

Supporting Information

Nishihara et al. 10.1073/pnas.0809297106

SI Text

Dating the Separation Time Between Africa and Laurasia. Regarding the relationship between Laurasia (Europe) and Africa, it is well established that Laurasia and Africa began to rift in the Triassic (≈ 200 Ma) in the Alpine region (central to eastern Europe) and were separated in that region by the Jurassic (≈ 150 Ma), although they were still connected in the west near the Gibraltar Strait (1). A land bridge on the northwestern end of Africa to Europe must have been present from the Jurassic to the Cretaceous. To deduce the exact timing of their separation, we used the revised geomagnetic time scale to fix the position of Africa that represents the land connection with Europe. As described above, continental fragmentation occurred from 146 Ma to 90

Ma with a gradual decrease of the landmass area (brown regions in Fig. 3). Even under such conditions, the geographic position of the west African promontory (Morocco) was close to the Iberian peninsula at 120 Ma, suggesting the possibility of a connection between Africa and Laurasia. The critical evidence, however, lies beneath the western Mediterranean Sea. A large-scale unconformity must have been present between the Early Cretaceous shallow marine sediments and underlying basement rocks, presumably the middle Paleozoic Hercynides, but the data are not yet available. Therefore, although the estimated time of final separation ranges from 148 Ma (2) to 110 Ma (3) (and possibly 120 Ma), the resolution of this issue awaits future drilling data.

1. Dewey JF, Pitman WC, Ryan WBF, Bonnin J (1973) Plate tectonics and the evolution of Alpine system. *Geol Soc Am Bull* 84:3137–3180.
2. Stanhope MJ, et al. (1998) Molecular evidence for multiple origins of Insectivora and for a new order of endemic African insectivore mammals. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 95:9967–9972.

3. Jacobs LL, et al. (2009) Cretaceous paleogeography, paleoclimatology, and amniote biogeography of the low and mid-latitude South Atlantic ocean. *Bull Geol Soc France*, in press.

