# Supplementary Figure 7

```
##load the library
library(motifStack)
getMatAlignOut <- function(pcmpath, outpath="output",</pre>
                                                                groupDistance=NA, trim=0.2){
         pcms <- readPCM(pcmpath)</pre>
         pfms<-lapply(pcms,pcm2pfm)
         matalign_path <- "./app/matalign-v4a"</pre>
         neighbor_path <- "./app/neighbor.app/Contents/MacOS/neighbor"</pre>
          system(paste("perl MatAlign2tree.pl --in . --pcmpath", pcmpath,
                                          "--out", outpath,
                                          "--matalign", matalign_path,
                                          "--neighbor", neighbor_path,
                                          "--tree", "UPGMA"))
         newickstrUPGMA <-
                   readLines(con=file.path(outpath, "NJ.matalign.distMX.nwk"))
         phylog <- newick2phylog(newickstrUPGMA, FALSE)</pre>
         leaves <- names(phylog$leaves)</pre>
         motifs <- pfms[leaves]</pre>
         if(!is.na(groupDistance)){
                   motifSig <-
                             motifSignature(motifs, phylog,
                                                                  groupDistance=groupDistance,
                                                                  min.freq=1, trim=trim)
                   sig <- signatures(motifSig)</pre>
                   gpCol <- sigColor(motifSig)</pre>
         }else{
                   motifSig <- NA
                   sig <- NA
                   gpCol <- NA
         return(list(phylog=phylog, sig=sig, gpCol=gpCol,
                                       motifs=DNAmotifAlignment(motifs),
                                       leaves=leaves,
                                       unaligned.pfms=motifs))
pcmpath <- dir("pcmsUni", include.dirs=TRUE)</pre>
matAlignOut <- lapply(file.path("pcmsUni", pcmpath),</pre>
                                                     getMatAlignOut, groupDistance=4)
description <- c("## Dimeric motifs separated from monomeric motifs from the same TF\n\nFor most dimeri
colorSet <- c("Dm"="#00FC00",</pre>
                                  "Mm"="brown", "Ms"="#F69156",
                                  "Hs"="#D900D9")
## kexpand is function to extend knitr.
# kexpand<-function(.ele, id, cap, figheight, des){</pre>
               text \leftarrow paste("{\{des\}}\n``\{r \{\{cap\}\}, fig. cap='\{\{cap\}\}', fig. height=\{\{figheight\}\}, echo=", fig. cap+', fig. cap+', fig. height=\{\{figheight\}\}, echo=", fig. cap+', f
                                                 ifelse(id==1, "TRUE", "FALSE"),
#
#
                                                 "} \setminus n
```

```
# leaveNames <- gsub('^(Dm|Mm|Ms|Hs)_{'}, '', .ele$leaves) \n
# motifPiles(phylog=.ele$phylog, .ele$motifs,
           .ele$siq,
#
           col.tree=species, col.leaves=species,
#
           col.pfms2=.ele$qpCol,
#
           col.pfms2.width=.01, labels.leaves=leaveNames,
           plotIndex=c(FALSE, TRUE), IndexCex=1.5,
#
           groupDistance=4, clabel.leaves=3)\n
#
 ```\n", sep="")
#
     cat(knit(text=knit_expand(text=text)))
# }
sta <- mapply(function(.ele, name, ID, des){</pre>
   kexpand(.ele, id=ID, cap=paste0("Supplementary Figure 7.", name),
           figheight=ceiling(.25*length(.ele$leaves)), des)
}, matAlignOut, pcmpath, 1:length(pcmpath), description)
```

### Dimeric motifs separated from monomeric motifs from the same TF

For most dimeric clusters, one or more monomeric motifs cluster with a Drosophilar motif, suggesting that the absence of a fly TF in a dimeric cluster may be a methological difference rather than a biological one.

There is no monomeric motif in mammals.

The dimeric motif cluster is different from the above clusters. There are overlaps for the subunits of monomeric motif.

