



Supplemental Figure 4: Enrichment of specific *Alu* subfamilies within the set of false positives unique to the mouse-trained model, relative to false positives common to both mouse-trained and human-trained models. For a given TF and *Alu* subfamily, the fraction of windows overlapping any RepeatMasker-annotated instance of that repeat type were calculated for both classes of false positives. The values in the figure show the ratio between *Alu* fractions in mouse-model-unique false positives and both-model false positives. Only *Alu* subfamilies with annotations overlapping at least 500 examples in the test dataset (Chromosome 2) and covering at least 0.01% of the both-model false positive category are included.