

Supplementary

Frequently Functional Innovation through Gene Duplication Followed by Frameshift Mutation

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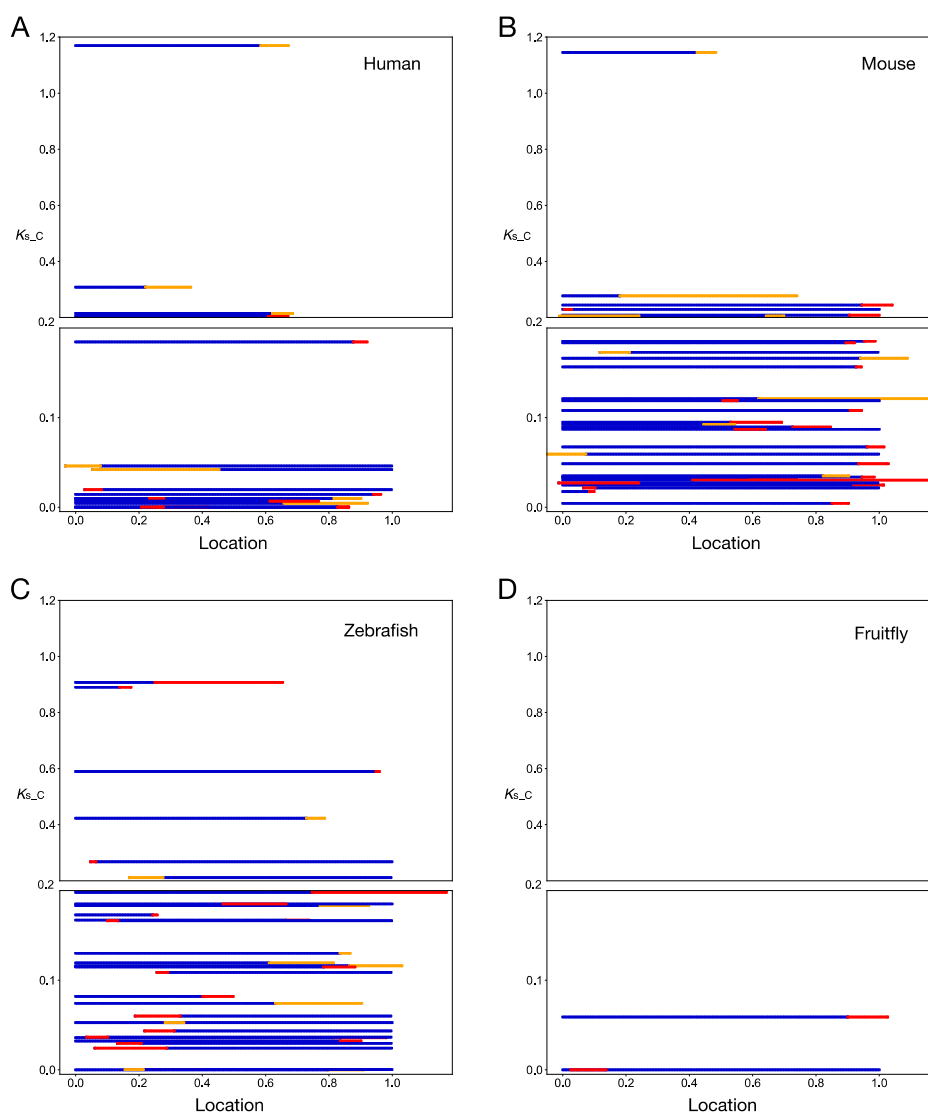


Figure S1. Relative location of the common frame region and frameshifted region in the derived copy, which are mapped on the (0,1) interval that corresponds to the entire coding region of the original copy, in human (A), mouse (B), zebrafish (C), and fruitfly (D). The vertical axis is Ks_C . The common frame region is presented in blue. If the ancestral/derived copies are specified by an outgroup gene, the frameshifted region is in red, otherwise in orange by assuming that the shorter gene is the derived copy (see text).