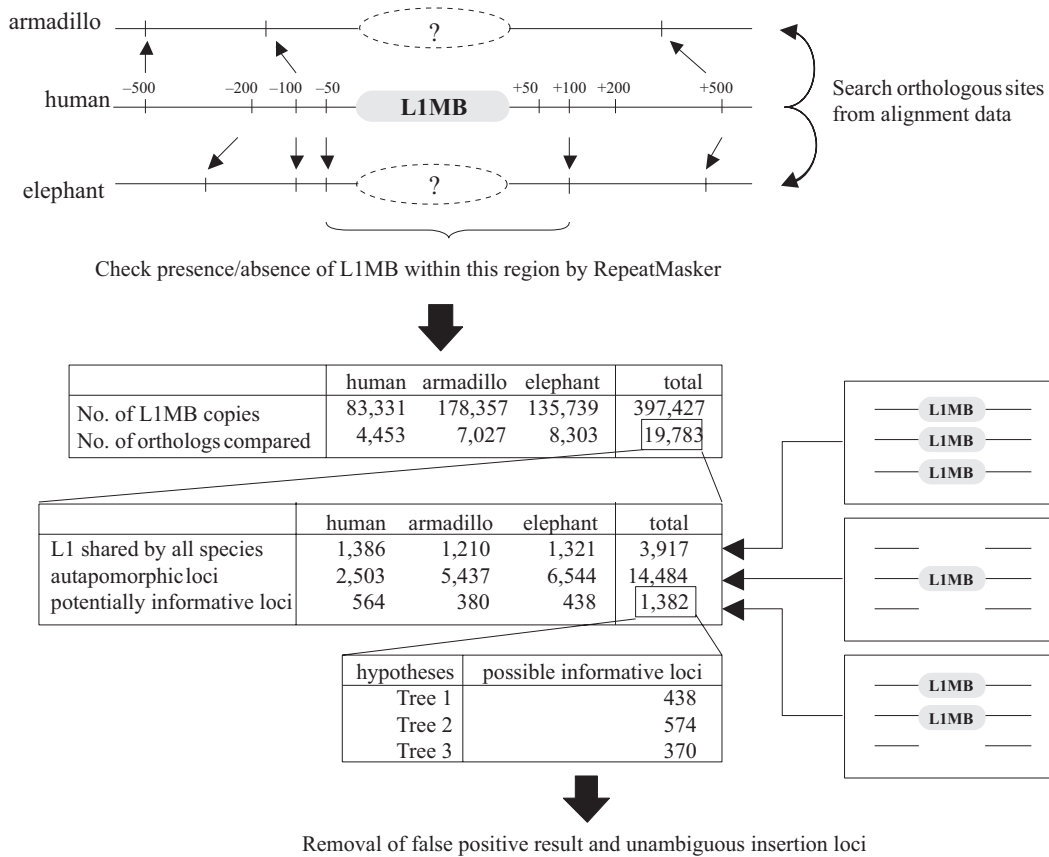


Fig. S1. Strategy used in this study. We used sequence at 50, 100, 200, and 500 nt upstream and 50, 100, 200, and 500 nt downstream of L1MB elements in the human genome to search for orthologous sequences in the armadillo (*D. novemcinctus*) and African elephant (*L. africana*) genomes and then determined the presence or absence of a L1MB element within the orthologous regions. Among 19,783 loci compared, 1,382 loci were potentially phylogenetically informative. Further analysis of these loci removed all false positive hits resulting in the final set of 68 loci (Table 2).

