

Supplementary materials: figures

SF1. Genome assembly pipeline

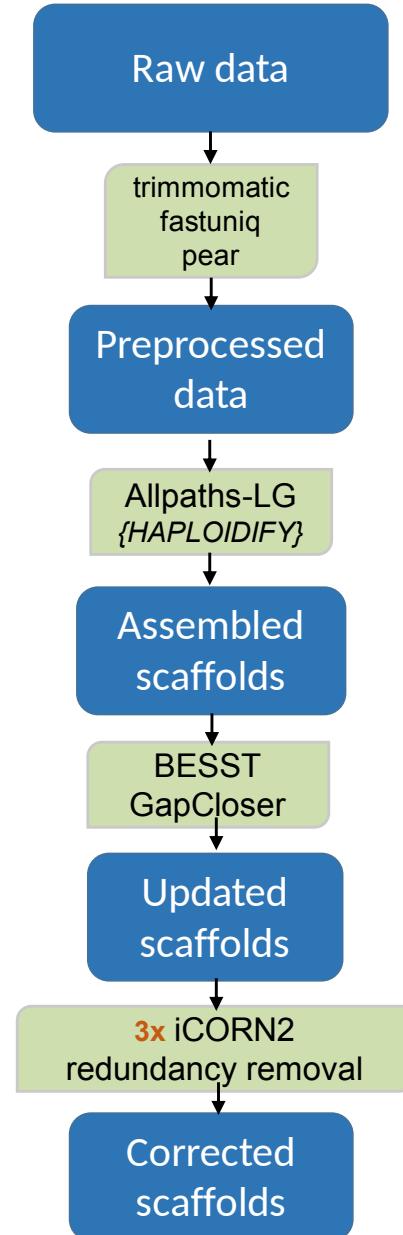
SF2. Gene annotation pipeline

SF3. Genome-wide synteny between *O. felineus*, *O. viverrini* and *C. sinensis*

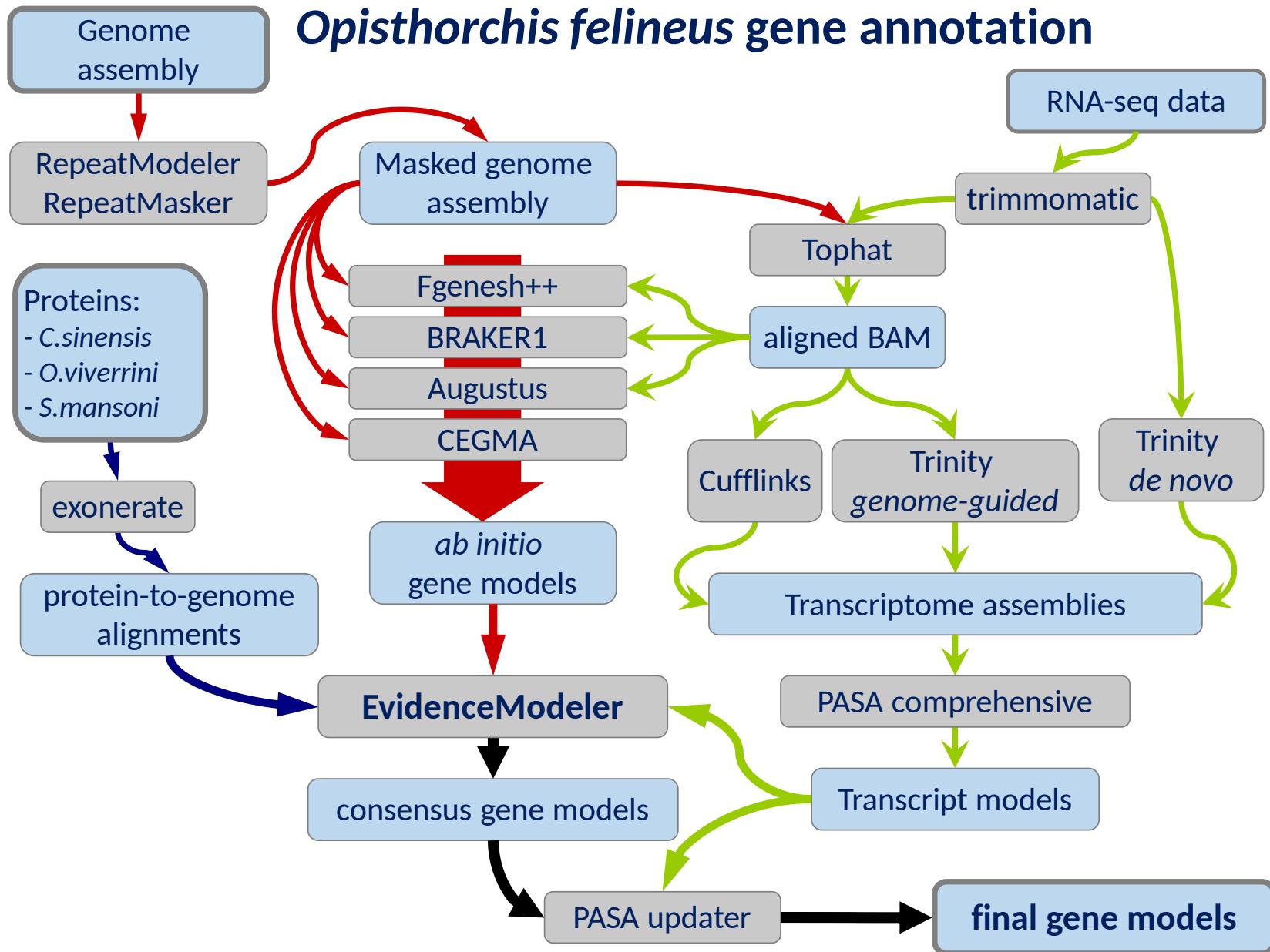
SF4. Repetitive elements in *O. felineus*, *C. sinensis*, *O. viverrini* and *F. hepatica* genomes

