

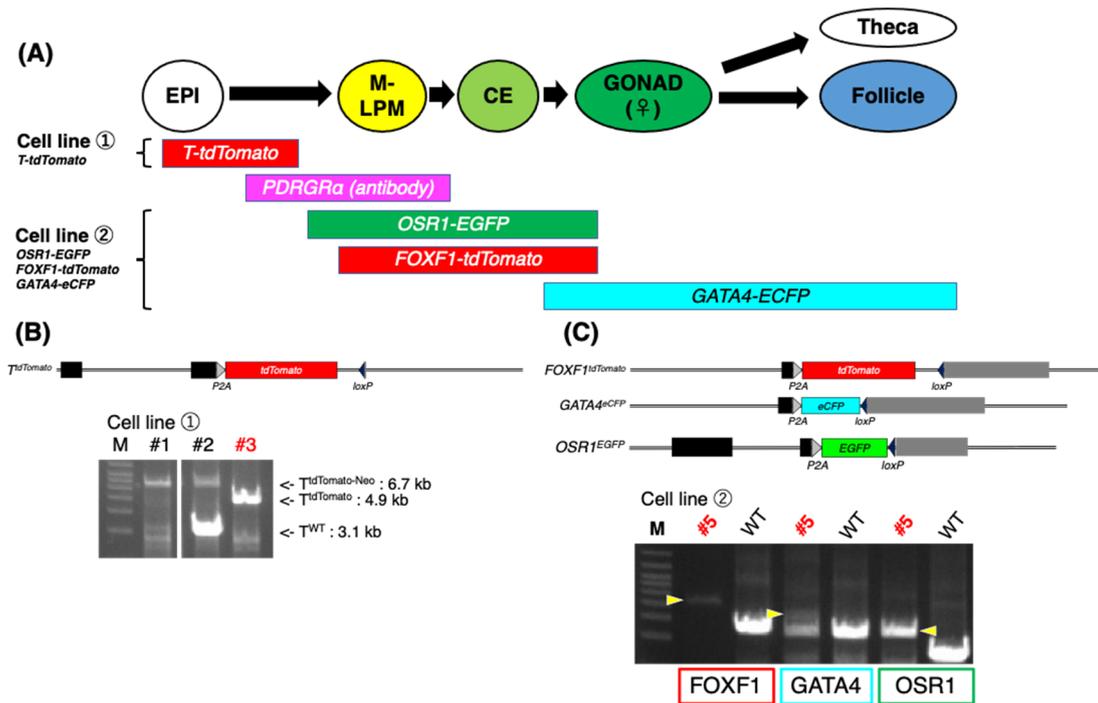
## **Supplementary Information**

### **Supplementary Note**

According to the successful GSC induction from mouse PSCs described in the previous study [1] which finally contributed to induction of functional oocytes from PSC-derived PGCLCs, GSC-related (incipient mesoderm -> media lateral plate -> coelomic epithelium -> gonad) fluorescent reporters were introduced in marmoset ESCs using a CRISPR-Cas9-mediated knock-in approach (Figure S1-S6; *T*, *OSRI*, *FOXF1*, and *GATA4*) as previously described [2]. Furthermore, additional reporter knock-in vectors were constructed for *SFI* (*NR5A1*) and *FOXL2* locus (Figure S7). Last, for the uteroid approach, knock-in reporter vectors of *Hoxa9-mTagBFP2* and *Hoxa10-mOrange2* were constructed for mouse genome (Figure S8). These vectors are available at Addgene (#186166-186175).

