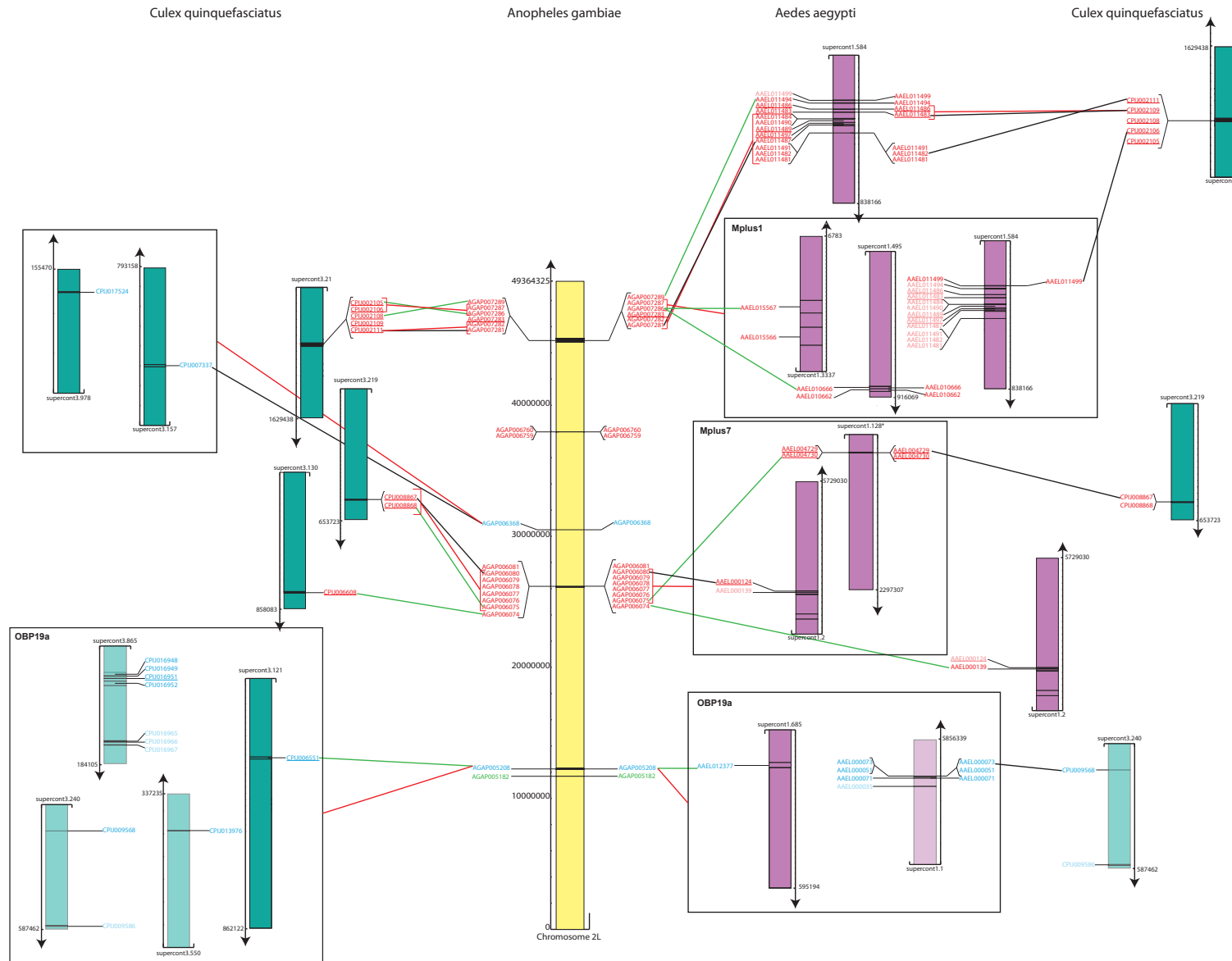
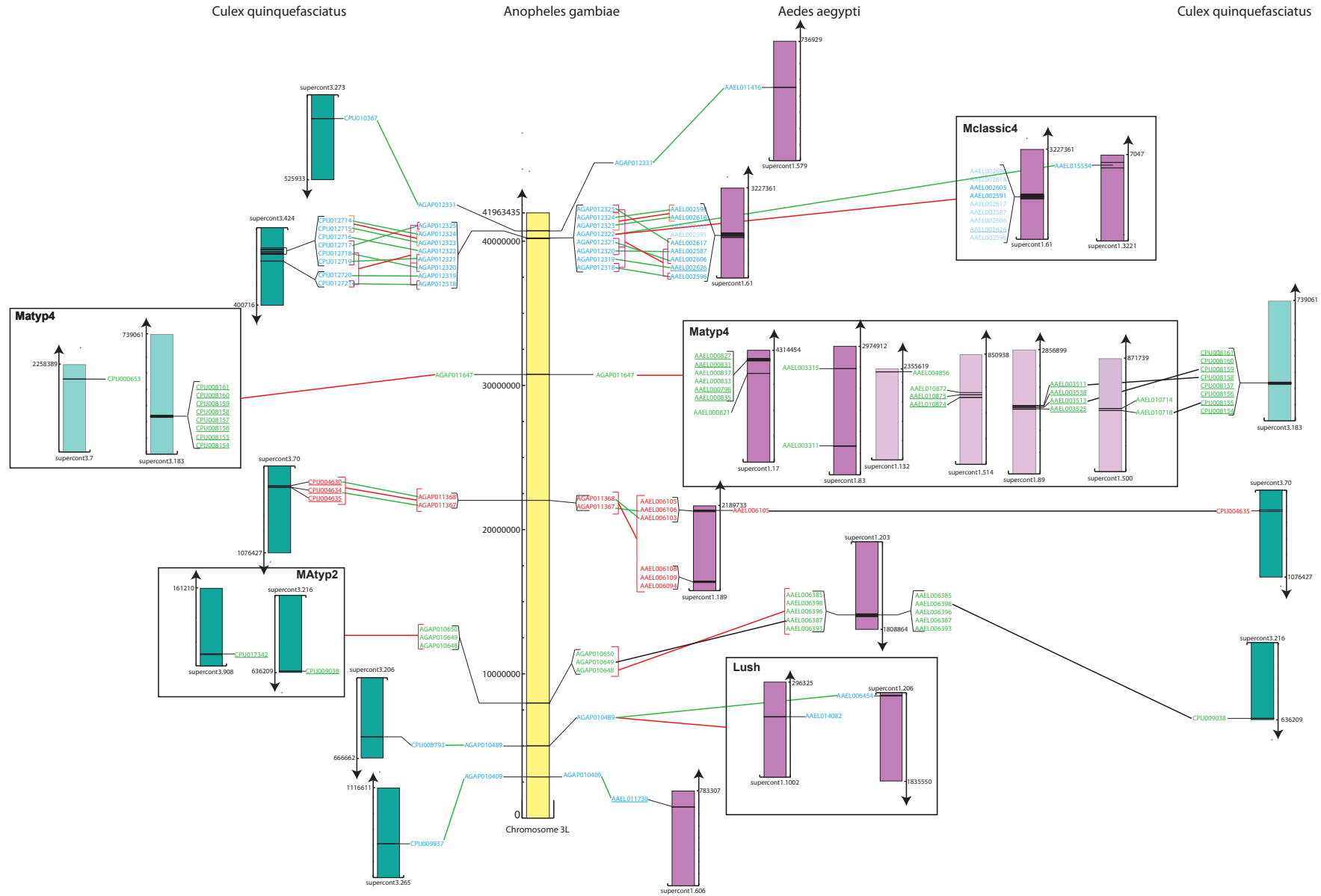


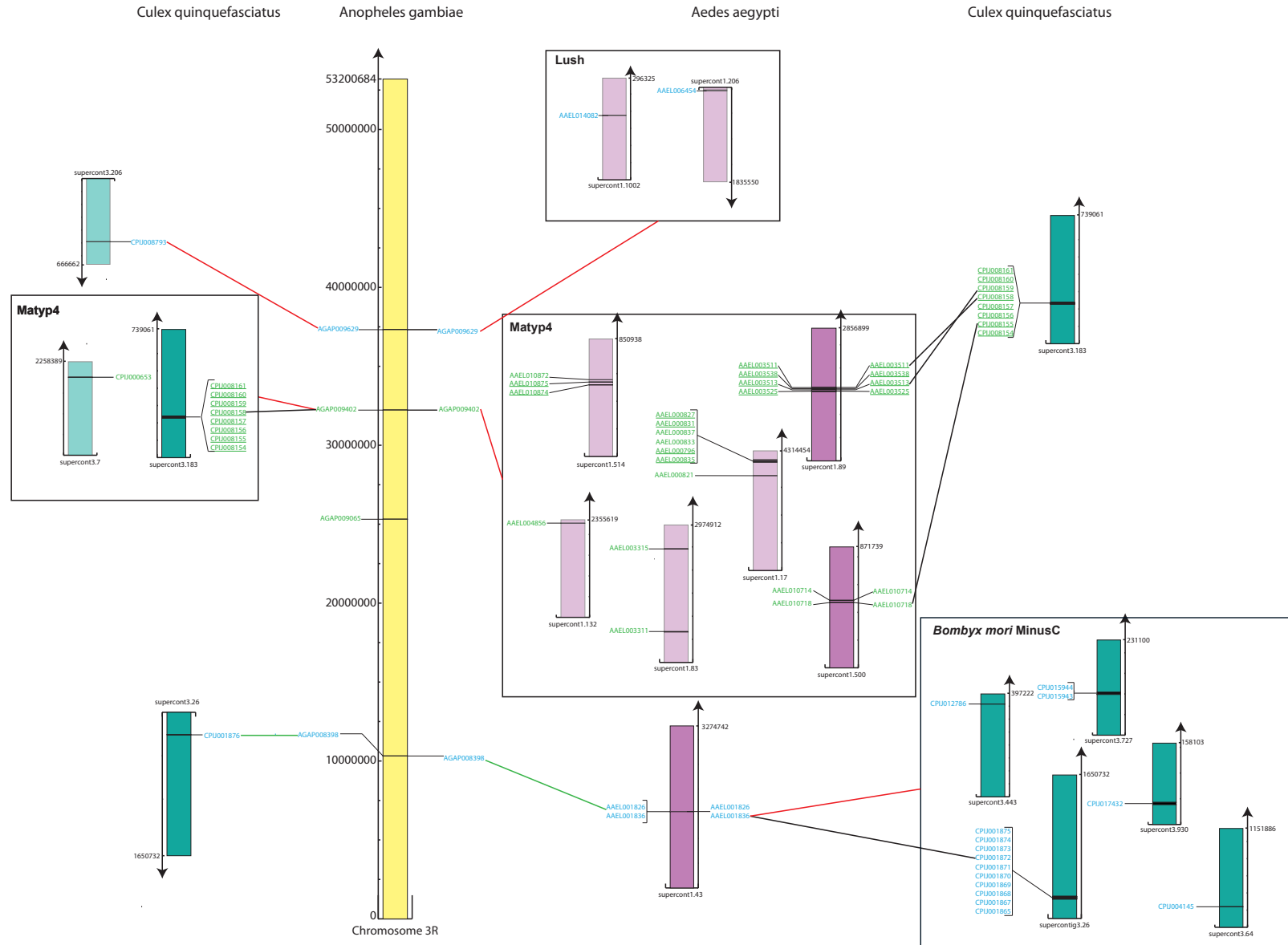
Supplementary figure 1a. Analysis of OBP genes distribution on X chromosome (yellow bar) of *Anopheles gambiae* and their corresponding orthologues & paralogues on *Aedes aegypti* (purple bars) and *Culex quinquefasciatus* (green) supercontigs. See additional legend for more details.



