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Human IgK V-J	SPSSLSASV	GDRVTIT	CRASQGISNYLAW	FQ.....QKPGKAPELLIYAASGLQSG...VPSKFSGSGSGTDFTLT
Pig IgK V-J	SPASLAASL	GDTVSIT	CRASQSISSSLGW	YQ.....QQPGKAPKLLIYAASGLQSG...VPSRFKSGSGTDFTLT
Mouse IgK V-J	SPSPMYASL	GERVTIT	CKASQDINSHLSW	FQ.....QKPGKSPKTLIHRADRLVDG...VPSRFSGSGSGQDYSLT
HCMV UL141	SPA	PVLVAE	GEQVTIP	CTVM.....THSWPMVSI
CCMV UL141	SPA	PMLVAE	GERVTVP	CTVM.....IHQWPLAVI
RhCMV UL141	SPA	PLIMPIG	SQVTVP	CAFL.....PHSWPMVSI
HCMV UL14	PGS	PQLLPY	GDRLEVAC	IFP.....AHDWPEVSI
CCMV UL14	LSS	PKMLPY	GDRLDVSC	IFP.....SHAWPEVSI

Supplementary Figure 2

Ig-like β sandwich domain encoded by HCMV UL141 (residues 15-114 in the mature protein), its orthologues in chimpanzee and rhesus cytomegalovirus (CCMV and RhCMV UL141), and the related UL14 gene in HCMV and CCMV. The domain was initially identified using the protein fold recognition program 3D-PSSM (<http://www.sbg.bio.ic.ac.uk/~3dpssm/>), and the alignment was derived from sequences in GenBank. Residues that are conserved in all the viral sequences and, in some instances, in cellular proteins containing the cognate domain, are in red. The central part of the alignment is predicated on the conserved W residue (asterisked) that is packed against the disulphide bond (C residues asterisked) in most Ig domains.