

Supplementary Data

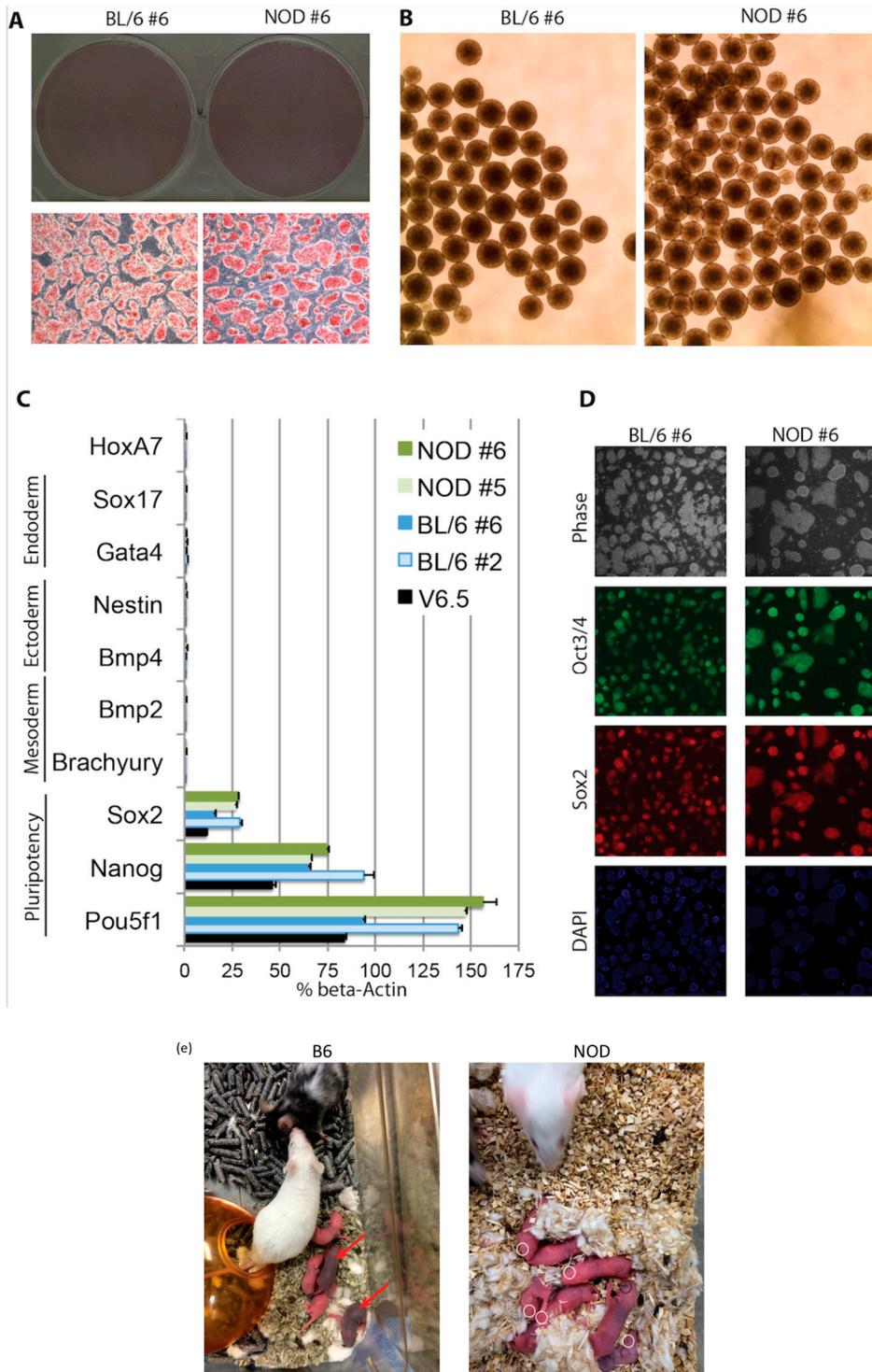


Figure S1 (a) Alkaline phosphatase expression in NOD and B6 ES cells. (b) NOD and B6 ES cells can form embryoid bodies with similar efficiency. (c) Quantitative real time PCR showed that all ES cells have high expression of pluripotent genes and lack genes that express in the three germ layers indicating differentiation. (d) Immunofluorescence shows similar protein expression level of pluripotent genes in B6 and NOD ES cells. (e) B6 ES cells were injected into albino blastocyst. Resulting chimeric mice were crossed with albino mice. Non-albino offspring (arrow) indicated transmission of B6 ES cells. B NOD ES cells were injected in non-albino blastocysts. Resulting chimeric

mice were bred with albino mice. Albino offspring (white circles) indicated germline transmission of NOD ES cells.

