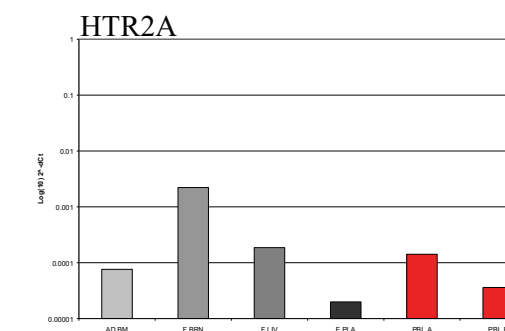
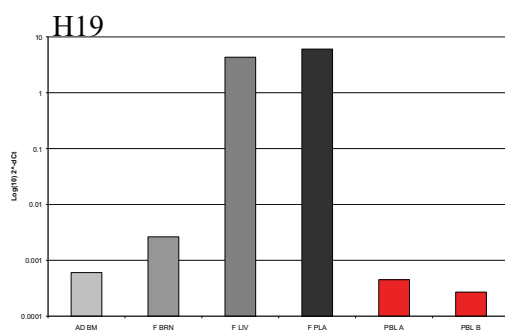
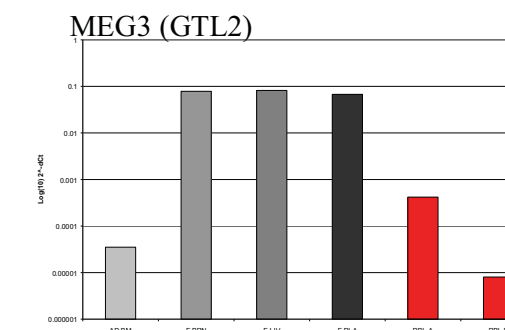
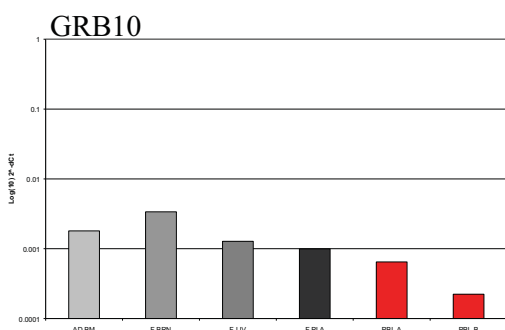
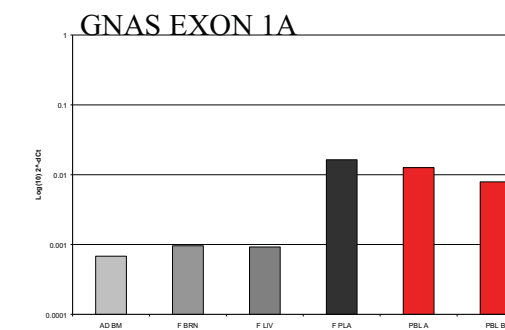
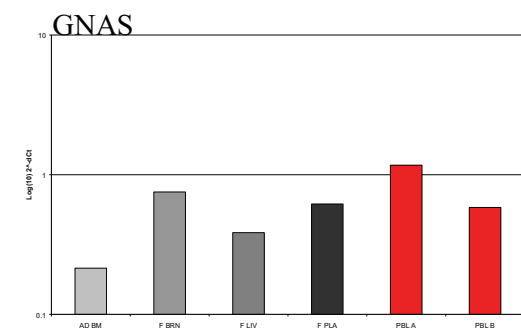
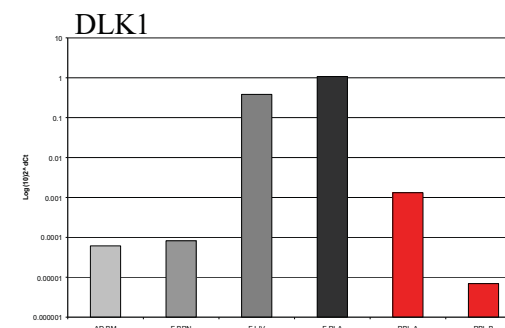
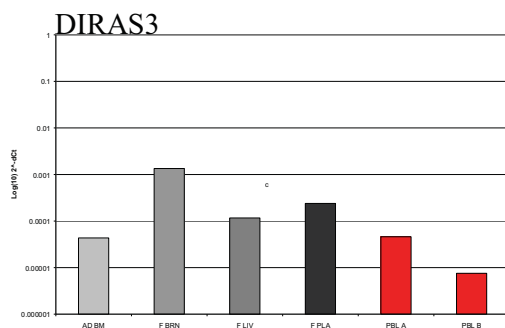
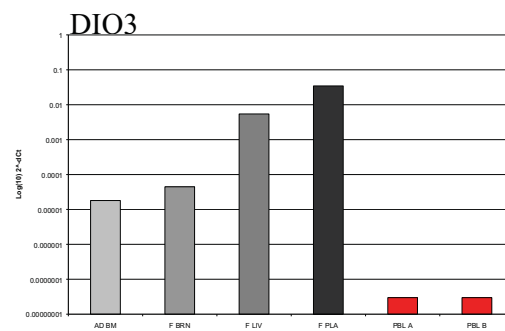
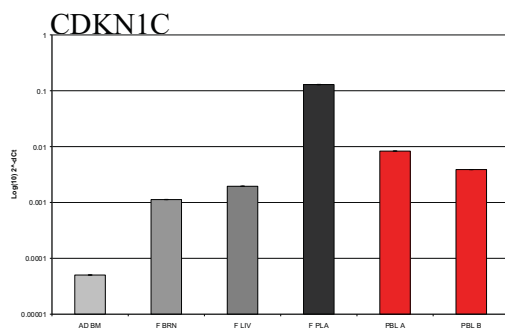