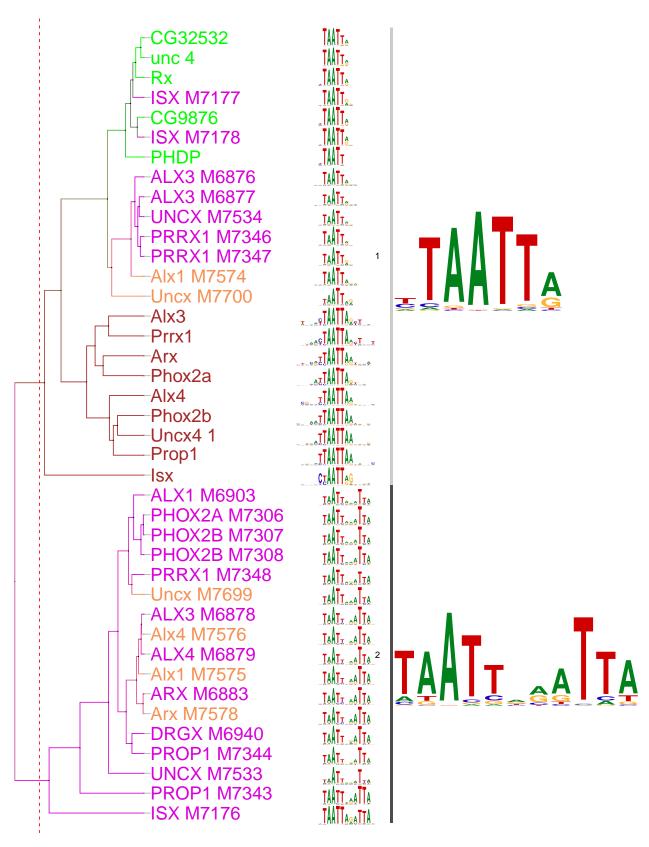
For MEOX/LHX cluster, there are some exceptions like LHX6\_M7193 and Lhx\_M7636. The subunit of both has stong G after TAATT comparing to other monomeric motifs with stong A after TAATT.

#### Difference by platform.

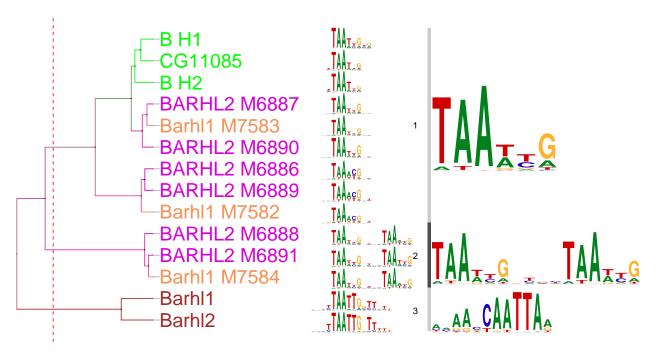
The absence of a fly TF in a dimeric cluster may be a methological difference rather than a biological one.

## Unique clusters

# Cleaned unique clusters



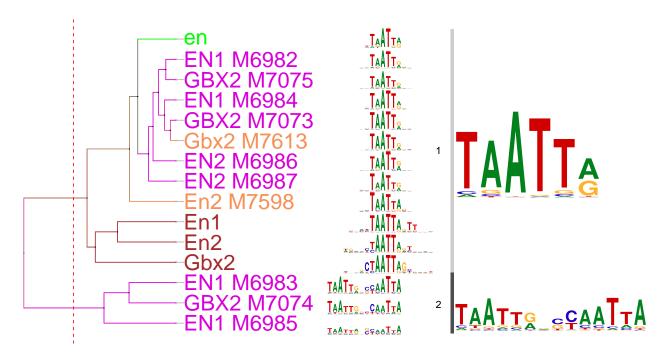
Supplementary Figure 7.01.DimerClusterALX



