



Fig. S2. Locations of sampled anonymous loci and anonymous regions in the human genome. Outer ideogram represents the human karyotype, with colored cytogenetic bands (centromeres in red). Red middle lines represent anonymous regions. Black inner lines show locations of 292 anonymous loci. We define anonymous regions as all regions with distances > 200 kb from annotated features. The biggest anonymous regions are mainly in repetitive and low complexity parts of chromosomes (e.g., centromeres, p arm of Chromosomes 13, 14, and 15). Since those regions are masked in the genomic sequence, no anonymous loci were found there. Figure was

made using the program Circos (Krzywinski et al. 2009). Table S1 lists the coordinates for each anonymous locus.