Supplementary figure 1b. Analysis of OBP genes distribution on 2L chromosome (yellow bar) of *Anopheles gambiae* and their corresponding orthologues & paralogues on *Aedes aegypti* (purple bars) and *Culex quinquefasciatus* (green bars) supercontigs. See additional legend for more details.

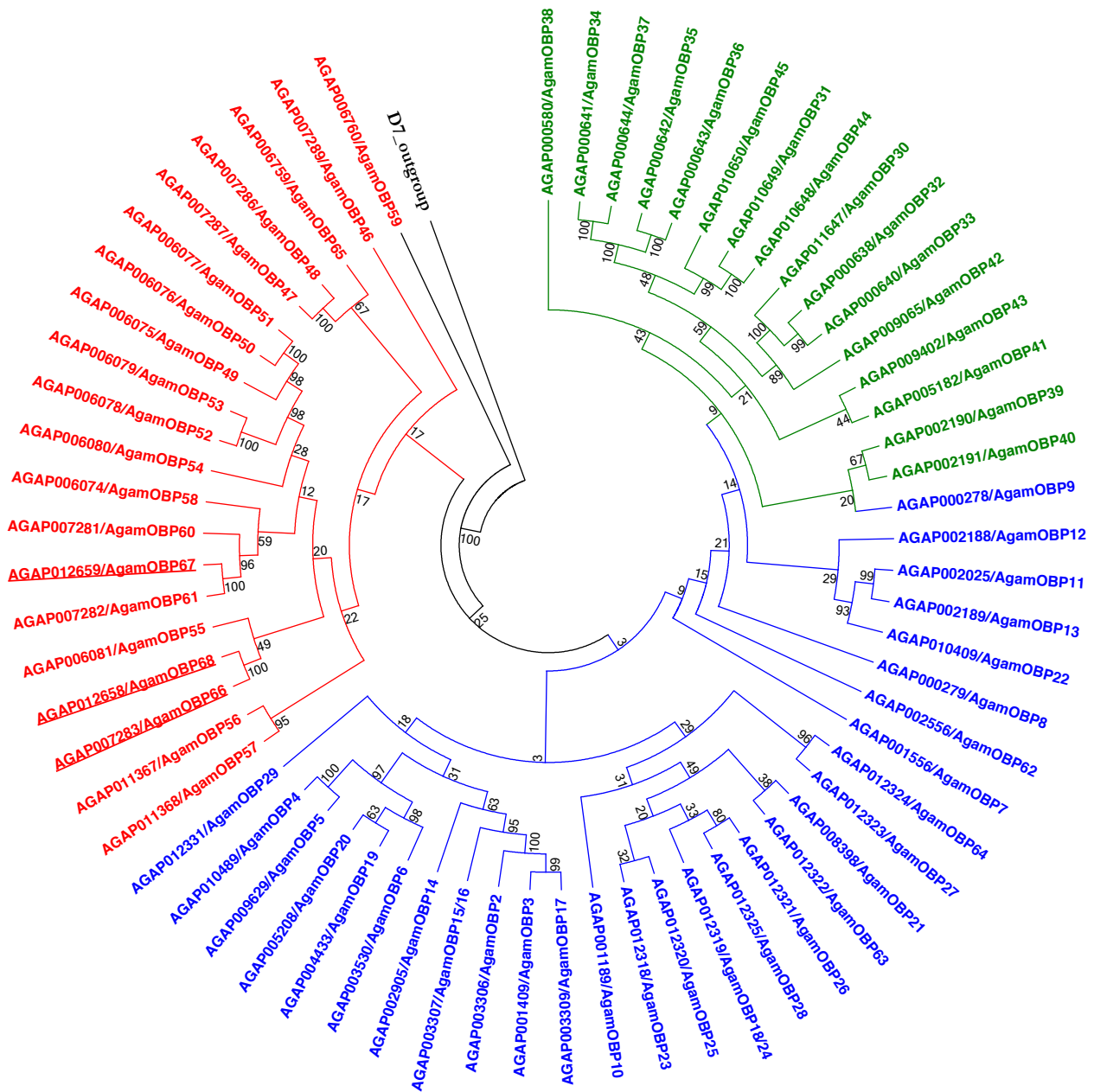


Supplementary figure 1d. Analysis of OBP genes distribution on 3L chromosome (yellow bar) of *Anopheles gambiae* and their corresponding orthologues & paralogues on *Aedes aegypti* (purple bars) and *Culex quinquefasciatus* (green bars) supercontigs. See additional legend for more details.

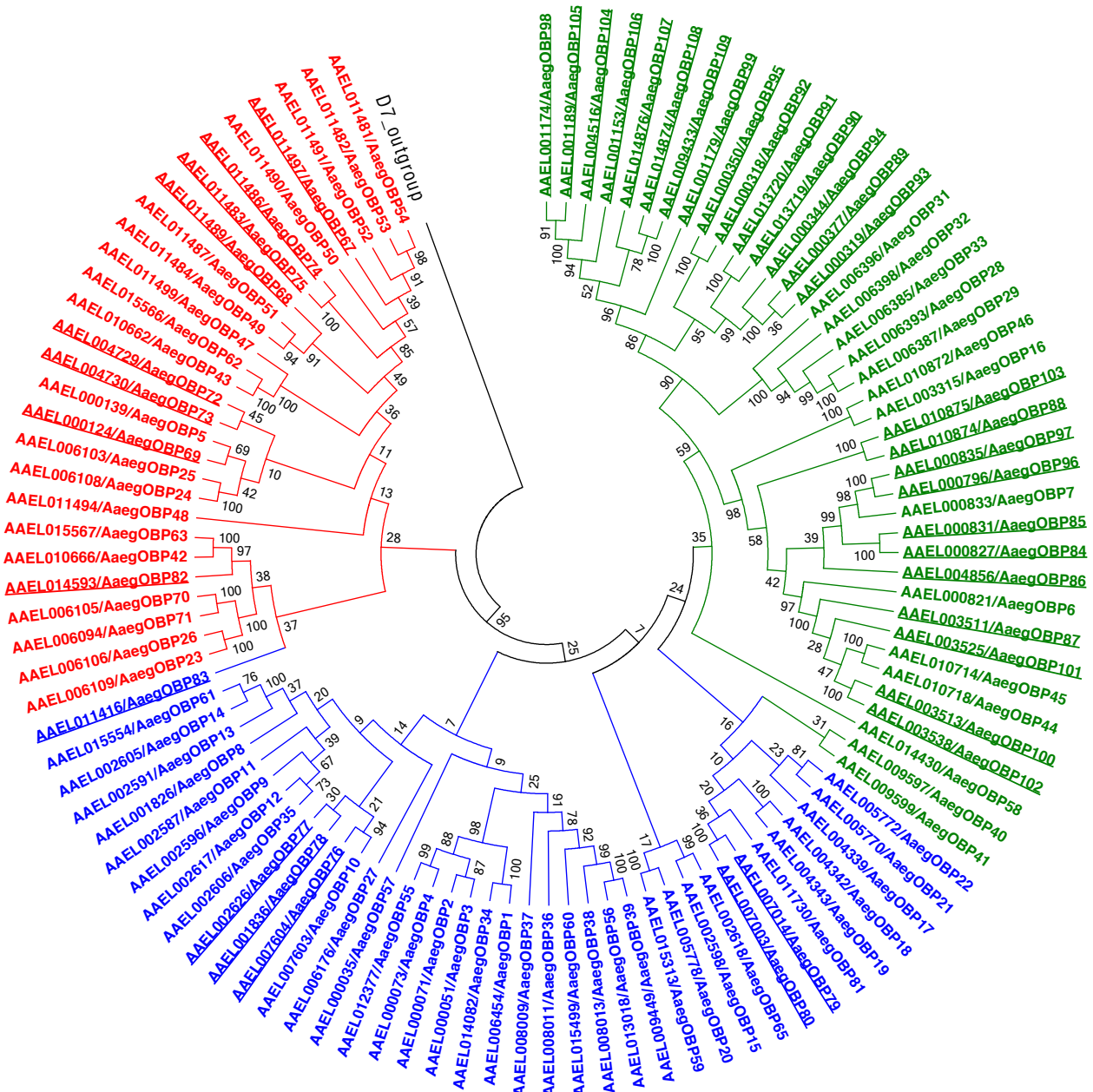


Supplementary figure 1e. Analysis of OBP genes distribution on 3R chromosome (yellow bar) of *Anopheles gambiae* and their corresponding orthologues & paralogues on *Aedes aegypti* (purple bars) and *Culex quinquefasciatus* (green bars) supercontigs. See additional legend for more details.

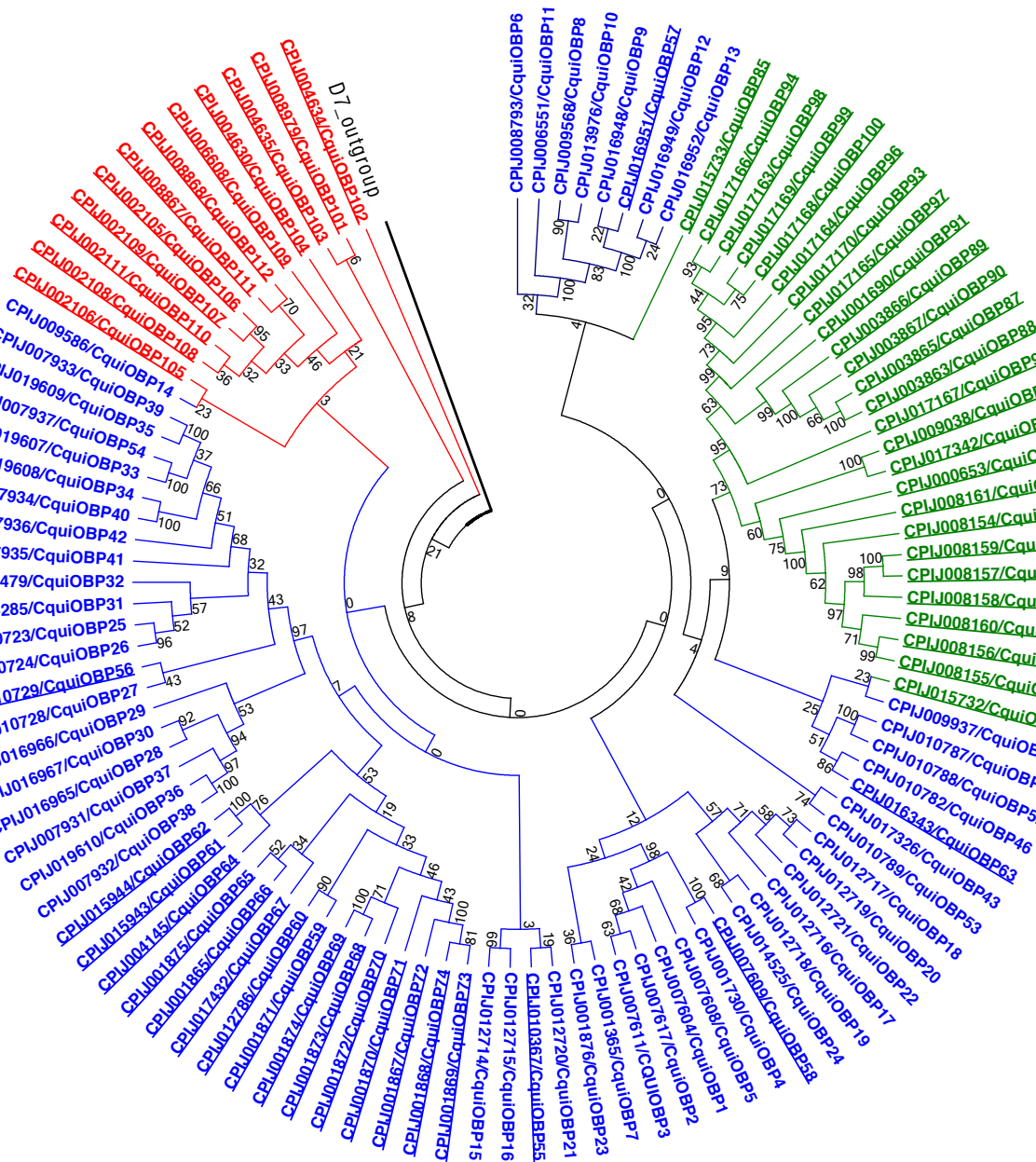
Additional legend to supplementary Figures 1a-e. Analysis of OBP genes distributions in *Anopheles gambiae*, *Aedes aegypti* and *Culex quinquefasciatus* genomes. Genes from the subfamilies of the OBP group are colored differently: *Classic* OBPs genes are printed in blue, *Atypical* OBPs in green and *PlusC* in red. The *An. gambiae* chromosomes are in yellow and are centrally located in the diagrams. The *Ae. aegypti* and *C. quinquefasciatus* super contigs are featured in purple and green respectively. Orthology between OBP genes was mainly established using the reverse blast hit (*rbh*) methodology (see materials and method for details). Paralogous relationships were confirmed through examination of the corresponding entries in the *inParanoid* database. Two-way orthologous relationships *i.e* only between genes in two genomes are connected with black lines while three-way orthologous relationships are featured using green lines. Red lines indicate inparalogous links between the connected sets of genes. The contigs from *C. quinquefasciatus* or *A. aegypti* are grouped in a square when all the enclosed OBP genes are from the same phylogenetic subcluster and are inparalogues, except for genes or contigs that are colored in semi-transparency : in these cases, the genes or contigs are displayed to recall their existence in the given cluster but do not share inparalogy relationship with the other enclosed OBP genes ; they might be orthologous to other genes in other chromosomal location. Underlined genes are newly identified genes in this work.



Supplementary Figure 2a. Rooted phylogenetic tree of the odorant binding proteins in the *Anopheles gambiae* genome. The *Classic* OBPs subfamily are colored blue, *Atypical* OBPs are colored green and *PlusC* OBPs are colored red. The bootstrap values of the branches are indicated on the nodes in percentage values. The names of identified clusters are indicated on the branches (see Figures 4-6).



Supplementary Figure 2b. Rooted phylogenetic tree of the odorant binding proteins in the *Aedes aegypti* genome. The *Classic* OBPs subfamily are colored blue, *Atypical* OBPs are colored green and *PlusC* OBPs are colored red. The bootstrap values of the branches are indicated on the nodes in percentage values. The names of identified clusters are indicated on the branches (see Figures 4-6).

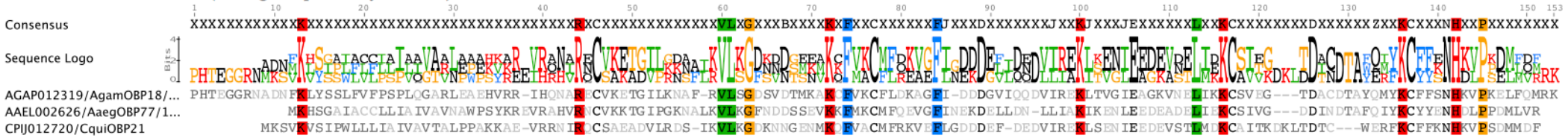


Supplementary Figure 2c. Rooted phylogenetic tree of the odorant binding proteins in the *Culex quinquefasciatus* genome. The *Classic* OBPs subfamily are colored blue, *Atypical* OBPs are colored green and *PlusC* OBPs are colored red. The bootstrap values of the branches are indicated on the nodes in percentage values. The names of identified clusters are indicated on the branches (see Figures 4-6).

Classic OBP : mclassic1 (average seq. identity : 39.8%)



Classic OBP : mclassic2 (average seq. identity : 30.8%)



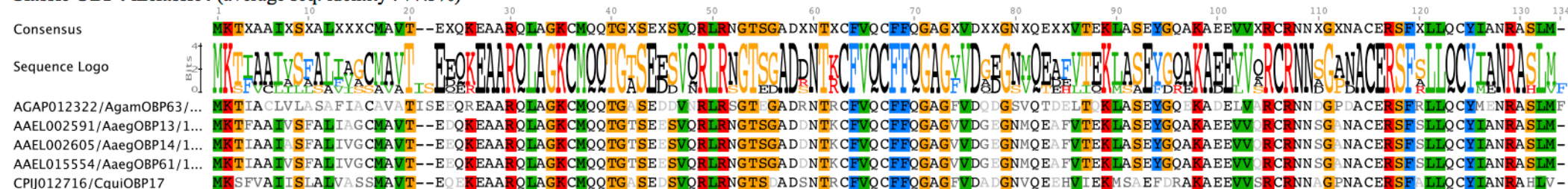
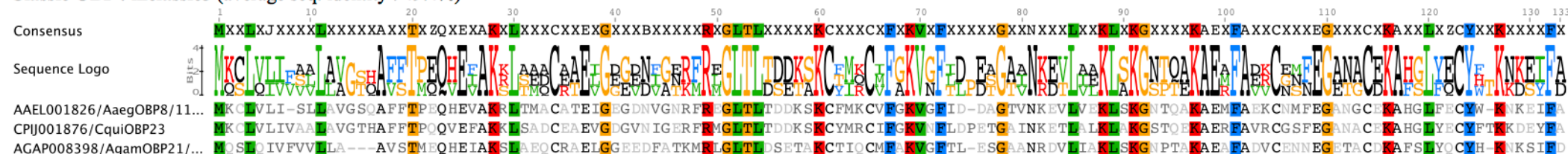
Classic OBP : mclassic3a (average seq. identity : 44.9%)



Classic OBP : mclassic3b (average seq. identity : 56.6%)



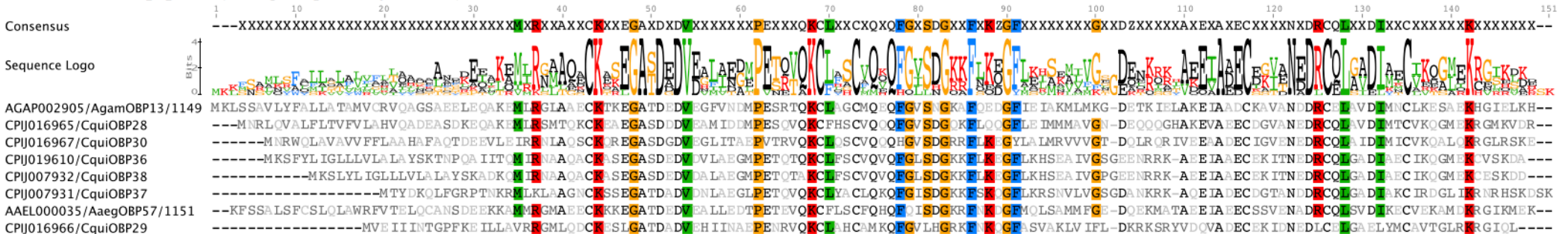
Supplementary Figure 3a. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the Classic subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Classic OBP : mclassic4 (average seq. identity : 77.3%)**Classic OBP : mclassic5 (average seq. identity : 49.4%)****Classic OBP : mclassic6 (average seq. identity : 41.4%)****Classic OBP : Obp59a (average seq. identity : 56.0%)****Classic OBP : Pbprr1 (average seq. identity : 53.6%)**Supplementary Figure 3a. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *Classic* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

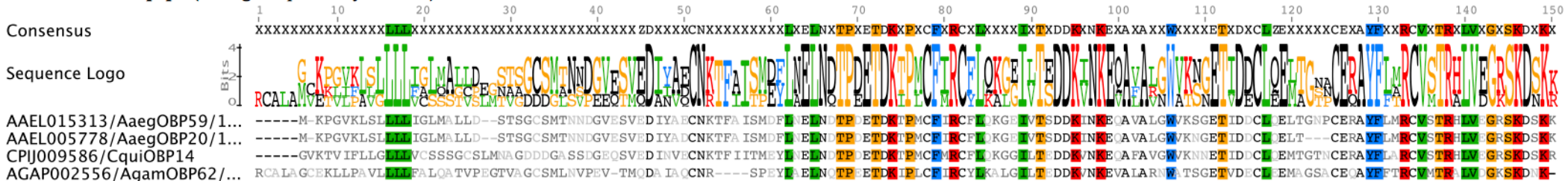
Classic OBP : Pbprp2/5a (average seq. identity : 35.8%)



Classic OBP : Pbprp2/5b (average seq. identity : 39.5%)



Classic OBP : Pbprp4 (average seq. identity : 60.2%)

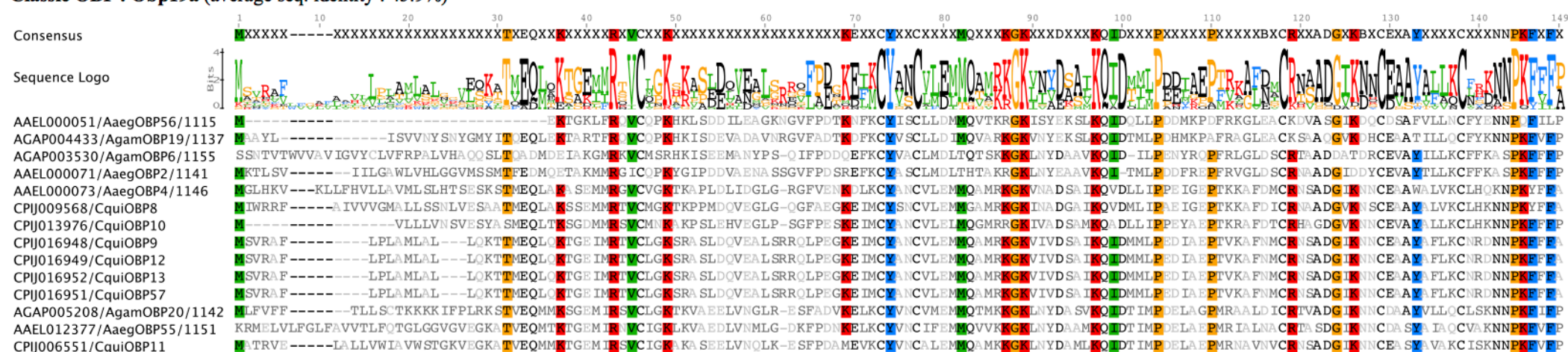


Supplementary Figure 3a. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the Classic subfamily. See additional legend for details.

