



Supplementary Fig. S1. Classification of HERVs. HERVs are divided into three classes (I, II, and III) according to the related exogenous gammaretrovirus, betaretrovirus and spumavirus, respectively. Genus gammaretrovirus includes families HERV-E (4-1, ERVA, NP-2), HERV-F, HERV-H (RTVL-H), HERV-I (RHHERV, RRHERV-I, RTVL-I), HERV-R (ERV3), HERV-T (S71, CRTK1, CRTK6), HERV-W, HERV-P, HERV-FRD, HERV-FTD (HERV-IP-T47D), HERV-MER, HERV-PALB, HERV-ADP, HEPSI, and HRES-1. Genus betaretrovirus includes the HERV-K family (HML1-11 subfamilies). Genus spumavirus includes HERV-L, HERV-S, HERV-U families. Class I and III HERVs are older than class II and present throughout the primate lineage. However, class II HERVs have been actively mobilized most recently and restricted to chimpanzees and humans (Griffiths, 2001). HERV-K (HML-2) subgroup of class II is the most human-specific or insertional polymorphic. Other known names of HERVs are written in parenthesis. Figure was created with BioRender.com.