### **Supplementary Figures and legends**

Figure S1



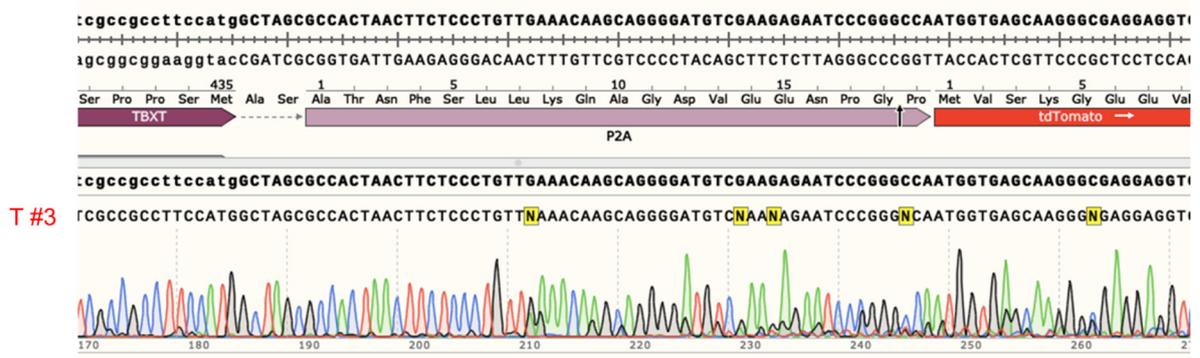
(A) Graphical schematics of the flow of GSC induction starting from PSCs. Because PDGF $\alpha$  is located on cell-surface, Alexa647-conjugated antibodies can be used for sorting by flow cytometry. M-LPM, media-lateral plate mesoderm; CE, coelomic epithelium.

(B) Introduction of *P2A-tdTomato* into the marmoset *T* locus by knock-in. The result of genotyping PCR is shown in bottom. Used primer sequences were gacacatccaattcaaggcagac & gcaactggaaaagaccctgagaat.

(C) Introduction of fluorescent reporter genes into the marmoset *FOXF1*, *GATA4*, and *OSR1*. The result of genotyping PCR is shown in bottom. Knock-in bands (5.3 kb for *FOXF1*<sup>*tdTomato*</sup>; 4.3 kb for *GATA4*<sup>*ECFP*</sup>; 3.5 kb for *OSR1*<sup>*EGFP*</sup>) were highlighted by yellow arrowheads. Respective wildtype (WT) bands were 3.5 kb for *FOXF1*, 3.4 kb for *GATA4*, and 2.6 kb for *OSR1*. Used primers are as follows: tctggaccctagtttgggacaat & caccagagaaattaccocctacg for *FOXF1*, ctatggtgatgtggacacgactg & gtgccaggattctctcagttt for *GATA4*, and tgaccaagctgtctccagaaaag & cggactcgaatttctctcctaa for *OSR1*. Genotyping PCR and

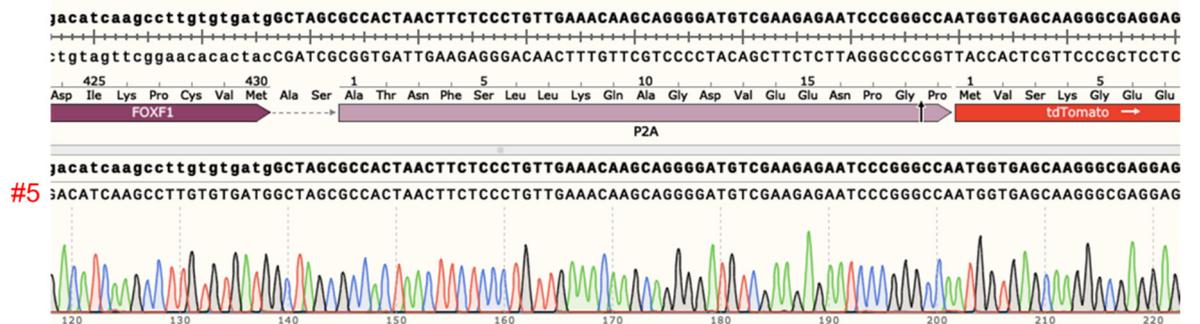
subsequent DNA sequencing (Figures S2-S6) were performed as described previously [2]. As sgRNAs for CRISPR-Cas9-mediated knock-in, CCGTCTCAGCCGCGTTCAGC for *FOXF1*, AAAAAAGAACGAACGCTCCG for *OSR1*, ACCGCTGTGGCCTAGACGGT for *GATA4* were used.

