

**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

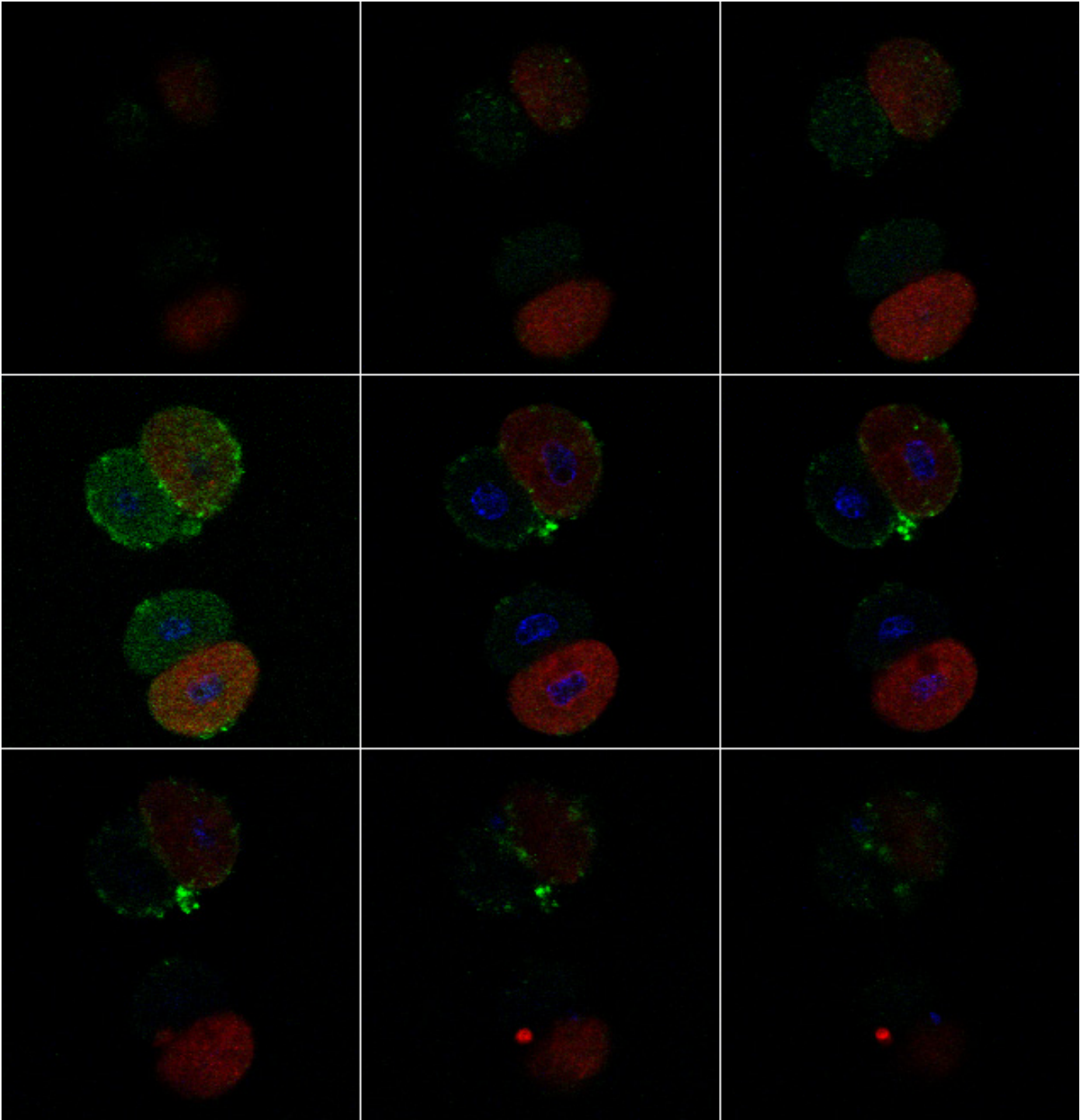
**corresponding to:**

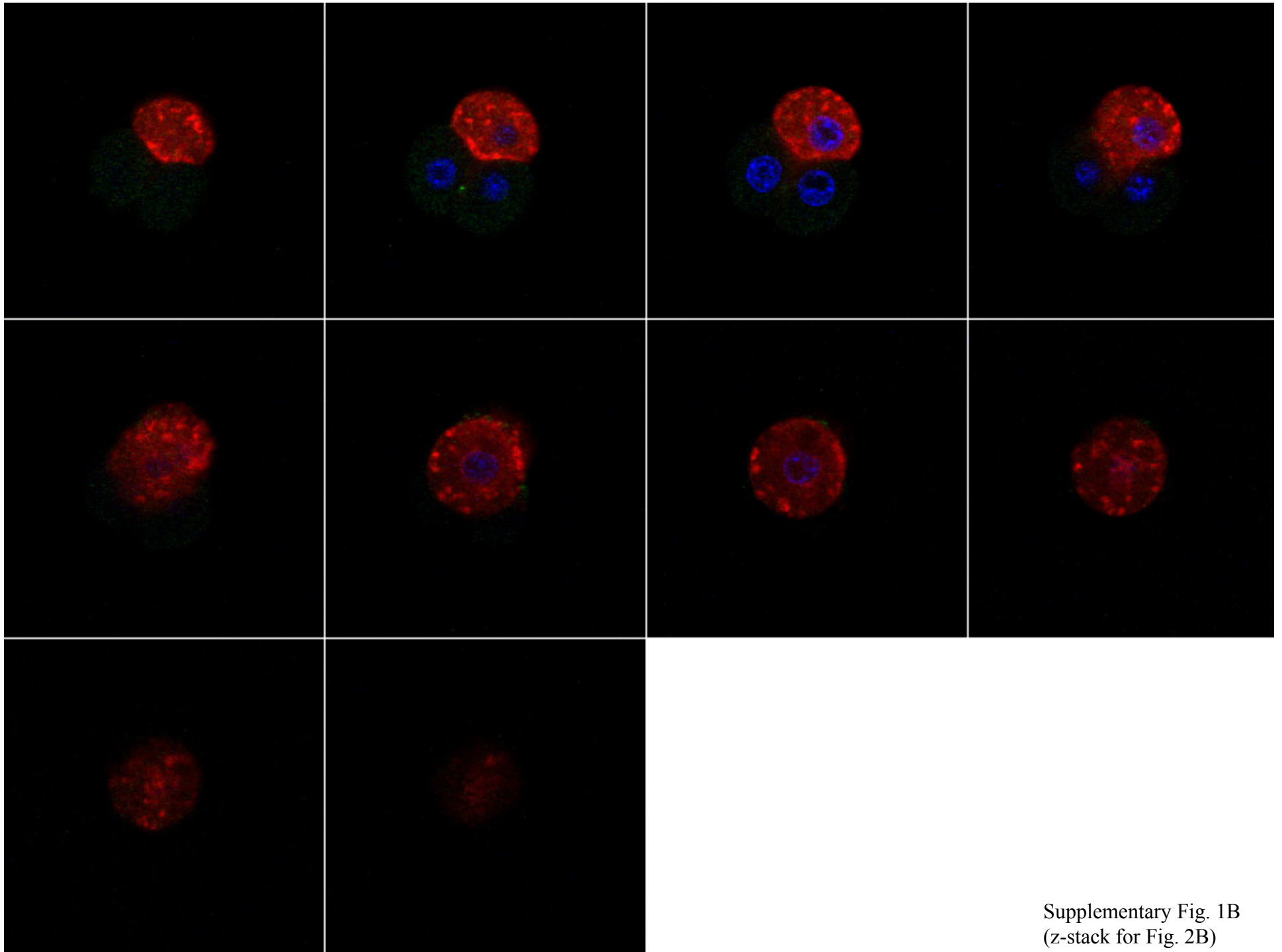
**The effect of superovulation on the contributions  
of individual blastomeres from 2-cell stage CF1  
mouse embryos to the blastocyst**

MIKA KATAYAMA and R. MICHAEL ROBERTS

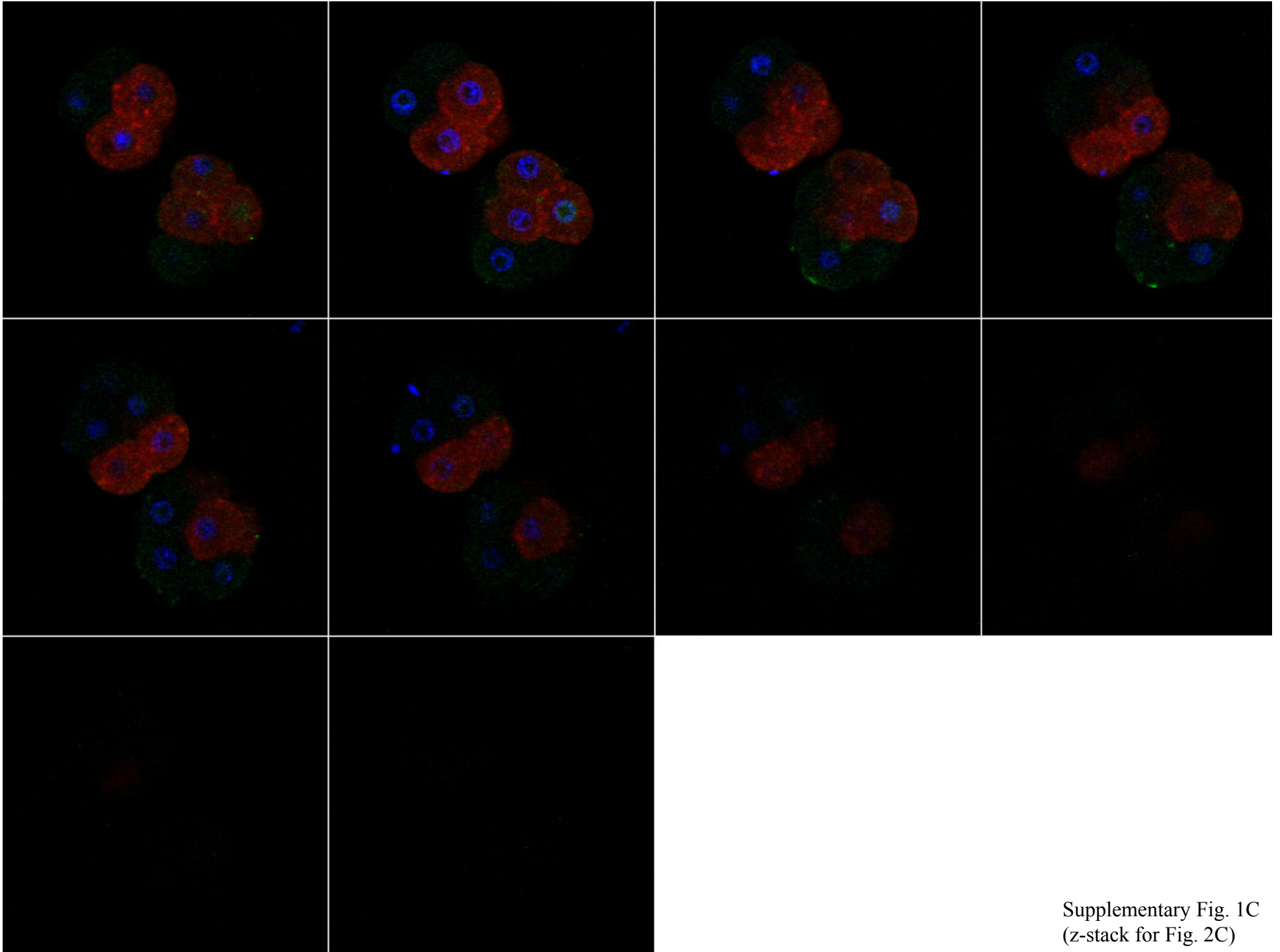
**Supplementary Fig. 1. Cell fates of blastomeres tagged at the 2-cell stage of development with Dil-CM.** *Supplementary Fig. 1 (A-F) provide the original confocal sections across each of the embryos shown in Fig. 2 A-F. After tagging one randomly chosen blastomere with the membrane dye, Dil-CM (red) at the 2-cell stage of development, embryos were allowed to proceed in their development until they reached blastocyst. Each embryo was counter stained with DAPI (blue) and anti-Cdx2 antibody (green). (A) 2-cell stage embryos; (B) 4-cell stage; (C) 8-cell stage; (D) morula. In blastocysts, labeled cell progeny were frequently concentrated towards either the abembryonic pole [(E) red cells located opposite the ICM] or the embryonic pole [(F) red cells associated with the region occupied by the ICM and polar trophoderm]. In other cases (G), the distribution of dye was relatively random and showed no bias towards either the embryonic or abembryonic poles.*

