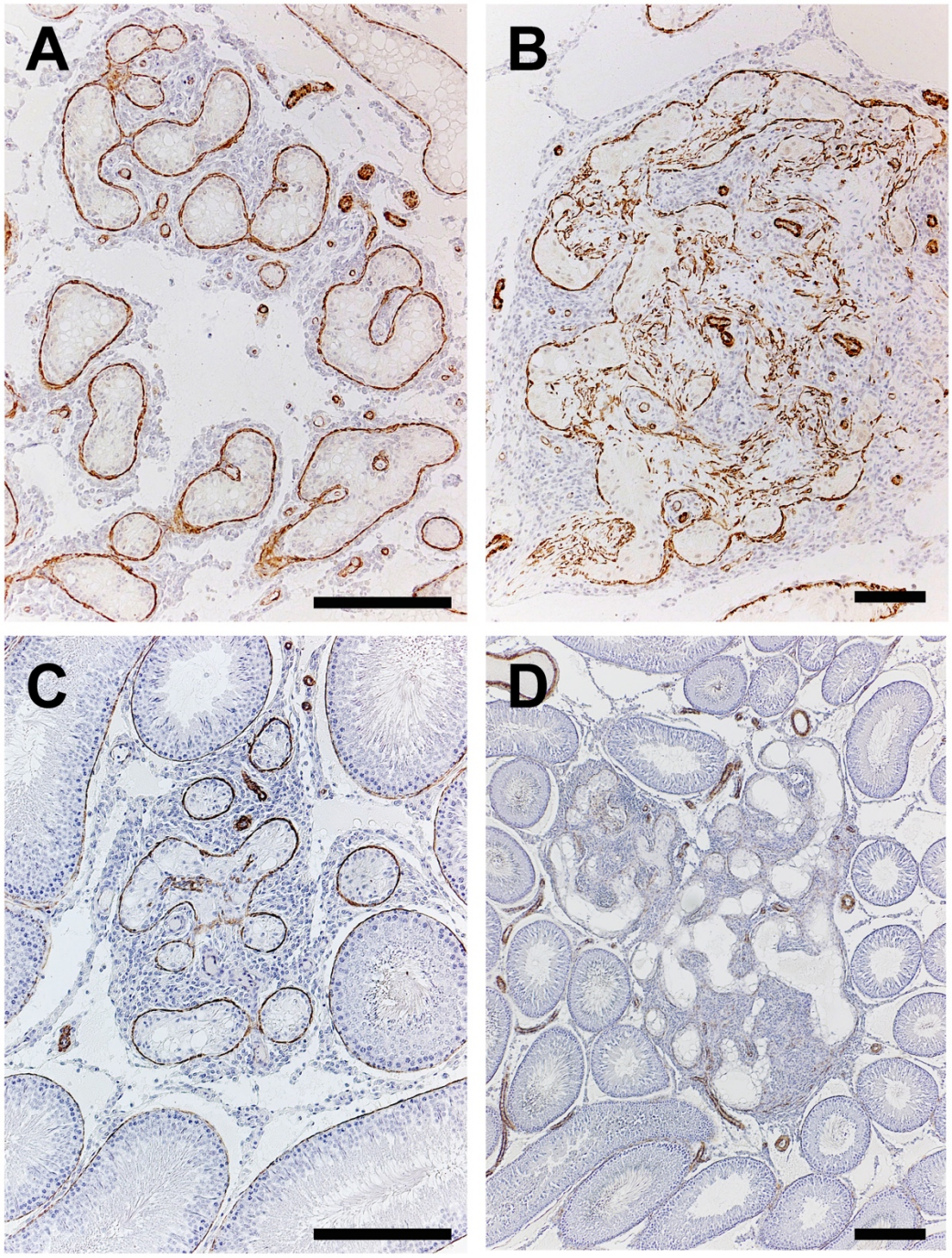
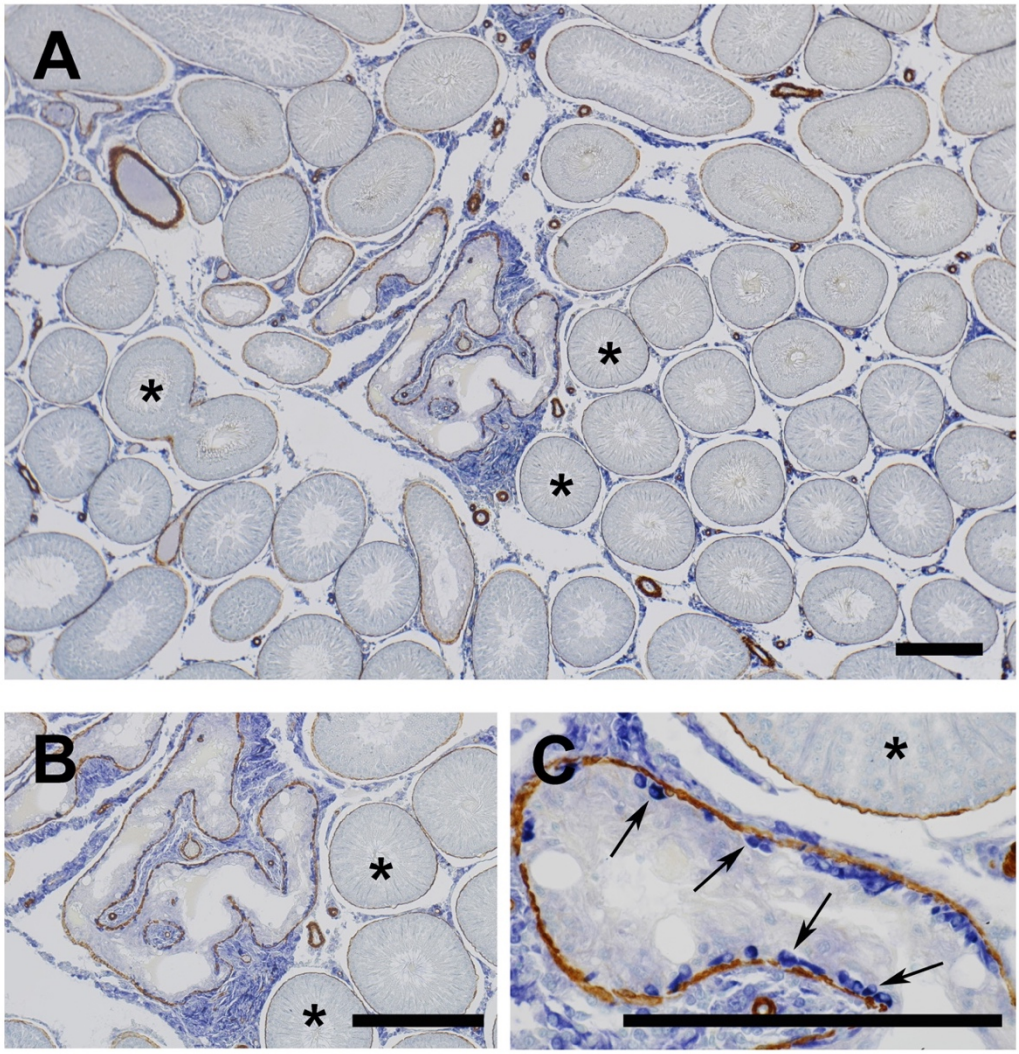
**van den Driesche et al  Supplementary information**

