell Line</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Identifier</b>
Inactive Human Foreskin Fibroblasts (HFFs)	Global Stem	Global Stem: #GSC-3002
Mouse Embryonic Fibroblasts (MEFs)	Global Stem	Global Stem: #GSC-6001G
UM33-4 hESC line (NIH approval number NIH hESC-14-0279)	MStem Cell Laboratories	hESC Line: UM33-4
UM63-1 hESC line (NIH approval number NIH hESC-14-0277)	MStem Cell Laboratories	hESC Line: UM63-1
UM77-2 hESC line (NIH approval number NIH hESC-14-0278)	MStem Cell Laboratories	hESC Line: UM77-2
UM90-14 hESC line (NIH approval number NIH hESC-15-0306)	MStem Cell Laboratories	hESC Line: UM90-14

**Supplementary Table 2. Quantitative Real-Time PCR Primers**

<b>Gene</b>	<b>Forward Primer</b>	<b>Reverse Primer</b>
<i>OCT3/4</i>	GATGGCGTACTGTGGGCC	TGGGACTCCTCCGGGTTTTG
<i>NANOG</i>	TCCTCCTCTCCTCTATACTAAC	CCCACAAATCACAGGCATAG
<i>SOX2</i>	GAGAGAAAGAAAGGGAGAGAAG	GAGAGAGGCAAACCTGGAATC
<i><math>\beta</math>-ACTIN</i>	GCCGAGGACTTTGATTGC	GTGTGGACTTGGGAGAGG
<i>AFP</i>	AAACTATTGGCCTGTGGCGA	GGCCAACACCAGGGTTTACT
<i>GATA-4</i>	CAGATGCCTTTACACGCTGA	TCCGCTTGTTCTCAGATCCT
<i>BRACHY</i>	ACCCAGTTCATAGCGGTGAC	GGATTGGGAGTACCCAGGTT
<i>VE-CAD</i>	CCTACCAGCCCAAAGTGTGT	GAGATGACCACGGGTAGGAA
<i>TUJ-1</i>	ATGCGGGAGATCGTGACAT	CCCTGAGCGGACACTGT
<i>KRT-18</i>	CACAGTCTGCTGAGGTTGGA	GAGCTGCTCCATCTGTAGGG

