

Accessory Publication

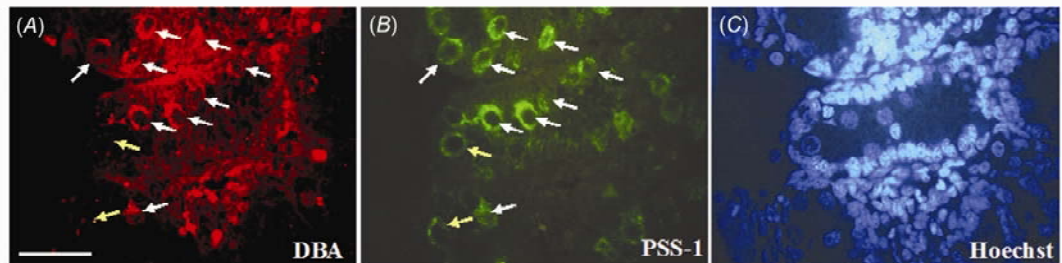


Fig. S1. Fluorescence double-staining of testis section. (A, B) A 3-day-old testis section stained with DBA and PSS-1. Most DBA-binding cells are positive for PSS-1 expression (white arrows). PSS-1 expression is occasionally seen in DBA negative cells (yellow arrows). (C) The same section stained with Hoechst 33342. Bar = 50 μ m.