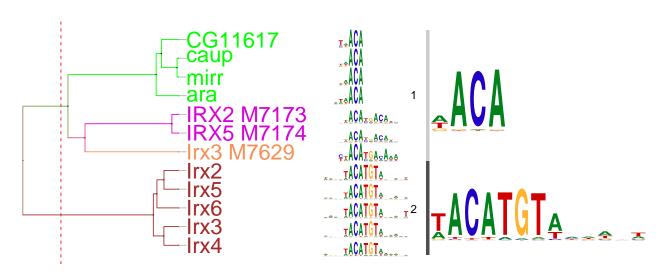
Supplementary Figure 7.02.DimerClusterBARHL



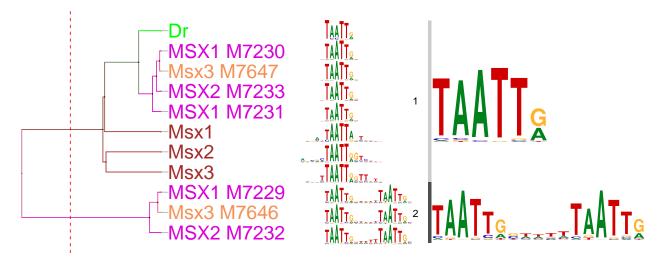
Supplementary Figure 7.03.DimerClusterEMX



Supplementary Figure 7.04.DimerClusterEN



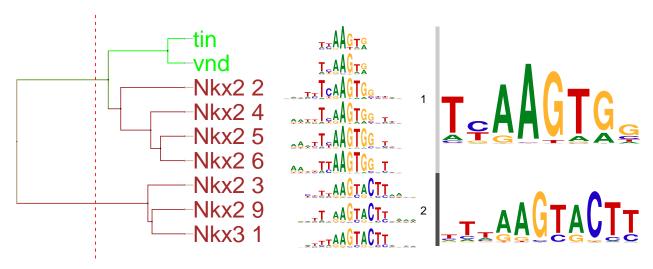
Supplementary Figure 7.05. Dimer<br/>ClusterIrx



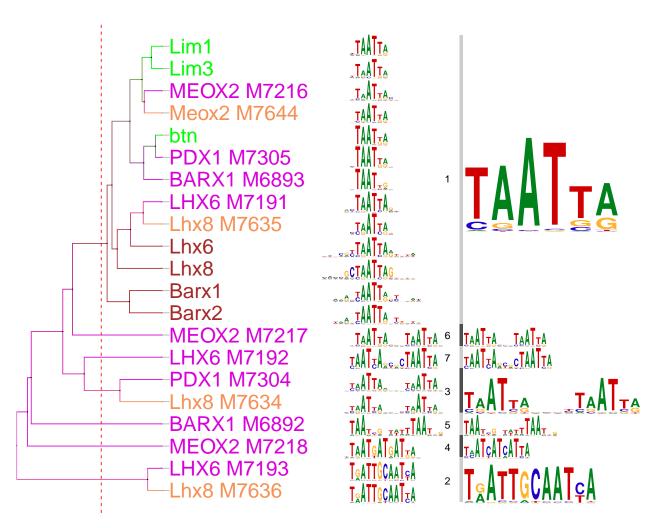
Supplementary Figure 7.06.DimerClusterMSX



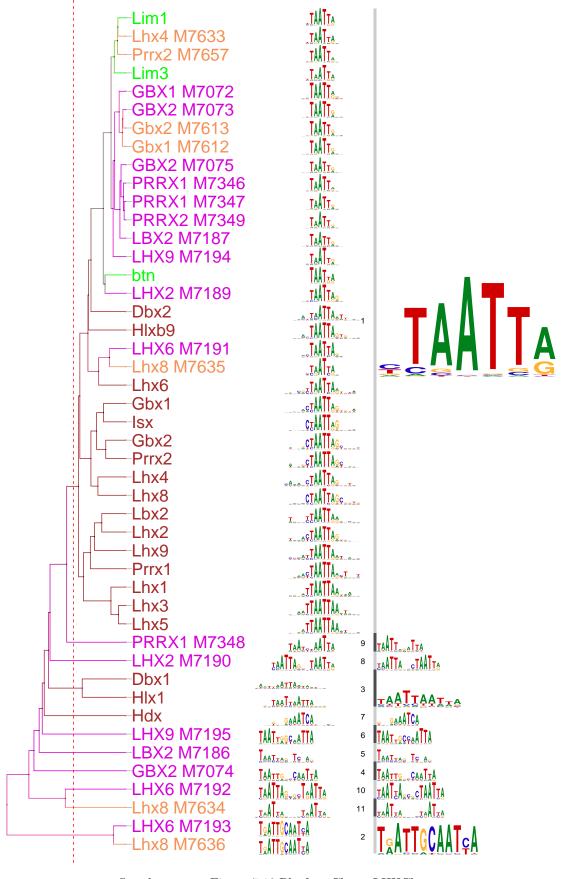
Supplementary Figure 7.07.DimerClusterCphx



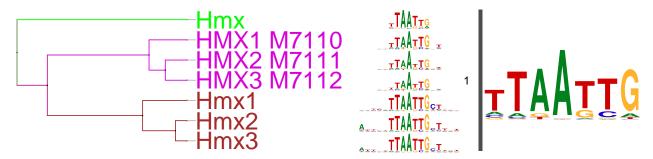
