

779 LIST OF FIGURES

780	S1	Distribution of litter sizes for each cross	i
781	S2	Phenotype relationships by cross	ii
782	S3	Overview of litter data collected over time	iii
783	S4	Average number of pups weaned per litter for eight inbred founders over time	iv
784	S5	Wean date and birth order effects on litter size	v
785	S6	Examination of sex-ratio distortion in the diallel.	vi
786	S7	Estimated dam.strain and sire.strain effects on sex ratio distortion, using BayesDiallel	vii

787 LIST OF TABLES

788	S1	Diallel model parameters for the litter diallel study	viii
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Figure S1 Distribution of litter sizes for each cross. For each of the 62 crosses, we plot the distribution of litter sizes (ranging from 1 to 16). The red line indicates the mean litter size for each cross. The “X” symbol indicates crosses for which no offspring are produced. The y-axis is scaled to the individual maximum frequency for each plot.

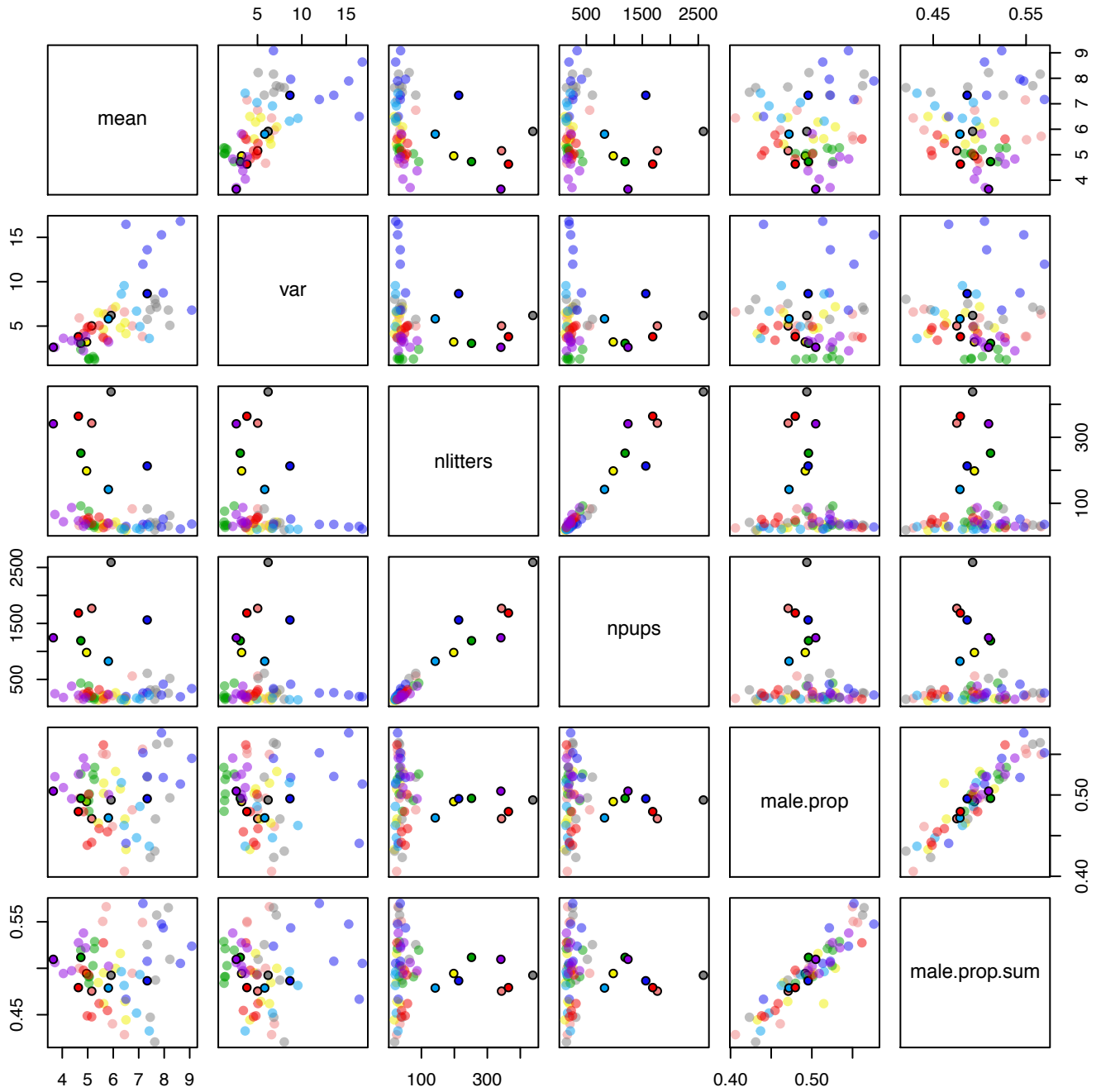


Figure S2 Phenotype relationships by cross. For each of the 62 crosses, we plot the mean, variance, total number of litters (nlitters), total number of pups (npups), and male proportion (male.prop=mean(males/total) across each litter; male.prop.sum=sum(males)/sum(total)). The colors indicate maternal strain identity, and the circles outlined in black indicate the inbred founder genotypes.

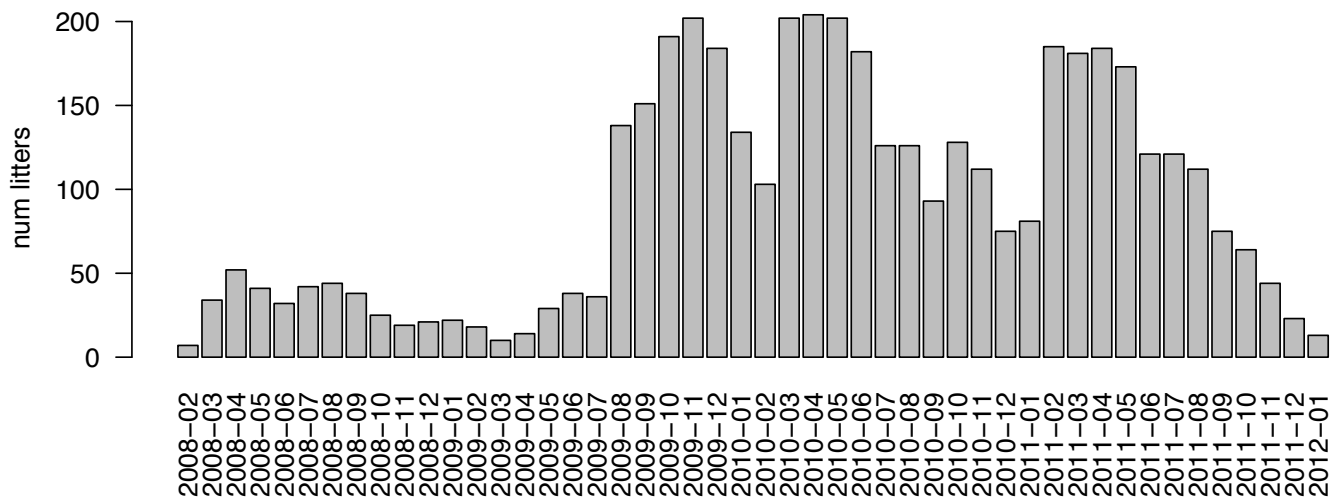


Figure S3 Overview of litter data collected over time.

