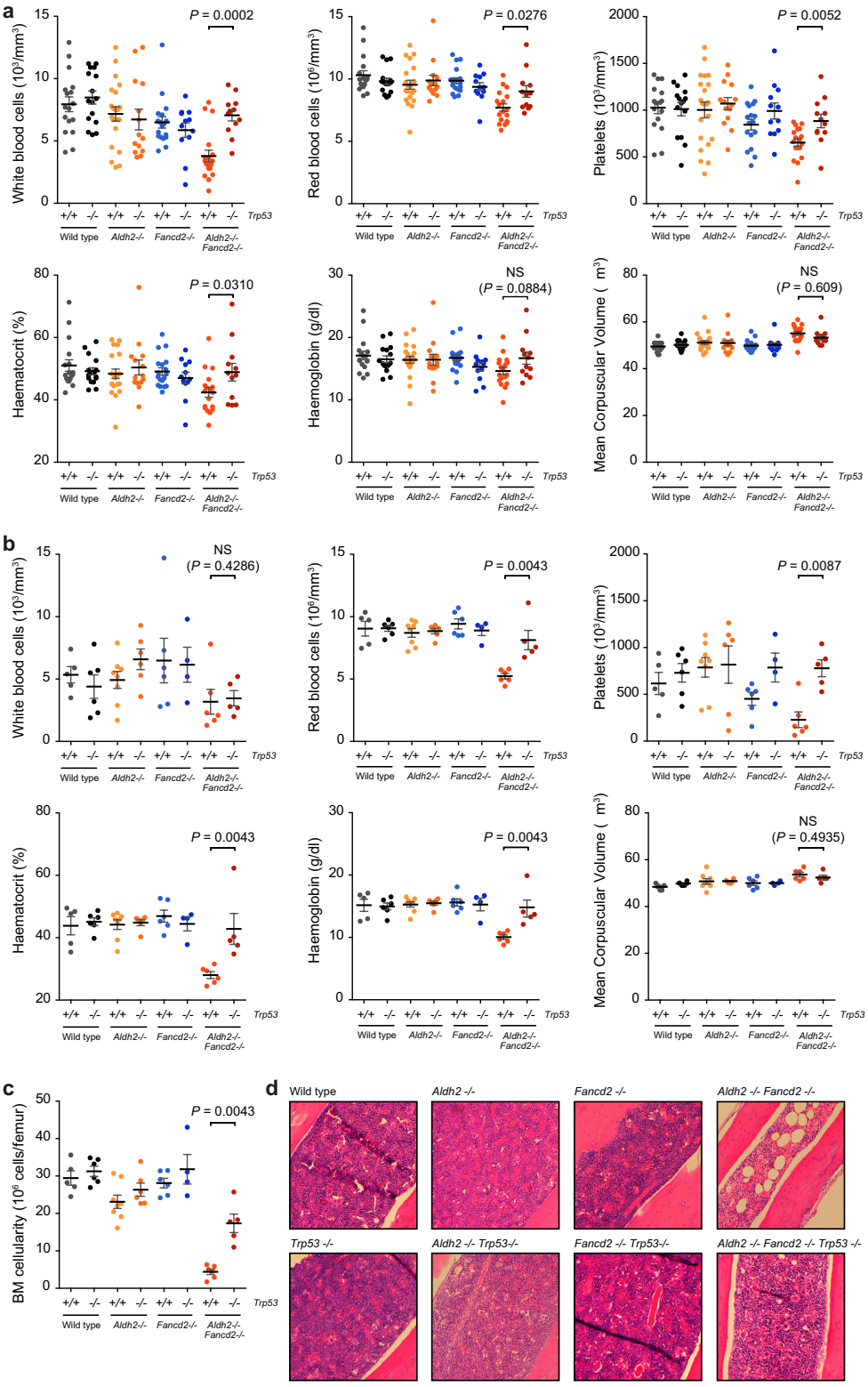

Extended Data Figure 7 | p53 deficiency suppresses peripheral-blood cytopenias and ethanol-induced bone-marrow failure in *Aldh2*$^{-/-}$*Fancd2*$^{-/-}$ mice. a, Full blood count analysis of *Aldh2*$^{-/-}$*Fancd2*$^{-/-}$*Trp53*$^{-/-}$ and control mice (8-to-12 weeks old, on a C57BL/6 × 129S4S6/Sv F1 background). A significant increase in the number of white blood cells, red blood cells, platelets and haematocrit was observed in *Aldh2*$^{-/-}$*Fancd2*$^{-/-}$*Trp53*$^{-/-}$ mice compared to *Aldh2*$^{-/-}$*Fancd2*$^{-/-}$ mice (*P* calculated by two-sided Mann–Whitney test; data shown as mean and s.e.m.; $n = 17, 16, 21, 14, 18, 12, 18$ and 12 mice, left to right). **b**, *Aldh2*$^{-/-}$*Fancd2*$^{-/-}$, *Aldh2*$^{-/-}$*Fancd2*$^{-/-}$*Trp53*$^{-/-}$ and control mice were treated with ethanol in their drinking water for 10 days as described previously[6]. Full blood-count analyses were carried out after 10 days of ethanol treatment. **c**, Bone marrow cellularity after 10 days of ethanol treatment. In **b**, **c**, *P* calculated by two-sided Mann–Whitney test; data shown as mean and s.e.m.; $n = 5, 6, 8, 6, 6, 4, 6$ and 5 mice, left to right. **d**, Haematoxylin and eosin staining of bone-marrow sections 10 days after ethanol treatment (original magnification, ×100).