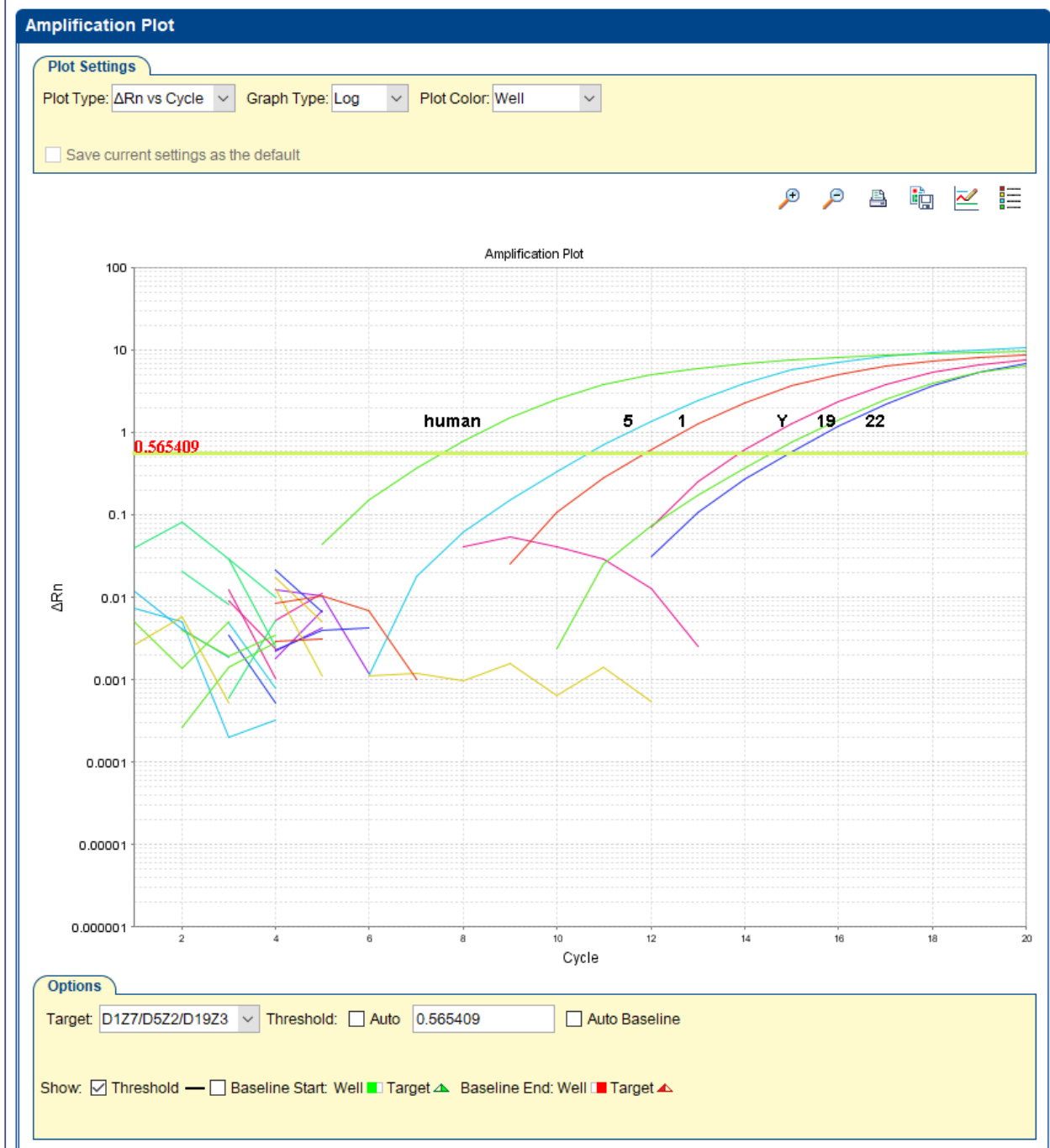
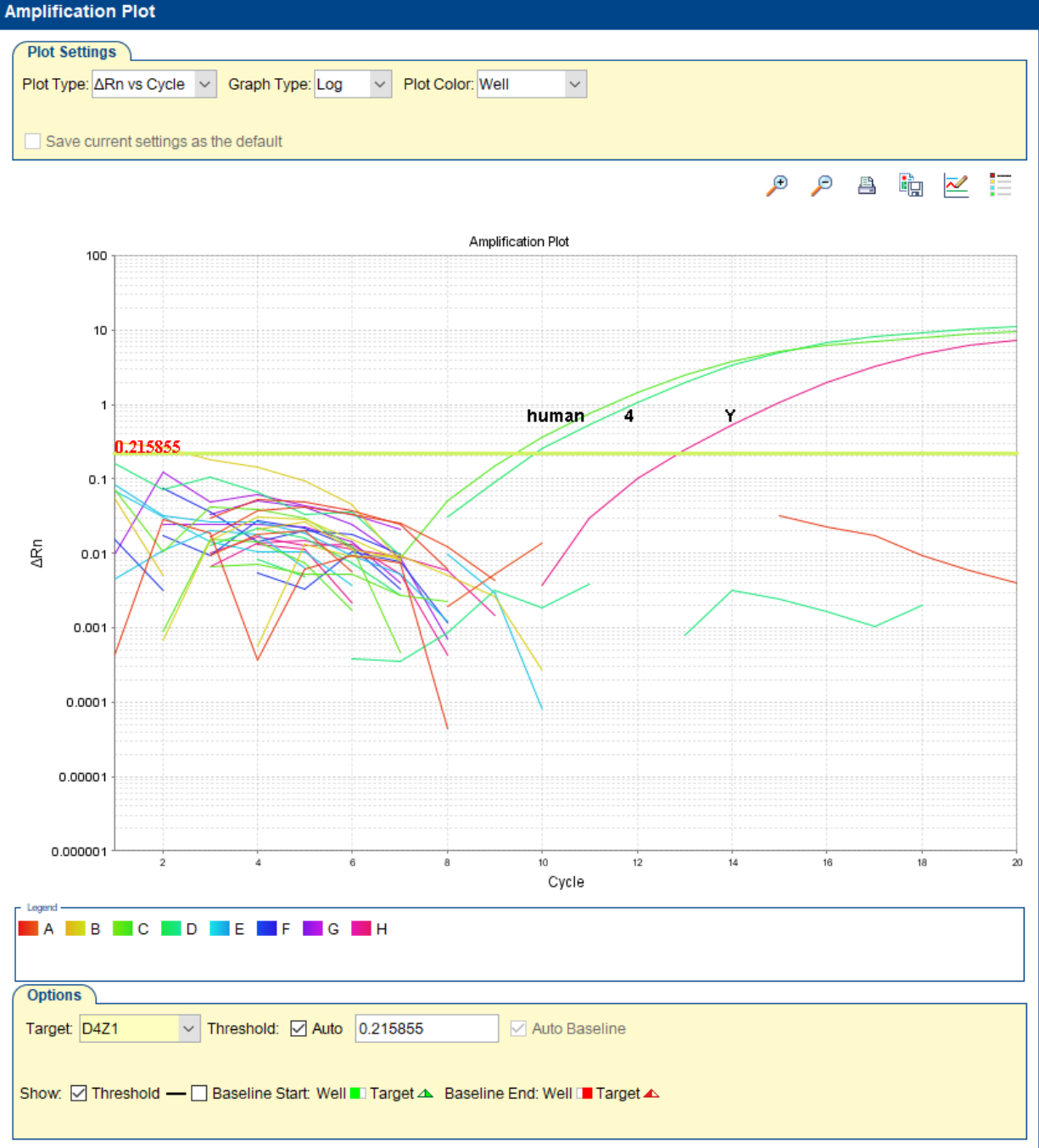


