

Figure S1. Examples of minimal (A), moderate (B), and intense (C) HLA-G staining in first trimester placenta.

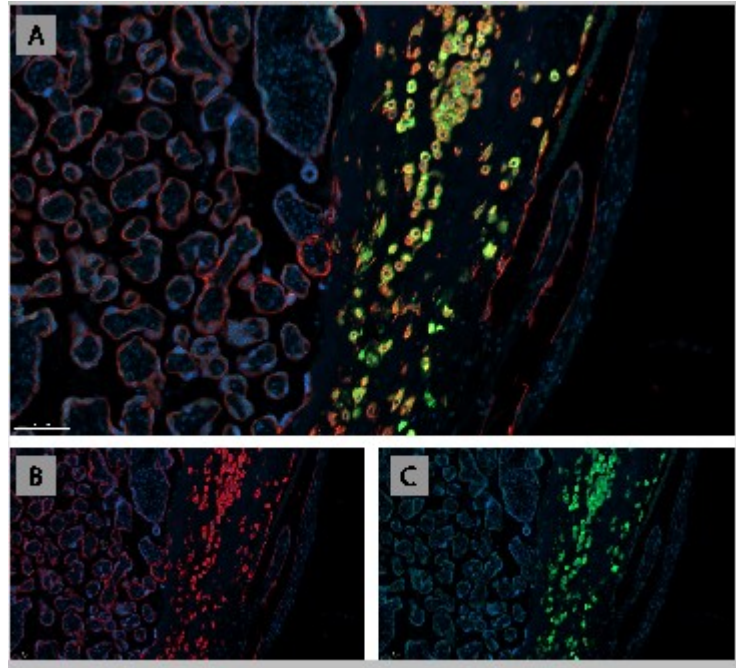


Figure S2. (A) Cytokeratin 8 (CAM5.2, red) and HLA-G (MEM-G2, green) colocalize in the decidua; yellow in merged image indicates overlap of red and green labels. (B) CAM5.2 stains all the trophoblasts in the placenta. (C) MEM-G2 staining is limited to the extravillous trophoblasts in the decidual part of the placenta.

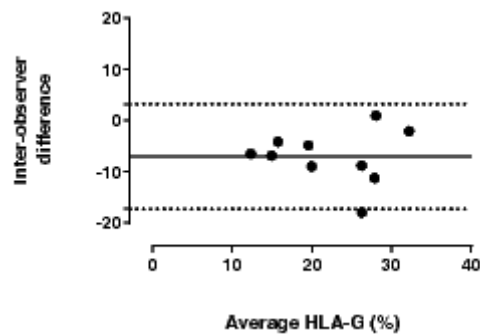


Figure S3. Bland-Altman plot of interobserver measurements of HLA-G staining. Ninety percent of the values ranged within a mean \pm 2 SD deviations, indicating acceptable reproducibility.

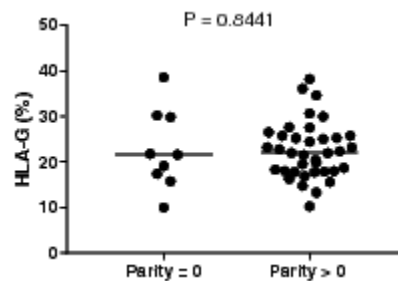


Figure S4. HLA-G expression in placentas of healthy first pregnancies compared to subsequent pregnancies. Previous pregnancies did not influence placental HLA-G expression in the control group with uncomplicated pregnancies.

