

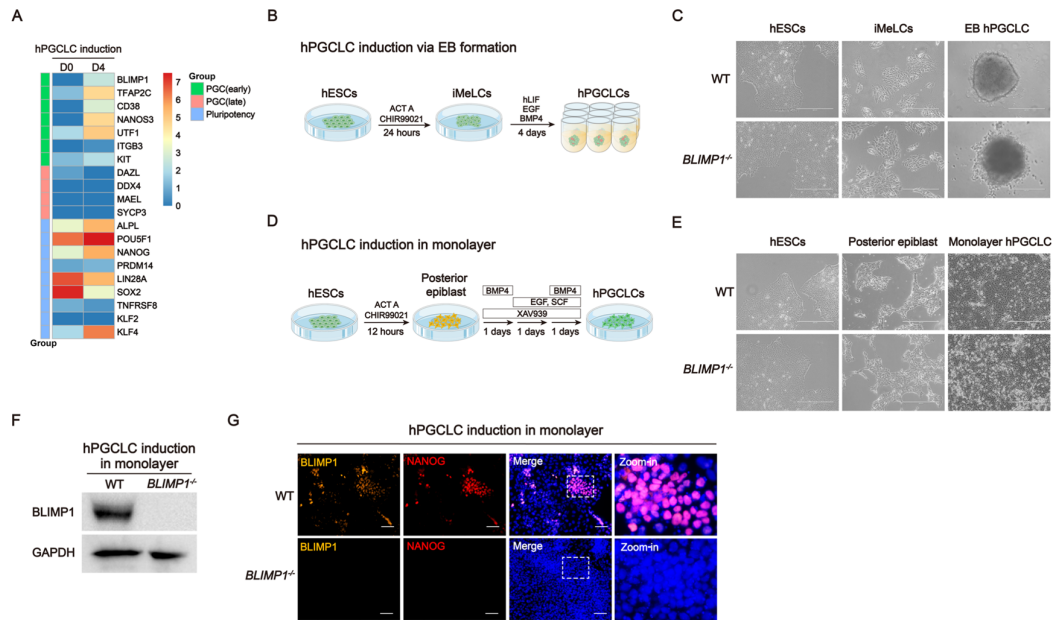


Figure S1. Schematic graph and representative images for PGCLC induction from WT and *BLIMP1*^{-/-} hESCs through embryoid body (EB) or monolayer. (A) Heatmap for expression of markers for early PGCs, late PGCs, and pluripotency in hiPSCs at D0 and D4 of PGCLC induction. **(B & C)** Schematic graph **(B)** and representative images **(C)** for hESCs under PGCLC induction through EB. Scale bar, 400 μ m. **(D & E)** Schematic graph **(D)** and representative images **(E)** for PGCLC differentiation through monolayer. Scale bar, 400 μ m. **(F)** Western blotting for BLIMP1 in PGCLCs induced from hESCs through monolayer. **(G)** Immunostaining for PGC markers BLIMP1 and NANOG in PGCLCs induced from hESCs through monolayer. Scale bar, 25 μ m.

