12.5 dpc

14.5 dpc

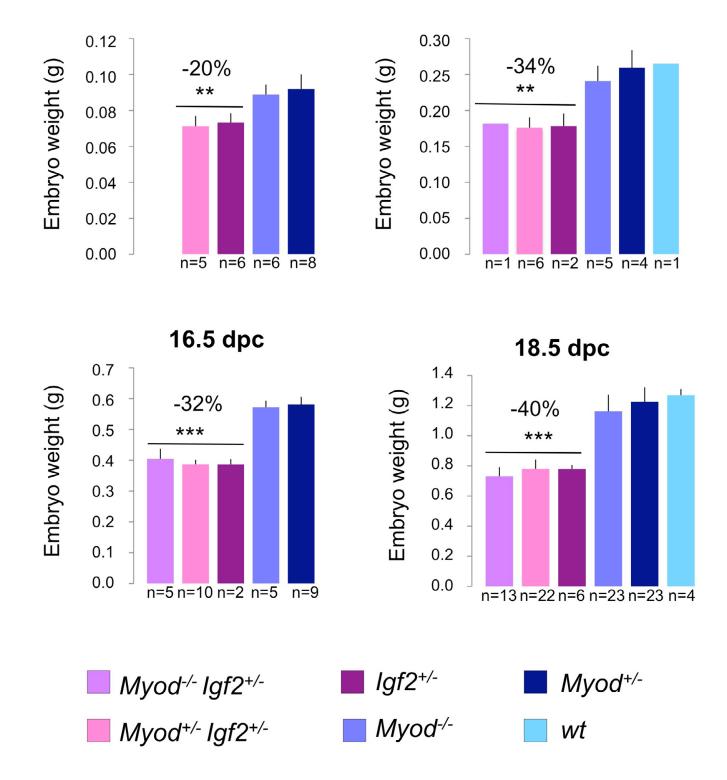
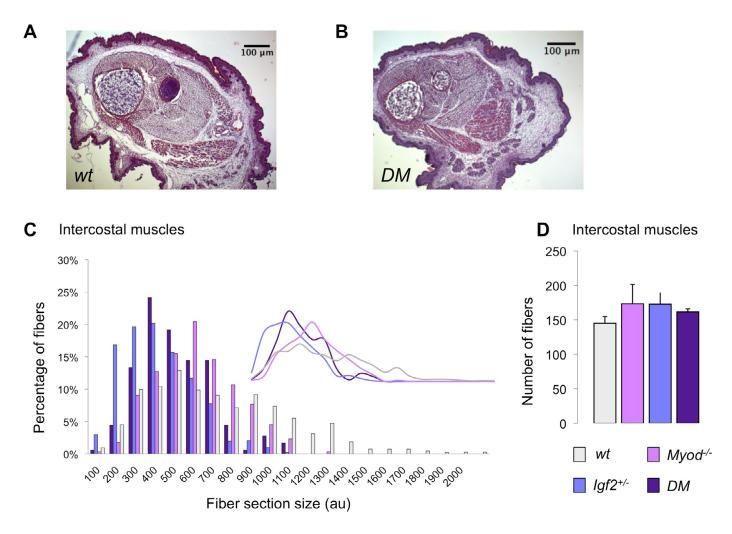
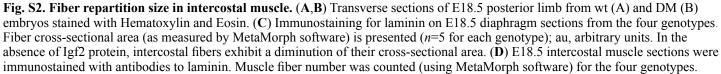


Fig. S1. Weight of embryos during development. Embryos are collected at different time points (E12.5, E14.5, E16.5 and E18.5) from matings between $Myod^{+/-}$ or $Myod^{+/-}$ females and $Myod^{+/-}$; $Igf2^{+/-}$ males and weighed. Embryos obtained from $Myod^{+/-}$ females showed a Mendelian distribution. For weight data, all litters were pooled. wt, $Myod^{+/-}$ and $Myod^{-/-}$ mutants have similar weight curves, showing no effect of the Myod mutation on the weight of the embryos before birth. By contrast, embryos carrying a deleted Igf2 show a reduction in weight ranging from 20% at E12.5 to 40% just before birth. This reduction is identical in $Igf2^{+/-}$, $Myod^{+/-};Igf2^{+/-}$ and in $Myod^{-/-};Igf2^{+/-}$ embryos, showing that Igf2 is epistatic on Myod for the weight phenotype.





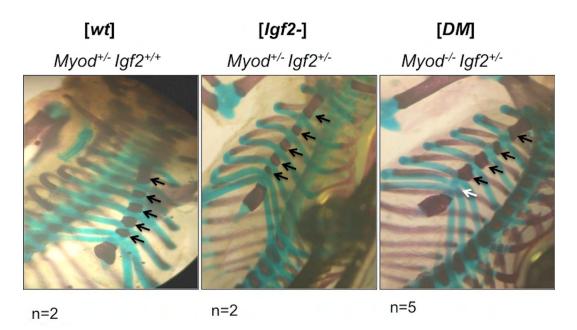


Fig. S3. Ossification of the sternum at E18.5. E18.5 embryos are stained with Alizarin Red (bone) and Alcian Blue (cartilage). Rib cages from $Myod^{+/-}$, $Myod^{+/-}$; $Igf2^{+/-}$ and DM embryos are shown with arrows pointing to ossification segments of the sternum. The white arrow indicates the fifth ossification segment, which is missing in the DM embryo. wt and $Myod^{+/-}$, n=3; $Igf2^{+/-}$ and $Myod^{+/-}$; $Igf2^{+/-}$, n=2; DM, n=5.

