SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Freitas et al., https://doi.org/10.1084/jem.20160806

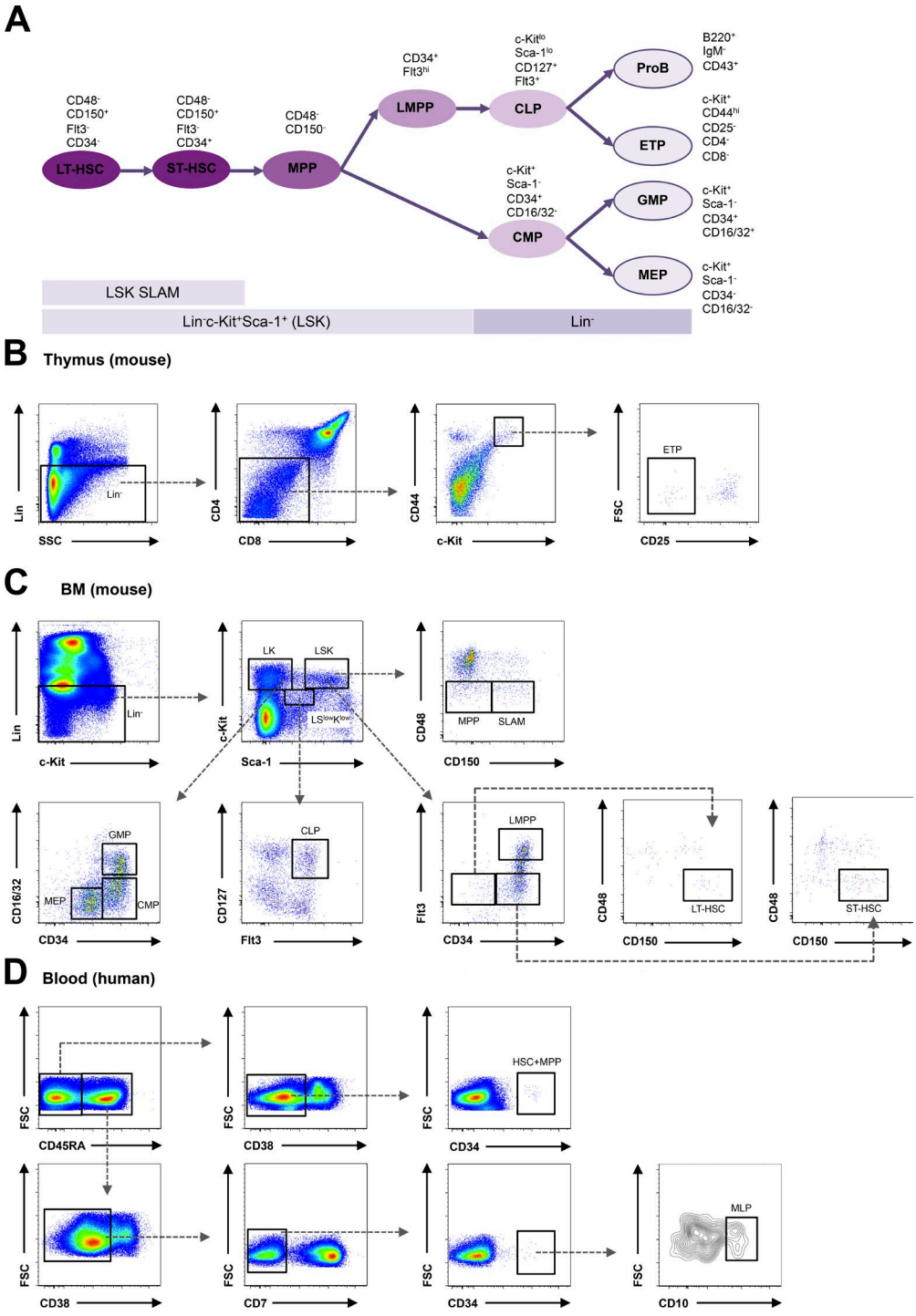

Figure S1. **Flow cytometric gating strategies for delineating the major classes of mouse and human HSPCs.** (A) Lineage determination in the adult mouse hematopoietic differentiation. (B) Representative dot plots show the flow cytometric gating strategy used for ETPs (defined as $B220^-Gr1^-Ter119^-CD3^-CD11b^-CD41^-(Lin^-)CD4^-CD8^-c\text{-}Kit^+CD44^{high}CD25^-$) in the mouse thymus. (C) Representative dot plots show the flow cytometric gating strategies used for LSK (defined as $Lin^-c\text{-}Kit^+Sca\text{-}1^+$), SLAM (defined as LSK $CD48^-CD150^+$), LT-HSCs (defined as LSK $Flt3^-CD34^-CD48^-CD150^+$), ST-HSCs (defined as LSK $Flt3^-CD34^+CD48^-CD150^+$), multipotent progenitors (MPPs; defined as LSK $CD48^-CD150^-$), LMPPs (defined as LSK $Flt3^{high}CD34^+$), CLPs (defined as $Lin^-c\text{-}Kit^{low}Sca\text{-}1^{low}Flt3^+CD127^+$), CMPs (defined as $Lin^-c\text{-}Kit^+Sca\text{-}1^-CD34^+CD16/32^-$), granulocyte-macrophage progenitors (GMPs; defined as $Lin^-c\text{-}Kit^+Sca\text{-}1^-CD34^+CD16/32^+$), and MEPs (defined as $Lin^-c\text{-}Kit^+Sca\text{-}1^-CD34^-CD16/32^-$) in the mouse BM. (D) Representative dot plots show the flow cytometric gating strategy used for HSCs plus MPPs (defined as $CD45RA^-CD38^-CD34^+$) and immature lymphoid progenitors (MLPs; defined as $CD45RA^+CD38^-CD7^-CD34^+CD10^+$) in human blood. FSC, forward scatter; SSC, side scatter.

Table S1. **List of primers used for quantitative PCR (Lightcycler)**

Primers SYBR	Sequence
Cxcl12 forward	5′-GCGCTCTGCATCAGTGAC-3′
Cxcl12 reverse	5′-TTTCAGATGCTTGACGTTGG-3′
Gapdh forward	5′-CGACTTCAACAGCAACTCCCACTCTTCC-3′
Gapdh reverse	5′-TGGGTGGTCCAGGGTTTCTTACTCCTT-3′