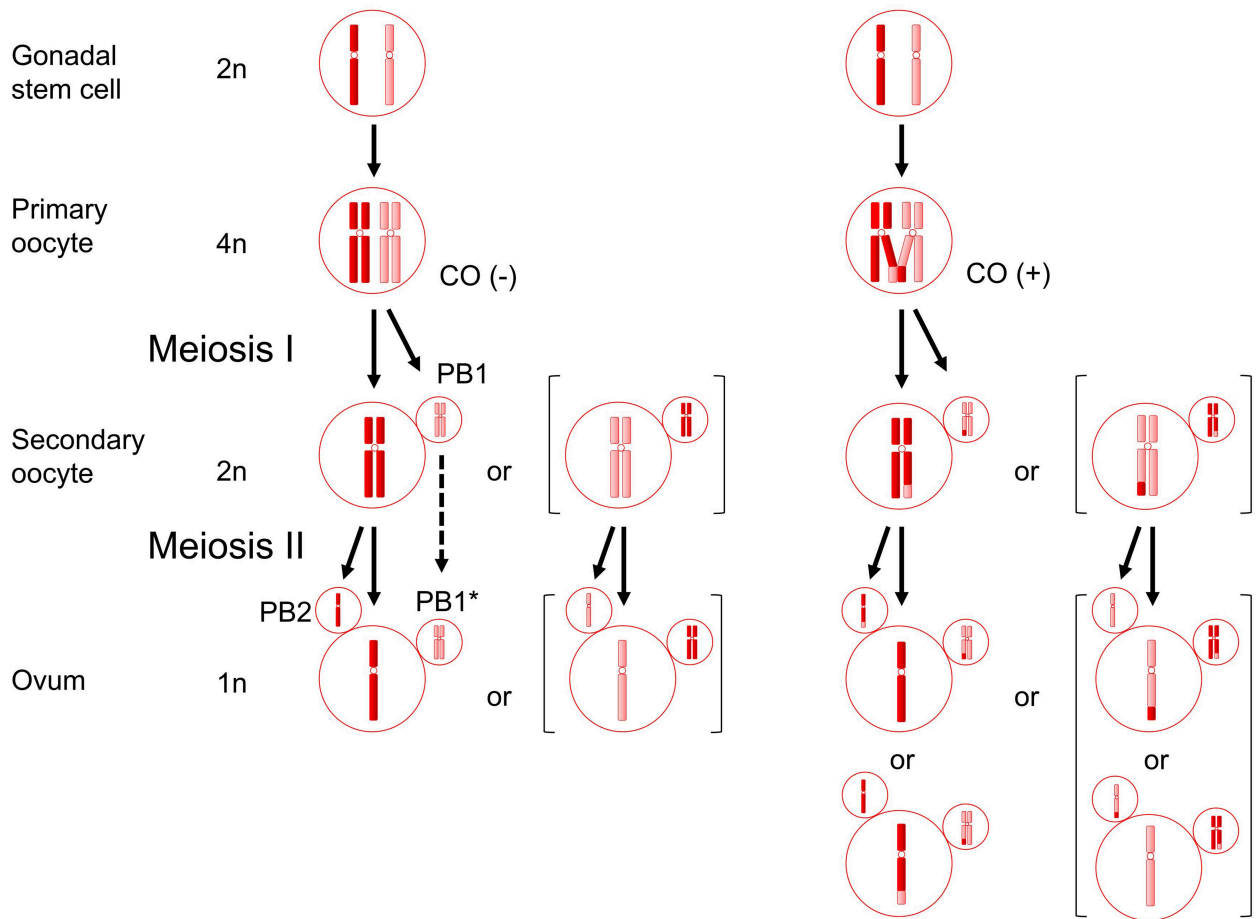