**Supplementary Table 3. hESC Line Karyotyping Results**

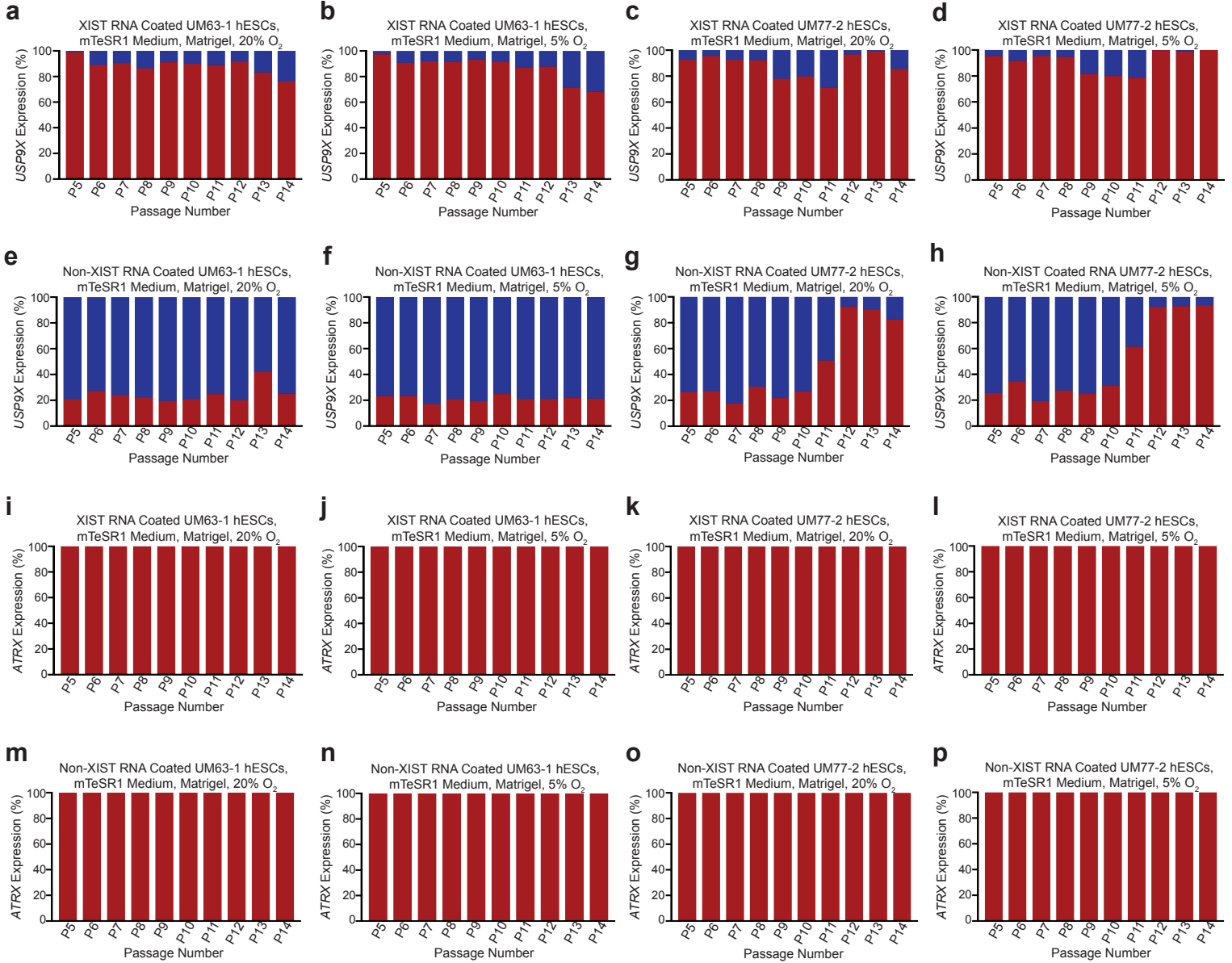
<b>Cell Line</b>	<b>Passage</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Notes</b>
UM77-2	19	46,XX	Karyotyped
UM33-4	31	46,XX	Karyotyped
UM33-4	23	46,XX	24-Chromosome Molecular/Microarray PGS
UM63-1	22	46,XX	24-Chromosome Molecular/Microarray PGS
UM63-1	8	46,XX	Karyotyped; 18 cells with normal karyotype, 2 cells with non-clonal aberrations
UM63-1	20	46,XX	Karyotyped; 11 cells with normal karyotype, 7 cells had 3 X-chromosomes, 2 cells with non-clonal aberrations
UM90-14	6	46,XX	Karyotyped; 19 cells with a normal karyotype, 1 cell with a non-clonal chromosomal aberration



**Supplementary Fig. 1. Derivation and Characterization of hESCs.** **(a)** Representative micrographs of day (D) 5 human blastocyst embryos following thawing; laser dissection of inner cell mass (ICM); plating of the ICM on human foreskin fibroblast feeder cells (HFFs) resulting in epiblast outgrowth; and, the resultant derivation of hESC colonies. Four blastocysts were used to generate four independent hESC lines for this study; micrographs were generated for each embryo and hESC line. **(b)** Representative micrographs of hESCs stained by immunofluorescence to detect pluripotency markers NANOG, OCT3/4, SOX2, TRA-1-60, and SSEA4 (red) with Hoechst nuclear staining (blue), and brightfield (BF) images to assess morphology. All four independent hESC lines generated for this study were subjected to immunofluorescent staining. Scale bar ~50 microns. **(c)** Top, RT-qPCR detection of the pluripotency markers *OCT3/4*, *NANOG*, and *SOX2*. Bottom, relative quantitation by RT-qPCR of *NANOG*, *OCT3/4*, and *SOX2* in relation to  $\beta$ -*ACTIN* (*ACTB*). RT-qPCR was conducted in triplicate for every transcript in each hESC line. Collectively these data (**b**, **c** top and bottom) demonstrate reproducibility of protein/transcript assays showing hESC line pluripotency. **(d)** Representative low passage number 24-chromosome molecular/microarray demonstrating normal karyotype (46,XX) of a female hESC line. **(e)** Representative G-band karyotype of metaphase spreads of a female hESC line. **(f)** Representative micrograph of hESC-derived embryoid bodies (EB, Day 8, inset, scale bar ~100 microns) and RT-qPCR detection of lineage markers (*AFT*, *GATA-4* – two independent endoderm markers; *BRACHY*, *VE-CAD* – two independent mesoderm markers; and *TUJ-1*, *KRT-18* – two independent ectoderm markers). Bottom, relative quantitation by RT-qPCR of lineage markers in hESC-derived EBs normalized to *ACTB*. Collectively these data (**f**, top and bottom) demonstrate reproducibility of the

transcription assays of the ability of hESC line-derived EBs to form endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm. RT-qPCR was conducted in triplicate for each transcript for every hESC line. Each hESC line employed in this study was subjected to these analyses and only the female hESC lines with the expected complement of autosomes and X chromosomes were analyzed further.

