

Supplementary Figure 1 for

Loss of enzymes in the bile acid synthesis pathway explains differences
in bile composition among mammals

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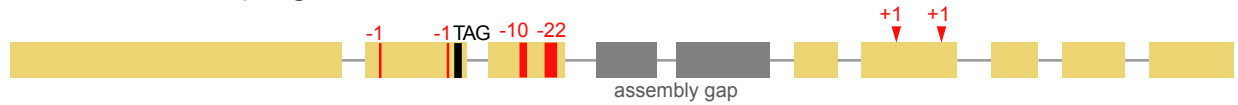
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SLC27A5 in cape golden mole



Supplementary Figure 1: Loss of *SLC27A5* in the cape golden mole.

Despite the fact that the coding exons 4 and 5 overlap an assembly gap (grey) and thus are not present in the cape golden mole genome, other exons exhibit a number of gene-inactivating mutations, suggesting that *SLC27A5* is lost in this species. Yellow or grey boxes represent coding exons. Stop codon mutations are indicated, $-n$ refers to a deletion of n bp, $+n$ refers to a frameshifting insertion of n bp. To the best of our knowledge, the bile composition of the cape golden mole has not been characterized in previous studies (Hagey, et al. 2010; Hofmann, et al. 2010). Thus, the loss of *SLC27A5* makes the cape golden mole an interesting species for future bile composition studies.

Hagey LR, Vidal N, Hofmann AF, Krasowski MD. 2010. Evolutionary diversity of bile salts in reptiles and mammals, including analysis of ancient human and extinct giant ground sloth coprolites. *BMC evolutionary biology* 10:133.

Hofmann AF, Hagey LR, Krasowski MD. 2010. Bile salts of vertebrates: structural variation and possible evolutionary significance. *J Lipid Res* 51:226-246.