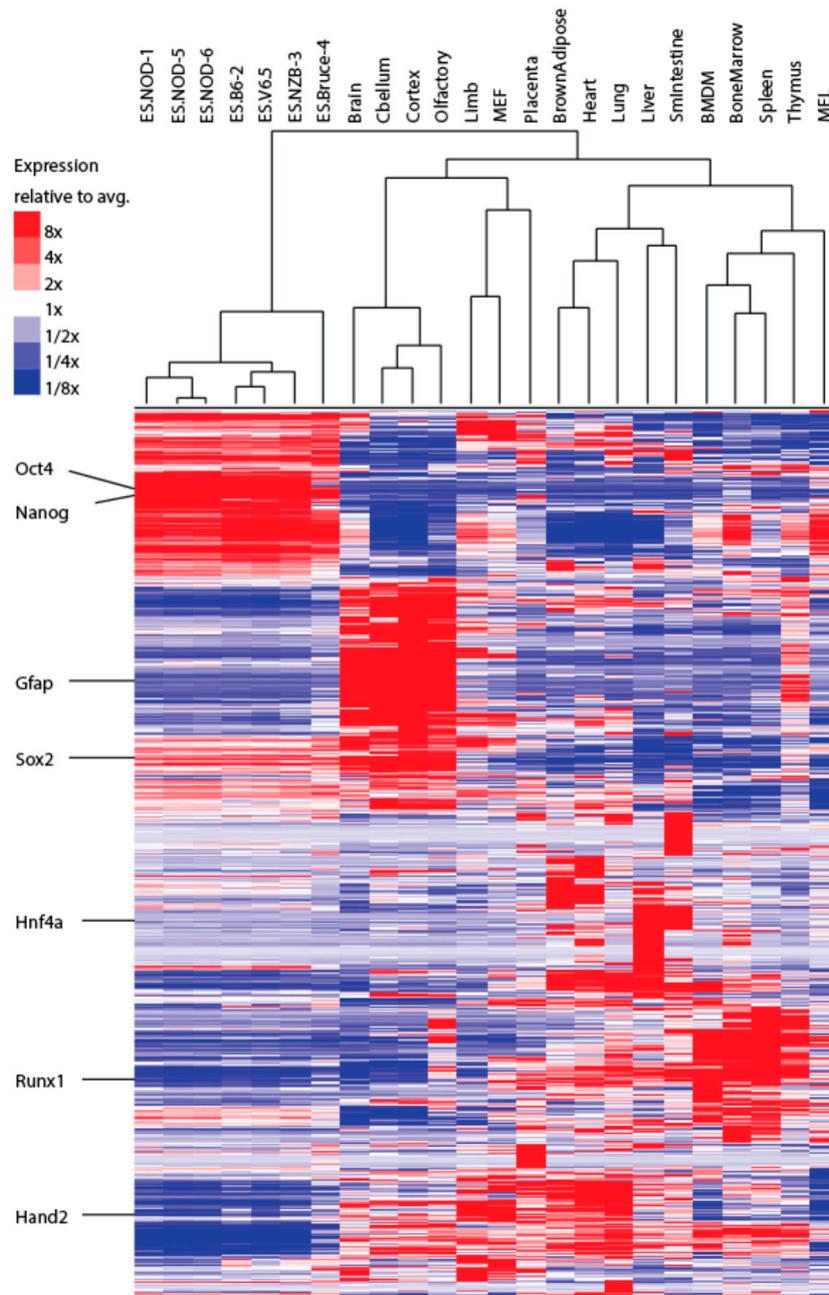
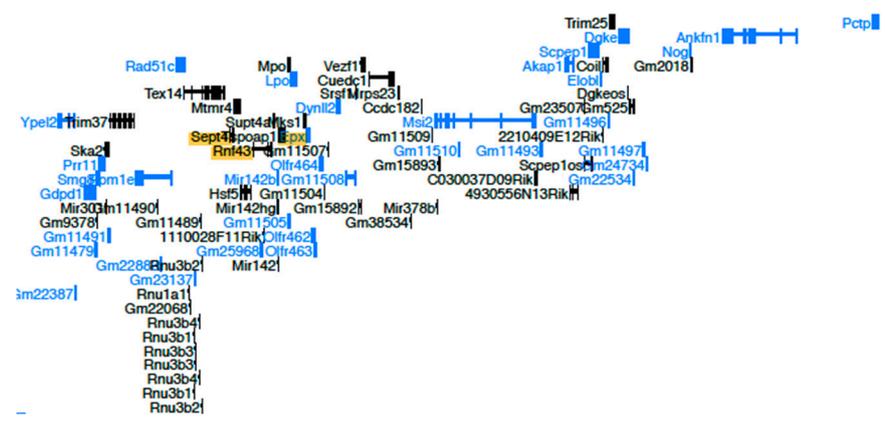
