

Supplementary Information

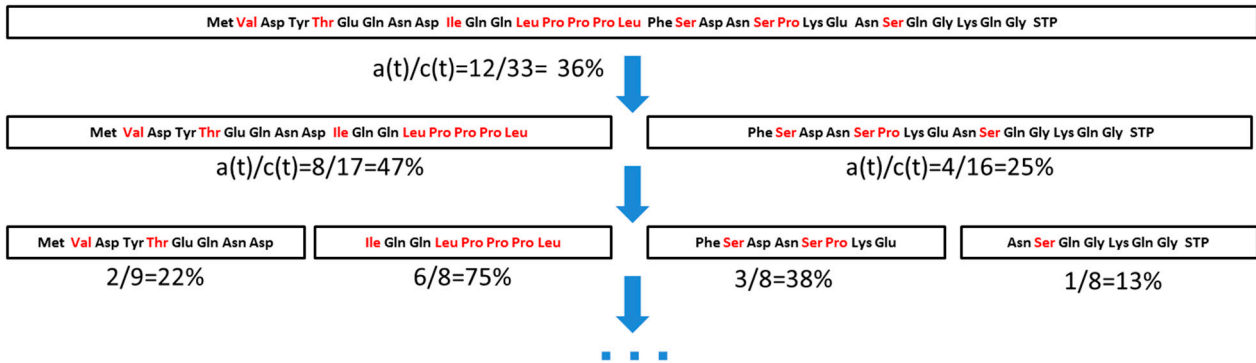


Figure S1. *Halves-gene* method layout. Each sequence is divided into halves recursively (blue arrows) until the regions are small enough. For each region $a(t)/c(t)$ is calculated. Red amino acids correspond to *A* codons.

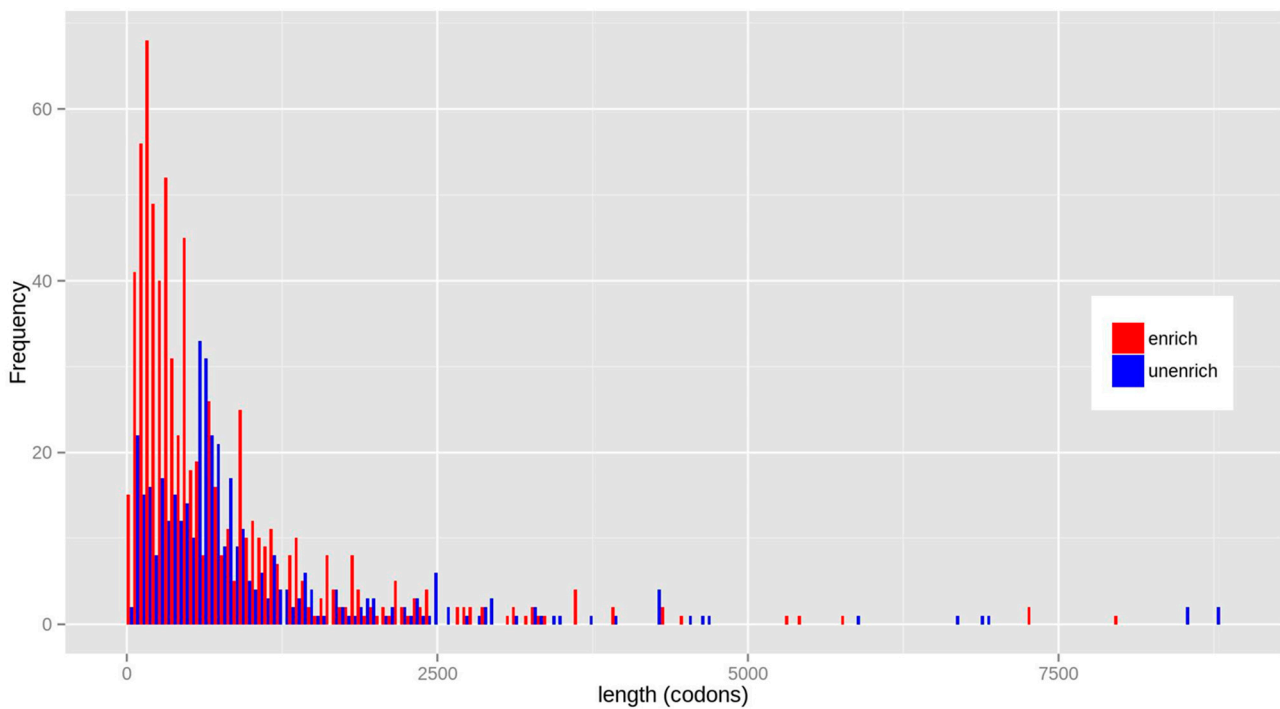


Figure S2. Histogram comparing the enriched (red) and the unenriched (blue) outliers from Figure 2a.