■ Monoallelic    ■ Biallelic

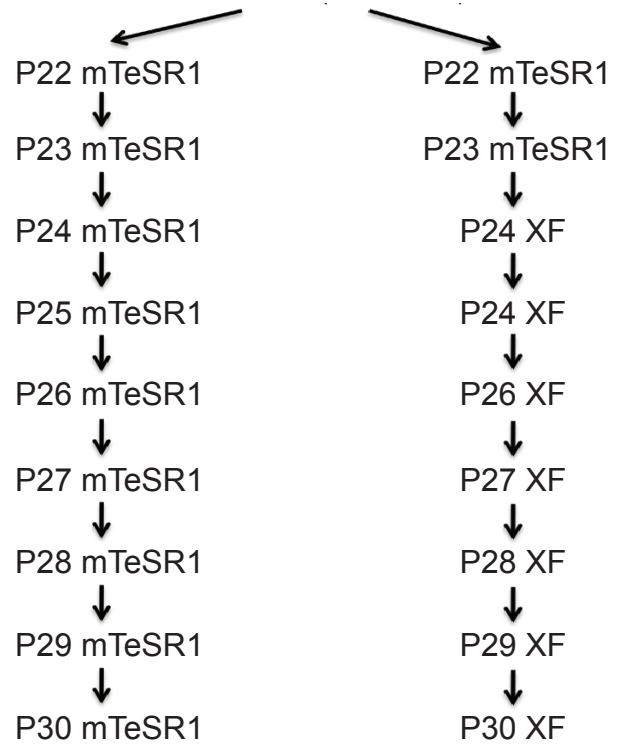


**Supplementary Fig. 2. Impact of Atmospheric (20%) and Physiological (5%) O<sub>2</sub> Concentration on Expression of X-linked Genes *USP9X* and *ATRX* in female hESCs. (a-b)** Expression pattern of nascent *USP9X* RNA in nuclei with XIST RNA coating in UM63-1 hESCs cultured under 20% (a) or 5% (b) O<sub>2</sub> detected by RNA FISH. (c-d) As in a-b, but with UM77-2 hESCs. (e-f) Expression pattern of nascent *USP9X* RNA in nuclei without XIST RNA coating in UM63-1 hESCs cultured under 20% (e) or 5% (f) O<sub>2</sub>. (g-h) As in e-f, but with UM77-2 hESCs. (i-j) Expression pattern of nascent *ATRX* RNA in nuclei with XIST RNA coating in UM63-1 hESCs, cultured under 20% (i) or 5% (j) O<sub>2</sub>. (k-l) As in i-j, but with UM77-2 hESCs. (m-n) Expression pattern of nascent *ATRX* RNA in nuclei without XIST RNA coating in UM63-1 hESCs cultured under 20% (m) or 5% (n) O<sub>2</sub>. (o-p) As in m-n, but with UM77-2 hESCs. See also Figure 2. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