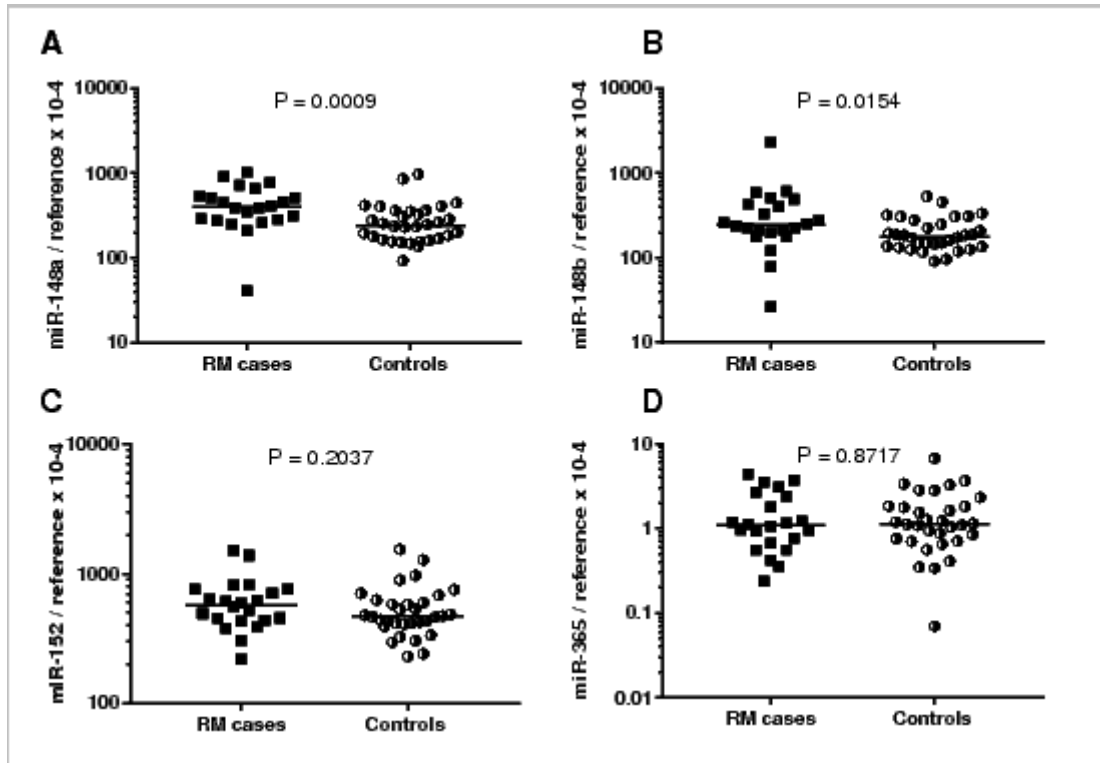


Figure S5. miRNA expression in term placentas of women with a history of RM and controls. (A,B) miR-148a and miR-148b expression was elevated in placenta of women with a history of RM compared to controls. No difference in miRNA expression was seen for (C) miR-152 and (D) miR-365 (statistics: Mann-Whitney test).

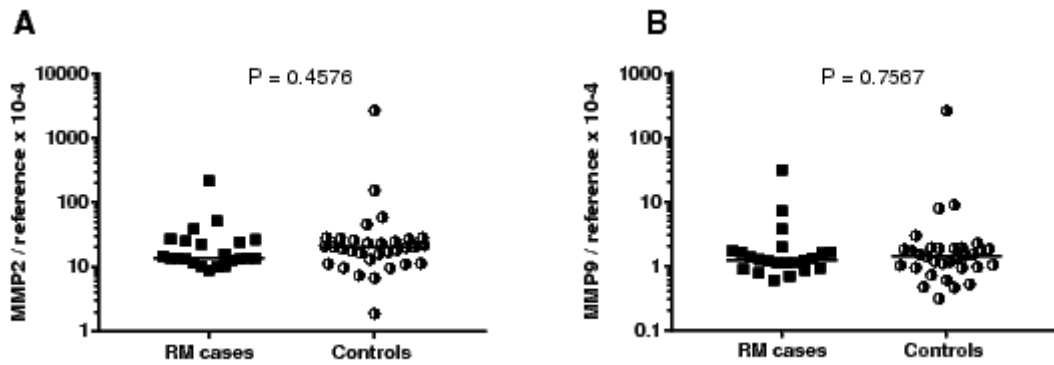


Figure S6. MMP2 and MMP9 mRNA expression in term placentas of women with a history of RM and controls. (A) MMP2 mRNA expression was similar between women with a history of RM and controls. (B) MMP9 mRNA expression was similar between women with a history of RM and controls (statistics: Mann-Whitney test).