**Figure S2**



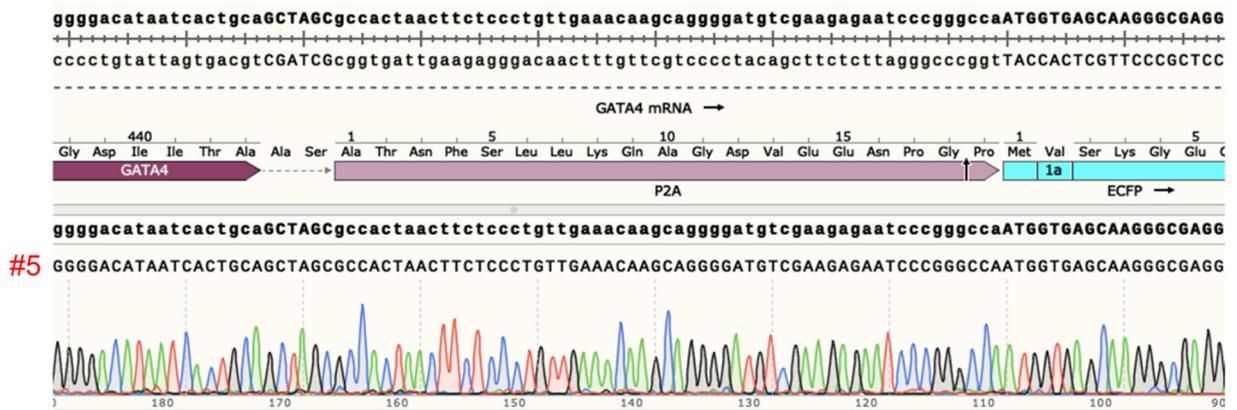
DNA sequencing for the *T<sup>tdtomato</sup>* allele in the clone #3 (Figure S1).

**Figure S3**



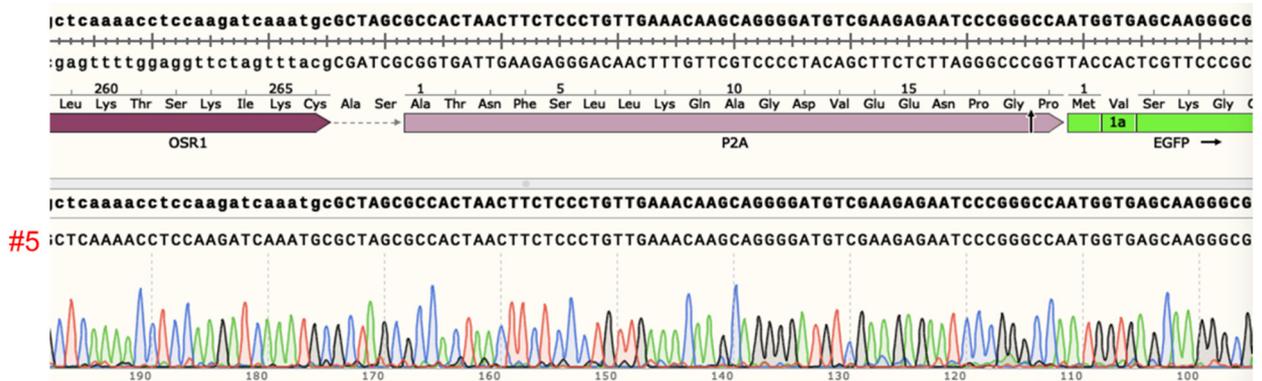
DNA sequencing for the homozygous *FOXF1<sup>tdtomato</sup>* alleles in the clone #5 (Figure S1).

**Figure S4**



DNA sequencing for the heterozygous *GATA4*<sup>ECFP</sup> allele in the clone #5 (Figure S1).

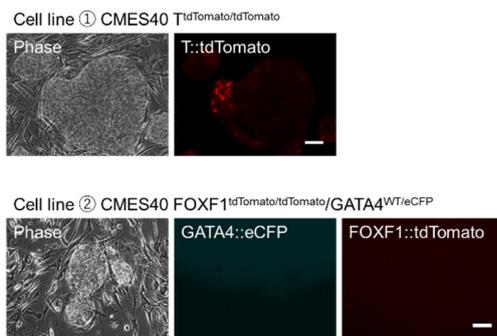
**Figure S5**



DNA sequencing for the homozygous *OSR1*<sup>EGFP</sup> alleles in the clone #5 (Figure S1).

