

## **Coevolution of Positively Selected IZUMO1 and CD9 in Rodents: Evidence of Interaction Between Gamete Fusion Proteins?**

**Alberto Vicens and Eduardo R. S. Roldan**

*Reproductive Ecology and Biology Group, Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (CSIC),  
28006-Madrid, Spain*

Correspondence: E-mail: roldane@mncn.csic.es

### **Supplemental Data**

#### **Files in this data supplement:**

**Supplemental Figure S1.** Amino acid alignment of IZUMO1. Positively selected sites with a Bayesian posterior probability  $> 0.95$  (\*) are shown. *Rattus norvegicus* was used as outgroup lineage.

**Supplemental Figure S2.** Amino acid alignment of CD9. Positively selected sites with a Bayesian posterior probability  $> 0.95$  (\*) are shown. *Rattus norvegicus* was used as outgroup lineage.

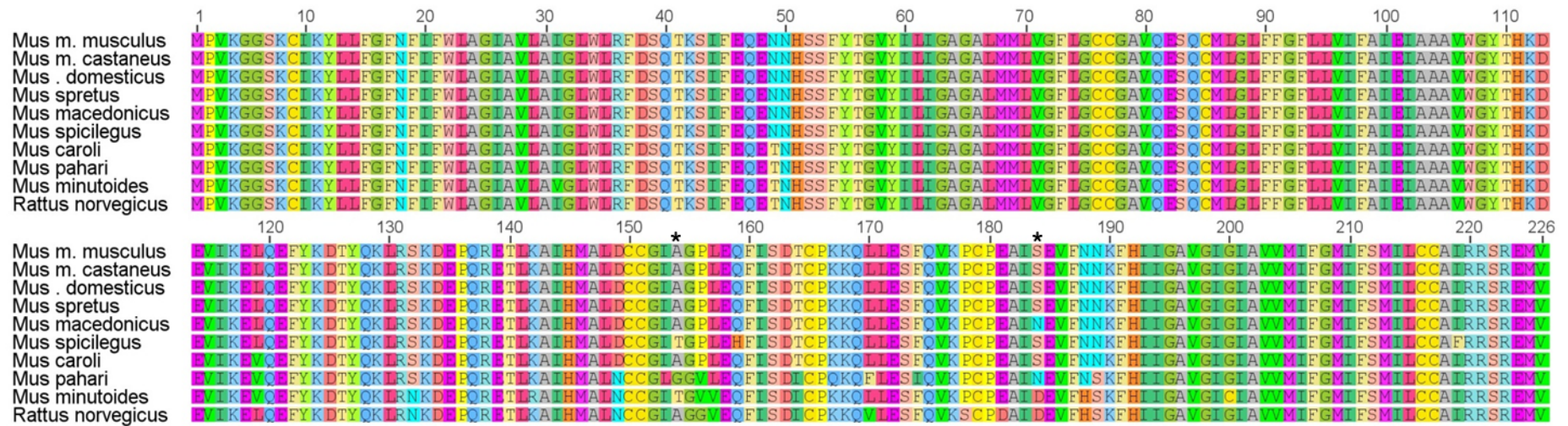
**Supplemental Figure S3.** Phylogenetic reconstructions of *Izumo1* gene using Maximum Likelihood (A) and Bayesian Inference (B) methods. Node labels indicate *P*-values from bootstrap analyses of 1000 simulations and Bayesian posterior probabilities, respectively.

**Supplemental Figure S4.** Phylogenetic reconstructions of *Cd9* gene using Maximum Likelihood (A) and Bayesian Inference (B) methods. Node labels indicate *P*-values from bootstrap analyses of 1000 simulations and Bayesian posterior probabilities, respectively.

