Table S2 The distributions of genotypes and anatomic sexual phenotypes in progeny from six litters

Parents		$XY^{Sry(tm1)}$ x $XY^{Sry(dl1Rlb)}$;Tg(*Sry*)2Ei						
Progeny	Genotype	$XY^{Sry(dl1Rlb)}$; Tg(*Sry*)2Ei	$XY^{Sry(tm1)}$; Tg(*Sry*)2Ei	XX; Tg(*Sry*)2Ei	$XY^{Sry(dl1Rlb)}$	$XY^{Sry(tm1)}$	XX	$Y^{Sry(tm1)}Y^{Sry(dl1Rlb)}$, $OY^{Sry(dl1Rlb)}$, $Y^{Sry(tm1)}Y^{Sry(dl1Rlb)}$; Tg(*Sry*)2Ei, or $OY^{Sry(dl1Rlb))}$; Tg(*Sry*)2Ei
	Anatomic sex	Male	Male	Male	Female	Female	Female	N/A
	Number (total = 22)	5	5[a,b]	1[a]	4	2[a,b]	5[a]	Not viable

From the age of ~2 months, each of seven $XY^{Sry(tm1)}$ females was housed with a single $XY^{Sry(dl1Rlb)}$;Tg(*Sry*)2Ei male for 5-7 months. The result was that three $XY^{Sry(tm1)}$ females gave birth to a total of eight litters (two eaten at birth). It has been reported that, in XY female meiosis, the X and Y chromosomes do not pair efficiently and segregate randomly, leading to sex chromosome aneuploidy in the offspring of XY females[1,2]. [a]These mice may carry either one or two X chromosomes. [b]These mice may also carry $Y^{Sry(dl1Rlb)}$.

References

1. Lovell-Badge, R. & Robertson, E. XY female mice resulting from a heritable mutation in the primary testis-determining gene, *Tdy*. *Development* **109**, 635-646 (1990).
2. Eicher, E.M. & Washburn, L.L. Genetic control of primary sex determination in mice. *Annu Rev Genet* **20**, 327-360 (1986).