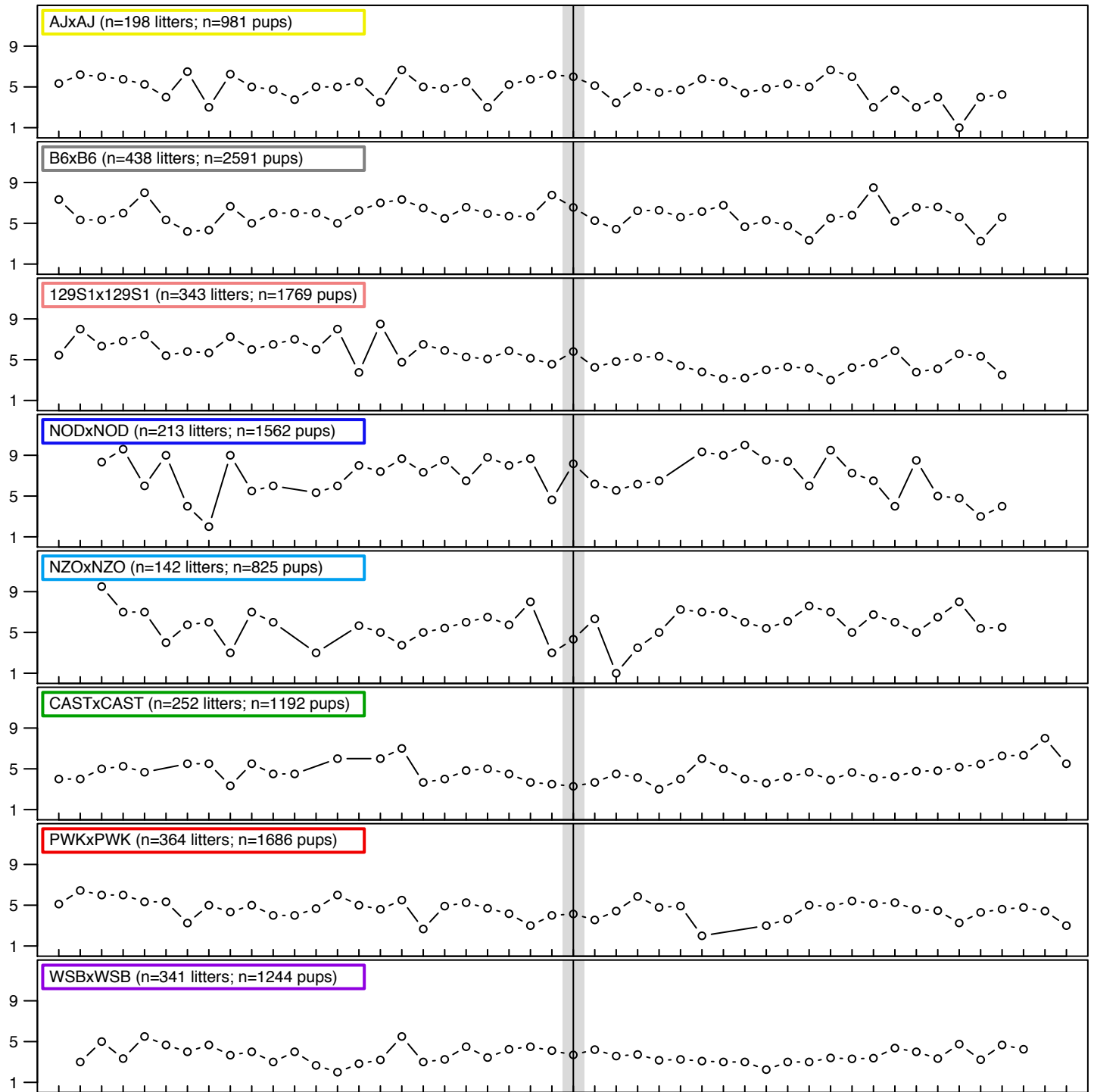


Figure S4 Average number of pups weaned per litter for eight inbred founders over time. The y-axis represents the average litter size for litters born in each month across four years of data collection (03/2008 to 02/2012). Each tick on the x-axis represents a consecutive month during this study. The vertical black line in the center of each figure indicates the month (03/2010) during which mice were transferred from the Hillsborough, NC vivarium facility to the UNC GMB facility, and the grey shaded rectangle indicates the period between the first and second supplementation of mouse chow with Fenbendazole.

