

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

Figure S1. Fold difference in G4 loci coverage at different genic components (A) and non-genic functional regions (B) as compared to the genome-wide average. Red horizontal line indicates no difference as compared to the genome-wide average. NCNR—non-coding non-repetitive subgenome.

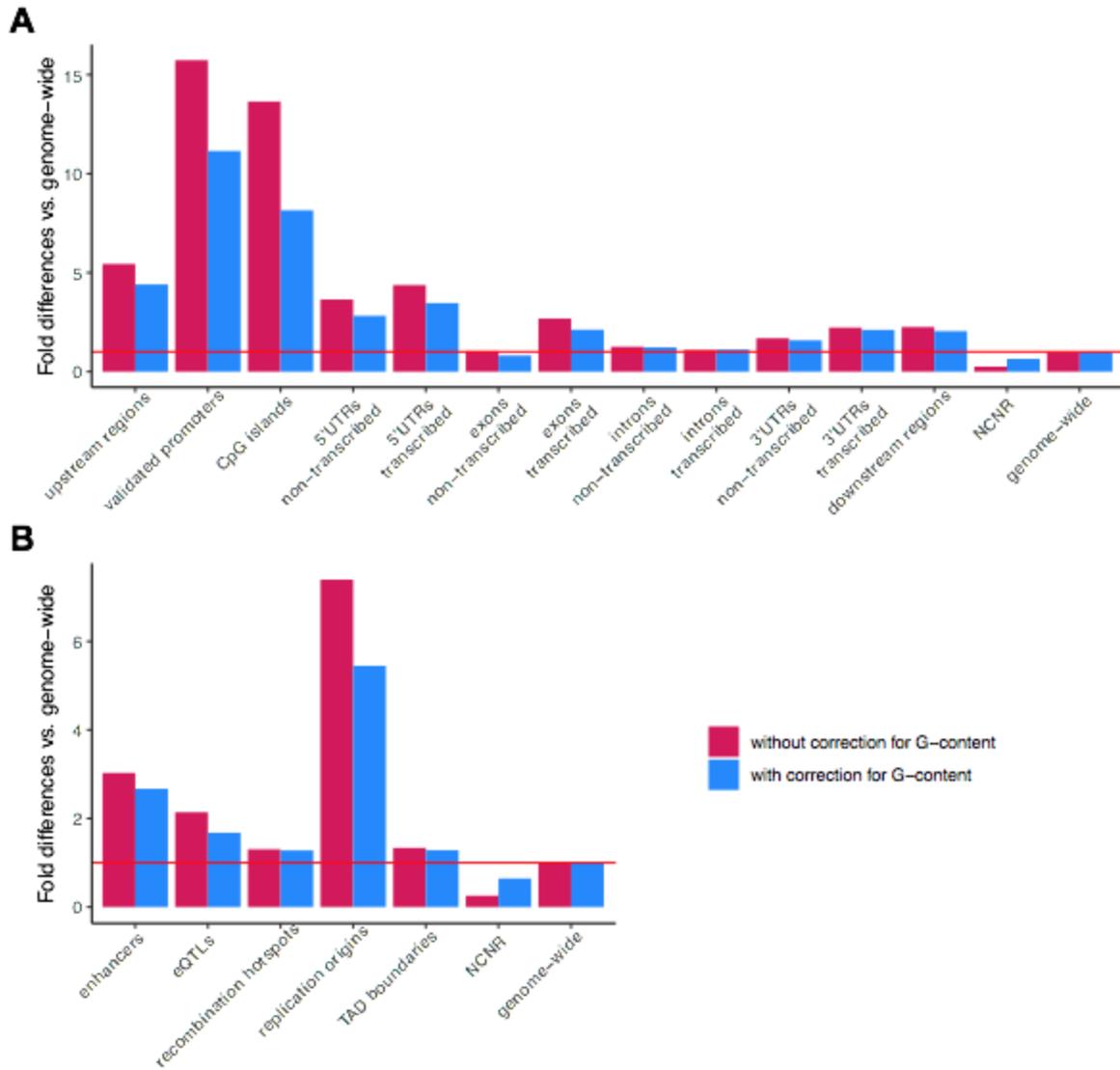


Figure S2. Distribution of predicted G4 stability scores across the genome. G4 stability scores were predicted by Quadron ([Sahakyan et al. 2017](#)). The vertical red line is the stability threshold (=19). G4 loci with a score greater than the stability threshold are predicted to be stable. G4 loci with a score lower than the stability threshold are predicted to be unstable.