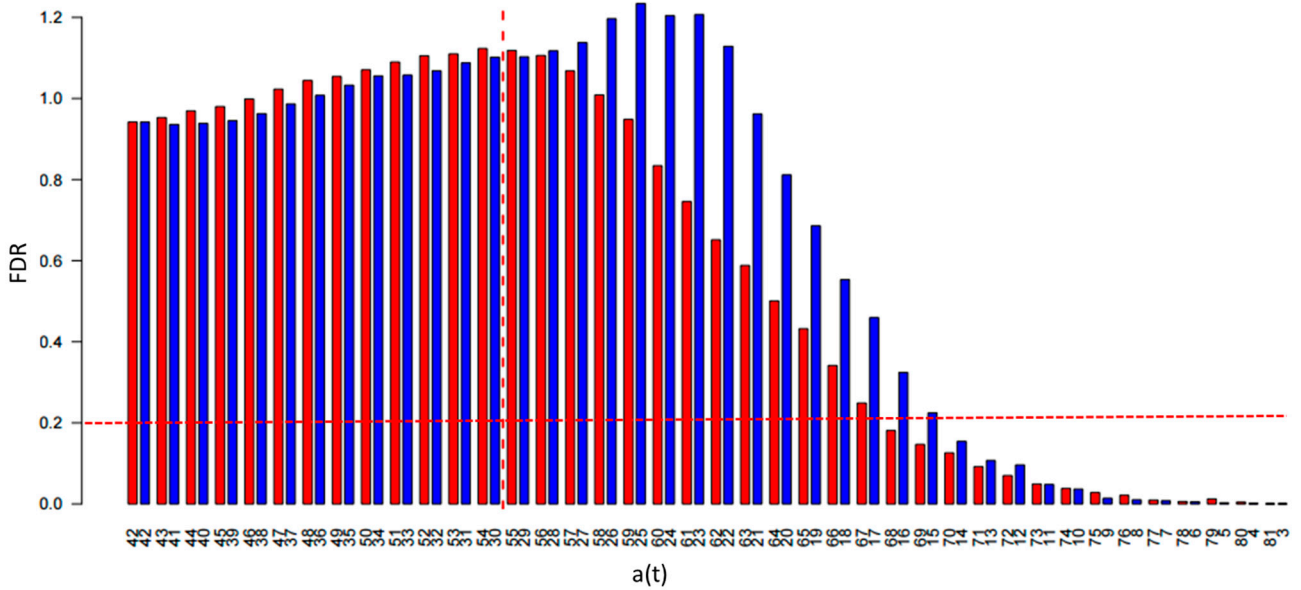


Figure S3. Histogram comparing the False Discovery Rate (FDR) symmetry of Figure 2b. Tails of 5% (from the horizontal dashed red line to the right) for enriched windows (red bars) and unenriched windows (blue bars). *ADAT stretches* are considered for those windows with $FDR < 0.2$ (vertical dashed red line), or equivalently $a(t) > 67$.