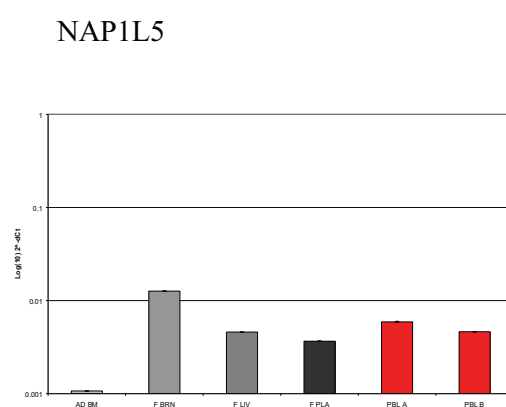
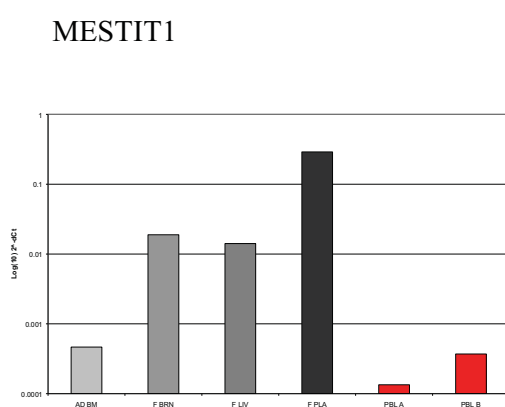
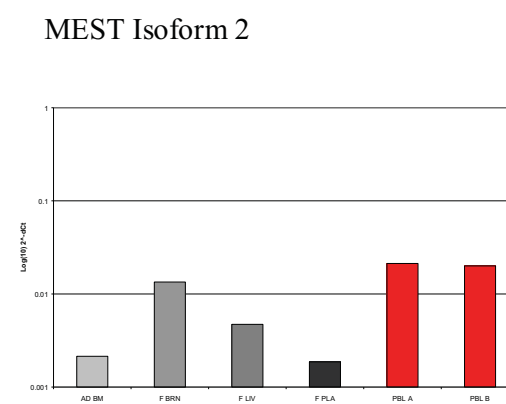
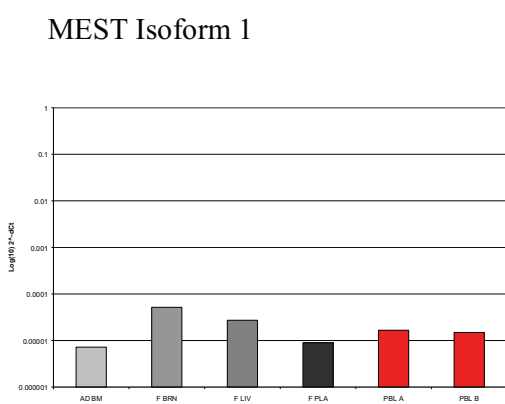
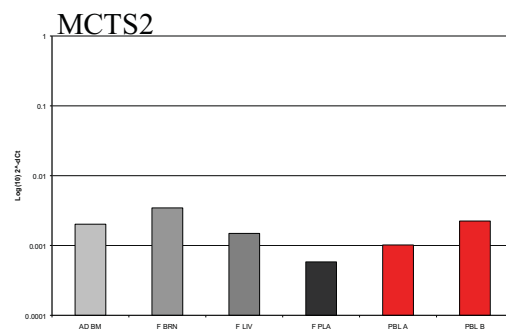
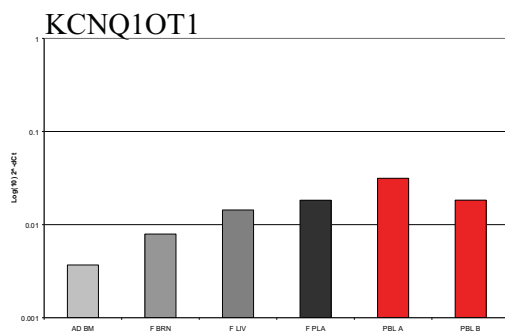
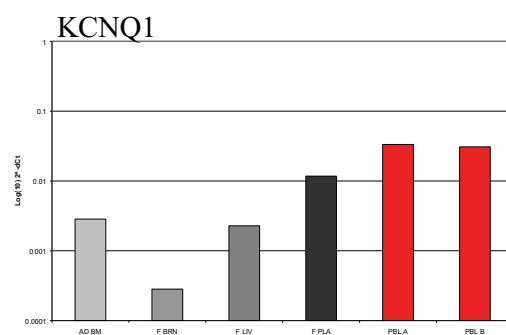
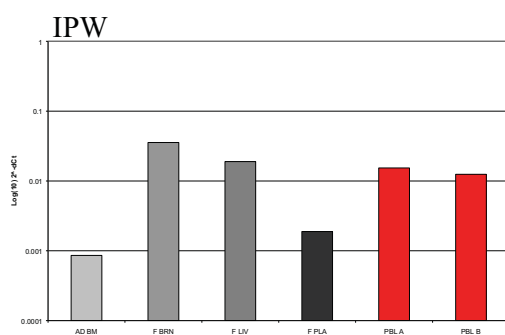
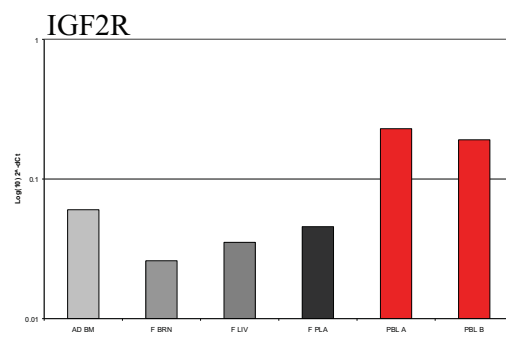
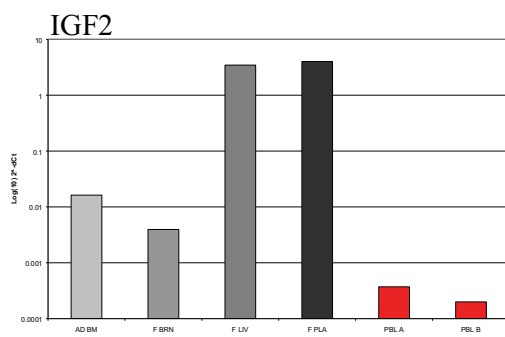
