Supporting Information

Thomson et al. 10.1073/pnas.1407207111

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miRNA 1791
  Gallus TGAAGCACCATGTTGGGCTGCATCAGTCATGCCATGTTATGAAACCTAACG<u>CGATGTGACTGATGCAGGCTG</u>ACGTGATGTGTCA
Alligator TGATGCACCATGTTGGGCTGCCTCAGTCATGCCATGTTATGAAACCTAATGCAATGTGATGCAGCCTGACGTGATGTGTCA
  UI A C UG G CCA UG
GA GCA CAUGU G CUGCAUCAGUCAUG UGUUA
CU UGU GUGCA C GACGUAGUCAGUGU GCAAU
A^ G A GU G AGC CC
 Alligator &G = -37.20

U C UG G C CCAI U GAA
GAUGGA CAUGU G CUGC UCAGUCAUG UGU AA
CUGUGU GIGCA C GACG AGUCAGUGU ACG UA C
A A GU G U A--^ - AUC
  Chrysemys \Delta G = -38.30
  GAUG CAUGU G CUGCAUCAGUCAUG UGUUA
CUGU GUACA C GACGUAGUCAGUGU ACAAU
A^ ACA GU G AGC C
  miRNA 1641
 Chrysemys &G = -49.60
A-----| G C U UCAUC

GGCA &G AUUUCCUGGGG AUUAAUGACUG CUGGGG C

GGGU UC UAAAGGACCCC UGAUUAUUGAU GACCCU UA

CUAGUUCC' G A C U CCUCU
  miRNA 1743
 Gallus AAAGTAGGCTCCACTGTGTTAATCCTCT<u>TGGAATGCAGCAATTATCACCT</u>ACCATATAGGTGTTAAGTGCTGAATTTCAAAGGGATTATCACTTTCCTCTTT
Alligator CAAGTGGGTTCTATTGTGCTAATCCTCTTGGAATGCAGCAATTATCACCTACCATATAGGTGTTAAGTGCTGAATTTCAAAGGGATTATCACTTTTCCCCCTT
Chrysemys NNNNNNNNNNCACTGTGCTAATCCTCTTGGAATGCAGCAATTATCACCTACCATATAGGTGTTAAGTGCTGACTTTCAAAGGGATTATCACTTTCCCCCCTT
 Alligator AG = -40,60
C| U UUCUAUU C UC G A U CC
AAG GGG GUG UAAULCC UUGGAAU CACCCA UUA CACCCA
UUC CCC CAC AUUAGG AACUUUA GUGGAU AU GUGGAU A
-^ C UUUU---- U GA A G U AU
 Chrysemys AG = -34.20
NNNNNNNNNNCACUI C UC UG A U CC
GUG UABUCC UUGGAA CAGCA UUA CACCUA \(CAC AUUAGG ACUUU GUCGU AAU GUGGAU \(AU AUCCCCCCUUU--^ U GA CA G U AU \)
 miRNA 2964
Gallus AATCTCTGCTACAGATGTCCAGACACAATTCTTGGTTCGTACGGCTCCAGCGC<u>AAGAAATTGCGTTTGGACAA</u>TCAGGAGCAGAGATTALligator ACTCCCCGCCACAGAGATGTCCAGACACAATTCTTGGTTTGTACGTTTCCACGGCACAAGAATTGCGTTTGGACAATCAGGAGCGGAGACT
 Alligator ΔG = -35.90
ALLIGATOR DG = -35.990
A--I CCG ACA - QU GU ACG
CUCC CC GAU GUCCAGA CAAUUCUUG UUGU U
GAGG GG CUA CAGGUUUG GUUAAGAAC GGCA U
UCA^ CGA A-- A C AC CCU
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Fig. S1. Sequence alignment and predicted secondary structure for four microRNA families that were detected in the *Alligator* and *Chrysemys* genomes via BLAST similarity searches. The mature miRNA sequence from miRBase is underlined in the sequence and secondary structure of the reference species (*Gallus*). Substitutions relative to the reference sequence are highlighted in red. miRNA 1743 sits at the end of a contig in the *Chrysemys* genome assembly and is truncated by 10 bases on the 5' end as a result. We represent these as ambiguous bases and make no attempt to predict secondary structure in this region.