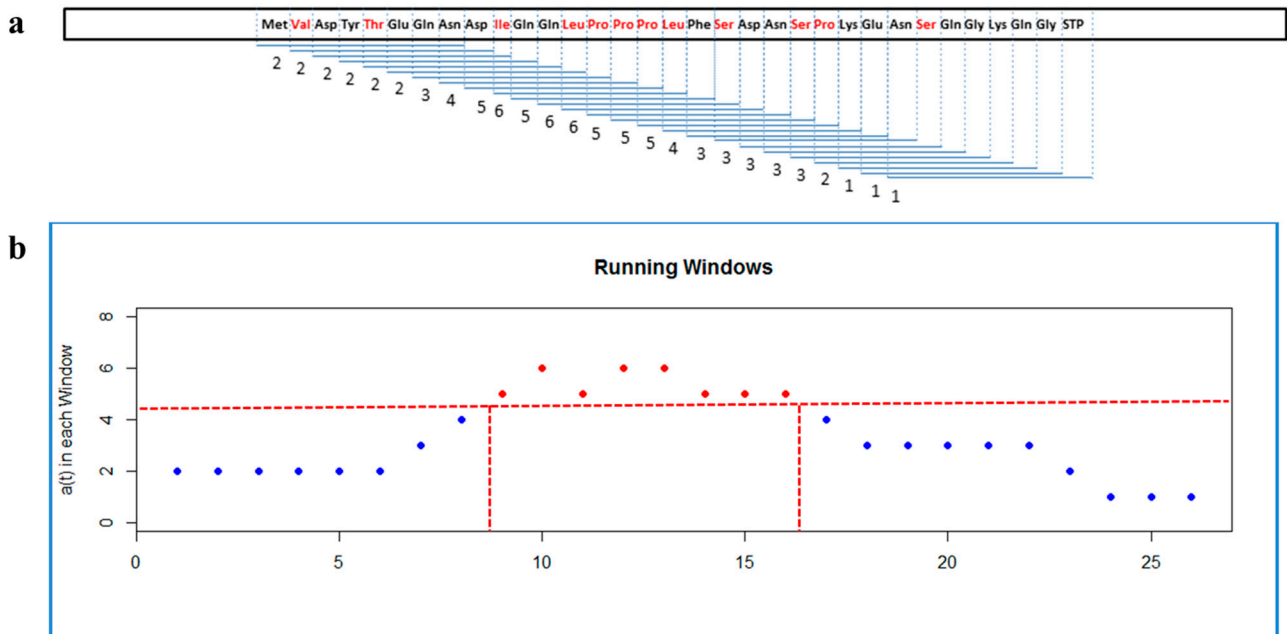


Figure S4. *Running-windows* layout (a) Scheme of action for this method. For each sequence the window slides codon by codon from the beginning to the end (dashed blue lines) and $a(t)$ is calculated; (b) Distribution of $a(t)$ for each window, the enriched windows correspond to the highest $a(t)$ values. In this example, there is one single stretch (between horizontal dashed red lines) that consists of eight consecutive enriched windows (red points). Red amino acids correspond to *A codons*.

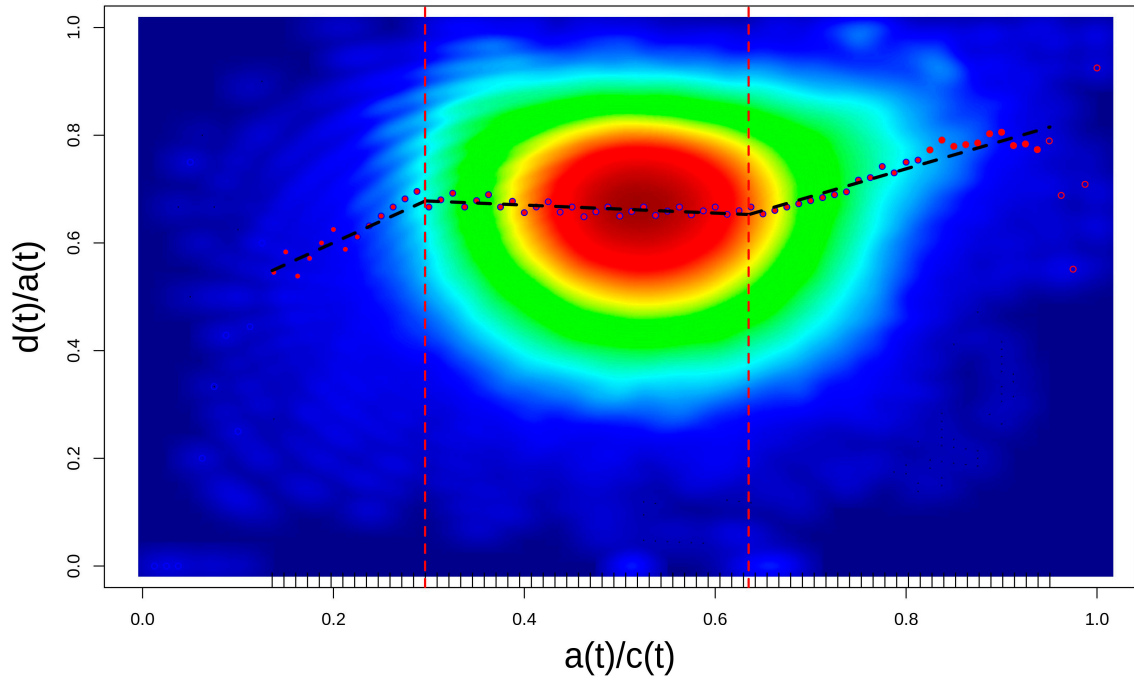


Figure S5. Density plot between $a(t)/c(t)$ and $d(t)/a(t)$. The dots correspond to the mean values in Figure 4 and the dashed black lines correspond to a multiple linear regression based on these values. There are two breakpoints at $a(t)/c(t)$ equal to 0.296 and 0.635 (dashed red lines).