Figure S2.

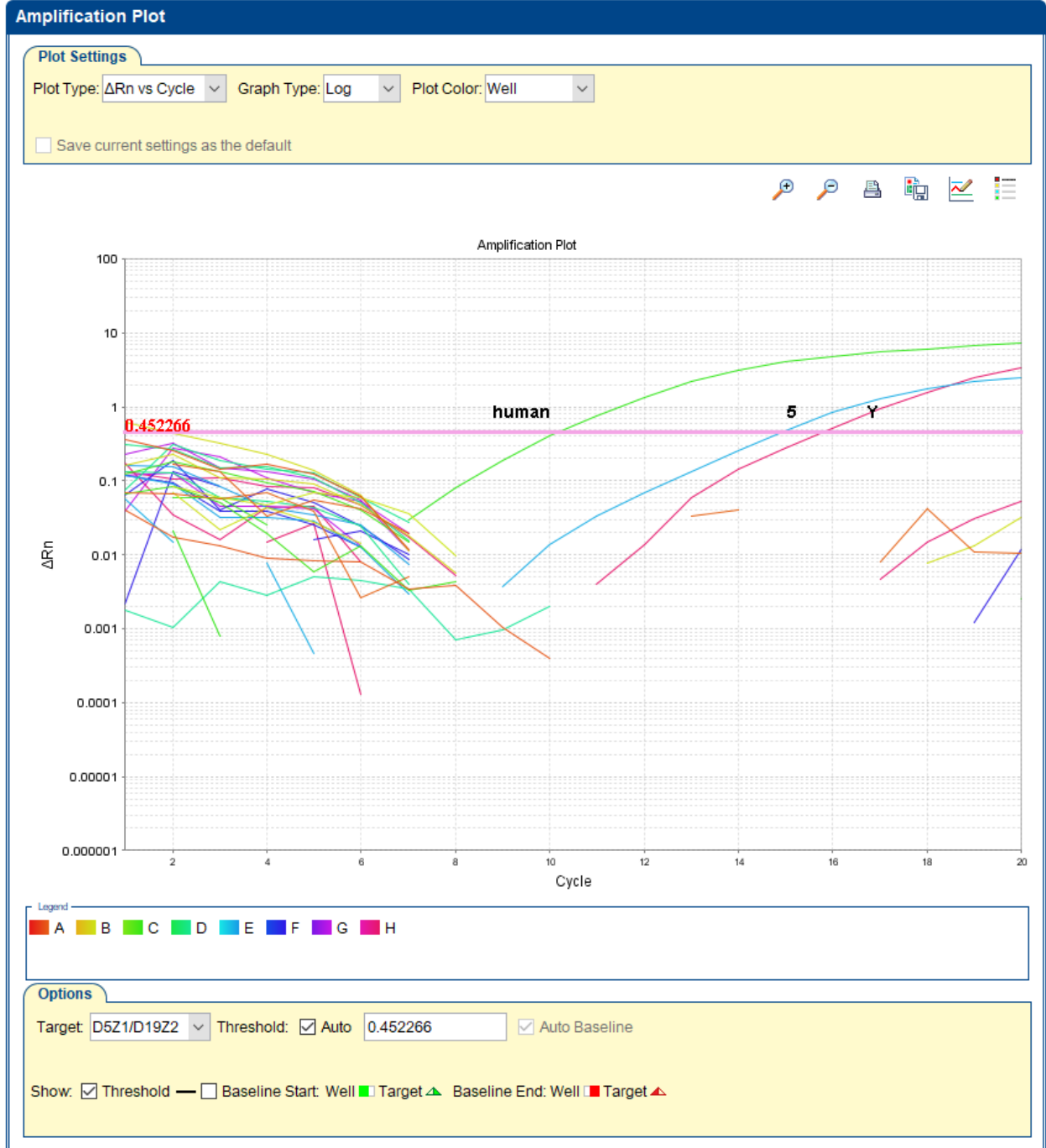
D1Z7/D5Z2/D19Z3



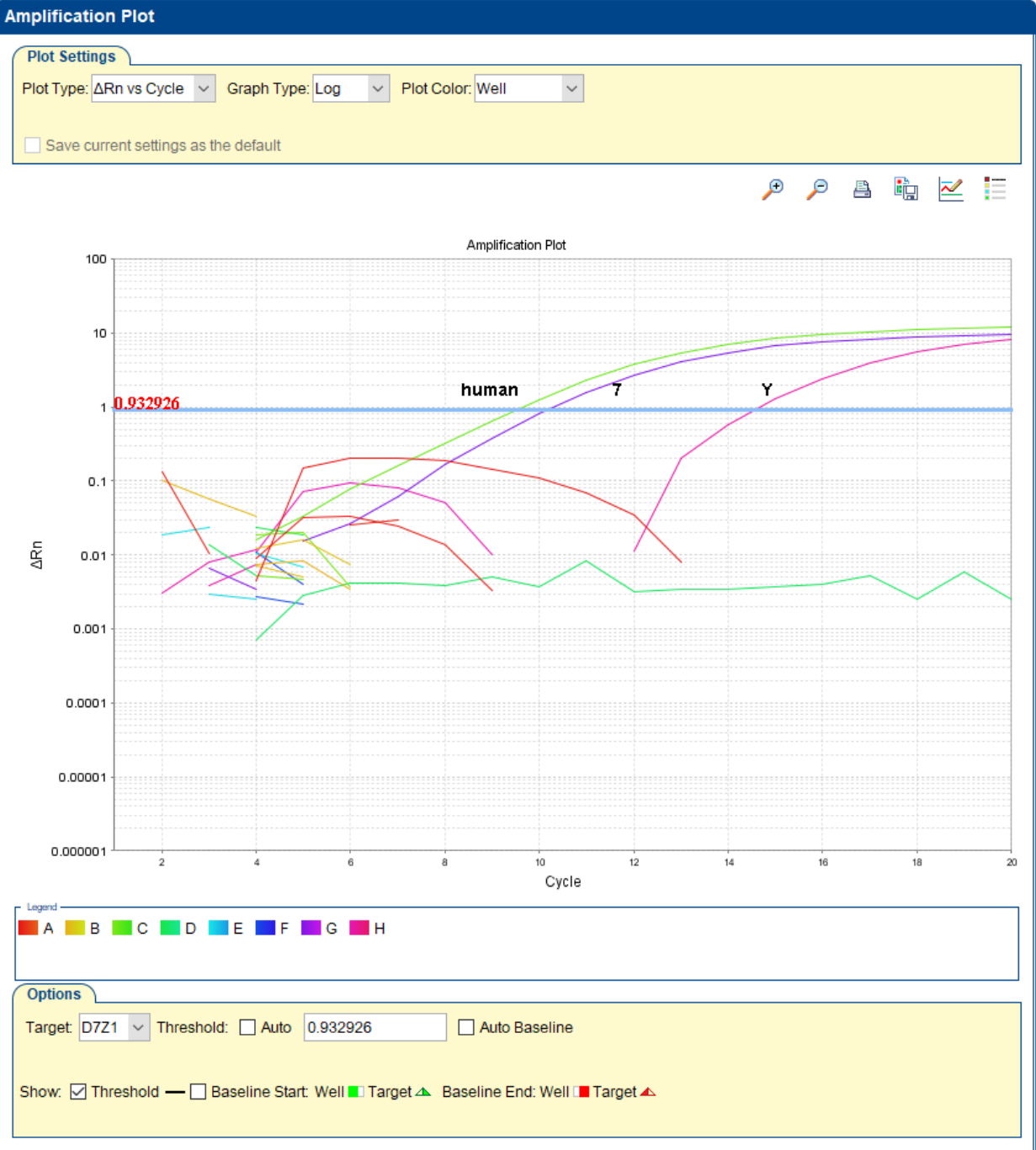