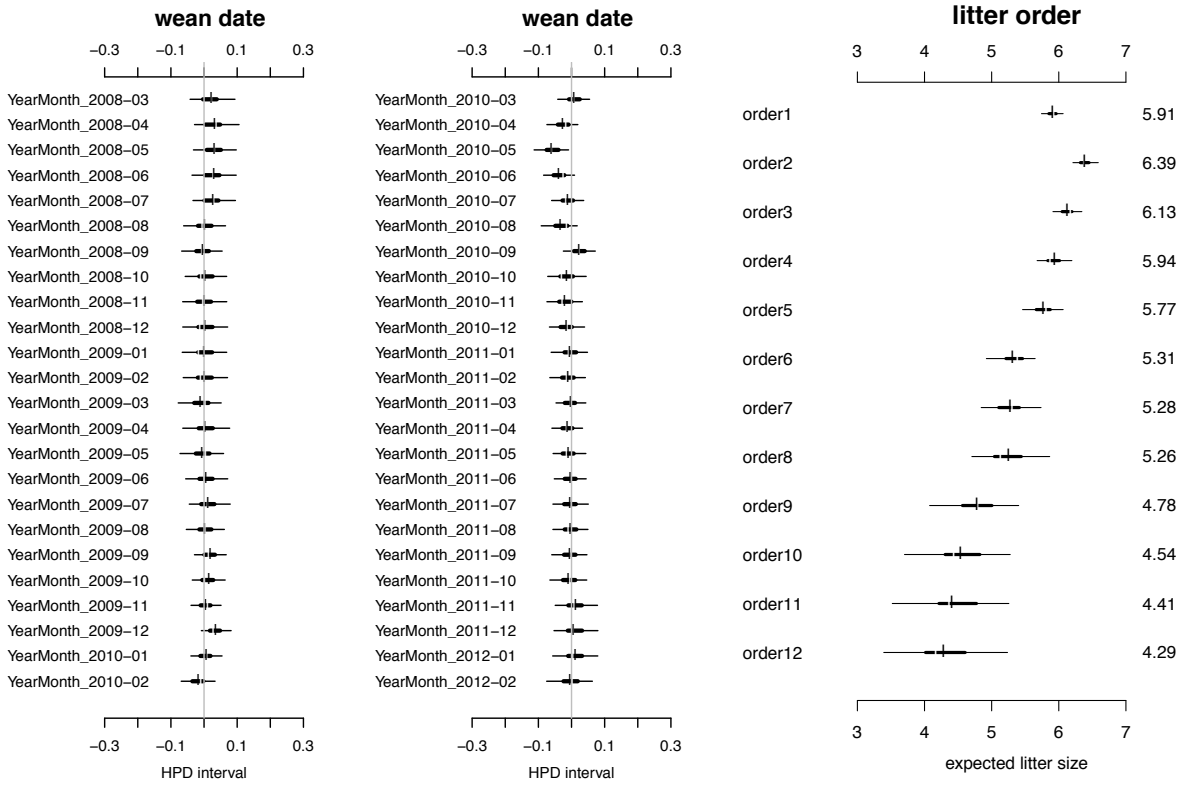


Figure S5 Wean date and birth order effects on litter size. The highest posterior densities of the effect estimates are shown on the latent scale for the wean date effects. For litter birth order 1 through 12, the posterior predictive confidence intervals (means printed to the right) are shown for expected litter size on the data scale (number of pups), and are based on the fixed and random effects estimates for litter order terms, and the overall μ .

