

**Supplemental Table 1: Summary of clan CD peptidases**

Peptidases/ Family*	Found in	Cleave after	Physiological substrates/biological activity	Refs.
Caspases/C14; EC 3.4.22.36	Metazoans	Asp	IL-1 $\beta$ and IL-18; multiple intracellular substrates/ Inflammatory responses; cell death initiation and execution.	[77, 88]
Metacaspases/ C14(?); not classified	Plants, fungi, protozoa and bacteria	Lys/Arg	Cell death and embryogenesis in plants. Apoptosis in yeast (?).	[44, 306-309, 325]
Paracaspases/ C14; not classified	Metazoans, <i>Dictyostelium</i> and bacteria	Un- charged residue <sup>†</sup>	Unknown <sup>‡</sup> /NF- $\kappa$ B activation, cytokine production and lymphocyte proliferation.	[44, 306, 310]
Separins (separases)/C50; EC 3.4.22.49	Eukaryotes	Arg	Phosphorylated Scc1/Rad21 subunit of the cohesin complex/ separation of sister chromatids at the metaphase to anaphase transition.	[311-314]
Eukaryotic haemoglobinas/ C13; EC 3.4.22.34	Eukaryotes	Asn <sup>§</sup> / Asp	Bacterial antigens; haemoglobin; seed storage proteins/vacuolar protein degradation, antigen processing for MHC II presentation; assimilation of haemoglobin; maturation of seed storage proteins; virus-induced apoptosis in plants.	[315-319]
Bacterial haemoglobinase- like proteins/ C13(?); not classified	Bacteria	?	?/?	[44]
Gingipain K (R)/ C25; EC 3.4.22.37	Bacteria	Lys (Arg)	Host antibodies, components of the complement and coagulation systems/impair defence response and fibrin formation.	[45, 320]
Clostripains/C11; EC 3.4.22.8	<i>Clostridia</i> <sup>  </sup>	Arg	Host structural proteins/ establishment of clostridial infections (?)	[57]
HetF family/ C50(?); not classified	Bacteria and archaea <sup>¶</sup>	?	?/Signal transduction (?); development of N <sub>2</sub> -fixing heterocysts.	[44, 321, 322]
Generic PMC** -related proteins/ C14(?);	Bacteria	?	?/Signal transduction (?); assembly of fruiting bodies ( <i>Myxococcus xanthus</i> ).	[44, 321]

not classified			
----------------	--	--	--

\*According to the MEROPS ([9], <http://delphi.phys.univ-tours.fr/Prolysis/cysfam.htm>) and IUBMB classifications respectively.

†Predicted from homology modelling of the catalytic domain [306]. Some authors link IETD-ase or VEID-ase activities in yeast [308] and in plants [309] to metacaspases. However, two residues responsible for Asp-ase activity of caspases are replaced either by a leucine (Arg-179) or by an aspartate (Gln-283) in all known metacaspases, and so it might be premature to directly associate plant or yeast Asp-ase activity with these caspase relatives. (Compare alignment of caspase-haemoglobinase family members in [44] and see main paper for a discussion of caspase-specificity determinants).

‡Recent results suggest that the caspase-like domain of human paracaspase MALT1 (mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma translocation protein 1) possesses ubiquitin ligase activity, at least *in vitro*. In mammals, IKK $\gamma$  (IkB kinase  $\gamma$ )/NEMO appears to be the physiological target [323]. However, another study suggests that the catalytic domain of the paracaspase functions as an adaptor of the ligase TRAF6 (TNF receptor-associated factor 6) within a large multiprotein complex [324].

§No cleavage after glycosylated asparagine residues [317].

||Related proteins have been found in the archaeon *Methanosarcina acetivorans*, an acetate-utilizing methanogen, as well as in *Thermotoga maritima*.

¶Homologous pseudoenzymes are found in eukaryotes.

\*\*PMC, paracaspase/metacaspase/caspase.

### Supplemental References

(these are cited in Supplemental Table 1, but not in the main paper)

306 Uren, A.G., O'Rourke, K., Aravind, L.A., Pisabarro, M.T., Seshagiri, S., Koonin, E.V. and Dixit, V.M. (2000) Identification of paracaspases and metacaspases: two ancient families of caspase-like proteins, one of which plays a key role in MALT lymphoma. *Mol. Cell* **6**, 961--967

307 Suarez, M.F., Filonova, L.H., Smertenko, A., Savenkov, E.I., Clapham, D.H., von Arnold, S., Zhivotovsky, B. and Bozhkov, P.V. (2004) Metacaspase-dependent programmed cell death is essential for plant embryogenesis. *Curr. Biol.* **14**, R339--R340