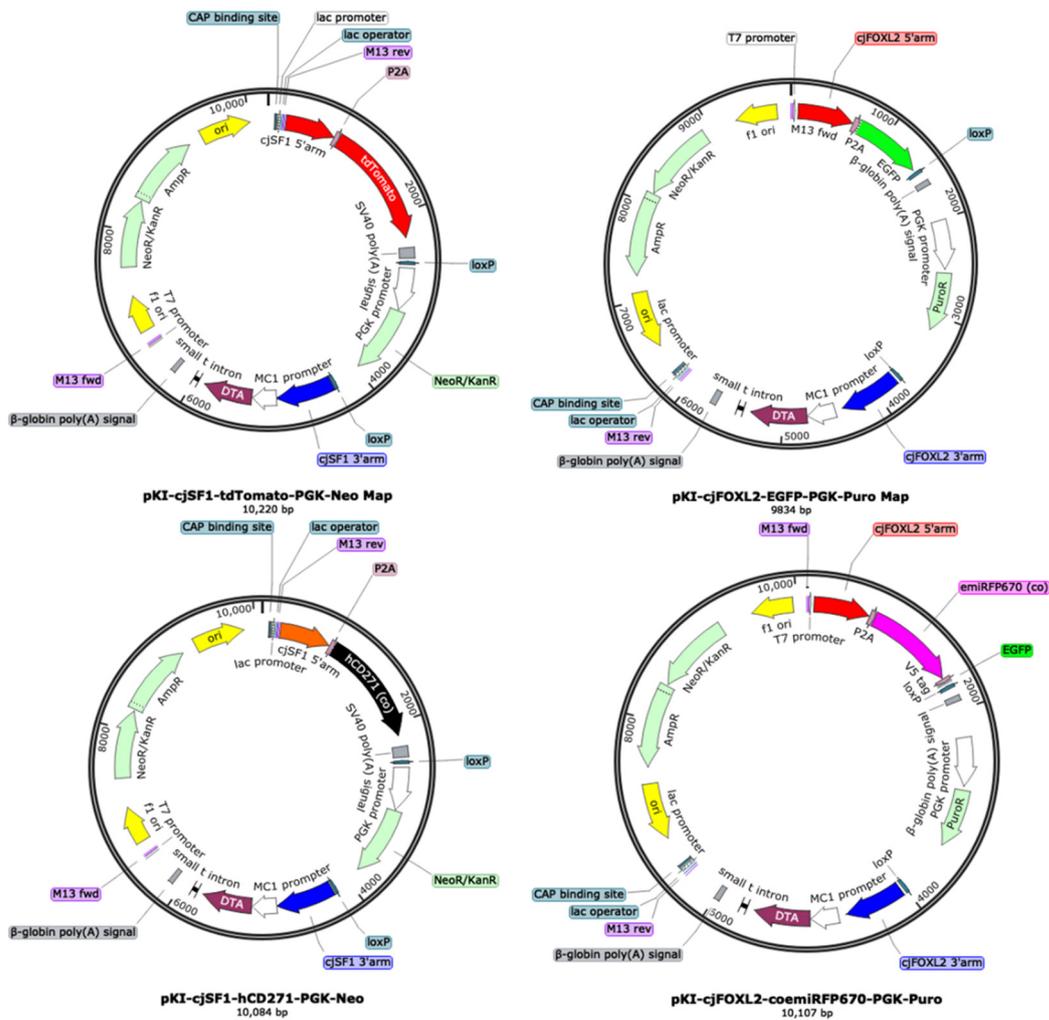
**Figure S6**

**Reporter fluorescence in GSC reporter-knock-in ESCs**



Reporter fluorescence in reporter knock-in marmoset ESCs. Only T:tdTomato ones showed fluorescent cells mosaically. Scale bars, 100  $\mu$ m.

Figure S7



Additional reporter knock-in vectors for marmoset cells, such as *SF1-tdTomato*, *FOXL2-EGFP*, *SF1-hCD271*, and *FOXL2-coemiRFP670*. The *hCD271* and *emiRFP670* [3] sequences were human-codon-optimized (the latter was renamed *coemiRFP670*). As sgRNAs, tgcccaggtcaagtctgct for *SF1* and atctcgcacccgtccgaac for *FOXL2* are thought to be used.



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