A. Tree 1

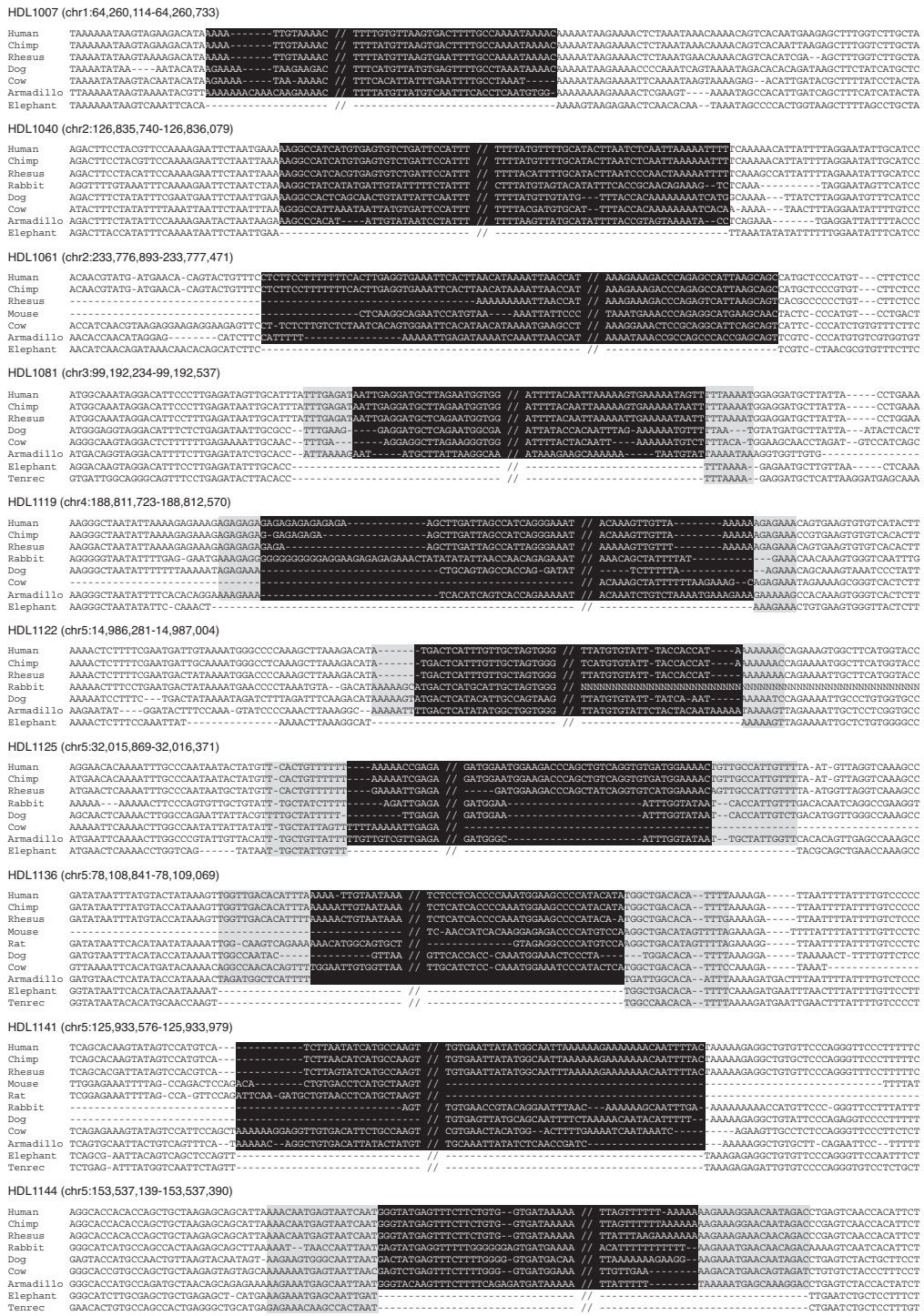


Fig. S2. Alignments for the 68 loci that support tree 1 (22 loci), tree 2 (25 loci), and tree 3 (21 loci). The genomic position of each locus in the human genome (hg18; NCBI Build36) is shown. Black and gray boxes denote the L1 and the TSD sequences, respectively. Each TSD was generated during L1 integration, an indication of bona fide retrotransposition. The central region of each inserted L1 sequence has been omitted.

A. Tree 1 (continued)

HDL1171 (chr7:30,523,722-30,524,319)

Human CAATTTGGCTTAGGAGCCACAAAATTTGATGTCGAGAG...
Chimp CAATTTGGCTTAGGAGCCACAAAATTTGATGTCGAGAG...
Mouse TATTTTGGCTTAGGCTCTCTCAGATGGTAGAGGCAAA...
Rat CTATTTGCTTTGCACTCTCAGATGGTAGAGGCAAA...
Rabbit TACTTGGCTTAGGCTCCACAAAATTTGATGTCGAGAG...
Dog TCAATGCTTTAG...
Cow TGATTTGCTTAGGCTCCACAGAAATGGAGTGGCAAA...
Armadillo TGATTTTACCTTGG-ATGCCAAAATTTGATGTCGAGAG...
Elephant TGTTTTGCCCAAGGTGTACATATTTGATGTCGAGAG...
Tenrec TGTTTTGCCCAAGGTGTACAGAGTGTGTCGAGAG...

HDL1200 (chr8:72,015,724-72,016,185)

Human TAAGAACTATAGTGCCATACAAAATTTTATTAT...
Chimp TAAGAACTATAGTGCCATACAAAATTTTATTAT...
Rhesus TAAGAACTATAGTGCCATACAAAATTTGATGTCGAGAG...
Rabbit TAGAACCATAGATGC...
Dog TAGAGCAATGGTTCAGACAGCTTACGATAT...
Armadillo TAAAGCTATAGGAGACAGATAGATTTAT...
Elephant TAGAGCTCAGGTGCCAGCA...

HDL1208 (chr8:101,304,116-101,304,783)

Human TGAGAACAATGATTAAGTACGATCTTGACCT...
Chimp TGAGAACAATGATTAAGTACGATCTTGACCT...
Rhesus TGAGAACAATGATTAAGTACGATCTTGACCT...
Rabbit TCTGAGGCCGGGCTACTCCGATTCGGGCTTGGGCT...
Dog TGAGAGCTCTGATTAAGTACGATCTTGACCT...
Cow CAAGAAGCTGGATCATCAATTTGACACTCTACAT...
Armadillo TGAGAAGCAATGGTTCAGACAAATTTGACACT...
Elephant TAAAGCAACGAAATTCACAT-CTGAACTC...

HDL1233 (chr9:100,132,789-100,133,473)

Human ACTGTTCTTCACTGGAATGTC-CTTATG...
Chimp ACTGTTCTTCACTGGAATGTC-CTTATG...
Rhesus ACTGTTCTTCACTGGAATGTC-CTTATG...
Mouse ...
Rat ...
Dog ...
Armadillo ...
Elephant ...

HDL1256 (chr10:77,039,821-77,040,021)

Human GTGAACATCTTAATTTTAAAGAAATACAGCTTATCACT...
Chimp GTGAACATCTTAATTTTAAAGAAATACAGCTTATCACT...
Rhesus GTGAACATCTTAATTTTAAAGAAATACAGCTTATCACT...
Rat ...
Dog ...
Armadillo ...
Elephant ...

HDL1262 (chr10:85,095,087-85,095,343)

Human TTGTTAAATATACCTTACTT-AAAATACATATAC...
Chimp TTGTTAAATATACCTTACTT-AAAATACATATAC...
Rhesus TTGTTAAATATACCTTACTT-AAAATACATATAC...
Rat ...
Rabbit ...
Dog ...
Cow ...
Armadillo ...
Elephant ...
Tenrec ...