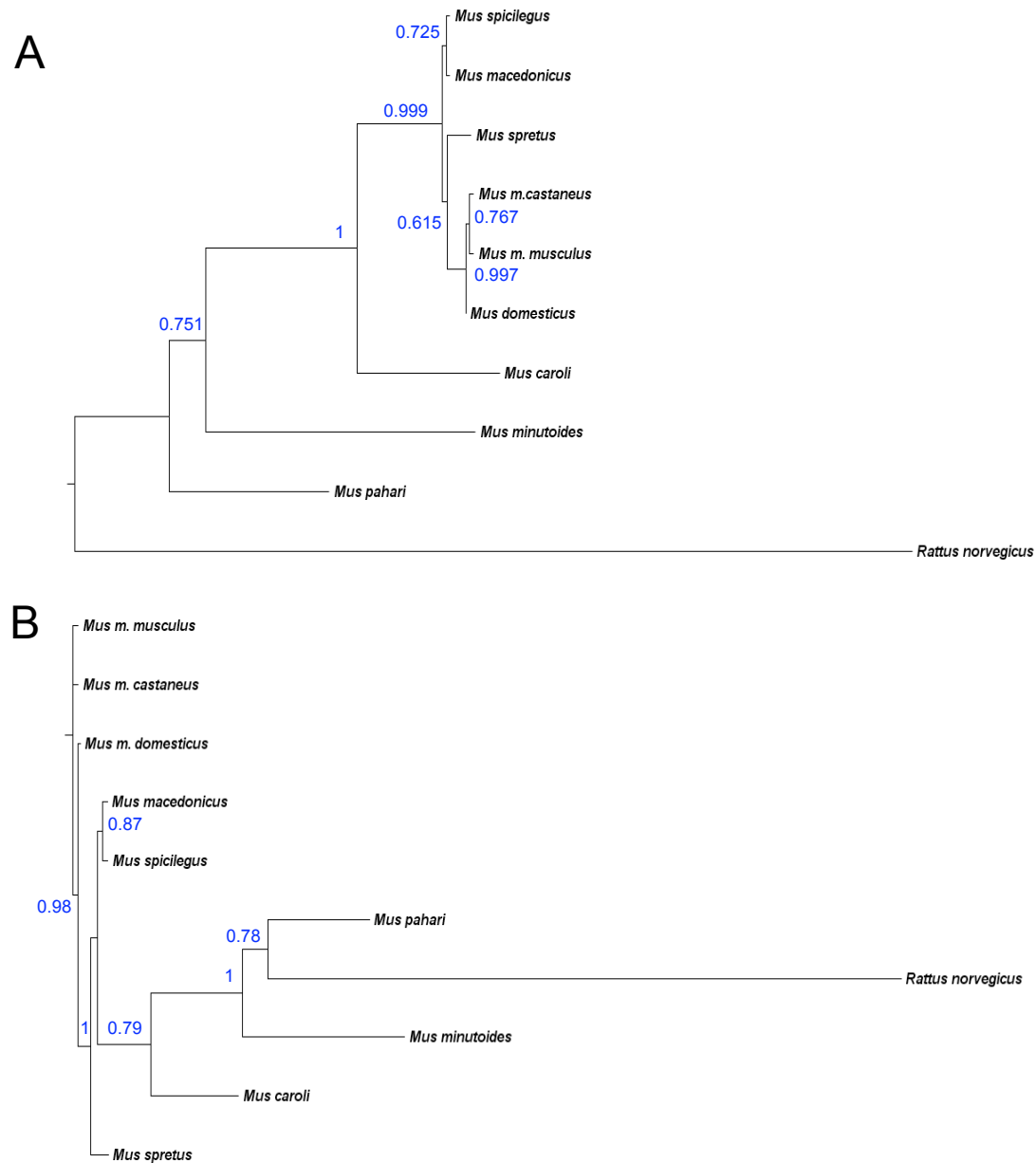
**Supplemental Figure S5.** Analyses of robustness for alternative phylogenetic trees. Statistical results for each alternative topology are shown.



