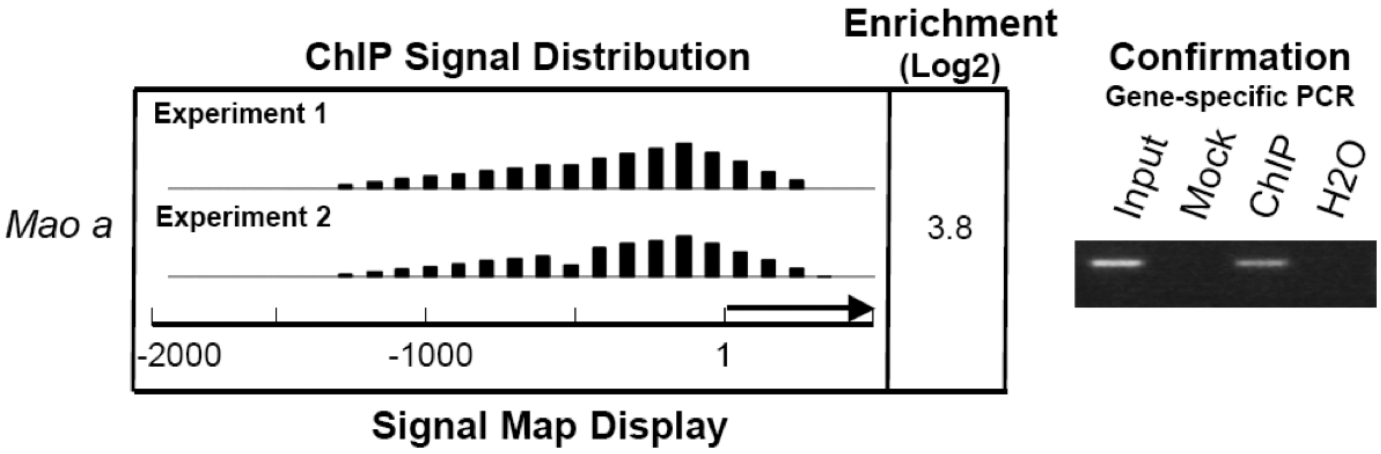
## FIGURE LEGENDS

**Supplemental figure 1.** Identification of *Mao a* as a putative target for the mouse Sry. Fetal gonads were dissected from E11.5 mouse embryos and subjected to chromatin immunoprecipitation, using a monoclonal antibody against the mouse Sry protein. The precipitated chromatin DNA was used as a hybridization probe on mouse promoter tiling microarrays (ChIP-Chip) to identify putative target genes for the mouse Sry, using the NimbleGen 2.5-kb mouse promoter tiling microarray (Li, Zheng and Lau, in preparation). *Mao a* gene was identified as a target for Sry. The left panel shows a SignalMap output of the 2.5 kb promoter tiles along the mouse *Mao a* gene from duplicate experiments. Subsequent analysis using semi-quantitative PCR and gene-specific primers on input, mock, and Sry-ChIP DNAs confirmed *Mao a* to be a target for Sry, right panel. As indicated by the SignalMap, the putative peak of Sry binding was located at the 5' sequences proximal to the transcription initiation site of the mouse *Mao a* gene. The present study also confirmed such SRY binding at the core promoter of the human *MAO A* gene.

**Supplemental figure 2.** Establishment of stable BE(2)C cell line overexpressing FLAG-SRY. *A*) Western blot analysis of FLAG-SRY protein expression in stable BE(2)C cell line. In control (ctrl) cell line, pCMV vector carrying neomycin resistant gene was stably transfected. β-actin was used as loading control. *B*) RT-PCR analysis of *SRY* mRNA expression in stable BE(2)C cell line. β-actin was used as internal control for PCR. dd$H_2O$ was used as a negative control (NTC) for PCR.

Supplemental figure 1



Supplemetal figure 2