Five of the nine genetically defined regions of mouse t haplotypes are involved in transmission ratio distortion

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**Summary**
Mouse t haplotypes have been divided into nine subregions that are each defined by one or more molecular markers. In previous studies, three of these subregions were shown to contain 'distorter loci' that interact to effect the transmission-ratio distortion phenotype characteristic of all complete t haplotypes. To determine which of the remaining six subregions also play a role in this phenotype, we analysed the accumulated data on transmission ratio distortion from males that carried one of 26 different combinations of two partial t haplotypes. We have obtained evidence for the association of two additional subregions with distorter loci. First, we present further evidence for the existence of a previously postulated distorter locus, Tcd-3, and describe its mapping to the T66C subregion. Secondly, we describe the identification of a new distorter locus, Tcd-4, in association with the subregion defined by the structural gene for the TCP-1 protein. Further studies indicate that two doses of the Tcd-4 locus are equivalent in effect to a single dose each of Tcd-4 and a second distorter locus, Tcd-1. This result suggests that different distorter locus products could have a common mode of action.

1. Introduction
Mouse t haplotypes are a variant form of chromosome 17 present at high frequencies in wild populations of *Mus domesticus* and *Mus musculus* (see Silver, 1985 for a recent review). Evidence suggests that all t haplotypes are recent descendants of a single ancestral chromosome (Silver et al. 1987) that had acquired the ability to propagate itself at the expense of wild-type meiotic partners (Olds-Clarke & Peitz, 1986). The biochemical basis for this inactivation remains unknown.

Complete t haplotypes extend across a 12 cM stretch of chromosome 17 from a point near the centromere to a point between the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) and the Pgk-2 locus. Crossing over between t haplotypes and wild-type chromosomes is greatly suppressed as a consequence of two non-overlapping inversions (Artzt, Shin & Bennett, 1982; Herrmann et al. 1986; Sarvetnick et al. 1986). Nevertheless, rare recombination events do occur, with the production of partial t haplotypes. The extent of tDNA present within each partial t haplotype can be determined by the presence or absence of t-specific molecular markers that distinguish different subregions of the complete t haplotype (see Fig. 1; Silver et al. 1983b; Fox et al. 1985).

Analysis of males that carry different combinations of partial t haplotypes provided critical insight towards an understanding of the genetic basis for the TRD phenotype. The results of such studies allowed Lyon (1984) to postulate that TRD results from the action of a series of t complex distorter loci (Tcd-1, Tcd-2 and Tcd-3) upon a single t-complex responder locus (Tcr). The effects of the distorter loci appear to be additive (the more Tcd loci present, the higher the ratio), and they can function in cis or trans to the Tcr locus. The chromosome that carries Tcr will be transmitted at a high ratio if enough Tcd loci are present. When Tcr is absent or homozygous, both homologues of chromosome 17 will be transmitted equally. Recent studies by Lyon (1986) suggest that the same Tcd loci responsible for transmission ratio distortion from heterozygous +/t males are also responsible for the sterility of males that carry two t haplotypes.

Together, the available partial t haplotypes, and available molecular markers, allow the division of a complete t haplotype into 9 subregions, of which 3 have been definitively associated with genes involved in TRD (Tcr, Tcd-1 and Tcd-2; Fox et al. 1985). This report describes a genetic analysis of the remaining 6
subregions for their role, if any, in the TRD phenotype.

2. Materials and methods

All males analysed in this study carried two partial t haplotypes, one proximal (indicated generically as \( t^p \)) and one distal (indicated generically as \( t^d \)), in a trans-configuration on chromosome 17. To produce these genotypes, in all cases except those involving \( t^p \) and \( t^d \), animals homozygous for a proximal partial t haplotype and a linked mutation at the tufted \((tf)\) locus \((t^d tf/ + tf)\) were mated with animals heterozygous for a distal t haplotype in cis-configuration with the dominant T locus mutation \((T^d + / + )\). Recombination can occur between distal t haplotypes and the T locus; however, the \( tf \) locus is present within, and serves as an absolute marker for, the inversion characteristic of all distal t haplotypes. All proximal t haplotypes contain the \( t \)-complex–T-interaction \((tct)\) locus, which causes taillessness in doubly heterozygous \( T/t^p \) animals.

