Supporting Information

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Supporting Text

Strains and Media. *Bacillus coahuilensis* was isolated by the group of V.S. from water column in the desiccation pond named Laguna Grande of the Churince system. NRRLB14911 was isolated from water columns in the Gulf of Mexico by J.S. Marine medium (US Biological) was used for general growth purposes and a modified marine medium was used to determine amino acid requirements and growth under different phosphate concentrations. This modified marine medium contained 0.5% casein hydrolysate (Difco), 5.48 mM sorbitol, 0.41 mM Fe (III) citrate, 40 mM $MgSO_4$ -7H₂O, 0.33 M NaCl, 9 mM CaCl₂, 0.67 mM KCl, 0.67 mM KBr, 0.47 mM NaF, 0.35 mM H₃BO₃, 0.19 mM (NH₄)NO_{3,} 4.7 μ g/ml vitamin B complex. The concentration of Na2HPO4 was varied as indicated. pH was adjusted to 7 with 10 M NaOH.

Genome Sequencing. The genomic DNA of M44 was isolated, by using a standard technique, from pure cells cultured in marine medium (US Biological). Shotgun libraries were prepared using *Escherichia coli* DH12S, a host suited for the stable cloning of methylated DNA (Invitrogen). The entire genome sequence was obtained from a combination of 16,698 end sequences (providing 6-fold coverage) from a pUC18 genomic shotgun library (2–5 kb) using dye terminator chemistry on automated DNA sequencers (ABI3700, Applied Biosystems) and 454 technology with seven runs and a 29-fold coverage. Synteny-guided gap closure for some contigs was performed by PCR direct sequencing using primers designed to anneal to each end of the neighboring contigs. Tail PCR was carried out from ends of contigs for which we had no synteny information. Fifteen scaffolds were assembled. The ends of 43 contigs consisted of highly similar repeat sequences and we did not attempt to determine their exact order because these sequences did not provide new gene information. A pseudogenome was assembled for the annotation process.

Genome Analysis. Two independent assemblies were performed, one assembly of the 454 by using its Newbler assembler ([http://](http://www.454.com/enabling-technology/the-software.asp) [www.454.com/enabling-technology/the-software.asp\)](http://www.454.com/enabling-technology/the-software.asp) and one assembly of the Sanger reads by using Phred-Phrap (1) with default parameters in both cases. With the two sets of assemblies, all Vs. all alignments were performed with the MUMmer package (2) by using regions with a minimum overlap of 100 bp. A new consensus assembly of the hybrid sequences was conducted by using the CAP3 assembler (3) and manually curated. To assess the orientation and synteny conservation of the newly assembled fragments, we made Promer alignments (2) and plots versus *B. cereus* E33L, *B. cereus* ATTC 10987, *B. cereus* ATTC 14579, *B. anthracis* str. 'Ames,' *B. anthracis* str. 'Ames ancestor,' *B. anthracis* str. Sterne, *B. thuringiensis* serovar konkukian, *B. licheniformis* ATCC 14580, *B. halodurans* C-125, *Geobacillus kaustophilus* HTA426, *B. subtilis* str. 168, *Oceanobacillus iheyensis* HTE831, *B. clausii* KSM-K16, and *Bacillus* sp. NRRLB-14911.

Gene prediction was done by using Glimmer v3.02 (4) and GeneMark.hmm (5) for prokaryotes, followed by the automatic annotation pipeline using BASys system (6), which retrieves sequence information from SWISS PROT, InterPro, Pfam, PROSITE, COG, GO, KEGG, and NCBI NR databases, among other databases. Transfer RNAs were detected by using tRNAscan-SE (7). Annotations were checked manually and frameshift corrections were performed by using FrameD (8) along with the original reads. Extra annotation of small $\left($ < 100

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bp) ORFs of known function was done manually. Sequence manipulation, parsing, and statistical features like genome size, GC%, codon usage, and CAI were obtained through the EM-BOSS 3.0 package (9) and Perl scripts.

