

The role of CD44 in fetal and adult hematopoietic stem cell regulation

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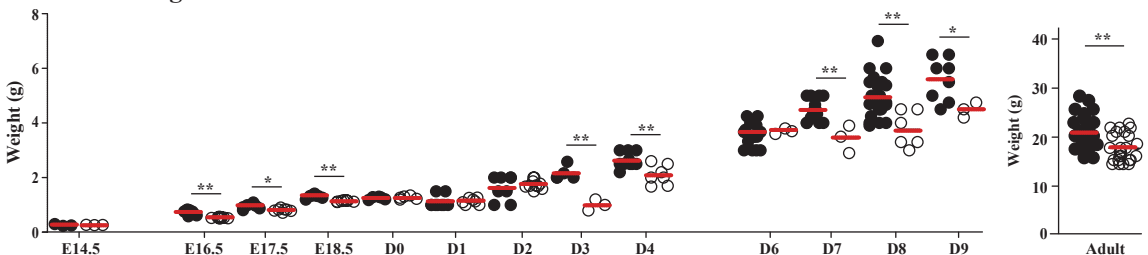
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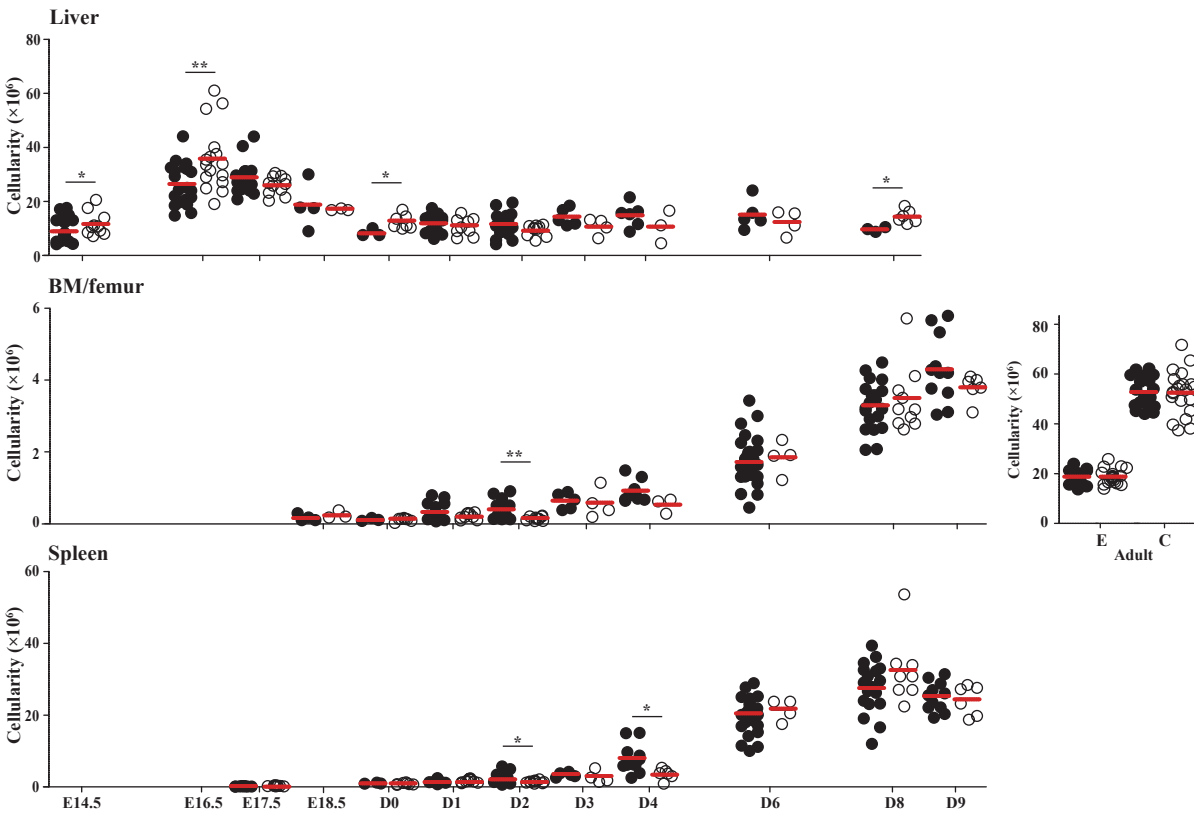
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A Mouse weight



