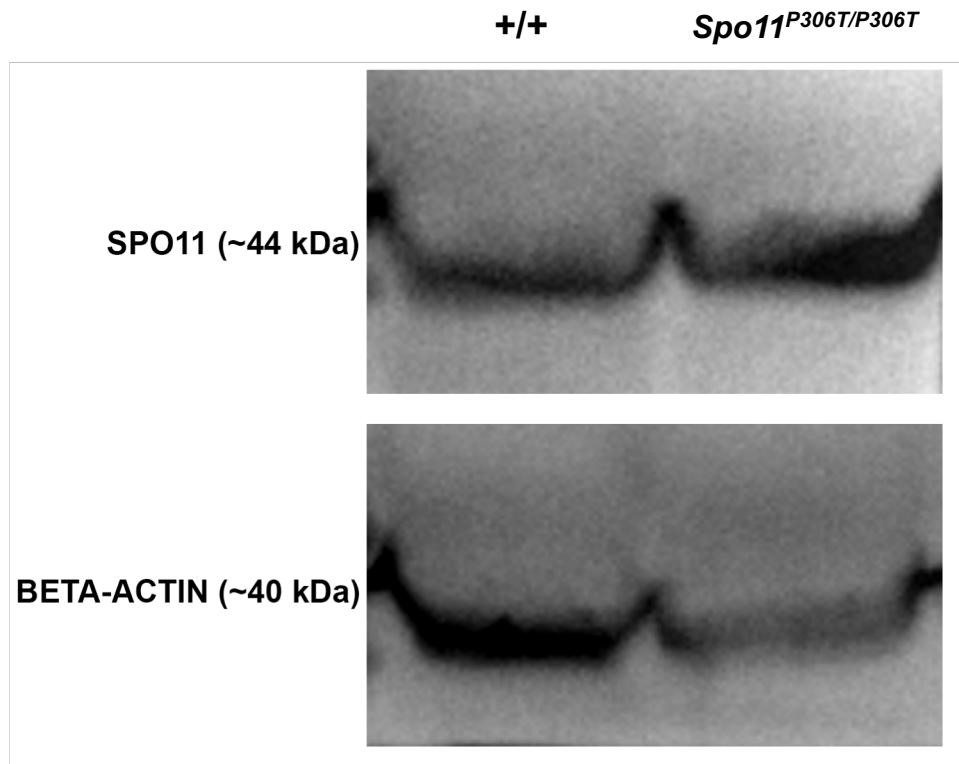


Supplementary Figure 1. *Spo11^{P306T/-}* males and females are severely germ cell depleted, and spermatocytes have drastically reduced meiotic DSBs. **(A)** H&E stained testis cross-section from an eight-week old *Spo11^{P306T/-}* male. Size bar = 75μm. Notice postmeiotic germ cells in all tubules. The tubules with asterisks appear to contain arrested spermatocytes. **(B, C)** Representative pachytene spermatocyte surface spread immunolabeled with RPA2 or RAD51 plus SYCP3. Quantification is plotted in Fig. 4. **(D)** Representative spermatocyte chromosome spreads immunolabeled with SYCP3 and HORMAD2 at pachynema (top two rows) and diplotene (bottom two rows). Whereas the only the XY body labels with HORMAD2, indicating asynapsed regions, there are also autosomes asynapsed at pachynema. Normal diplotene nuclei were also observed.



Supplemental Figure 2. Western blot of whole testis protein probed with anti-SPO11 antibody.

