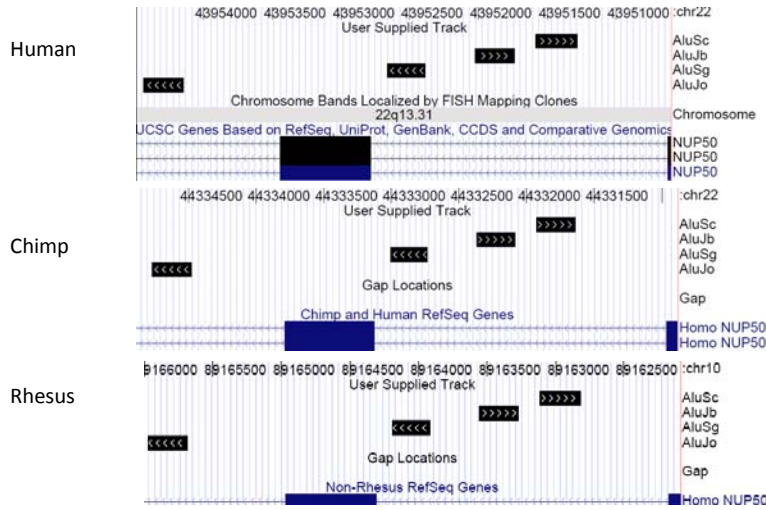


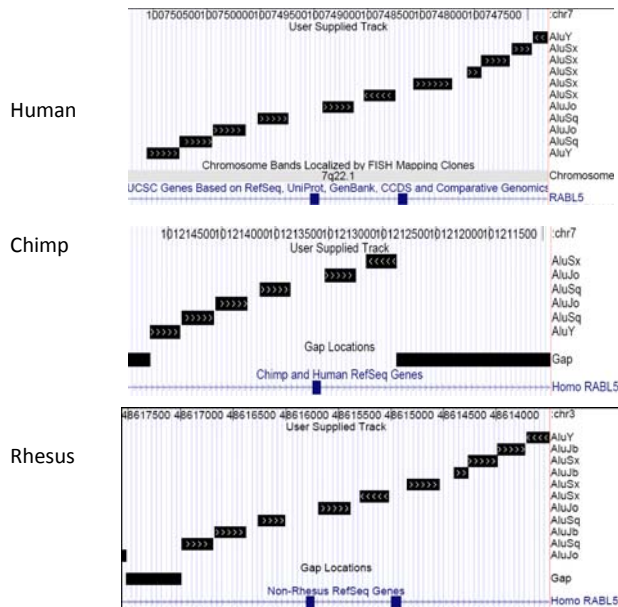
Supplementary Figures and Legends

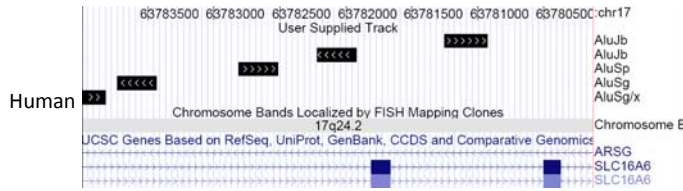
Supplementary Figure 1 | Genomic architecture of the Alu tested targets in human, chimpanzee and rhesus. The edited *Alus* are in the center of the screenshot of UCSC genomic browser, with track for the *Alus* near by. The direction of an Alu is marks by white arrows.

