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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

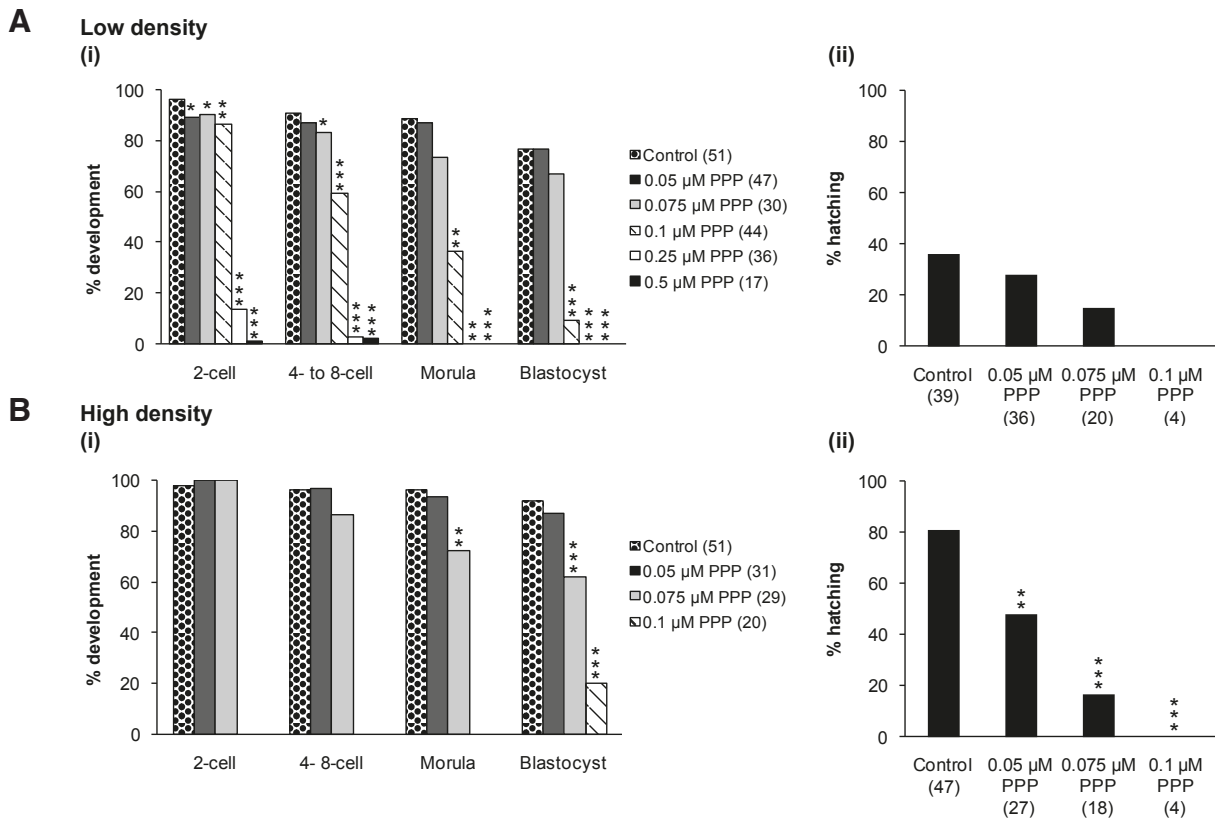
corresponding to:

**Insulin-like growth factor 1 acts as an autocrine factor
to improve early embryogenesis *in vitro***

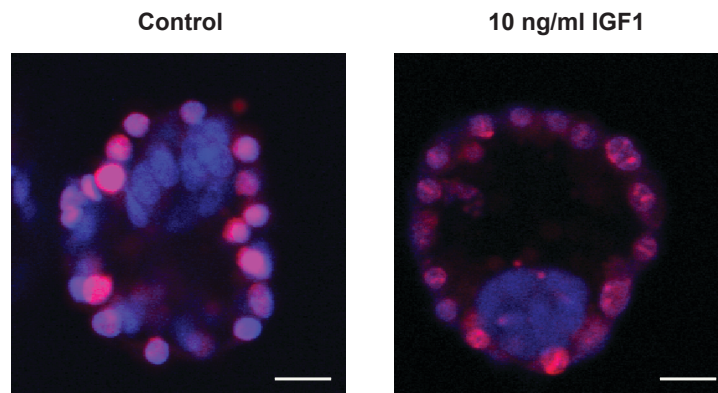
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Supplementary Fig. S1. Picropodophyllin decreases embryo development and hatching in a dose-dependent manner. Development of zygotes to the 2, 4-8, morula and blastocyst stage (i) and proportion of blastocysts hatching (ii) after culture in the absence or presence of 0.05-0.5 μM PPP (A) at low density (1 embryo/100 μl) or (B) in groups at high density (1 embryo/1 μl). The results are displayed as the percentage of embryos developed to each stage or hatching, pooled from at least 2 experiments except for 0.5 μM PPP which was pooled from 1 experiment as no embryos survived to the blastocyst stage when cultured in either 0.25 or 0.5 μM PPP (n values in parentheses). Chi-square analysis was used to compare the development and hatching rate of the control to the treatment groups. * indicates $P < 0.05$ ** indicates $P < 0.01$ *** indicates $P < 0.001$.



Supplementary Fig. S2. Differential staining of trophoblast and inner cell mass. Scale bars represent 20 μm .

Supplementary video S1. Picropodophyllin disrupts spindle in oocytes over six hours. Hoechst was used to stain the chromosomes. Oocytes were treated with 0.5 μM PPP and imaged over 6 hours using the CellVoyagerTM CV1000 Confocal Scanner System, 405 nm laser at 5 % laser power. A Z-stack was taken through the embryo, at 1.7 μm intervals, every 5 minutes.