## Supplementary Material



Figure S1. Dendritic tree of mouse L1 subfamily based on ORF2. Red underlines indicate subfamilies retaining retrotransposition activity. * is an ancestor LINE-1 sequence predicted from the confirmed LINE-1 (Shehee et al., 1987).
(A)

Gfll_ORF1-F


Gfll_ORF1-R

(B)


Figure S2. Sequencing analysis of the PCR products amplified with the GfII_ORF1 primer pair. (A) Results of direct sequencing of PCR products. * is the sequence specific for GfII. (B) Dendrogram of 65 sequences derived from single colonies and 31 mouse LINE-1 consensus sequences. Amplicons of the GfII ORF1 are highlighted in pink. Clones that contained GfII-specific sequences are highlighted in yellow. The consensus sequence for GfII is shown in the red rectangle.

## (A) m5UTR












## (B) mORF1












## (C) mORF2












## (D) A_ORF1











(E) A_ORF2 1










(F) A_ORF2_2











## (G) Gfl_5UTR-ORF1












## (H) Gfll_ORF2












## (I) TfII_3UTR












Figure S3. LINE-1 copy number detected in 84 -week-old Polg ${ }^{+/ D 257 A}$ mouse brain. The copy number in the brain was normalized to the heart or skeletal muscle. Data are represented as the mean $\pm$ standard deviation. Significant change in Welch's $t$ test is denoted in its p value (others show no significance).


Figure S4. Comparison of LINE-1 contents in heart normalized by skeletal muscle
and vice versa. Data of GfII_ORF1 is shown. Data are represented as the mean $\pm$ standard deviation. N.S.; not significant in Welch' st test ( $\mathrm{P}>0.05$ ), WT; wild-type mice.