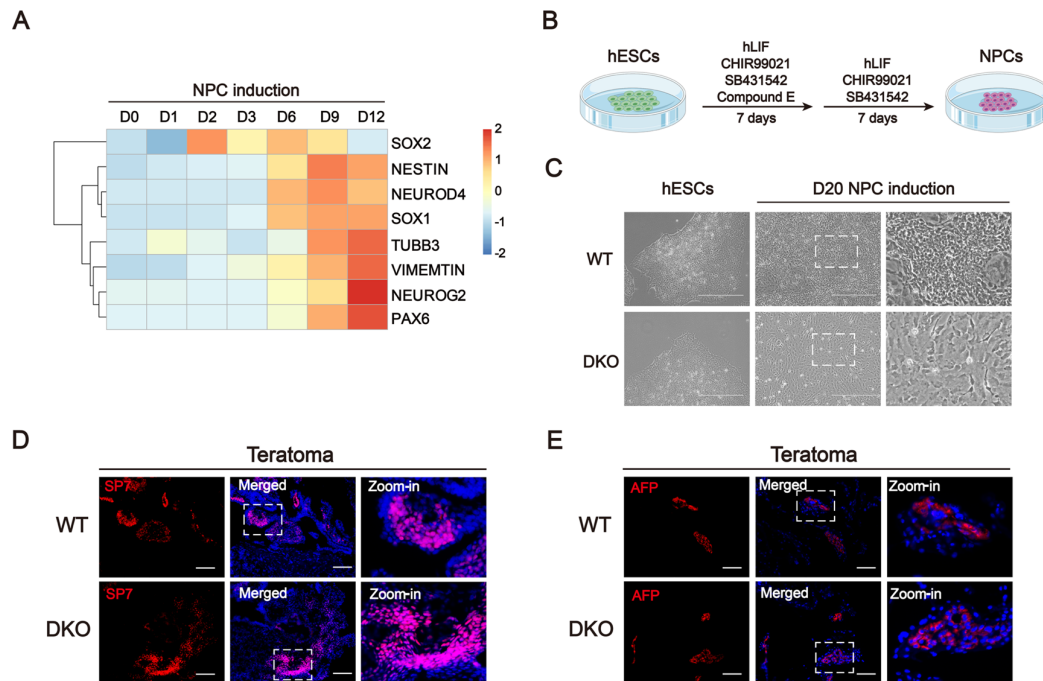


Figure S2. NPC induction and teratoma formation by WT and *BLIMP1*^{-/-}/*PAX6*^{-/-} hESCs. (A) Heatmap for expression of NPC markers in hESCs at various days of NPC induction. (B & C) Schematic graph (B) and representative images (C) for hESCs differentiation into NPCs. Scale bar, 400 μ m. (D & E) Immunostaining for a mesodermal marker SP7 and endodermal marker AFP in teratomas formed by WT and *BLIMP1*^{-/-}/*PAX6*^{-/-} hESCs. Scale bar, 25 μ m.

