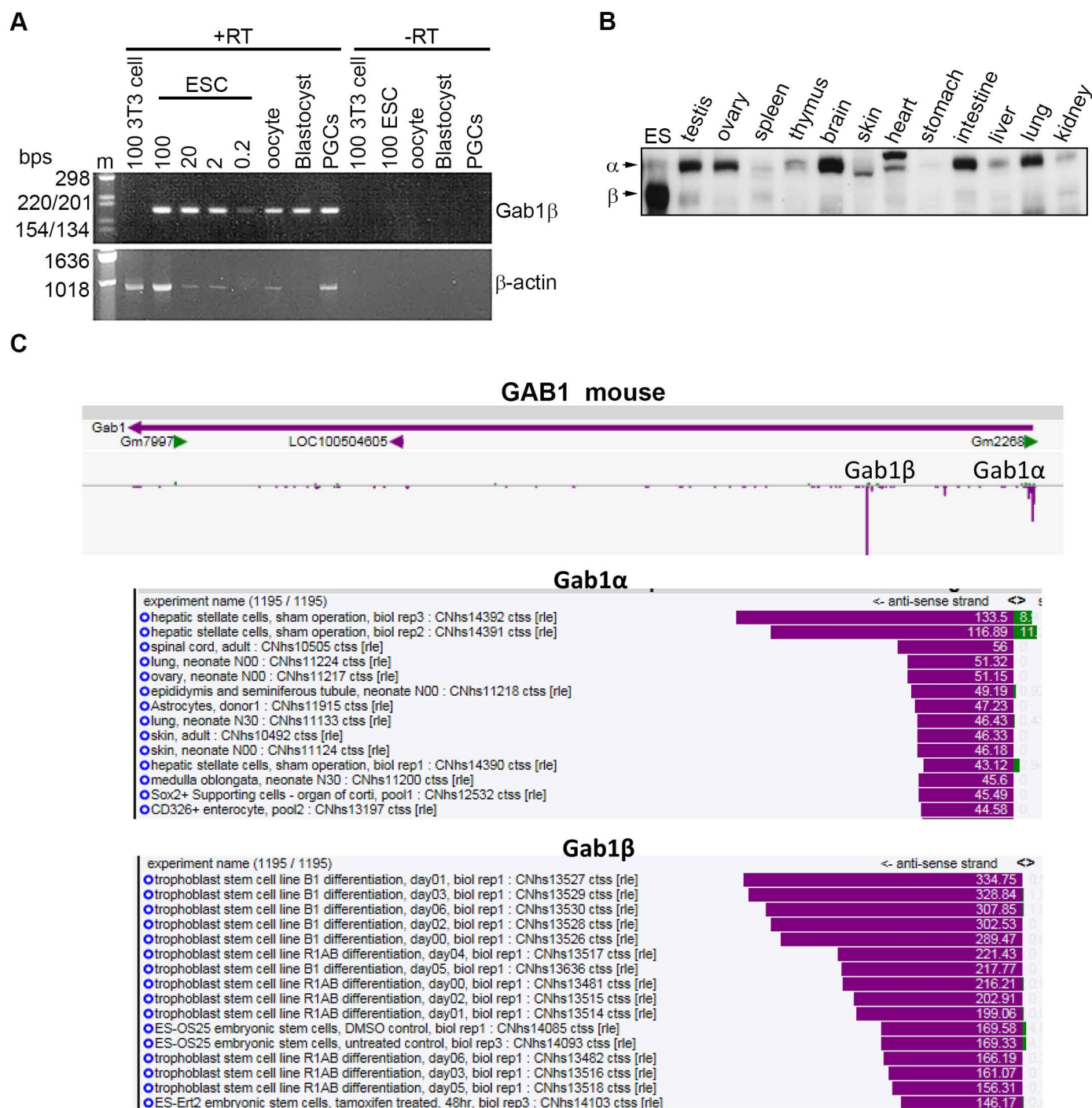
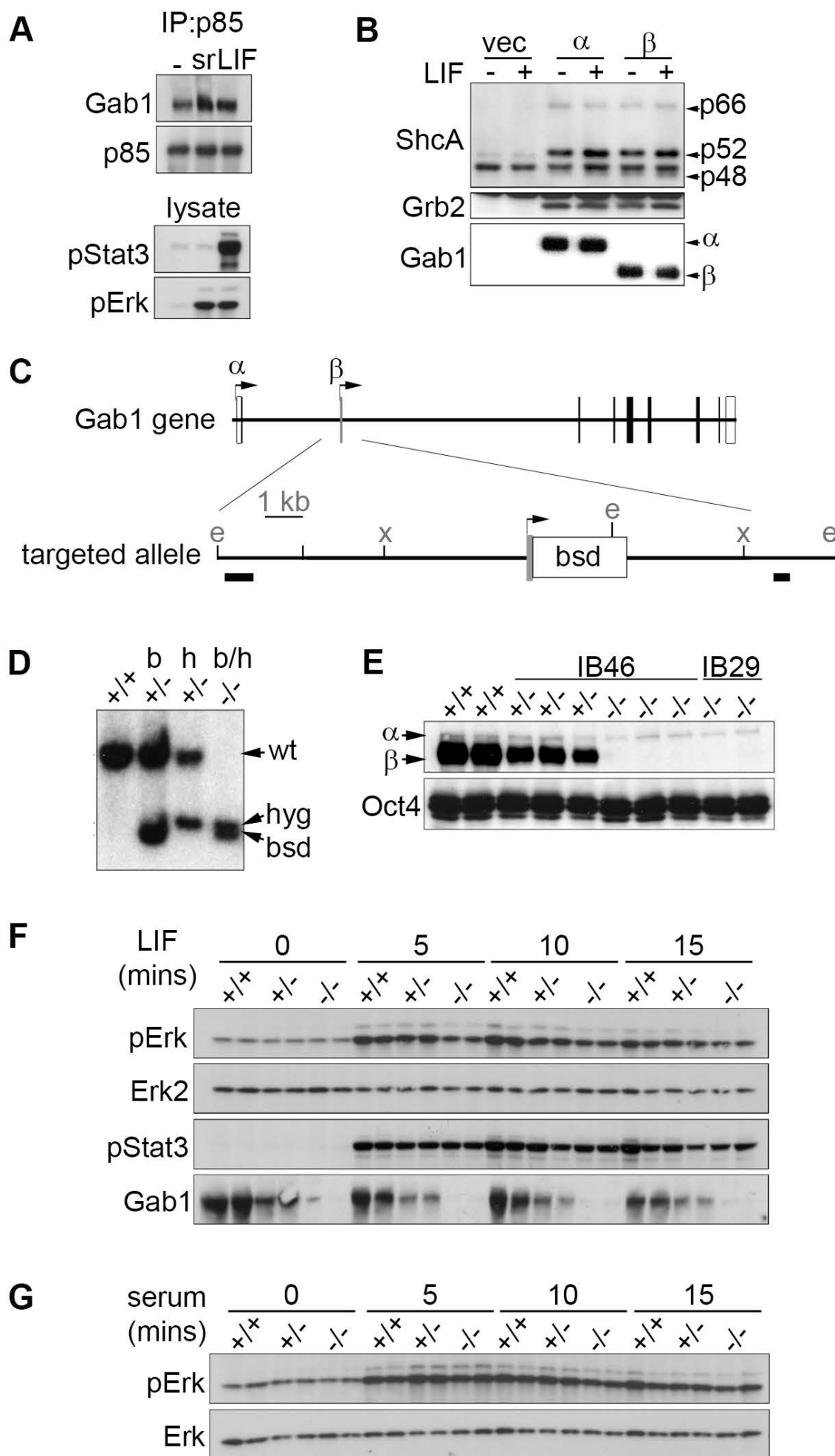


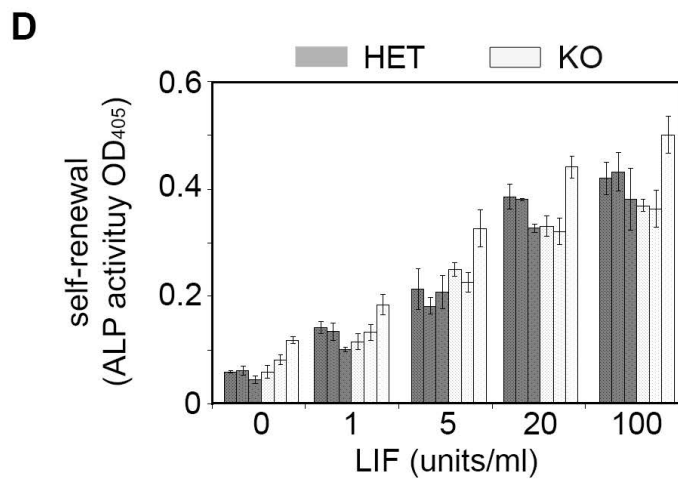
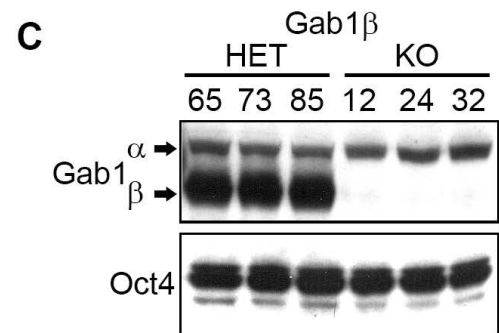
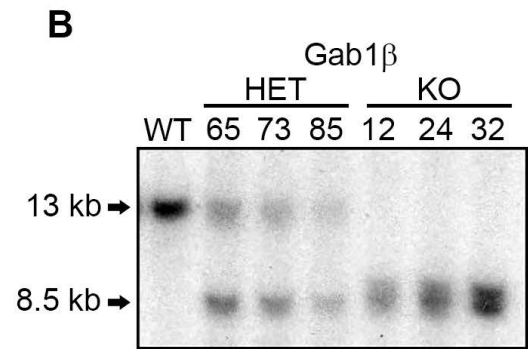
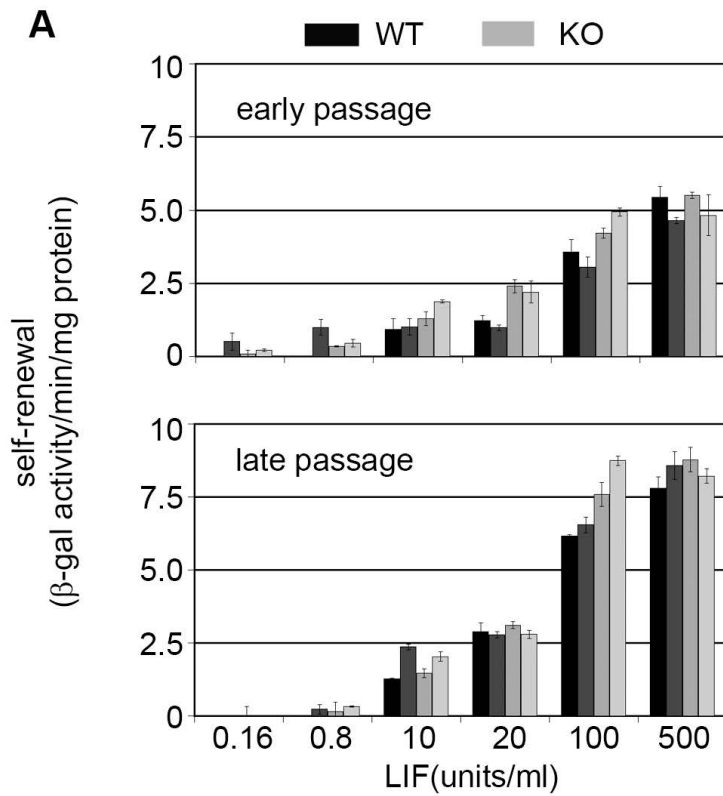
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 1. Expression of a novel form of Gab1. (A) Western blot showing Gab1 protein expression in whole cell lysates prepared from undifferentiated ESCs, ESCs at 2, 4, 6 and 8 days during embryoid body differentiation in suspension culture. (B) Northern blot of total RNA prepared from ESC and day 8 embryoid body hybridised with Gab1 cDNA probe. The position of the 28S ribosomal RNA (approx. 