D4Z1



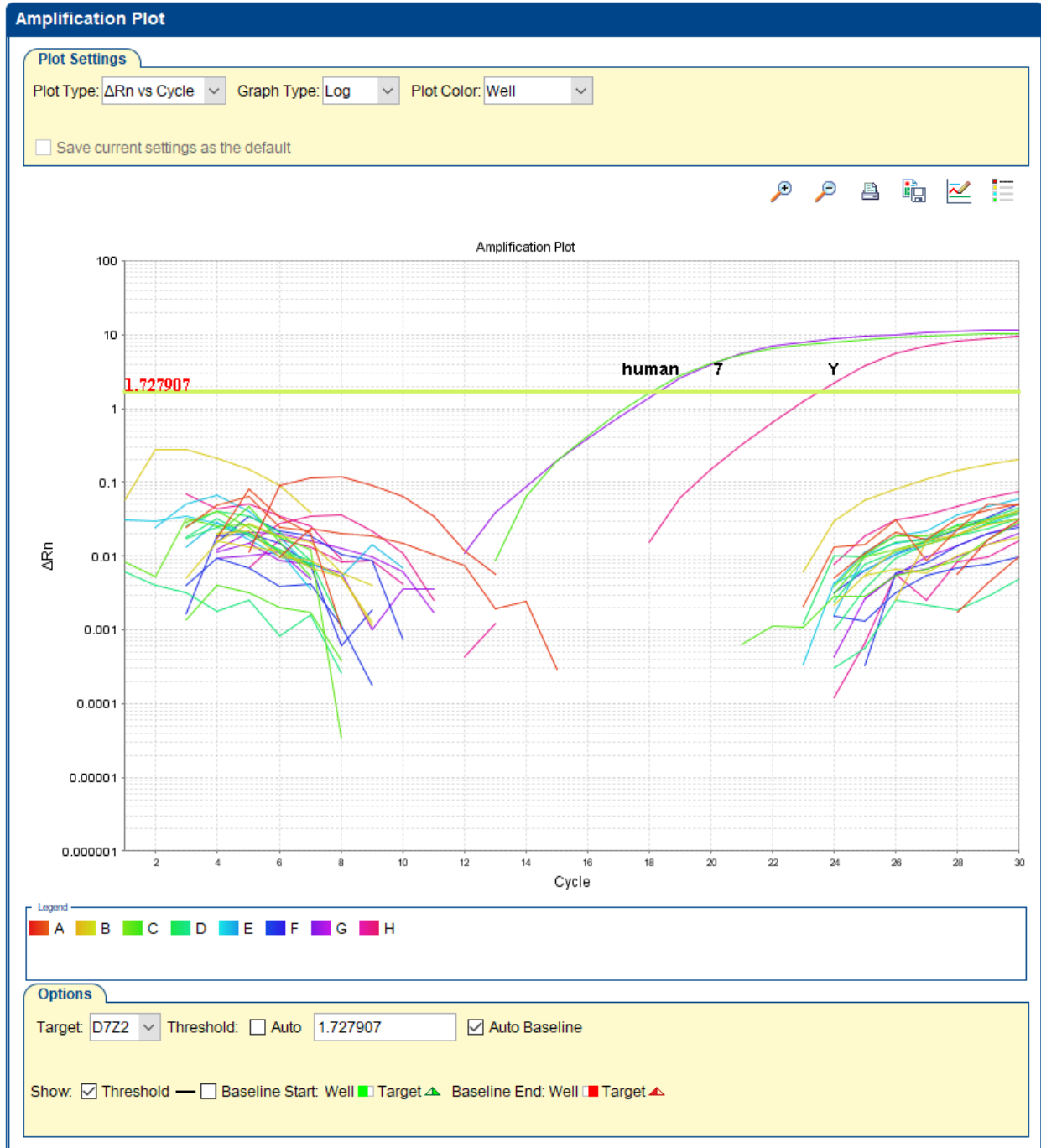
D5Z1



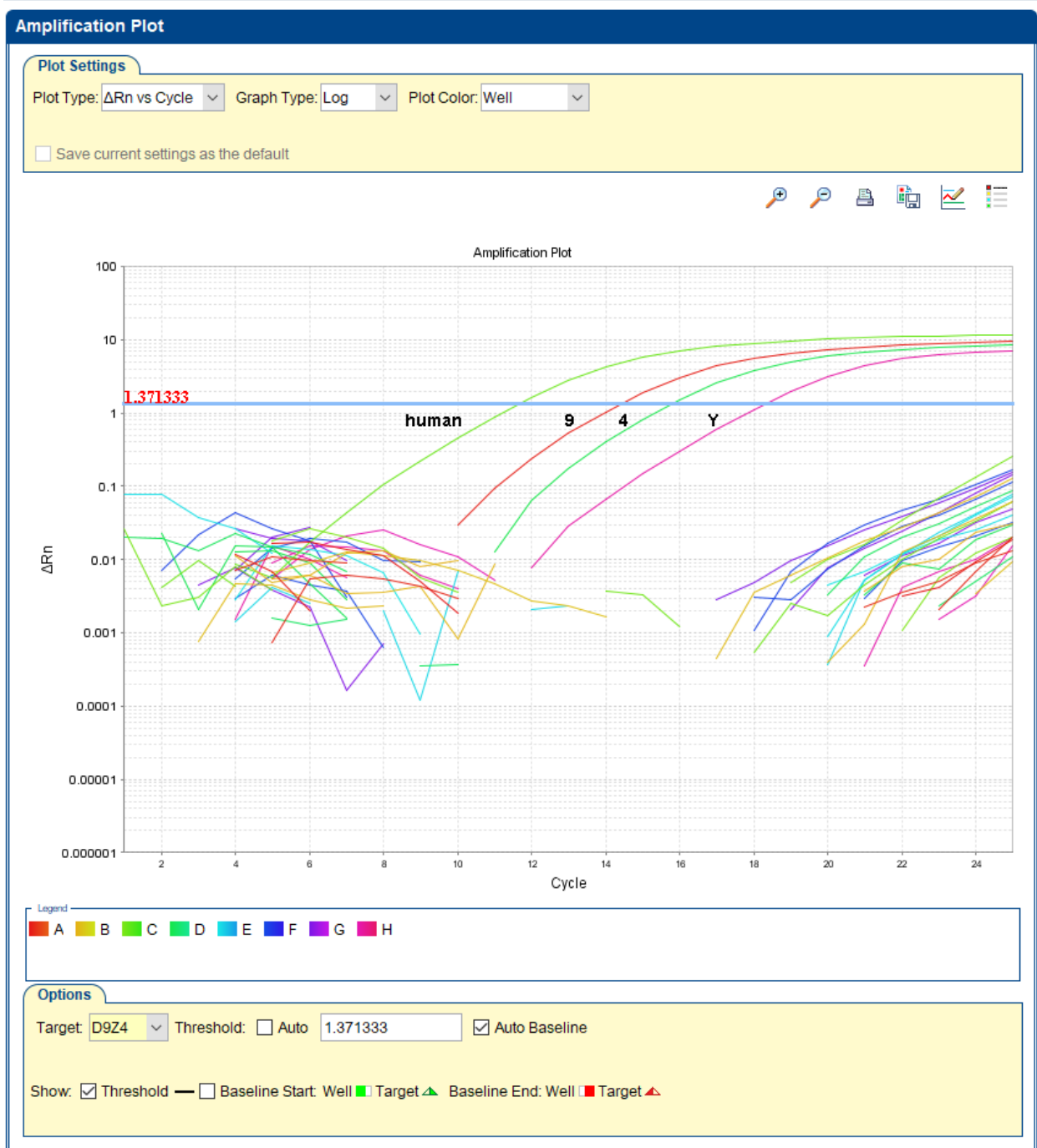
D7Z1



