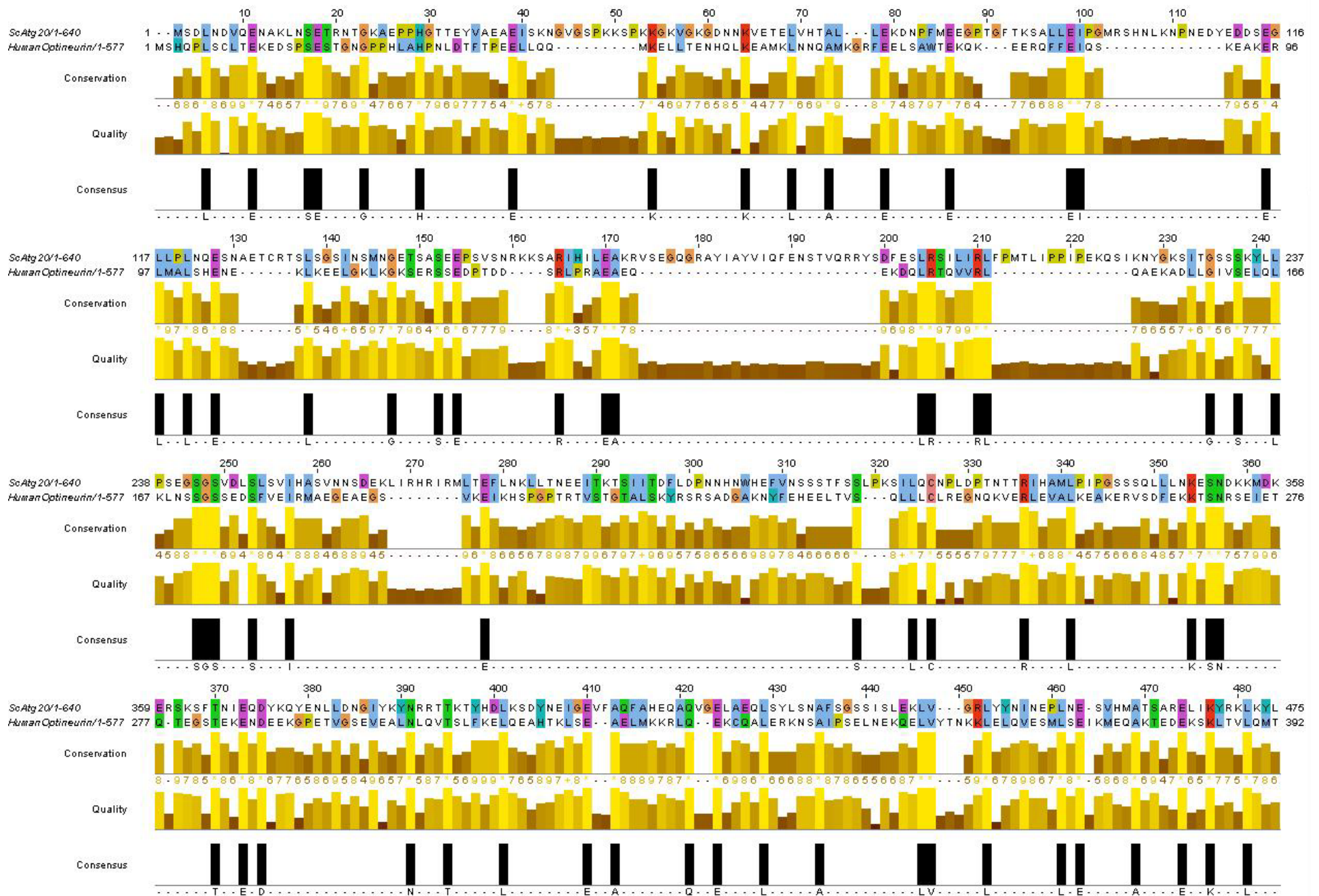


## Supplemental Figures:

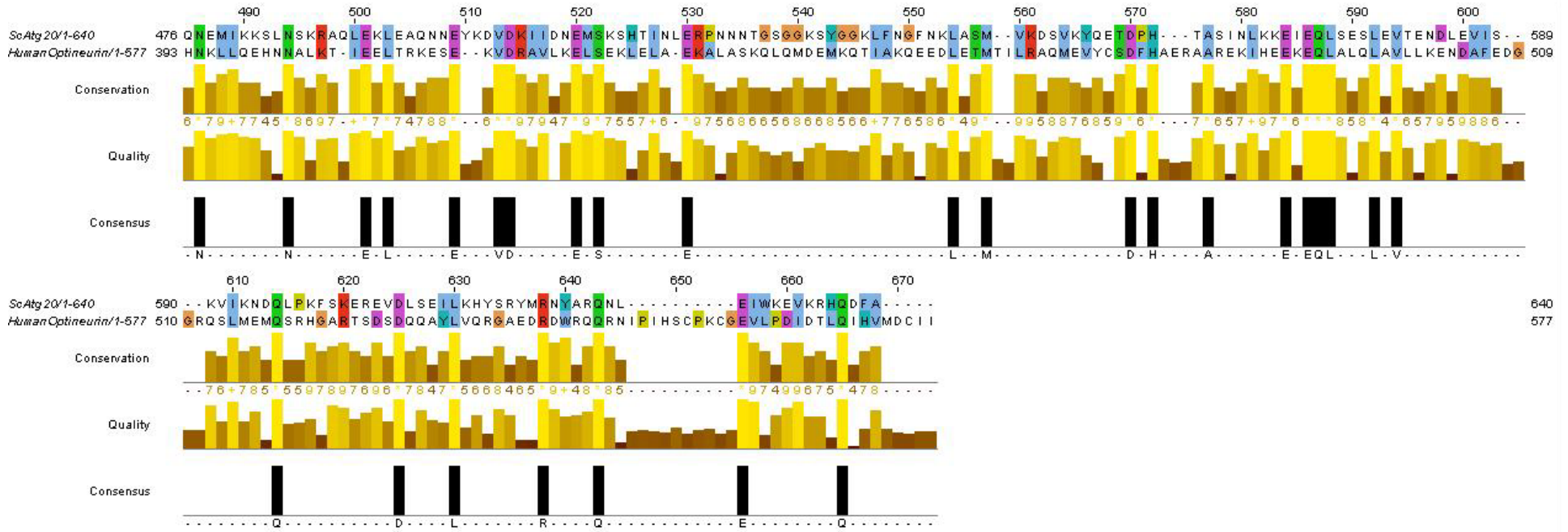
Supplemental figure alignments were done using EMBL-EBI MUltiple Sequence Comparison by Log-Expectation (MUSCLE, <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/muscle/index.html>)<sup>1, 2</sup> and Jalview Java Alignment Editor.<sup>3, 4</sup> The “Conservation” bars show amino acid property conservation, the “Quality” bars denote BLOSUM62 score based on observed substitutions, and the “Consensus” shows identical residues for pairwise alignments (Supplemental Figures 1, 3-7), or gives the commonest residues and their percentage for each column of the multialignment in Supplemental Figure 2.

