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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model | **Reverse heterochiasmy direction**  Male > Female  gwRR | **Within mouse variance for CO number**  Eggs more variable than sperm for crossovers  (indicator of strength of selection or strength of checkpoint) | **Broad Scale**  **Landscape**  Male telomere bias, Female uniform | **Chromatin Organization**  Female, longer axis  Male, shorter axis | **Positive correlation interference strength and CO number** |
| Haploid selection  (Lenormand, 2003; Lenormand and Dutheil, 2005) | No  Generally males should evolve lower gwRR. | NA | NA  No prediction for broad scale recombination landscape. | ?  No prediction for chromosome axis. | NA  Predictions don’t apply to single meiotic events or recombination landscape.  (better sent) – **no COI predictions** |
| Two locus modifier  (Brandvain and Coop, 2012) | Yes / (maybe)  Depends on the stage driver acts (MI or MII)  Male will be higher under these conditions – (XXX)  .  Female higher under x conditions, | NA | Yes  Females will evolve higher RR and COs closer to centromeres to break up MI drive systems. | ?  No prediction for chromosome axis. | NA  Predictions don’t apply to evolution of interference.  Predictions don’t apply to single meiotic events or recombination landscape. |
| S.A.C.E.  (Sardell and Kirkpatrick, 2020) | No  Males should evolve to be lower gwRR. | Yes/Maybe  Maintaining regulatory and coding regions together lowers between cell variance in males. | Yes  Maintaining larger blocks of chromosomes positions crossovers to telomeres. | ?  No prediction for chromosome axis. | Yes/(maybe)  Stronger interference is equivalent to larger blocks of chromosomes segregation together. |
| Spindle based selection at reduction phase  (Altendorfer et al., 2020; Dernburg, 2001; Lee, 2019; van Veen and Hawley, 2003) | Yes  More effective checkpoint (SAC) will cause faster evolution in males relative to females. | Yes  Relaxed selection on SAC would increases variance across oocytes relative to spermatocytes. | Yes  Telomere position of single crossover chromosomes maximizes  sister cohesion with tension and may synchronize division of bivalents. | NA  No prediction for chromosome axis. | Yes  amount of sister cohesion could:  i) stabilize tetrads for SAC to detect tension  or  ii) regulate the timing of entry into anaphase (reduction separation) via modulating the rate of degradation of the sister cohesion. |
| Pairing based selection,  C.O.M.  (Hultén, 2011) | No  No evolution predictions. | ?  No prediction for between gamete variance. | Yes / (maybe)  Difference of interference in sexes is due to axis length differences. | Yes  Longer female axis driven by larger cell volume. | No  No prediction for reduction phase. |

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