5 kb) identified by ethidium bromide staining of the filter prior to hybridisation is indicated (C) Alignment of Gab1 ESTs which have a non-coding 5' exon analogous to Gab1 β that have been identified in different species. (D) Gab1 proteins produced by COS7 cells transfected with Gab1 α and β cDNAs where translation initiates at methionines 104, 151, 232 or 240. (E) H3K4me3 and H3K27me3 histone modifications at the mouse *Gab1* locus in ESC and EpiSCs visualised in the UCSC genome browser. Whereas a region adjacent to the Gab1 β exon is enriched for the H3K4me3 mark indicative of active transcription, the corresponding region at the Gab1 α exon is enriched for both active and repressed (H3K27me3) modifications (bivalent). The RNA-seq track in ESC demonstrates that the *Gab1* locus is transcriptionally active (from right to left).



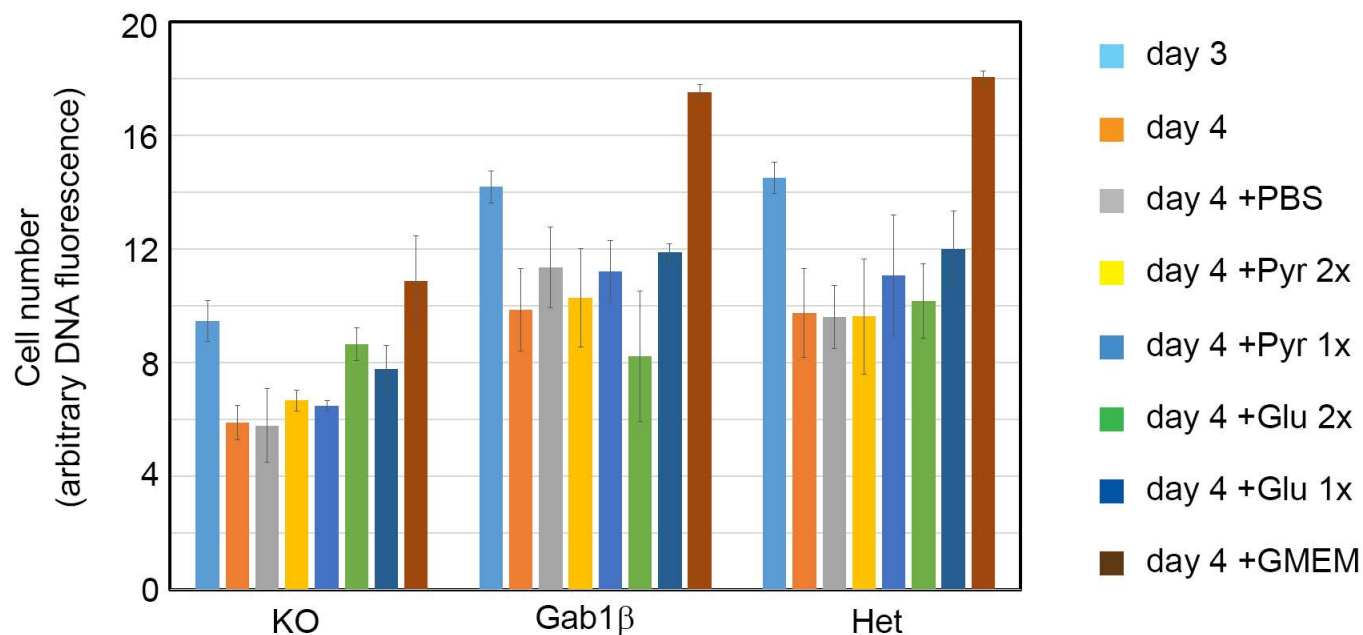
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 2. Gab1 β expression profiles. (A) Reverse transcriptase PCR analysis of Gab1 β expression in embryonic cells. Gab1 β expression was analysed in cDNA prepared from ESC (0.2-100 ESC equivalents), unfertilised oocytes, blastocysts and primordial germ cells (PGCs) and NIH3T3 fibroblasts (equivalent to 100 cells). Gab1 β , and β -actin specific primers generated 184 bp and 939 bp amplicons, respectively. (B) Western blot of Gab1 protein expression in whole tissue lysates prepared from adult mouse. (C) Quantitative transcription start site expression at the mouse *Gab1* gene locus derived from FANTOM5 mouse Cap Analysis of Gene Expression (CAGE) data analysis. The upper sections describes the summary of transcription initiation at Gab1 α and Gab1 β transcription start sites (TSS) combining cumulative CAGE data from over 1000 individual mouse cell and tissue samples visualised in the ZENBU genome browser. The tissues/cell types with the highest expression (in descending order) for Gab1 α and Gab1 β TSS is presented as normalised tags per million counts (purple bars on right) for each sample.