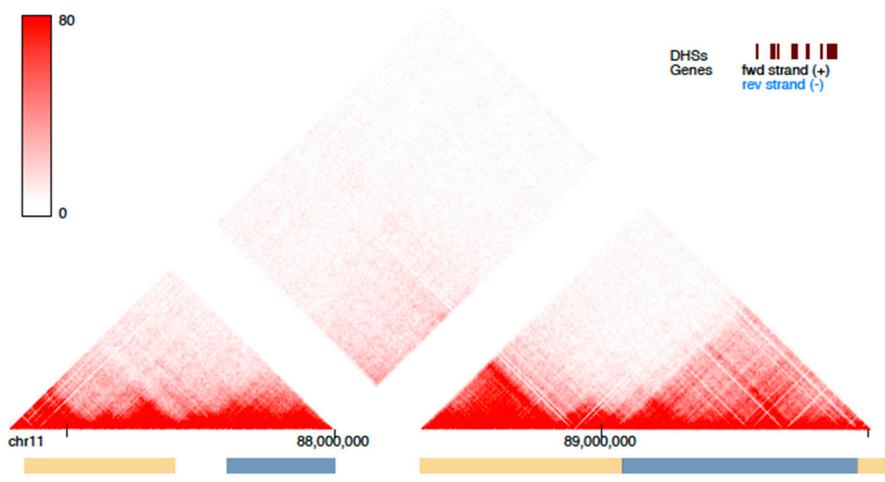
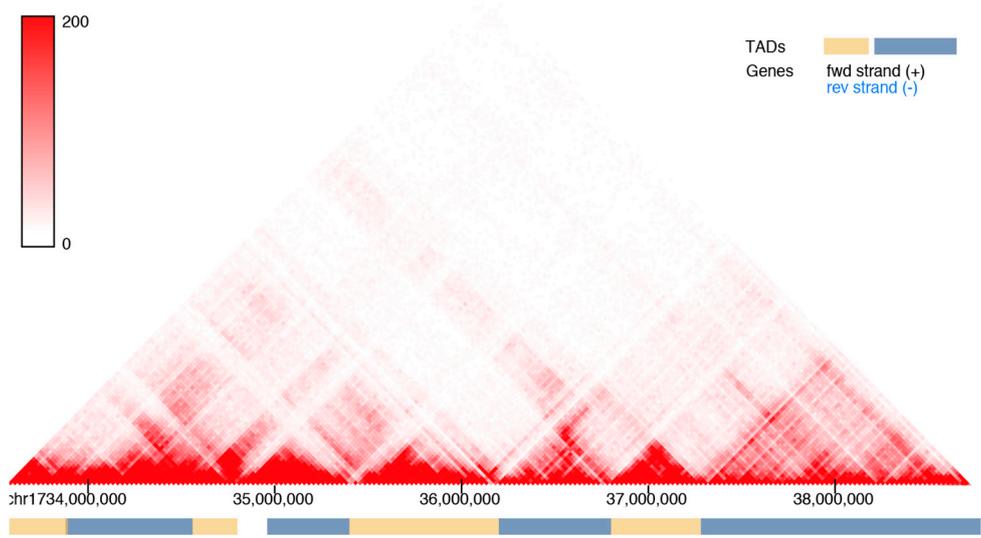