1. Edgar RC. MUSCLE: a multiple sequence alignment method with reduced time and space complexity. *BMC Bioinformatics* 2004; 5:113.
2. Edgar RC. MUSCLE: multiple sequence alignment with high accuracy and high throughput. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2004; 32:1792-7.
3. Clamp M, Cuff J, Searle SM, Barton GJ. The Jalview Java alignment editor. *Bioinformatics* 2004; 20:426-7.
4. Waterhouse AM, Procter JB, Martin DM, Clamp M, Barton GJ. Jalview Version 2--a multiple sequence alignment editor and analysis workbench. *Bioinformatics* 2009; 25:1189-91.
5. Meijer WH, van der Klei IJ, Veenhuis M, Kiel JA. ATG genes involved in non-selective autophagy are conserved from yeast to man, but the selective Cvt and pexophagy pathways also require organism-specific genes. *Autophagy* 2007; 3:106-16.

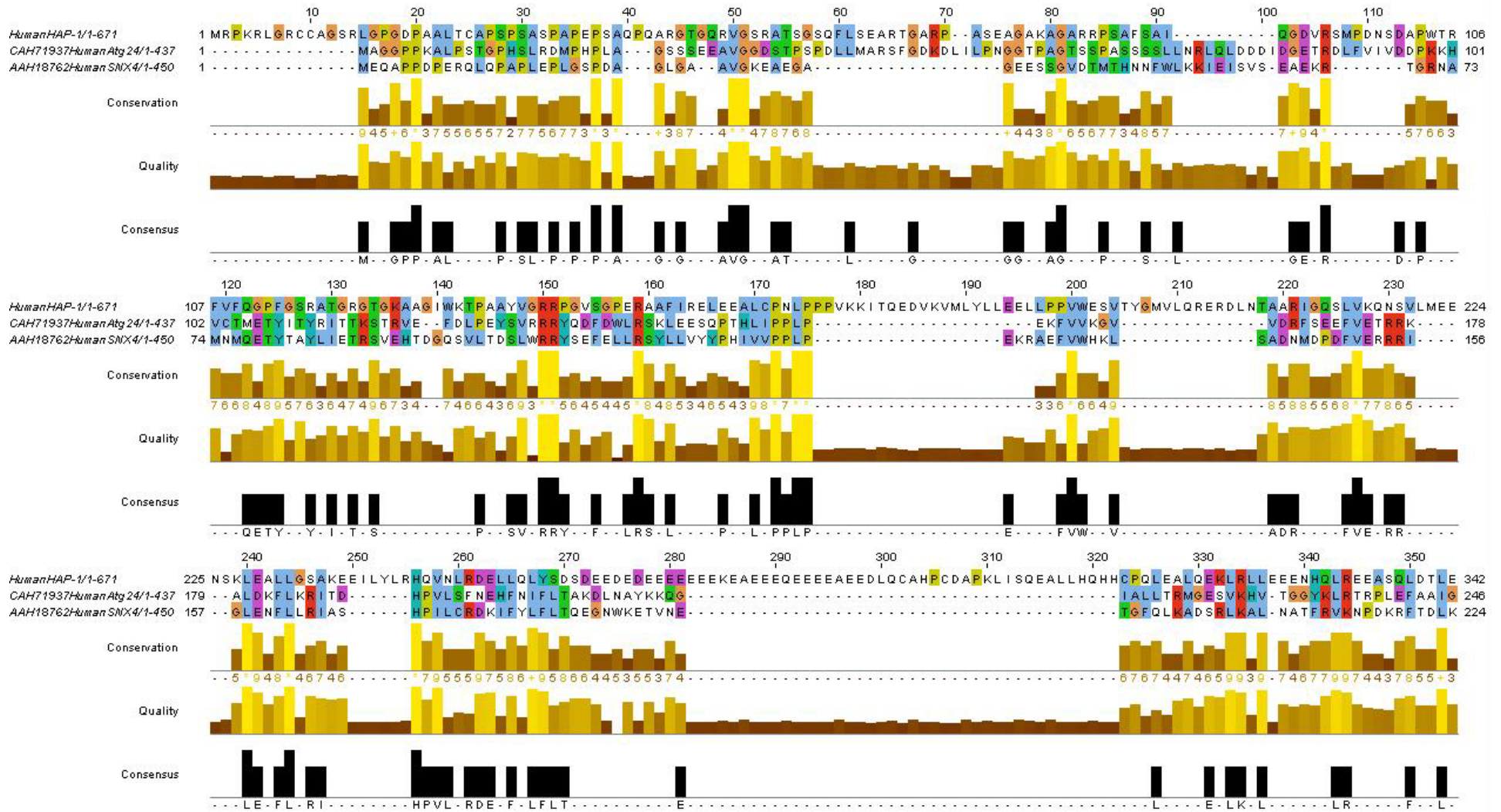
## Supplemental Figure 1: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Atg20 has weak similarity to human Optineurin.



