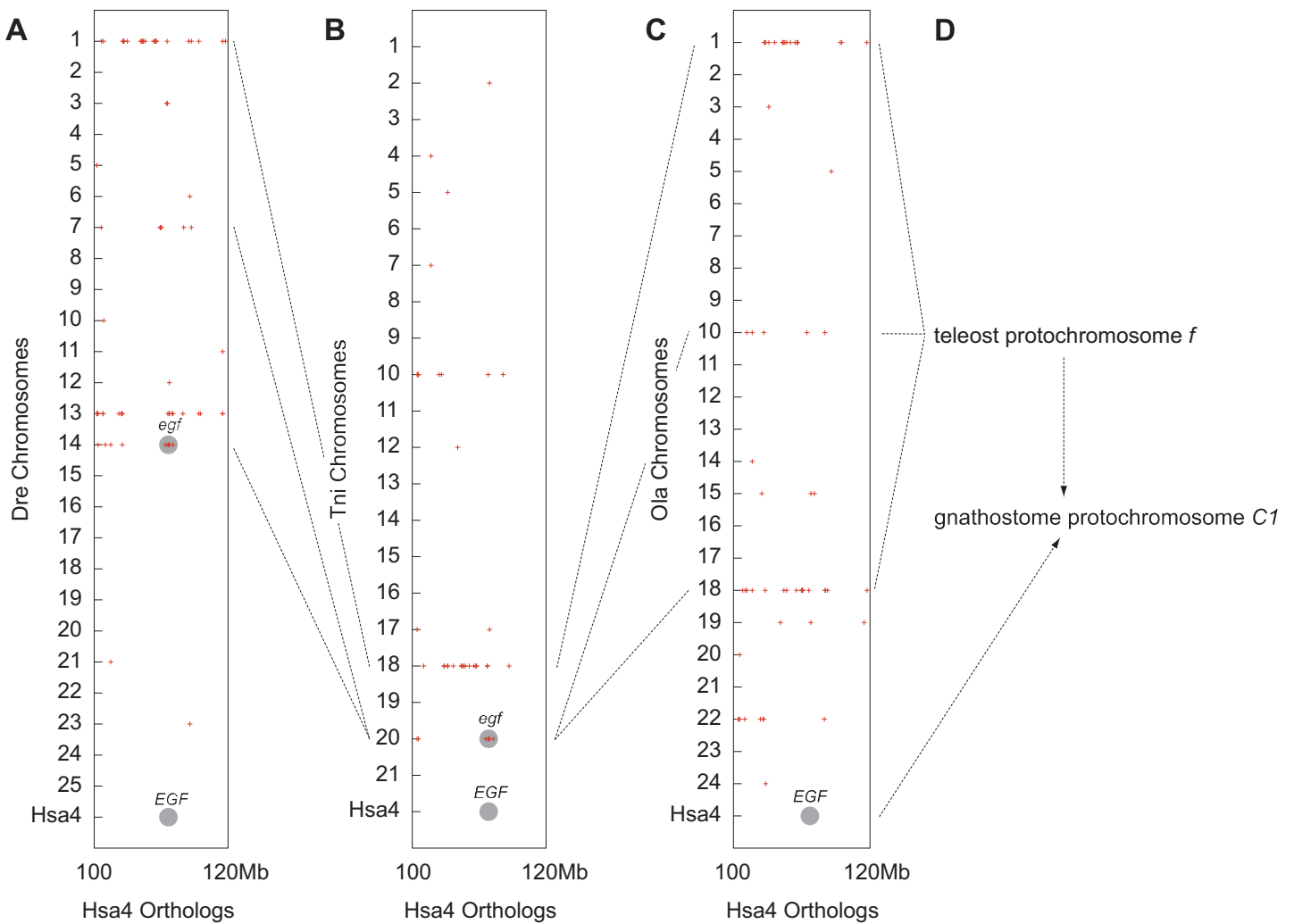
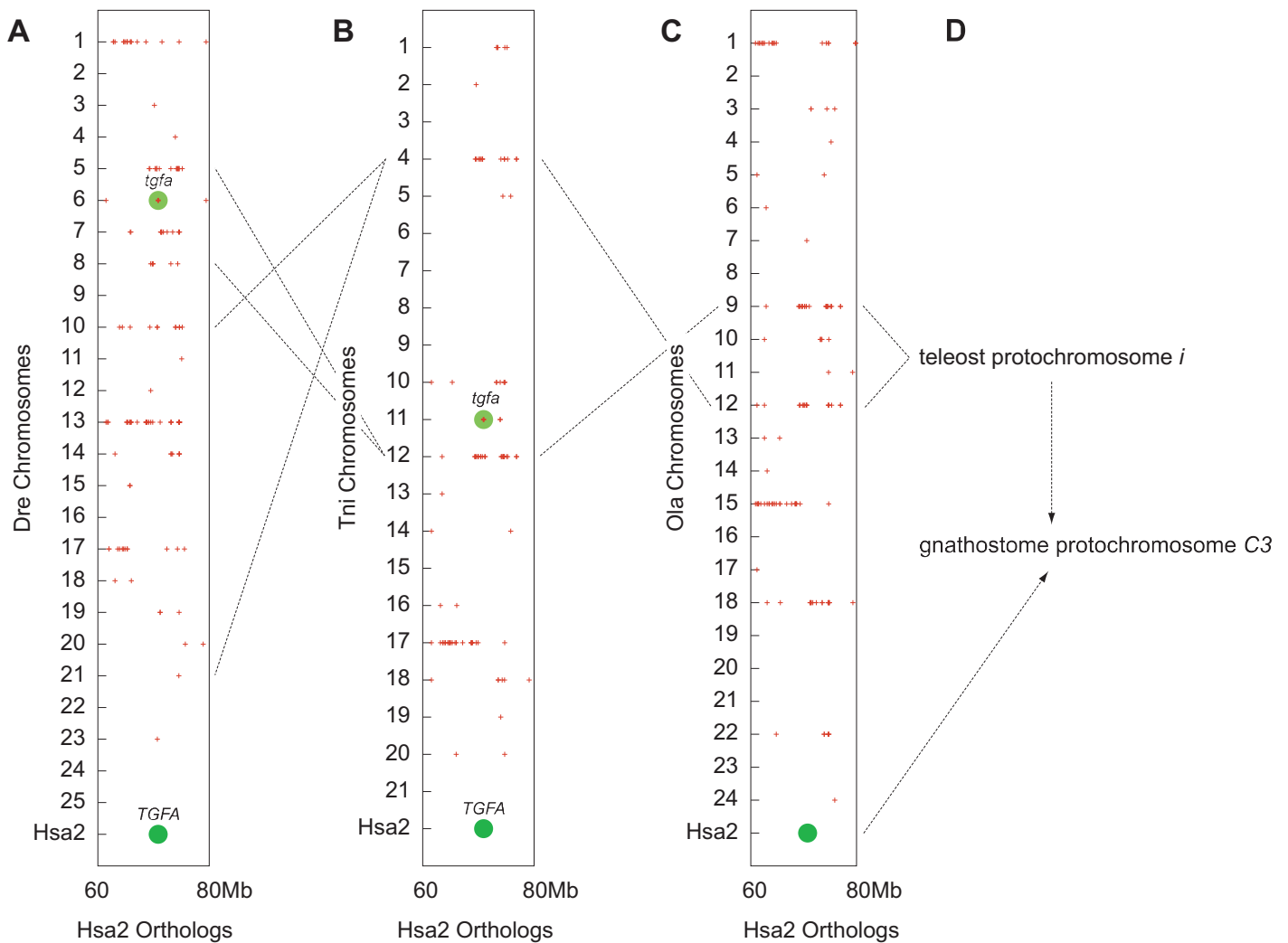
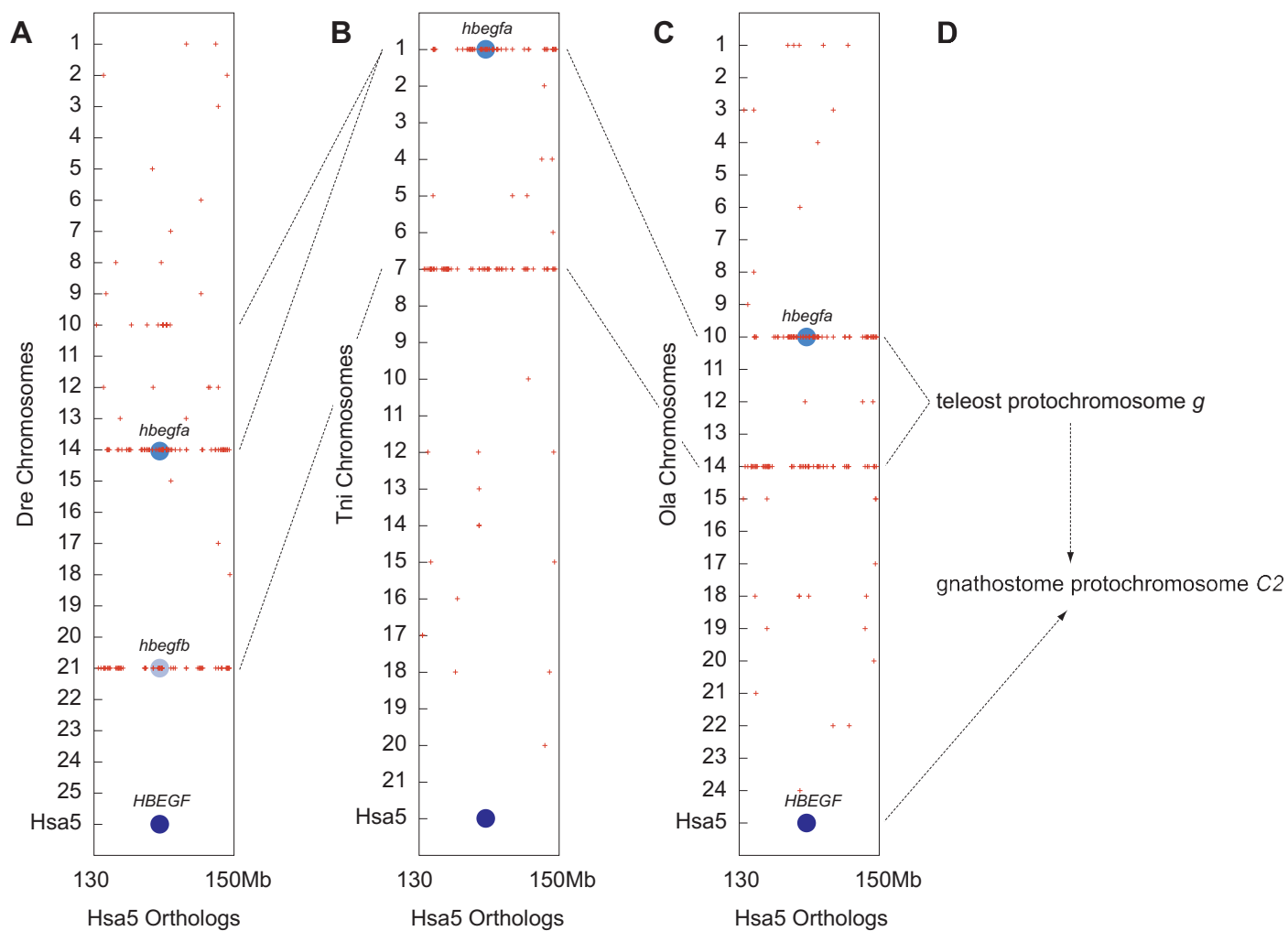




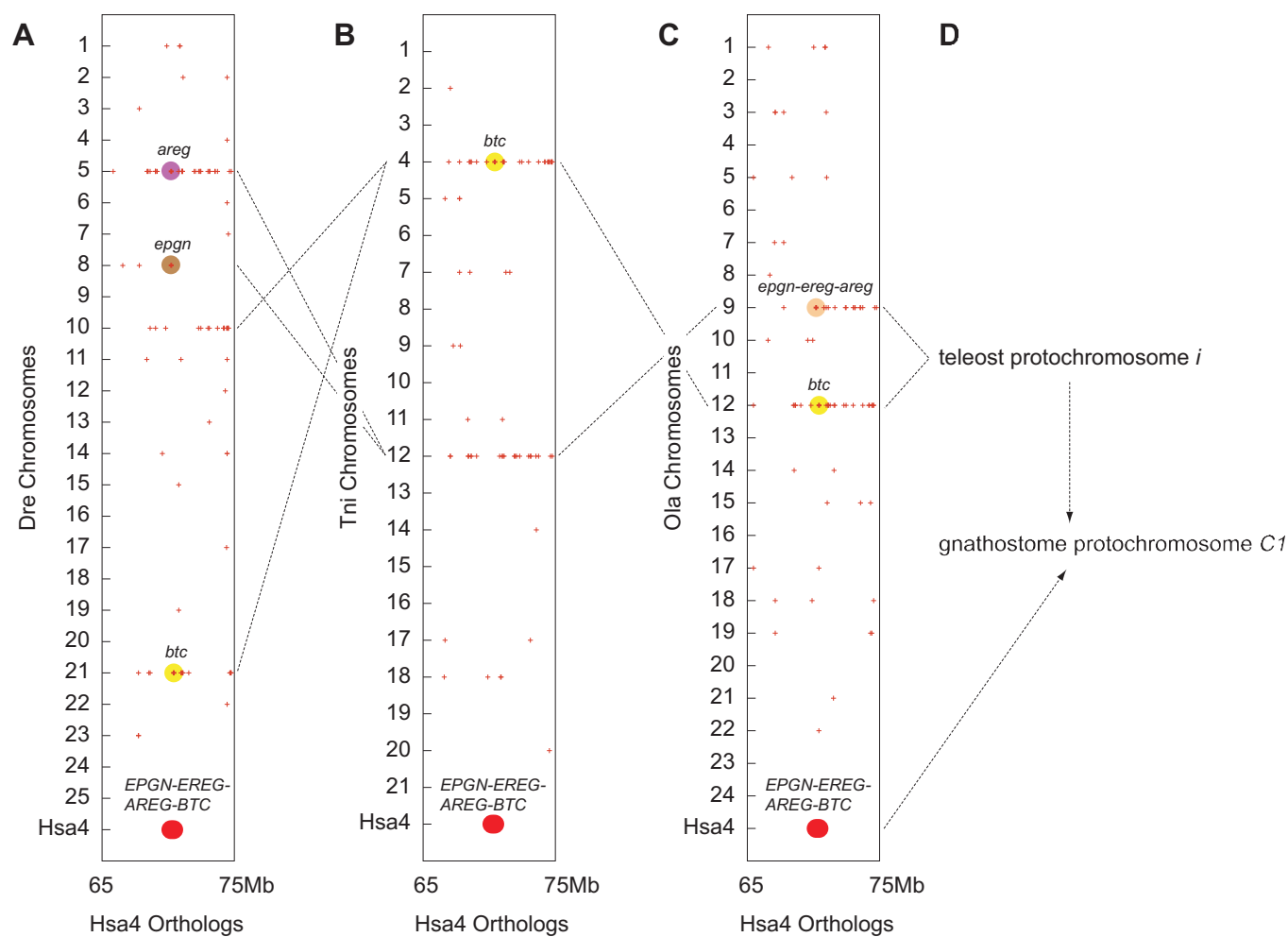
S4) Human EGF region on Hsa4 in the genomes of A) zebrafish, B) Tetraodon and C) medaka. D) The teleost chromosomes containing many orthologs of the human EGF region were previously shown to be derived from a part of the pre-FSGD teleost protochromosome *i*, which in turn is derived like Hsa4 from the vertebrate protochromosome *C1*.