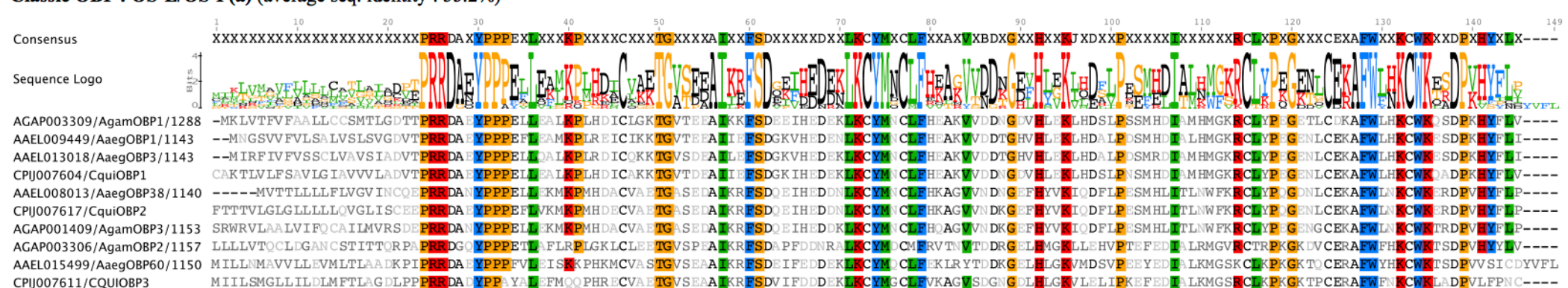
Classic OBP : LUSH (average seq. identity : 44.7%)



Classic OBP : Obp19a (average seq. identity : 45.9%)



Classic OBP : OS-E/OS-F(a) (average seq. identity : 55.2%)



Supplementary Figure 3a. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *Classic* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Classic OBP : OS-E/OS-F(b) (average seq. identity : 36.7%)



Classic OBP : Bombyx mori (minus C) (average seq. identity : 21.5%)



Classic OBP : Obp99a (minus C) (average seq. identity : 72.9%)

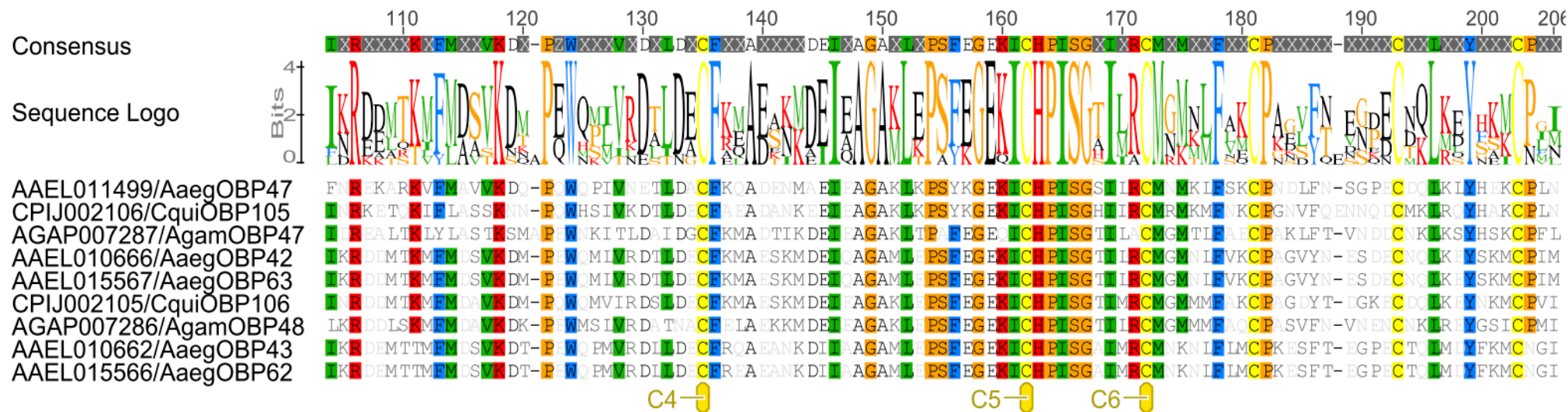
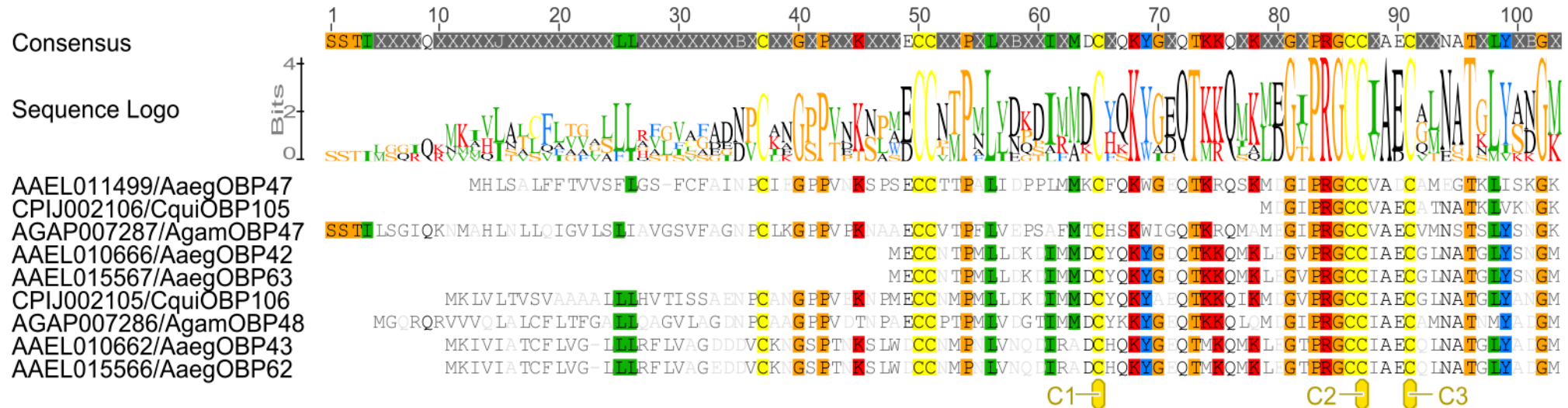


Classic OBP : mclassic7 (average seq. identity : 46.0%)



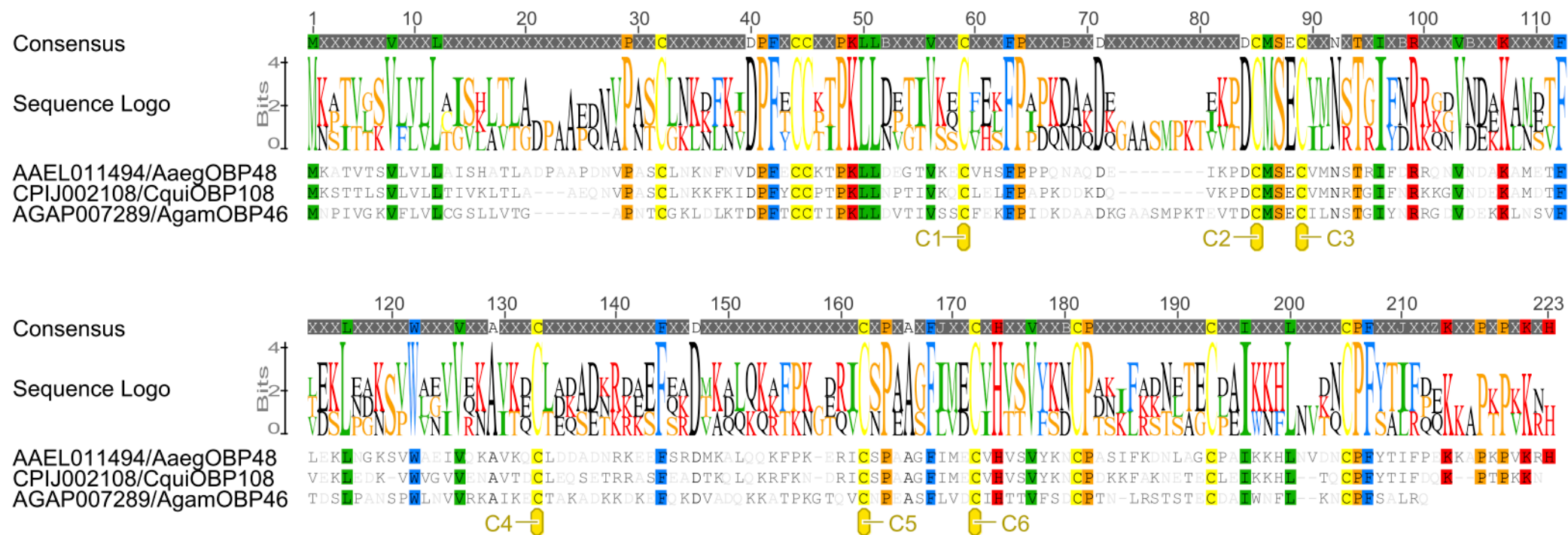
Supplementary Figure 3a. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *Classic* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Plus C : mplus1 (average seq. identity : 58.6%)



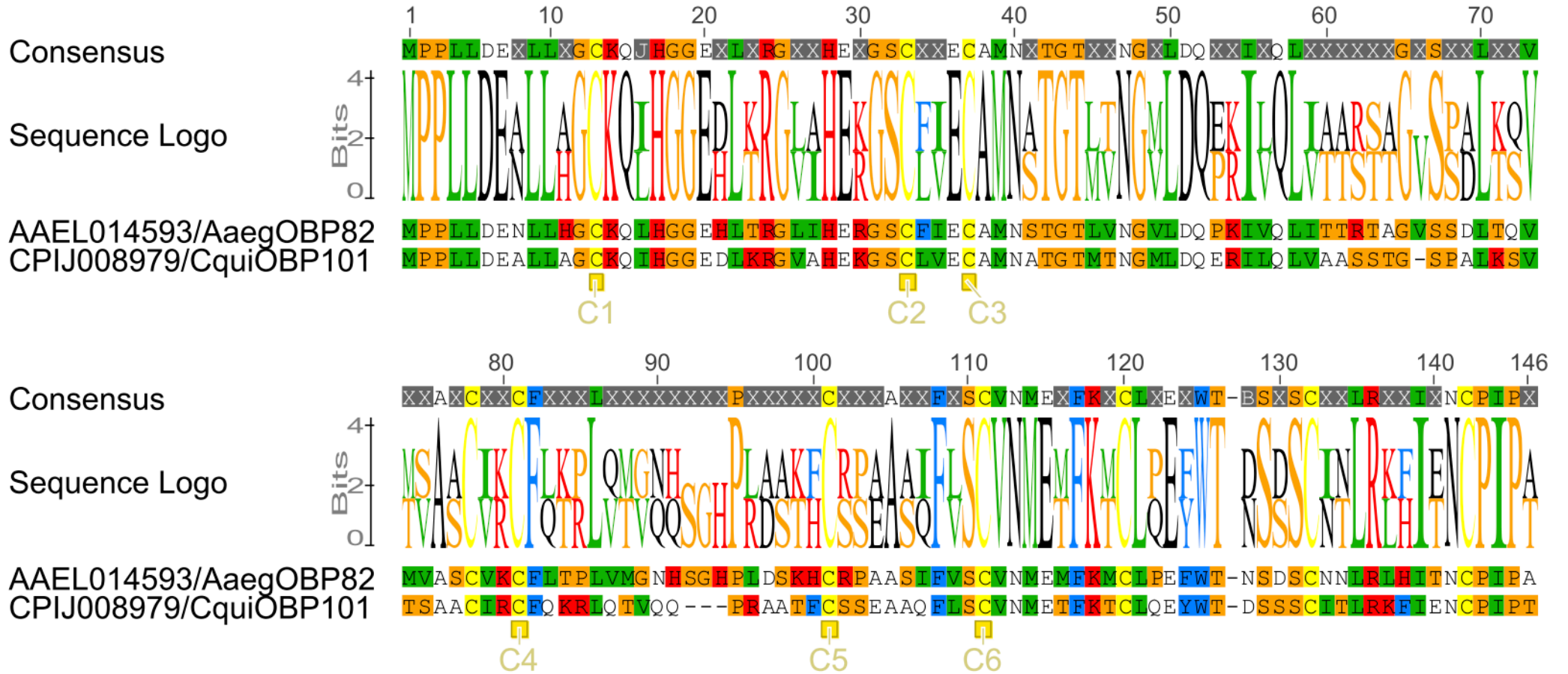
Supplementary Figure 3b. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *PlusC* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Plus C : *mplus2* (average seq. identity : 41.3%)



