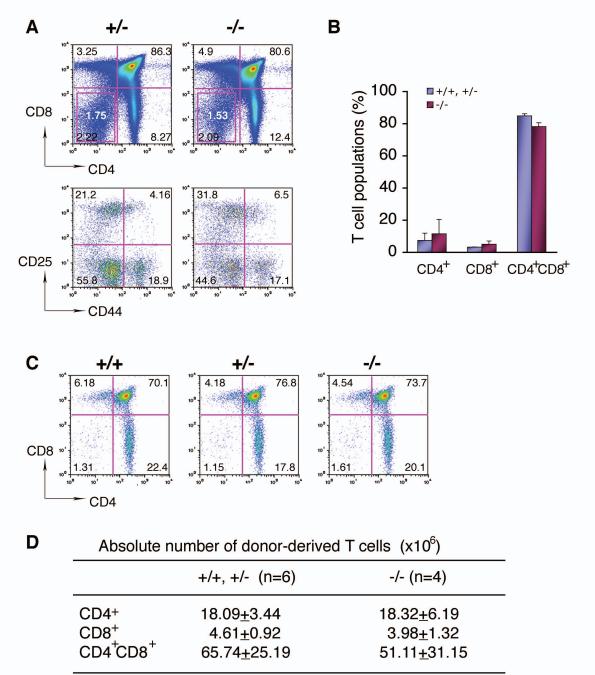
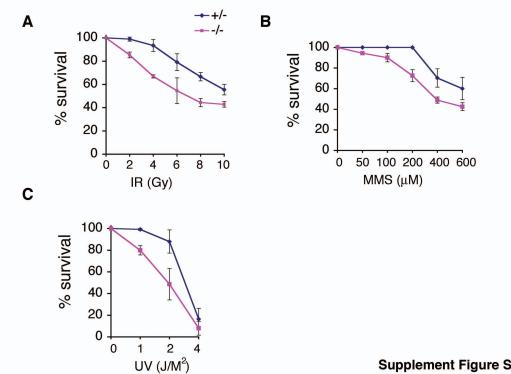


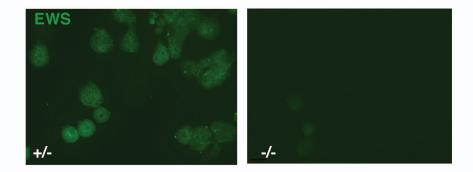
Supplement Figure S1



Supplement Figure 2



Supplement Figure S3



Supplement Figure 1. *Ews-/-* mice die postnatally and show growth retardation.

(A) Photograph of postnatal day 0.5 (P0.5) wildtype and *Ews-/-* littermate pups. (B) Body weight measurement of *Ews+/+*, *Ews+/-*, and *Ews-/-* littermates at P0.5. (C) Body weight measurement of *Ews+/+*, *Ews+/-*, and *Ews-/-* littermates at P21.

Supplement Figure 2. Analysis of T cell development in *Ews-/-* mice.

(A) Thymocytes from 3-week-old *Ews* -/- and littermate controls were stained for CD4, CD8, CD25 and CD44. Analysis of CD4 and CD8 is shown on the top panel. Gating on the CD4⁻CD8⁻ population, the proportion of CD25⁻CD44⁺ (DN1), CD25⁺CD44⁺ (DN2), CD25⁺CD44⁻ (DN3) and CD25⁻CD44⁻ (DN4) cells is depicted on the bottom. (B) Percentage of CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and CD4⁺CD8⁺ cells (n=3 for controls and *Ews*-/-). (C-D) Fetal liver chimera analysis. (C) Donor-derived thymocytes were stained for CD4 and CD8 and analyzed by flow cytometry. Representative data are presented from four separate experiments analyzing four *Ews* -/- and six control recipients. (D) Absolute number of donor-derived CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and CD4⁺CD8⁺ T cells are shown.

Supplement Figure 3. Hypersensitivity of *Ews-/-* MEFs to DNA damage.

Litter-matched *Ews*+/- and *Ews*-/- MEFs were subjected to various doses of IR (A), UV (B) and methyl methanesulfonate (MMS) (C) as indicated, and cell viability was determined 1 week after the treatment. Results are an average of 3 independent cell lines per genotype performed in duplicate.

Supplement Figure 4. Immunofluorescent microscopy of EWS in spermatocytes. Spermatocyte spreads of *Ews+/-* and *Ews-/-* spermatocytes were stained with affinity-purified antibody against EWS, followed by FITC-labeled secondary antibody.