Supplemental file 3



FIGURE S1. Alignment of direct repeated sequences that define the RDs analyzed in the present study. The arrow indicates the evolutionary direction of a deletion event. Nucleotide sequences are shown before (flanking repeats) and after (composite repeat) the deletion of intervening sequence. Flanking repeat sequences were extracted from the *F. tularensis* strain SCHU S4 genome sequence (13). Composite repeat sequences were derived from *F. tularensis* strains exhibiting deletion.

<i>F. tularensis</i> subspecies	Isolate	Nucleotide and amino acid substitution (gene and position)
		(uup 505) (uup 517) (uup 773) (uup 773) (uup 779) (uup 799) (uup 799) (uup 949) (aroA 555) (aroA 556) (aroA 573) (aroA 573) (aroA 573) (aroA 573) (aroA 573) (parC 760) (parC 760) (parC 760) (parC 720) (parC 72
novicida	FSC040	C C A C C G G G C C C C C C C C C T T G G C G C
(Ture A)	FSC041	CAACCGGGCCCCCCACCTTCGGCGCTCGTGCCTCGCG
(Type A)	FSC198 FSC237	
	FSC230	C C A C C G G G C C C C C C C C C T T C G G C G C
	FSC054	C C A C C G G G C C C C C C C C C C T T C G G C G C
mediasiatica	FSC147 FSC148	C C G C C G A G C C C C C C C C C C T C G A C G C T C A C A T T T C G C A C C G C C G A G C C C C C C C C C C C T C G A C G C T C A C A T T T C G C A
<i>holarctica</i> from Japan	FSC021 FSC022	C C A C T A G T C C C C A C G C T C G T G G C A C T T G T G T C A C G C A T C A C T A G T C C C C A C G C T C G T G G C A C T T G T G T C A C G C A
holarctica (Type B)	FSC035 FSC150	C C A T T A G G T T T T A C G A T C G T T G T A A T T G T G T C A C G T A C C A T T A G G T T T C A T G A T C G T T G T A A C T G T G T C A C G T A
	FSC155	C C A T T A G G T T T C A T G A T C G T T G T A A C T G T G T C A C G T A
	FSC200	C C A T T A G G T T T C A T G A T C G T T G T A A C T G T G T C A C G T A
	FSC257	C C A T T A G G T T T C A T G A T C G T T G T A A C T G T G T C A C G T A
		$ \begin{array}{c} P \downarrow \\ L \downarrow $

FIGURE S2. Single nucleotide variations in seven genes and fifteen strains of *F. tularensis*. Nucleotide variation (gray shading) and predicted amino acid substitution are indicated in reference to *F. tularensis* subsp. *novicida* (FSC040). Nucleotide sites that were unique to *F. tularensis* subsp. *novicida* (41 / 3135 base pairs) are not shown. Single nucleotide variations (37 / 3135 base pairs) of *F. tularensis* subsp. *tularensis, mediasiatica* and *holarctica* are shown. Nucleotide position refers to the genome of *F. tularensis* strain SCHU S4 (13).

SNVs in seven genes. Six SNVs divided type A isolates into two distinct groups. By showing seven unique sites, isolates of subspecies *mediasiatica* were distinct from other subspecies. Isolates from Japan showed only two unique SNVs and appeared intermediate to subspecies *tularensis* and Eurasian/North American subsp. *holarctica* isolates insofar they shared SNVs with both groups. Among Eurasian/North American subsp. *holarctica* isolates, 12 SNVs were unique to the subspecies. The single North American representative was distinct from Eurasian isolates at three sites. Two of the loci (*aroA*, *tpiA*) appeared to be under strong stabilizing selection pressure with a high proportion of synonymous nucleotide substitutions, while other loci showed many non-synonymous substitutions.