

Supplementary Figures (Livermore et al, 2019 - Protection against XY gonadal sex reversal by a variant region on mouse chromosome 13)

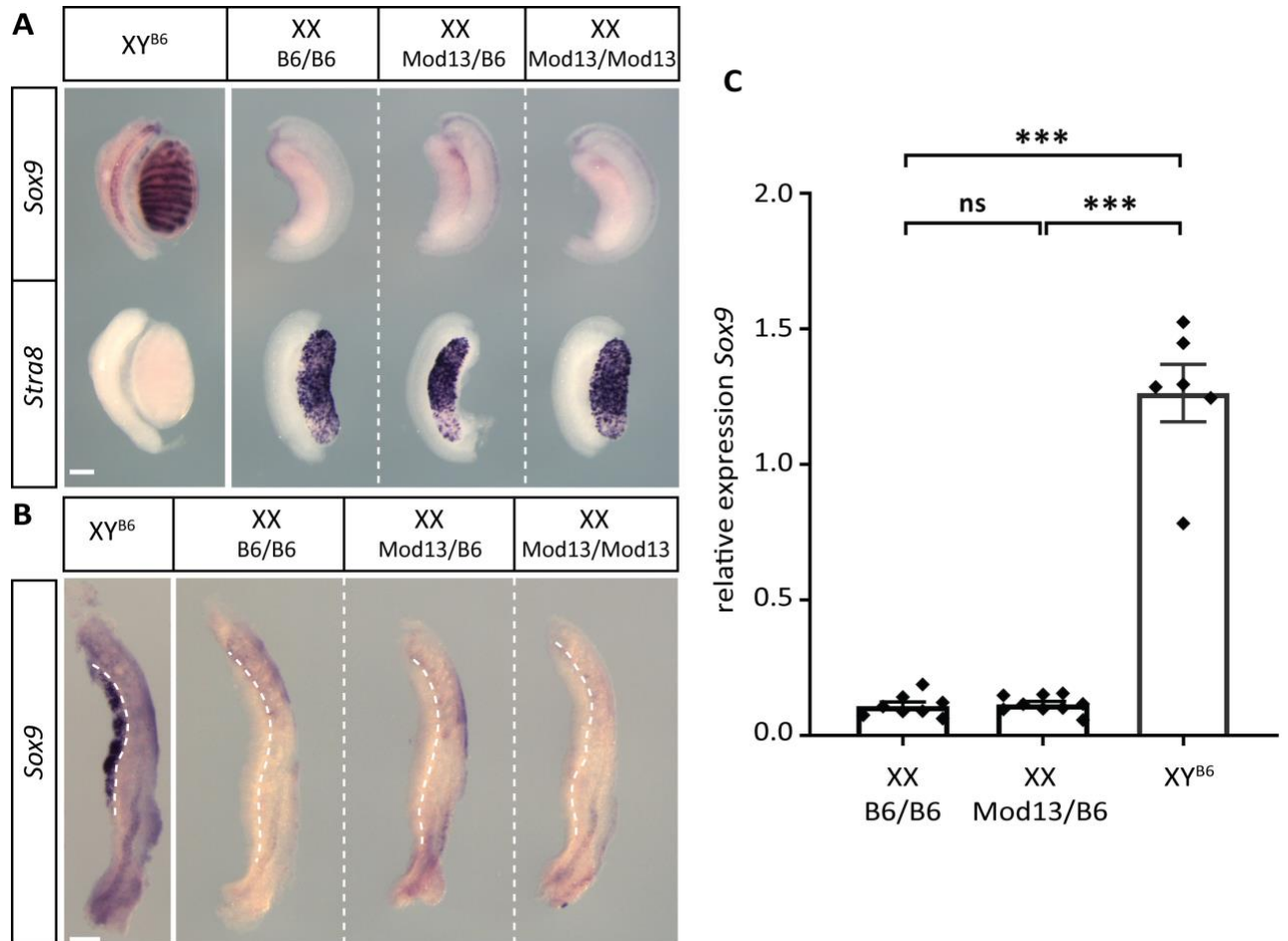


Fig S1

Figure S1. Phenotypic impact of *Mod13* on *Sox9* expression in fetal XX gonads. (A) WMISH analysis of *Sox9* and *Stra8* expression in control (XY^{B6} and XX), heterozygous (XX *Mod13*/B6) and homozygous (XX *Mod13*/*Mod13*) gonads at 14.5 dpc; (B) WMISH of *Sox9* in the same genotypes as above, but at 11.5 dpc (18 tail-somite (ts) stage); (C) qRT-PCR quantitation of *Sox9* expression in control XX (B6/B6), heterozygous XX (*Mod13*/B6) and XY control (XY^{B6}) at 11.5 dpc (17-18 ts). ***, $p < 0.0001$, two-tailed Welch's *t*-test.

