Figure S1 - Relative *dnmt1* expression in reproductive tissues. *dnmt1* expression is significantly reduced in regressed testes (P<0.01) (A). Photoperiodic condition has no significant effect on *dnmt1* expression in ovarian (B) or uterine (C) tissue. Moreover, the levels of *dnmt1* expression remain constant across the oestrus cycle (D). A single injection of E2P4 in ovariectomized hamsters resulted in a significant decrease (P<0.01) in *dnmt1* expression after 24hr.

Figure S2 - Histological analyses of DNMT3a in testicular tissue. Hematoxylin and eosin stained LD (A) and SD (B) in comparison with DNMT3a-immunoreactive LD (C) and SD (D) testicular sections. DNMT3a appears to be constitutively expressed in Leydig cells as it is present in both LD and SD conditions. However, SD testes exhibit a significant increase in DNMT3a within the spermatogonium. The asterisk in all images denotes seminiferous tubule lumen. Note the DAPI stained cells in LD and lack in SD lumens; indicating the levels of spermatozoa.

Figure S3 - Photoperiodic regulation of uterine morphology in Siberian hamsters. Uterine tissue was stained with either hematoxylin & eosin (A-F) or DNMT3a immunohistochemistry (G,H). The columns indicated photoperiodic conditions with LD (A, C, E, and G) compared to SD (B, D, F, and H). The asterisk denotes the uterine lumen in all photomicrographs. Black arrow heads in the hematoxylin and eosin stained uterus denote glandular epithelium. In all images, tissue organisation is as follows: from the uterine lumen to the myometrium, luminal epithelium > glandular epithelium > myometrium. In photomicrographs G and H, DNMT3a stained green (fluorescein, white arrow-heads) counterstained with DAPI. DNMT3a indicated by white arrows are expressed in the perimetrium in both LD and SD tissues; however, the predominant DNMT3a signal in the SD uterus is localized to the endometrium (12).