





Fig. s2

**Fig. s1. Genome sequence for ADI from *T. vaginalis*.** Sequences were obtained by BLAST search in *T. vaginalis* genome database TrichoDB (<http://trichdb.org/trichdb/>) using the *G. intestinalis* ADI sequence (accession number XP\_001705755) as query. Three *T. vaginalis* sequences (TVAG\_467820, TVAG\_344520 and TVAG\_183850) were aligned with *G. intestinalis* and *Mycoplasma arginini* (accession number CAA38210) using ClustalX [15] and manually edited with BioEdit software. Putative mitochondrial targeting sequences (underlined) were predicted using the program PSORT II (<http://psort.hgc.jp/>). Arrowheads indicate conserved residues involved in substrate binding and reaction mechanisms [2].

**Fig. s2. Phylogenetic analyses.** The 52 prokaryotic and 14 eukaryotic (8 of them partial) sequences of arginine deiminase were aligned using ProbCons [4] and ClustalX [15]. The alignment was manually edited and 288 unambiguously aligned positions were used for phylogenetic reconstruction. Maximum likelihood tree was constructed using PROTGAMMAWAG model implemented in RAxML [13]. The bootstrap support (100 replicates) was calculated using RAxML, using maximum parsimony in PAUP [14] and using distance method (neighbor joining, LogDet distances) in PAUP.