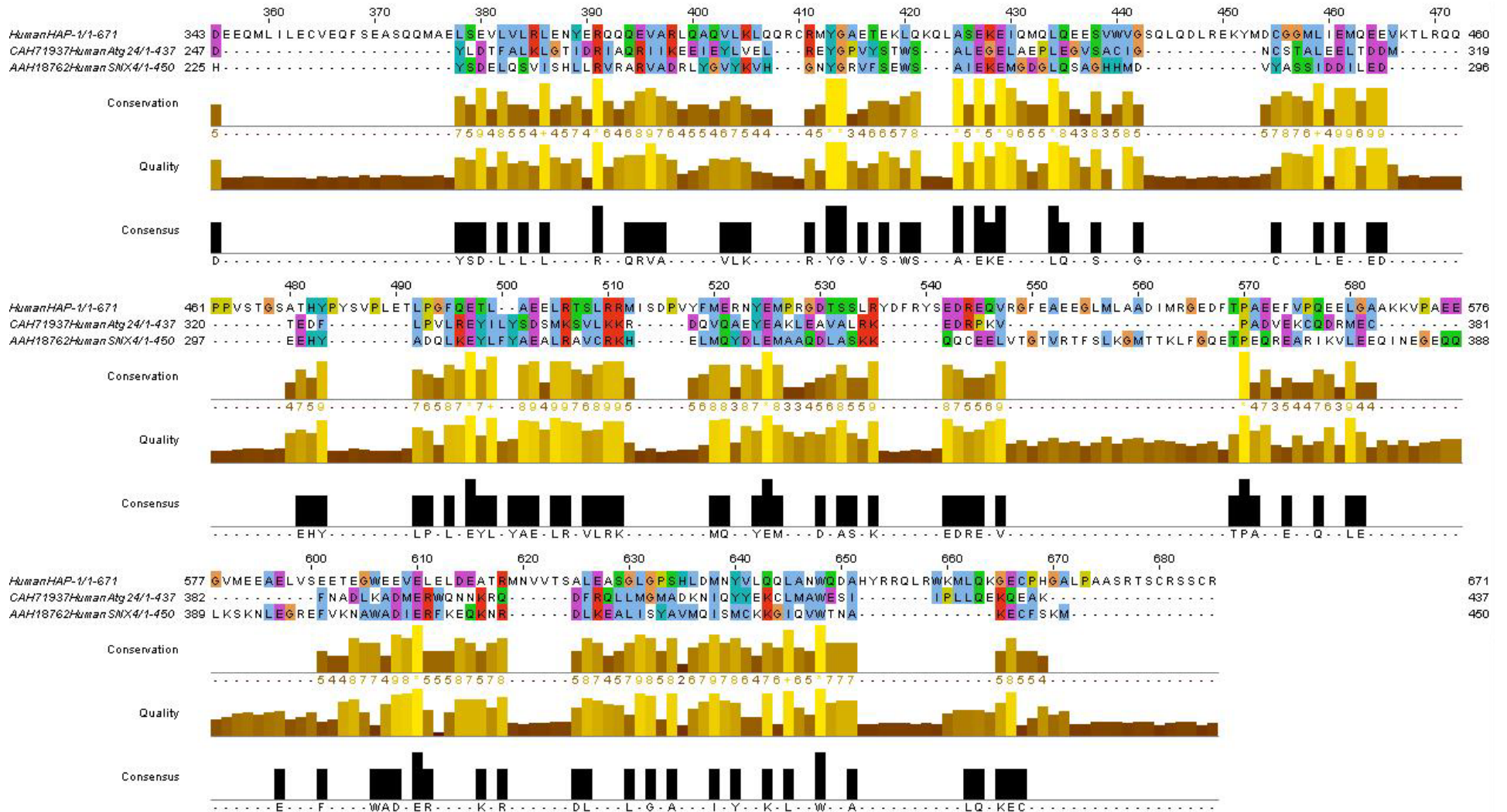
# Supplemental Figure 1, continued



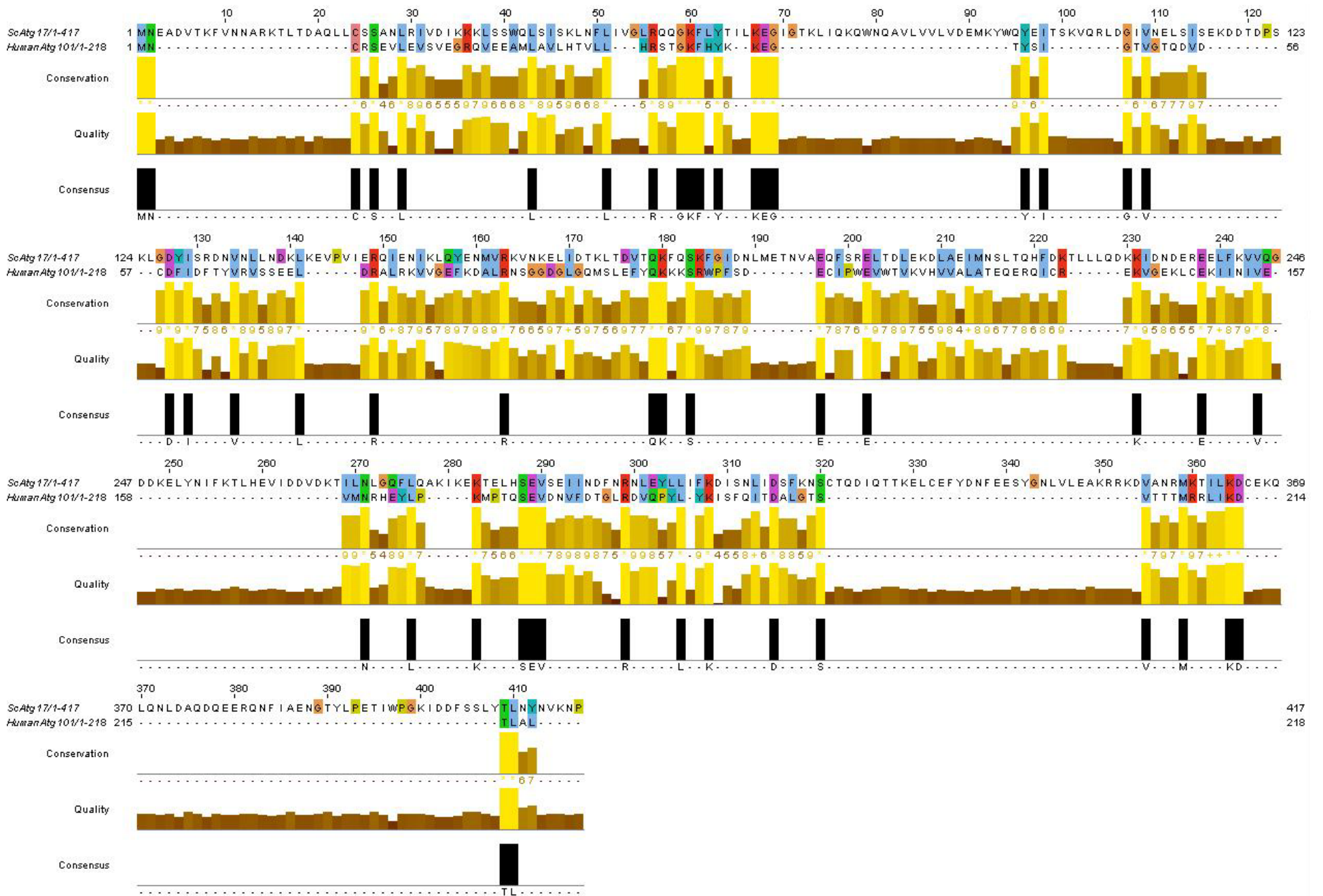
**Supplemental Figure 2:** Human Atg24/SNX4 homologs CAH71937 and AAH18762<sup>5</sup> share some structural similarity with human HAP-1 protein.