S5) Human *TGFA* region on Hsa2 in the genomes of A) zebrafish, B) Tetraodon and C) medaka. Several teleost chromosomes, but not the *tgfa* regions show synteny with the human *TGFA* region. This may indicate a translocation of the teleost *tgfa* genes after divergence from tetrapods. D) The teleost chromosomes containing many orthologs of the human *TGFA* region were previously shown to be derived from a part of the pre-FSGD teleost protochromosome *i*, which in turn is derived like Hsa2 from the vertebrate protochromosome C3.



S6) Human HBEGF region on Hsa5 in the genomes of A) zebrafish, B) Tetraodon and C) medaka. D) The teleost chromosomes containing many orthologs of the human HBEGF region, including the two zebrafish *hbegf* co-orthologs, were previously shown to be derived from the pre-FSGD teleost protochromosome *g*, which in turn is derived like Hsa5 from the vertebrate protochromosome C2.



S7) Human ligand cluster region on Hsa4 in the genomes of A) zebrafish, B) Tetraodon and C) medaka. In zebrafish and medaka the *btc* region and the other ligand gene regions are found on paralogous chromosomes (according to ), suggesting cluster breakage by differential genes loss after the FSGD. D) The teleost chromosomes containing many orthologs of the human EGF region were previously shown to be derived from a part of the pre-FSGD teleost protochromosome *i* , which in turn is derived like Hsa4 from the vertebrate protochromosome *C1* .