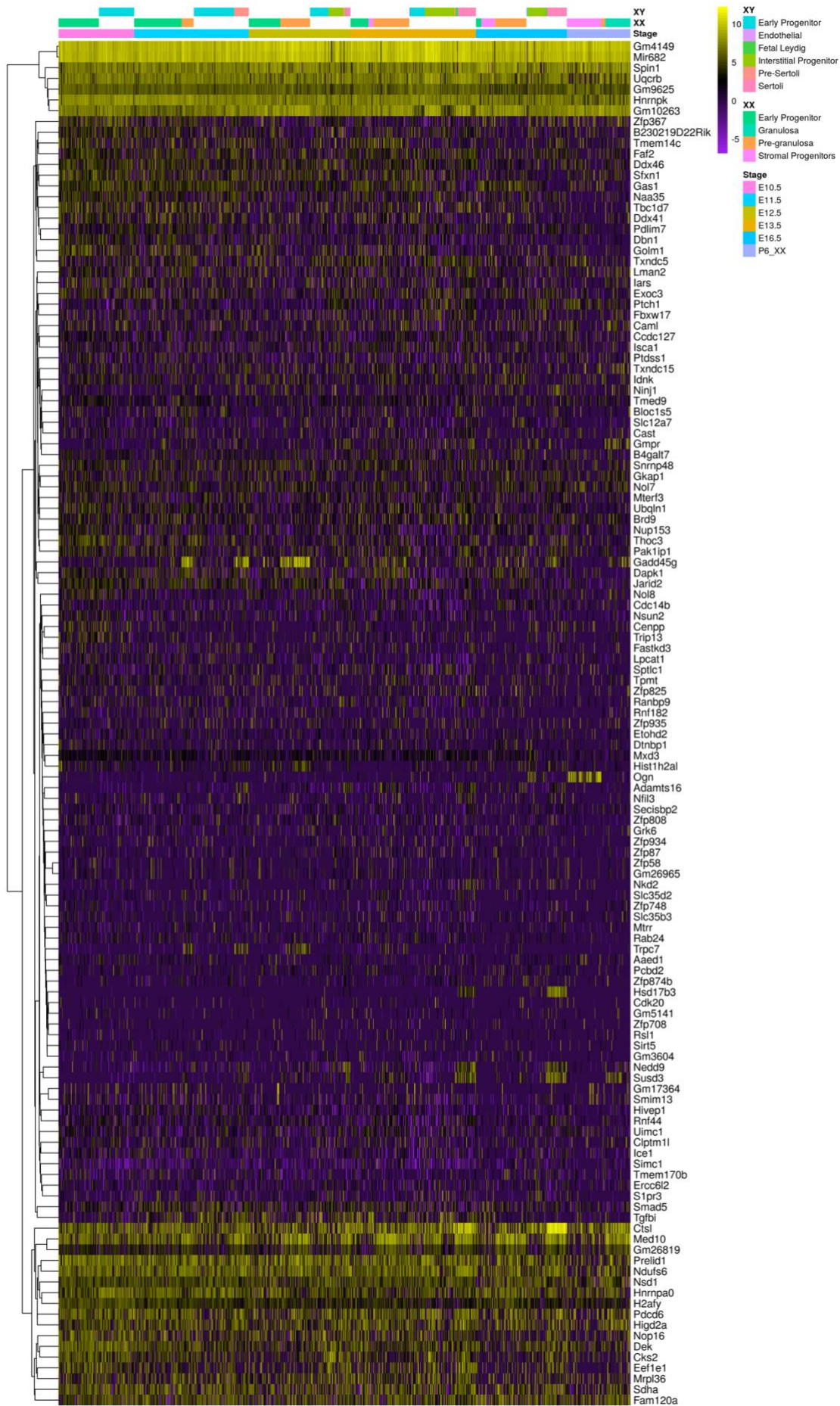


Figure S2. Expression of genes in the *Mod13* region during the sex-determining stage of mouse gonad development. A heatmap shows gene expression at multiple time-points (10.5 dpc to P6) for all protein-coding genes in *Mod13*. The sum of expression across all cells greater than 5000 reads per kilobase per million mapped reads (RPKM) was \log_2 -transformed and grouped by hierarchical clustering. All expression data and cell-type annotations are from (STEVANT *et al.* 2019 Cell Reports 26: 3272-3283 e3273).