

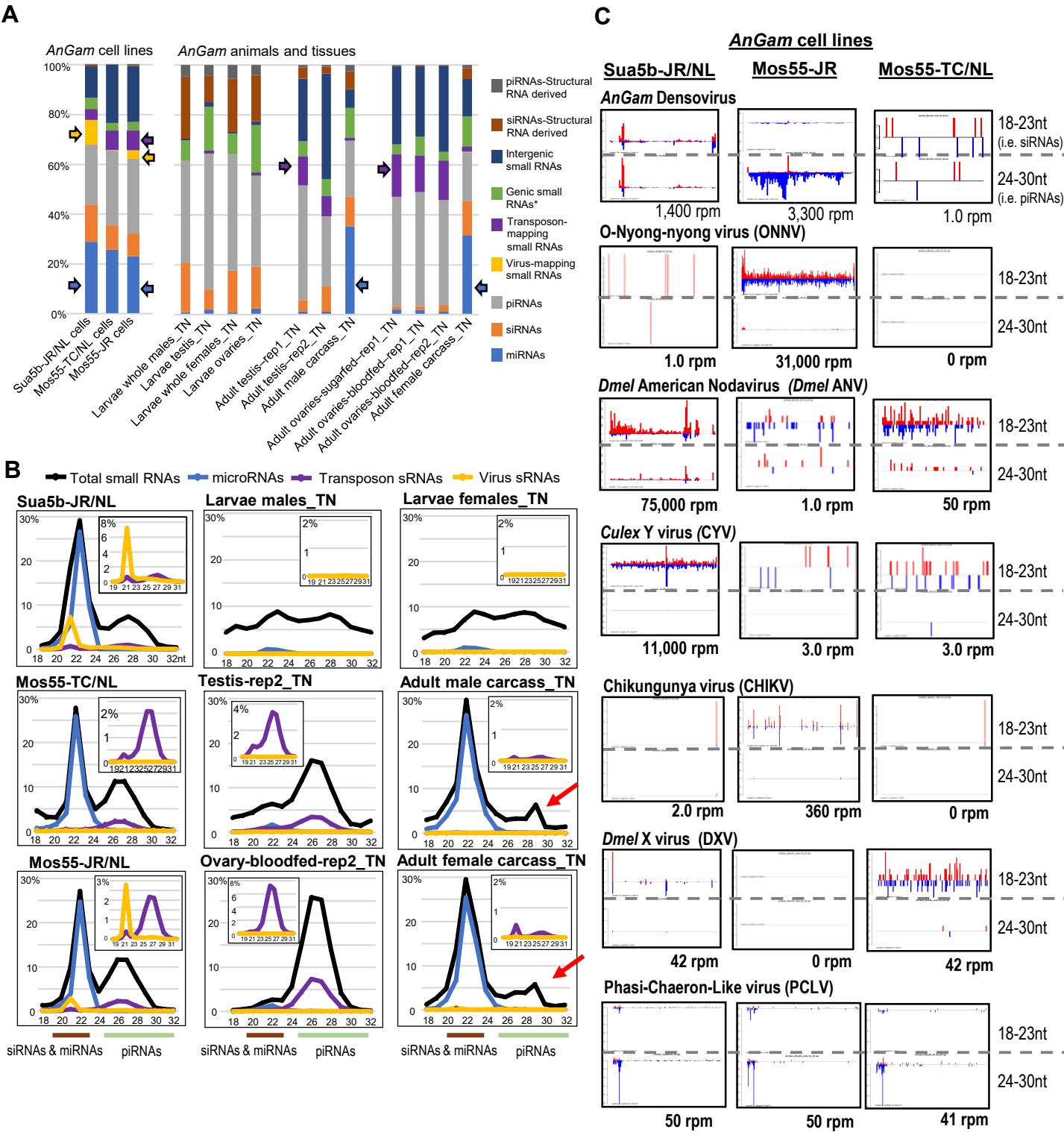


Figure S2. *Anopheles gambiae* (*AnGam*) small RNA profiles full analysis gallery.

(A) Functional compositions of small RNAs in *AnGam* cells and tissues. Arrows point to notable portions of miRNAs, transposon-mapping small RNAs, and viral small RNAs. (B) Small RNA size distributions from *AnGam* cells and tissues, with colored lines marking the siRNAs and miRNAs ranging between 19-23nt, while piRNAs are between 24-30nt. The inset charts magnify the distribution of transposon and virus sRNAs under a different Y-axis range. (C) Profiles of viral small RNAs in *AnGam* cell culture lines. Reads per million (rpm) numbers are totals of the siRNA-length and piRNA-length small RNAs that come from the plus strand in red and minus strand in blue. The suffix to sample names is the initials of the laboratory investigator where the sample was originally obtained.