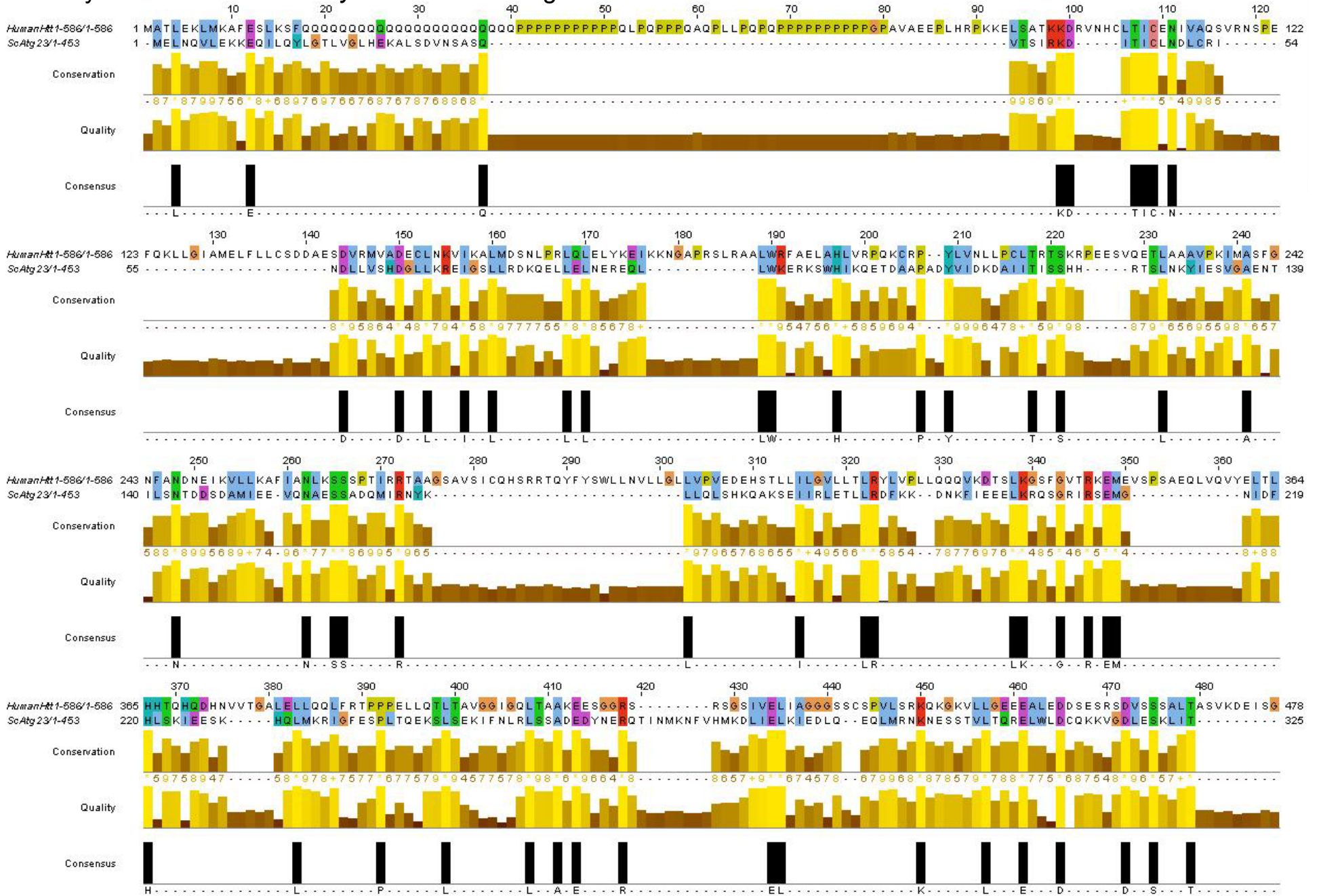
## Supplemental Figure 2, continued



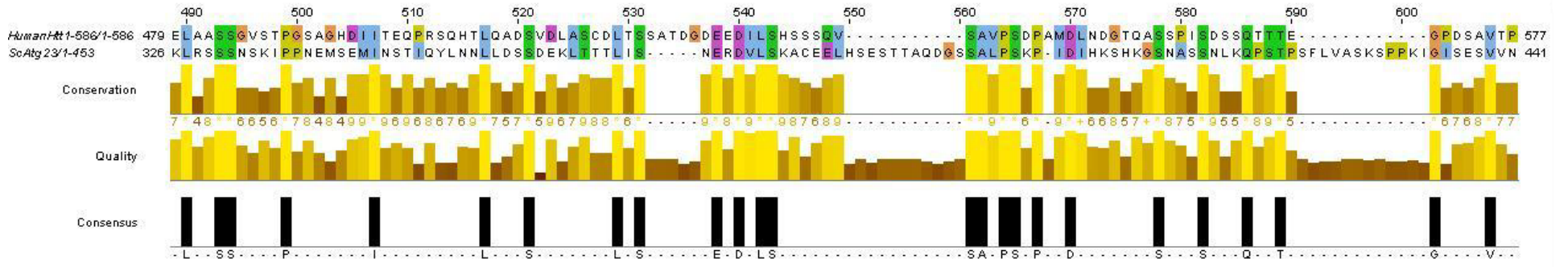
### Supplemental Figure 3: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Atg17 has weak similarity to human Atg101.



**Supplemental Figure 4:** The amino-terminal 586 amino acid caspase-6 cleavage fragment of human Htt is weakly similar to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Atg23.



