

# Supplementary Material S1

## Expression analysis of Sepp1

### Legends:

#### Figure S1A:

Schema of Sepp1 gene structure, including the exons and junctions that were quantified in GTEx. The junctions corresponding to the canonical, most abundant isoform are in bold black. The last exon is not quantified in GTEx due to its overlap with the gene CCDC152.

#### Figure S1B

Sepp1 exon quantification in GTEx samples, split by subtissue. Exons belonging to the canonical isoform are framed in black rectangles. Non-canonical, minor expression exons are highlighted in colored rectangles. Exons considered under the detection limit are shaded in white. The dotted red lines represent an arbitrary detection limit, an expression threshold of 0.1 RPKM.

#### Figure S1C

Sepp1 exon junction quantification in GTEx samples, split by subtissue. Junctions belonging to the canonical isoform are framed in black rectangles. Non-canonical, minor expression junctions are highlighted in colored rectangles. Junctions considered under the detection limit are shaded in white. The dotted red lines represent an arbitrary detection limit, an expression threshold of 0.1 RPKM.

#### Figure S1D

26 Poly A sites in Sepp1 gene across five mammals. The poly A sites mapping to the 3' UTR region  
27 of Sepp1 genes were obtained from (Derti et al., 2012). The read counts were normalized by the  
28 total number of reads in each sample, and then aggregated for all samples in each species. The  
29 major poly A site was found downstream the SECIS2 (region highlighted in blue) in all species,  
30 and a minor poly A site between the two SECIS was identified in human and rhesus macaque.  
31 The distance is represented in nucleotides from the Sepp1 stop codon, TAA in all species. Sepp1  
32 gene predictions were obtained using Selenoprofiles (Mariotti and Guigo, 2010) and the SECIS  
33 elements were identified with SECISearch3 (Mariotti et al., 2013).

Figure S1A:

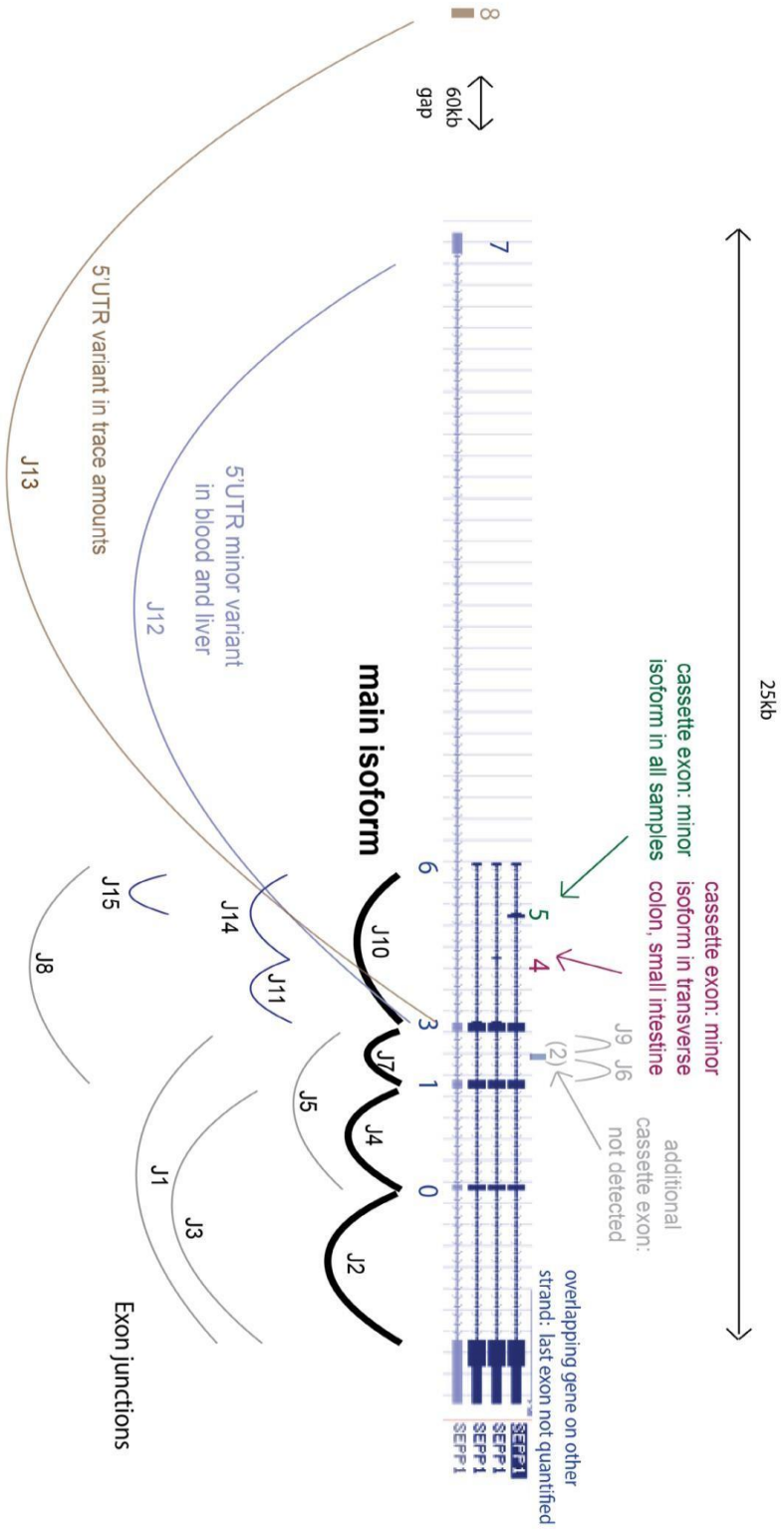


Figure S1B

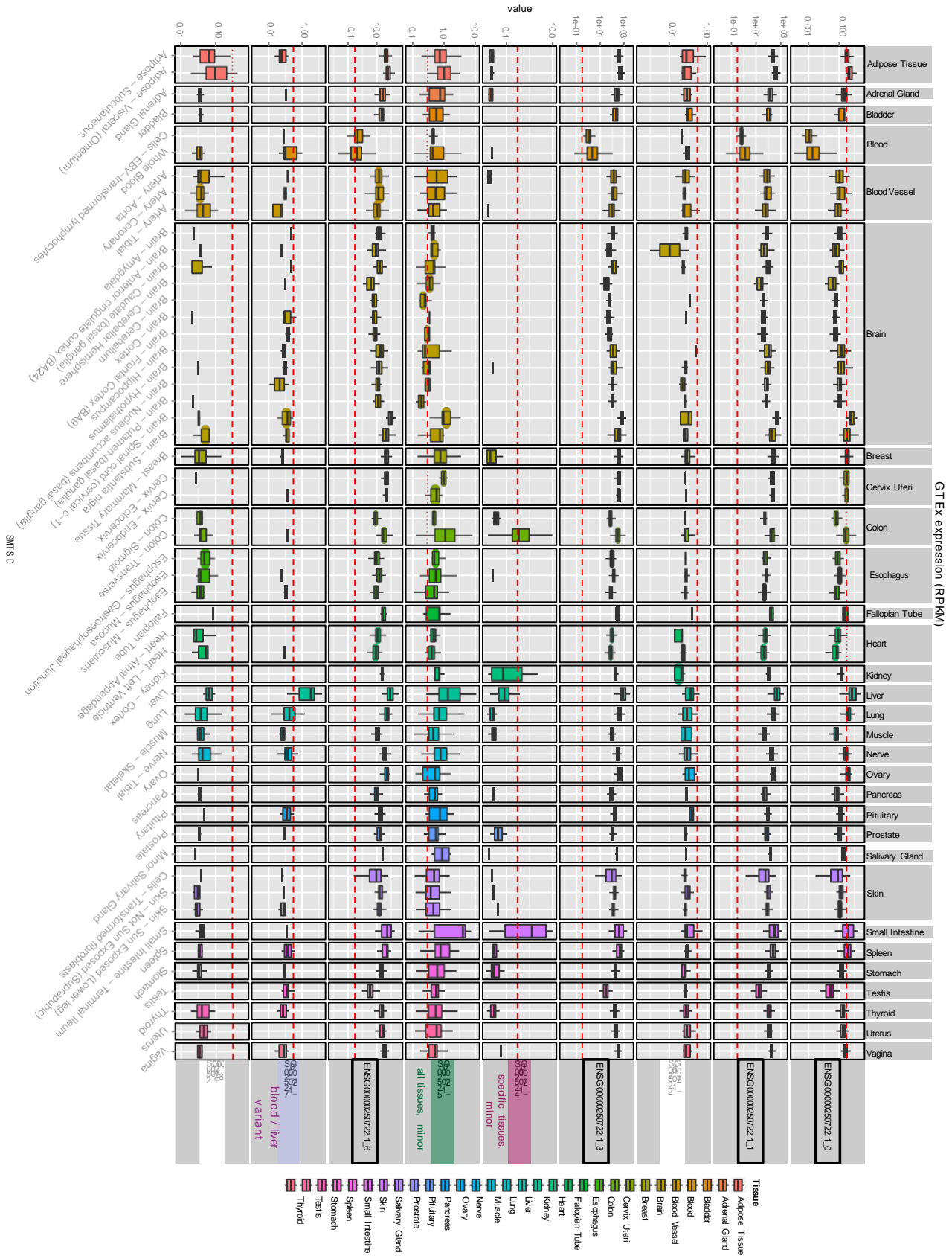




Figure S1D:

