








<u>5' enriched motif</u>	<u>z-score</u>	<u>p-value</u>	<u>Potential Interacting Protein</u>
	191.0	1.33e-55	N/A
	47.8	6.89e-16	PF3D7_1350900 ^α
	28.7	3.69e-10	PF3D7_1139300 ^α
	26.4	9.57e-10	PF3D7_0420300, PF3D7_0802100, PF3D7_1305200, PF3D7_1456000 ^α
	24.1	5.51e-9	PF3D7_1222600 (AP2-G) ^{α, β}
<u>3' enriched motif</u>	<u>z-score</u>	<u>p-value</u>	<u>Potential Interacting Protein</u>
	18.6	1.25e-6	PF3D7_0417100 (PUF2) ^γ
	13.9	8.38e-6	N/A

Figure S7 related to Figure 5: Gametocyte-specific genes are enriched for potential regulatory motifs. Genes identified as gametocyte-specific identified in 3D7 were analyzed for DNA sequence motif enrichment within their 5' and 3' UTRs (Elemento et al. 2007). Known *trans*-regulatory factors or RNA-binding proteins previously demonstrated to interact with each enriched motif are noted in red. ^α (Campbell et al. 2010); ^β (Kafsack et al. 2014); ^γ (Cui et al. 2002)

Campbell TL, De Silva EK, Olszewski KL, Elemento O, Llinas M. 2010. Identification and genome-wide prediction of DNA binding specificities for the ApiAP2 family of regulators from the malaria parasite. *PLoS Pathog* **6**: e1001165.

Cui L, Fan Q, Li J. 2002. The malaria parasite *Plasmodium falciparum* encodes members of the Puf RNA-binding protein family with conserved RNA binding activity. *Nucleic Acids Research* **30**: 4607-4617.

Elemento O, Slonim N, Tavazoie S. 2007. A universal framework for regulatory element discovery across all genomes and data types. *Mol Cell* **28**: 337-350.

Kafsack BF, Rovira-Graells N, Clark TG, Bancells C, Crowley VM, Campino SG, Williams AE, Drought LG, Kwiatkowski DP, Baker DA et al. 2014. A transcriptional switch underlies commitment to sexual development in malaria parasites. *Nature* **507**: 248-252.