

**Table S1.** Birth rate and fertility of CXCL14<sup>-/-</sup>

	(+/-)	(-/-)	Total
<b>Male</b>	21	7	28(47.5%)
<b>Female</b>	21	10	31(52.5%)
<b>Total</b>	42(71.2%)	17(28.8%)	59

The genotype proportion of offspring born by crossbreeding of 8 week-old male CXCL14<sup>-/-</sup> and female CXCL14<sup>+/-</sup> mice, produced a total of 59 mice, 42 mice of CXCL14<sup>+/-</sup>, and 17 mice of CXCL14<sup>-/-</sup>, the birth rate of CXCL14<sup>-/-</sup> was 28.8% which was significantly different from expected percentage of 50% (n=59,  $\chi^2=10.59$  p<0.01). The genotype proportion of offspring had no significant difference between males and females ( $\chi^2=0.378$ , p=0.539).

**Table S2.** Parturition of pregnant (-/-) females

Failure	Dead pups	Success	Total
1	7	2	10

Parturition of pregnant (-/-) females was observed through the crossbreeding of male CXCL14<sup>-/-</sup> and female CXCL14<sup>-/-</sup> mice in 10 cages, only three in two cages mice were born. Of particular note was that, pregnant features and abdominal bulge could be observed in CXCL14<sup>-/-</sup> female mice at 10-15 days of mating, then the abdomen gradually becomes flat and loses the characteristics of pregnancy after 10-15 days of mating, suggesting that the female mice may slip during this period.