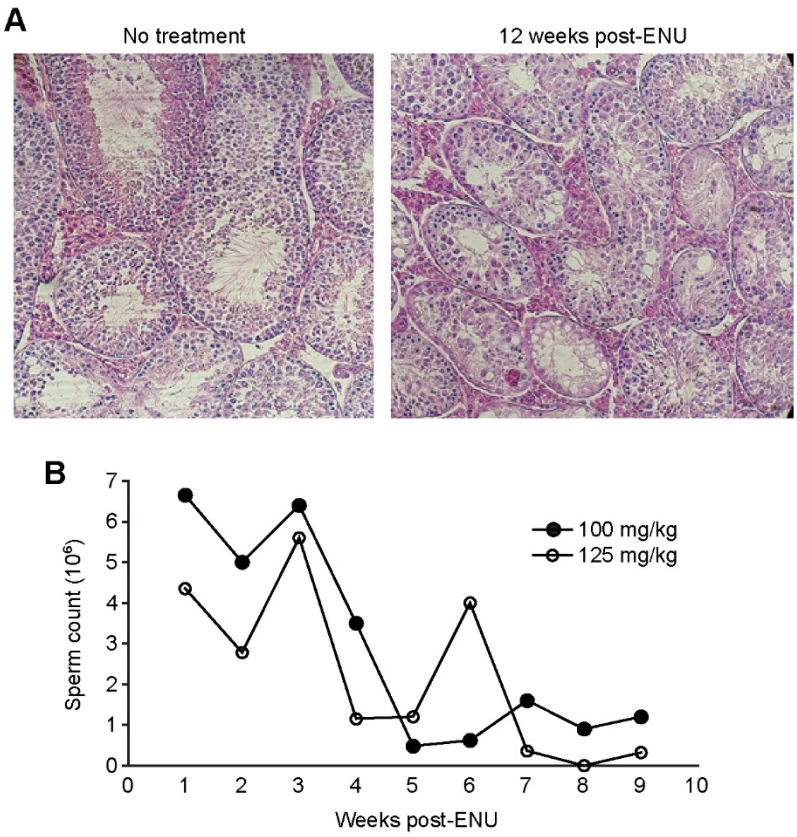


**Fig. S1. ENU dosage effects on spermatogenesis in NOD/Nck$^L$ male mice.** (A) Testis histology in an untreated control NOD/Nck$^L$ mouse (left). Note the germinal epithelium formed of regularly arranged rows of spermatogonia, primary spermatocytes and rounded, elongated spermatids, with Sertoli cells observed within the cells. Testis histology in an ENU treated NOD/Nck$^L$ mouse during the convalescent period (right). Note the increased epithelial cell height and almost all types of spermatogenic cells arranged in an orderly manner within the tubules. (B) Sperm count. Each data point represents an individual mouse.

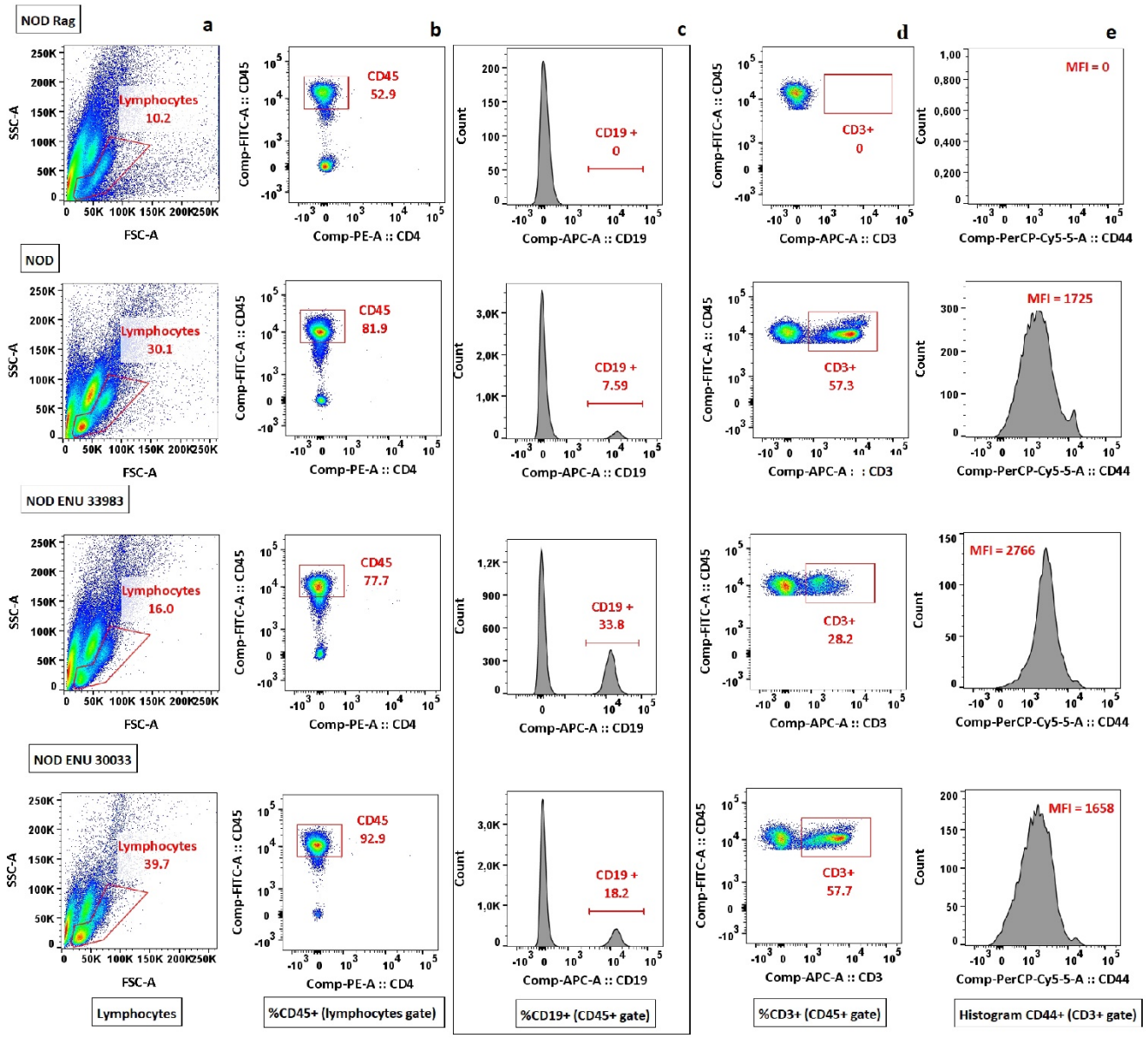


**Fig. S2. Deficiency of circulating T cells in *Coro1a*$^{H130R/H130R}$ mice.** Peripheral blood samples were from control wild type NOD/Nck$^{H}$ (NOD) and NOD/Nck.*Rag1*$^{-/-}$ (NOD Rag) mice. Samples ENU 33983 (*Coro1a*$^{H130R/H130R}$) and ENU 30033 (*Coro1a*$^{+/+}$) from the RF007 pedigree were also analyzed. Columns show cytogram plots (A), the percentage of CD45+ cells in the lymphocyte gate (B), the percentage of CD19+ B lymphocytes in the CD45+ gate (C), the percentage of CD3+ T lymphocytes in the CD45+ gate (D), and the mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of CD44 staining at the surface of CD3+ cells (E).