

Known RNA-Seq microRNA transfection datasets not used in the analysis presented in this study

Species	BioProject Accession	Source/Study	Sample	Run Accessions
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	PRJNA229375	Nam <i>et al.</i> 2014	HeLa	SRR1032873,SRR1032874, SRR1032875,SRR1032876, SRR1032877,SRR1032878,
			HEK293	SRR1032879,SRR1032880, SRR1032881,SRR1032882 SRR1032883,SRR1032884
			Huh7	SRR1032885,SRR1032886, SRR1032887,SRR1032888 SRR1032890,SRR1032891, SRR1032892
			IMR90	SRR1032893,SRR1032894, SRR1032895,SRR1032896
	PRJNA284262	Zhang <i>et al.</i> 2016	HeLa	SRR2031925,SRR2031926, SRR2031927,SRR2031928
	PRJNA271411	Iyer <i>et al.</i> 2015	HeLa	SRR1737410,SRR1737413, SRR1737415,SRR1737416, SRR1737420,SRR1737421, SRR1737429,SRR1737430

References

Nam, J. W., Rissland, O. S., Koppstein, D., Abreu-Goodger, C., Jan, C. H., Agarwal, V., ... & Bartel, D. P. (2014). Global analyses of the effect of different cellular contexts on microRNA targeting. *Molecular cell*, 53(6), 1031-1043.

Zhang, C., Lu, J., Liu, B., Cui, Q., & Wang, Y. (2016). Primate-specific miR-603 is implicated in the risk and pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. *Aging (Albany NY)*, 8(2), 272.

Polioudakis, D., Abell, N. S., & Iyer, V. R. (2015). miR-503 represses human cell proliferation and directly targets the oncogene DDHD2 by non-canonical target pairing. *BMC genomics*, 16(1), 40.