

**Supplementary Figure 4. Additional colonies obtained from various reprogramming strategies using human neonatal fibroblasts. (A)** Neonatal human foreskin fibroblasts (HFF-1) were pre-incubated with 5-Aza-2´-deoxycytidine **(**AZA) for three days and then nucleofected with DNMT3B-GFP and SETD7-MO, which resulted in decreased colony formation and AZA-induced cell death. **(B)** The addition of Valproic Acid (VPA) to the HFF-1 culture media with or without AZA reduced cell death and significantly increased colony formation. **(C)** Decreased colony formation was also observed in HFF-1 cells transfected DNMT3B-GFP, SETD7-MO and NANOG as well as with **(D)** DNMT3B-GFP, SETD7-MO, NANOG, SV40 and hTERT, which is likely the result of the large amount of DNA needed to nucleofect the neonatal fibroblasts with more than two factors. However, the addition of NANOG to the reprogramming cocktail changed the morphology of the colonies to a more embryonic germ (EG) cell-like appearance.