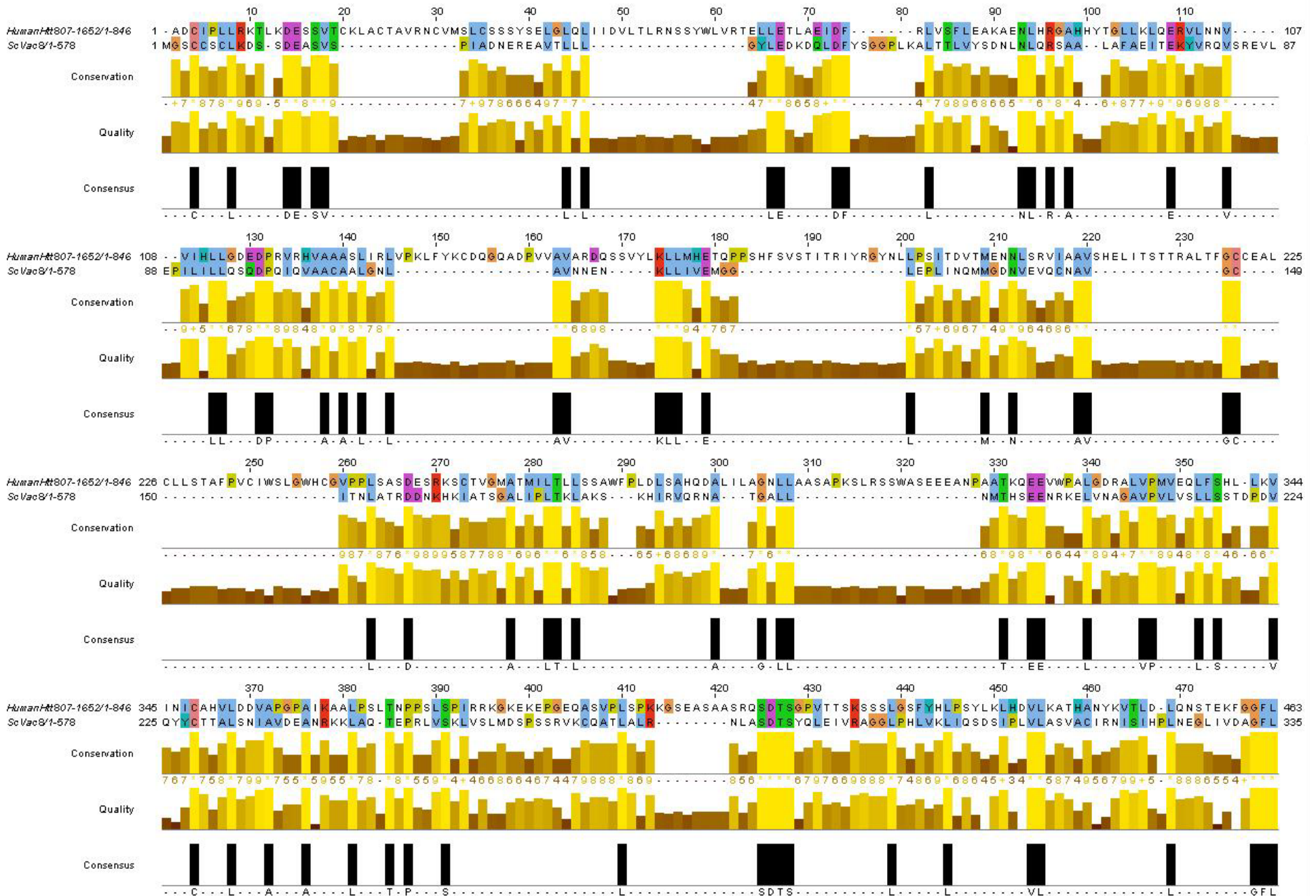
# Supplemental Figure 4, continued



586  
453



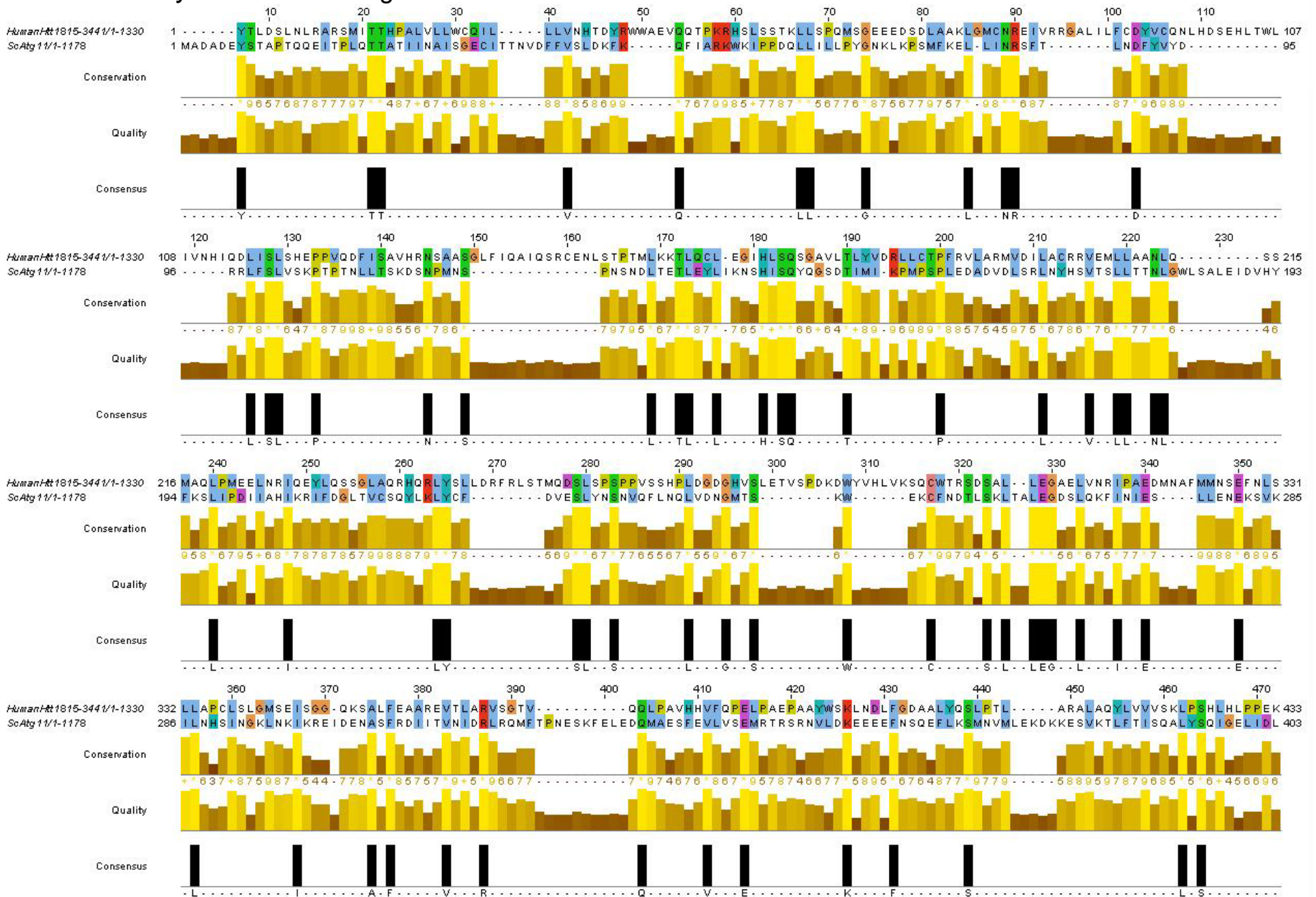
**Supplemental Figure 5:** The central domain of human Htt (amino acids 807-1652) has weak structural similarity to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Vac8.