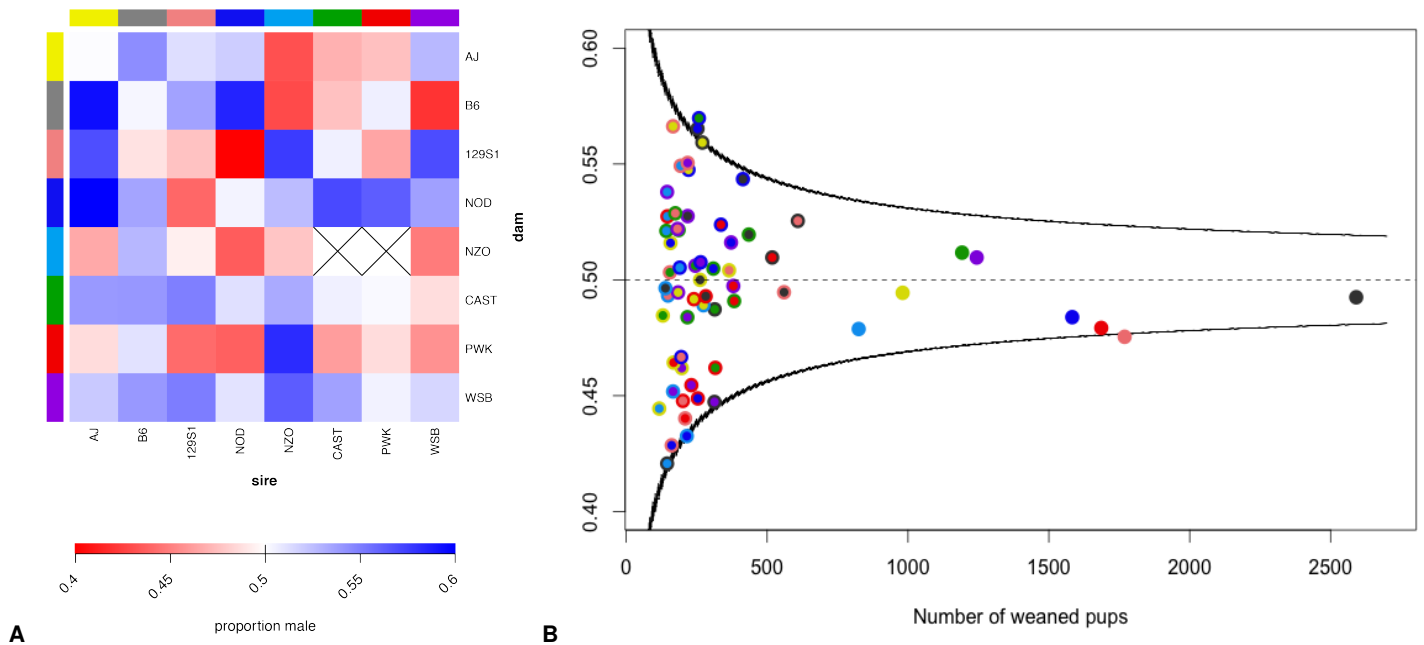


Figure S6 Examination of sex ratio distortion in the diallel. (A) Heatmap indicating overall proportion of males in each observed cross in the diallel. (B) Observed proportion of male pups to total pups across all 62 crosses, as a function of the total number of weaned pups per cross (zoomed in from npups vs. male.prop panel in Figure S2). The boundary lines indicate the expected 95% interval for random binomial data with increasing N. Solid dots indicate inbred litters, dots with a different color outline indicate F1s.