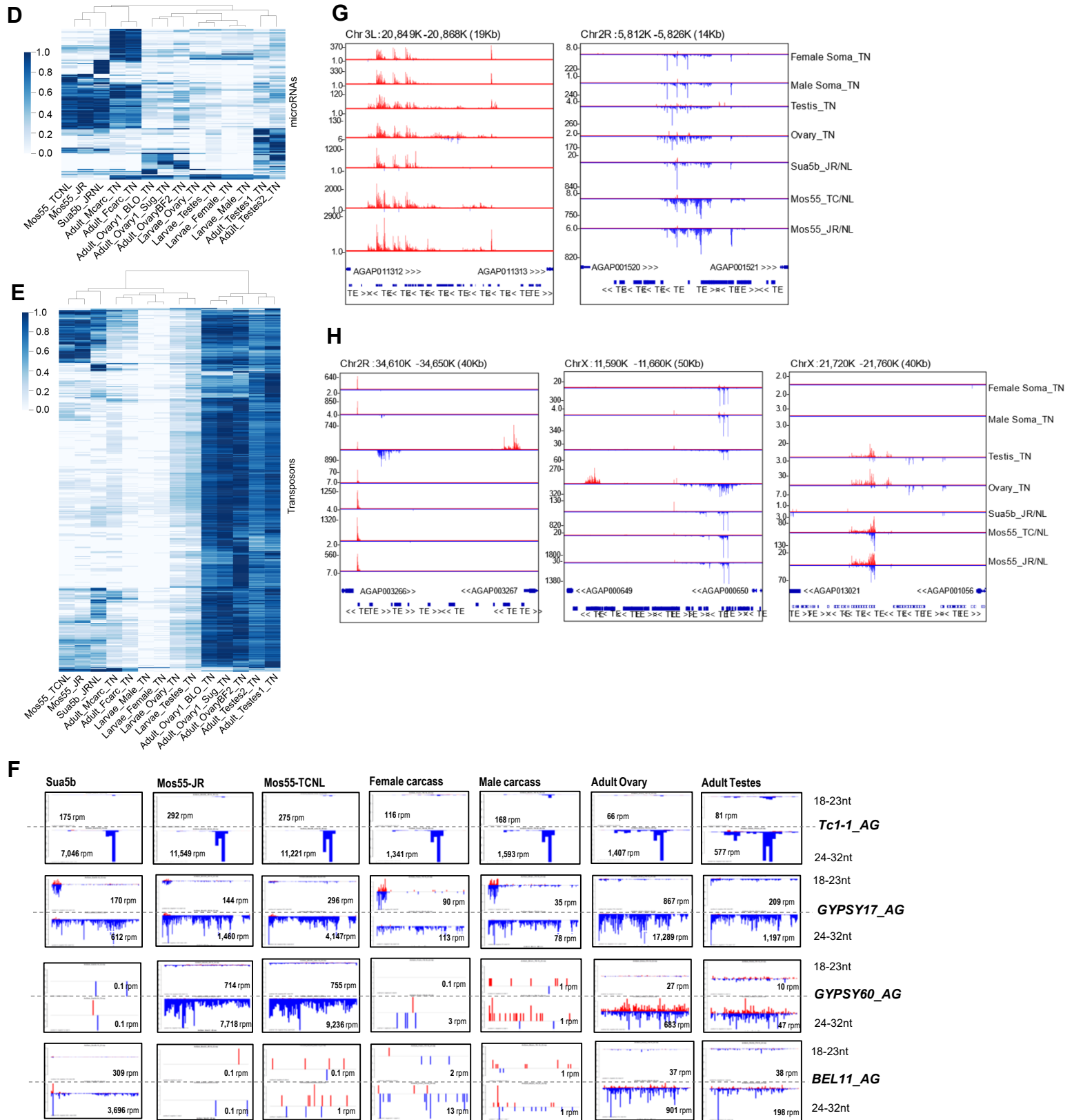


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Hierarchical clustering of (D) miRNAs and (E) transposon-mapping small RNA patterns for the cell lines versus the mosquito tissues. (F) Profiles of the *AnGam* transposons with most abundant small RNAs both in cell cultures and *AnGam* tissues. (G) Genome browser views of notable genic piRNA Cluster Loci (piRCL) in *AnGam*. (H) Genome browser views of notable intergenic piRCLs in *AnGam*.