Phylogenomics analyses were done according to Ciccarelli *et al.* (10) after first searching all of the universally conserved COGs across all of the sequenced *Bacillus* spp. resulting in a list of 20 genes (see [supporting information \(SI\) Table S3\)](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/data/0800981105/DCSupplemental/Supplemental_PDF#nameddest=ST3). Each translated sequence was aligned individually first with MUSCLE (11) and then concatenated. Phylogeny was reconstructed using tree-puzzle (12) with the following criteria: quartet puzzling, approximate quartet likelihood, 1,000 puzzling steps, exact parameter estimates, WAG (13) model of substitution, and gammadistributed rates estimated from the dataset.

Orthologues between the *Bacillus* spp. were obtained through best bidirectional blastp (14) with a cutoff value of $1e^{-10}$ of at least 70% the length of the product. Paralogous analysis was done as described by Pushker *et al.* (15). Metabolic pathway reconstruction was done by using KEGG Automated Annotation Server ([http://www.genome.ad.jp/kegg/kaas/help.html\).](http://www.genome.ad.jp/kegg/kaas/help.html)

HMM profiles (16) were built and calibrated for 51 translated genes related to the nitrogen cycle comprising all of the series of assimilatory and dissimilatory reactions involving both inorganic and organic forms of nitrogen. The protein sequences used for the HMM search included: AllC, Alr, ArcA, ArcC, ArgD, ArgF, ArgG, ArgH, AspA, CarB, Chi, ChiA, ChiD, ChiHal, Chitin, CreA, CycA, DagA, GdhA.arch, GdhA.bacsu, GdhA.ecol, GlnA, GlnB, GltB, Hcp, Hmp, HutH, IlvE, LdcA, LytC, NagZ, NapA, NarG, NarH, NarI, NarJ, NasAt, NirA, NorB, NorZ, NtcA, NtrC, PbpC, RgI, RocF, TrpC, TrpF, TyrB, UreA, UreB, and UreC.

ABC importers' gene families were searched for by means of building and calibrating HMM profiles for each of the import families deposited in the ABCISSE (17) database ([http](http://www.pasteur.fr/recherche/unites/pmtg/abc/database.iphtml):// www.pasteur.fr/recherche/unites/pmtg/abc/database.iphtml). We also performed Wilcoxon's Signed-Ranks Matched Pairs Test between the ABC importers within the genomes of *B. coahuilensis, NRRL, B. subtilis,* and *O. iheyensis* and found differences between all of them $(P < 0.05)$.

To identify windows that contained regions with unusual composition properties (RUCPs) within *B. coahuilensis* genome the Similarity Plot (S-plot) (18) application was used. This method was recently presented as an alternative means for identifying potential horizontally transferred elements. To assess the degree and pattern of similarity (or dissimilarity) between two genomic sequences of size M_1 and M_2 , the genomes are divided into windows of length *w* slide along each genome with steps (the distance between the start of two neighboring windows) of size *s*. Similarity is quantified by using the Pearson correlation coefficient between the frequencies of *n*-mers (short subsequences of length *n*). By first comparing the genome of interest against itself, the degree of homogeneity of the genome can be determined as the average correlation value across all windows. Next, the degree of similarity of each window with respect to its own genome is calculated as the average of the correlation coefficients for each window against all other windows in the genome for which it is located. Because it is our intent to identify foreign DNA, windows that are unusually dissimilar to the rest of their genome are of particular interest.

Each of the 115 RUCPs of *B. coahuilensis* is compared with 430 complete as well as partial sequenced microbial genomes available from the NCBI database by using S-plot. Included in

these genomes are 10 *B. anthracis* (3 complete, 7 whole genome shotguns), 3 *B. cereus*, 1 *B. clausii*, 1 *B. halodurans*, 2 *B. licheniformis*, 1 *B. subtilis*, 1 *B. thuringiensis*, 1 *Geobacillus kaustophilus*, and 1 *Oceanobacillus iheyensis* genomes. For each RUCP the most similar window in all of these genomes was identified. Seven RUCPs were identified as having a matching window, >0.7 in one of these other microbial genomes indicating a highly correlated/similar sequence. These windows are likely to share the same functionality with the identified windows in the other microbial genomes. Therefore, these windows are not likely to have been introduced by HGT. The remaining 108 windows may have been introduced into the *B. coahuilensis* genome as a result of HGT.

