















Figure S2 Illustration of the chromosome 2 - 12 pseudomolecules (PMs) integrated with the DM and RH genetic maps. STS and AFLP markers anchor sequence locations in the chromosome PMs to the DMDD and RH genetic maps, respectively. The AFLP marker positions in the PM were identified through sequence tag alignment of BAC clones from the RH WGP physical map. Superscaffolds comprising the PM are shown as alternating grey and white rectangular blocks. The layout of the PM for each of the genetic maps is shown separately but is identical with superscaffold IDs depicted in the middle. The pachytene ideogram is adapted from the potato reference genome publication (Potato Genome Sequencing Consortium 2011). The putative centromere region and pericentromeric/heterochromatin boundaries are demarcated by asterisks and dashed lines, respectively. Each DMDD marker type is colour coded: blue = DArTs, yellow = SNPs, green = SSRs. Blue and magenta lines emerging from the RH genetic map represent AFLP anchors and the intensity of green color corresponds to the AFLP marker density per bin as reported by Van Os *et al.* (2006). Magenta lines represent AFLP markers with a relatively inaccurate mapping position on the RH genetic map, covering an interval of 5 or more bins. Regions in the central heterochromatin where superscaffold order and orientation are not completely resolved are indicated in yellow. Inversions with the tomato sequence are indicated with red interval bars.