Supporting Information

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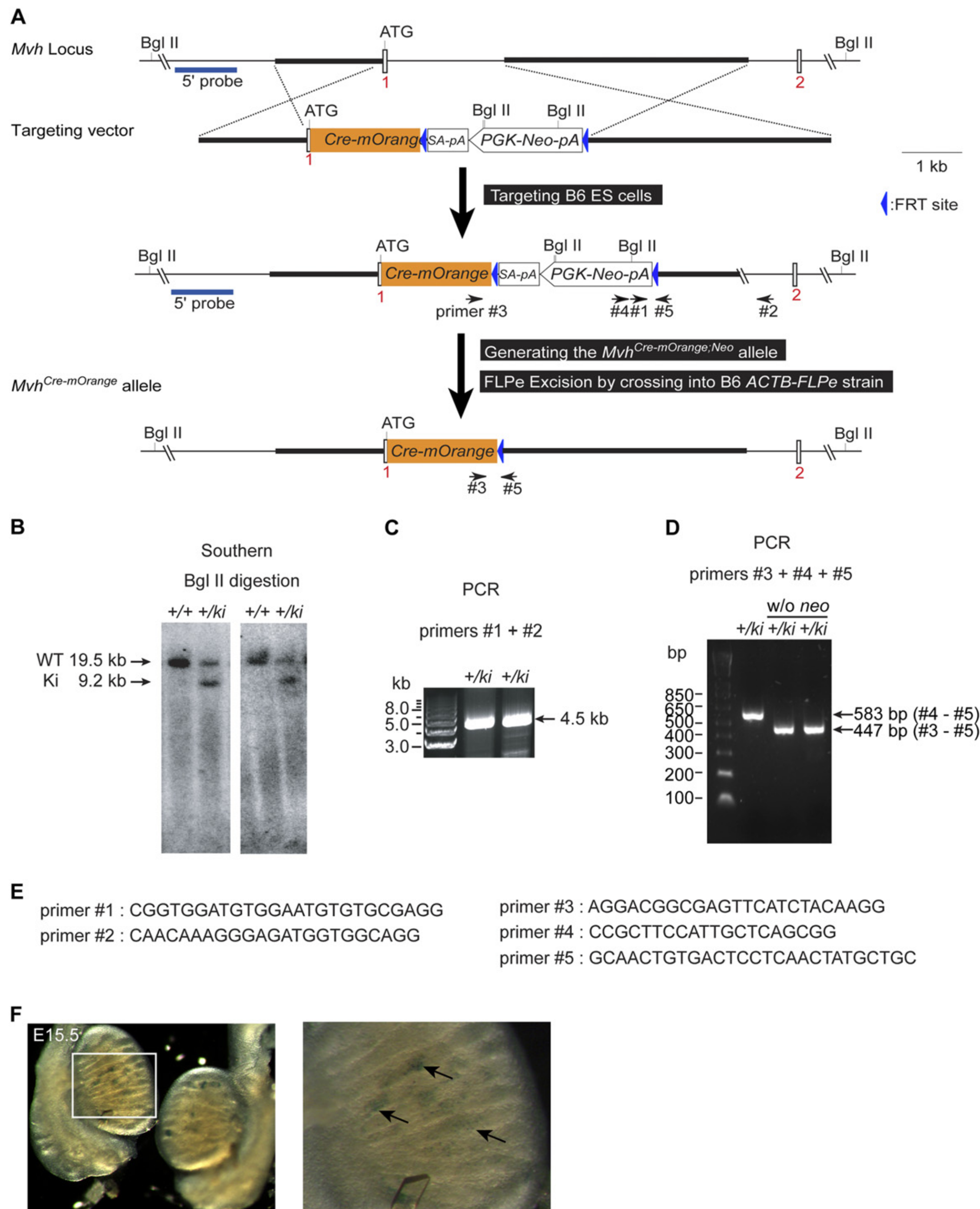

Fig. S1. Generation of *mouse vasa homolog* (*Mvh*$^{Cre\text{-}mOrange/+}$) mice. (*A*) Schematic representation of knock-in of *Cre-mOrange* gene into the *Mvh* locus. The targeted knock-in allele was generated by homologous recombination of the targeting vector. The FLPe recombinase recognition target (FRT)-flanked *Neo* cassette was excised by further mating to *ACTB-FLPe* mice (Jackson Laboratory, stock number 005703). *Neo*, neomycin gene; pA, polyadenylation signal; *PGK*, phosphoglycerate kinase promoter; SA, splicing acceptor. (*B*) Southern analysis of 5′ junction of the knock-in (ki) allele. Genomic DNA from targeted ES cells was digested with *Bgl II* enzyme and hybridized with a P^{32}-labeled 5′ probe external to the targeted area. (*C*) PCR analysis of 3′ junction of the targeted allele in ES cells, using the primers as indicated. (*D*) Successful excision of the FRT-flanked *Neo* cassette in mice was confirmed by PCR analysis, using the primers as indicated. (*E*) Primer sequence information. (*F*) The Cre recombination activity became apparent in the gonads of embryonic day (E) 15.5 embryos that carried *Mvh*$^{Cre\text{-}mOrange/+}$ and a ROSA26-lacZ reporter. The Cre activity was assessed by the presence of β-galactosidase expression using X-Gal staining (dark blue, arrows). (*Right*) Higher magnification of boxed area in left panel.