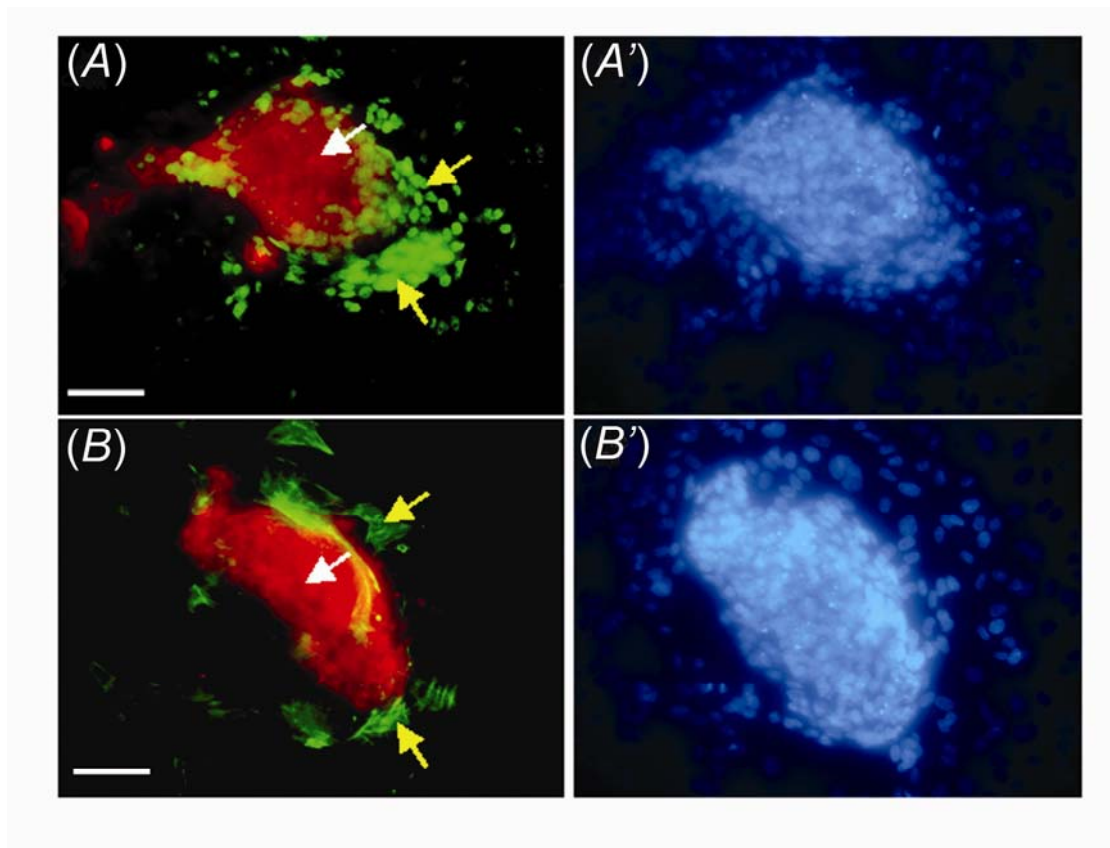


Fig. S2. Overlapping images after double fluorescence staining of cultured testicular cells with DBA and somatic cell specific-antibodies. DBA-positive cells stained red and cells positive for an antibody appear green. (A) GATA4-DBA double-staining. DBA-stained cells (white arrow) were surrounded by GATA4 (green, nuclear) expressing cells (yellow arrows). (B) α -smooth muscle actin-DBA double-stained cells. DBA-positive germ cells (white arrow) were surrounded by peritubular myoid cells (yellow arrows). (A', B') Cells stained with Hoechst 33342. Bar = 50 μ m

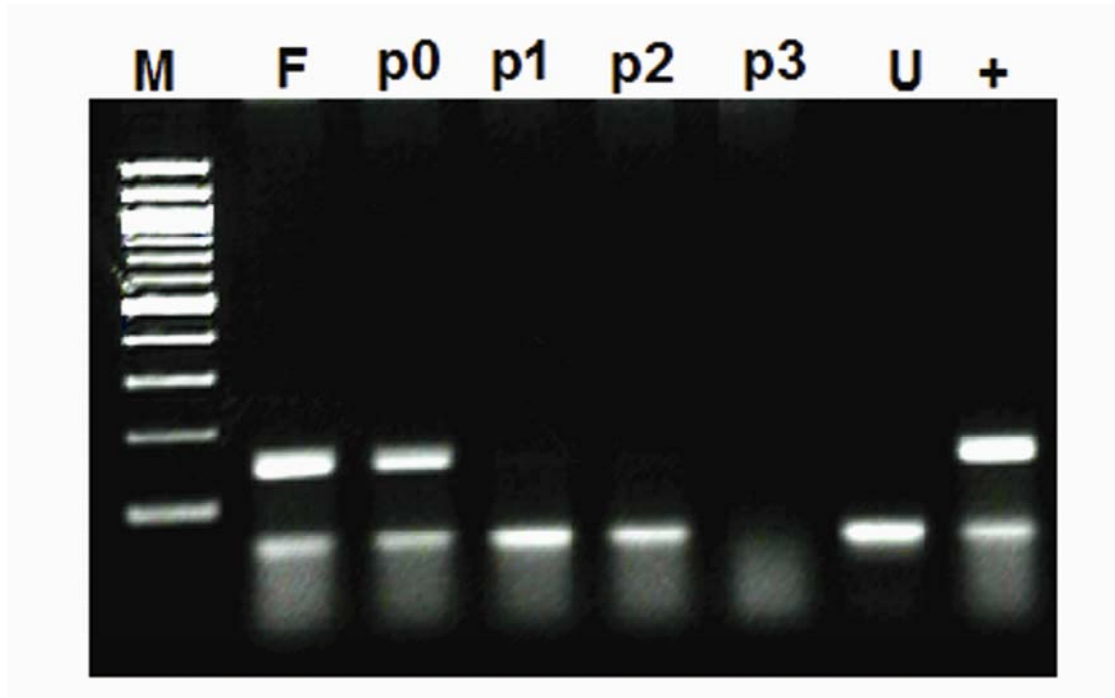


Fig. S3. Microsatellite marker analysis of transplanted mouse testes for pig specific DNA. The testis transplanted with either fresh (F) or primary culture cells (p0) shows amplification of porcine-specific DNA. No amplification was detected in the testes that were transplanted with passaged cells (p1–p3). U, uninjected contralateral testis; +, porcine genomic DNA (positive control); M, 100-bp ladder.