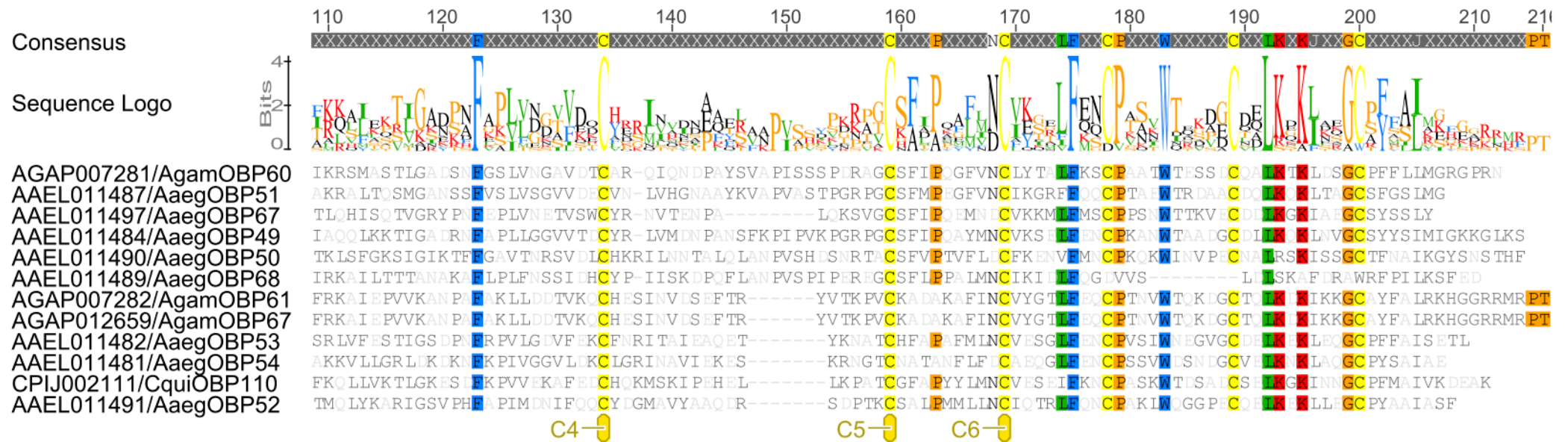
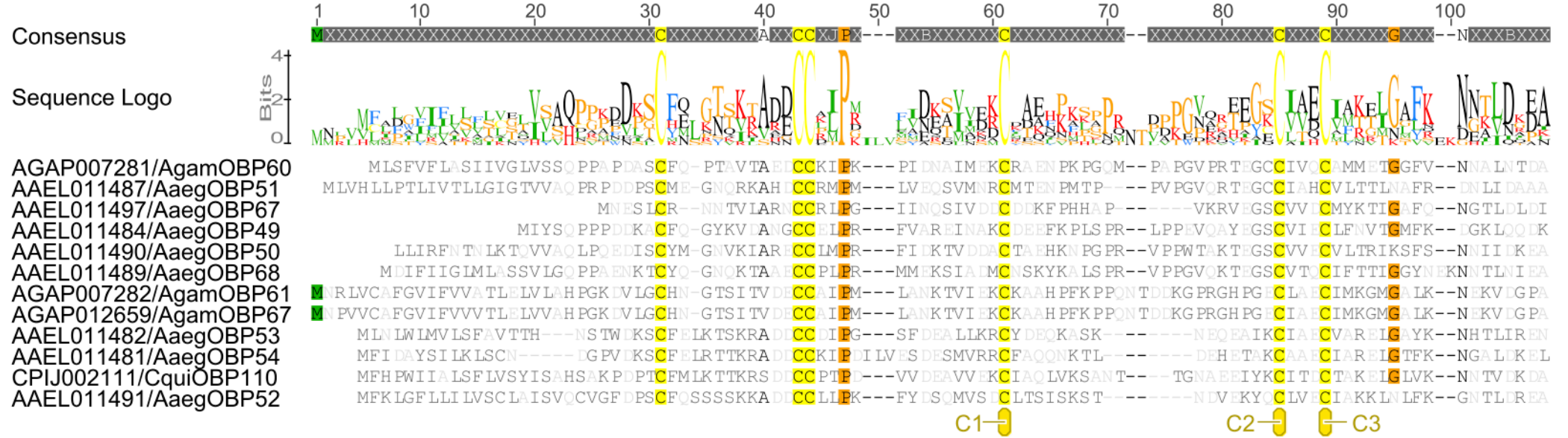
Supplementary Figure 3b. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *PlusC* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Plus C : mplus3 (average seq. identity : 53.8%)



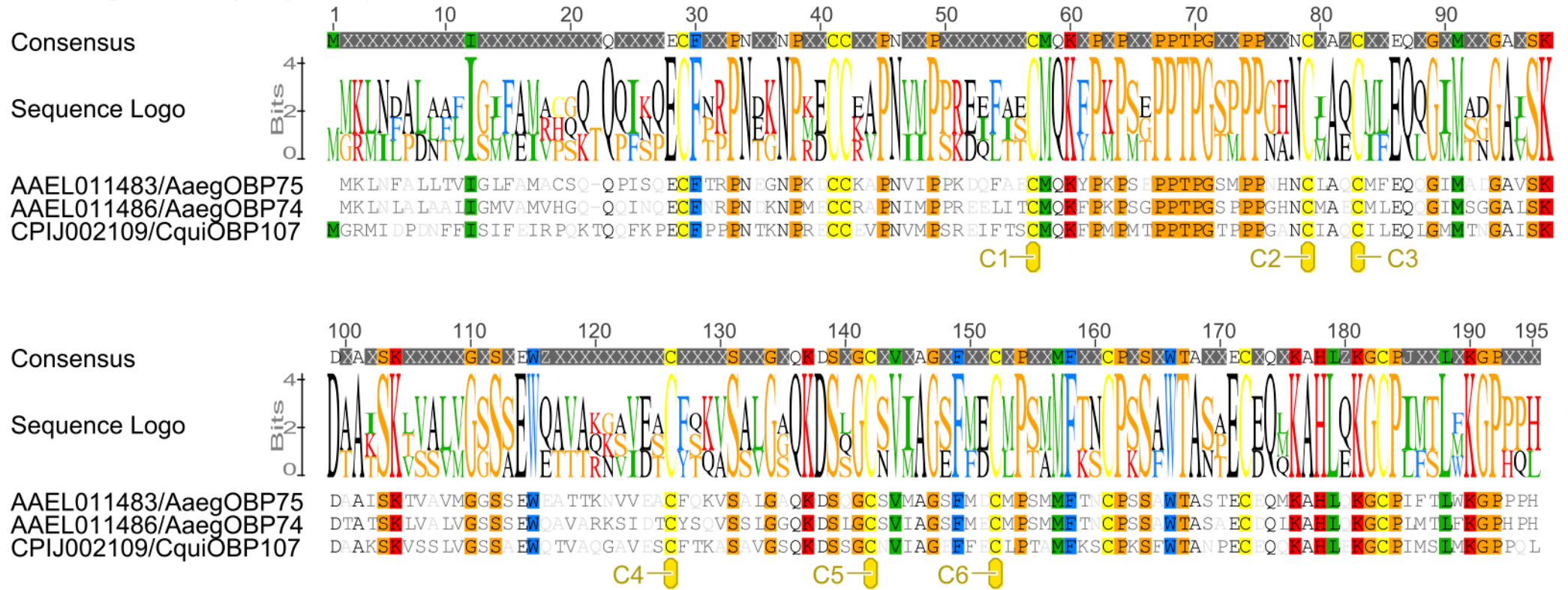
Supplementary Figure 3b. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *PlusC* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Plus C : mplus4 (average seq. identity : 28.0%)



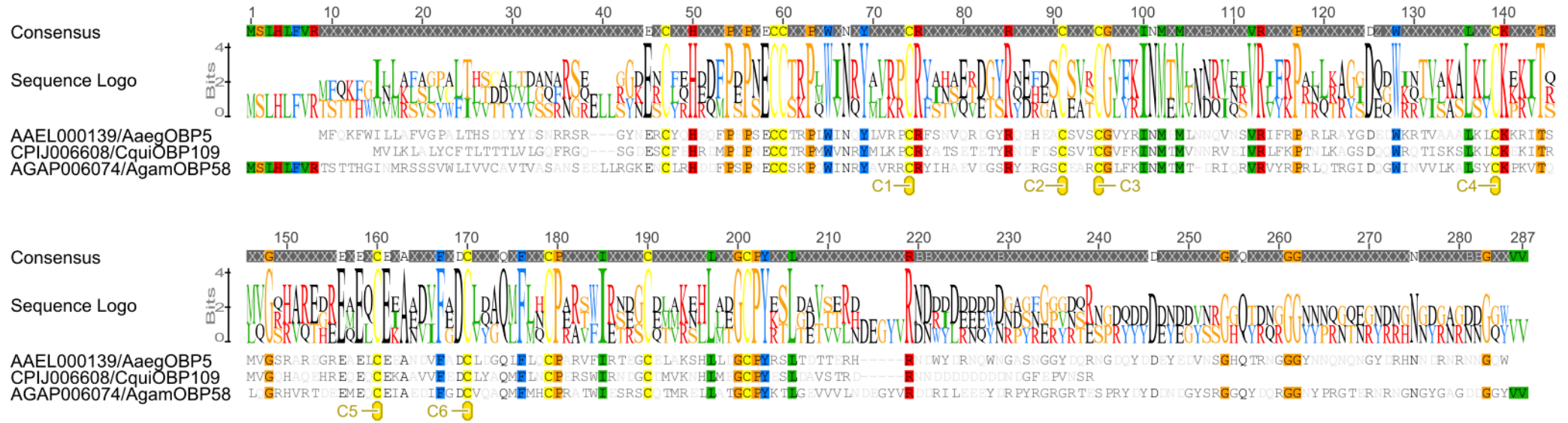
Supplementary Figure 3b. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *PlusC* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Plus C : mplus5 (average seq. identity : 56.8%)



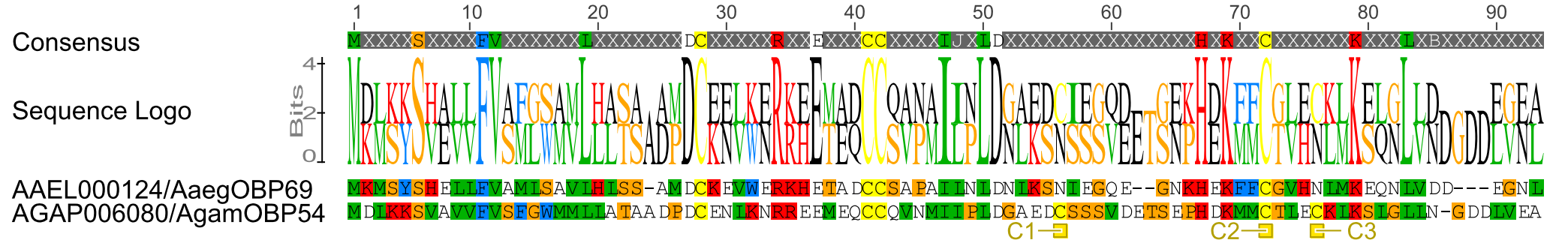
Supplementary Figure 3b. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *PlusC* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Plus C : mplus6 (average seq. identity : 33.8%)