B Fetal organ cellularity



C Lineage commitment

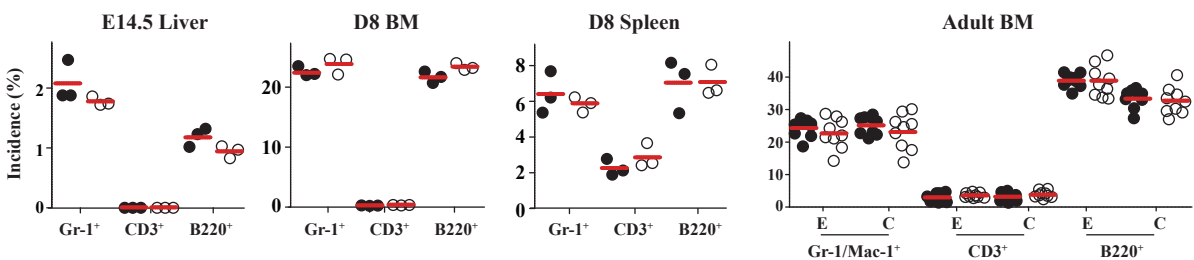


Figure S1. Mouse weight, organ cellularities and lineage commitment in WT and CD44^{-/-} mice throughout development. All cellularities were normalized using individual mouse weights. Each dot represents the average pool of ≥ 2 embryos or newborn pups. For each time point. WT: closed circle; CD44^{-/-}: open circle; E: endosteal; C: central. *p<0.05, **p<0.01. Line shows mean value, n \geq 3.

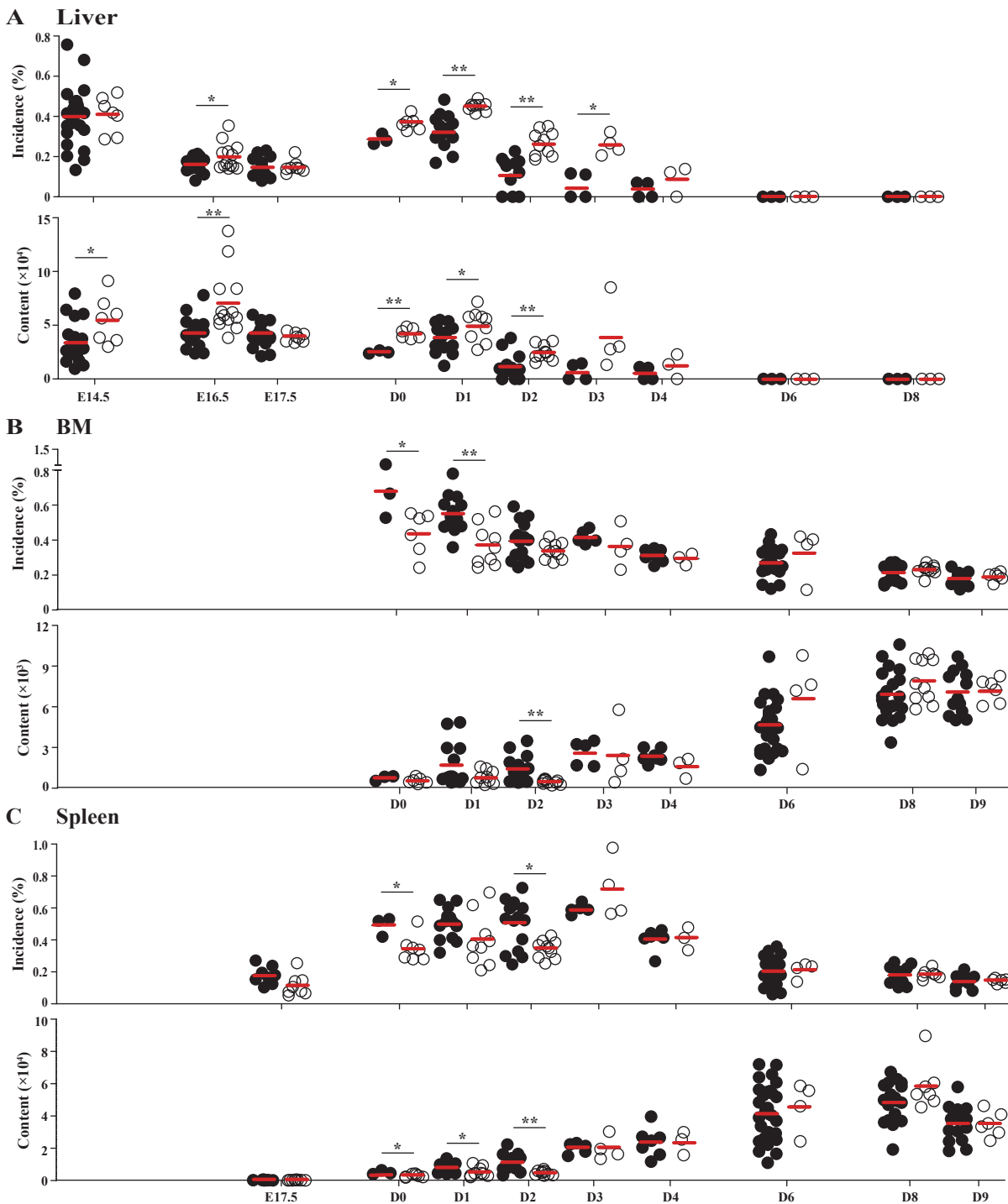


Figure S2. Incidence and content of LSK cells in fetal and newborn hematopoietic organs. Each dot represents the average pool of ≥ 2 embryos or newborn pups and for each time point. WT: closed circle; CD44^{-/-}: open circle. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01. Line shows mean value, $n \geq 3$.

