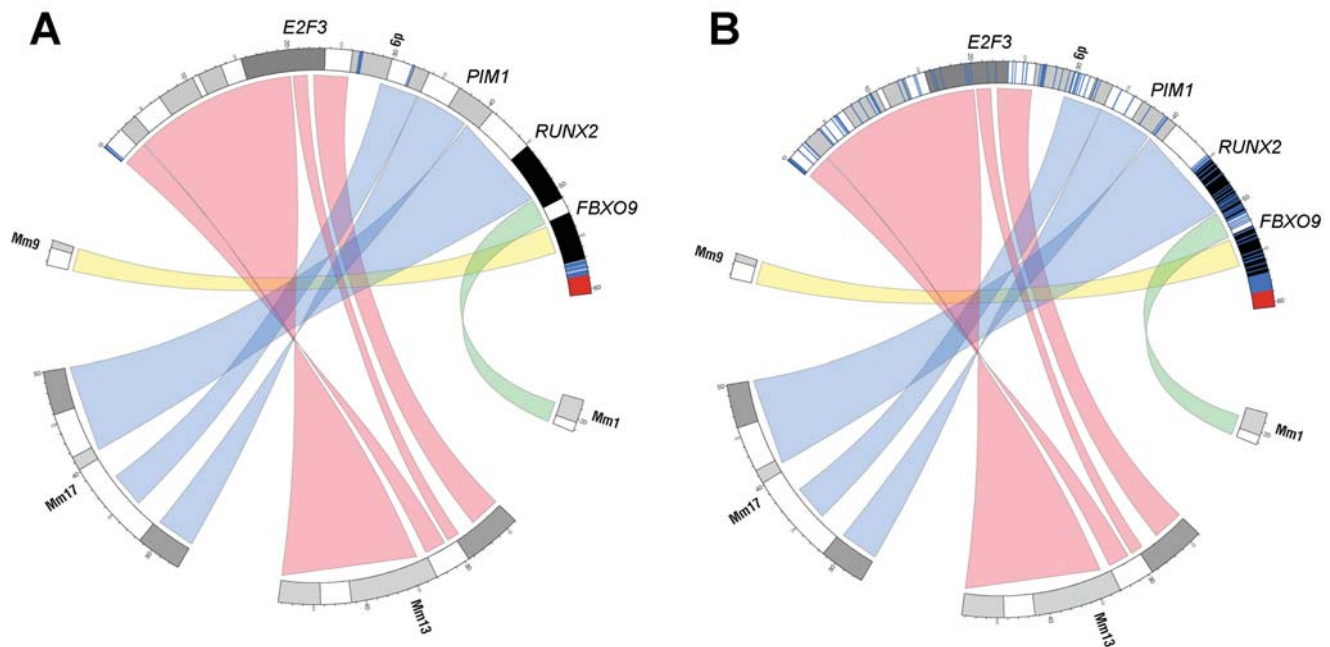


Supplementary Figure 1: Circular ideograms depict homologous segmental duplications within syntenic regions of human chromosome 6p and mouse chromosomes. Arrows indicate location in human chromosome 6p of E2F3 (pink), PIM1 (green), RUNX2 (red), and FBXO9 (yellow). Correlation of human segmental duplications with regions of synteny between mouse and human are displayed for human chromosome 6p and A) mouse chromosome 1 (Mm1), B) 9 (Mm9), C) 13 (Mm13), and D) 17 (Mm17). The sequence identity between the mouse and human regions is higher than 60% and has pairwise alignment of at least 5kbp.



Supplementary Figure 2: Circular ideograms depict relative locations of segmental duplications within human chromosome 6p and syntenic regions of human 6p and mouse chromosomes. We analyzed the correlation between segmental duplications and breaks of synteny between mouse and human chromosomes. The shaded connections depict areas of sequence homology between human chromosome 6p and regions of mouse chromosomes 1 (Mm1), 9 (Mm9), 13 (Mm13), and 17 (Mm17). Areas of inverted homology are indicated by twists in the shaded connections for Mm1, Mm13, and Mm17. A) The blue bands located in human 6p indicate clusters of segmental duplications at least 10kbp in size. B) The blue bands located in human 6p indicate clusters of segmental duplications at least 5kbp in size.