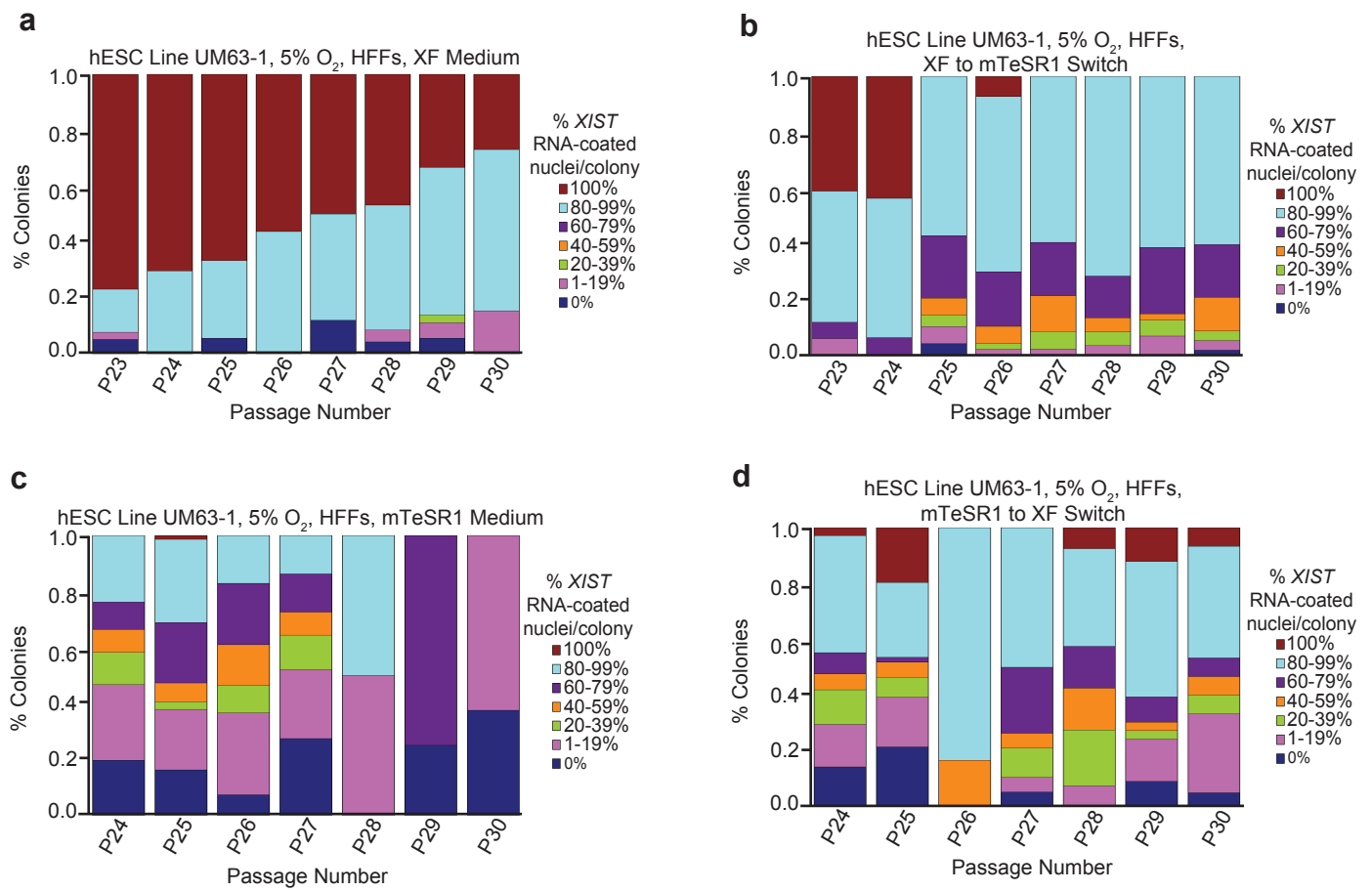
UM63-1, Thawed at P.21, XF, HFF, 5% O<sub>2</sub>