The distal haplotypes \( t^u \) and \( t^6 \) contain mutations at the tufted \((tf)\) locus, and tailless tufted offspring from crosses with these haplotypes must have a genotype of \( T^d tf/ + tf \). The distal haplotypes \( t^u \) and \( t^6 \) are maintained with a non-\( t \) homologue that carries a \( t \) mutation \((T^d + / + tf)\), and tailless nontufted offspring from crosses with these haplotypes must have a genotype of \( T^d + / + tf \). The transmission ratios of all \( T^d + / + tf \) males were determined in crosses with wild-type females. (Two types of females were used, from the inbred strain 129/SvJ, and from an outbred background; no significant difference in transmission ratio was observed that could be attributed to the female genotype.) Offspring with short tails will have received the distal t haplotype \((T^d + / + )\), and offspring with tails of normal length will have received the proximal t haplotype \((t^p / + )\).

The distal haplotypes \( t^u \) and \( t^u \) are maintained in trans-configurations with a chromosome that carries mutations at \( T \) and \( tf \) \((Tf/ + + tf)\), and mice with these genotypes were mated to animals homozygous for proximal haplotypes and the \( tf \) mutation. Non-tufted offspring with normal tails have a genotype of \( T^d tf/ + tf \). The transmission ratios of \( T^d tf/ + tf \) males were determined in crosses with females homozygous for \( tf \) and, wild-type at the \( T \) locus \((+ tf/ + tf)\). Offspring were scored at 28 days of age for the presence or absence of the tufted phenotype (Lyon, 1956). Tufted animals have received the proximal haplotype, and non-tufted animals have received the \( t^u \) haplotype.

The transmission ratios of \( t^p \) males were determined in crosses with \((T^p / + )\) females. Doubly heterozygous \((T^p/t^p)\) offspring are tailless, whereas all other viable genotypes derived from this cross, including \( T^p + / + \), give rise to a tail of normal length, because the \( t^u \) haplotype suppresses the tail-shortening effect of the \( T \) mutation (Winking & Silver, 1984). The transmission frequency of \( t^u \) from the doubly heterozygous males is calculated as:

\[
1 - \frac{2 \times \text{number of tailless offspring}}{\text{total number of offspring}}
\]

All of the \( t \) haplotypes used in this study have been described in previous publications (see Silver et al. 1983a, b; Lyon et al. 1984; Styrna & Klein, 1981; Winking & Silver, 1984; and Fox et al. 1985).

3. Results and discussion

(i) Strategy for the genetic analysis of transmission ratio distortion

In recent years, our laboratory and others have used recombinant DNA technology and two-dimensional gel electrophoresis to develop a series of \( t \)-specific molecular markers (Silver et al. 1979, 1983b; Fox, Silver & Martin, 1984; Röhme et al. 1984; Willison, Dudley & Potter, 1986; Mann, Silver & Elliott, 1986). We have used these markers to demonstrate that independently derived partial \( t \) haplotypes contain different lengths of \( t \) DNA (Silver et al. 1983b; Fox et al. 1985). The accumulated data allow us to divide a complete \( t \) haplotype into 9 subregions, each of which has been separated from adjacent regions through the generation of one or more partial \( t \) haplotypes (Fig. 1). Rare recombination between \( t \) haplotypes and wild-type chromosomes does not occur randomly throughout the \( t \) region, and as a consequence the relative size of each subregion can vary greatly. The most distal subregion, marked by the major histocompatibility complex (MHC), accounts for perhaps 50% of the complete \( t \) haplotype, whereas other subregions such as T66A may represent as little as 1% (J. Schimenti and L. M. Silver, unpublished observations).

With the availability of a set of partial \( t \) haplotypes that define these 9 subregions (examples 1–15 in Fig. 1), it became possible to determine the contribution of each to the transmission ratio distortion phenotype characteristic of complete \( t \) haplotypes. Early results obtained by Lyon and her colleagues clearly demonstrated the existence of at least two distorting loci \((Tcd-1 \text{ and } Tcd-2)\) and a single responder locus called \( Tcr \) (Lyon & Mason, 1977; Lyon, 1984). Molecular studies allowed the mapping of \( Tcd-1 \) with the most proximal T48-defined subregion, \( Tcd-2 \) with the large, distal, MHC-marked subregion, and \( Tcr \) with the T66B subregion (Fox et al. 1985). The \( Tcd-2 \) ‘locus’ has a stronger effect on TRD than any other \( Tcd \) locus described in this report, and the large size of the \( Tcd-2 \) subregion makes it likely that it actually contains multiple \( Tcd \) genes which have yet to be separated by recombination.