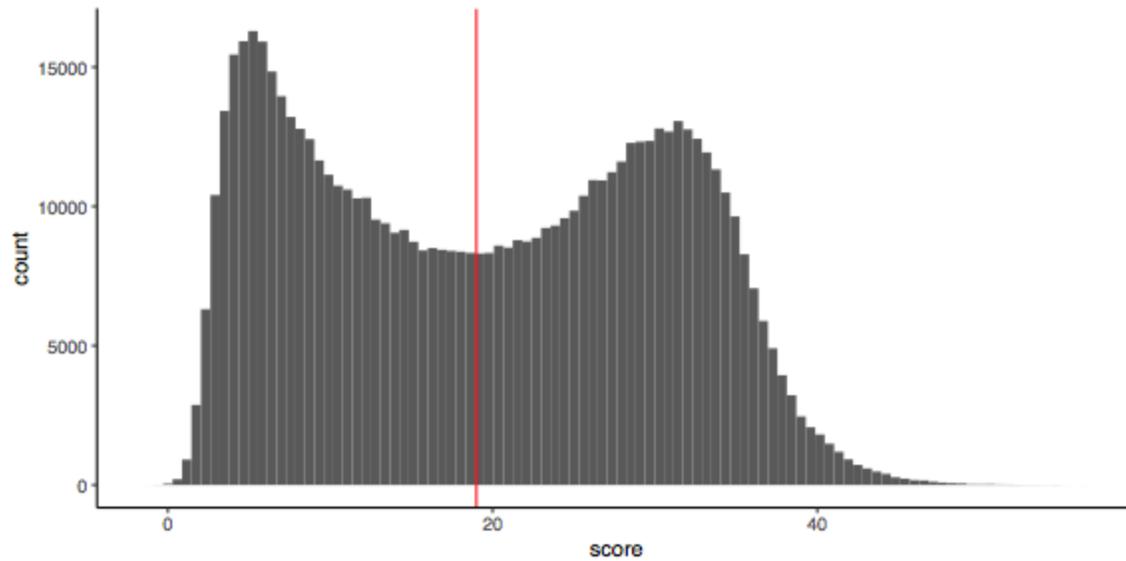


Figure S3. HKA odds ratios for FANTOM enhancers (Lizio et al. 2015; FANTOM Consortium et al. 2014; Andersson et al. 2014) and ENCODE enhancers (ENCODE Project Consortium et al. 2020), and for NCNR regions with high and low levels of recombination (top and bottom 25% of recombination rates according to (Halldorsson et al. 2019), respectively).

