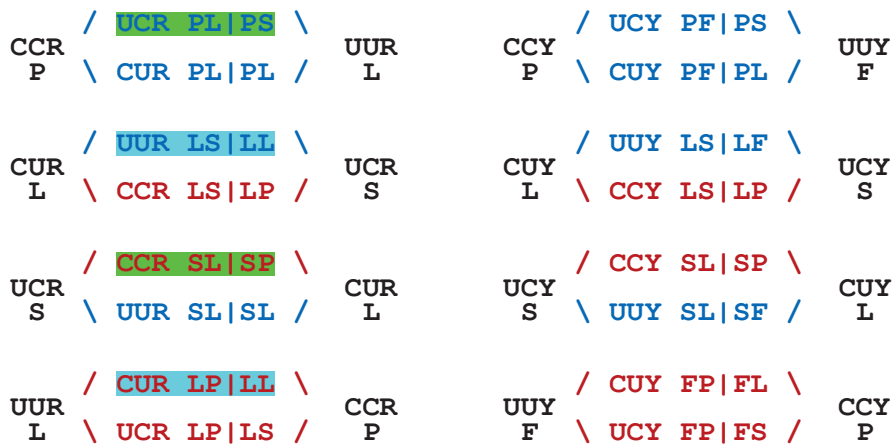


Supplementary Figure 1. [RNA editing nomenclature amendments.](#)

A.



B.

L>S L>S
CUC CUA
UCU UCA
||| ||
||| |nad1eC704LS|LP 81%
||| nad1eU703LS|LL 93%
||nad1eU702LL_SS 15%
|nad1eC701LS|LP 91%
nad1eU700LS|LF 95%

C.

T>I L
ACC CUA
AUU UUA
|||
|| nad4eU46LL 79%
|nad4eU45TT_II 92%
nad4eU44TI 96%

D.

P L L
CCC CUG CUC
CCU UUG CUU
|||
| | nad5eU33LL 88%
| nad5eU28LL 83%
nad5eU27PP 85%

The pipe symbol (|) is added for editing site labels when multiple non-silent C-to-U or U-to-C edits affecting single codons. The respective codon change considering the individual edit alone is given, as usual, at the end. The ultimate codon change outcome when taking also the neighboring non-silent change is additionally indicated before the pipe symbol. **A.** All possible ways of converting YYN (Pro, Leu, Ser and Phe) codons are shown with individual changes in the first or second codon position in the top or bottom lines, respectively. C-to-U editing is shown in blue and U-to-C editing in red. First position edits of CUR or UUR Leucine codons are silent when considered individually, but are factually not when accompanied by editing in second codon position (LS|LL and LP|LL, blue shading). We name these events “primary silents”. *Vice versa*, apparent non-silent 1st position edits of CCR proline or UCR serine codons (PL|PS and SL|SP, green shading) may ultimately appear silent when the 2nd position is edited, too. We name these events “secondary silents”. For silent edits in codons also affected by non-silent edits, the codon identities before and after the non-silent edit(s) are shown before and after the underline. **B.** The example shows the exceptional case of five RNA editing events in a row causing Leu-to-Phe exchanges in two successive *nad1* codons. The respective RNA editing efficiencies are indicated. Silent sites are mostly edited with low efficiencies, as here exemplarily seen for nad1eU702LL_SS edited to only 15%. Notable exceptions are found for efficiently edited silent sites downstream of a

Thr-to-Ile codon conversion in *nad4* (**C**) or for three closely spaced silent edits in the amino-terminal part of the *nad5* coding sequence (**D**).