

IQ motif-containing G (*Iqcg*) is required for mouse spermiogenesis

Tanya P. Harris*, Kerry J. Schimenti, Robert J. Munroe and John C. Schimenti

Dept. of Biomedical Sciences, and the Dept. of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853

* Current address: Fertility Associates, Christchurch, NZ.

Corresponding author:

John Schimenti, PhD

Cornell University

College of Veterinary Medicine T9014A

Ithaca, NY 14853

TEL: 607-253-3636

jcs92@cornell.edu

DOI: 10.1534/g3.113.009563

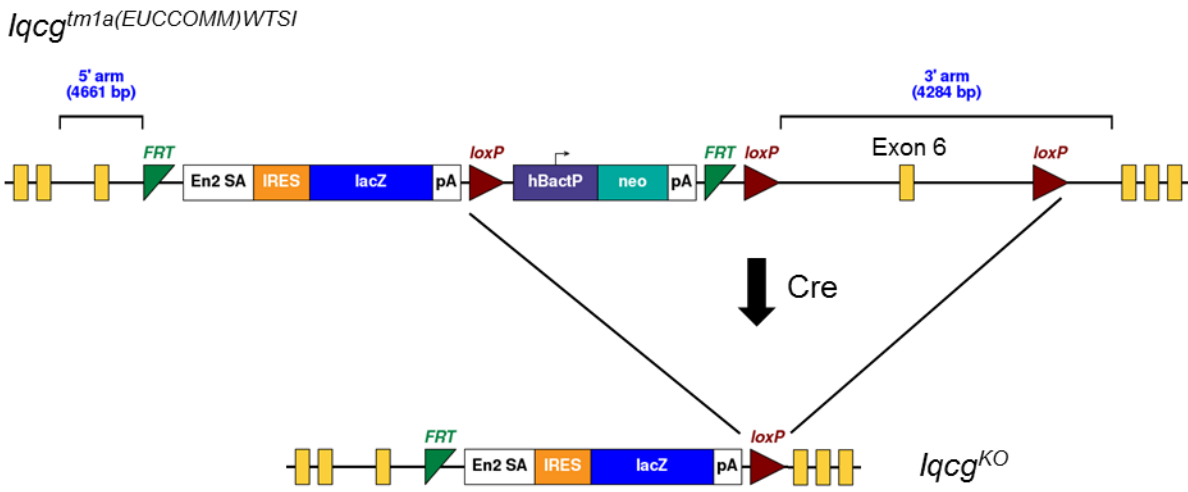


Figure S1 Structure of *lqcg* null allele. The targeted allele at the top was generated at The Sanger Institute, and this is a screenshot from the KOMP (Knockout mouse project) web site (<http://www.knockoutmouse.org/martsearch/project/36432>). See methods for details.

Table S1 Shown are recombinant chromosomes in the vicinity of *esgd12d* (*lqcg*) on Chr 16. These came from crosses involving C3H or CAST as the WT partner ("C"); the *esgd12d* mutation arose on C57BL/6J ("B"). Many of the informative recombinants required progeny testing (because either the mutation was in trans to C, or the recombinant was a female). Multiple males arise from a progeny test were grouped in shaded and unshaded rows. The *esgd12d* critical region indicated in green. Markers used for mapping include microsatellite markers abbreviated with an M for "D16Mit". E4 is a custom marker (see Methods). Mb positions are from assembly mm10).

Table S1 is available for download as an Excel file at <http://www.g3journal.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1534/g3.113.009563/-/DC1>