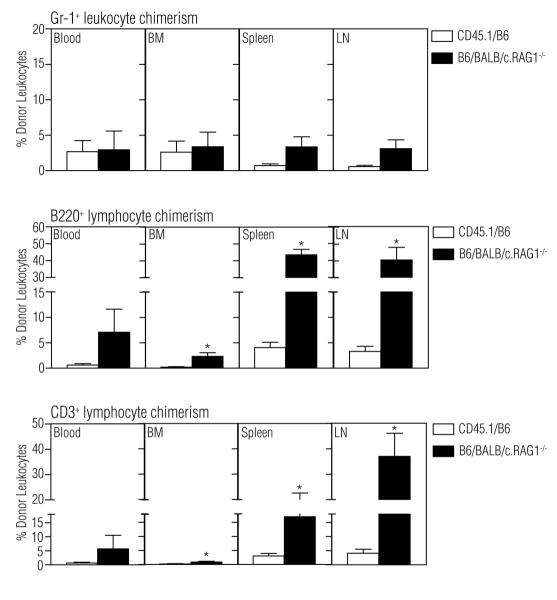
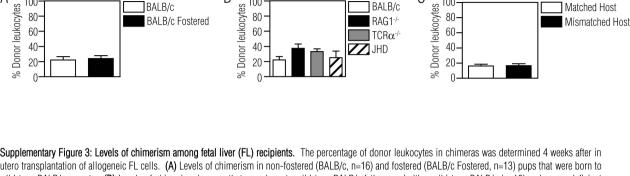


Supplementary Figure 1: Determination of chimerism among fetal liver (FL) recipients. The percentage of circulating donor leukocytes in recipient mice was determined 4 weeks after in utero transplantation of (A) congenic or (B) allogeneic FL cells. (A) Congenic B6 (Donor, CD45.1*/CD45.2*) FL was transplanted into B6 (Host, CD45.2*) fetuses and flow cytometric analysis was used to identify donor leukocytes in recipient animals. (B) For allogeneic transplants, B6 (Donor, H-

2b) FL was transplanted into BALB/c (Host, H-2d) fetuses.



Supplementary Figure 2: Higher overall chimerism levels in immunodeficient hosts are due to increased chimerism in lymphoid, but not granulocyte, compartments. Lymphoid tissues were harvested from either wild-type (CD45.1/B6, $n \ge 5$) or immunodeficient recipients (B6/BALB/c.RAG1-/-, $n \ge 3$) 43 to 57 weeks after in utero transplantation. The chimerism level of individual leukocyte subsets was calculated by dividing the total number of donor Gr-1+ granulocytes, B220+ B cells, or CD3+ T cells by the total number of leukocytes found in recipient bone marrow (BM), spleen, lymph node (LN), or blood. Significantly higher levels of CD3+ and B220+ leukocyte chimerism were observed in immunodeficient recipients compared to wild-type recipients in all tissues except for blood. *p<0.05 by t-test.



wild-type BALB/c parents. **(B)** Levels of chimerism in pups that were born to wild-type BALB/c fathers and either wild-type BALB/c (n=16) or immunodeficient mothers (RAG1^{-/-}, n=12; TCRα^{-/-}, n=19; JHD, n=5). **(C)** Donor hematopoietic cells were MHC-matched to pregnant mothers. Levels of chimerism after IUHCTx are shown among fetuses that are MHC matched (matched host, n=11) or mismatched (mismatched host, n=10) to the donor graft.