Additionally, a second search round for HGT elements was performed by means of best bidirectional blastp (14) hit with an evalue of $1e^{-10}$ by using as query all of the genes of *B*. *coahuilensis* against a cyanobacterium and Archaea database retrieved from KEGG database including the following species (KEGG organism): syn, syw, syc, syf, syd, sye, syg, cya, cyb, tel, gvi, ana, ava, pma, pmm, pmt, pmn, pmi, pmb, pmc, pmf, pmg, pme, ter, mja, mmp, mmq, mac, mba, mma, mbu, mtp, mhu, mla, mem, mth, mst, mka, afu, hal, hma, hwa, nph, tac, tvo, pto, pho, pab, pfu, tko, ape, smr, hbu, sso, sto, sai, pai, pis, pcl, tpe, and neq. Results from the bidirectional blastp were filtered to exclude all genes shared between the *Bacillus* spp. to discriminate potential housekeeping genes and parse a list of unique genes shared between *B. coahuilensis,* cyanobacteria, and Archaea.

Retrieval of *B. coahuilensis* rhodopsin, SQD and SQDX orthologous sequences was done through a blastp (e value $1e^{-10}$, length 70%, ID 30%) versus NR and environmental databases of NCBI. Multiple alignments were made by using ClustalW (19) with the BLOSUM62 matrix. Phylogenetic analyses were done by using MEGA 3.1 (20) and a neighbor-joining reconstruction with the following parameters: 1,000 replicates bootstrap $(seed = 24,054)$, by using Poisson correction substitution model for amino acids, gaps using complete deletion, assuming independent evolution for each amino acid sequence, and pairwise deletion was used when comparing translated sequences from different organisms.

Homology modeling of *B. coahuilensis* SQD and rhodopsin with crystal structures from *Arabidopsis* and *Anabaena* sp. PCC

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7120, respectively, was done by using the SWISS-MODEL web server ([http://swissmodel.expasy.org\)](http://swissmodel.expasy.org) (21) by Deep View (Swiss-Pdb Viewer) (22). PDB templates used were 1I24 for SQD and 1XIO for rhodopsin. WhatCheck summary of SWISS-MODEL reports the following values for SQD and rhodopsins, respectively, were as follows: structure *Z*-scores: first generation packing quality: -0.178, -0.242; second generation packing quality $-1.094, -0.127$; Ramachandran plot appearance: $-0.075, 0.255$; chi-1/chi-2 rotamer normality: $1.221, 0.209$; backbone conformation: -0.464, -0.198; and root mean square (rms) *Z*-scores: bond lengths: 0.690, 0.810; bond angles: 0.950, 1.214; omega angle restrains: 0.874, 0.686; side chain planarity: 1.302, 1.318; improper dihedral distribution: 1.541, 1.302; inside/outside distribution: 1.147, 1.302. Complete WhatCheck and coordinates reports are available on request. Diagram images were produced in Pymol Version 0.99rc6 (<http://www.pymol.org>**).**

RT-PCR. Semiquantitative RT-PCRs were carried out by using SuperScript One Step RT-PCR with Platinum Taq (Invitrogen Life Technologies) at 20, 25 ,and 30 cycles. Oligos for bacteriorhodopsin *bsr*: 5' TCGCTATGGTCATCCCGTTGTGG (forward); 5' AGAGGGACCTAATAGCCATGCAG (reverse). Oligos for *sqd1:* 5' TGCGCCTTACAGTATGATTGACC (forward) and 5' AAGCCCTTGTTTGTTCTCCTGAT (reverse). RNA was obtained by using TRIzol (Invitrogen Life Technologies) from strains grown in modified marine medium supplemented with phosphate at 0.001, 0.005, 0.05. 0.5, and 5 mM. For light/dark experiments, strain was grown on Petri dishes with marine medium grown at 37°C either under white or blue light or in the dark.

Lipid Extraction and Analysis. Lipids from *Arabidopsis*, *Cyanobacteria* spp., and *B. coahuilensis* were isolated (details are available on request). Lipid extracts were observed and isolated by using the TLC technique as described (23). For lipid footprint analysis, individual lipids were isolated from TLC plates, duplicates of each lipid spot were analyzed by MALDI-TOF MS technology. Spots corresponding to SQDG were isolated and eluted with 4 volumes of CH₃Cl: CH₃OH (2:1 V/V) and 1 volume of 0.9% NaCl. The chloroformic fraction was extracted and evaporated under a constant N_2 stream and resuspended in 100 μ l of CH₃Cl/CH₃OH/CH₃Cl/CH₃OONa (300:665:35 V/V) and analyzed by electro spray ionization MS-MS.

