



**Supplemental Table 1:** Crystallographic data for ICP0.

† Values in parenthesis are for the highest resolution shell.

‡ *R*merge = *hkli* |*Ii*(*hkl*) - <*I*(*hkl*)>| / *hkli Ii*(*hkl*), where *Ii*(*hkl*) is the intensity measured for the *i*th reflection and <*I*(*hkl*)> is the average intensity of all reflections with indices hkl.

§ *R*factor = *hkl* ||*F*obs (*hkl*) | - |*F*calc (*hkl*) || / *hkl* |*F*obs (*hkl*)|; Rfree is calculated in an identical manner using 5% of randomly selected reflections that were not included in the refinement.

 $\P$   $R_{\text{meas}}$  = redundancy-independent (multiplicity-weighted)  $R_{\text{merge}}^{1,2}$ .  $R_{\text{pim}}$  = precision-indicating (multiplicity-weighted)  $R_{\text{merge}}^{3,4}$ .

 $||CC_{1/2}$  is the correlation coefficient of the mean intensities between two random half-sets of data<sup>5,6</sup>.

# DelAnom CC is the correlation coefficient between the Bijvoet differences (*I(hkl)* – *I(-h-k-l)*) from two random half-sets of data<sup>1</sup> and is used to estimate the anomalous signal strength.



**Supplemental Table 2:** Backbone hydrogen bond interactions in the β-strand regions of the ICP0 Cterminal dimer domain.



**Supplemental Table 3:** Hydrogen bond interactions between subunits in the ICP0 tetramer (dimer of dimers). Highlighted interactions occur between the β6-β7 strands.



**Supplemental Figure 1:** Crystals of ICP0. **A)** Visible light image and **B)** UV fluorescence image.



**Supplemental Figure 2:** Alignment of ICP0 CTD tetramer interface residues of unique herpesvirus species containing the CTD. The numbering is relative to the HSV-1 ICP0.



**Supplemental Figure 3:** Alignment of full ICP0 CTD of HSV-1 strains and clinical isolates. The full ICP0 CTD of various HSV-1 strains and clinical isolates. The numbering is relative to the HSV-1 ICP0 KOS strain.



**Supplemental Figure 4:** Side chain hydrogen bond interaction between subunits (dashed lines). Subunit A helices (cyan), β-strands (magenta) and loops (gray). Subunit B helices (green), β-strands (tan) and loops (blue).



**Supplemental Figure 5:** Phased anomalous difference map (green mesh) contoured at 3 showing the positions of the iodide ions (gray spheres). The dashed lines indicated close contacts between 3.6-3.9 Å.



**Supplemental Figure 6:** Alphafold model of the monomeric ICP0 CTD. The Alphafold model of the ICP0 CTD is shown in ribbons, colored by the pLDDT (confidence): confident (cyan, 90 > pLDDT > 70), low (yellow, 70 > pLDDT > 50), and very low (orange, pLDDT < 50).



**Supplemental Figure 7:** The region of the Alphafold model of the monomeric ICP0 CTD with low or moderate confidence recapitulates the monomeric structure. The Alphafold model of the ICP0 CTD with pLDDT > 50 is shown in ribbons (cyan, 90 > pLDDT > 70 vs yellow, 70 > pLDDT > 50). A single chain of the ICP0 CTD is shown in silver.



**Supplemental Figure 8:** Alphafold model of the tetrameric ICP0 CTD compared to the solved structure. The Alphafold model of the ICP0 CTD tetramer is shown in ribbons on the left (**A and C**), while the crystal structure is shown on the right (**B and D**), colored by the chain. The dimeric interface, particularly the twisted β-strands, were modeled accurately (**A and B**). However, generally none of the strands comprising the stacked barrels were modeled (**C and D**).



**Supplemental Figure 9:** Confidence of the Alphafold model of the tetrameric ICP0 CTD. The Alphafold model of the ICP0 CTD is shown in ribbons, colored by the pLDDT (confidence): confident (cyan, 90 > pLDDT > 70), low (yellow, 70 > pLDDT > 50), and very low (orange, pLDDT < 50).



**Supplemental Figure 10:** A model of SUMO binding anti-parallel to ICP0 at SLS5. A folded subdomain containing SLS5 is shown in silver ribbons, while SUMO is represented by gold ribbons.



**Supplemental Figure 11:** A model of SUMO binding parallel to ICP0 at SLS7. A folded subdomain containing SLS7 is shown in silver ribbons, while SUMO is represented by gold ribbons.

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