Figure S2 Heatmap of all RNA-Seq data from NOD, B6, NZB and V6.5 ES cells compared to RNA-Seq data from various mouse cells and tissues obtained from ENCODE consortium.



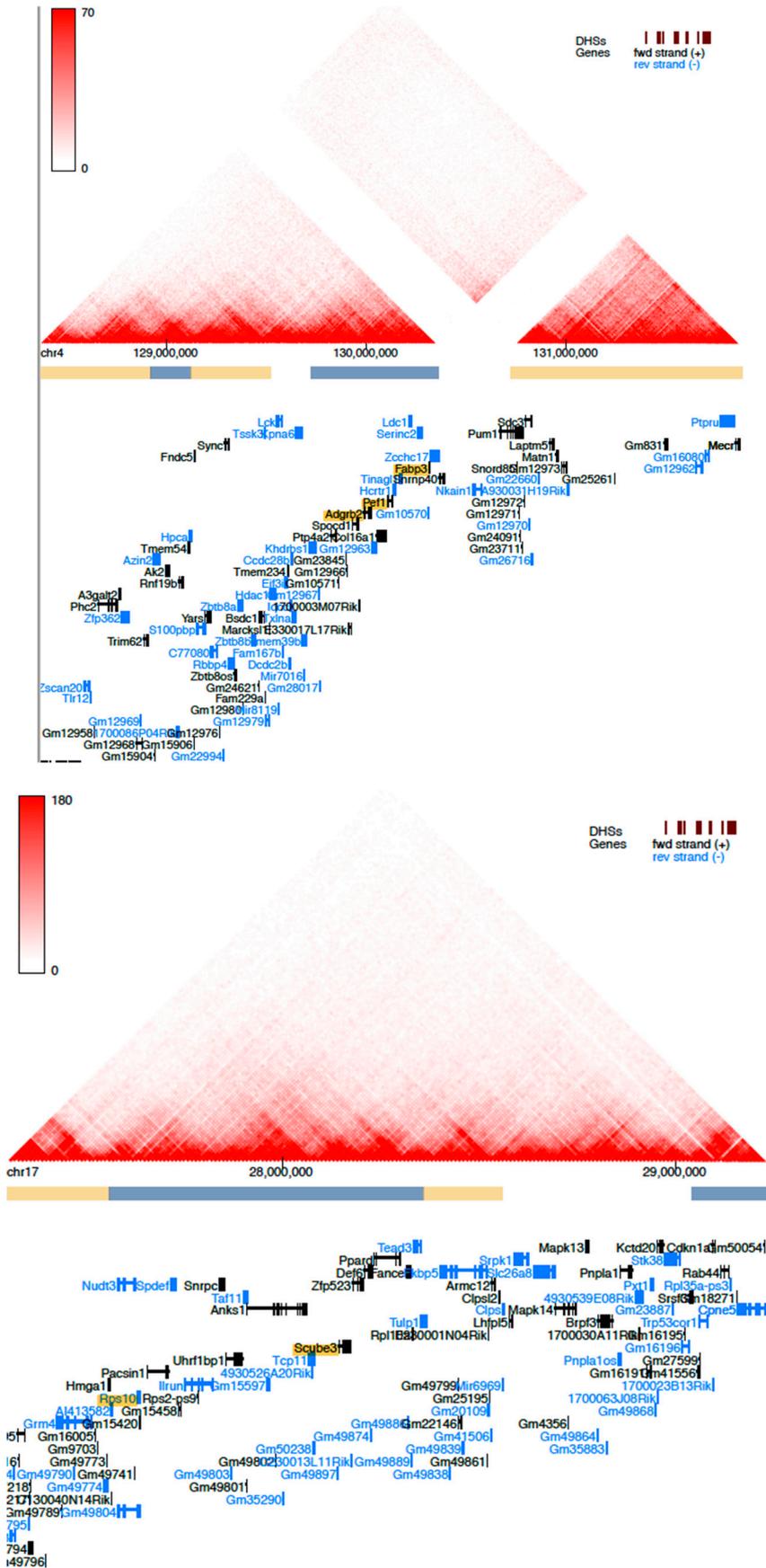


Figure S3 Hi-C data in mouse ES cells showed TADs identified in (a)Idd1, (b)Idd4.2Q, (c)Idd9.1 and (d)Idd16.1 regions.

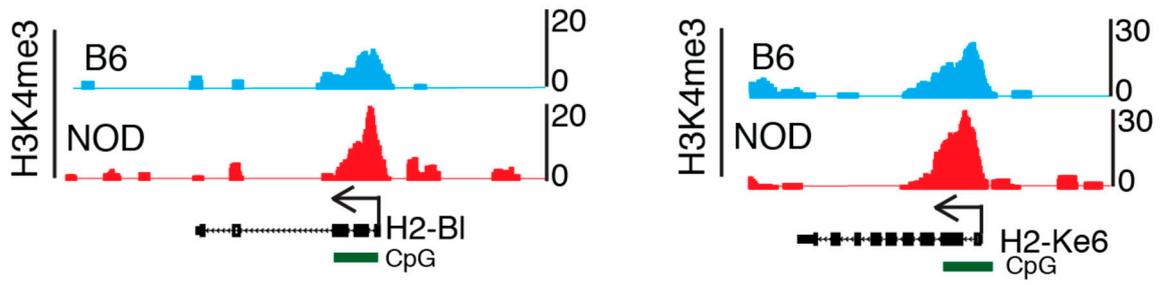


Figure S4 UCSC genome browser tracks show comparable H3K4me3 ChIP-Seq signals in up-regulated genes with CpG island at their promoters in NOD compared to B6 ES cells.