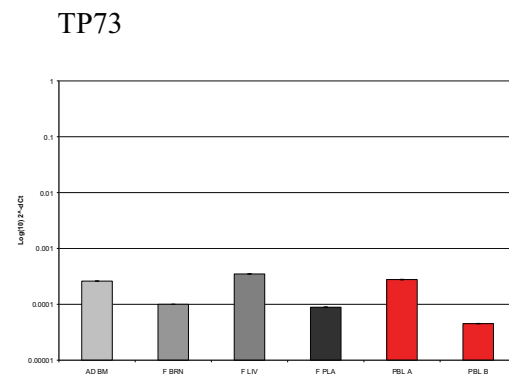
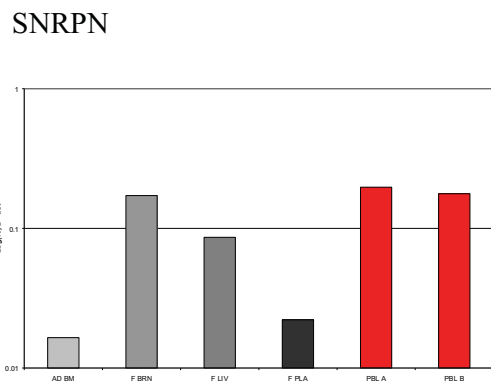
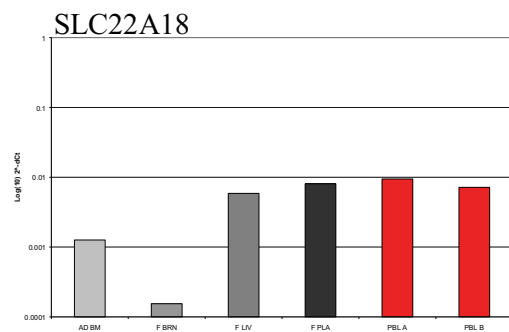
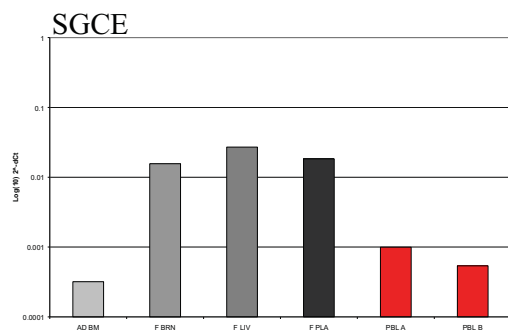
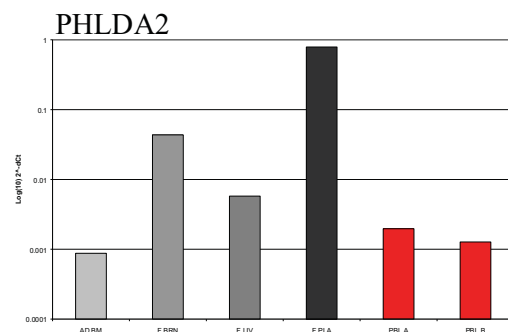
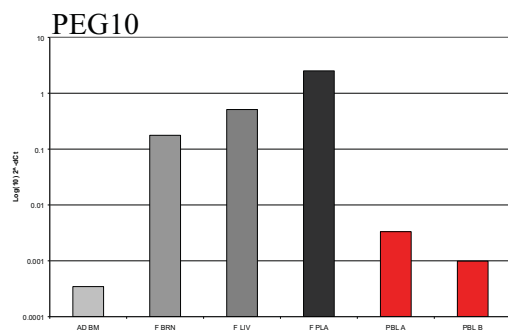
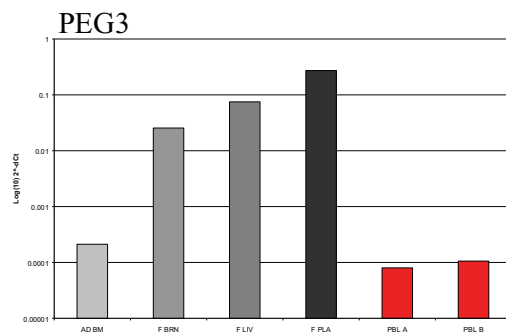
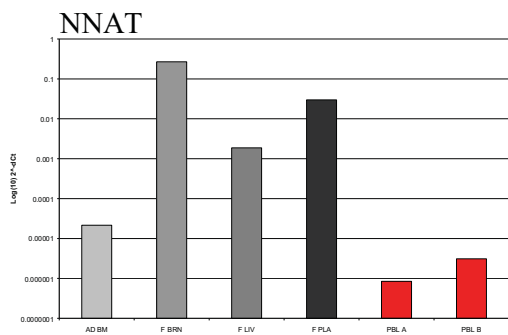
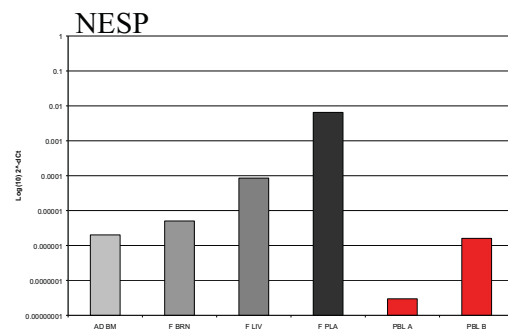
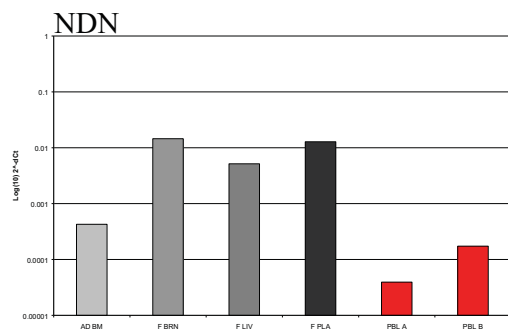