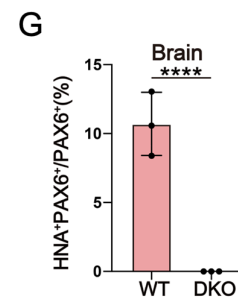
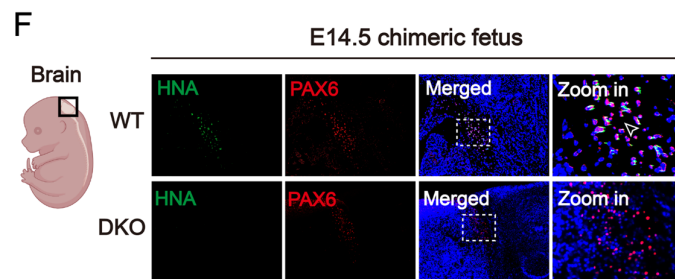
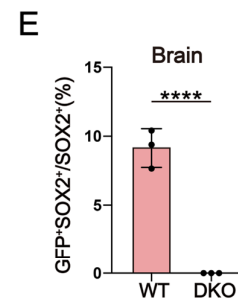
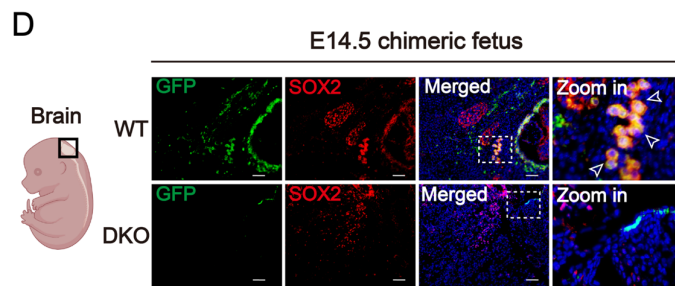
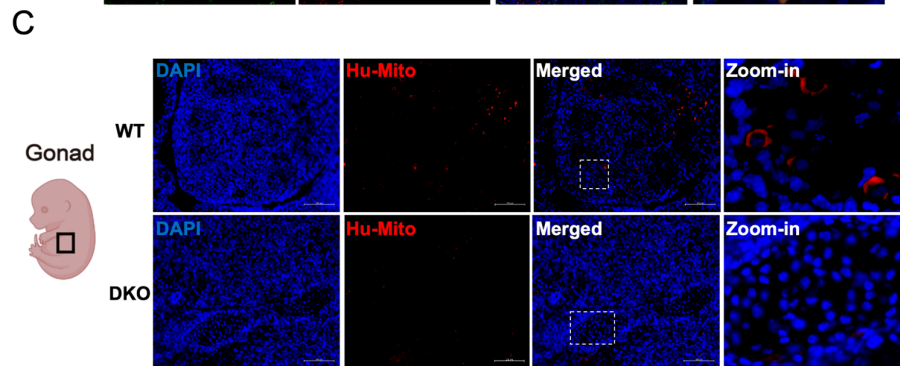
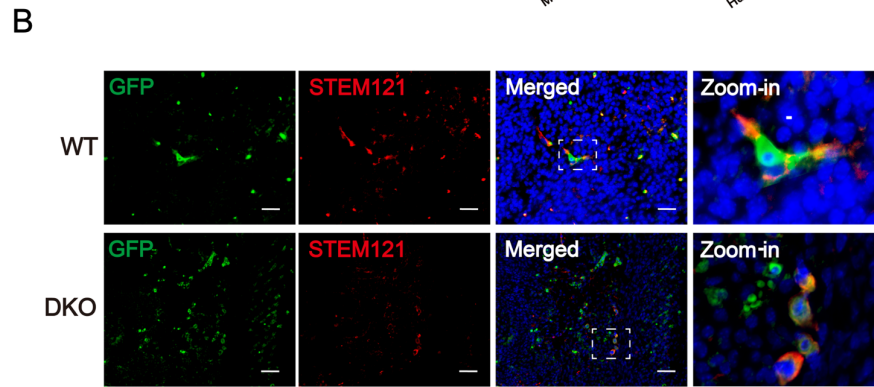
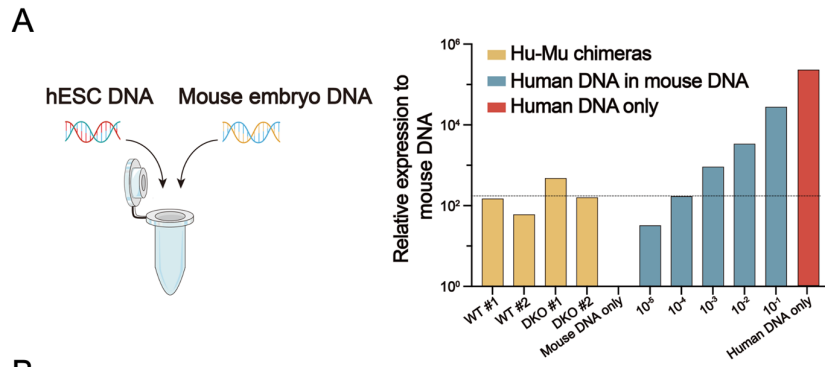


Figure S4. Human gDNA and human cell detection in E14.5 chimeras formed by mouse blastocysts injected with both WT and *BLIMP1*^{-/-}/*PAX6*^{-/-}, DOX-treated *iBCL2* hESCs. (A) Human gDNA quantification in E14.5 chimeras. (B) Immunostaining for a human-specific marker STEM121 in the E14.5 chimeras. Scale bar, 25 μ m. (C) Immunostaining for human mitochondria, using the antibody Hu-Mito, in the gonad of both E14.5 WT and DKO chimeras. Scale bar, 100 μ m. (D) Immunostaining for SOX2 in the brain in both E14.5 WT and DKO chimeras. (E) Quantification for the GFP⁺SOX2⁺/SOX2⁺ cell ratio in observed views of the brain. (F) Immunostaining for PAX6 and HNA in the brain in both E14.5 WT and DKO chimeras. (G) Quantification for the HNA⁺PAX6⁺/PAX6⁺ cell ratio in observed views of the brain. Scale bar, 25 μ m. * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01, * P < 0.001, **** P < 0.0001.**