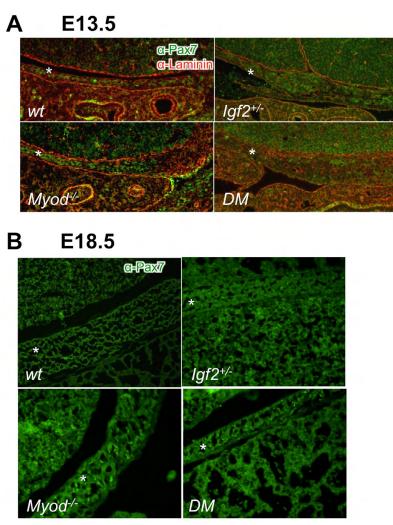


Fig. S4. Diaphragm formation during development. (A) Sagittal sections of E13.5 wt, $Igf2^{+/-}$, $Myod^{-/-}$ and DM embryos were immunostained for Pax7 (α -Pax7, green) and laminin (α -Laminin, red). Stars indicate the position of the diaphragm. (B) Sagittal sections of E18.5 wt, $Igf2^{+/-}$, $Myod^{-/-}$ and DM embryos were immunostained for Pax7 (green). DM diaphragms are thinner than wt, $Myod^{-/-}$ and $Igf2^{+/-}$, $Myod^{+/-}$, $Igf2^{+/-}$, $Myod^{+/-}$; $Igf2^{+/-}$ and DM, n=5.

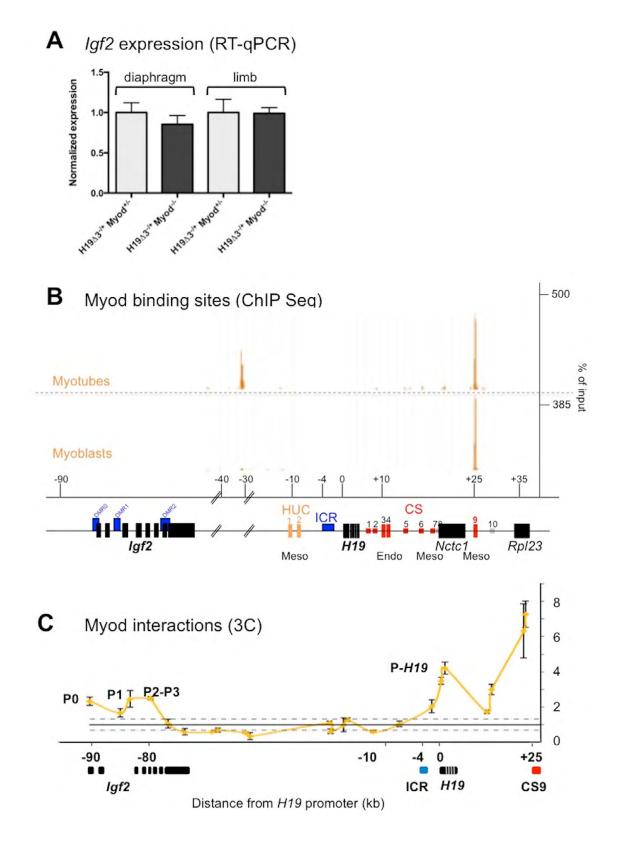


Fig. S5. Interactions of Myod with the *H19-Igf2* **locus.** (A) Expression level of *Igf2* mRNA as assessed by RT-qPCR in diaphragm and limb muscle samples from $H19^{\Delta_3-/+};Myod^{+/-}$ and $H19^{\Delta_3-/+};Myod^{+/-}$ embryos. Genotyping of $H19^{\Delta_3}$ mice is normally performed by probing for the inserted *neo* gene by PCR. However, since the *Myod* mutants also contain a *neo* insertion, the identification of the $H19^{\Delta_3}$ versus wt embryos required an RT-qPCR step to detect presence or absence of H19 expression. In the absence of the *H19* gene, *Myod* status does not affect *Igf2* expression. (B) ChIP-Seq data showing the position of the peak of Myod binding in the *H19-Igf2* locus. The genes of the region are indicated by black boxes. Red boxes show the endodermal and mesodermal enhancers described in the literature. ICR, imprinting control region; HUC, *H19* upstream conserved region; CS, conserved sequence. (C) 3C experiment showing the interactions between the mesodermal enhancer CS9 (located at +25 kb from the start of the *H19* gene) and other regions of the locus. The –4 kb region corresponds to the localization of the ICR upstream of the *H19* gene. Interactions occur with the *H19* (p-*H19*) and *Igf2* (P0, P1 and P2-P3) promoters. Location of the ICR, *H19* and *Igf2* genes and CS9 enhancer are shown by rectangles.