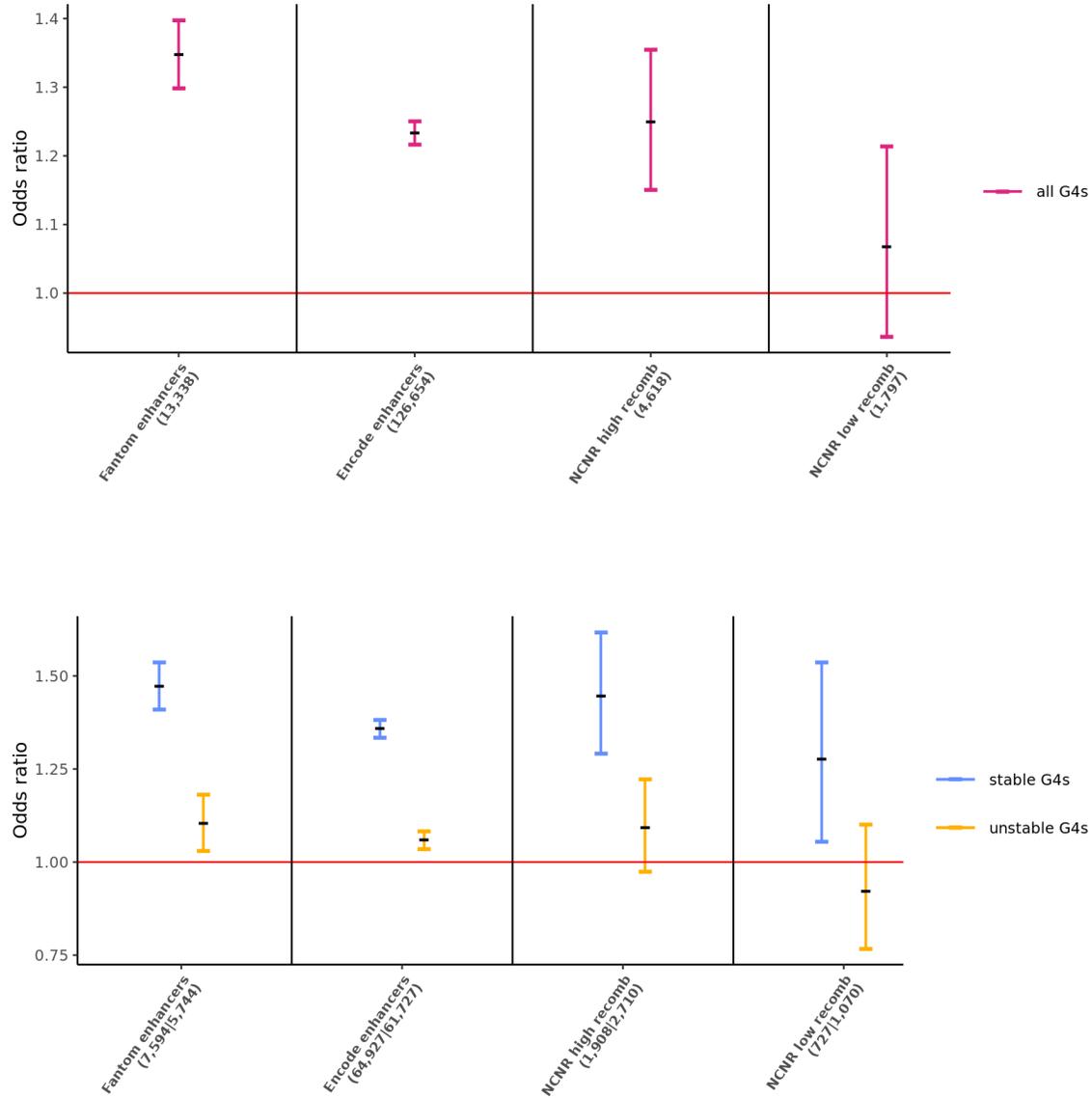
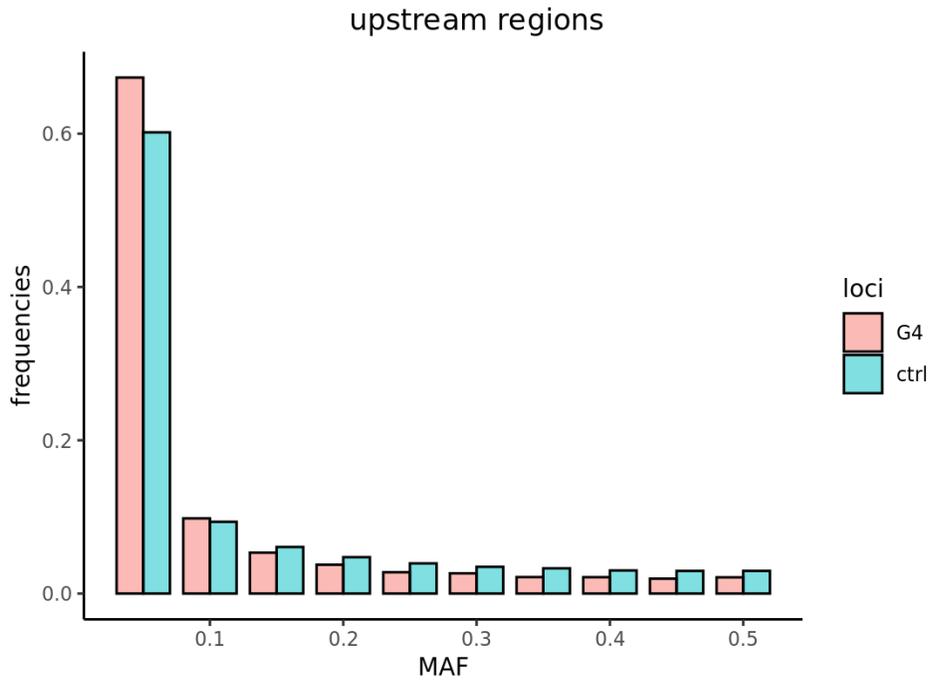
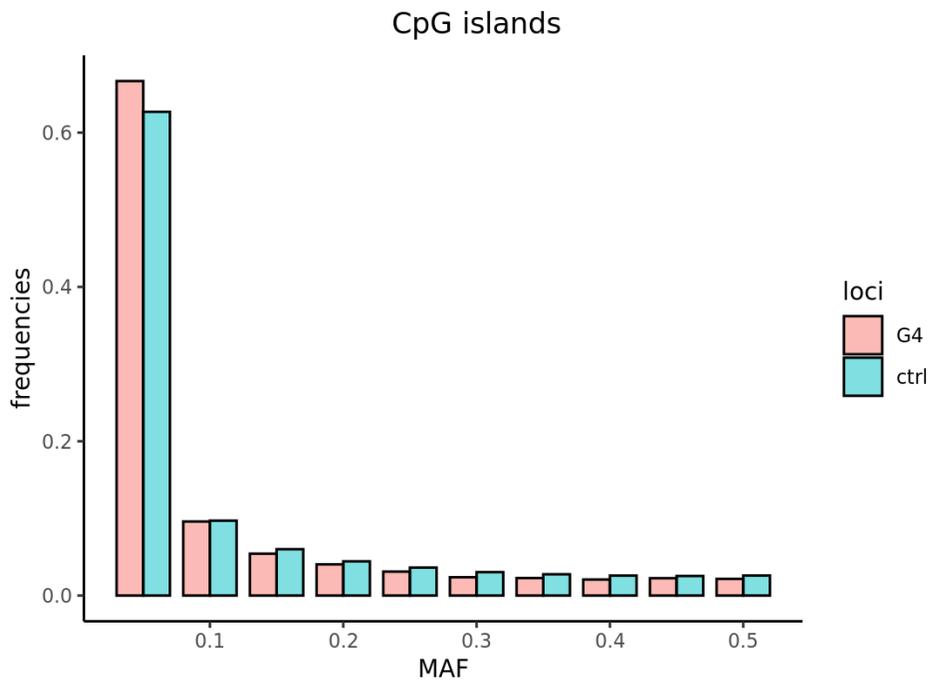