HDL1276 (chr10:123,767,839-123,768,340)

Human CAACAATGCTTATGCGAGAA-ACCCTATATGAAACATTTACA...
Chimp CAACAATGCTTATGCGAGAA-ACCCTATATGAAACATTTACA...
Rhesus CAACAATGCTTATGCGAGAA-ACCCTATATGAAACATTTACA...
Mouse ...
Rat ...
Rabbit ...
Dog ...
Armadillo ...
Elephant ...

HDL1287 (chr11:35,970,466-35,971,040)

Human TGTTG...
Chimp TGTTG...
Rhesus TGTTG...
Mouse ...
Rat ...
Rabbit ...
Dog ...
Cow ...
Armadillo ...
Elephant ...
Tenrec ...

HDL1337 (chr14:90,227,725-90,228,475)

Human AAGACCTGGATGTTTA-TGTAACAATTTGTCATTAAAT...
Chimp AAGACCTGGATGTTTA-TGTAACAATTTGTCATTAAAT...
Rhesus AAGACCTGGATGTTTA-TGTAACAATTTGTCATTAAAT...
Rabbit ...
Cow ...
Armadillo ...
Elephant ...
Tenrec ...

Fig. S2. Continued.

B. Tree 2 (continued)

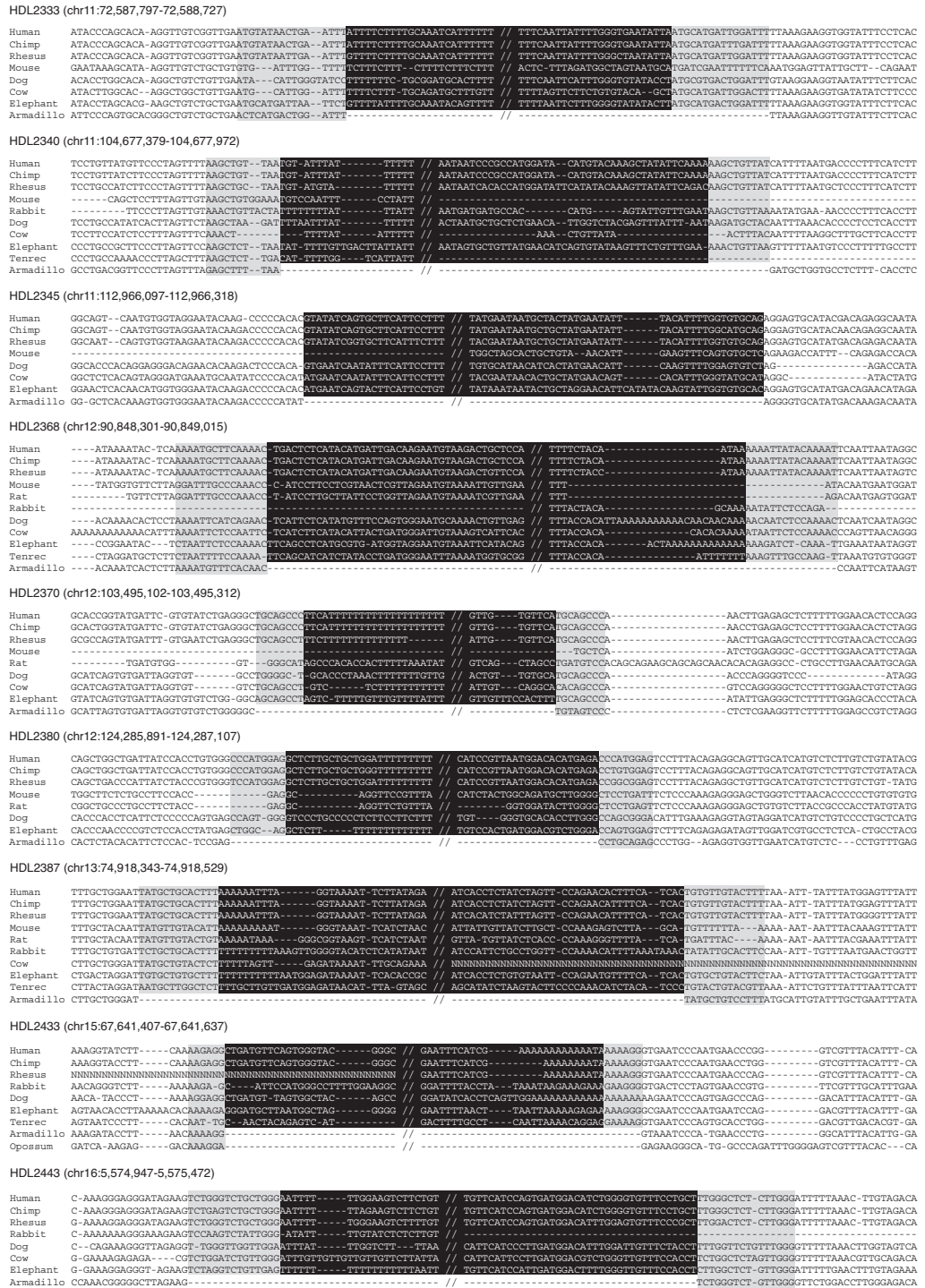


Fig. S2. Continued.

C. Tree 3 (continued)

HDL3355 (chr21:40,217,656-40,217,687)

Armadillo	AGCA-TCTCCTTGCTATGGAGA	CCAGGGGAGCTTCTCCTTTGCATTGGCCCTAGGTTTATACATATTTAAACAGTTTATTGA	//	TCACCTCATATTTAAGTTAAATGTT	FAAGGAAGTGCC--AGCGTCTTTT			
Elephant	ACTGCCTTCTTGTGGGAGA	CCCAAGAAGACTTCTTTGCATTTC	---	ATGTTTGTGTTTTAAATAGCTTACTGA	//	TAACTCTAT----	GTTAATCGCT	FGAAGAACCGCC--AGACTGTTTT
Tenrec	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	-----	-----
Human	TGTGCCCTCGTAGCTA	-----	---	TAGCTTATGGA	//	TAAAGTCACTCCATGTTT	TAGT-ATT	FGAAGAATTGTC--AGATTGTTTT
Chimp	TGTGCCCTCGTAGCTA	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	AGGAGAAT-GTC-----
Rhesus	CGTGTCTCGTAGCTA	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	AGGAGAAT-GTC-----
Mouse	AAGTCTCTCTAACCA	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	CAGAGACT-GGGGTGGCCCTTCT
Rat	AGGTCTCTCTAATTG	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	TAGAGACT-GGGGTGGCTCTTCT