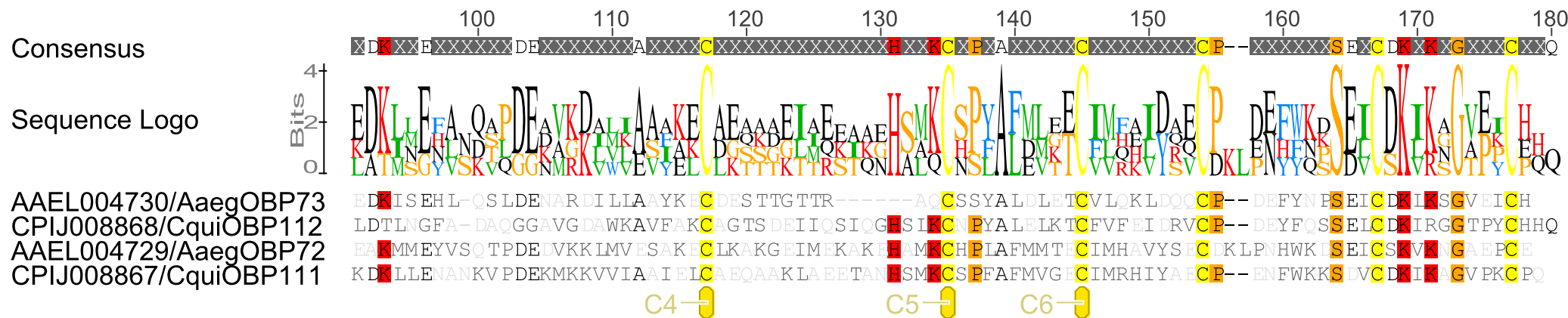
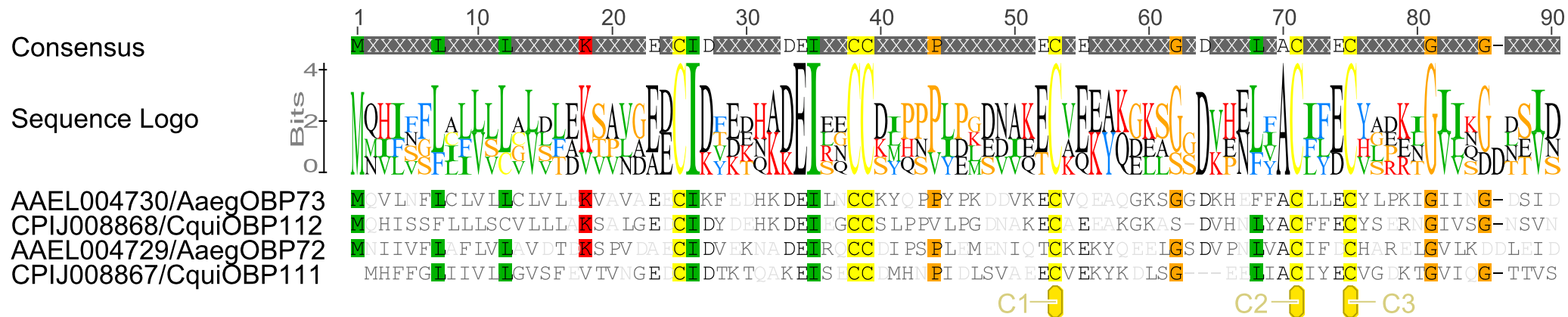
Supplementary Figure 3b. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *PlusC* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Plus C : mplus7 (average seq. identity : 24.2%)



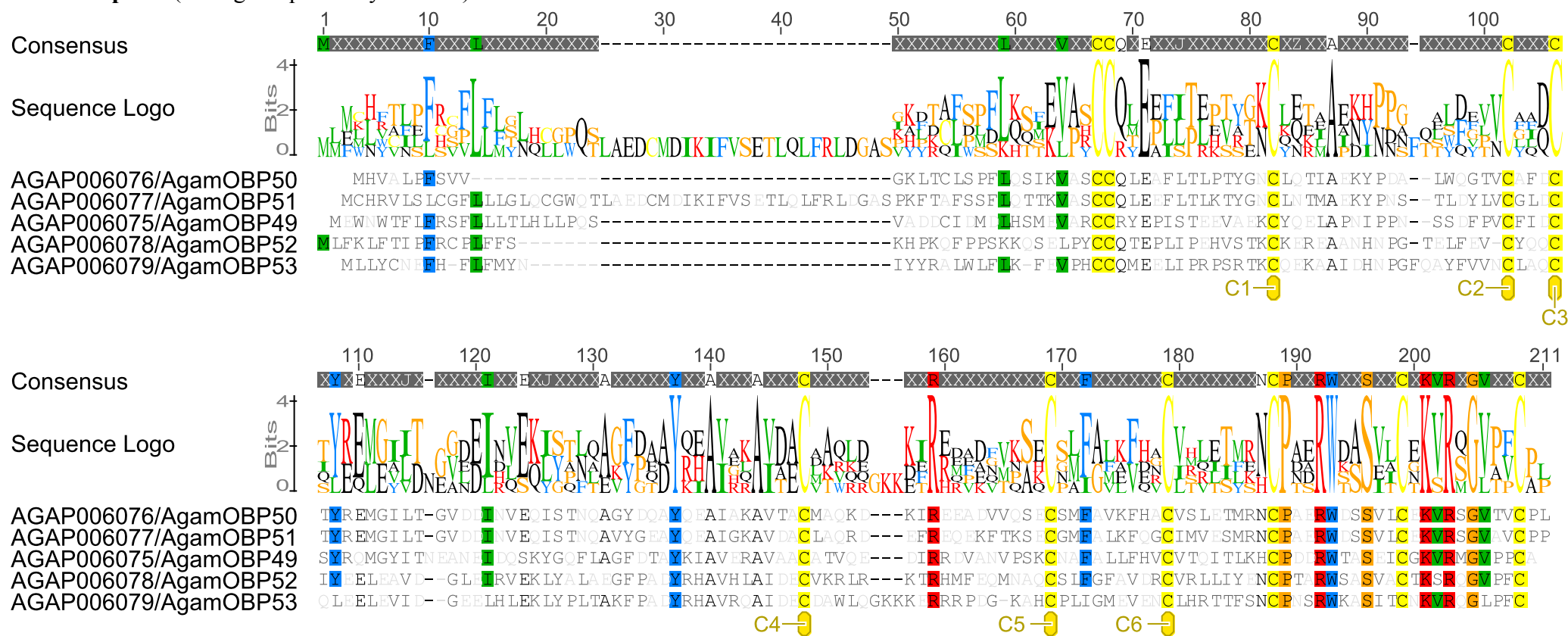
Supplementary Figure 3b. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *PlusC* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Plus C : *mplus8* (average seq. identity : 29.5%)



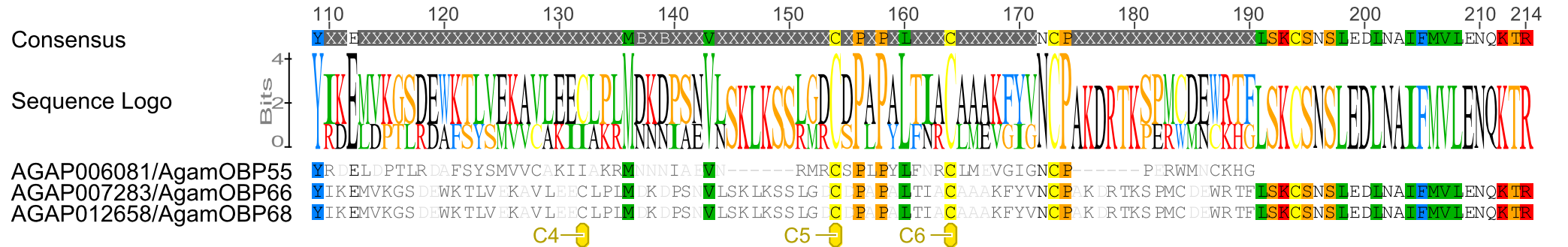
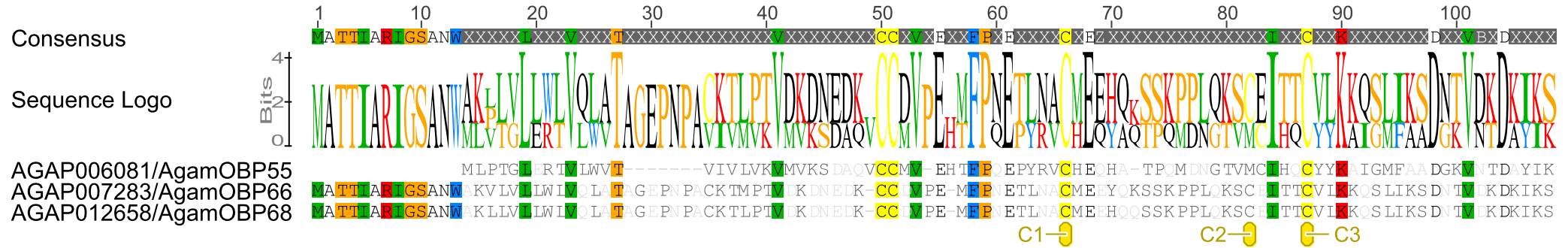
Supplementary Figure 3b. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *PlusC* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Plus C : mplus9 (average seq. identity : 29.7%)



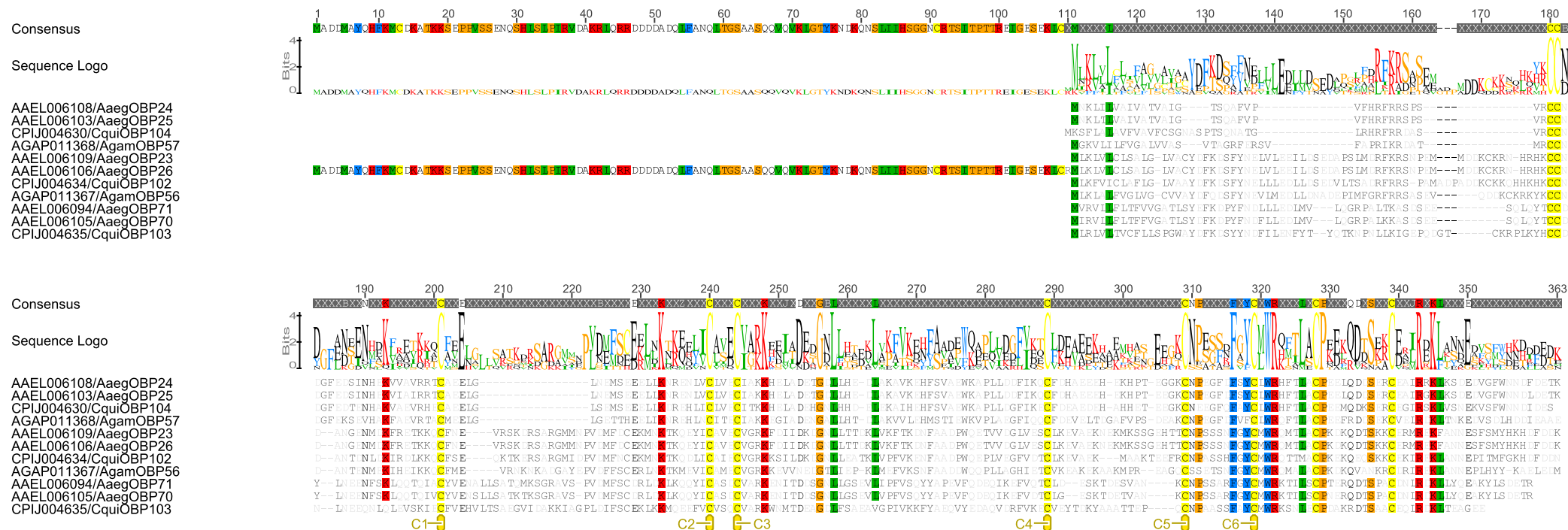
Supplementary Figure 3b. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *PlusC* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Plus C : mplus10 (average seq. identity : 48.1%)