Supplementary Fig. 1A  
(z-stack for Fig. 2A)

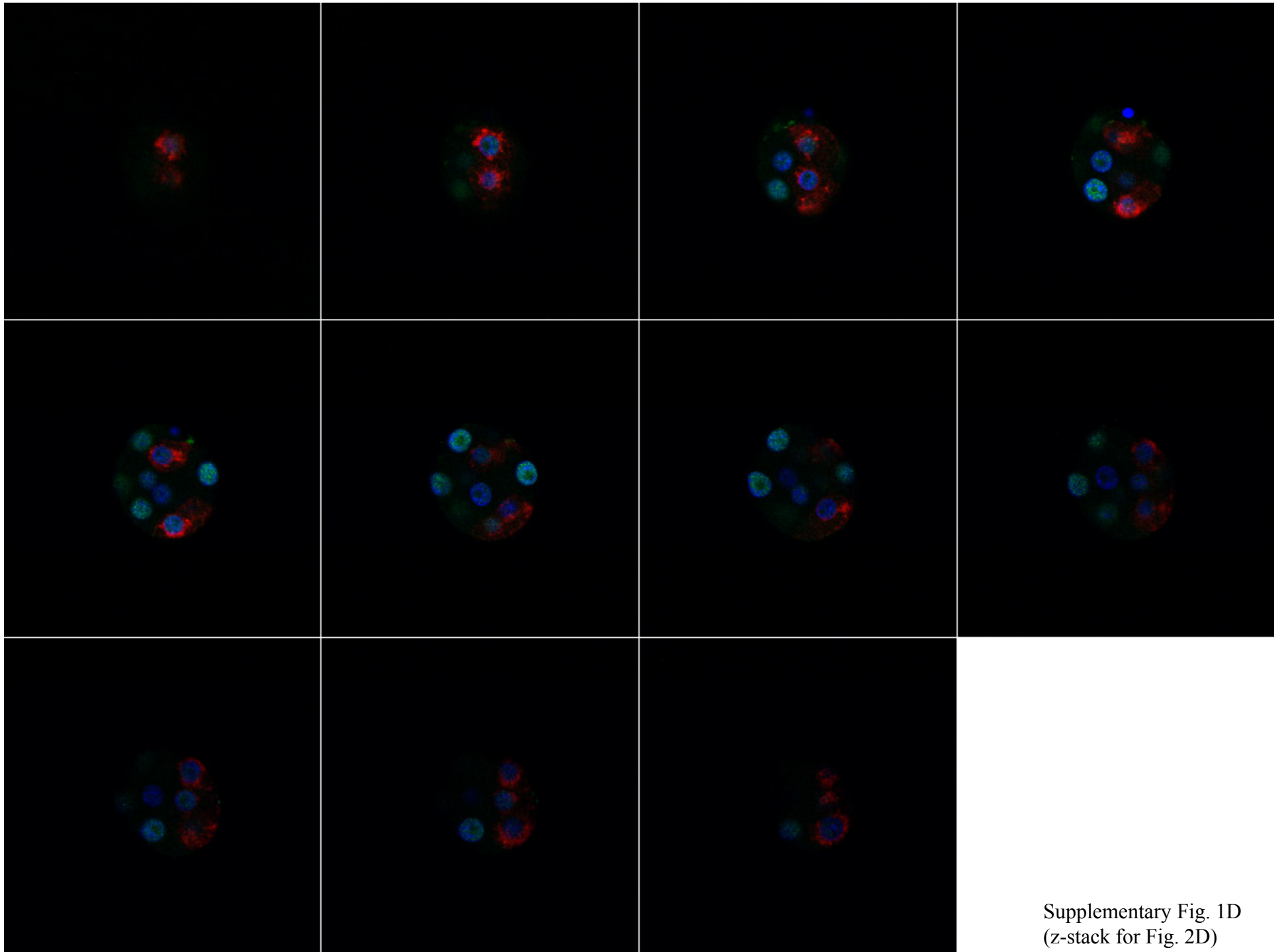




