

Fig. S1. Both male and female early postnatal (P5 and P10) gonads show germ cell depletion. (A and B) Hematoxylin and eosin-stained sections from wild-type (A) and *mir-290-295^{-/-}* (B) P5 ovaries. (C and D) MVH-stained sections from wild-type (C) and *mir-290-295^{-/-}* (D) P5 ovaries. Arrows in D point to primordial follicles; arrowheads point to growing follicles. (E and F) Hematoxylin and eosin-stained sections from wild-type (E) and *mir-290-295^{-/-}* (F) P10 ovaries. (G and H) MVH-stained sections from wild-type (G) and *mir-290-295^{-/-}* (H) P10 ovaries. Arrows point to the primordial follicle pool. Note the absence of the primordial follicle pool in the mutant. (I and J) Hematoxylin and eosin-stained sections from wild-type (I) and *mir-290-295^{-/-}* (J) P5 testes. (K and L) MVH-stained sections from wild-type (K) and *mir-290-295^{-/-}* (L) P5 testes. (M and N) Hematoxylin and eosin-stained sections from wild-type (M) and *mir-290-295^{-/-}* (N) P10 testes. (O and P) MVH-stained sections from wild-type (O) and *mir-290-295^{-/-}* (P) P10 testes. (Scale bars, 100 μ M.)

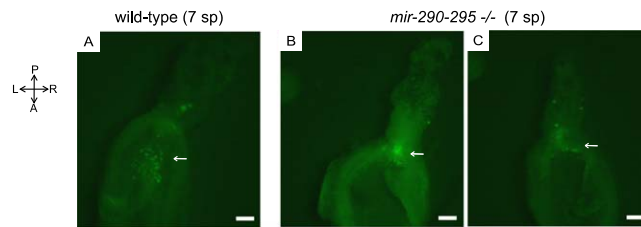


Fig. S2. *mir-290-295^{-/-}* PGCs are delayed in entering the hindgut. Images of PGCs in E8.5 *Oct4-GFP* wild-type (A) and *Oct4-GFP mir-290-295^{-/-}* embryos (B and C). Numbers in parentheses refer to the number of somite pairs present in each embryo. Arrows point to groups of primordial germ cells (PGCs). (Scale bars, 100 μ M.)