



Figure S1 Spatial and temporal distribution of RAD-51 foci during prophase I of male meiosis. (A) Section of male germ line corresponding to prophase I stained with RAD-51 (cyan, insets), H3K4me2 (green) and counterstained with DAPI (magenta). Bottom row shows DAPI morphology, which was used with absence of H3K4me2 (green) to identify the X chromosome throughout these stages. Dashed lines indicate substages between transition zone (TZ, orange), early pachytene (EP, yellow), mid pachytene (MP, blue), late pachytene (LP, red), and spermatocytes (Sc, diplotene-diakinesis). Beginning and end of TZ were determined by DAPI morphology, and pachytene substages were divided by counting total rows of nuclei in this region and dividing by three. Insets compare RAD-51 abundance from TZ to LP. Scale bar = 15 μ m.