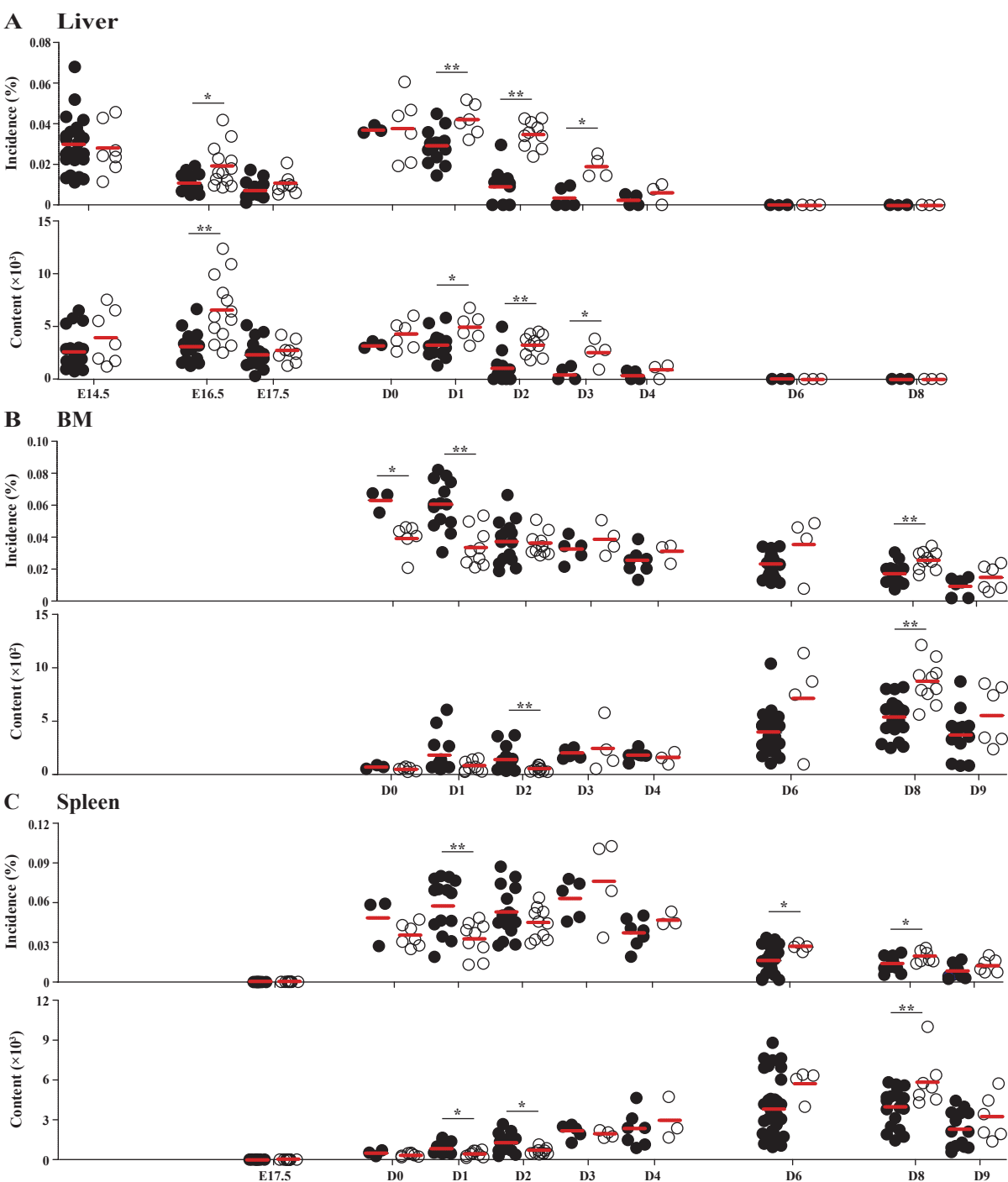


Figure S3. Incidence and content of LSKCD150⁺CD48⁺ cells in fetal and newborn hematopoietic organs. Each dot represents the average pool of ≥ 2 embryos or newborn pups and for each time point. WT: closed circle; CD44^{-/-}: open circle. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. Line shows mean value, $n \geq 3$.