

Recombination rates across A. lyrata linkage groups 1 and 2

Figure 1 shows estimates of recombination rate across the region surveyed, in *A. thaliana*, *A. lyrata*, and an outgroup species, *C. rubella*. Rate estimates are based on physical distances in *A. thaliana*, and genetic mapping data from *A. thaliana* (Arabidopsis Genome Initiative), *A. lyrata* (HANSSON *et al.* 2006; KUITTINEN and AGUADE 2000; KUITTINEN *et al.* 2004), and *C. rubella* (BOIVIN *et al.* 2004). The *A. thaliana* first chromosome is homeologous to two linkage groups in *A. lyrata* and *C. rubella* (hereafter called LG1 and LG2). LG1 shows a very high correlation in estimated recombination rates across the species, and the complete linkage of pericentromeric markers on the *A. lyrata* genetic map suggests conservation of the centromere location (Figure 2; see HANSSON *et al.* 2006). In LG2, recombination rate estimates are substantially higher in both *A. lyrata* and *C. rubella* than in *A. thaliana*. This is most likely due to the fact that, in the first two species without the chromosome fusion, LG2 is a significantly shorter chromosome arm than in *A. thaliana*, which is often associated higher crossing-over per unit of physical distance (KABACK *et al.* 1999). However, other possibilities are that physical distances are disproportionately increased in this region, additional small rearrangements have occurred in this region, or that low marker density and/or incomplete mapping resolution are generating discrepancies. Because of this uncertainty, we did all analyses using both estimates of recombination rates, those based on *A. thaliana* and those based on *A. lyrata*.

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Figure 1- Estimates of scaled recombination rate across the *A. thaliana* chromosome 1, from *A. thaliana*, *A. lyrata*, and *C. rubella*. Light gray squares, *A. thaliana*, black squares, *A. lyrata*; dark gray squares, *C. rubella*. Black circles show the positions of the genes surveyed in this study. LG1 and LG2 refer to the first and second linkage groups in *A. lyrata*.