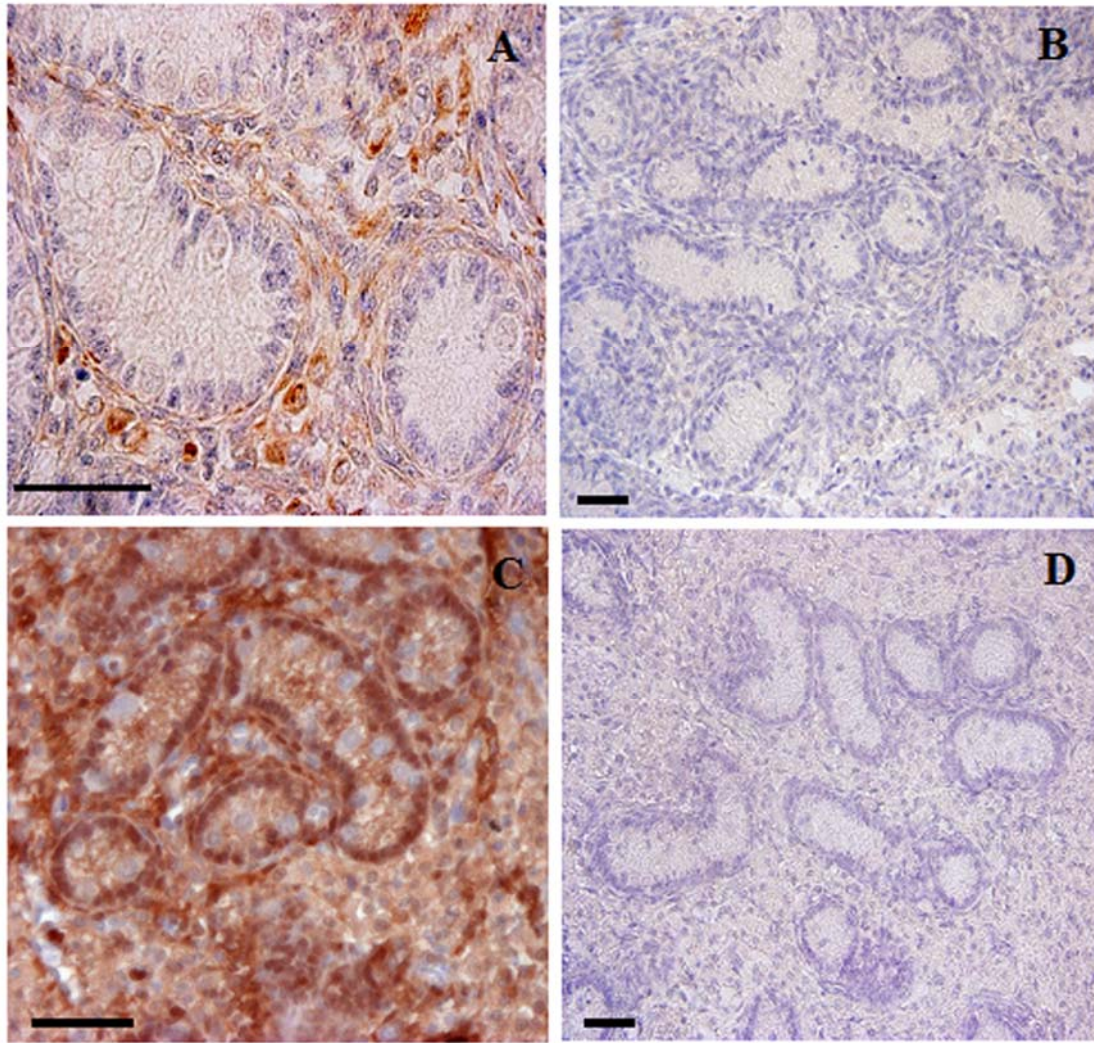


Fig. S4. Immunostaining of neonatal pig testes sections with (A) neuroectoderm specific GFAP, (B) endoderm specific MUC5AC and mesoderm- and (C) endoderm-specific GATA4 markers. Note the staining pattern of GFAP and GATA4. GFAP staining is observed in interstitial space of the testis section while GATA4 stain Sertoli cells and interstitial cells. No MUC5AC binding cells were detected in mice testis. In (D) negative control where primary antibody was omitted, no positive cells were detected. Bar = 50 μ m.