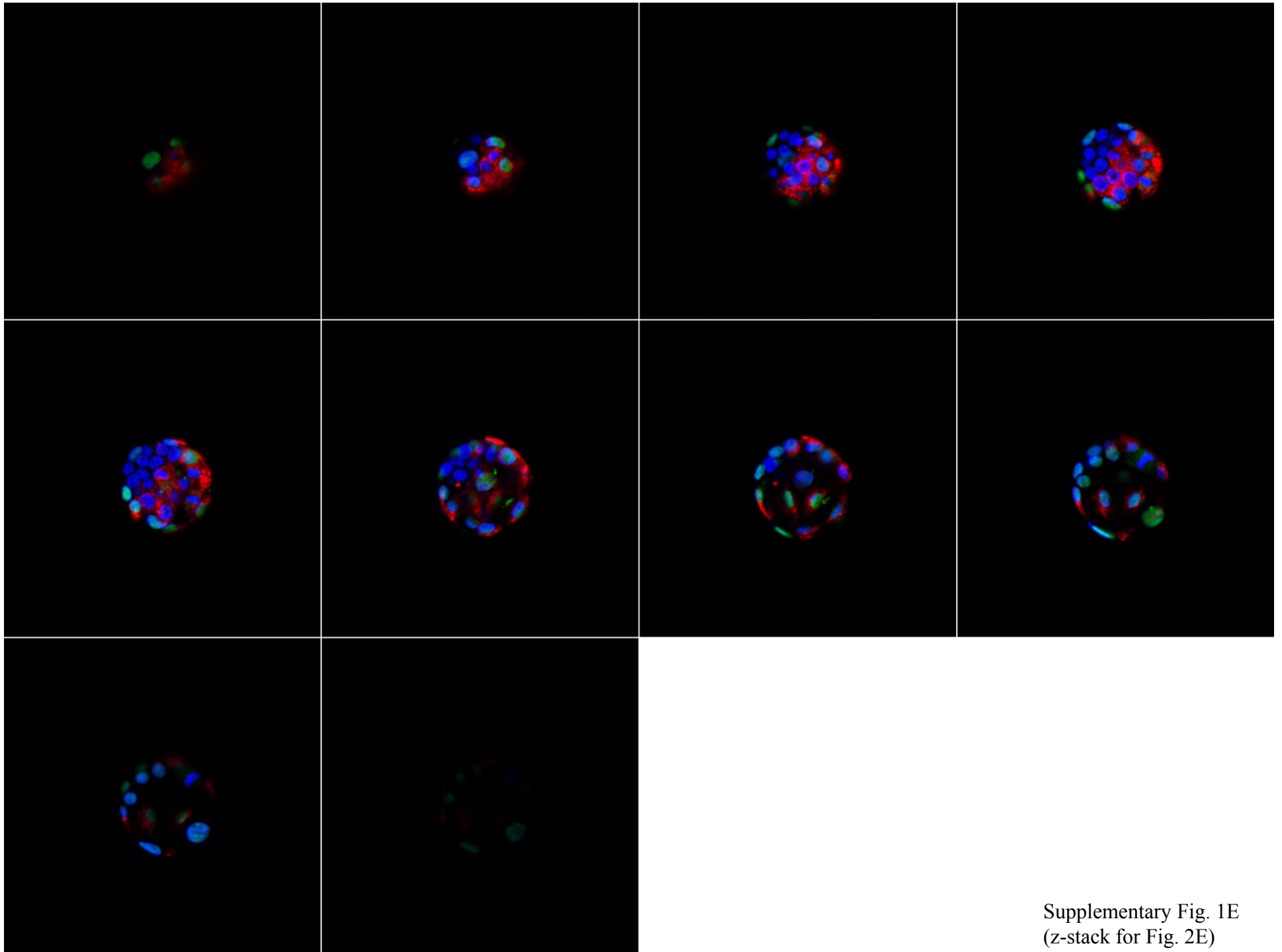
Supplementary Fig. 1B  
(z-stack for Fig. 2B)