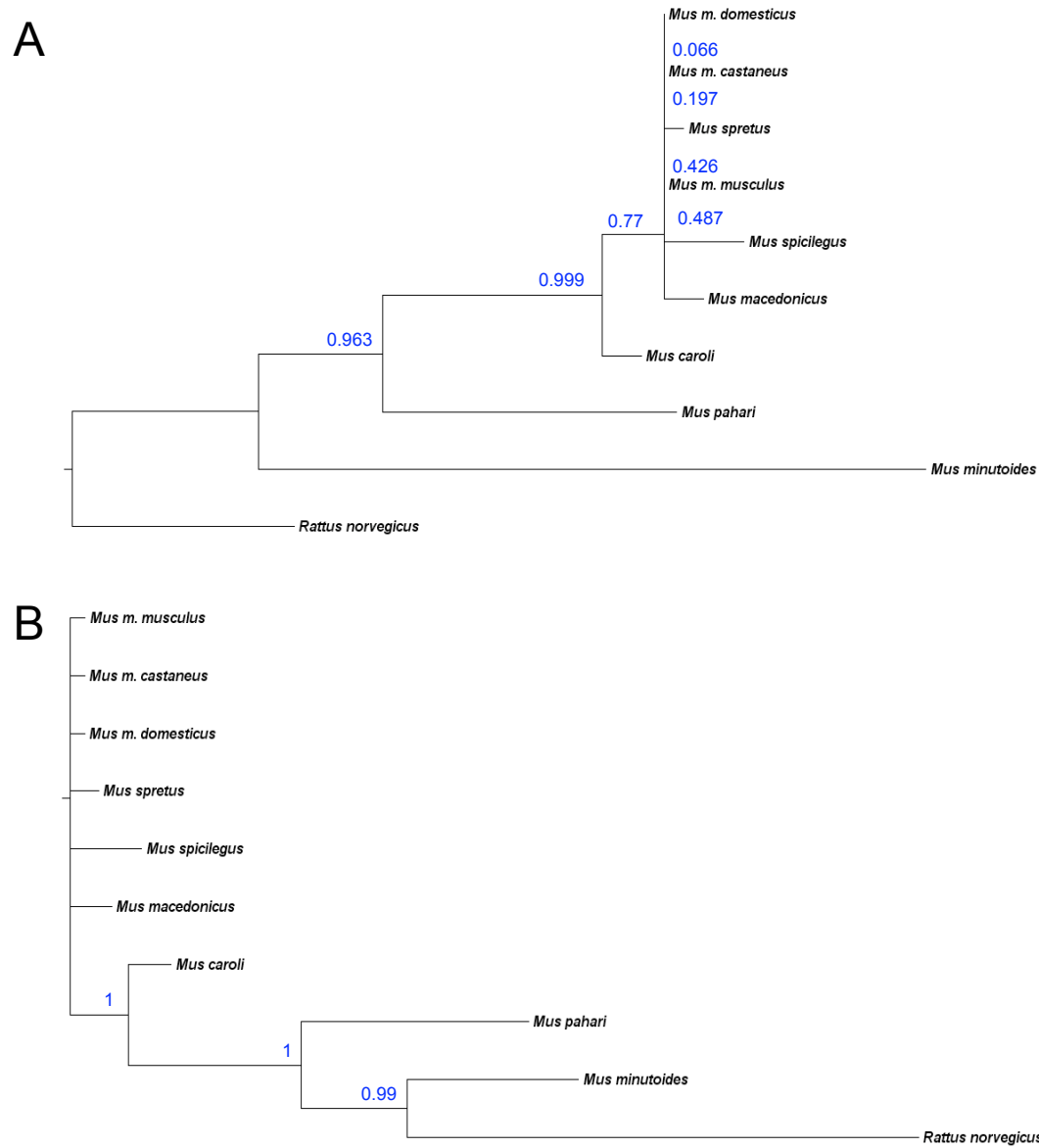
**Supplemental Figure S1.** Amino acid alignment of IZUMO1. Positively selected sites with a Bayesian posterior probability > 0.95 (\*) are shown. *Rattus norvegicus* was used as outgroup lineage.



**Supplemental Figure S2.** Amino acid alignment of CD9. Positively selected sites with a Bayesian posterior probability > 0.95 (\*) are shown. *Rattus norvegicus* was used as outgroup lineage.

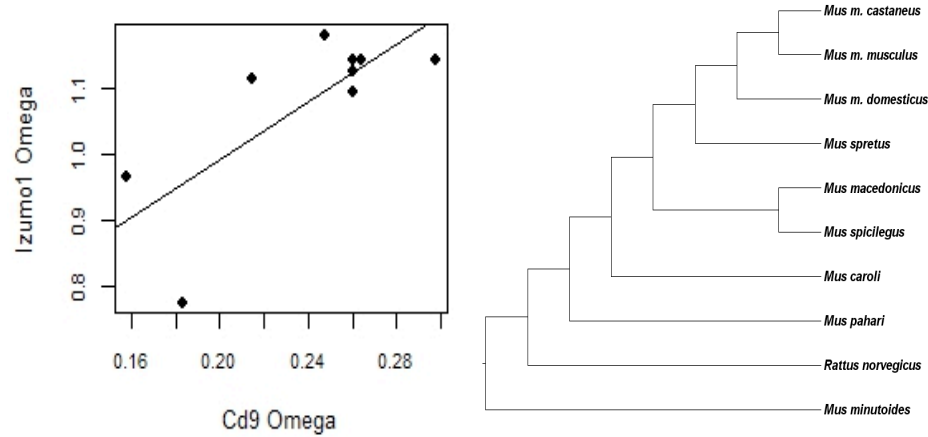


**Supplemental Figure S3.** Phylogenetic reconstructions of *Izumo1* gene using Maximum Likelihood (**A**) and Bayesian Inference (**B**) methods. Node labels indicate *P*-values from bootstrap analyses of 1000 simulations and Bayesian posterior probabilities, respectively.

