Figure S2. Crossing schema for the genetic test used to assay Mop2-1/+ effects on preventing $b1$ paramutation and relief of $B'$ silencing. The $B$-I allele exposed to homozygous Mop2-1 is denoted by an asterisk. The red bar indicates the potential for recombination as the $b1$ and Mop2-1 loci are linked (27cM). The $B$-Peru ($B$-$P$) allele of the $b1$ gene does not undergo paramutation. Weak plant pigment specified by $B$-$P$ is convenient for observing $B'$ and $B$-I* phenotypes. Because $B'$ and $B$-I do not pigment seeds, the purple seed color specified by $B$-$P$ is used for pre-planting segregation of $B'/B'$ and $B'/B$-$P$ seeds. If $B$-I* escaped paramutation in the previous generation, then accounting for the linkage between $b1$ and mop2, assuming absence of spontaneous paramutation of $B$-I* to $B'$, and 100% penetrance of the Mop2-1 mutation, 73% of dark + $B$-I*/+ $B$-$P$ and 27% of light + $B'$/+ $B$-$P$ progeny are expected.