Figure S4. Site frequency spectrum. Histograms of Minor Allele Frequencies (MAFs) of SNPs from SGDP ([Mallick et al. 2016](#)) located in genic components (A-J), non-genic functional components (K-M) or the NCNR subgenome (N). SNPs are split into intersecting G4 loci or not (control). Single- and doubletons were not included.

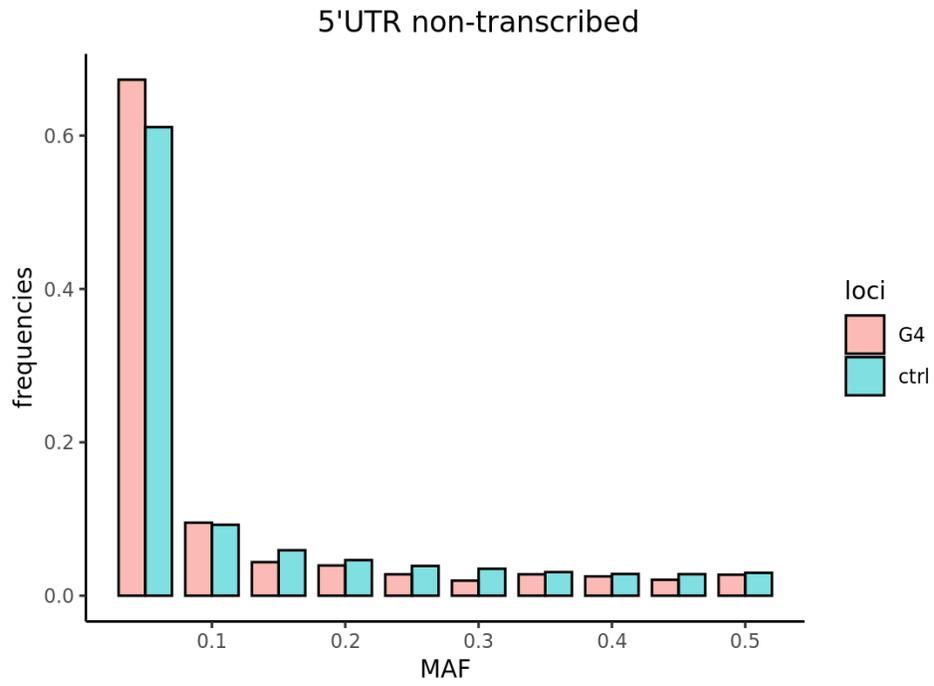
A



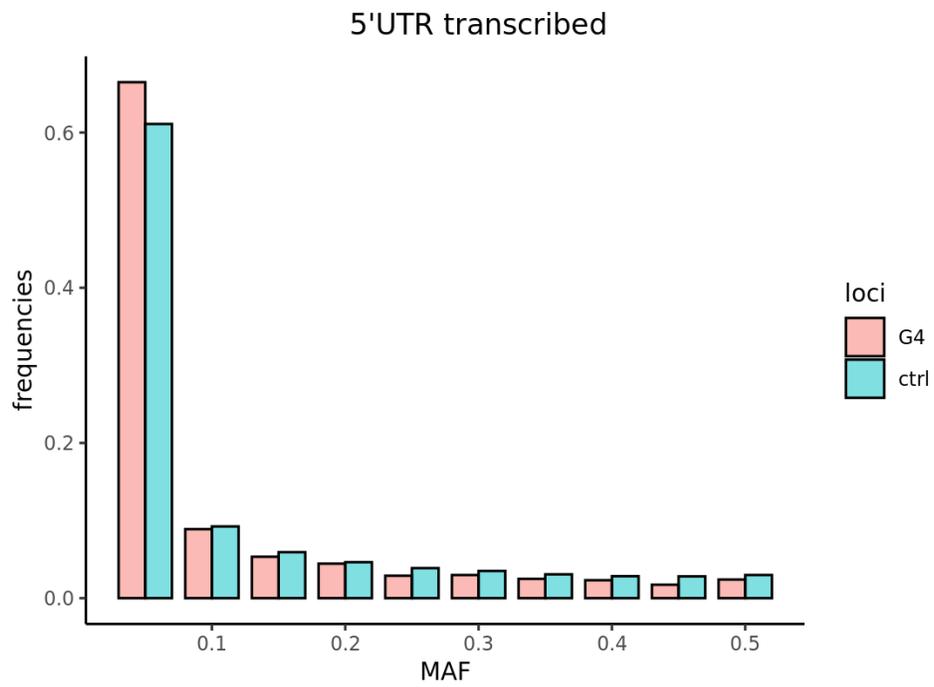
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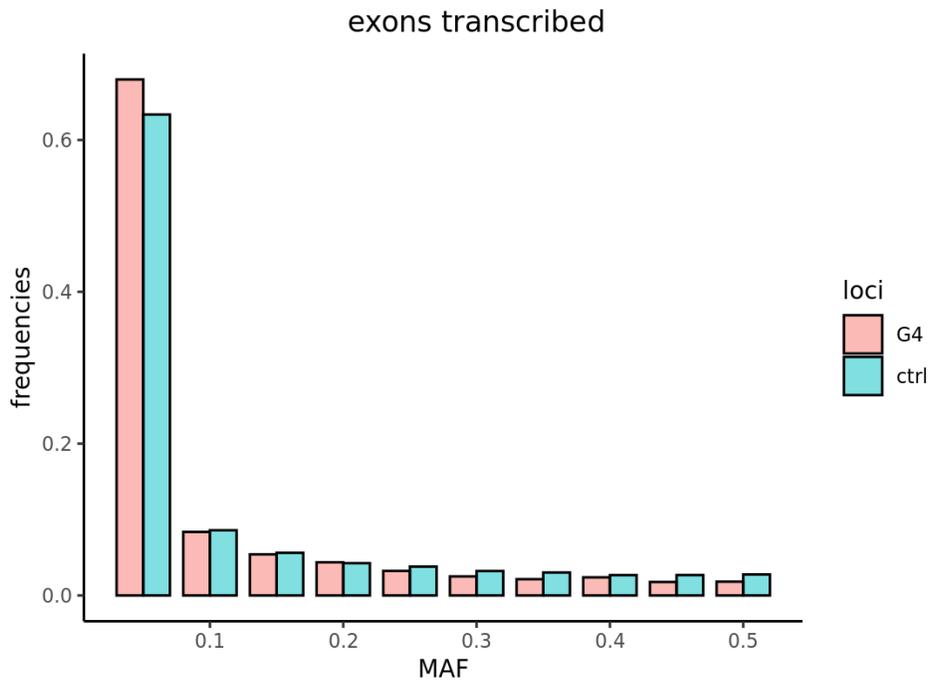
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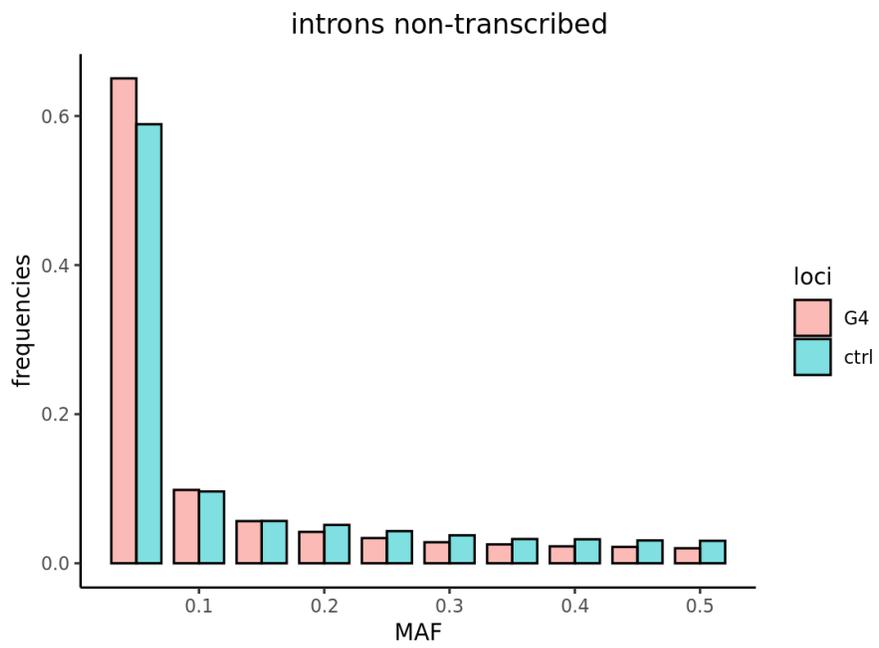
D