Supplementary Figure 3b. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *PlusC* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

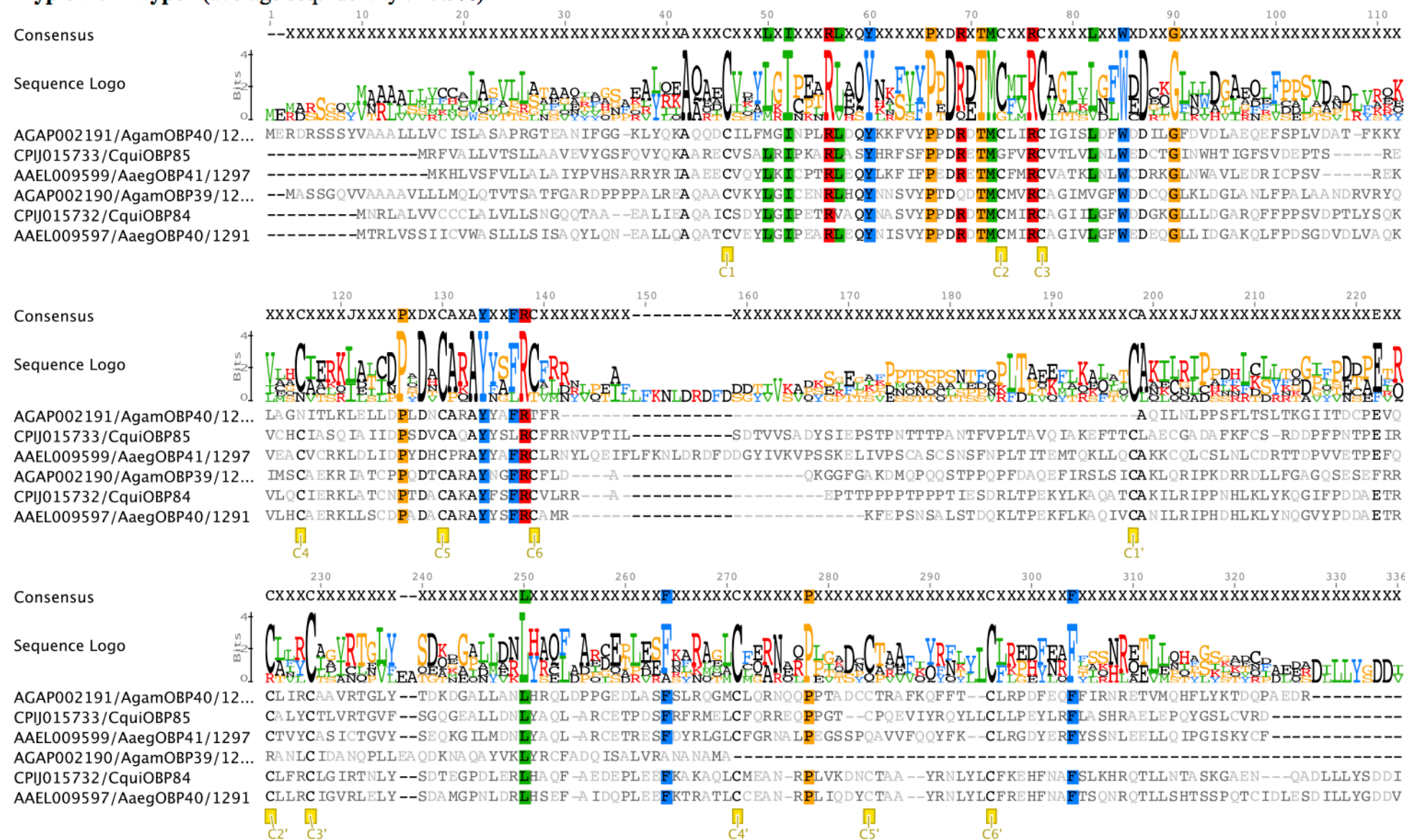
Plus C : mplus11 (average seq. identity : 35.0%)



Additional legend to supplementary Figure 3b.

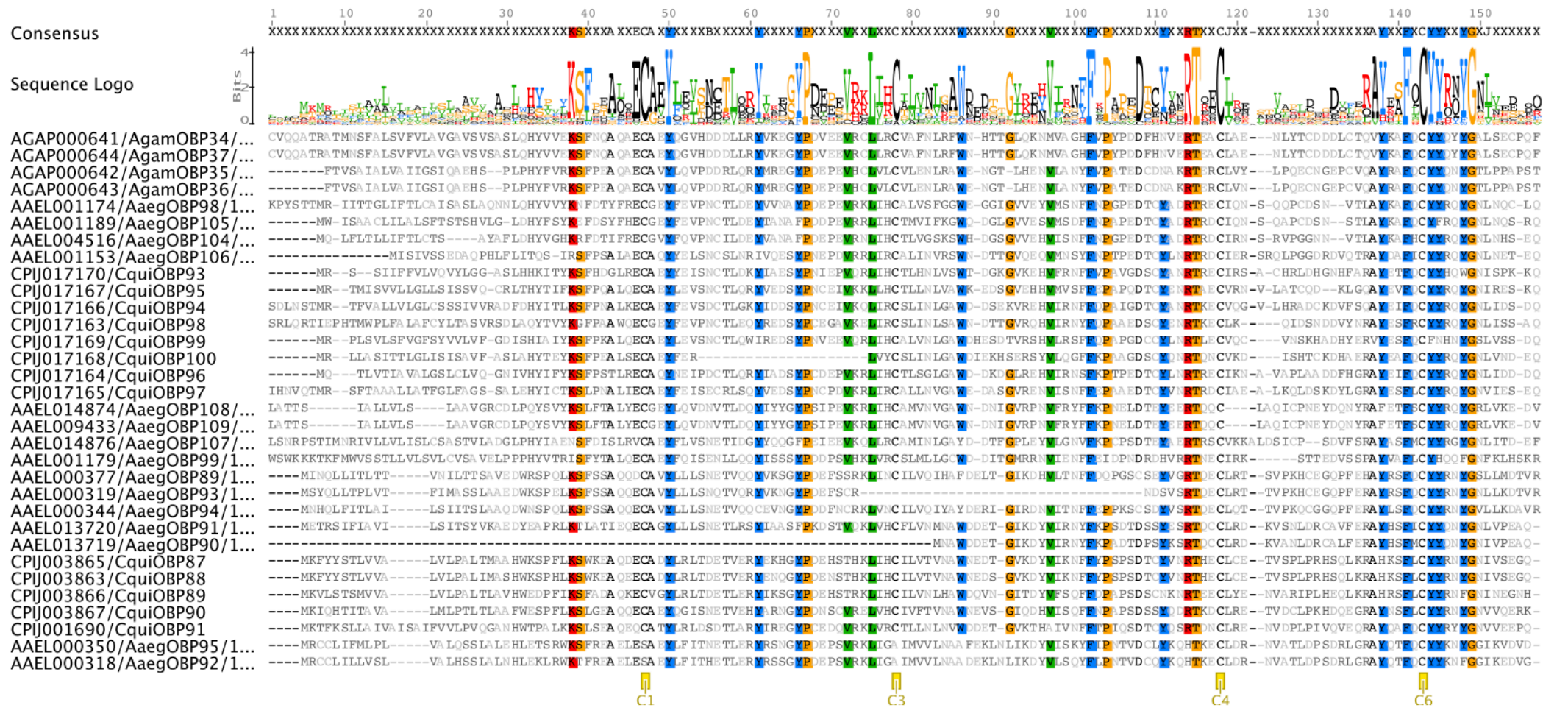
Shown are the alignments for the *PlusC* OBPs from the three mosquito genomes *Anopheles gambiae*, *Aedes aegypti* and *Culex quinquefasciatus*. These were obtained after aligning the sequences with a structure-based profile using ClustalX software. The global *PlusC* OBP alignment was splitted into different parts corresponding to the phylogenetic clusters that is established in this study (see Figures 4 and 5). The residues that are highly conserved (with 75% or more degree of conservation) are highlighted in the sequences and in the sequence logos above the alignment. The consensus sequence is also featured on top of each alignment. The average pairwise sequence identities within each cluster are indicated. These diagrams were generated by the Geneious software.

Supplementary Figure 3b. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *PlusC* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Atypical : matype1 (average seq. identity : 27.3%)

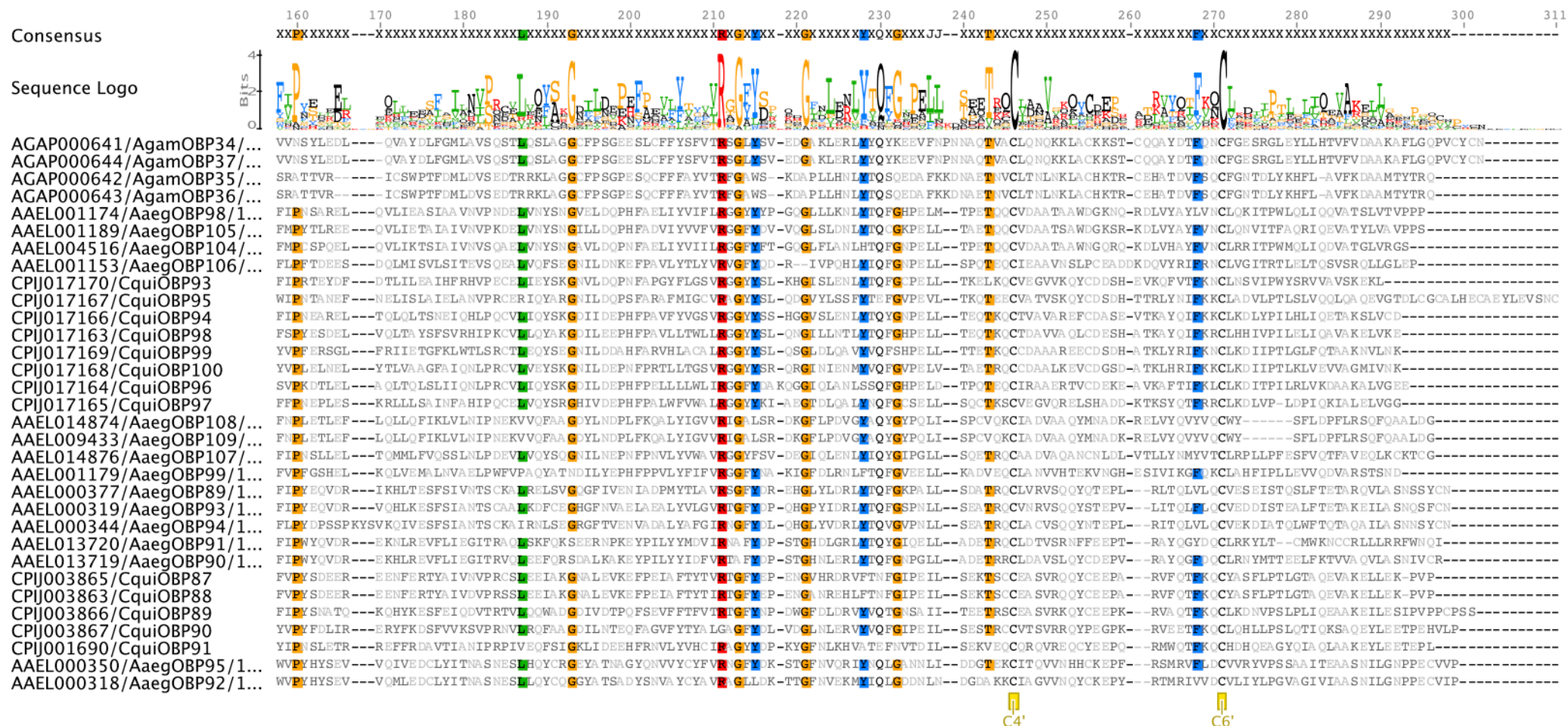
Supplementary Figure 2c. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *Atypical* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Atypical : matype2 (average seq. identity : 29.3%) - to be continued on next page



