

Fig. S1. Loss of *Bmp6* and/or *Hjv* dramatically increases transferrin saturation and leads to severe hepatic iron loading. (A) Transferrin saturation was obtained through the determination of serum iron and latent iron-binding capacity. **(B)** Quantitative measurement of hepatic non-heme iron was performed according to the method recommended by Torrance & Bothwell¹⁴. Box and whiskers plots are shown on the graphs. Data were obtained on 10 WT, 10 *Bmp6*^{-/-}, 10 *Hjv*^{-/-}, and 18 double knockout males, and on 11 WT, 10 *Bmp6*^{-/-}, 8 *Hjv*^{-/-}, and 11 double knockout females. Means of transferrin saturation and liver iron content in mice of the different genotypes were compared with one-way ANOVA followed by Sidak's multiple comparison tests of planned contrasts between pairs of means. ****, $p < 0.0001$.

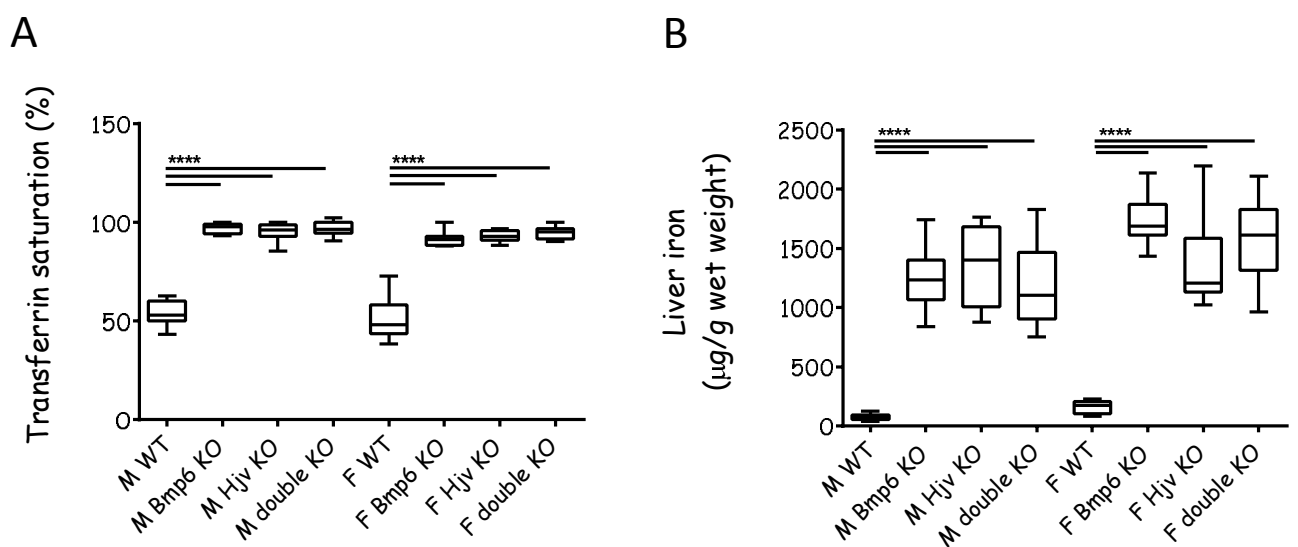


Fig. S2. Loss of Bmp6 in *Hjv* knockout females results in pancreatic (A) and cardiac (B) iron deposition.

Deparaffinized tissue sections were stained with the Perls' Prussian blue stain for non-heme iron and counterstained with nuclear fast red. Slides were scanned on a Pannoramic 250 Flash II (3DHISTECH) and analyzed with the Pannoramic Viewer software. Original magnification x50 for the pancreas and x100 for the heart.