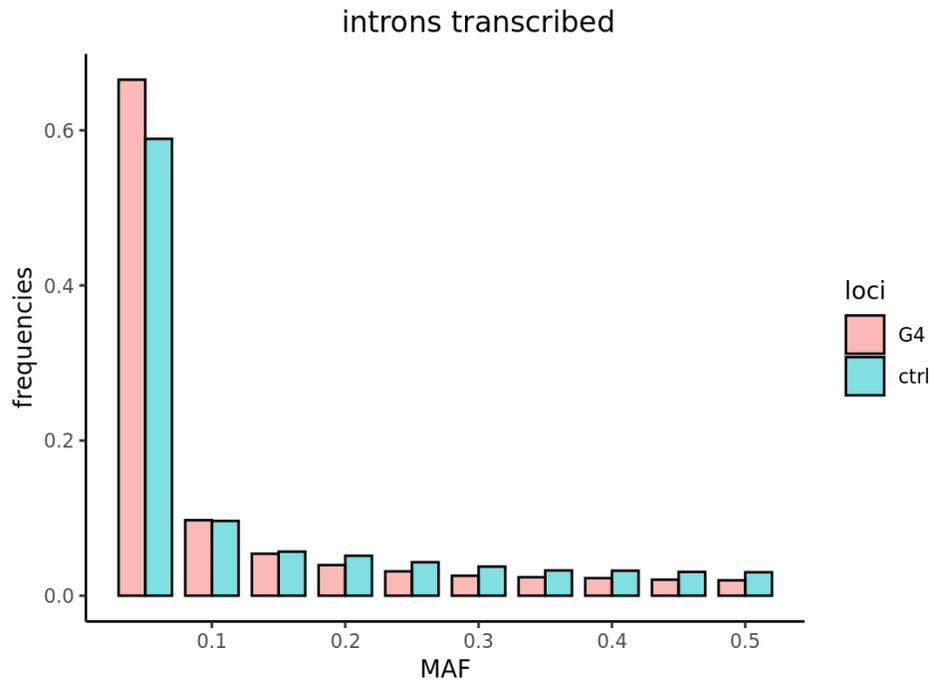


E

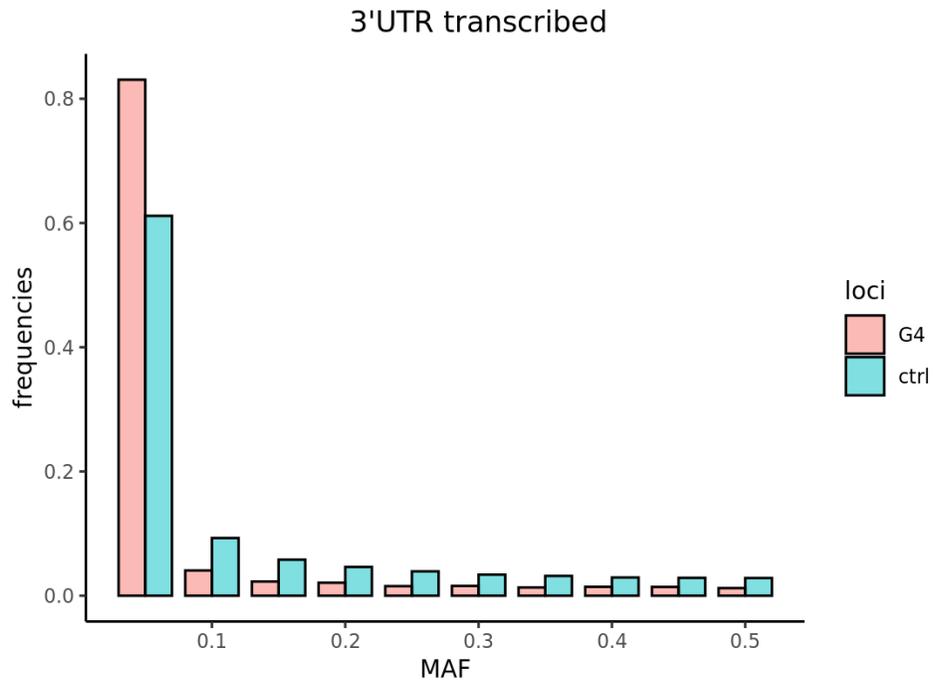


F

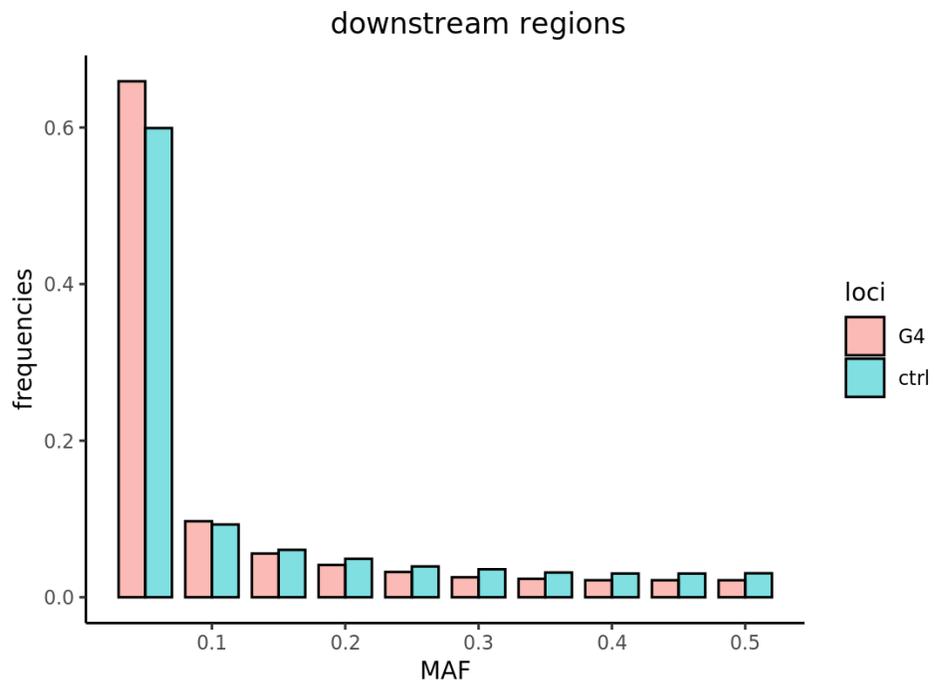


G**H**

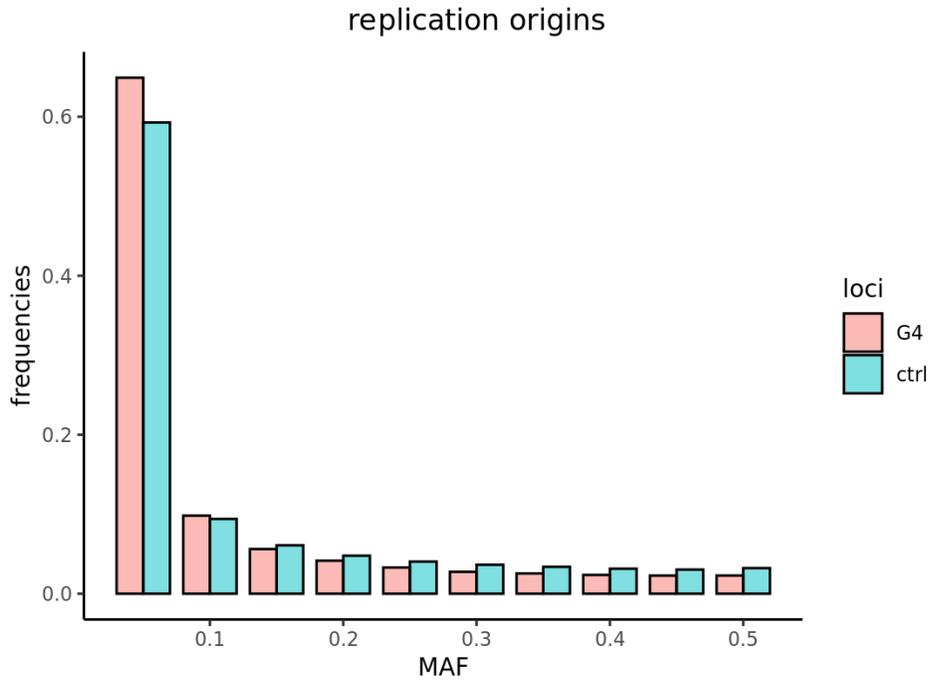