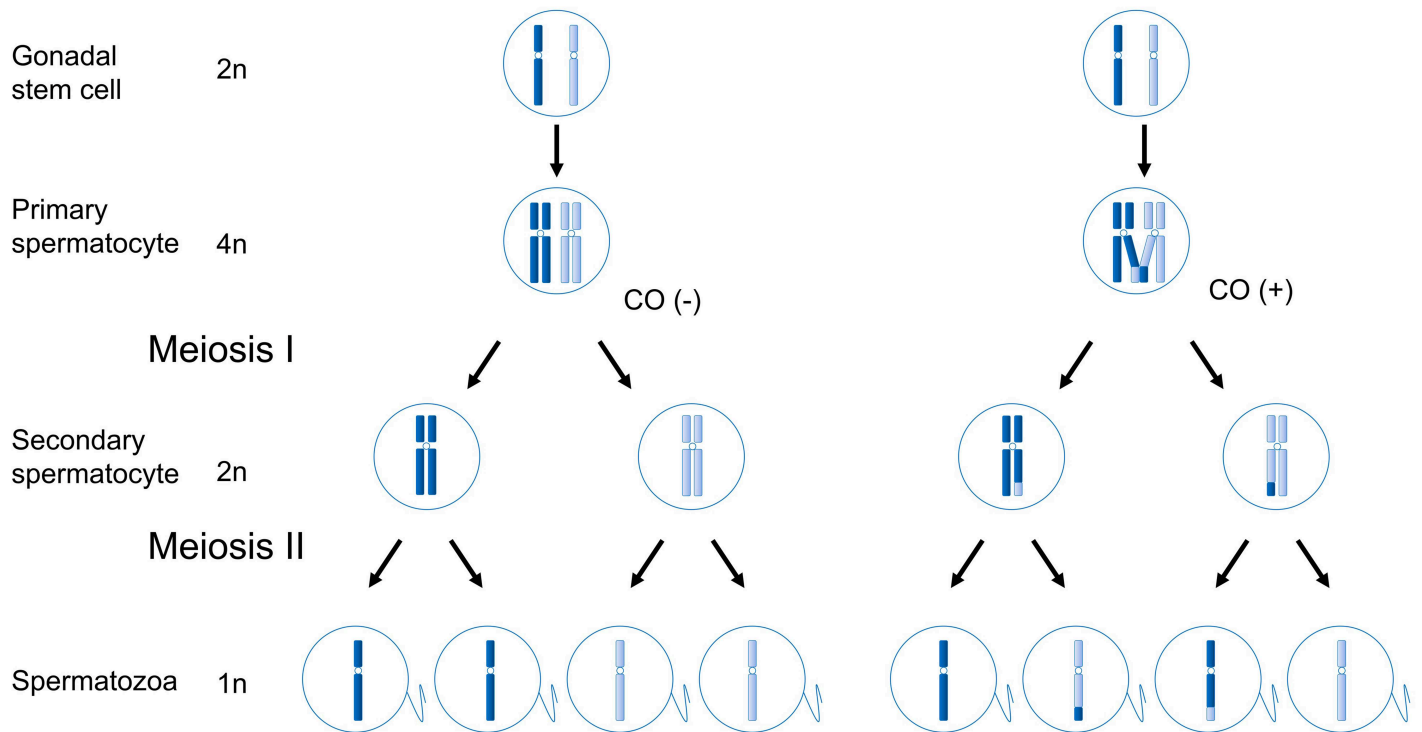
