

**Figure S1. Schematic representation of the human and chicken inhibin  $\alpha$  and human  $\beta_A$  pre-pro subunits.** **i**, The entire human pro- $\alpha$ N- $\alpha$ C is depicted. The full length unprocessed subunit is 366 amino acids. The mature domain ( $\alpha$ C) is contained in the 3' end of this subunit and is cleaved by the proconvertase enzyme at amino acid 232. The red color shows the human  $\alpha$ C domain. The N-terminal extension region of the human  $\alpha$ -subunit is shown in green bar, the proline-rich 'wrist region' of the human  $\alpha$ -subunit is shown in blue bar. **ii**, The entire chicken pro- $\alpha$ N- $\alpha$ C is depicted. The full length unprocessed subunit is 328 amino acids. The mature domain ( $\alpha$ C) is cleaved by the proconvertase enzyme at amino acid 215. The yellow color shows the chicken  $\alpha$ C. The N-terminal extension region of the chicken  $\alpha$ -subunit is shown in pink bar. **iii**, The entire human pro- $\beta_A$  is depicted. The full length unprocessed subunit is 426 amino acids. The mature domain ( $\beta_A$ ) is contained in the 3' end of this subunit and is cleaved by the proconvertase enzyme at amino acid 310. The black color shows human  $\beta_A$ . The white bar represents the N-terminal region of the mature  $\beta_A$ -subunit, with the crosshatch pattern bar indicating the wrist  $\alpha$ -helical region. The black bars show the antibody binding sites that are indicated for the R1, PO14, and PO23 inhibin  $\alpha$ -subunit-specific monoclonal antibodies, as well as for pAb  $\beta_A$ . The proconvertase enzyme cleavage sites were presented by black arrow. The ' $\psi$ ' symbol indicates glycosylation sites.