Dog	AGTG-CCTCCTAGCGA	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	CCGTGCCT-GGG--GAC-----
Cow	AGGG-CCTCCACGCTG	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	TGGGGCCT-GGT--GGCACCTTTC

HDL3366 (chrX:38,147,932-38,147,990)

Armadillo	CCAAAGGTAAGGAAAC-GTTCGCCATGAAAT-TATTCC	CT-ATTTTTTTTTGAGGTGAAATTCACATA	//	ATGTATGACGGTCTAATTTCTACACATCCAGCT	TAATCCCTCCACTTTAAATCATTCCOCAGAT			
Elephant	CCAAAGGTAGCGAAAC-CTTCTGCCATGAAAC-ATCTCC	CACTATTTTTACTGAGGTGAAATTCACATA	//	ATATACAAAGGTTCCAATTTCTCCACAT-TATCT	TAATCCCTCCACTTTAAATCATTCCOCAGAT			
Tenrec	CCAAAGGTAGGGAAC-ATTCTACCATGACAC-ATCCCC	CA-TTAATTTTATTGCGTTGAAATTCACATA	//	ATGAACAAAGTTATCAATTTCTGAATAT-CATCT	TAATCCCTCCACTTTAAATCATTCCOCAGAT			
Human	CCAAAGGTAGGGAAC-TTTTTGCCTTGAAACTAACCCCT	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	CTCTTAAATCATCCTCAGAT
Chimp	CCAAAGGTAGGGAAC-TTTTTGCCTTGAAACTAACCCCT	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	CTCTTAAATCATCCTCAGAT
Rhesus	CCAAAGGTAGGGAAC-TTTTTGCCTTGAAACTAACCCCT	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	CTCTTAAATCATCCTCAGAT
Mouse	CCAAAGGTAGGGAAC-TTTTTGCCTTGAAACTAACCCCT	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	CTCTTAAATCATCCTCAGAT
Rat	CCAAAGGTAGGGAAC-TTTTTGCCTTGAAACTAACCCCT	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	CTCTTAAATCATCCTCAGAT
Rabbit	CCAAAGGTAGGGAAC-TTTTTGCCTTGAAACTAACCCCT	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	CTCTTAAATCATCCTCAGAT
Dog	CCAAAGGTAGGGAAC-TTTTTGCCTTGAAACTAACCCCT	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	CTCTTAAATCATCCTCAGAT
Cow	CCAAAGGTAGGGAAC-TTTTTGCCTTGAAACTAACCCCT	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----	CTCTTAAATCATCCTCAGAT

