



Supplementary Figure 10 | Gene Families – Proteases and PDRM9. **a.** Representative events in the evolution of the primate degradome. Genes are shown on marmoset (M), orangutan (O), chimp (C), and human (H) branches. **b.** Maximum-likelihood tree of PRDM9 and PRDM7 proteins (KRAB and SET domains) from placental mammals. Numbers on nodes represent bootstrap support percentages (1000 replications). **c.** Genomic comparison of tryptases in human, mouse and marmoset. **d.** Maximum-likelihood tree of PRDM9 and PRDM7 proteins (KRAB and SET domains) from placental mammals, including two sequences from the bushbaby genome. Numbers on nodes represent bootstrap support percentages (1000 replications). **e.** Most parsimonious phylogenetic tree with the tryptases depicted in (c). The tree was rooted with human kallikrein 1. Bootstrapping scores are indicated beside each node. Only nodes present in at least half the bootstrapped trees are considered. **f.** Phylogenetic analysis of marmoset, human and murine chymases. Bovine CMA genes were included for comparison. The tree was rooted with human kallikrein 1. Bootstrapping scores are indicated beside each node. Only nodes present in at least half the bootstrapped trees are considered.