

CGAACCAATTCCTACACCGCAACGCAAGTGTCTTCATTTCGTAGCGGTCCGCCTATTCCCGGC	1224
R T N S Y T A T Q V S F I R S G P P I P G	408
GAAGAGAAGGTCT TGA CTAAAAGAGTACGCCAGCGGCAATAGGTCTCCCCAGCCAACGAGCTTG	1287
E E K V *	412
AACCCCGTTAACGATCGGAGTTTTTCGGGAAATCCAACGACACCAACGGGTTTGGGAAGGTAAG	1350
AGCAACGGTAATGGACCGGACTTATCGGTAGACGTGTCGAAAGATGACGCAATCTTTGGAGAC	1413
GCCAAAGCAAAGATCAATGGAGCTTCCGCCCATATCGAAGAACGGCTCGGCACATGGCGGAGA	1476
GGTTCAATTGAGTGTAGACATGTGAAGTTACCTCTTCTGGAAGCGCAACACAGGGAAAACGAT	1539
GGGGATCGTGAGGGGAGAGGCTGAACAAGCTTCGCAACTTTTCGTTGAGCCGGCTCCGGCAGAT	1602
GAAGTGTGTGAACCTCTCGTTAGAACACAAATGTATCGAATTAATGATAGGTGAATTTATTAG	1665
CTTAAGGTTCAAAGAATTTCGAATATGTACAATGATGTAGTCATTCTAAGCTTAGTCTTACTA	1728
TTGTGACCGGTGGAAACCCACTTAACTACGCGTAGTTTTTATTTTAAACGTTCTTAAACGCTTC	1791
AATTTTTTTGTAGCAAATACACAAACACACTCCACCTGTTAAGGGATAAATGTGATCATGGTG	1854
CAAAATAAACTATCTGATTTCGTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1901

Figure S1. *AeegGPRcall* full length cDNA cloned from MTs, and deduced amino acid sequence.

The cDNA sequence is 1995 bp, encoding a 412 amino acid residue protein. Seven transmembrane regions are predicted by TMHMM and underlined (●—●). The highly conserved six cysteine (C21, C40, C49, C63, C80, C102), two tryptophan (W50, W86), two proline (P51, P64), and aspartic acid (D45) residues in Family B GPCRs are indicated with white letters in black circles (residues at the N terminus) [1,2]. Three predicted N-linked glycosylation sites are double-underlined. Black squares indicate prediction of potential phosphorylation sites by protein-kinase A, D, and G.

References

1. Harmar AJ (2001) Family-B G-protein-coupled receptors. *Genome Biol* 2: 3013.
2. Hoare SR (2005) Mechanisms of peptide and nonpeptide ligand binding to Class B G-protein coupled receptors. *Drug Discov Today* 10: 417-427.