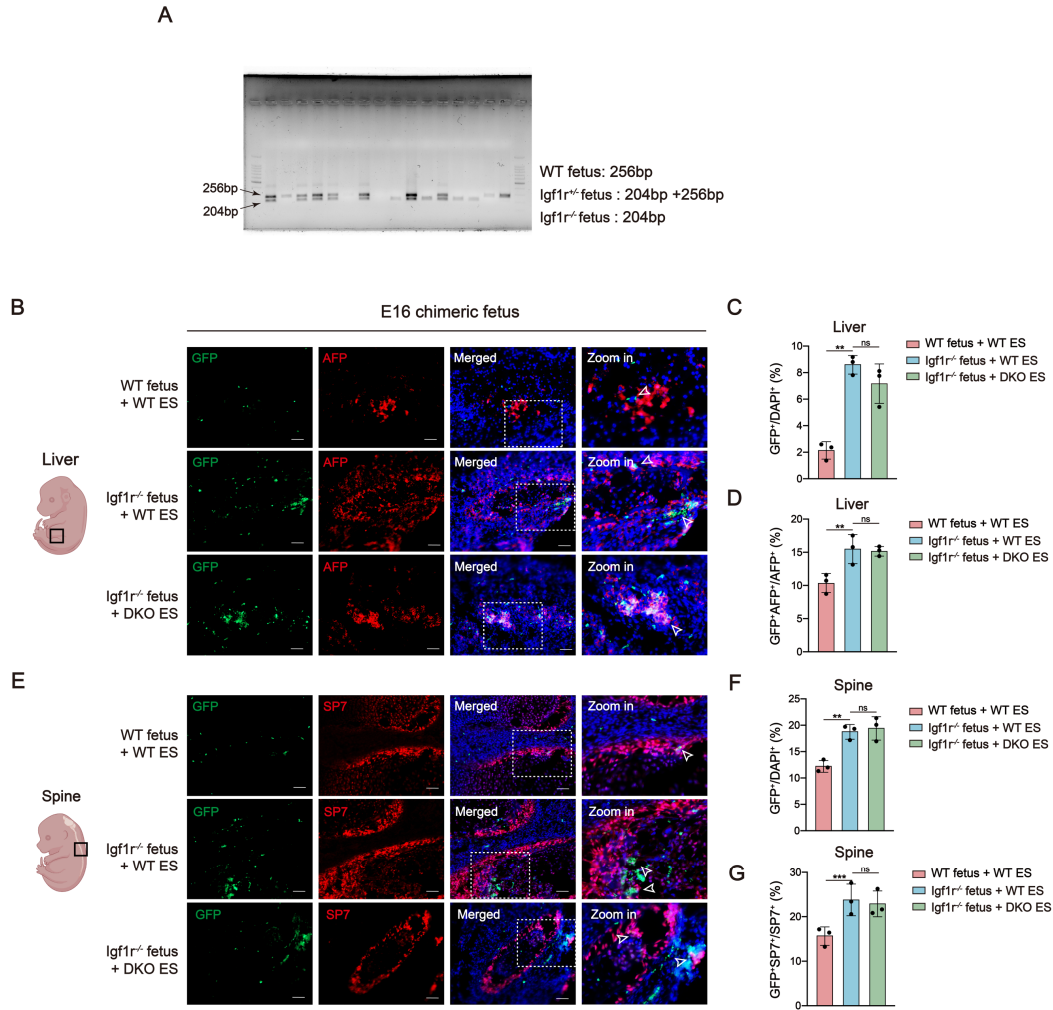


Figure S5. Genotyping for *Igflr*^{-/-} chimeras and immunostaining for human cell contributions into E16 chimeras. (A) Genotyping for *Igflr* KO chimeras. (B) Immunostaining for the endodermal marker AFP in the liver in E16 chimeras. (C) Quantification for the GFP⁺DAPI⁺/DAPI⁺ cell ratio in the liver. (D) GFP⁺AFP⁺/AFP⁺ cell ratio in the liver. (E) Immunostaining for the mesodermal marker SP7 in the spine in E16 chimeras. (F) GFP⁺DAPI⁺/DAPI⁺ cell ratio in the spine. (G) GFP⁺SP7⁺/SP7⁺ cell ratio in the spine. Scale bar, 25 μ m. * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01, * P < 0.001, **** P < 0.0001.**