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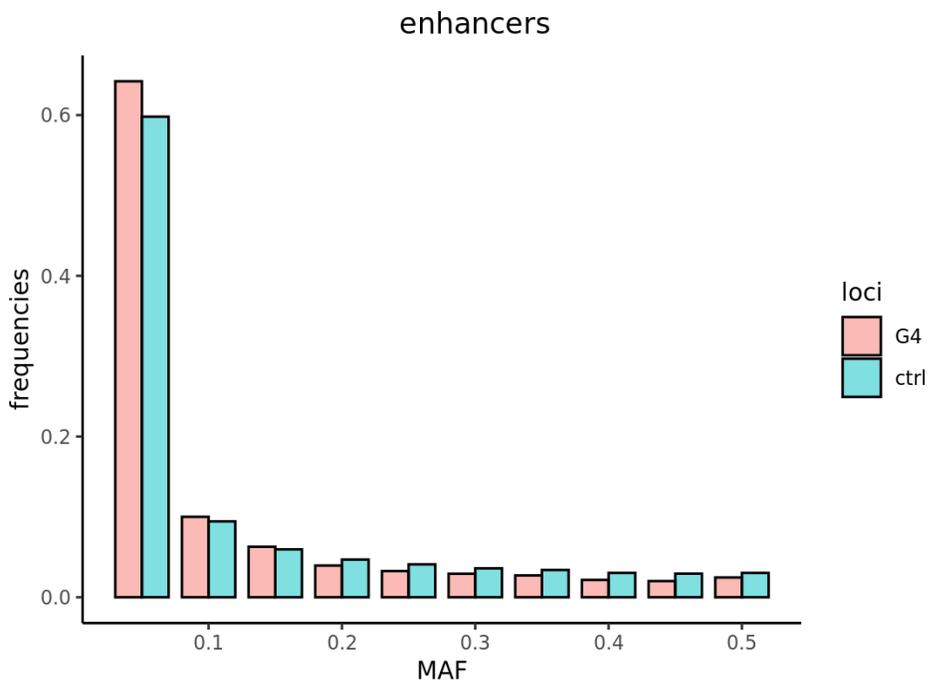
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K