D7Z2



D9Z4



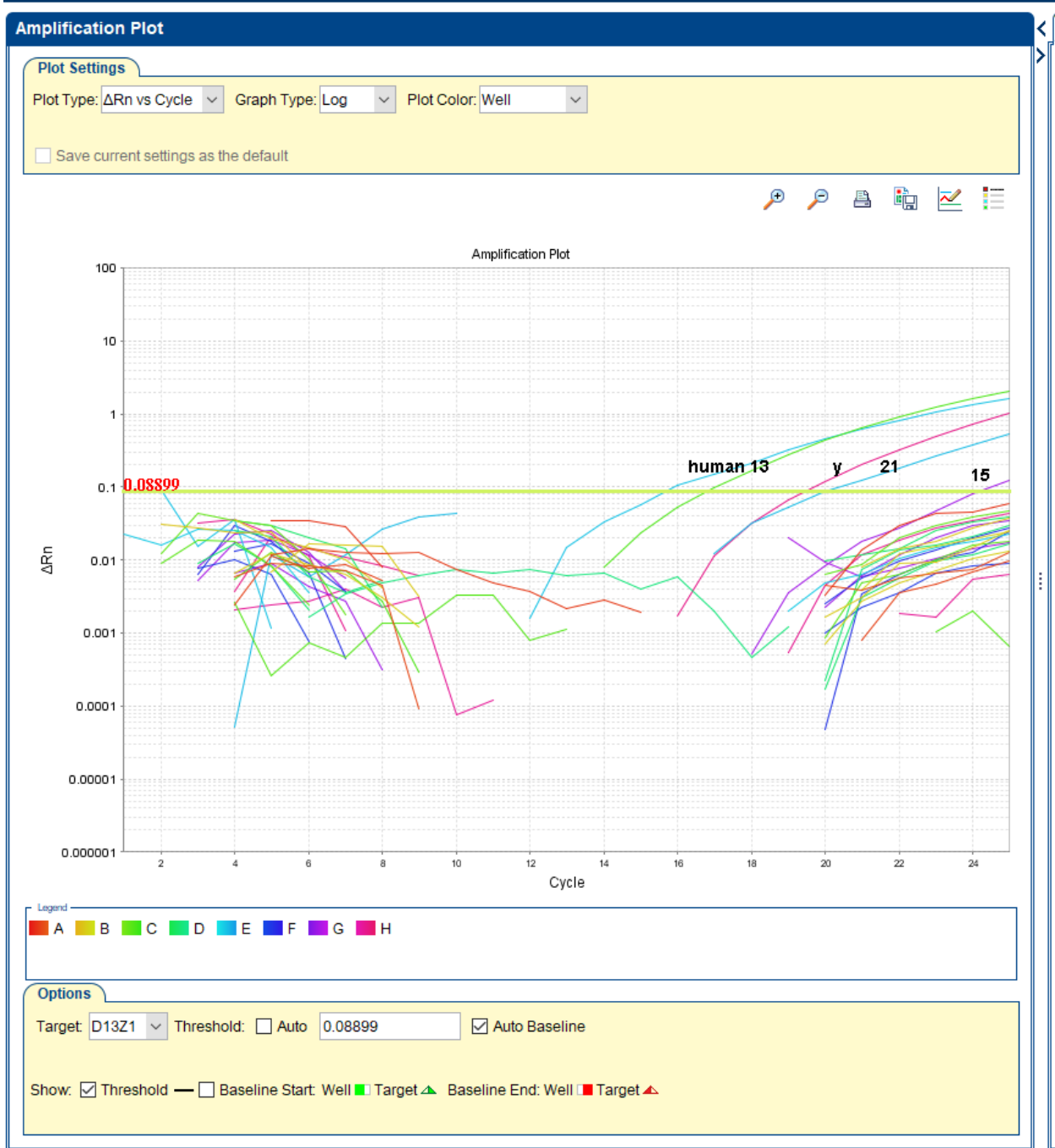
Analysis Summary

Total Wells in Plate: 96

Wells Called: 94