Ala	29	0	9	5	Ser	11	0	4	5	0	8
	3'CGI5' 5'GCT3'	3'CGG5' 5'GCC3'	3'CGT5' 5'GCA3'	3'CGC5' 5'GCG3'		3'AGI5' 5'TCT3'	3'AGG5' 5'TCC3'	3'AGT5' 5'TCA3'	3'AGC5' 5'TCG3'	3'TCA5' 5'AGT3'	3'TCG5' 5'AGC3'
	1,84	2,77	1,58	0,74		1,52	1,77	0,44	1,22	1,21	1,95
Pro	10	0	4	7	Arg	7	0	4	6	5	6
	3'GGI5' 5'CCT3'	3'GGG5' 5'CCC3'	3'GGT5' 5'CCA3'	3'GGC5' 5'CCG3'		3'GCI5' 5'CGT3'	3'GCG5' 5'CGC3'	3'GCT5' 5'CGA3'	3'GCC5' 5'CGG3'	3'TCC5' 5'AGG3'	3'TCT5' 5'AGA3'
	1,75	1,98	0,69	1,69		0,45	1,04	1,14	0,62	1,2	1,22
Thr	10	0	6	6	Leu	7	0	4	6	5	6
	3'TGI5' 5'ACT3'	3'TGG5' 5'ACC3'	3'TGT5' 5'ACA3'	3'TGC5' 5'ACG3'		3'GAI5' 5'CTT3'	3'GAG5' 5'CTC3'	3'GAT5' 5'CTA3'	3'GAC5' 5'CTG3'	3'AAC5' 5'TTG3'	3'AAT5' 5'TTA3'
	1,31	1,89	0,61	1,51		1,32	1,96	3,96	0,72	1,29	0,77
Val	11	0	16	5	Ala	14	3	5	tRNA copy number 3'anticodon5' 5'Codon3' codon usage		
	3'CAI5' 5'GTT3'	3'CAG5' 5'GTC3'	3'CAT5' 5'GTA3'	3'CAC5' 5'GTG3'		3'TAI5' 5'ATT3'	3'ATG5' 5'ATC3'	3'CGT5' 5'ATA3'			
	1,1	1,45	2,81	0,71		1,6	2,08	0,75			

Figure S6. Codon-anticodon relationships for *ADAT-aa*. tRNA copy number and codon usage is shown for each pair, as indicated in bottom-right legend. Inosine 34 and those nucleotides recognized throughout “wobble” pairing are depicted in pink. Green lines shows which codon-anticodon pairings takes place. Anticodons depicted in red do not exist in human genome.

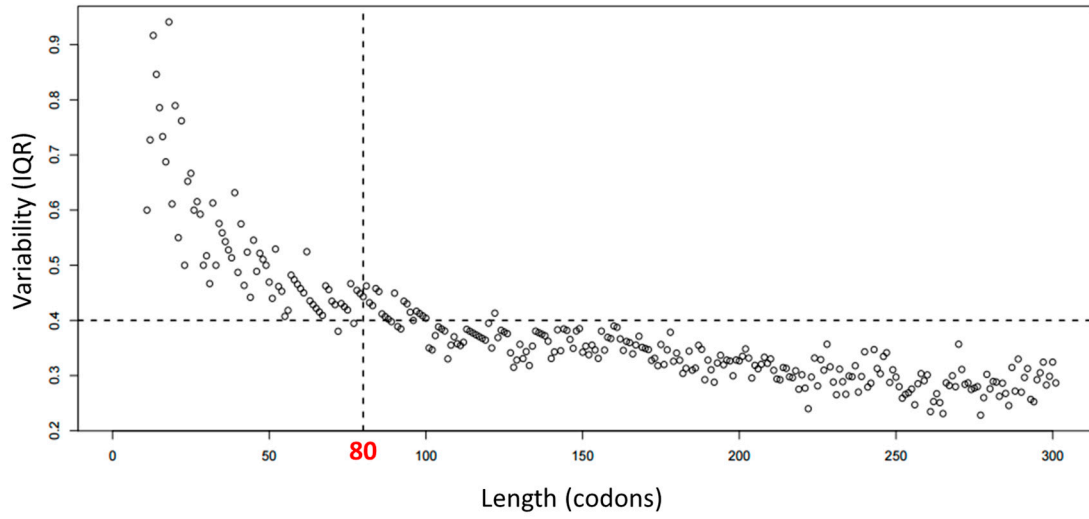


Figure S7. Variability corresponding to Figure 2a calculated by Interquartile Range (IQR).