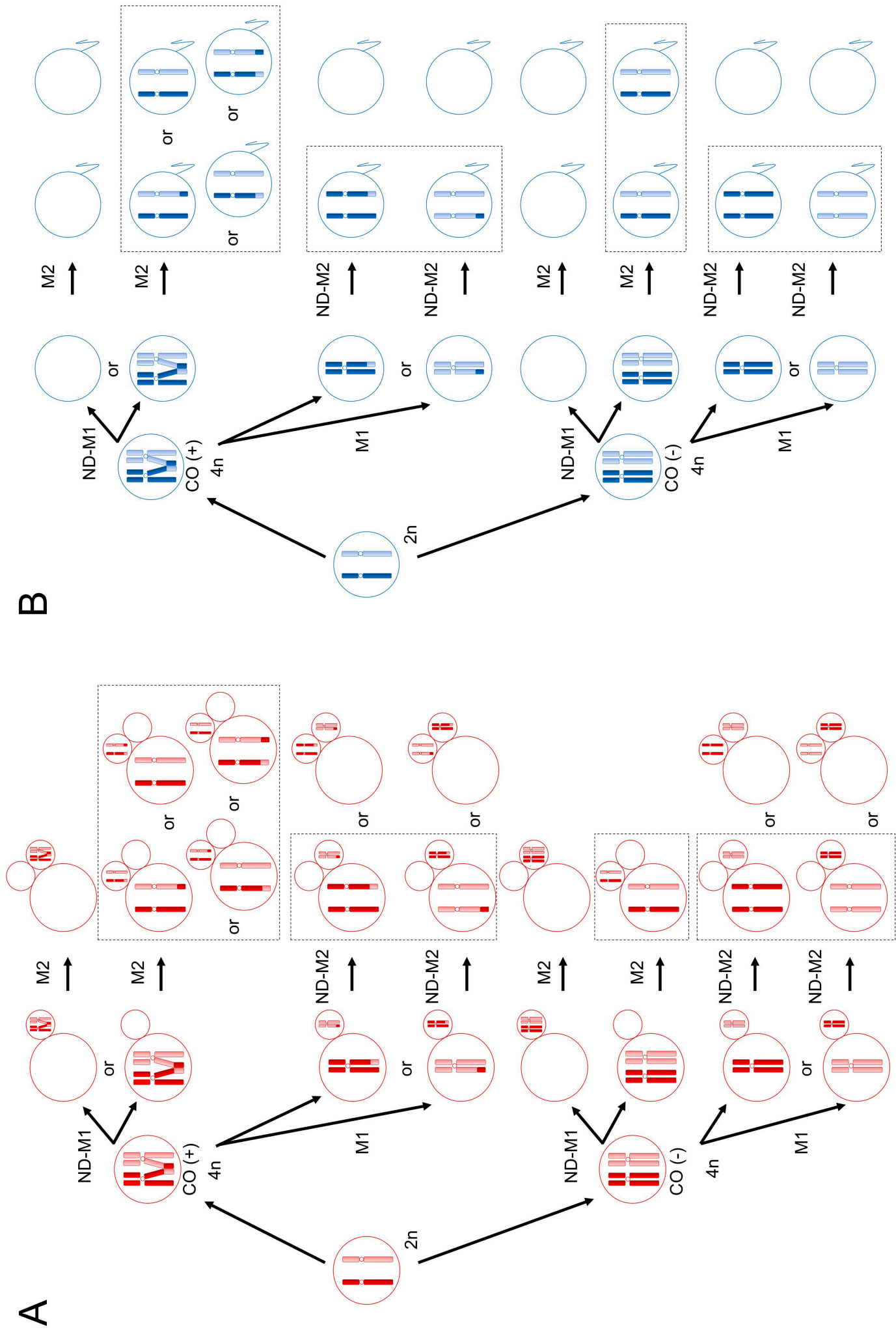


