

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

Figure S1. Alignment of STING homologs

Homologs of human STING were retrieved by BlastP search of genomes from vertebrate and invertebrate phyla as indicated in the legend to figure 1. Sequences were aligned using M-coffee and the segment corresponding to the structurally analyzed STING-C domain (1-5) (6) is shown above, with the name of the species from which the sequence is derived color-coded to represent phylum as in figure 1A.

Residues that are identical or similar in at least half of the aligned proteins are highlighted in black and grey, respectively. Amino acid residues that interact with both c-di-GMP and 2'3'cGAMP are highlighted in blue and marked above the sequence with "G". Residues that specifically interact with 2'3'cGAMP are highlighted in red and marked with "H", and residues that mediate interdomain interactions induced by 2'3'cGAMPS are highlighted in green and marked with "I".

Genbank ids. *Homo sapiens*: NP_938023; *Mus musculus*: NP_082537; *Xenopus tropicalis*: NP_001106445; *Maylandia zebra*: XP_004563256; *Drosophila erecta*: XP_001969143; *Capitella teleta*: ELT98160; *Nematostella vectensis*: XP_001627385; *Monosiga brevicollis*: EDQ90889. Additional sequences used in phylogeny (Fig. 1A): *Gallus gallus*: XP_001232171; *Anolis carolinensis*: XP_003220124; *Pimephales promelas*: CCI55628; *Danaus plexippus*: EHJ74437; *Camponotus floridanus*: EFN63910; *Daphnia pulex*: EFX66211; *Hydra magnipapillata*: XP_004207409.

Figure S2. Alignment of cGAS homologs

Sequence alignment of cGAS homologs from various organisms. The alignment highlights conserved regions and specific motifs. The organisms included are: Mouse_cGAS, Human_cGAS, Xenopus, Maylandia, Branchiostom, Saccoglossus, Drosophila, Capitella, and Human_MAB21.

Regions labeled above the alignment:

- DU_PDD
- M_M
- M
- U_U_U_D
- PU

Color coding of sequences:

- Mouse_cGAS (red)
- Human_cGAS (blue)
- Xenopus (green)
- Maylandia (light green)
- Branchiostom (cyan)
- Saccoglossus (light blue)
- Drosophila (purple)
- Capitella (pink)
- Human_MAB21 (black)



Sequences of homologs of mouse cGAS were retrieved, aligned and presented with color-coded species names as described above. The segment corresponding to the crystallized mouse cGAS domain is shown (7).

Residues that are identical or similar in at least half of the aligned proteins are highlighted in black and grey, respectively. Amino acid residues that interact with DNA are highlighted in green and marked with "D" above the sequence. Residues that interact with the purine moiety of the substrates GTP and/or ATP are highlighted in red and marked with "U". Residues that interact the γ -phosphate of ATP or GTP are highlighted in yellow and marked "P", while residues that interact via a Me^{2+} ion with the α - or β - phosphate are highlighted in blue and marked "M".

Genbank ids: *Mus musculus* cGAS: NP_775562; *Homo sapiens* cGAS: NP_612450; *Xenopus tropicalis*: XP_002937200; *Maylandia zebra*: XP_004553495; *Branchiostoma floridae*: XP_002596738; *Saccoglossus kowalevski*: XP_002740936; *Drosophila ananassae*: XP_001966298; *Capitella teleta*: ELT95908; *Homo sapiens* MAB21L2: AAG09800. Additional sequences used in phylogeny (Fig. 1B): *Gallus gallus*: XP_419881; *Anolis carolinensis*: XP_003226105; *Metaseiulus occidentalis*: XP_003738072; *Crassostrea gigas*: EKC35425; *Nematostella vectensis*: XP_001634789; *Mus musculus* MAB21L2: AAD40478.

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