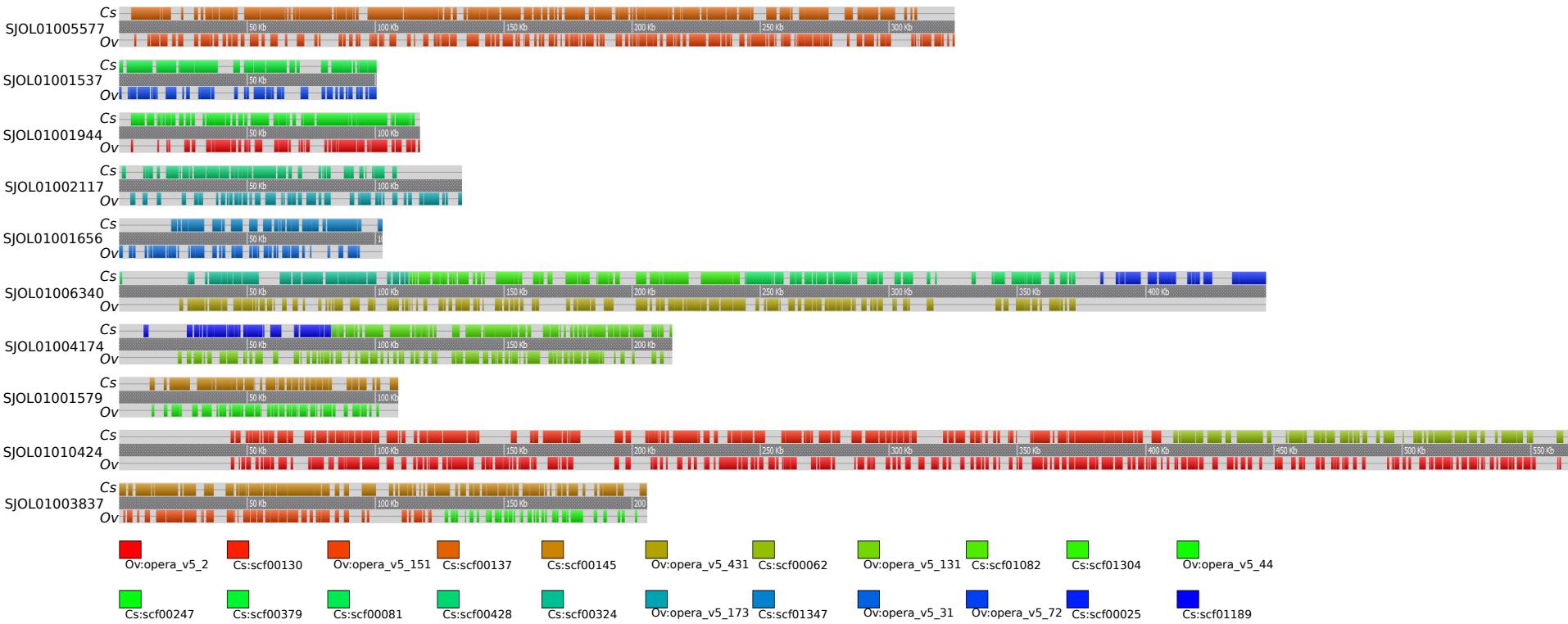
SF5. Stage-specific expression of detoxification genes estimated on *O. felineus* transcriptome data.