We set out to analyse the role, if any, of the remaining six \( t \) haplotype subregions. The strategy that we followed was to study males that carry two
Fig. 1. Extent of r-DNA associated with partial t haplotypes and trans-combinations of partial t haplotypes. A complete t haplotype can be divided into nine subregions that are defined by one or more molecular markers (Silver et al. 1983b; Fox et al. 1985; Sarvetnick et al. 1986; Herrmann et al. 1986; Mann et al. 1986). We have chosen one marker to identify each subregion, and these are listed across the top of the figure, from left to right, according to their genetic order from the centromeric end to the telomeric end of a complete t haplotype. Fifteen classes of partial t haplotypes have been identified and grouped according to whether they contain the proximal portion, the distal portion, or only a central portion of a complete t haplotype. Each partial haplotype is indicated only by its superscript name, and is numbered and schematically represented by an open box which extends over the subregions contained within it. Thirteen classes of trans-combinations of partial t haplotypes are represented schematically in the same way, with the proximal haplotype indicated on the left and the distal haplotype indicated on the right. Only those genotypes heterozygous at the Tcr locus are presented. These are numbered from 16 to 28. Subregions that are present in two doses are represented by filled-in boxes. The locations of all distorter loci identified to date are indicated at the bottom of the figure.

(ii) Further evidence for the unique role of Tcr in transmission ratio distortion

The data in Fig. 2 are grouped according to the status of the Tcr locus within each genotype. Results have been obtained from seven different combinations of partial t haplotypes in which the Tcr locus is either absent from both chromosome 17 homologues or present on both. In all seven cases the transmission ratio is not significantly different from 50% (by chi-square analysis) for each homologue. It is clear that heterozygosity for the Tcr locus is a first requirement for a significant distortion of transmission ratio, as postulated by Lyon (1984).

(iii) Further evidence for the existence of Tcd-3 and localization to the T66C subregion

Lyon (1984) postulated the existence of a third distorter locus (Tcd-3) present within the 1<sup>WT</sup> haplotype and not within the 1<sup>64</sup> haplotype based on the difference observed in transmission ratios of 1<sup>WT</sup>/1<sup>64</sup> and 1<sup>WT</sup>/1<sup>60</sup> males (genotype 21) compared to 1<sup>64</sup>/1<sup>60</sup> males (genotype 24). Our data provide further support for the existence of Tcd-3. In three
Fig. 2. Transmission ratios expressed by partial t haplotypes. Each column is headed by a proximal t haplotype, and each row is headed by a distal t haplotype. Each box represents the intersection of two forms of chromosome 17 and contains transmission ratio data from males that carry both chromosomes in their genotype. The first row of boxes contains data from males with only a proximal t haplotype and a wild-type chromosome, and the first column of boxes contains data from males with only a distal t haplotype and a wild-type chromosome. In both cases the transmission ratios of the chromosome that carries the partial haplotype are indicated. All other boxes contain data from males with a combination of a proximal and a distal haplotype. All partial haplotype combinations were in a trans-configuration, except for trans-combinations that are heterozygous at the Tcr locus in the region of the Tcr-3 locus in the region of the Tcr-1 gene (this report; Hammerberg 1981; Dunn & Gluecksohn-Waelsch 1951; Lyon 1984; Lyon & Mason 1977; Silver, Lukralle & Garrels 1983a; Styrna & Klein 1981; Winking & Silver 1984). The two data lines in the +/+ box that are followed by an asterisk (*) represent ratios obtained from sets of males derived from special outcrosses described in the text.