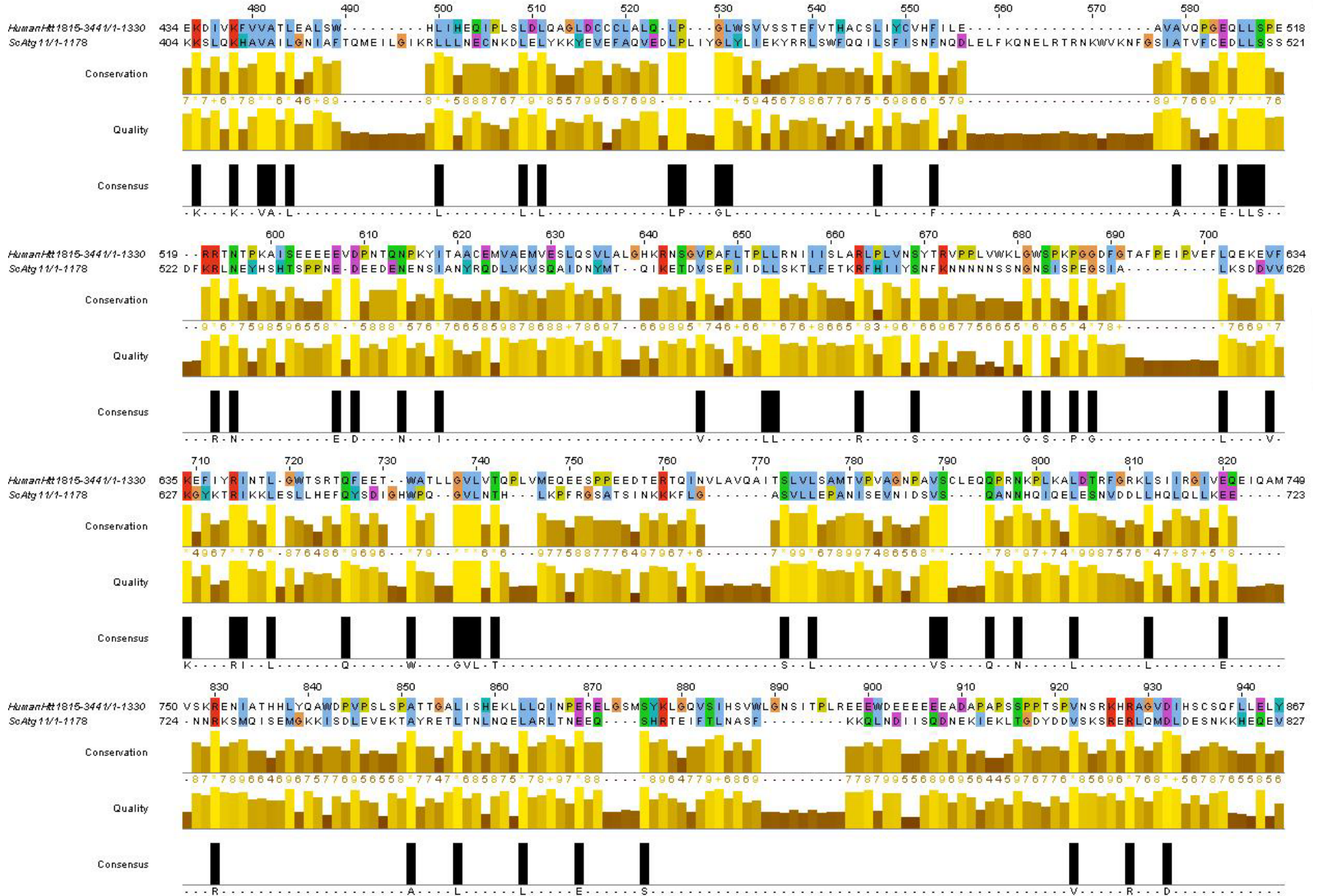
# Supplemental Figure 5, continued



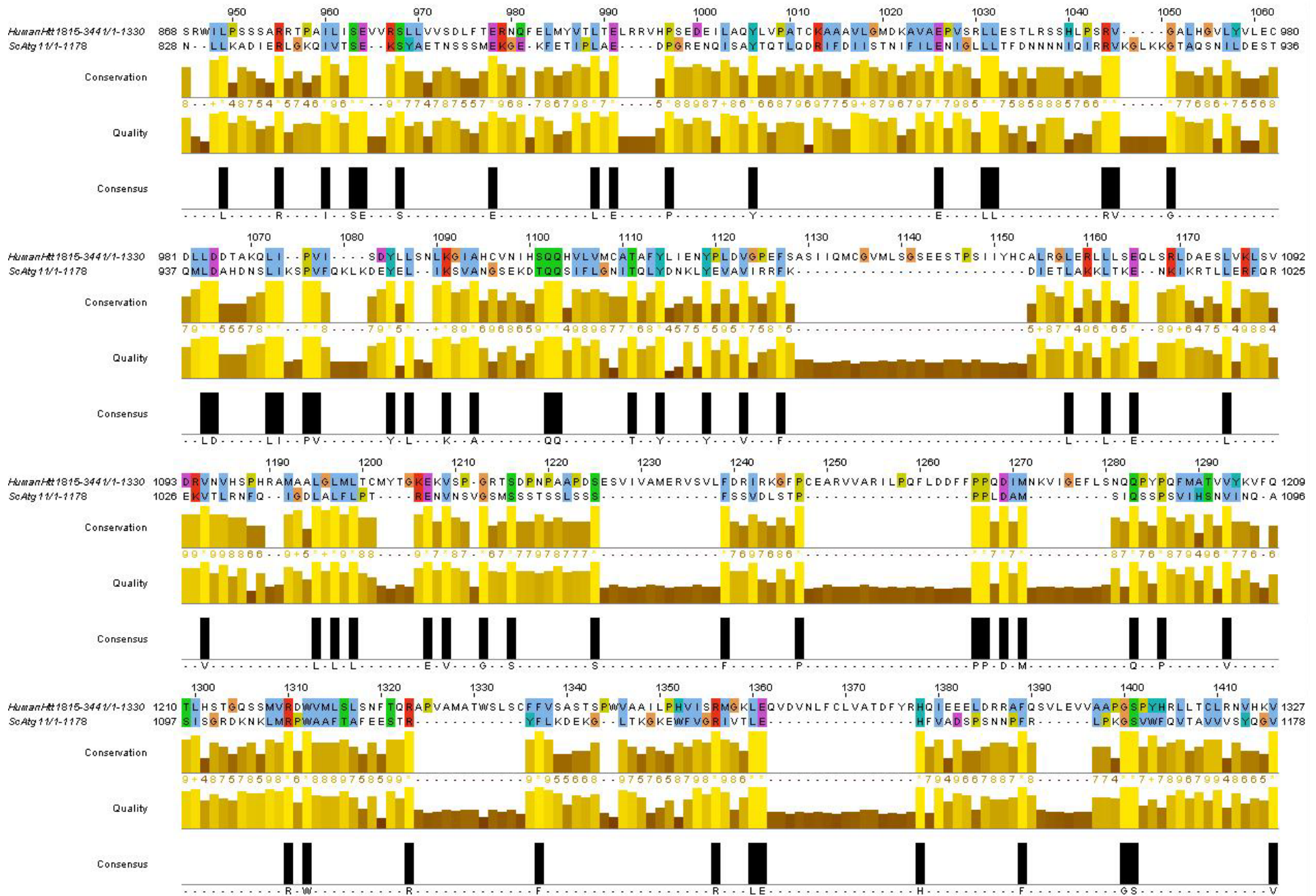
**Supplemental Figure 6:** The carboxy-terminal domain of human Htt (amino acids 1815-3144) has weak similarity to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Atg11.