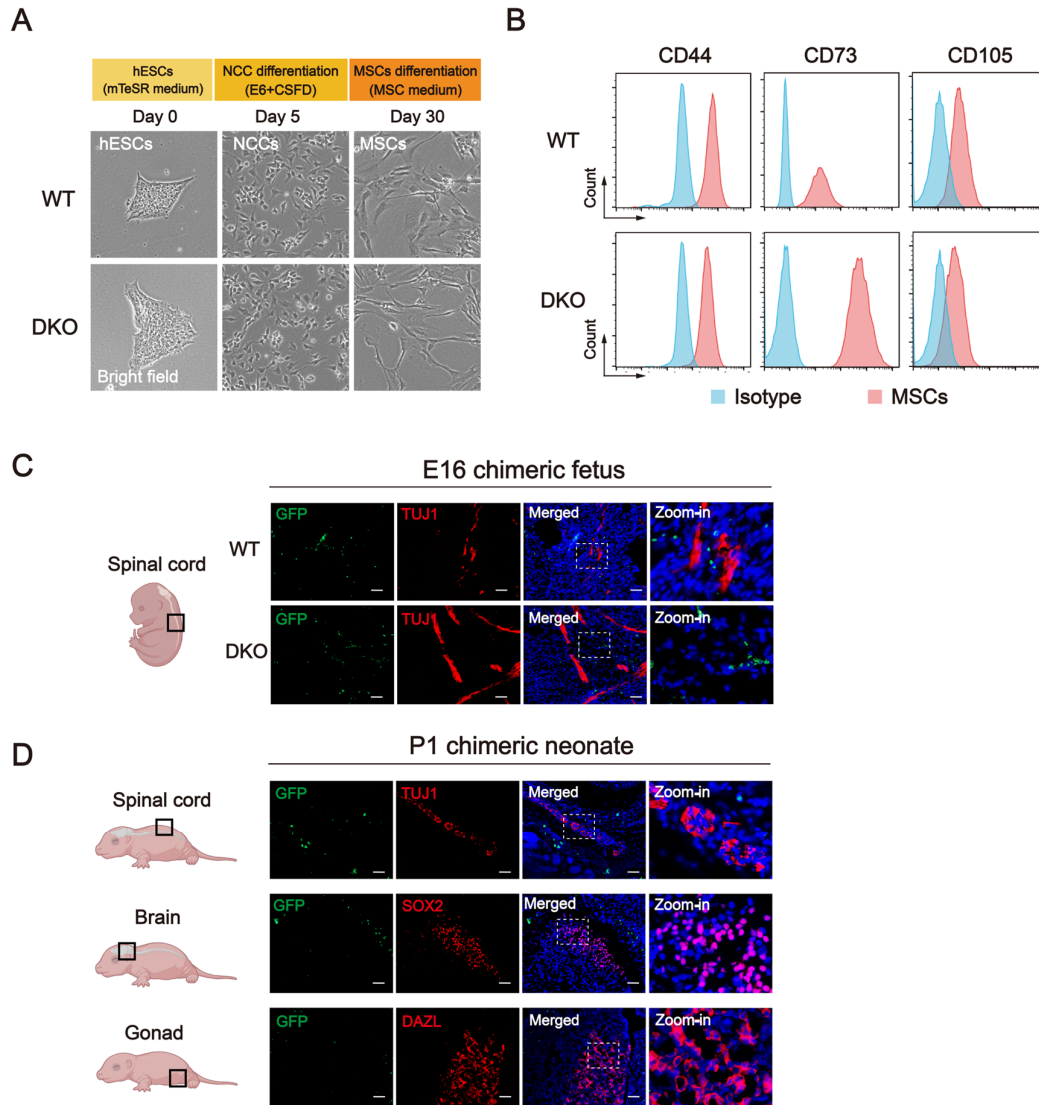


Figure S6. WT and *BLIMP1*^{-/-}/*PAX6*^{-/-} hESC-derived MSCs contributed to mesenchymal tissues but not the CNS and gonads in *Sox9*^{+/-} mice. (A) Schematic graph and representative images for hESC differentiation into MSCs (EMSCs). (B) Flow cytometry analysis for MSC markers. (C) Immunostaining for the neural markers TUJ1 in the spinal cord in both E16 WT and *BLIMP1*^{-/-}/*PAX6*^{-/-} chimeras. Scale bar, 25 μ m. (D) Immunostaining for the germline marker DAZL in the gonads, neural markers SOX2 in the brain and TUJ1 in the spinal cord in P1 chimeric neonates. Scale bar, 25 μ m.