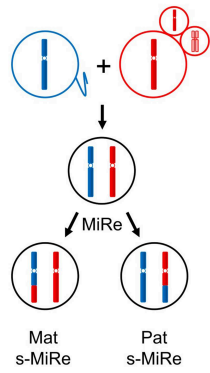
A**B**

Suppl. Fig. 1. Normal oogenesis (**A**) and spermatogenesis (**B**). Note homologous chromosomes are divided in meiosis I and sister chromatids are divided in meiosis II. Some segments of homologous chromosomes may or may not exchange each other by crossing-over (CO) during meiosis I. Primary and secondary spermatocyte divide symmetrically at the sequential meiosis into four spermatozoa. In contrast, the division of the oocyte is asymmetric, and only one ovum is formed out of the four possibilities. PB1, first polar body; PB2, second polar body. * The PB1 may or may not divided at meiosis II; as shown here, it has not.

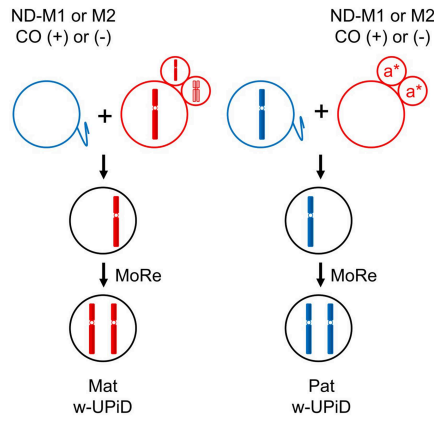


Suppl. Fig. 2. All possible consequences of nondisjunction during oogenesis (**A**) and spermatogenesis (**B**). Note predivision before meiosis I is omitted. CO, crossing-over; M1, meiosis I; M2, meiosis II; ND, nondisjunction.