SF1. Genome assembly pipeline



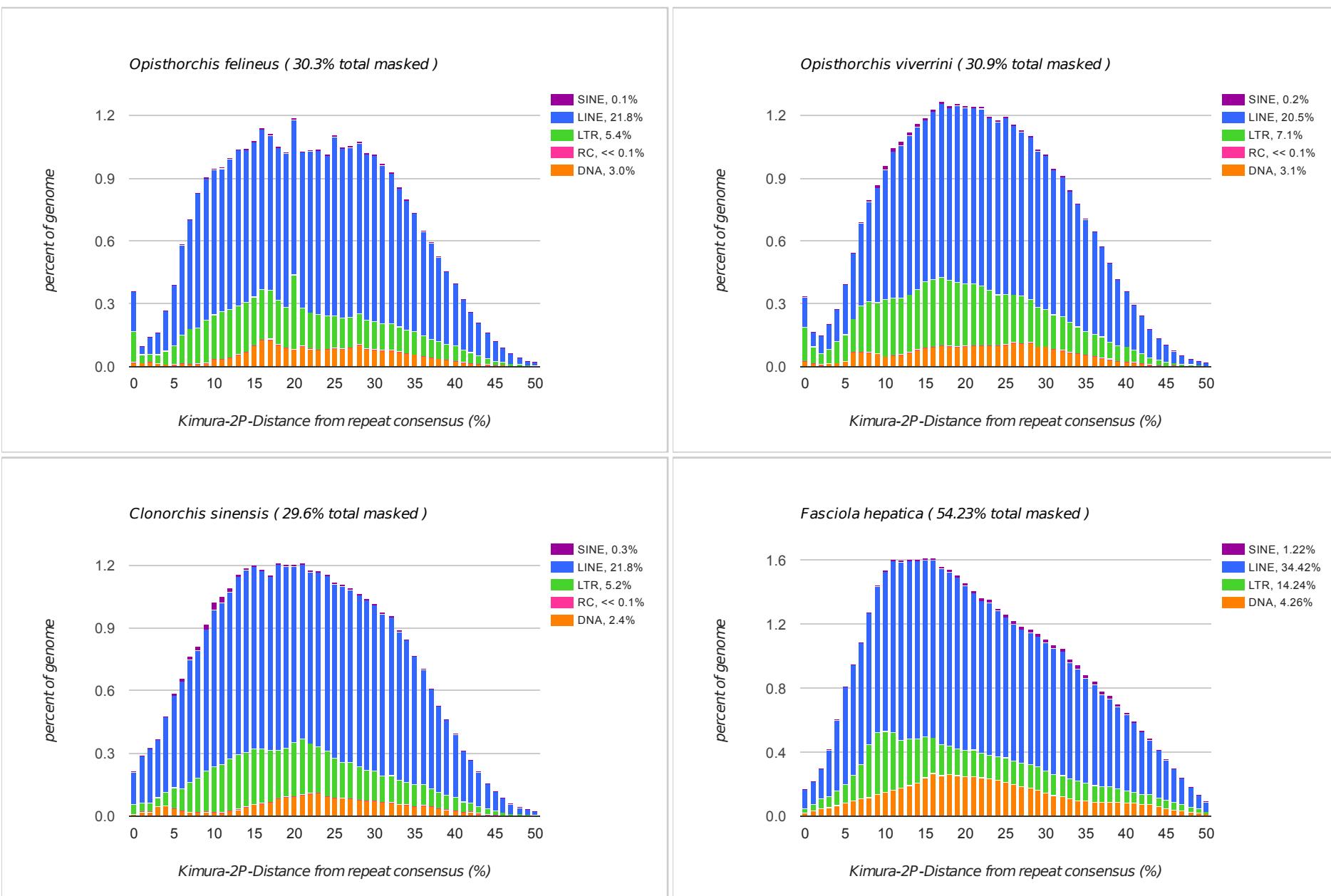
SF2. Gene annotation pipeline

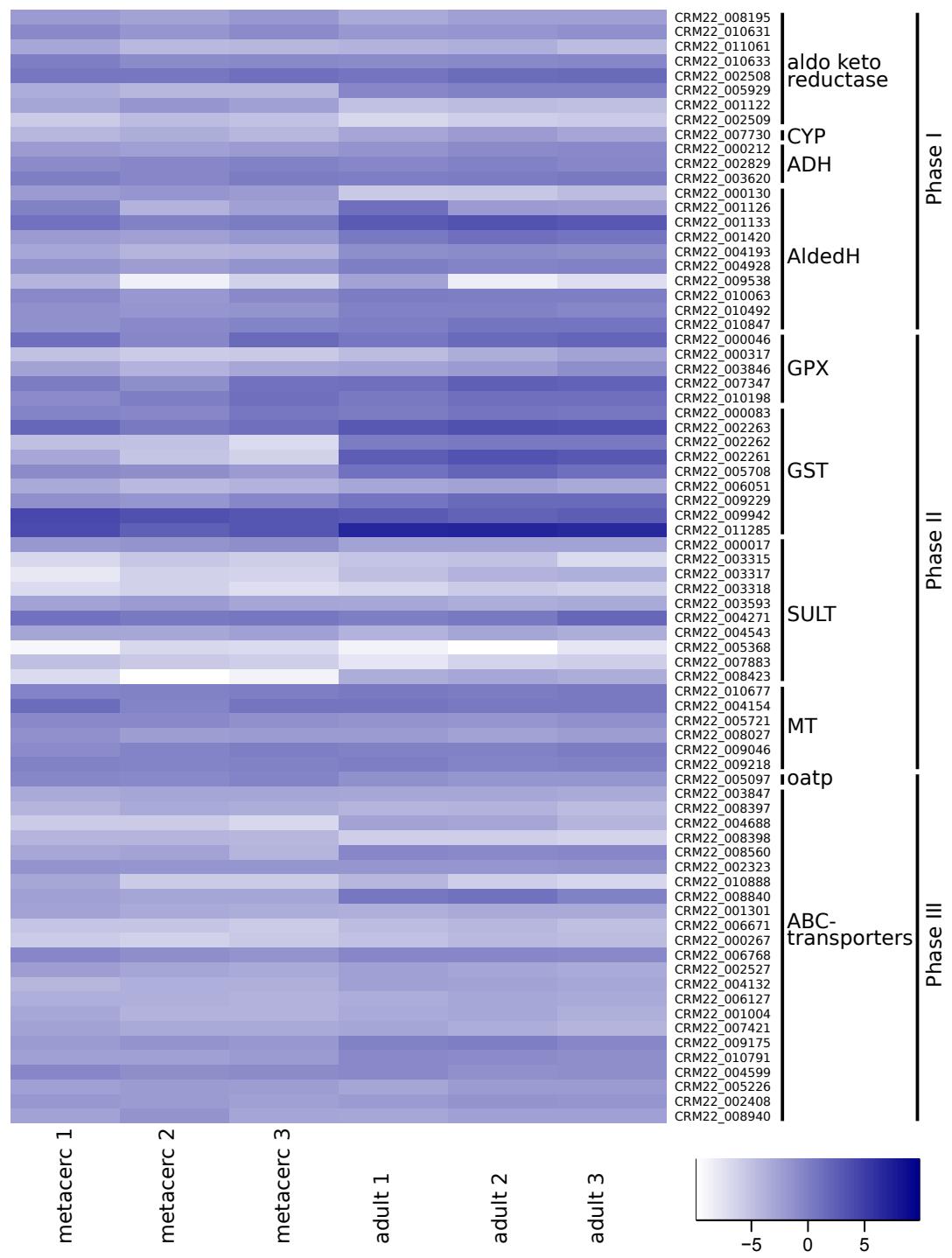




SF3. Alignment of the top 10 *O. felineus* contigs with the highest coverage by *O. viverrini* and *C. sinensis* genomic sequences. The *O. felineus* contig sequence is represented by middle grey bar. Alignment of the *C. sinensis* genomic sequences is shown by upper bar denoted by 'Cs' on the left. Alignment of the *O. viverrini* genomic sequences is shown by upper bar denoted by 'Ov' on the left. Aligned sequences from the same contig have the same color. Colors of *O. viverrini* and *C. sinensis* contigs are shown as color bars at the bottom of the figure. Colors reflect relative degree of contigs similarity from highest (red) to lowest (blue).

SF4.Repetitive elements in *O. felineus*, *C. sinensis*, *O. viverrini*, and *F. hepatica* genomes





SF5. Stage-specific expression of detoxification genes estimated on *O. felineus* transcriptome data.

To analyze expression differences between genes, normalized read counts from RNA-seq data were transformed into $\log_2(\text{FPKM})$ values, i.e. transcript abundance.