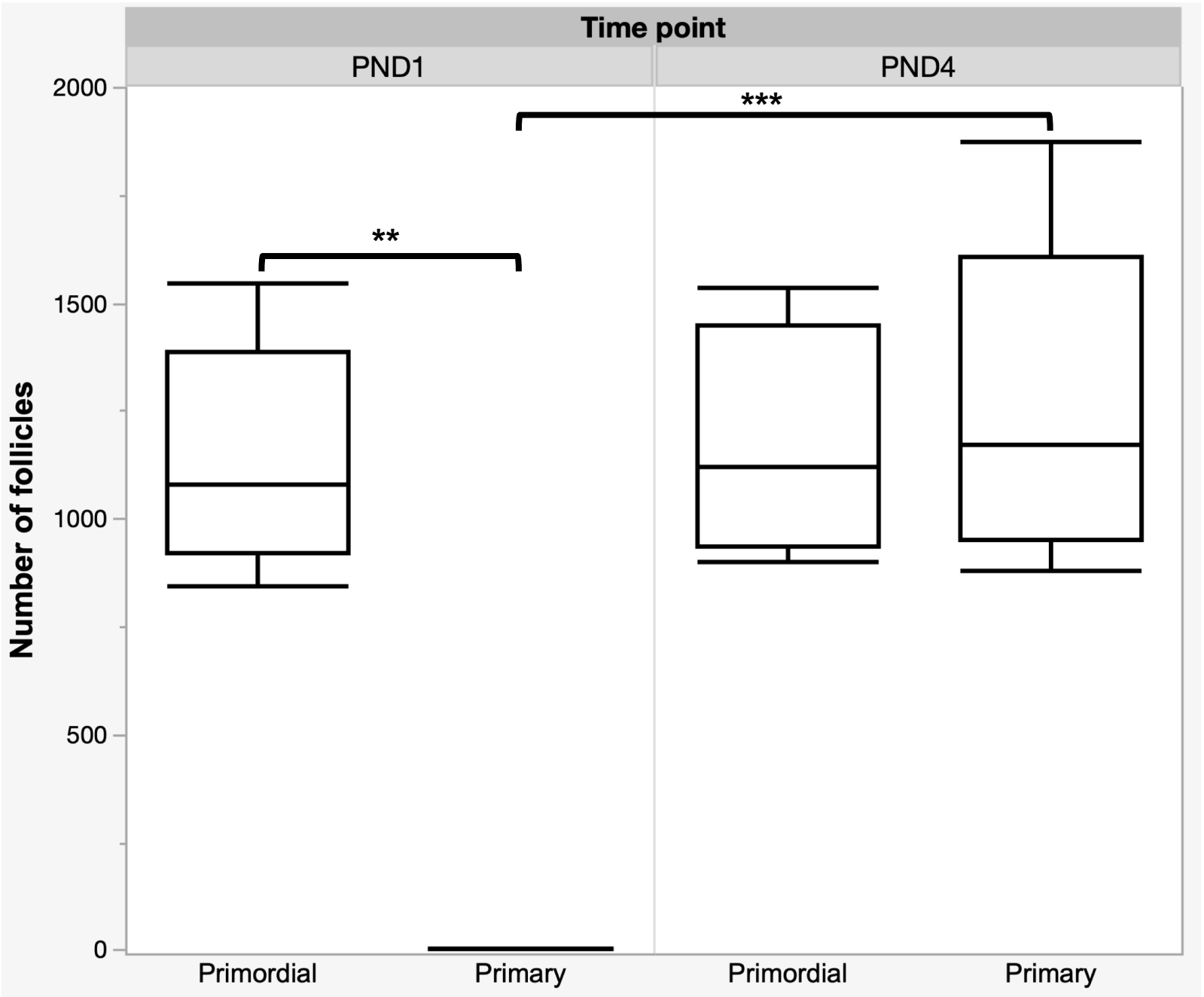

S1: Follicle counts from neonatal ovaries. Using the direct count method (described in Sarma et al (2020)) counting every 8th section of ovaries fixed in 10% formalin, parrafin embedded and sectioned at 6µm thickness. Follicles were categorized as primordial follicles when they had flattened, squamous granulosa cells surrounding an oocyte, or primordial follicles with an enlarged oocyte and a single layer of cuboidal granulosa cells, and counted when the oocyte nucleus was visible (as described in Myers et al (2004)). Data is presented as the average number of follicle type for ovaries at postnatal day 1 (PND1) and postnatal day 4 (PND4) n=5 for each time point, pairwise comparisons in average follicle number per type, compared between time points using student's t-test: primordial follicles PND1 vs primordial follicles PND4 p=0.8260; primary follicles PND1 vs primary follicles PND4 p=0.0019; PND1 primordial follicles vs PND1 primary follicles p=0.0007; PND4 primordial follicles vs PND4 primary follicles p=0.7143.

Myers M, Britt K, Wreford N, Ebling F, Kerr J. Methods for quantifying follicular numbers within the mouse ovary. *Reproduction*. 2004;**127**(5):569–80

Sarma, UC, Winship, AL, & Hutt, KJ. Comparison of methods for quantifying primordial follicles in the mouse ovary. *Journal of Ovarian Research.* 2020;**13**(121).