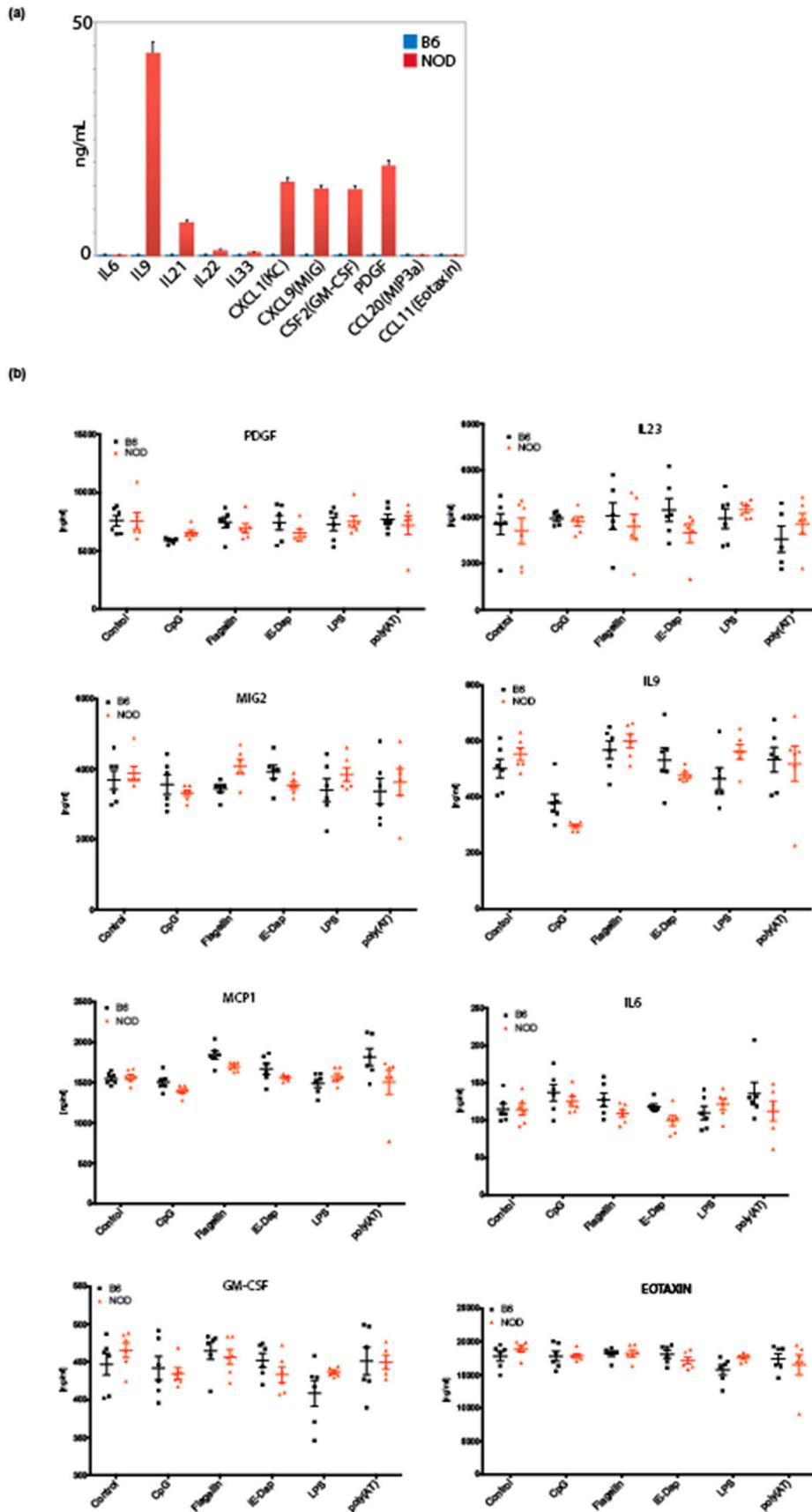


Figure S5 Multiplex ELISA measurements of cytokines and chemokines which were secreted by B6 or NOD ES cells (a) at steady state, or (b) in the presence of various triggers, but show no significance difference upon stimulation by various triggers.