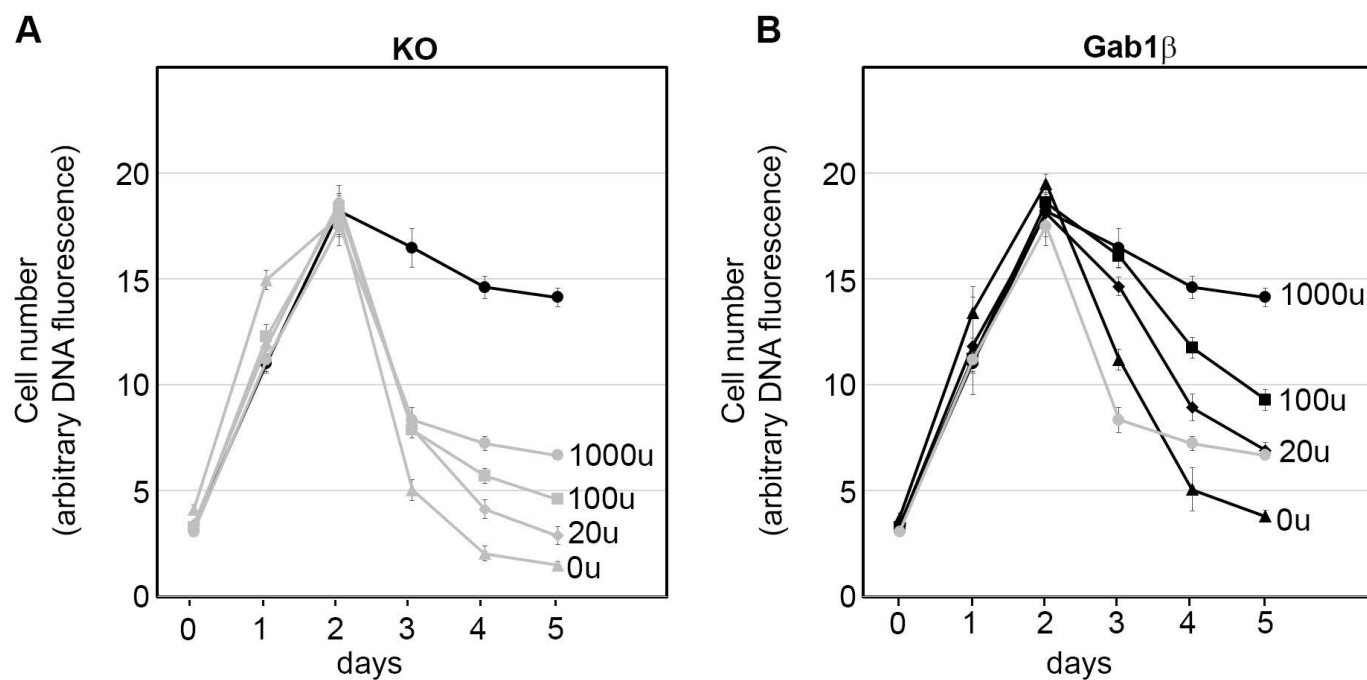
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 3. Analysis of Gab1 β signalling (A) Western blots of PI3K p85 immunoprecipitates from unstimulated ESC (-) or ESCs stimulated with serum (sr) or LIF (lf) for 10 minutes, incubated with Gab1 and p85 antibodies; and cell lysates generated in (A) incubated with antibodies against phospho-Stat3 (Y705) and phospho-Erk. (B) Western blot of anti-myc immunoprecipitates prepared from ESCs transfected with empty (vec), myc epitope-tagged Gab1 α and myc epitope-tagged Gab1 β expression vectors, incubated with antibodies against Shc, Grb2 and Gab1. (C) Schematic showing the Gab1 gene locus and targeting vector used to insert the blastocidin^R selection cassette into the Gab1 β first exon. Location of external probes used to screen for targeted insertion of the selection cassette are shown as black bars. (D) Southern blot of EcoRV digested genomic DNA prepared from IOUD2 Gab1 β wild-type ESC (+/+), heterozygous Gab1 β -blastocidin^R, Gab1 β -hygromycin^R clones (+/-) and a double targeted Gab1 β -blastocidin^R/Gab1 β -hygromycin^R homozygous Gab1 β null clone (-/-), hybridised with a ³²P-labelled Gab1 5' external probe. (E) Western blot of Gab1 and Oct4 protein expression in whole cell lysates from Gab1 β wildtype, Gab1 β heterozygous and Gab1 β null ESCs. (F, G) Western blot analysis of phospho-Erk, Erk2 and phospho-Stat3 (Y705) in cell lysates prepared from Gab1 β wild-type, heterozygous and homozygous null ESCs following stimulation with LIF or Serum for 0,5,10 and 15 minutes.



SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 4. Role of Gab1 β in ESC self-renewal. (A) Self-renewal response to LIF titration in two Gab1 β wild-type (darker shaded bars) and Gab1 β KO (light shaded grey bars) IOUD2 cell lines as measured by *pou5F1*-LacZ activity in day 5 low density cultures at early and late passages. Data represents the means \pm SD of three biological replicates. (B) Southern blot of EcoRV digested genomic DNA prepared from E14Tg2a wild-type ESC (WT), three heterozygous Gab1 β -hygromycin^R clones (HET) and three Gab1 β -blastocidin^R/Gab1 β -hygromycin^R homozygous Gab1 β null clones (KO), hybridised with a ³²P-labelled Gab1 5' external probe. (C) Western blot of Gab1 and Oct4 protein expression in cell lysates prepared from E14Tg2a Gab1 β HET and KO clones. (D) Self-renewal response to LIF titration in Gab1 β HET (dark bars) and Gab1 β KO (white bars) E14Tg2a ESCs as measured by alkaline phosphatase activity. Data represents the means \pm SD of three biological replicates.



SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 5. Assessment of the factors that may limit ESC growth in near-confluent cultures. (A) Growth of Gab1 β KO, Gab1 β expressing, and Gab1 β Heterozygous ESCs at 3 days in culture, and then after supplementation with 10 μ l PBS or PBS containing 1 mM or 2 mM Sodium Pyruvate, or 2 mM or 4 mM Glutamine, or 10 μ l GMEM and cultured for a further 24 hrs.



SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 6. Effect of LIF titration on growth of Gab1 β KO and Gab1 β expressing ESCs. Growth profiles of (A) Gab1 β KO and (B) Gab1 β expressing ESCs cultured in the presence 0, 20, 100 and 1000 units/ml of LIF for 6 days. The values represent the means of four biological replicate cultures +/- SD. For reference, the dark line in (A) is comprised of the values obtained from the Gab1 β expressing ESCs grown in 1000 units/ml LIF, and in (B) the grey line is the KO cells grown in 1000 units/ml LIF.