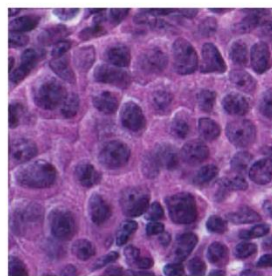
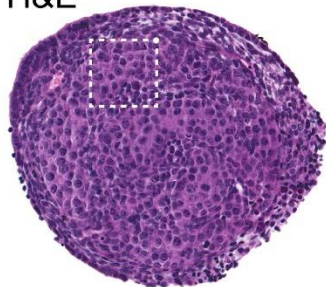


Supplemental Figure S1 and S2

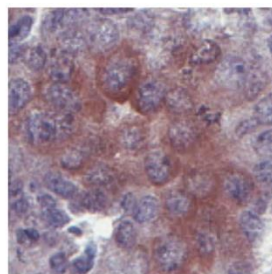
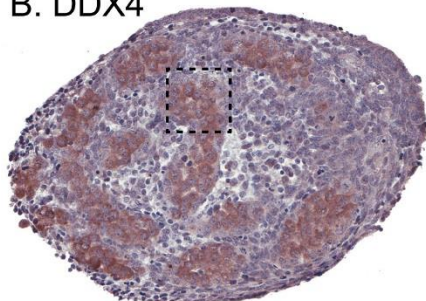
All-trans retinoic acid disrupts development in ex vivo cultured fetal rat testes. I: Altered seminiferous cord maturation and testicular cell fate

Spade DJ, Dere E, Hall SJ, Schorl C, Freiman RN & Boekelheide K

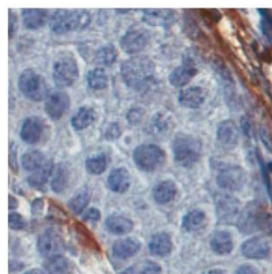
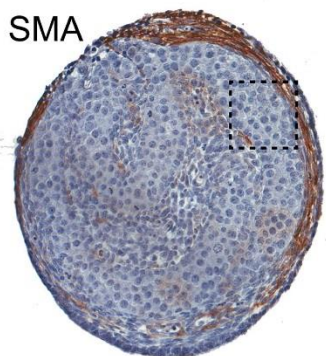
A. H&E



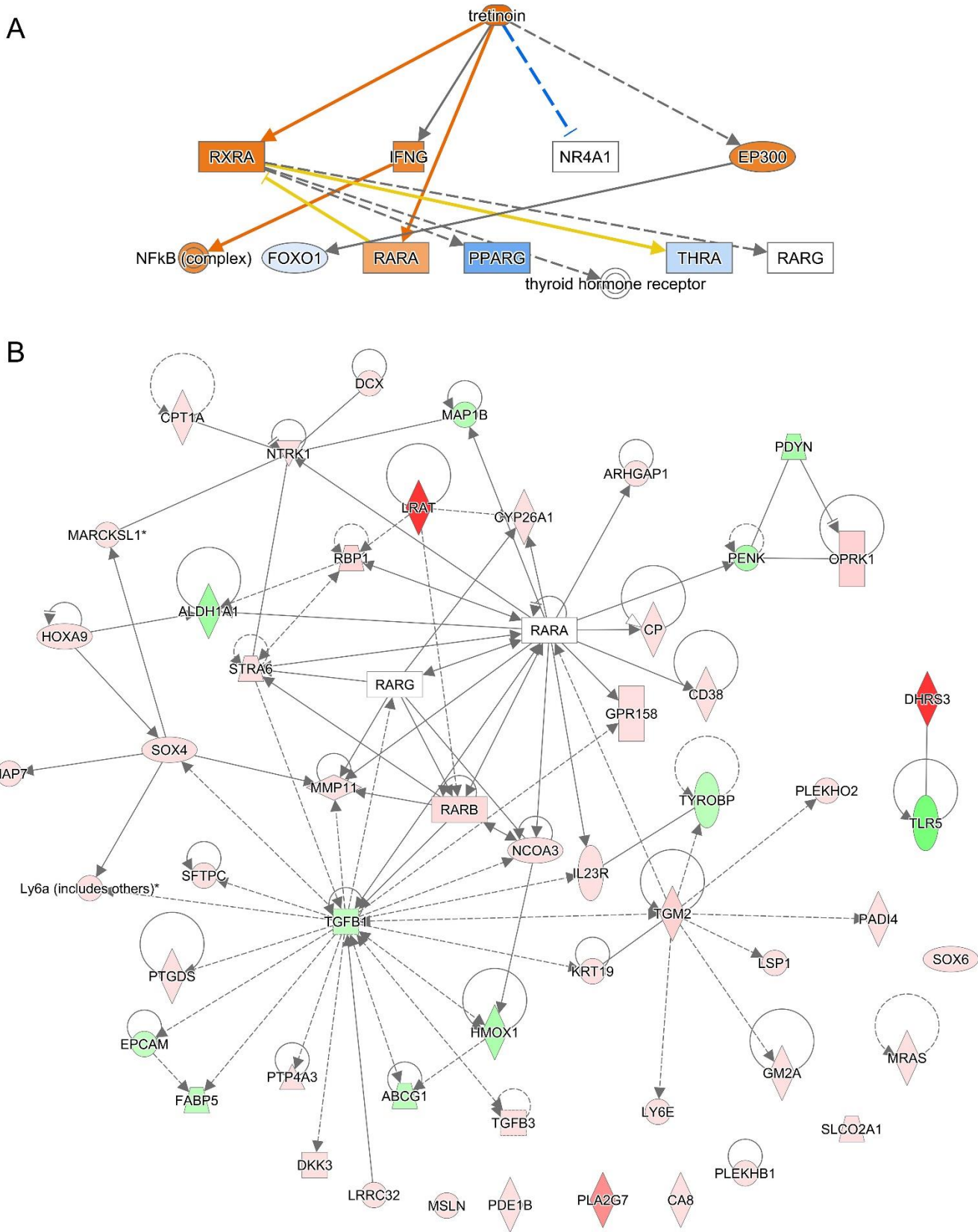
B. DDX4



C. SMA



Supplemental Figure S1. Pre-culture gestation day 15 rat fetal testis. **A.** A pre-culture sample of gestational day 15 rat fetal testis showing normal testis architecture, including developing seminiferous cords. **B.** Seminiferous cords contained DDX4-positive germ cells. **C.** Most ACTA2 stain was localized to the tunica, but there was faint ACTA2 stain around some seminiferous cords. Scale bar = 100 μ m. Dashed lines indicate area of insets.



Supplemental Figure S2. Enhanced expression of canonical retinoic acid signaling target genes. A. Tretinoin (ATRA) was the most significant “upstream regulator” in IPA analysis. Network diagram showing predicted activation of regulatory molecules downstream of ATRA, based on microarray data (orange – activated, blue – inhibited). **B.** Network constructed from significant genes downstream of ATRA, plus retinoic acid receptors RARA, RARB, and RARG. Genes are colored by direction of regulation in 10^{-6} M ATRA versus vehicle (red – upregulated, green – downregulated).