P23 to P30 were analyzed

UM63-1, Thawed at P.21, mTeSR1, HFF, 5% O<sub>2</sub>

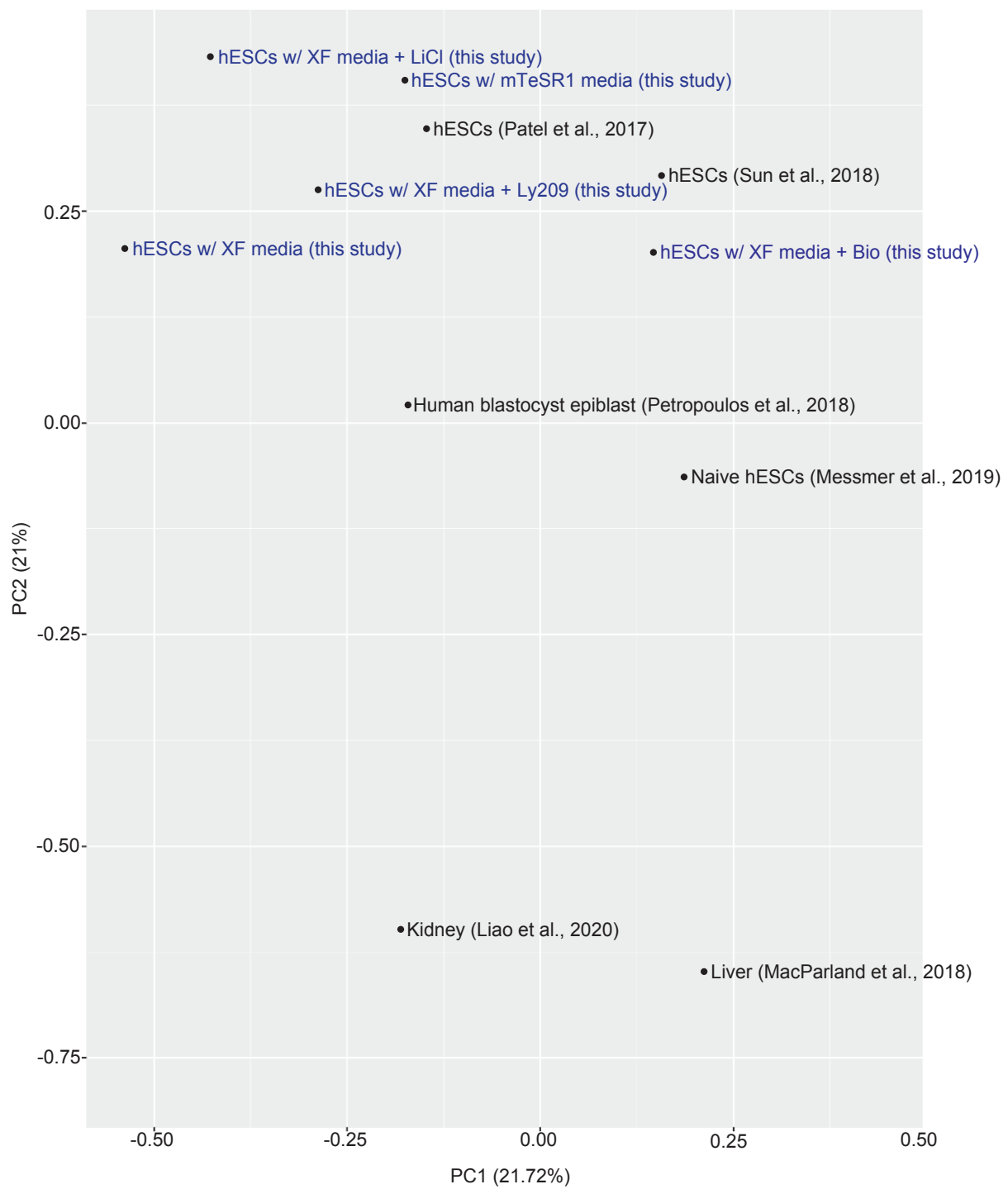
P24 to P30 were analyzed

**Supplementary Fig. 3. Strategy for Culture Media Switch Experiment in Figure 5.**



#### **Supplementary Fig. 4. Detailed Analysis of Culture Media Switching on XIST RNA**

**Coating.** Stratification of XIST RNA FISH data from Figure 5 into seven categories of percentage of nuclei with XIST RNA coats per colony of hESC line UM63-1 **(a)** cultured continuously in XF medium and **(b)** cultured initially in XF medium and subsequently switched to mTeSR1 medium. Percentage of nuclei with XIST RNA coats per colony of hESC line UM63-1 **(c)** continuously cultured in mTeSR1 medium and **(d)** cultured initially in mTeSR1 medium and then switched to XF medium. hESCs cultured initially in XF medium and subsequently switched to mTeSR1 medium displayed a significant decrease in the proportion of nuclei with XIST RNA coating per colony during passaging compared to hESCs cultured continuously in XF medium (general linear model comparison,  $p = 0.01$ ). hESCs cultured continuously in mTeSR1 medium displayed a significant decrease in nuclei with XIST RNA coating during passaging compared to those cultured initially in mTeSR1 medium and then switched to XF medium (general linear model comparison,  $p < 0.001$ ). See also Figure 5 and Supplementary Fig. 4. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



**Supplementary Fig. 5. Transcriptome Comparison of hESCs, Human Blastocyst**

**Epiblast, and Differentiated Cell Types.** Principal component analysis of RNA-Seq data

generated from P28 hESC line UM90-14 cultured using the following media formulations: XF

medium; mTeSR1 medium; XF medium with 0.98mM LiCl; XF medium with 1.5 nM

Ly2090314; XF medium with 5.0 nM BIO. Data generated for this study was compared to

published RNA-Seq datasets<sup>20, 46, 51, 98</sup>.

**Source Data. Raw RNA FISH Quantification Data for Figures 1-10 and Supplementary Figures 2 and 4 and differential expression analysis data.**