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Fig. S1. Phylogenetic analysis of the 16S rRNA from *B. coahuilensis* and related species. Neighbor-oining tree of 16S rRNA using Kimura's two-parameter substitution model and 1,000 bootstrap replicates. Shown are the sequenced *B. coahuilensis* (m4–4) as well as other *B. coahuilensis i*solates. Most of the strains shown in the phylogeny were isolated from marine environments, marine sediments, and estuaries. The exceptions are *Bacillus*sp. 19500 and *Bacillus*sp. 8-gw2-7 isolated from a mural paintings tomb in Seville, Spain, and from freshwater in Michigan, respectively. The accession numbers of the strains used in this analysis are: 54303774, 50235228, 118577870, 5524657, 92091064, 15420442, 116266516, 75991537, 16973341, otherwise sequences were retrieved from the whole genome sequence.

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Fig. S2. Phylogenetic analysis of the glycosyltransferase coded in the *B. coahuilensis sqd* operon. Despite the presence in bacteria of different glycosyltransferases, we show that the glycosyltransferase SqdX in the *B. coahuilensis* SQD1 operon is phylogenetically closer to the plant and cyanobacterial proteins than it is to the bacterial glycosyltransferases, giving support to the horizontal transfer of the SQD1 operon.

Fig. S3. ESI MS-MS mass spectrum of TLC-isolated SQDG spots from *Cyanobacteria* spp. and *A. thaliana* lipid extracts. The proposed cleavage pathways are shown above each spectrum. All fragments contain sodium. For the cleavages of the fatty acyl chains, the subscript number in the symbol represents the relative position (C1 and C2) in the fatty acyl group. Arrows signaling A and B indicate specific spectrums for sulfoquinovose moieties.

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crtB, Phytoene synthase *crtI* and *carA2*, Phytoene desaturase

B

A

Methyl-accepting chemotaxis proteins in *B. coahuilensis*

Chemotaxis response proteins

Fig. S4. Carotenoid synthesis and methyl-accepting chemotaxis protein (MCP) coding genes in *B. coahuilensis.* (*A*) Carotenoid synthesis genes are distributed in the *B. coahuilensis* genome. One operon contains both a synthase (*carB*) and desaturase (*crtI*) genes. Other *crtI* genes are found at different locations. Two of them are close to genes encoding transposases, suggesting that these were acquired through HGT. (*B*) Methyl-accepting proteins in the genome of *B. coahuilensis*. Some sensory rhodopsins are known to transduce their signal through MCPs. *B. coahuilensis* has 17 MCP coding genes. We do not know, however, whether these are involved in the phototransduction signaling.

Fig. S5. Nucleotide composition analysis and Codon Adaptation Index analysis to detect Horizontal Gene Transfer events. (*A*) S-plot for *B. coahuilensis* versus itself. Different Pearson correlation coefficients are represented on the plot by different colors. The plot leads to the identification of Regions of Unusual Composition (RUCPs) (see *SI Text*.) within the genome of *B. coahuilensis*. (*B*) Codon Adaptation Index (CAI) of each predicted ORF of the genome of *B.coahuilensis*. The average CAI is 0.7147 \pm 0.0537. An underaverage CAI could reflect recent insertion into the genome or function restrictions. Over average CAI probably means an adaptation to an effective transcription/translation rate.

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Fig. S6. Distribution of ABC importer families in the *Bacillus* spp. and closely related species. ABC importer gene families were searched by means of building and calibrating HMM profiles for each of the import families deposited in the ABCISSE database [\(http://www.pasteur.fr/recherche/unites/pmtg/abc/](http://www.pasteur.fr/recherche/unites/pmtg/abc/database.iphtml) [database.iphtml\)](http://www.pasteur.fr/recherche/unites/pmtg/abc/database.iphtml) to detect these genes in all of the sequenced *Bacillus* spp. Bars in different colors denote the presence of a gene predicted to code for a given importer with the height representing the number of genes present for any given category (see *SI Text*).