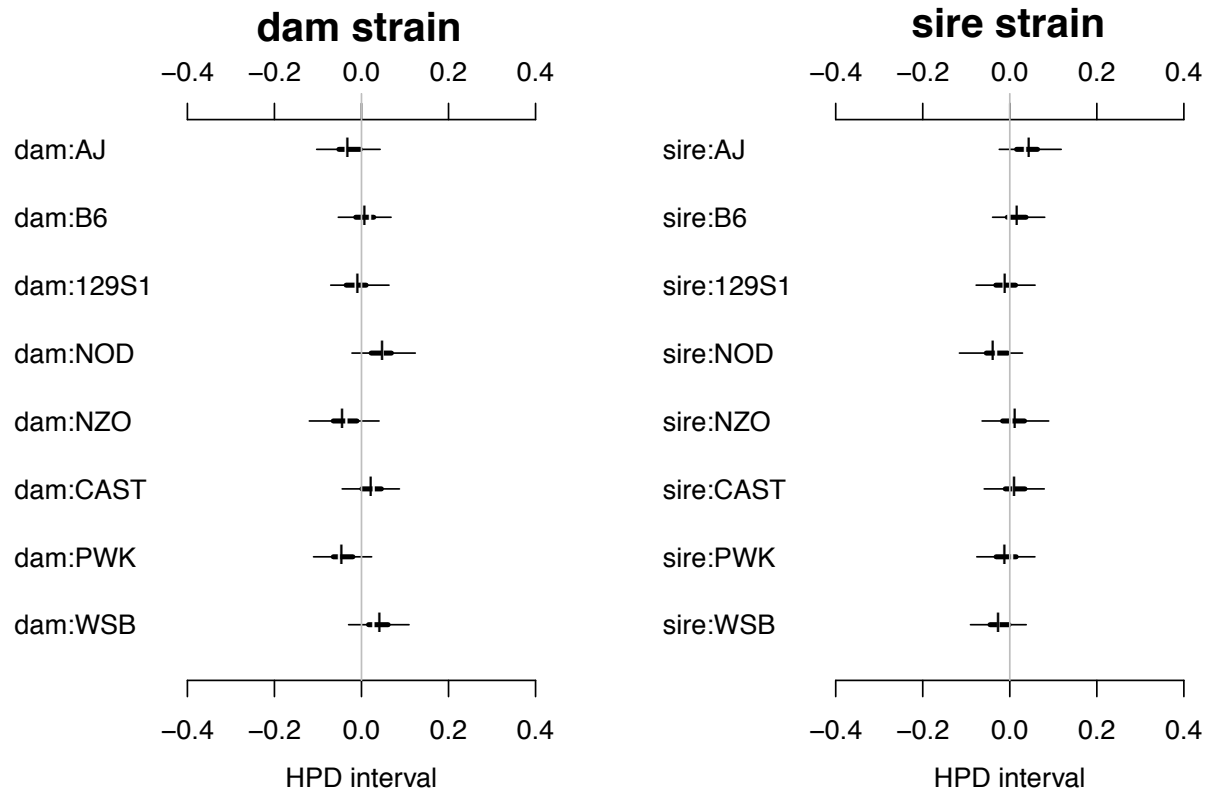










Figure S7 Estimated dam.strain and sire.strain effects on sex ratio distortion, using BayesDiallel. This shows the highest posterior density (HPD) intervals for the maternal (“dam.strain”) and paternal (“sire.strain”) effects on male pup proportion.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

■ Table S1 Diallel model parameters: random and fixed.

Parameter	Color	Description	Type	Levels
μ	–	mean (overall)	fixed	1
α	–	litter order (overall slope)	fixed	1
order_r	–	litter order	random	12
batch_{l_i}	–	experimental batch	random	48
a_j	 light blue	strain-specific additive	random	8
m_j	 light green	strain-specific parental sex (parent-of-origin)	random	8
β_{inbred}	 pink	inbred penalty (overall)	fixed	1
b_j	 light orange	strain-specific inbred penalty	random	8
v_{jk}	 lavender	strain pair-specific symmetric epistasis	random	28
w_{jk}	 tan	strain pair-specific asymmetric epistasis (parent-of-origin)	random	28
dam_j	 dark red	strain-specific dam ($a_j + m_j$)	–	8
sire_j	 midnight blue	strain-specific sire ($a_j - m_j$)	–	8