

A

Q A A *
 S G S L
 F R Q P E
 TTCAGGCAGCCTGAA AG-kingDUS
 simDUS (reverse) AAGTCCGTCGGA CTT

Q A A *
 S G C L
 F R L P E
 TTCAGGCTGCCTGAA AG-simDUS
 AG-kingDUS (reverse) AAGTCCGACGGACTT

<i>Simonsiella muelleri</i> ATCC 29453:	n=1294
<i>Kingella oralis</i> ATCC 51147:	n= 318
<i>Kingella kingae</i> ATCC 23330:	n= 161
<i>Kingella denitrificans</i> ATCC 33394:	n= 30
<i>Eikenella corrodens</i> ATCC 23834:	n= 5
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> MC58:	n= 7

B

Q A A
 A G C
 C R L
 TGCAGGCTGCT T-king2DUS
 A-king3DUS (reverse) ACGTCCGACGA

Q P A
 A A C
 S S L
 AGCAGCCTGCA A-king3DUS
 T-king2DUS (reverse) TCGTCGGACGT

<i>Kingella denitrificans</i> ATCC 33394:	n=1405
<i>Kingella kingae</i> ATCC 23330:	n=1217
<i>Eikenella corrodens</i> ATCC 23834:	n= 44
<i>Kingella oralis</i> ATCC 51147:	n= 8
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> MC58:	n= 8
<i>Simonsiella muelleri</i> ATCC 29453:	n= 5

Figure S6: Dyad symmetry structures based on DUS sequences, marked with black background; kingDUS and simDUS (A); king3DUS and king2DUS (B). In the translations of the three reading frames variable positions are shown with a gray background. The number of occurrences of this structures in selected genomes are given. The king2DUS was not considered a separate DUS dialect as there are only 77 king2DUS in the genome of *K. denitrificans* that are not occurring together with king3DUS.