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S
A
Z

Fig. S7. Comparison of the distribution of paralogous genes in *B. subtilis* and *B. coahuilensis.* The analysis of paralogous genes in *B. coahuilensis* and *B. subtilis* was done as in Pushker *et al.* (15)

Table S1. Genomic sequencing results

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We used a hybrid 454/Sanger sequencing strategy and in this table we provide a summary of the assembly data.

Table S2. Comparison of genomic features among sequenced *Bacillus* **spp.**

*Novozymes Biotech.

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†Project at Gottingen Genom. Lab.

Normalized data: No. of transporters of a given class per genome size. %, transporters of a given class as percent of total number of transporters in that species. Bsu, B. subtilis; Bha, B. halodurans; Ba, B. anthracis AMES; Oih, O. iheyensis; Bth, B. thuringensis; Bli, B. licheniformis; Bce, B. cereus; Gka, G. kaustophilus; Bcl, *B. clusii*; *Bco*, *B. coahuilensis*; *B14911*, *B*. sp. NRRLB 14911.

Table S5. Growth requirements of *B. coahuilensis* **and** *Bacillus* **sp. NRRLB14911**

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Modified marine medium containing the stated amino acids was inoculated with *B. coahuilensis* or NRRLB14911 and cultured at 37°C with agitation in nephelometric flasks. Absorbance was measured with a Klett-Summerson colorimeter at 24 and 48 h.

Table S6. Comparative analysis of the presence in *B. coahuilensis* **orthologs for selected sporulation, germination, and competence genes**

^a When no ortholog was found in *B. coahuilensis* we searched in the genomes of other *Bacillus* spp*.* and closely related species to determine how common this absence was. For genes coding for proteins of less that 100 residues, we looked for sinteny and searched at the corresponding location. Bs*, B. subtilis; Bl, B. licheniformis; Bce, B. cereus; Ba, B. anthracis; Bt, B. thuringiensis; Bcg, Bacillus cereus group (encloses Bce, Ba, and Bt); Bcl, B. clausii; Oi, O. iheyensis; Bk, B. kaustopilus; NR, B.* sp*. NRRL11194*.

Table S7. Cell envelope, biogenesis and cell division proteins in *B. coahuilensis* **in comparison to** *B. subtilis* **and other** *Bacillus* **spp.**

Orthologs in other *Bacillus*† (when absent in

*In bold, genes for which no ortholog is found in *B. coahuilensis.* In parentheses, alternative name given to a gene.

†Whenever no ortholog was found in *B. coahuilensis* we searched in the genomes of other *Bacillus* to determine how common this absence was in this genre. Bs*, B. subtilis; Bl, B. licheniformis; Bce, B. cereus; Ba, B. anthracis; Bt, B. thuringiensis; Bcg, Bacillus cereu*s group (encloses *Bce, Ba,* and *Bt*); *Bcl, B. clausii; Oi, O. iheyensis; Gk, Geobacillus kaustophilus* HTA426; *NR, B*. sp. NRRL11194).

‡Essential in *B. subtilis* [Kobayashi K, *et al.* (2003) Essential Bacillus subtilis genes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 100:4678–4683].

§Suggested to be involved in the synthesis of other cell wall polyanionic acids [Soldo B, Lazarevick V, Karamata D (2002) *tagO* is involved in the synthesis of all anionic cell-wall polymers in *Bacillus subtilis*. *Microbiology* 20, Vol. 148:2079–2087].

¶Genes that may be involved in capsule formation are not all present in *B. subtilis*. There are 137 genes annotated in this functional category of which we only show a selected set.

Table 8. Analysis of the presence in *B. coahuilensis* **of the** *B. subtilis* **genes constituting the phosphate regulon**

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*In bold, genes for which no ortholog is found in *B. coahuilensis.* In parentheses, name given to the *B. coahuilensis* gene.

†When no ortholog was found in *B. coahuilensis* we searched in the genomes of other *Bacillus* spp*.* and closely related species to determine how common this absence was. For genes coding for proteins of 100 residues, we looked for sinteny and searched at the corresponding location. Bs*, B. subtilis; Bl, B. licheniformis; Bce, B*. *cereus; Ba, B. anthracis; Bt, B. thuringiensis; Bcg, Bacillus cereus* group (encloses *Bce*, *Ba,* and *Bt*); *Bcl, B. clausii; Oi, O. iheyensis; Bk, B. kaustopilus; NR, Bacillus* sp. NRRL11194.

Orthologs