**NUP50**

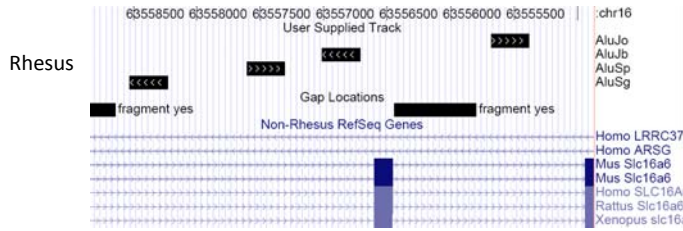


**RABL5**

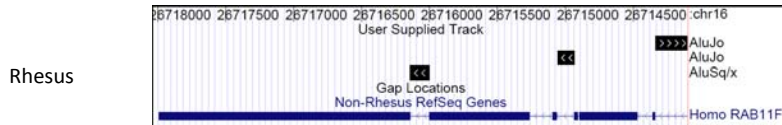
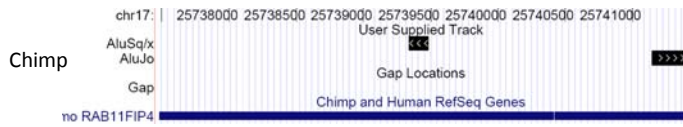




## SLC16A6



## RAB11FIP4



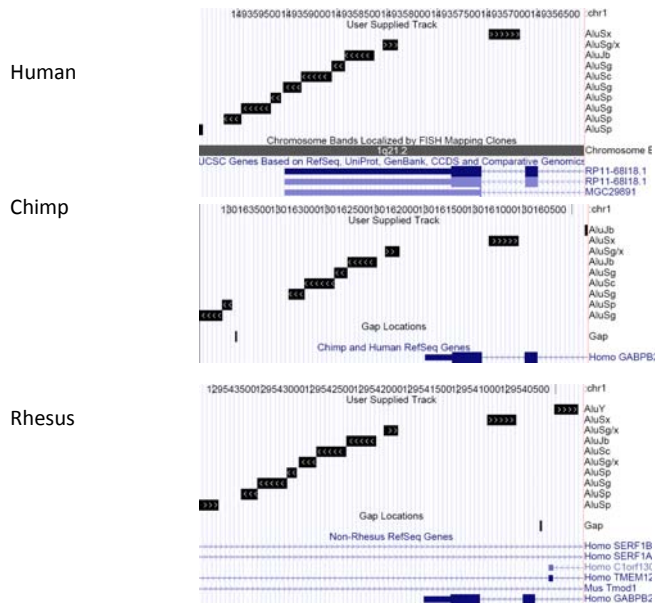
# RAB27A



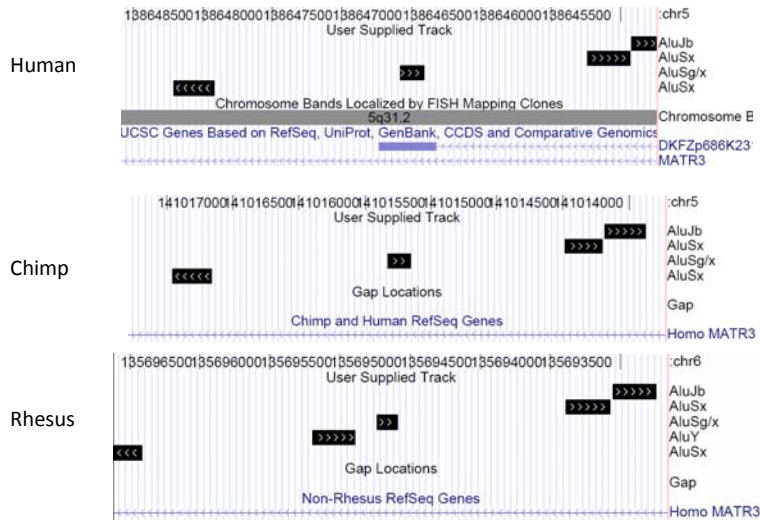
# PIGO



# MGC29891



# MATR3



**Supplementary Figure 2 | No significant difference in Alu genomic architecture between human and monkeys.** The analysis was done using UCSC human (hg18 assembly), chimpanzee (panTro2) and rhesus (rheMac2) genome assemblies. For comparison, properties of mouse (mm9) and rat (rn4) Alu-related B1 repeats have been included. **a**, Number of repeats in the genome. Sequences shorter than 50bp and those not mapped into the consensus genome were removed from the analysis. **b**, Repeat element length. **c**, mismatches in sequences as compared to their respective consensus. **d**, Distribution of the different families of Alu sequences (presented only families with 10,000 copies).

