Figure 1: Topology of the profile-HMM implemented for monomer detection. It features with a transition from the last deletion state $D_L$ to the first deletion state $D_1$. This transition enables looping occurrences without non-homology nucleotide (represented by the state $I_0$). The transition edges which are customized for this study are highlighted in red.
Figure 2: Consensus sequences extracted from profile-HMM trained for mm10 monomers. A: Type A monomer consensus sequence. The consensus of the 208 bp long A-I subtype defined by Schichman, et al. was used for comparison. B: Type G monomer consensus sequence. The Gf monomer consensus reported by Goodier, et al. was used for comparison. C: Type T monomer consensus sequence. The Tf monomer consensus reported by Goodier, et al. was used for comparison.
Figure 3: Distribution of unassembled nucleotides with respect to detected Type A monomers. In the x-axis, detected monomers were joined to form potential promoter regions. Then all promoter regions were oriented and scaled to align for the center region of relative percentage. Flanking regions include both up- and downstream 500bp. For each position, the fraction of unassembled nucleotides was calculated and plotted.

Figure 4: Heatmap of intra- and inter-subtype edit distances. A: Identified G subtypes. B: Identified T subtypes.
Figure 5: Weighted read pileup of CAGE-seq data at various time points during germ cell development. **A**: Pileup of Type A monomers. **B**: Pileup of Type G monomers. **C**: Pileup of Type T monomers.
Figure 6: Hierarchical clustering of subtypes based on edit distance. The subtypes are labeled based on their position preference mode. A: Subtypes of A monomers. B: Subtypes of G monomers. C: Subtypes of T monomers.
Figure 7: Scatter plot of L1Md promoter methylation before and after different KO experiments. In the comparison of Miwi2, HET stands for the heterozygous genotype Miwi2\(^{+/−}\), and DKO stands for double knockout, Miwi2\(^{−/−}\).
Figure 8: O/E ratios of G and T subtypes after KO experiments.  
A: O/E ratios of G subtypes after Mili KO are grouped by intermediate region (top) and terminus region (bottom).  
B: O/E ratios of T subtypes after Mili KO are grouped by intermediate region (top), linker region (middle), and no preference (bottom).  
C: O/E ratios of T subtypes after Miwi2 DKO are grouped by intermediate region (top), linker region (middle), and no preference (bottom). Note the threshold for defining positive and negative for the Miwi2 DKO is 0.3 instead of 0.5.