Supplementary Fig. 1C  
(z-stack for Fig. 2C)

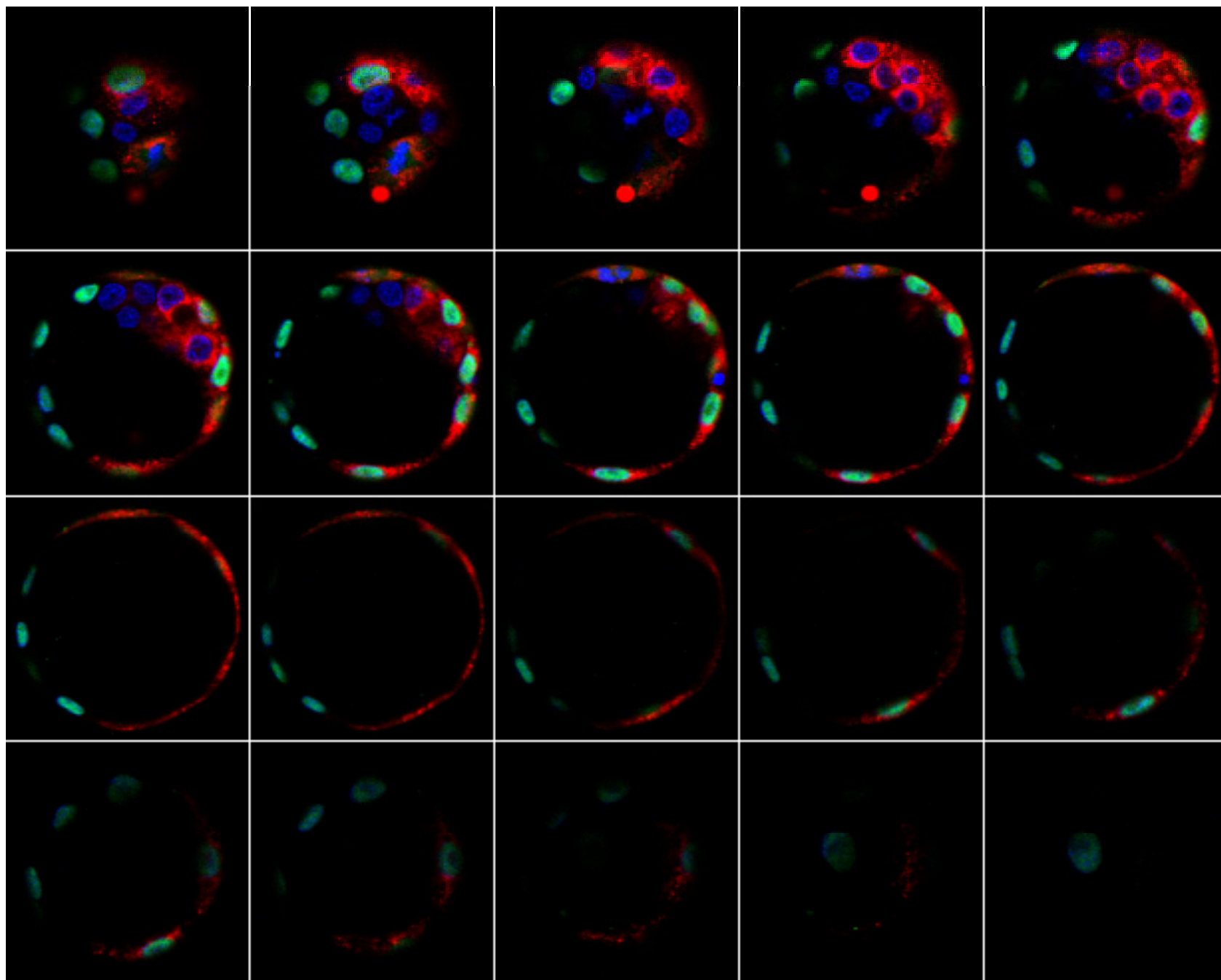


Supplementary Fig. 1D  
(z-stack for Fig. 2D)



Supplementary Fig. 1E  
(z-stack for Fig. 2E)

Supplementary Fig. 1F  
(z-stack for Fig. 2F)





Supplementary Fig. 1G  
Random Distribution of DiI