Movie 1. Contraction of the diaphragm after electric stimulation of the phrenic nerve of *Igf2*^{+/-} single-mutant and DM E18.5 embryos.

Table S1. Primers for genotyping *Myod*, *Igf2* and *H19* mutants; RT-qPCR of *H19*, *Igf2*, *Myod*, *Srf*, *cAct* and *skAct*; RT- and qPCR of miR-483-5p; and the *Srf* ChIP experiment

	Gene		PCR primers	Annealing temperature
Genotyping	lgf2	Forward Reverse	CTAGCTCAAAGCCCTGCGTTTCTTTC TGCGCTGACAGCCGGAACAC	58°C
	Myod	Forward	CCCAGGGCATCTATGATTCTGCCGA	62°C
		Reverse PGKR1	TGTAGTAGGCGGTGTCGTAGCC	
		MutH19F	AATGGGAAACAGAGTCACG	58°C
	H19 ^{∆13}	MutH19R	GACAGTGGGAGTGGCACCTT	
	1119	wt H19 F	CCATCTTCATGGCCAACTTCT	
		wt H19 R	CTAGAGCTCGCTGATCAGCCT	
Quantitative expression	Gapdh	Forward	ACAGTCCATGCCATCACTGCC	58°C 60°C
		Reverse	GCCTGCTTCACCACCTTCCTTG	
	Tbp	Forward Reverse	GGTATCTGCTGGCGGTTTGG GCCCTGAGCATAAGGTGGAA	
	Myod	Forward	GGGCCGCTGTAATCCATCATG	60°C
		Reverse	CTGCCTTCTACGCACCTGGA	
	lgf2	Forward	CGACGGTTGGCACGGCTTGA	60°C
		Reverse	GGTGCTTCTCATCTCTTTGG	
	H19	Forward Reverse	GGAGACTAGGCCAGGTCTC GCCCATGGTGTTCAAGAAGGC	60°C
	Srf	Forward	CACCTACCAGGTTGTCGGAAT	60°C
		Reverse	GCTGTCTGGATTGTGGAGGT	
	cAct	Forward Reverse	ACTCTCTTCCAGCCCTCCTTTCATT GGAGCCAGTGCAGTG	60°C
	skAct	Forward	CGTGAAGCCTCACTTCCTACC	60°C
		Reverse	AGAGCCGTTGTCACACACAA	

miR-483-5p RT stem-loop primer: 5'-GTCGTATCCAGTGCGTGTCGTGGAGTCGGCAATTGCACTGGATACGACCTCCCTT-3' PCR primer F: 5'-CCGGAAGACGGGAGAAGAGA-3' R: 5'-GTATCCAGTGCGTGTCGTGGAGT-3'

Srf ChIP primers

Myod DRR F: 5'-GCCCGCAGTAGCAAAGTAAG-3' R: 5'-GAAACCGGATCCAACTAGCA-3'

Myod CArG F: 5'-GCCTAGCCAGACCAACATTC-3' R: 5'-CTTTGATTTCCCCCTGTCCT-3'

Il4 intron F: 5'-AGAATGAAAGGCCCCCAAAGT-3' R: 5'-GGGAGGACAGATCTCTGGTG-3'

	BamHI site No	PCR primers	Annealing temperature
	23	ATGACCACCAGATGTCAAGCTCG	62°C
	22	CTGCTCCGTGTGAGTTCCTTGG	64°C
	21	AGGACCGCAAATCAGACAAGGG	62°C
	20	AGCCTGCGTTTCTTTCTCCAGG	62°C
3C-qPCR	19	GGCCCTCCATCTTGTCTCTTCC	64°C
	18	GTGGCAAGGAAAGTGAAGGAGG	62°C
	17	CAAGATAAGGACTCATTAGGCCTAGG	63°C
	16	ATGGCCCCATTAGAGAGCTACTG	62°C
	15	GACACAGGCTGGGCTATGTTTTC	62°C
	14	CTGTGACAGTGGTATGCACCAAG	62°C
	13	CTGGCCTGAGTACCTCTCCAC	64°C
	12	GTCCTCTGCCTTCTGGACTTTGG	64°C
	11	TTAGCTCTGGCTCACCCATCTG	62°C
	10	GCCTGAATACCCAAGACCTCATAC	63°C
	9	ACACGAAGGTTGGGGAGATAGG	62°C
	8	CCAGAGCAGGATGTGAGAGGG	64°C
	7	TAGGCGGGAGACATAGAAACTGC	62°C
	6	GCAGGGTTGCCAGTAAAGACTG	62°C
	5	GCCTTGTCGTAGAAGCCGTCTG	64°C
	4	TGGAATGTGGGGGAGACAAACAGC	62°C
	3	CATACCGGGCAGTAGACCTGAC	64°C
	2	CCTCCCAGGTCCTGAAGAATAC	62°C
	1	CTTTAGGTAGCCCAAGGCTCAG	62°C
	Anchor (CS9)	CCGTCCTTTGGGCATAGCTTCC	64°C

 Table S2. Primers for 3C-qPCR analysis of CS9