Wells Called Manually: 92

D13Z1/D21Z1



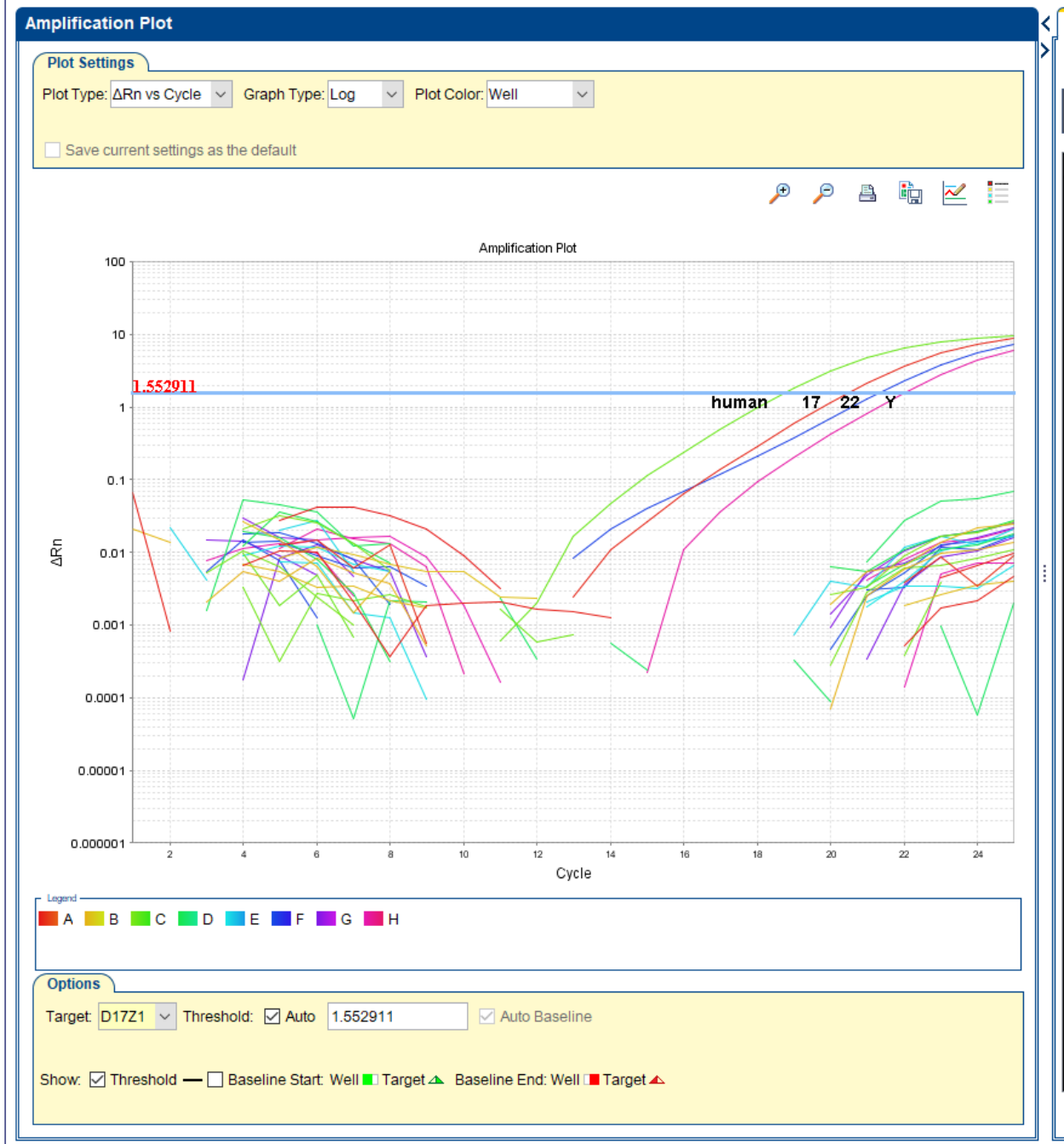
Analysis Summary:

Total Wells in Plate: 96

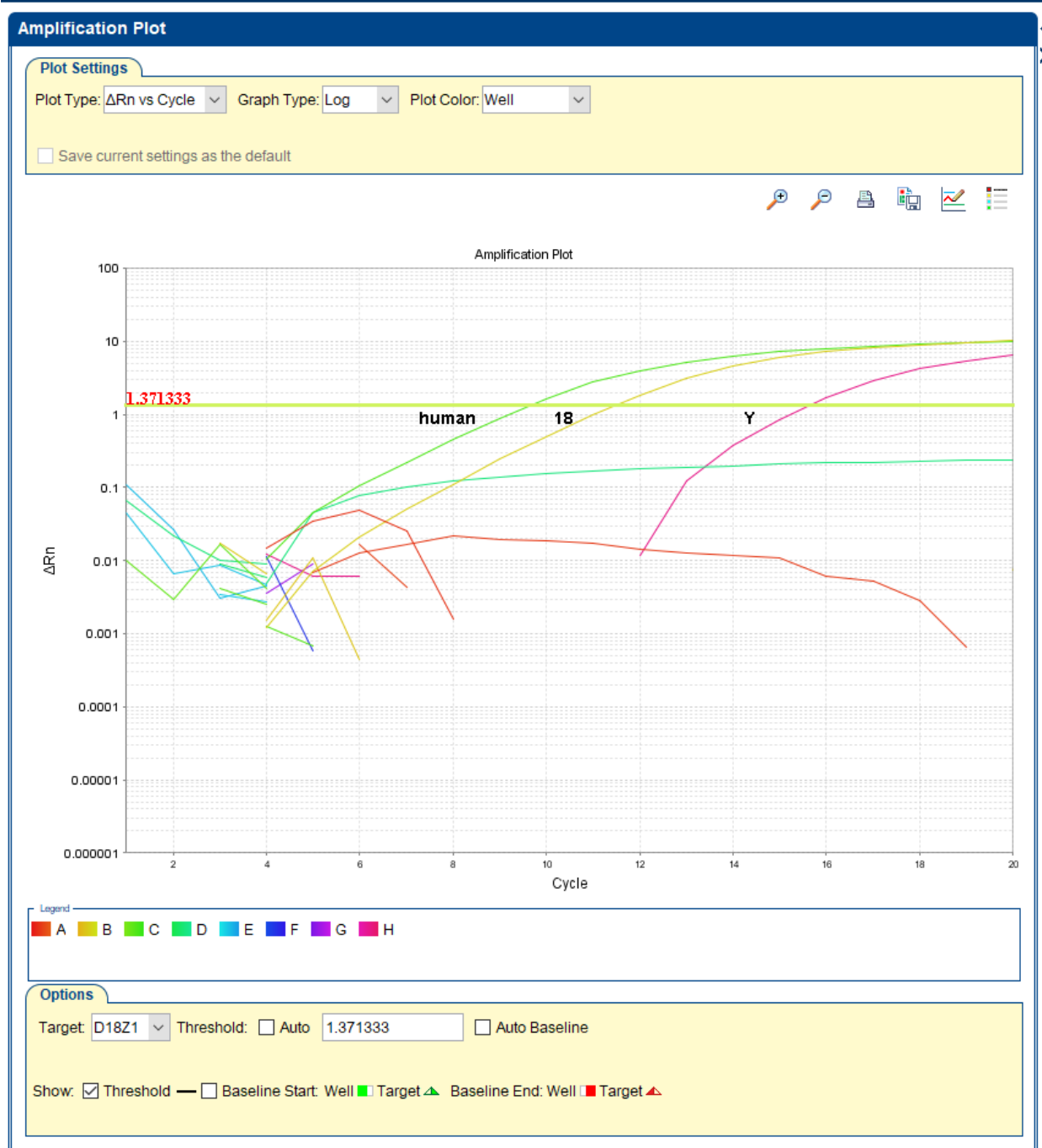
Wells Set Up: 84

Wells Omitted Manually: 0

D17Z1



D18Z1



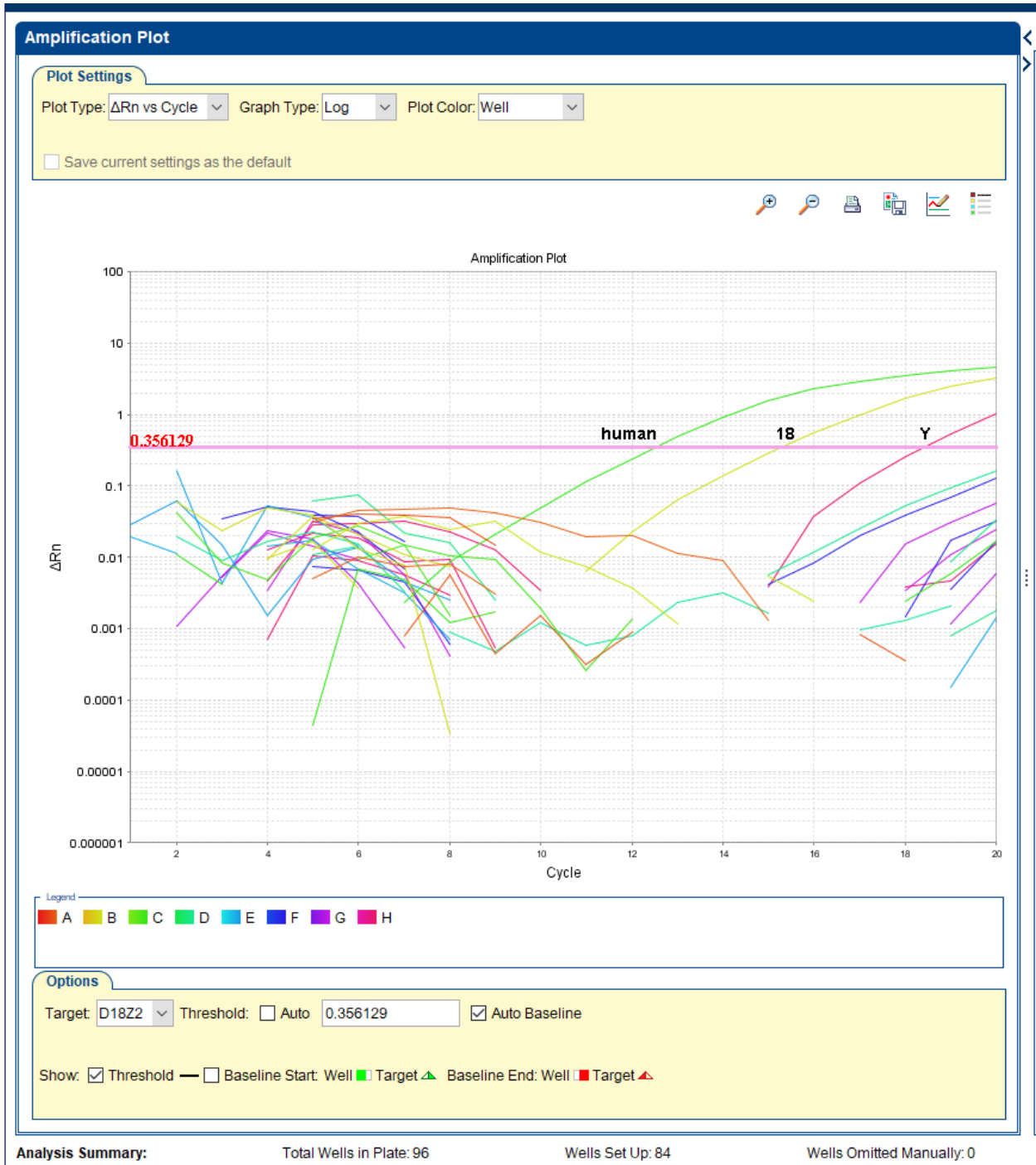
Analysis Summary:

Total Wells in Plate: 96

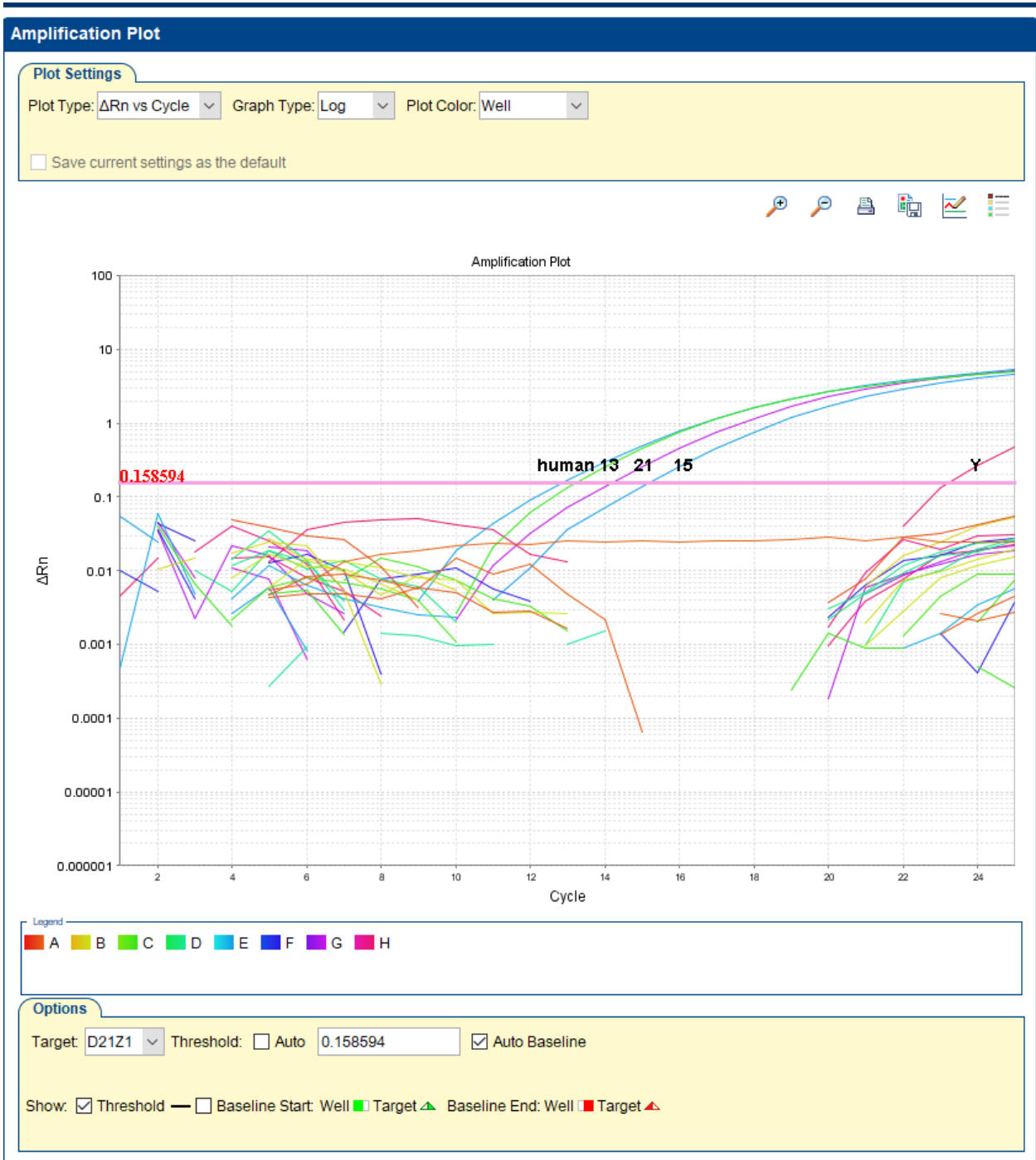
Wells Set Up: 84

Wells Omitted Manually: 0

D18Z2



D21Z1/D13Z1



DYZ3

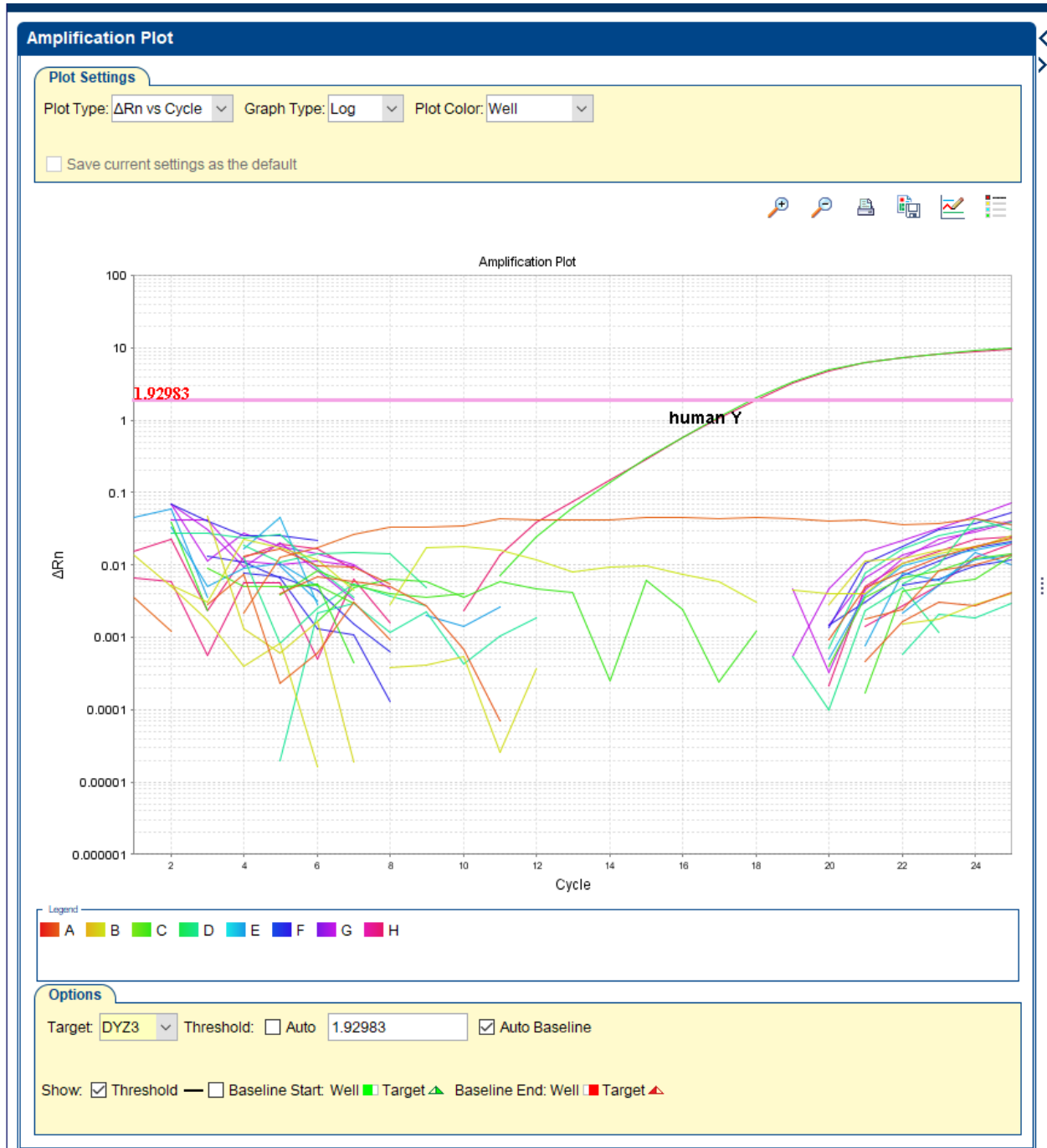


Figure S2. Detection of centromere arrays in Chr Y. qPCR assays of centromere arrays were tested in a PCR reaction with DNA isolated from human/rodent hybrid cells that contain single human chromosomes at the conditions reported in Table S2. DNA from mouse or parental hamster cells is included to control for cross-species hybridization of repeats along with human DNA isolated from peripheral blood lymphocytes that served as a positive control. Water was used as a negative control. The specificity of arrays was verified by sequencing. Shown are the qPCR amplification products in arrays that are positive in Chr Y. We detected the following arrays in Chr Y: D1Z7/D5Z2/D19Z3, D4Z1, D5Z1/D19Z2, D7Z1, D9Z4, D13Z1/D21Z1, D17Z1, D18Z1, and D18Z2.