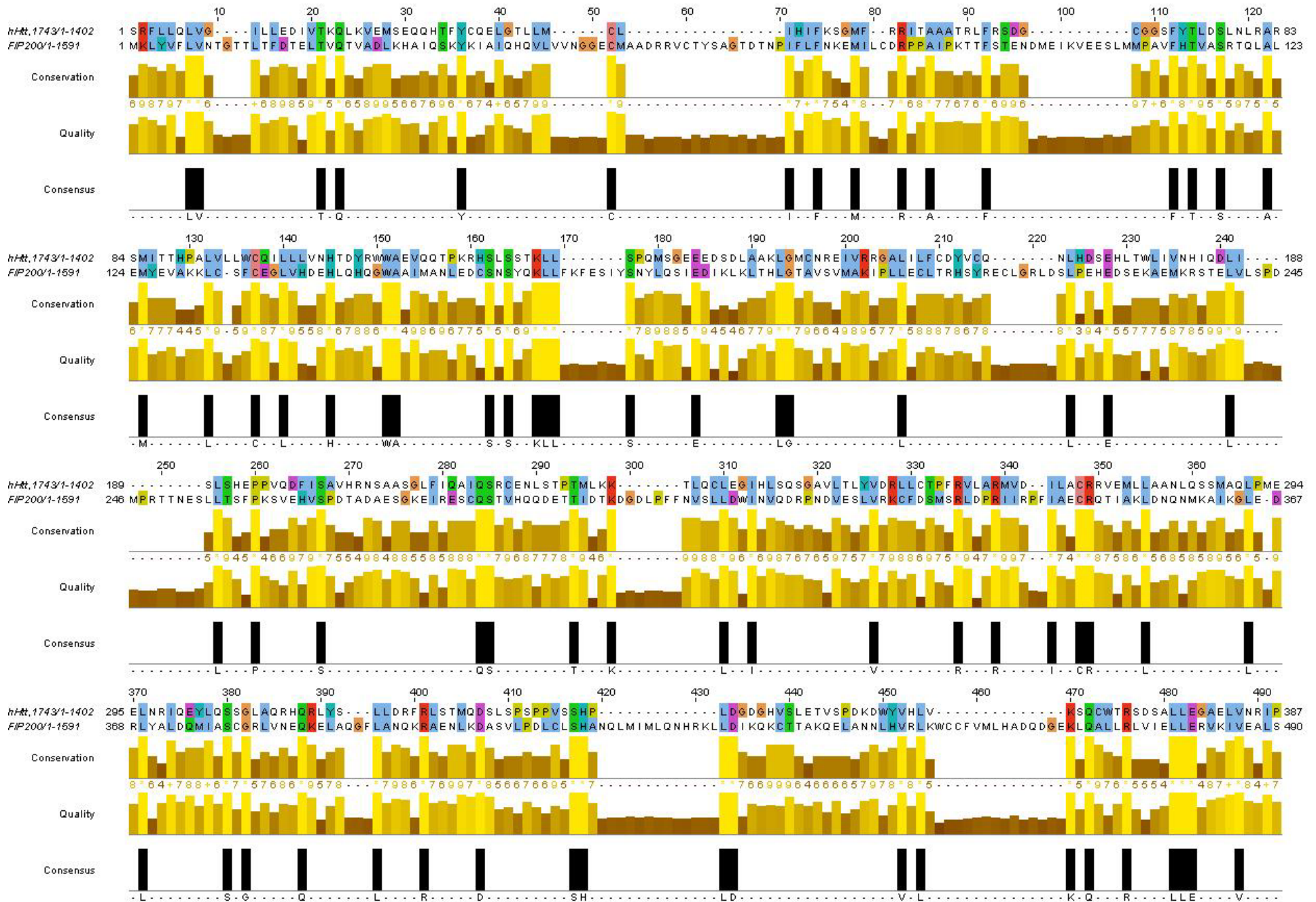
## Supplemental Figure 6, continued



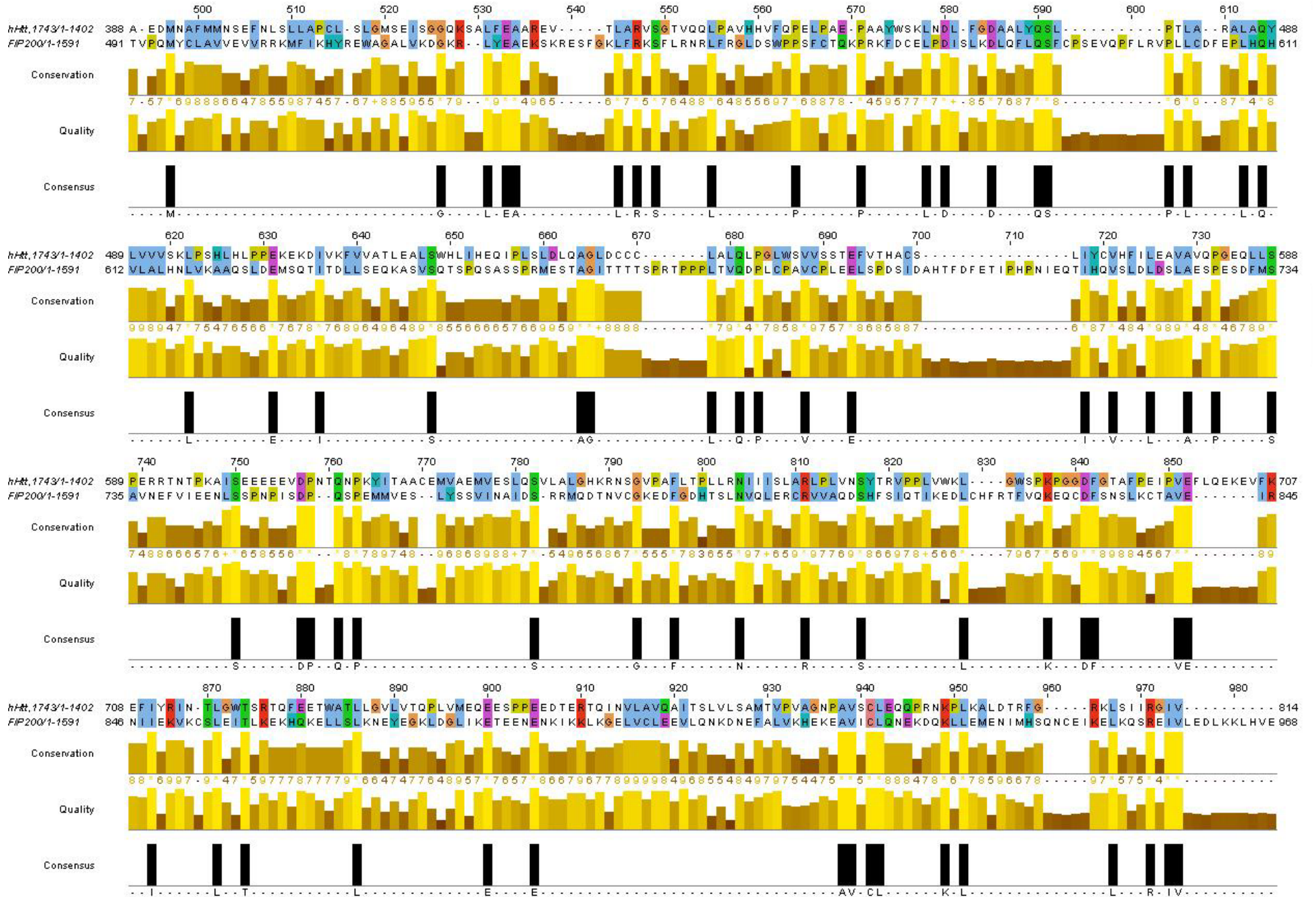
## Supplemental Figure 6, continued



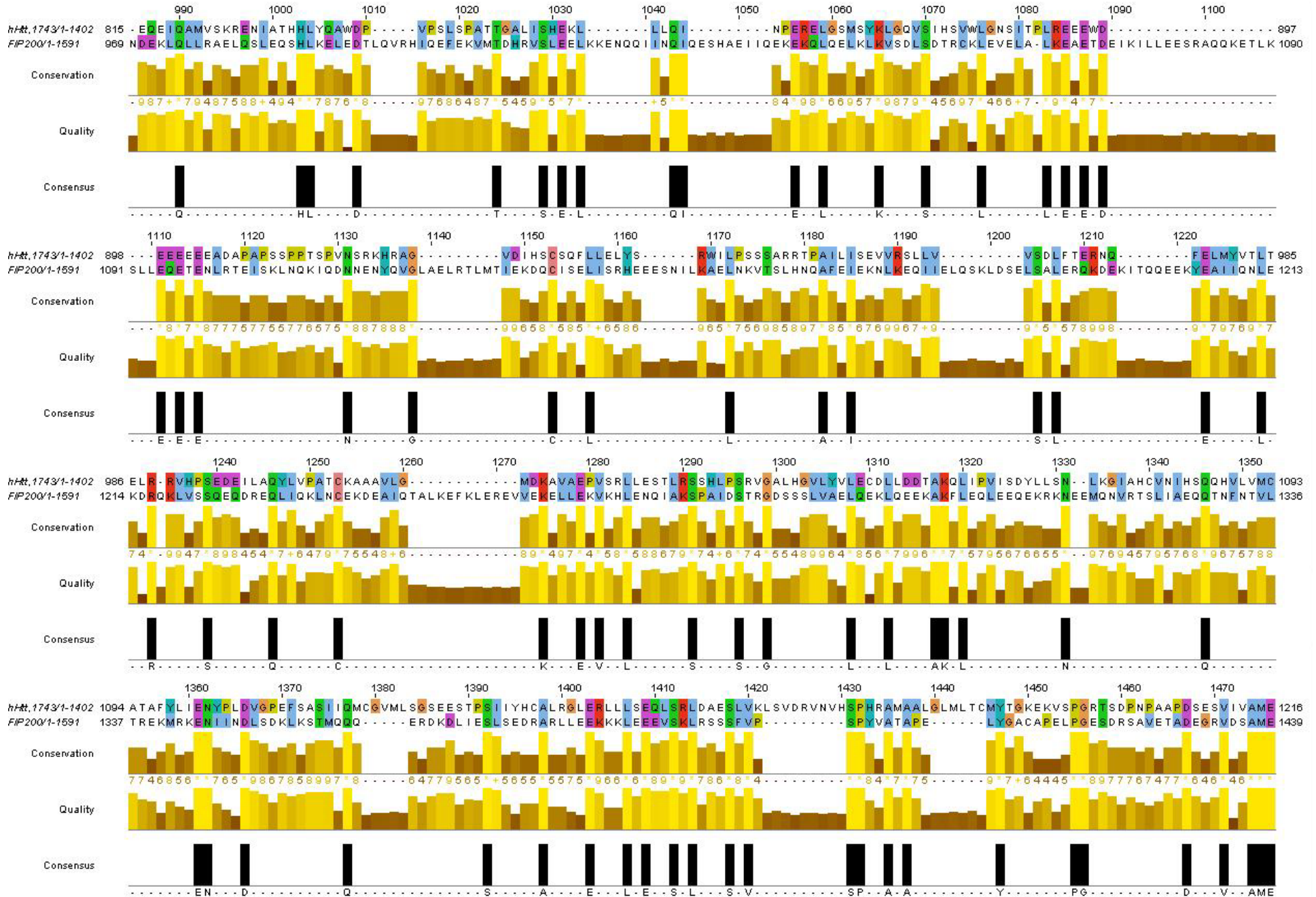
**Supplemental Figure 7:** Alignment of the carboxy-terminal domain of human Htt (amino acids 1743-3144) with human FIP200 total protein (amino acids 1-1591).



## Supplemental Figure 7, continued



# Supplemental Figure 7, continued





## Supplemental Figure 7, continued

