Figure EV1. Analysis of the specificity of the Sororin antibodies in testis and in C2C12 cell extracts.

A. Western blot analysis of extracts prepared from adult testes with the Sororin antibodies used in this study, anti-Sor and C-106.

B, C. C2C12 cells were transfected with Sororin siRNA or siRNA control, and the whole extracts were analyzed by Western blot with antibodies against Sororin: C-106 (B) and anti-Sor (C).

Equal protein loading was ascertained by Ponceau S staining of blotted membranes.
Figure EV2. Analysis of the specificity of the Sororin antibodies in overexpression experiments.

A-C HEK 293T cells were transfected with Sororin-EGFP or EGFP, and the whole extracts were analyzed by Western blot with antibodies against Sororin C-106 (A), anti-Sor (B), and against EGFP (C). Equal protein loading was ascertained by Ponceau S staining of blotted membranes.

D GFP-positive transfection was determined by in vivo observation of the cells. Scale bar: 10 μm.

E Sororin-EGFP (green) overexpression and immunolabeling of Sororin (red) with antibodies C-106 (a) and Anti-Sor (b) in HEK 293T cells. Scale bar: 10 μm.
Figure EV3. Immunofluorescence of anti-Sororin antibodies in spermatocytes.
A–D Double-immunolabeling of Sororin (green) with anti-Sor (A, C) and antibody C-106 (B, D) and SYCP3 (red) on WT and Smc1β−/− spread spermatocytes at zygotene (Zyg.) and pachytene-like (Pac.-like), respectively.
Data information: Scale bar: 10 μm.

Figure EV4. Distribution of SGO2 in okadaic acid-treated spermatocytes.
A, B Double-immunolabeling of SGO2 (green) and SYCP3 (red) on spread cultured wild-type control (WT Control) metaphase I spermatocyte (A), and okadaic acid-treated wild-type (WT + OA) metaphase I-like spermatocyte (B).
Data information: Scale bar: 10 μm.