



Supplemental Fig. S1. **A.** SNP-based matching QC. Pearson correlation of tumor/normal (T/N) pairs (top panel) shows expected matching based on 65 “rs” SNP targets. **B.** Furthermore, Tumor (n=130) and BNT (benign neighboring testis specimens, n=128) were hierarchical clustered with the 65 “rs” 450K array targets (lower two panels), which confirmed sample identity continuity from tissue through to array profiles. Observed homozygosity for the chromosome X targets is as expected for male patients. Equivalent heterozygosity between tumor and normal for autosomal targets indicates a somatic/pre-meiotic origin for the tumors. **C-F:** Representative meiosis patterns by Kernel density estimation (KDE) plots of the 65 SNPs present on the 450K methylation array. **C.** Trimodal methylation beta distribution observed 108 individual TGCT samples with central peak at 0.5 is consistent with pre-meiotic state. **D.** Simulation of a 50:50 mixture of post-meiotic cells (genome-wide UPD reference data) and somatic cells generates a tetramodal pattern with loss of heterozygosity. Note: admixture of pre- and post-meiotic cells from same genetic background eliminates allele frequencies of 0.5. **E.** *In vivo* pre- and post-meiosis ovarian teratoma germ cell tumors (n=6 (left panel) and 3 (right panel), respectively) provide negative and positive control tissues for these states. **F.** Tetramodal peak pattern as seen in triploid placental samples assayed by 450K array (GSE74738, n=10 (5 digynic and, 5 diandric)). **G.** Validation of trimodal methylation beta distribution at SNP loci in independent TGCT dataset (n=94). **H.** Validation of SCNA-calling algorithm in TCGA TGCT dataset (n=94) with benign neighboring prostate (BNP, n=50) from TCGA used as reference baseline; circles around chromosomes indicate recurrent gains (blue) and losses (red) and recapitulate original findings.