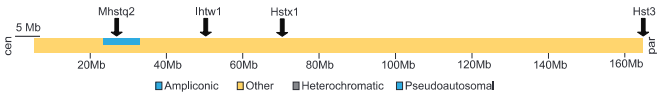

Supplementary Figure 6 Hybrid male-sterility loci in mice that map to the X chromosome. Based upon the mouse genome informatics phenotype database, three loci (Mhstq2, Ihtw1, Hstx1) are X-linked and map within or adjacent to independently acquired genes. Mhstq2 (male hybrid sterility QTL 2; Elliott et al., 2004) is genetically linked to chromosomal position 29.5 Mb – within the *Six* amplicon – and is associated with low sperm production in hybrids. Ihtw1 (interspecific hybrid testis weight 1; Elliott et al., 2001) is genetically linked to chromosomal position 50.3 Mb (the map position of the DXMit23 marker) – 500 kb proximal to the *Six-like-1* ampIicon – and is associated with reduced levels of male fertility and reduced testis weight in hybrids. Hstx1 (hybrid sterility, X chromosome 1; Storchova et al., 2004) is genetically linked to chromosomal position 69.5 Mb (the map position of the DXMit119 marker) – flanked by the *4930567H17Rik*-amplicon (67.6 Mb) and the *Xlr*-amplicon (70.5 Mb) – and is associated with reduced levels of male fertility, reduced testis weight, reduced sperm count and increased abnormal sperm head morphology in hybrids. A fourth locus, Hst3, maps to the X chromosome pseudoautosomal region (par) and is considered to be due to differences in the PAR between *Mus spretus* and *Mus musculus*. The only other known hybrid sterility loci in the mouse genome map to chromosome 17. Of the six loci that map to chromosome 17, five loci (Hst4, Hst5, Hst6, Hst7, and Mhstq1) all map within close linkage at the proximal end of chromosome 17, near the t-complex, and the remaining locus (Hst1) maps to *Prdm9*.

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