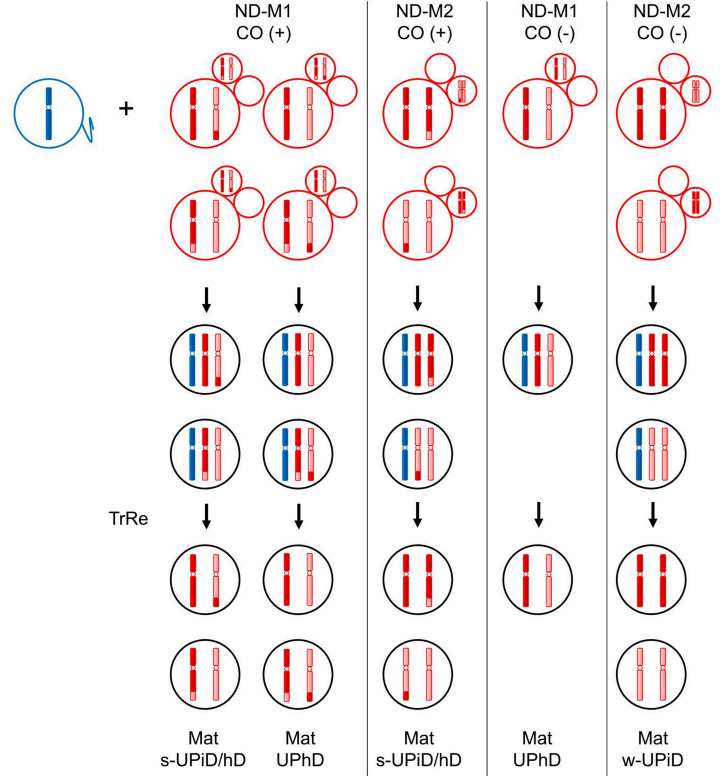
MiRe



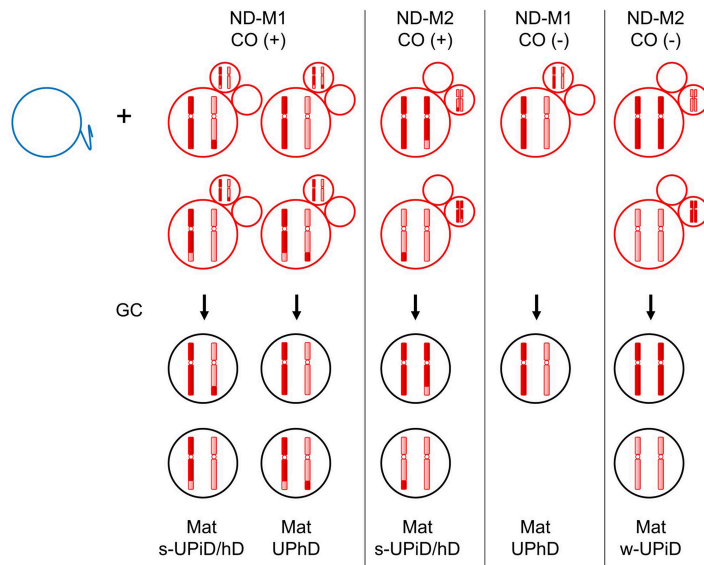
Mat MoRe Pat MoRe



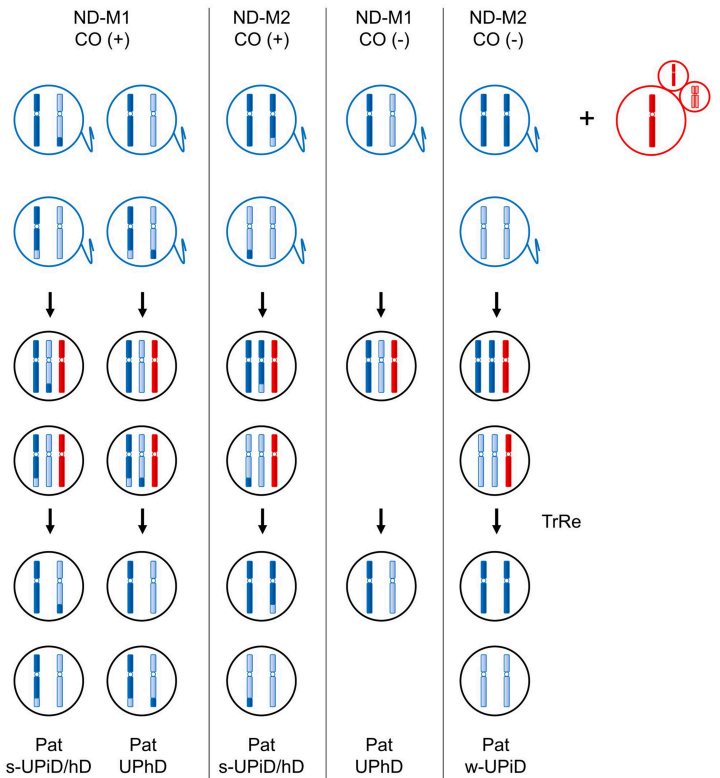
Pat TrRe



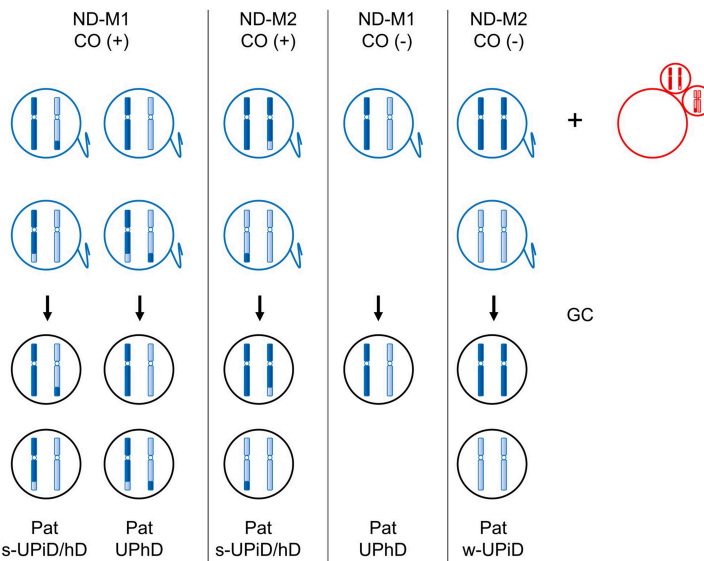
GC-1



Mat TrRe



GC-2



Suppl. Fig. 3 All possible patterns to generate uniparental disomy. GC, gamete complementation; Mat, maternal; MiRe, mitotic recombination; MoRe, monosomy rescue; Pat, paternal; s-, segmental; TrRe, trisomy rescue; UPiD, uniparental iso-disomy; UPiD/hD, uniparental iso-disomy with hetero-disomy; w-, whole.