Supplementary Table 1

Purpose	Name	Sequence (5'-3')	Amplicon	RE Digest	Citation	
Genotyping SPO11 P306T	Forward	GTTTCACCAGCCTGGACTT	309 bp	HaeIII WT = 247bp, 62bp P306T = 125bp, 122bp, 62bp		
	Reverse	CCTGTAGCTCAGCCAGGTTC				
Genotyping SPO11 null	Mutant Forward	CTGCAGGTTGATGATTCTGT	200 bp	N/A	Baudat et al. 2000	
	Mutant Reverse	CATCAGAAGCTGACTCTAGAG				
	WT Forward	GCAATGCTCATTCTGTGTTG	200 bp	Yes/No		
	WT Reverse	GGCACTTCAGCATAACAGGA				
Genotyping CHEK2 null	Mutant Forward	CCAAAGAACGCTCCGTTGCT	157 bp	Yes/No	Hirao et al. 2002	
	Mutant Reverse	CAAATTAAGGGCCAGCTCATTC				
	WT Forward	CCTTATGTGGTACGCCACT	150 bp	Yes/No		
	WT Reverse	CCACCTCATCCAACCAGACT				
RT-qPCR: DDX3Y	Forward	GGGCGCTATATACCTCCTCAC		Royo et al. 2010		
	Reverse	TCCAAAAGTGTAGGCATC				
RT-qPCR: EIF2S3Y	Forward	AACTATGCTGAATGGGGCAG		Royo et al. 2010		
	Reverse	TAATTCAATGGCAGCCAGG				
RT-qPCR: SRY	Forward	GAGAGCATGGAGGGCCATG		Zwingman et al. 1993		
	Reverse	GAGTACAGGTGTGCAGCTC				
RT-qPCR: UBE2B	Forward	CGCCCCATCTGAAAACAACA		Royo et al. 2010		
	Reverse	TGGGACTCCATCGATTCTGC				
RT-qPCR: USP9Y	Forward	ATGGCAGGTTGCACATTAC		Royo et al. 2010		
	Reverse	CAGTCCATCTGATCATTGG				
RT-qPCR: ZFY1	Forward	GCCAGTGCTCTTAAACCAA		Royo et al. 2010		
	Reverse	TGAGTACACAAAGTCCCAGCA				
RT-qPCR: ZFY1/2	Forward	TGGATGAAGCATCTCCAGAA		Royo et al. 2010		
	Reverse	CCACCAGCATCTCATCTCC				
RT-qPCR: KDM6A	Forward	TACAGGCTCAGTTGTAACT		Jiang et al. 2013		
	Reverse	CTGCGGAAATTGGTAGGCTC				
RT-qPCR: MID1	Forward	AGAGAACACAGAACTGGAGACT		Nakamura et al. 2017		
	Reverse	CAGTTGGCTTCTGACGGG				
RT-qPCR:	Forward	CTCATCCTCATGTCTCTCCG				

Supplementary Table 1

XIST	Reverse	GATTCAGATAGACAGGGCTGG		Kobayashi et al. 2006
RT-qPCR: GAPDH	Forward	CTTGTCAGCTCATTCCTGG		Kartha et al. 2016
	Reverse	TCTTGCTCAGTGTCCCTGCG		

References

1. Baudat, F., Manova, K., Yuen, J.P., Jasin, M. and Keeney, S. 2000b. Chromosome synapsis defects and sexually dimorphic meiotic progression in mice lacking *Spo11*. *Molecular Cell* 6(5), pp. 989–998.
2. Hirao, A., Cheung, A., Duncan, G., Girard, P.-M., Elia, A.J., Wakeham, A., Okada, H., Sarkissian, T., Wong, J.A., Sakai, T., De Stanchina, E., Bristow, R.G., Suda, T., Lowe, S.W., Jeggo, P.A., Elledge, S.J. and Mak, T.W. 2002. Chk2 is a tumor suppressor that regulates apoptosis in both an ataxia telangiectasia mutated (ATM)-dependent and an ATM-independent manner. *Molecular and Cellular Biology* 22(18), pp. 6521–6532.
3. Royo, H., Polikiewicz, G., Mahadevaiah, S.K., Prosser, H., Mitchell, M., Bradley, A., de Rooij, D.G., Burgoyne, P.S. and Turner, J.M.A. 2010. Evidence that meiotic sex chromosome inactivation is essential for male fertility. *Current Biology* 20(23), pp. 2117–2123.
4. Zwingman, T., Erickson, R. P., Boyer, T. and Ao, A. (1993). Transcription of the sex-determining region genes Sry and Zfy in the mouse preimplantation embryo. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 90(3), 814–817.
5. Jiang, W., Wang, J. and Zhang, Y. (2013). Histone H3K27me3 demethylases KDM6A and KDM6B modulate definitive endoderm differentiation from human ESCs by regulating WNT signaling pathway. *Cell Research* 23(1), 122–130.
6. Nakamura, T., Ueyama, T., Ninoyu, Y., Sakaguchi, H., Choijookhuu, N., Hishikawa, Y., Kiyonari, H., Kohta, M., Sakahara, M., de Curtis, I., Kohmura, E., Hisa, Y., Aiba, A. and Saito, N. (2017). Novel role of Rac-Mid1 signaling in medial cerebellar development. *Development* 144(10), 1863–1875.
7. Kobayashi, S., Isotani, A., Mise, N., Yamamoto, M., Fujihara, Y., Kaseda, K., Nakanishi, T., Ikawa, M., Hamada, H., Abe, K. and Okabe, M. (2006). Comparison of gene expression in male and female mouse blastocysts revealed imprinting of the X-linked gene, RhoX5/Pem, at preimplantation stages. *Current Biology* 16(2), 166–172.
8. Kartha, N., Shen, L., Maskin, C., Wallace, M. and Schimenti, J. C. (2016). The chromatin remodeling component arid1a is a suppressor of spontaneous mammary tumors in mice. *Genetics* 203(4), 1601–1611.