

AceAut-C1_ Candidatus 'Acetothermum autotrophicum', fosmid JFF011 C09 (AP011671)

DR	CGTCAAATTCTGGCAG	
TIR-L	GGGATAGTAGTGAGGCCCTCAAAATGCGGGTCACGCCCGCTTGCTGCCAACGCTCCATGC	121
TIR-R	GGGATAGTAGTGAGGCCCTCAAAATGCGGGTCACGCCCGCTTGCTGCCAACGCTCCATGC	121
TIR-L	ATTCACTTCCCCCTTCACTGCTTCTCCACTGCCGAACCGGCCCGCTCCCTGCAATCCCCTG	242
TIR-R	ATTCACTTCCCCCTTCACTGCTTCTCCACTGCCGAACCGGCCCGCTCCCTGCAATCCCCTG	242
TIR-L	CGTTTGTCGCTTGCTGCCAAGGTACGTCTGTTGCGTTGCTGCTGTTGCGGCTGCTGCG	363
TIR-R	CGTTTGTCGCTTGCTGCCAAGGTACGTCTGTTGCGGTTGCTGCTGTTGCGGCTGCTGCG	363
TIR-L	CCCCCTCCCCCTCACCTTCACTATTCCCTCGCTCTTCGCTGACGCTCAGGACATGGTCAG	484
TIR-R	CCCCCTCCCCCTCACCTTCACTATTCCCTCGCTCTTCGCTGACGCTCAGGACATGGTCAG	484
TIR-L	CAGCGTGCCTCATGTTCTGTTACCCCTTCGTCAGCCCTTCGCTCTGCGTTGCGCTCTG	602
TIR-R	CAGCGTGCCTCATGTTCTGTTACCCCTTCGTCAGCCCTTCGCTCTGCGTTGCGCTCTG	602

Figure S2. Analysis of the casposon terminal inverted repeats and target site duplications. The figure shows the direct repeats (DR) flanking the casposons as well as both the left and right terminal inverted repeats (TIR). One of the TIRs in each pair has been reverse complemented allowing their alignment. Identical nucleotides in TIRs and the overlaps between the TIRs and DRs are shown on black background.

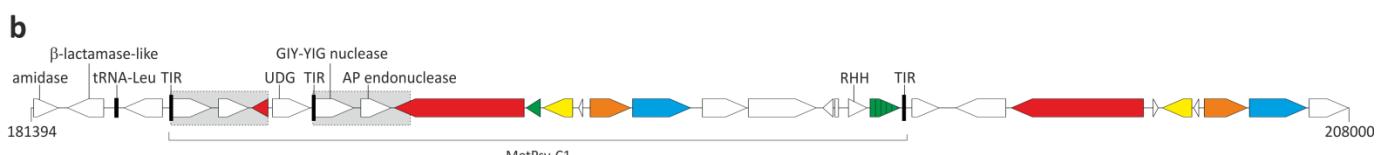


Figure S3. Genomic loci showing the amplification of casposons. (a) Locus containing the three casposons (MetBur-C1 to -C3) of *Methanococcoides burtonii* DSM 6242. Arrowheads indicate the locations of amber mutations in the genes of MetBur-C3. (b) Locus of *Methanolobus psychrophilus* R15 genome encompassing MetPsy-C1 and the remnants of a second casposon copy. The exact coordinates of the depicted regions are indicated in the figure. Genes are colored according to the scheme provided in Figure 2.