HDL3369 (chrX:44,916,611-44,916,688)

Armadillo	ACCTTTCAAAGCTAGAGGCCACTTGGTGTGATCACTGTCAAG	CCCTCCTT----	ATTTCTTTAA--TTTG	//	TCIGATTTCTGTCTC	CATGGGCCCTC	-TTCCATGTTGAGCCAACATCTTGAGC-ACCC
Elephant	ACTTTCTGTAGCCAGAGGCTTATGTGGTAGGATCA-TGCCTC	CCCCGA----	CTCATTTTAAAGAAAATCTTG	//	CCGCTAATCTGTCTT	CACAGCCTCCTT	-TTTCATGAGGTAGCCAACATCTTGAGCAGCA
Tenrec	ACCTTCTACAGCCAGAGATTATGTGAT-GGGAG-ATTATTTC	CCCCCGCTACCTAATTTTAGAGAAATTTTG	-----	-----	//	-----	-----
Human	ACCTTTGGCAGCCAGAGGCTCACTTAGTAGTGATTATGGCCTCC	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----
Chimp	ACCTTTGGCAGCCAGAGGCTCACTTAGTAGTGATTATGGCCTCC	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----
Rhesus	ACCTTTGGCAGCCAGAGGCTCACTTAGTAGTGATTATGGCCTCC	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----
Mouse	ATGGTTGACATTCAAAATCTCACCTGGTAGTGCTACA	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----
Rat	ACAGCTGATATCCAAAGTCTCACCTGGTAGTGCTACA	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----
Dog	AACCTCCGAGCCAGA-GCTCACTGGGTAGCAGTACGGCCTCT	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----
Cow	ACCTTTGGCAGCCAGAGGCTCCCTTGGTGGCATCATGGCCTCT	-----	---	-----	//	-----	-----

Fig. S2. Continued.

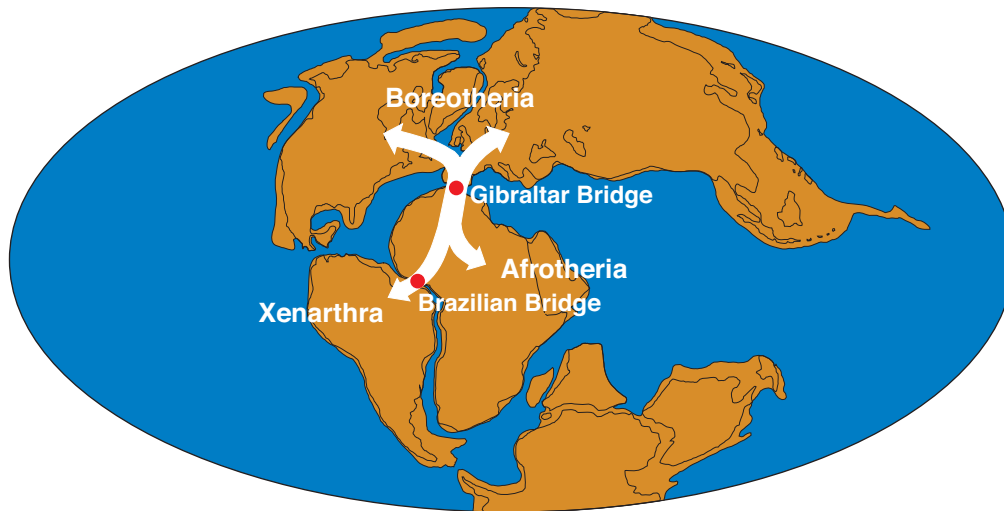


Fig. S3. Global paleogeographic map at 120 Ma. The Gibraltar and Brazilian Bridges (red dots) represent the final connections between Africa-Laurasia and Africa-South America, respectively. Arrows indicate divergence and dispersal of a common ancestor of placental mammals.