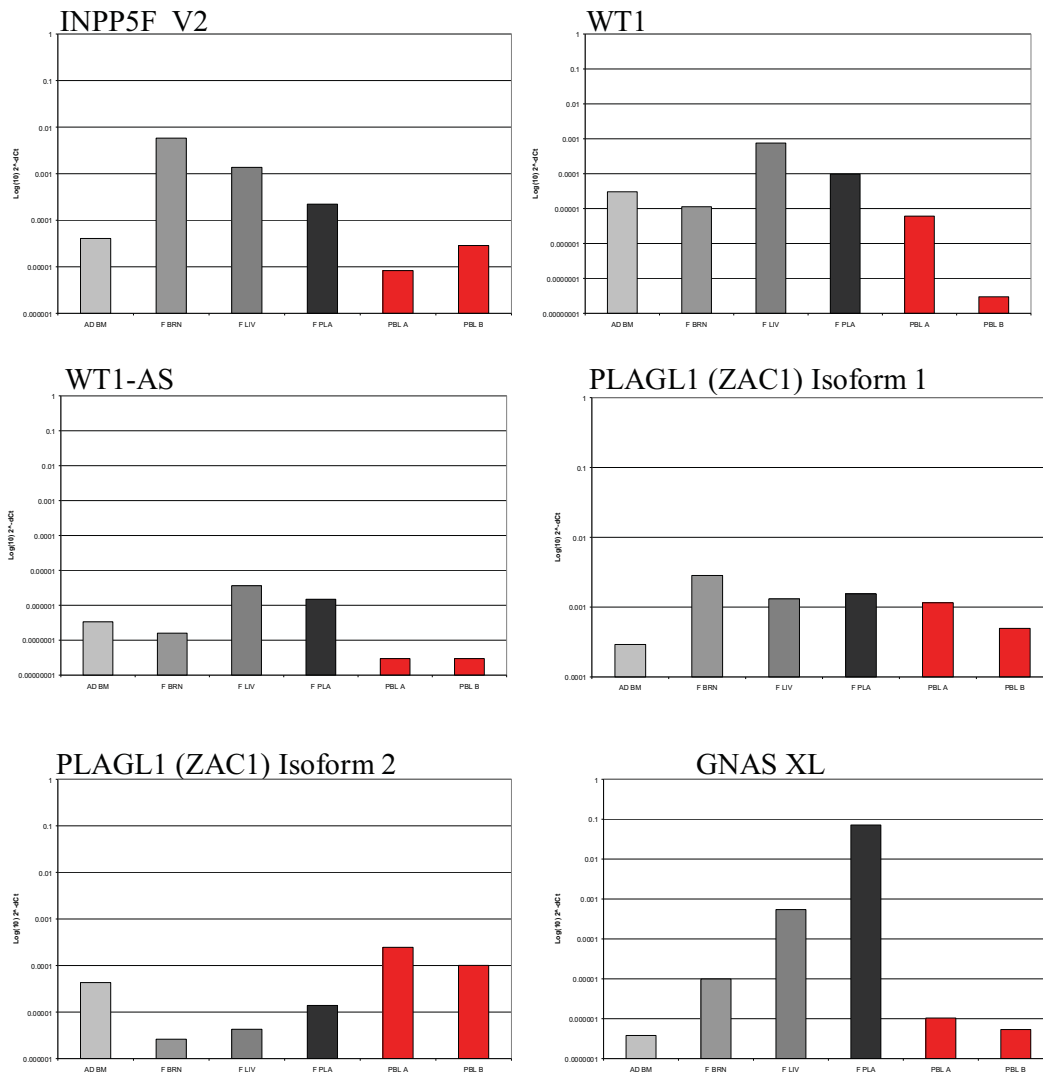










S1. Comparison of imprinted gene (in alphabetical order) expression in fetal tissues, adult PBL and bone marrow. The expression of genes in PBL was quantitatively compared to that in the following tissues: (in order of graph, from left to right) adult bone marrow (very pale grey), fetal brain (pale grey), fetal liver fetal (grey), fetal placenta (dark grey) and adult peripheral blood leukocyte samples A and B (PBLA/B in red). Fetal samples were a mix from two fetuses (Moore fetal tissue cohort) and the adult bone marrow was from a mix of six individuals who had died suddenly (Clontech, CA). The graphs are plotted as in Figure 1a, with $y = \log 2^{-\Delta C_t}$. This calculation makes the expression level of *GAPDH* equal to 1.