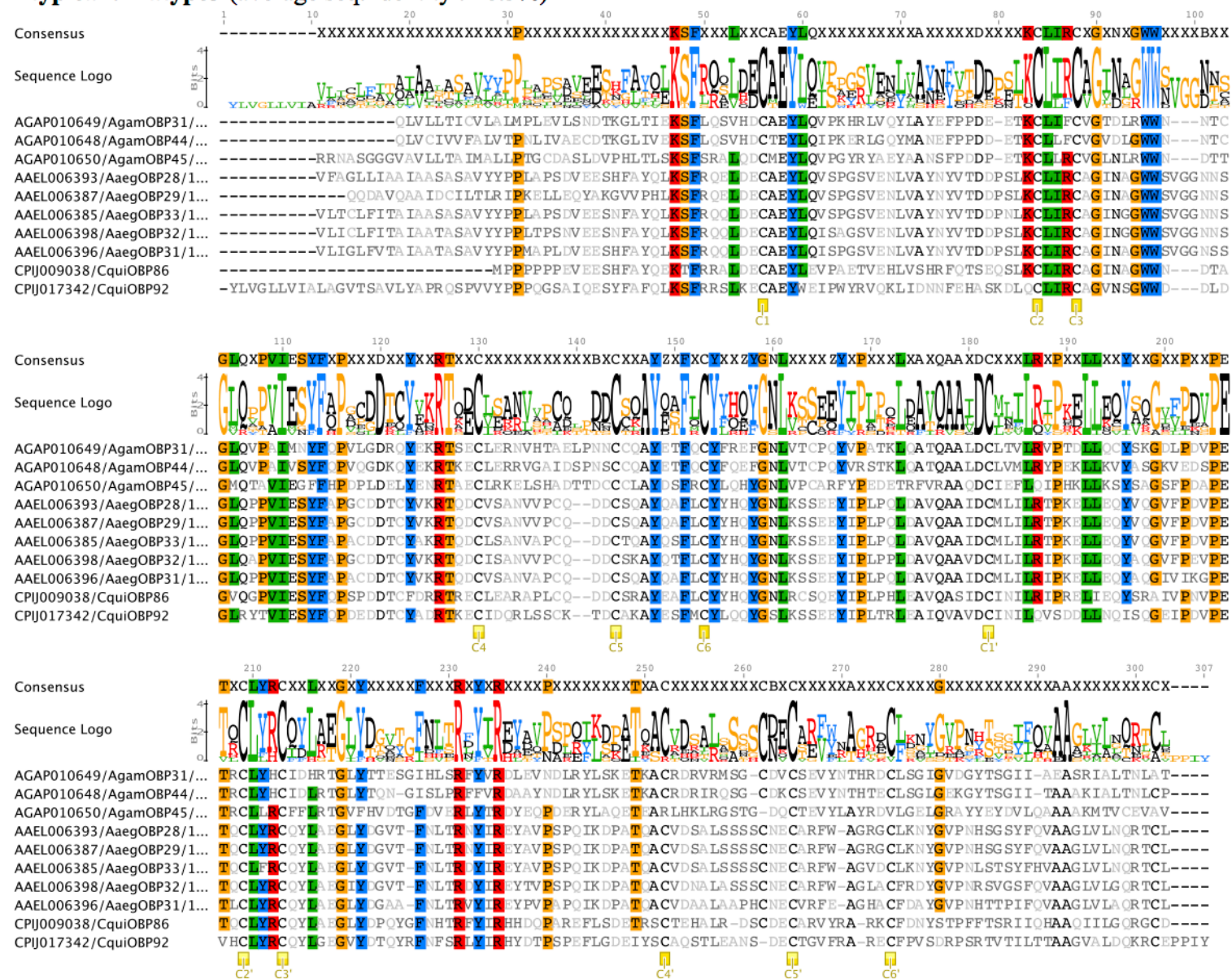
Supplementary Figure 3c. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *Atypical* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Atypical : matype2 (average seq. identity : 29.3%) - continued from previous page

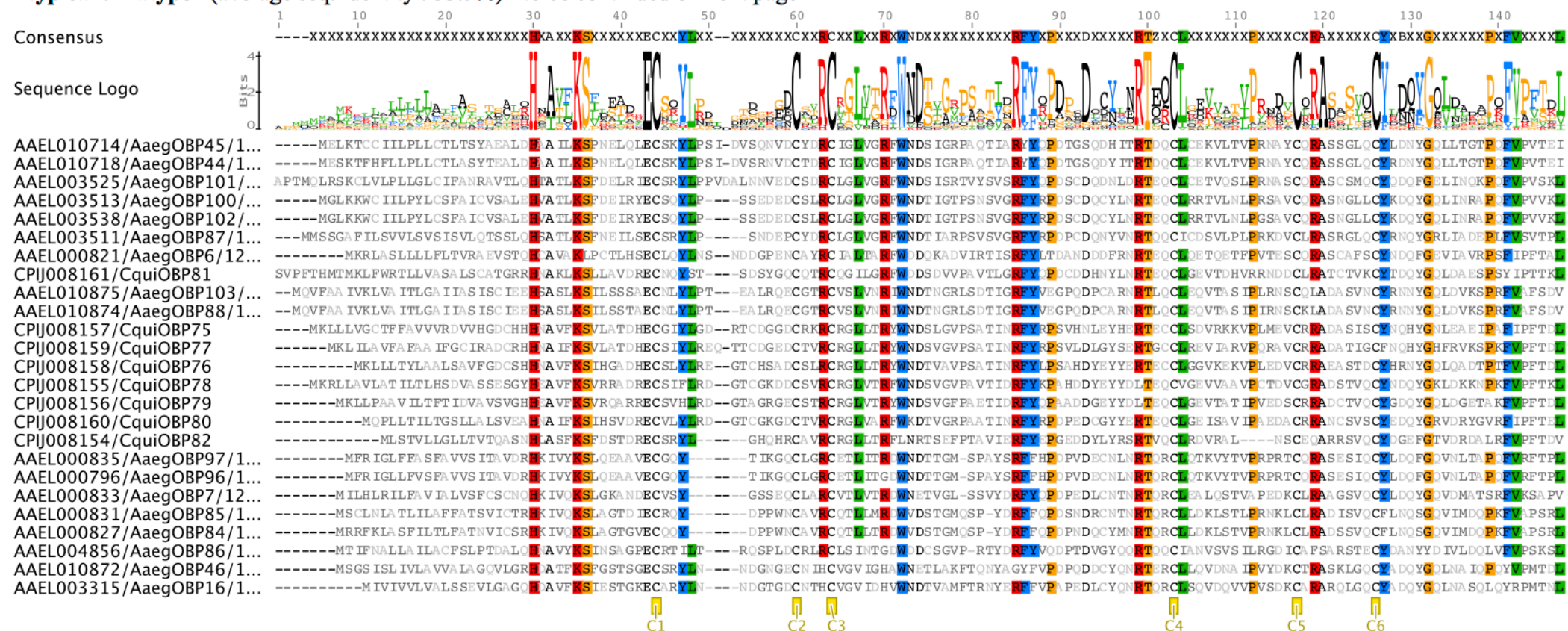


Supplementary Figure 3c. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the Atypical subfamily. See additional legend for details.

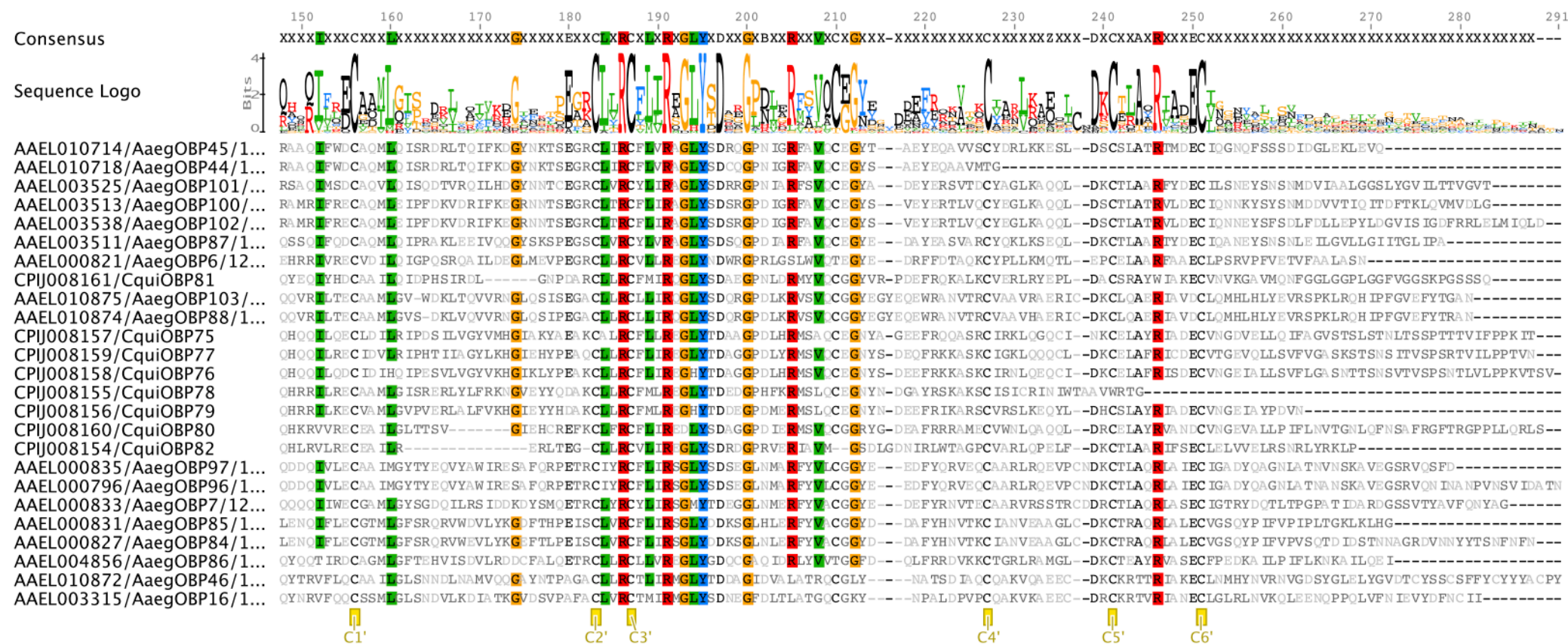
Atypical : matype3 (average seq. identity : 48.3%)

Supplementary Figure 3c. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *Atypical* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Atypical : matype4 (average seq. identity : 33.5%) - to be continued on next page

Supplementary Figure 3c. Protein sequence alignments of OBPs that belongs to the different clusters of the *Atypical* subfamily. See additional legend for details.

Atypical : matype4 (average seq. identity : 33.5%) - continued from previous page



Additional legend to Figure 3c.

Shown are the alignments for the *Atypical* OBPs from the three mosquito genomes *Anopheles gambiae*, *Aedes aegypti* and *Culex quinquefasciatus*. These were obtained after aligning the sequences with a structure-based profile using ClustalX software. The global *Atypical* OBP alignment was splitted into different parts corresponding to the phylogenetic clusters that is established in this study (see Figures 4 and 5). The residues that are highly conserved (with 75% or more degree of conservation) are highlighted in the sequences and in the sequence logos above the alignment. The consensus sequence is also featured on top of each alignment. The average pairwise sequence identities within each cluster are indicated. These diagrams were generated by the Geneious software.