L



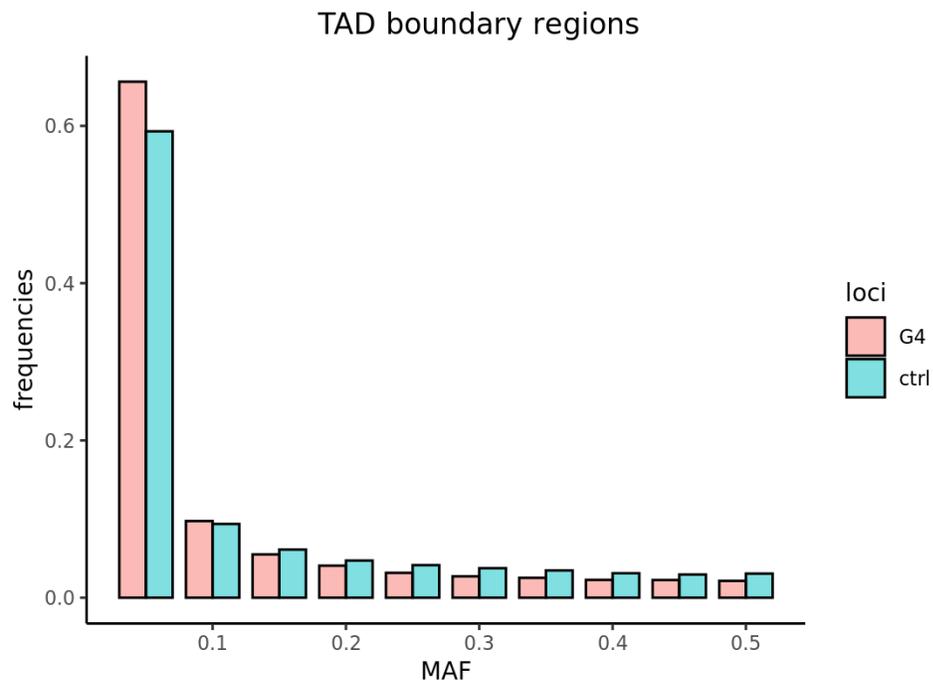
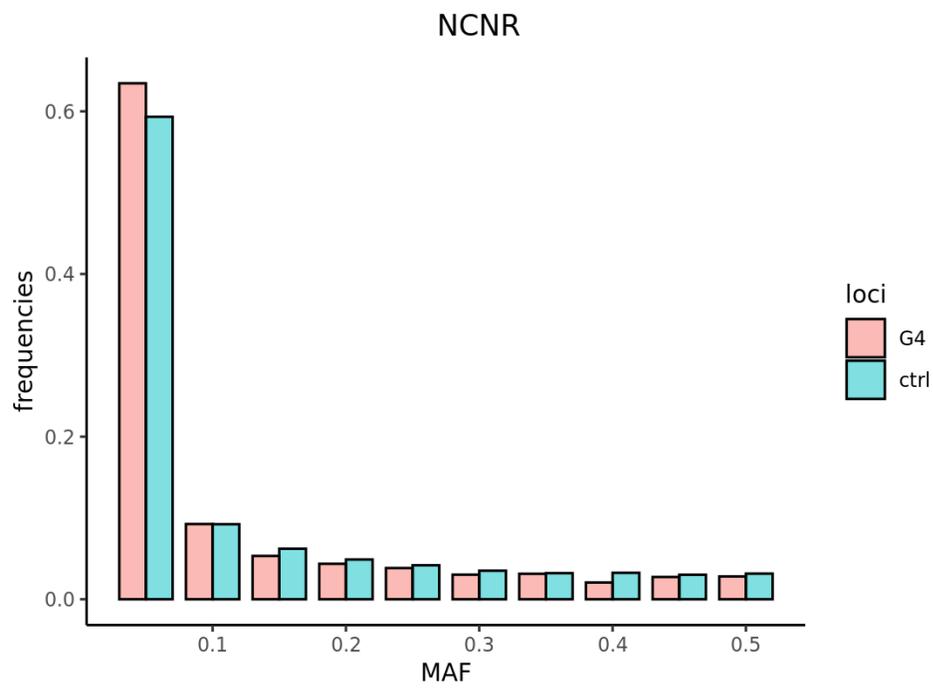
M**N**

Figure S5. Random selection of a unique annotation in an overlapping set. In this example, annotations of exons 1 to 3 form an overlapping set. To prevent the multiple uses of the same genomic coordinates, only one annotation from each such set was randomly selected.