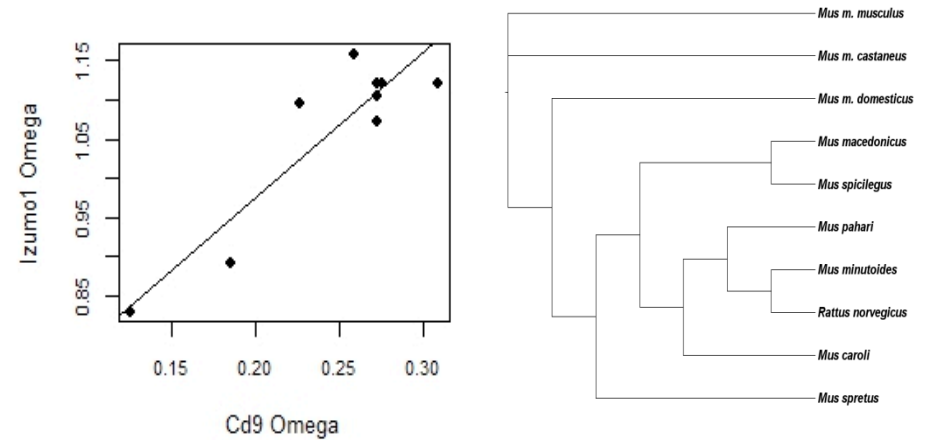


**Supplemental Figure S4.** Phylogenetic reconstructions of *Cd9* gene using Maximum Likelihood (**A**) and Bayesian Inference (**B**) methods. Node labels indicate *P*-values from bootstrap analyses of 1000 simulations and Bayesian posterior probabilities, respectively.

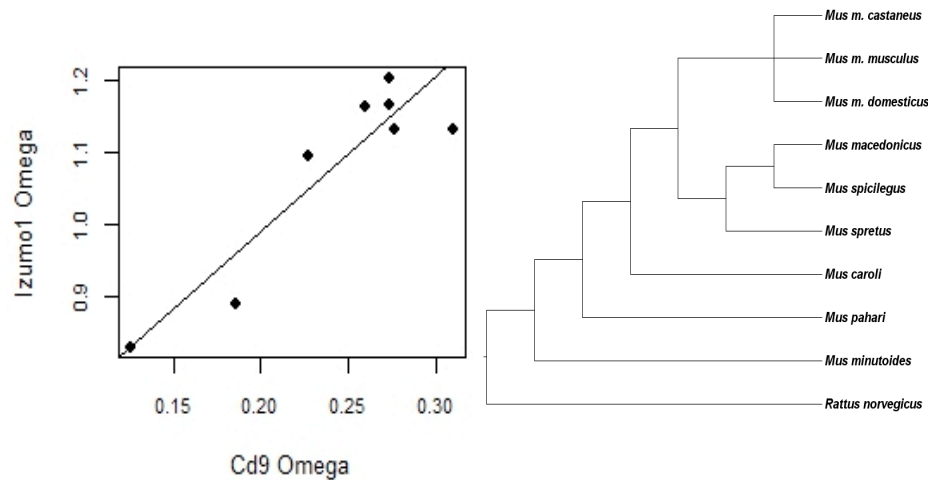
Alternative tree 1 (Maximum Likelihood)



Alternative tree 2 (Bayesian inference)



Alternative tree 3 (Mus musculus polytomy)



Tree	Intercept	Slope	R	F	P
1	0.5606	2.167	0.5655	9.109	<b>0.01944</b>
2	0.60632	1.84677	0.8264	33.33	<b>0.0007</b>
3	0.55712	2.16053	0.8426	37.49	<b>0.0005</b>

**Supplemental Figure S5.** Analyses of robustness for alternative phylogenetic trees. Statistical results for each alternative topology are shown.