| Tcr absent | h45 | Orl | a e5 | h51 | h2 | Tcr present | h49 | h2 | b = Tu/1 \cdot a = 2 | wll
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **h45** | 50% | 13 | 33% (41) | 54% (38) | 67% (33) | 49% (17) | 23 | 67% (20) | 24 | 18 | 21 |
| **Orl** | 53% (68) | 47% (129) *A* | 54% (102) *A* | 53% (56) *A* | 83% (79) *A* | 51% (154) *A* | 25 | 67% (207) *A* | 24 | 18 | 21 |
| **ae5** | 44% (44) | 40% (66) *A* | 70% (160) *A* | 80% (66) *A* | 87% (128) *A* | 99% (201) *A* | 51% (145) *A* | 56% (72) *B* | 54% (48) *B* | 21 | 6 |
| **h51** | 44% (37) | 33% (135) | 53% (136) | 63% (135) | 84% (31) | 50% (160) | 49% (154) | 49% (154) | 10 | 6 |
| **h2** | 39% (50) | 67% (129) | 47% (129) *A* | 53% (56) *A* | 70% (20) | 70% (20) | 35% (135) | 35% (135) | 54% (20) | 4 |
| **b = Tu/1 \cdot a = 2** | 19% | 28 | 54% (156) | 70% (207) | 99% (201) | 99% (201) | 99% (201) | 99% (201) | 99% (201) | 19 |
| **wllb2** | 16 | 70% (113) | 95% (178) | 95% (178) | 95% (178) | 95% (178) | 95% (178) | 95% (178) | 95% (178) | 16 |
| **Tcr present** | 99% (210) | 99% (210) | 99% (210) | 99% (210) | 99% (210) | 99% (210) | 99% (210) | 99% (210) | 99% (210) | 99% (210) |

The region of difference between Tu2 and Tcd-1 contains a strong distorter locus, defined as Tcd-3. (iv) Evidence for the existence of a fourth distorter locus, Tcd-4

One of the nine t haplotype subregions, to which a role has not yet been assigned, is marked by a gene (Tcd-1) that codes for a protein expressed preferentially in the testes of mature adults (Silver et al. 1979; Willison et al. 1986). It seemed reasonable to hypothesize that such a gene could play a role in the TRD phenotype. To test this hypothesis, we analysed transmission ratios from animals that carried the partial haplotypes *Tu* 2 (2) or *Tu* 1 (8) in place of *Tu* 18 (9) in the genotypes described above. The no. 8 haplotypes are associated with only one of the two subregions (T66C) that distinguishes *Tu* 18 from *Tu* 8. In two independent experiments, males with genotype 18 expressed ratios of 96% and 97% (Fig. 2). Both of these ratios are significantly different (*P < 0.0001 in all cases) from those obtained with genotypes 24 (82–84%). This result implies that the T66C subregion contains a strong distorter locus, defined as Tcd-3.
haplotype alone). This result demonstrates the existence of a fourth distorter locus (Tcd-4) in association with the $t^h45$ haplotype.

(v) Localization of Tcd-4 and the identification of three subregions that do not play a major role in TRD

A further localization of Tcd-4 is possible through a comparison of genotypes 16 and 23 that differ by the presence or absence of three subregions - RP17, T119 and T66A. No significant difference is observed in the high transmission ratios (95% versus 95%) expressed by both genotypes. Hence there is no evidence for the existence of loci that strongly affect TRD in any of these three subregions. Since $t^h45$ contains only the two subregions marked by Tcp-1 and RP17, the Tcd-4 locus must be associated with Tcp-1.

(vi) Evidence for a role of Tcd-4 in the sterility phenotype

In her analysis of the genetic basis for sterility in males homozygous for r-chromatin, Lyon (1986) demonstrated that each of the three subregions previously postulated to carry a Tcd locus (Tcd-1, Tcd-2, Tcd-3) also played a role in the sterility phenotype. Therefore, it was important to determine whether the Tcd-4 locus might also be associated with the expression of this second phenotype. Evidence for this possibility comes from an analysis of data obtained by Lyon (1986), on the relative fertility of males that are identical in genotype at all Tcd loci except Tcd-4. The $t'u^8/t'w'^8$ genotype is homozygous for Tcd-4, whereas $t'u^8/t'w'^18$ is heterozygous with only a single copy of Tcd-4 (see Fig. 1 for a schematic diagram of each partial t haplotype); both genotypes are also homozygous for Tcd-3, and heterozygous for Tcd-1 and Tcd-2. The frequency of sterile males was significantly greater ($P < 0.05$) with the $t'u^8/t'w'^18$ genotype compared to the $t'u^8/t'w'^18$ genotype (chi-square analysis performed on data from table 2 of Lyon, 1986). Although the sample sizes were small (7 and 17), the results are consistent with the hypothesis that all four Tcd loci function both in the distortion of transmission ratios from heterozygous males, and the sterility of homozygous males.

(vii) Effect of gene dosage at the Tcd-4 locus

The accumulated data indicate that the various Tcd loci can act additively to increase the transmission ratio of a chromosome 17 homologue that carries the Trc locus. When all four Tcd loci are present, ratios of greater than 95% can be expressed. If either Tcd-3 or Tcd-1 alone is absent within a trans-configured partial t genotype (24, 26, 27), ratios between 80 and 87% are observed. These results suggest that the products of different Tcd genes might function in a similar manner, and that the actual levels of Tcd expression might play a determining role in the particular transmission ratio expressed by a male.

We set out to determine if two doses of one Tcd gene (Tcd-4) could substitute for the complete absence of another Tcd gene (Tcd-1) in the expression of a very high transmission ratio. To generate the required genotypes for analysis, we crossed $T/t'f/t'w'^+ males with $T/t'/th45f/females. The $t^h45/t'w'^+ males that are generated (genotype 28) have single doses of Tcd-2 and Tcd-3, a double dose of Tcd-4 and no dose of Tcd-1 (Fig. 1). The transmission ratio obtained with this genotype is 99%. This is significantly greater ($P < 0.0001$) than the ratios usually obtained with males that have single doses of Tcd-2, Tcd-3 and Tcd-4, in genotypes represented by the $t^h$ haplotype alone (10, 54–86%), the $t^h45/t'w'^+$ combination (27, 87%), and the $t^h45/t'w'^+$ combination (26, 80%). These observations suggest that the extent of transmission ratio distortion can be affected by the dosage of a particular Tcd gene.

With the cross used to generate $t^h45/t'w'^+$males, we also obtained control siblings that carried only $t'^+$or $t^h45$ in trans-configuration with the dominant T mutation. The two different control genotypes could be distinguished through expression of the tufted phenotype, and the transmission ratios of each could be determined through progeny analysis. As expected, males that carried only the $t^h45$ haplotype expressed ratios that were not significantly different from 50%. However, control males with only $t'^+$expressed a ratio of 93%$, which is significantly higher ($P < 0.0001$) than the usual $t'^+$ratio observed both in our colony and by other investigators (Fig. 2). A similar increase in the transmission ratio of $t'^+$, from 70 to 86% ($P < 0.0001$), was also observed by Hammerberg (1981) after outcrossing to a stock with the $T/t'f$ haplotype. In both cases, the mothers of the high transmission $+/t'^+$males carried an additional distorter locus or dose that was not segregated to their sons. However, we cannot provide a satisfactory mechanism to explain these unusual results.

Nevertheless, the results just discussed require a re-analysis of the significance of the transmission ratio obtained with $t^h45/t'w'^+$males ($99%$) in comparison with that obtained with sibling $+/t'^+$ males (93%), to control for potential genetic background effects. The difference between the two ratios is still highly significant ($P < 0.001$). Therefore, we can state with a high degree of confidence that the dosage of Tcd-4 can affect the extent of transmission ratio distortion expressed by males that do not carry the Tcd-1 locus.

(viii) The T89 subregion

The available partial t haplotypes do not allow us to construct a genotype that contains the large Tcd-2 subregion, but is missing T89. Therefore, it is not possible to determine the single-dose effect of this subregion on TRD. Nevertheless, a partial t haplotype consisting only of the T89 subregion, $th47^r$ (14), has been derived by Lyon, and it is possible to compare genotypes that differ only in their dosage of the T89 subregion. Recently we developed a congenic line that
carries the $t^{hr7}$ haplotype on the 129/SvJ background after 10 sequential generations of backcrossing.

Although $t^o$ is a complete $t$ haplotype, it expresses a highly reproducible ratio of only 74% within the context of the 129/SvJ background, presumably as a consequence of a variant allele at one of the genes involved in TRD (L. M. Silver, unpublished observations). To determine if an extra dose of the T89 subregion would increase the transmission ratio of the $t^o$ haplotype, we crossed 129/SvJ-$T^{hr7}$ N10 animals with 129/SvJ-$t^o$ (N20 or greater) animals to obtain the congenic double heterozygote 129/SvJ-$T^{hr7}/t^o$. Our analysis of 54 progeny from these males yields a transmission ratio of 70%, which is not significantly different from that obtained with $t^o$ alone. Therefore, no evidence exists for an effect of the T89 subregion on TRD. However, at the present time, with the available partial haplotypes, a role for this subregion cannot be definitely ruled out.

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