Supplementary Figure 7.08.DimerClusterNkx



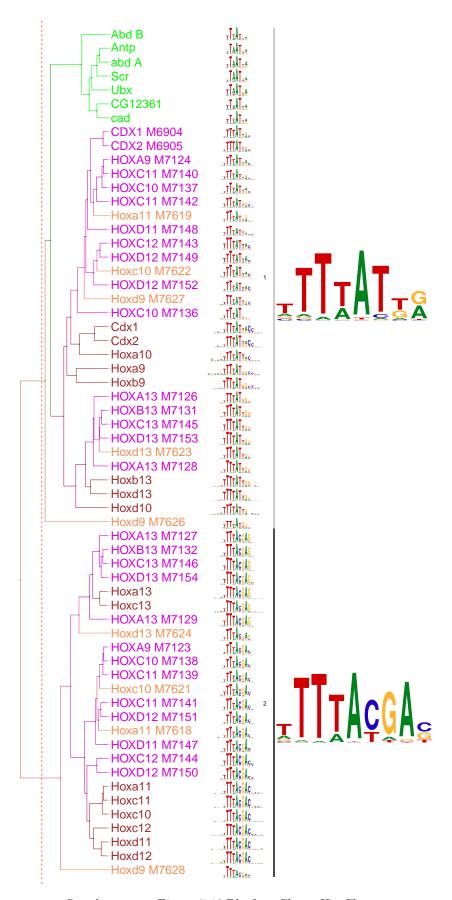
Supplementary Figure 7.09.DimerClusterLHX



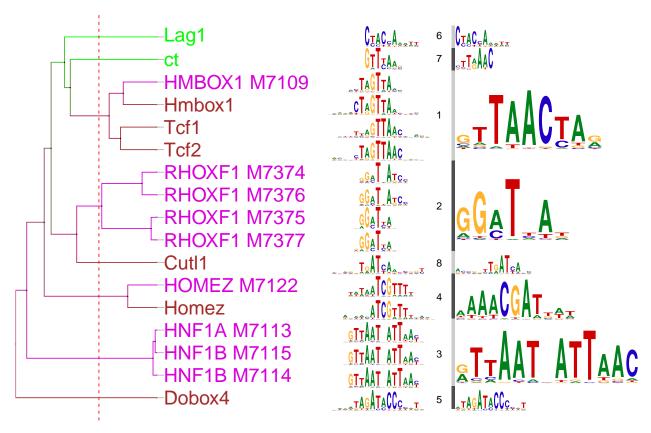
 ${\bf Supplementary\ Figure\ 7.10. PlatformClusterLHXCluster}$ 



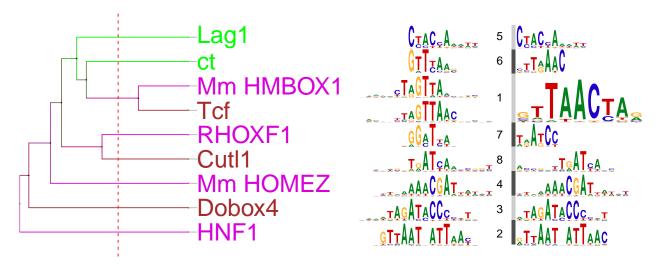
 ${\bf Supplementary\ Figure\ 7.11. PlatformCluster HmxCluster}$ 



 $Supplementary\ Figure\ 7.12. Platform Cluster Hox Cluster$ 



Supplementary Figure 7.13. UniqueCluster



Supplementary Figure 7.14. Unique Clean Cluster