308 Madeo, F., Herker, E., Maldener, C., Wissing, S., Lächelt, S., Herlan, M., Fehr, M., Lauber, K., Sigrist, S.J., Wesselborg, S. et al. (2002) A caspase-related protease regulates apoptosis in yeast. *Mol. Cell* **9**, 911--917

309 Bozhkov, P.V., Filonova, L.H., Suarez, M.F., Helmersson, A., Smertenko, A.P., Zhivotovsky, B. and von Arnold, S. (2004) VEIDase activity is a principal caspase-like activity involved in plant programmed cell death and essential for embryonic pattern formation. *Cell Death Differ.* **11**, 175--182

310 Ruefli-Brasse, A.A., French, D.M. and Dixit, V.M. (2003) Regulation of NF- $\kappa$ B-dependent lymphocyte activation and development by paracaspase. *Science* **302**, 1581--1584

311 Uhlmann, F., Lottspeich, F. and Nasmyth, K. (1999) Sister-chromatid separation at anaphase onset is promoted by cleavage of the cohesin subunit Scc1. *Nature (London)* **400**, 37--42

312 Uhlmann, F., Wernic, D., Poupard, M.A., Koonin, E.V. and Nasmyth, K. (2000) Cleavage of cohesin by the CD clan protease separin triggers anaphase in yeast. *Cell* **103**, 375--386

- 313 Hauf, S., Waizenegger, I.C. and Peters, J.M. (2001) Cohesin cleavage by separase required for anaphase and cytokinesis in human cells. *Science* **293**, 1320--1323
- 314 Rao, H., Uhlmann, F., Nasmyth, K. and Varshavsky, A. (2001) Degradation of a cohesin subunit by the N-end rule pathway is essential for chromosome stability. *Nature (London)* **410**, 955--959
- 315 Chen, J.M., Rawlings, N.D., Stevens, R.A. and Barrett, A.J. (1998) Identification of the active site of legumain links it to caspases, clostripain and gingipains in a new clan of cysteine endopeptidases. *FEBS Lett.* **441**, 361--365
- 316 Rotari, V.I., Dando, P.M. and Barrett, A.J. (2001) Legumain forms from plants and animals differ in their specificity. *Biol. Chem.* **382**, 953--959
- 317 Manoury, B., Hewitt, E.W., Morrice, N., Dando, P.M., Barrett, A.J. and Watts, C. (1998) An asparaginyl endopeptidase processes a microbial antigen for class II MHC presentation. *Nature (London)* **396**, 695--699
- 318 Gruis, D.F., Selinger, D.A., Curran, J.M. and Jung, R. (2002) Redundant proteolytic mechanisms process seed storage proteins in the absence of seed-type members of the vacuolar processing enzyme family of cysteine proteases. *Plant Cell* **14**, 2863--2882
- 319 Hatsugai, N., Kuroyanagi, M., Yamada, K., Meshi, T., Tsuda, S., Kondo, M., Nishimura, M. and Hara-Nishimura, I. (2004) A plant vacuolar protease, VPE, mediates virus-induced hypersensitive cell death. *Science* **305**, 855--858
- 320 Potempa, J., Sroka, A., Imamura, T. and Travis, J. (2003) Gingipains, the major cysteine proteinases and virulence factors of *Porphyromonas gingivalis*: structure, function and assembly of multidomain protein complexes. *Curr. Pept. Protein Sci.* **4**, 397--407
- 321 Koonin, E.V. and Aravind, L. (2002) Origin and evolution of eukaryotic apoptosis: the bacterial connection. *Cell Death Differ.* **9**, 394--404
- 322 Wong, F.C.Y. and Meeks, J.C. (2001) The *hetF* gene product is essential to heterocyst differentiation and affects HetR function in the cyanobacterium *Nostoc punctiforme*. *J. Bacteriol.* **183**, 2654--2661
- 323 Zhou, H., Wertz, I., O'Rourke, K., Ultsch, M., Seshagiri, S., Eby, M., Xiao, W. and Dixit, V.M. (2004) Bcl10 activates the NF- $\kappa$ B pathway through ubiquitination of NEMO. *Nature (London)* **427**, 167--171
- 324 Sun, L., Deng, L., Ea, C.K., Xia, Z.P. and Chen, Z.J. (2004) The TRAF6 ubiquitin ligase and TAK1 kinase mediate IKK activation by BCL10 and MALT1 in T lymphocytes. *Mol. Cell* **14**, 289--301
- 325 Vercammen, D., van de Cotte, B., De Jaeger, G., Eeckhout, D., Casteels, P., Vandepoele, K., Vandenberghe, I., Van Beeumen, J., Inzé, D. and Van Breusegem, F. (2004) Type-II metacaspases Atmc4 and Atmc9 of *Arabidopsis thaliana* cleave substrates after arginine and lysine. *J. Biol. Chem.*, Epub ahead of print (23 Aug 2004), manuscript M406329200