**Supplemental figure 1:** Testicular staining controls.

(a) Representative image of mouse testis stained with Hoechst (blue) and Cy2-conjugated donkey anti-goat secondary antibody (green), serving as negative control for immunofluorescence staining.

(b) Representative image of mouse testis stained with Hoechst (blue) and Alexa-488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit (green), Alexa-555 conjugated donkey anti-goat (red) secondary antibodies and, serving as negative control for immunofluorescence staining.

(c) Representative image of human tonsil stained with immunoperoxidase Ki-67 (brown), serving as positive control of testicular staining.

(d) Representative image of mouse testis stained by TUNEL (green) and Hoechst (blue) after exposure to DNase I, serving as positive control of TUNEL staining.

(e) Magnified image of AMH (green) and Hoechst (blue) staining of control mouse testis, demonstrating AMH localization in Sertoli cells.

(f) Representative image of AMH (green) and Hoechst (blue) staining of testis excised six months after doxorubicin administration.

Bars = 50 µm.

**Supplemental figure 2:** Testicular AMH mRNA.

(A) Graphic representation of AMH qPCR analyses in mouse testes excised three months after saline or doxorubicin (DXR) administration. Testicular AMH mRNA was quantified by StepOne 2.1 software in reference to HPRT1 mRNA and is presented relative to control group values (baseline). Bars are mean±SEM. *significantly different from corresponding control value (t-test;
P<0.05). (B) Scatter plot showing that the level of testicular GATA-4 protein was positively correlated with testicular AMH protein (PCC=0.64; P<0.05).