Supplementary Figure 1



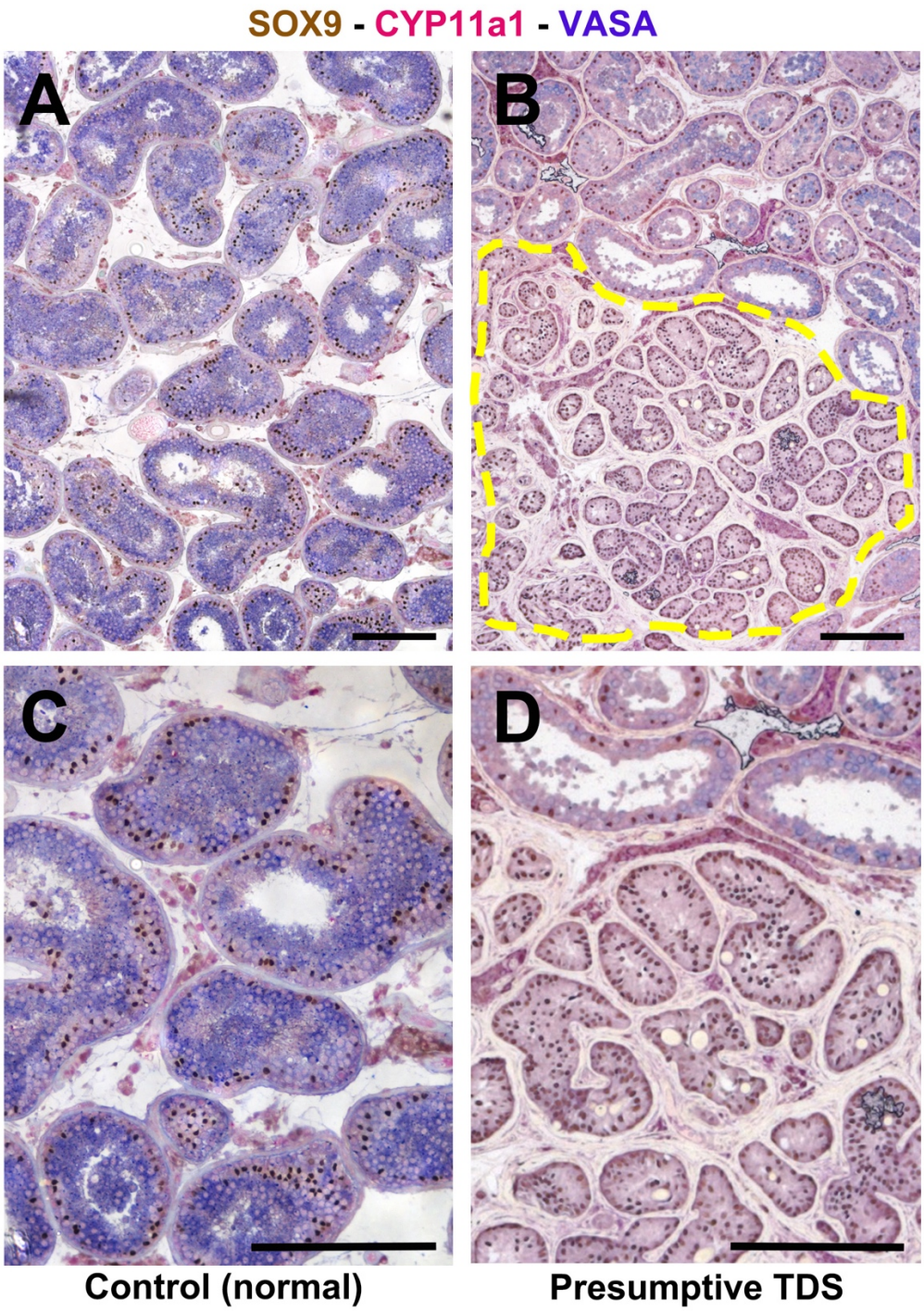

**Supplementary Figure 1. Examples of focal dysgenetic areas in the adult cryptorchid (A, B) and scrotal (C, D) testes of rats exposed in utero to DBP in the MPW**. Sections were immunostained for smooth muscle actin (SMA; brown) to highlight boundaries of seminiferous tubules. Scale bars = 200 μM.

Supplementary Figure 2




**Supplementary Figure 2. Presence of abnormal intratubular Leydig cells (arrows) within the focal dysgenetic area of an adult scrotal testis from a rat exposed in utero to DBP in the MPW**. Panels **A**, **B** and **C** show progressively higher magnifications of one focal dysgenetic area. The section was immunostained for smooth muscle actin (SMA; brown) to delineate seminiferous tubule boundaries and 3β-HSD (bright blue) to identify Leydig cells. Note that the walls of some blood vessels also stain for SMA. Asterisks = examples of tubules exhibiting normal spermatogenesis. Scale bars = 200 μM.

Supplementary Figure 3




**Supplementary Figure 3. Presence of an extensive focal dysgenetic area (dashed yellow line, panel B) in a testis biopsy from a young man with infertility/low sperm count, classified as 'presumptive TDS'**. Panels **A** and **C** show a biopsy from a man classed as a normal control (from the group in Fig. 7), who exhibits normal spermatogenesis. In the presumptive TDS case, note that the 'tubules' in the focal dysgenetic area contain only Sertoli cells (panel **D**). Sections were triple immunostained

for SOX9 (brown), CYP11a1 (red) and VASA (blue) to delineate Sertoli, Leydig and germ cells, respectively. Scale bars = 200 μM.