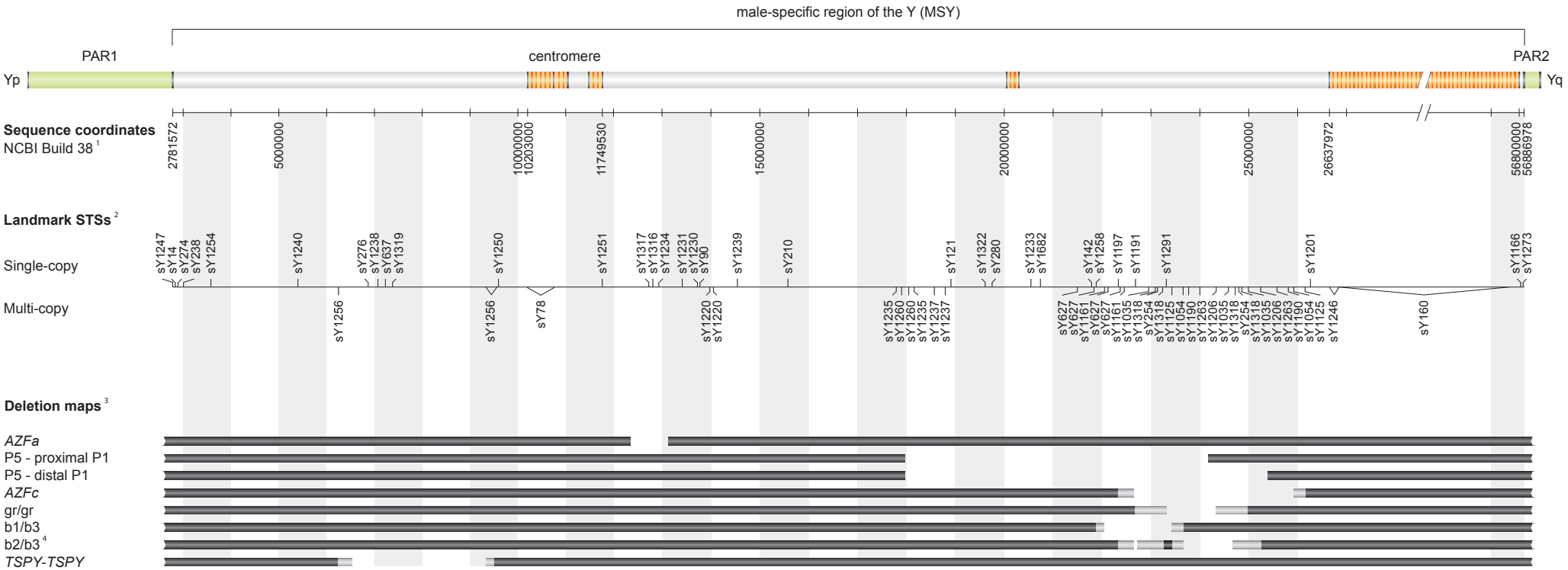
STS maps of common interstitial deletions

Reported in Sun et al., 2000; Kamp et al., 2000; Blanco et al., 2000 (*AZFa*), Repping et al., 2002 (P5 - proximal P1 and P5 - distal P1), Kuroda-Kawaguchi et al., 2001 (*AZFc*), Repping et al., 2003 (gr/gr and b1/b3), Fernandes et al., 2004; Repping et al., 2004 (b2/b3), Jobling et al., 2007 (*TSPY-TSPY*)

MSY Breakpoint Mapper
http://breakpointmapper.wi.mit.edu



Predicted STS results [5]

Landmark STSs (asterisks denote multi-copy STSs)

	sY1247	sY14	sY274	sY238	sY1254	sY1240	sY1256*	sY276	sY1238	sY637	sY1319	sY1250	sY78*	sY1251	sY1317	sY1316	sY1234	sY1231	sY1230	sY90	sY1220*	sY1239	sY210	sY1235*	sY1260*	sY1237*	sY121	sY1322	sY280	sY1233	sY1682	sY627*	sY142	sY1258	sY1161*	sY1197	sY1191	sY1035*	sY1318*	sY254*	sY1291	sY1125*	sY1054*	sY1190*	sY1263*	sY1206*	sY1201	sY1246*	sY160*	sY1166	sY1273
AZFa	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
P5 - proximal P1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
P5 - distal P1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
AZFc	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
gr/gr	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
b1/b3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
b2/b3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
TSPY-TSPY	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Notes

[1] NCBI Build 38: GRCh38/hg38 (December 2013)

[2] Landmark STSs consist of sY1247 and sY1273, located at the boundaries between MSY and pseudoautosomal (PAR) sequences on Yp and Yq, respectively, and a previously published panel of 49 STS (see Supplementary Methods Table SM-2 in Repping et al., 2006).

[3] For each deletion, solid black bars encompass STSs expected to be present, gray bars indicate breakpoint intervals that cannot be further narrowed due to cross-amplification at other loci.

[4] The b2/b3 deletion is contiguous but appears in the deletion map as shown because the deletion arises in Y chromosomes that carry an inversion in this region.

[5] Landmark STSs are shown in order of first appearance from left to right on the Y chromosome. Although each deletion is contiguous, multi-copy STSs can appear to be present within a deletion due to amplification from sites located outside that deletion.