Table S1. Data corresponding to Figure 3a–c. *aa*: amino acids, *cod*: codons, *CU*: codon usage, *Str*: ADAT stretches dataset, *All*: Human transcriptome dataset, *fold*: rate Str/All. Each percentage is measured with respect to the total of codons, thus Str and All columns add up to 100%.

aa	cod	CU		fold	aa	cod	CU		fold	aa	cod	CU		fold
		Str	All				Str	All				Str	All	
Thr	aca	3.94	1.51	2.61	Leu	cta	0.4	0.72	0.56	Lys	aaa	0.55	2.44	0.23
	acc	6.36	1.89	3.37		ctc	1.17	1.96	0.60		aag	0.79	3.19	0.25
	acg	1.35	0.61	2.21		ctg	2.14	3.96	0.54	Asn	aac	0.57	1.91	0.30
	act	4.09	1.31	3.12		ctt	1.45	1.32	1.10		aat	0.45	1.7	0.26
Ala	gca	2.4	1.58	1.52	tta	0.5	0.77	0.65	Met	atg	0.94	2.2	0.43	
	gcc	4.99	2.77	1.80	ttg	0.79	1.29	0.61	Gln	caa	0.35	1.23	0.28	
	gcg	1.02	0.74	1.38	Val	gta	0.57	0.71		0.80	cag	1.43	3.42	0.42
	gct	3.32	1.84	1.80		gtc	1.89	1.45	1.30	His	cac	0.77	1.51	0.51
Pro	cca	5.45	1.69	3.22	gtg	2.48	2.81	0.88	cat		0.28	1.09	0.26	
	ccc	5.37	1.98	2.71	gtt	1.15	1.1	1.05	Glu	gaa	0.92	2.9	0.32	
	ccg	2.23	0.69	3.23	Arg	cga	0.48	0.62		0.77	gag	1.25	3.96	0.32
	cct	6.54	1.75	3.74		cgc	0.95	1.04	0.91	Asp	gac	0.83	2.51	0.33
Ser	tca	2.88	1.22	2.36	cgg	1.01	1.14	0.89	gat		0.33	2.18	0.15	
	tcc	4.75	1.77	2.68	cgt	0.39	0.45	0.87	Gly	gga	0.71	1.65	0.43	
	tcg	0.97	0.44	2.20	aga	1.1	1.22	0.90		ggc	1.16	2.22	0.52	
	tct	4.03	1.52	2.65	agg	1.06	1.2	0.88		ggg	0.96	1.65	0.58	
agc	3.46	1.95	1.77	ata	0.44	0.75	0.59	ggt		0.89	1.08	0.82		
agt	1.97	1.21	1.63	Ile	atc	1.24	2.08	0.60	Tyr	tac	0.35	1.53	0.23	
					att	0.67	1.6	0.42		tat	0.15	1.22	0.12	
									Cys	tgc	0.17	1.26	0.13	
										tgt	0.1	1.06	0.09	
									Trp	tgg	0.24	1.32	0.18	
									Phe	ttc	0.43	2.03	0.21	
										ttt	0.38	1.76	0.22	
									STOP	taa	0	0.1	0.00	
										tag	0	0.08	0.00	
										tga	0	0.16	0.00	

Table S2. Data corresponding to Figure 3d. Same notation as in Table S1. *4box* means that for the amino acids Ser, Leu and Arg, only the 4box XXN codons were taken into account.

	CU	
	Str	All
TAPS (4box)	59.69	23.31
LIVR (4box)	16.43	21.71

Table S3. Data corresponding to Figure 3e. Same notation as in Table S2. *G*: G-ended codon for the corresponding amino acid. %*G*: ratio *G*/*4box*.

aa	cod	CU		aa	cod	CU	
		Str	All			Str	All
Thr	4box	15.74	5.32	Leu	4box	5.16	7.96
	G	1.35	0.61		G	2.14	3.96
	%G	8.58	11.47		%G	41.47	49.75
Ala	4box	11.73	6.93	Val	4box	6.09	6.07
	G	1.02	0.74		G	2.48	2.81
	%G	8.70	10.68		%G	40.72	46.29
Pro	4box	19.59	6.11	Arg	4box	2.83	3.25
	G	2.23	0.69		G	1.01	1.14
	%G	11.38	11.29		%G	35.69	35.08
Ser	4box	12.63	4.95	Ile	4box	2.35	4.43
	G	0.97	0.44		G	-	-
	%G	7.68	8.89		%G	-	-