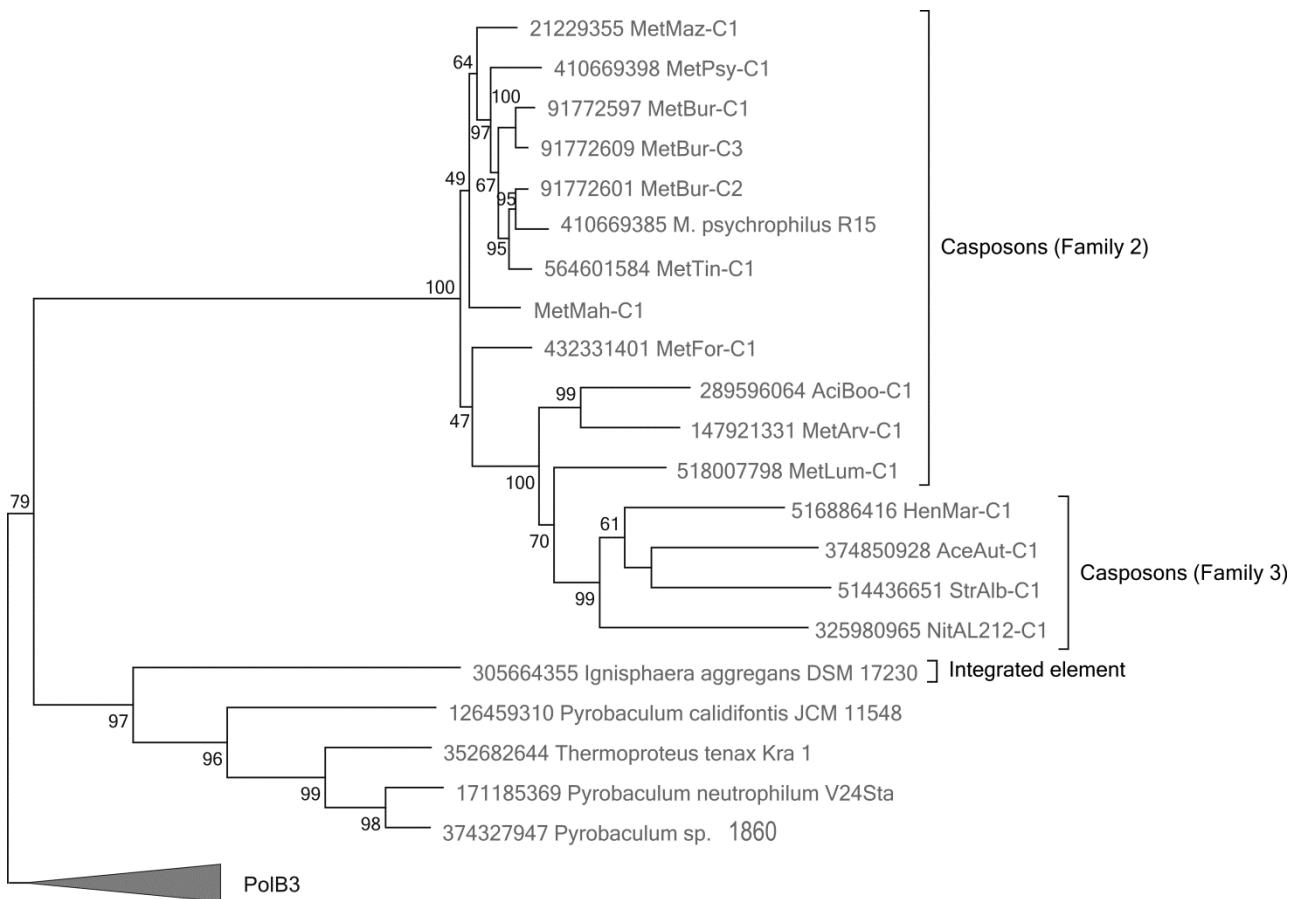


Figure S4. Phylogeny of RNA-primed type B DNA polymerases. The tree shows the relationship between the PolB proteins encoded by casposons of groups 2 and 3. Blasp analysis has shown that these casposon polymerases are most closely related to archaeal PolBs of group 3 (PolB3), which has been used as an outgroup in this tree. Numbers at the branch points represent REELL (resampling of estimated log-likelihoods)-like local support values calculated by FastTree.

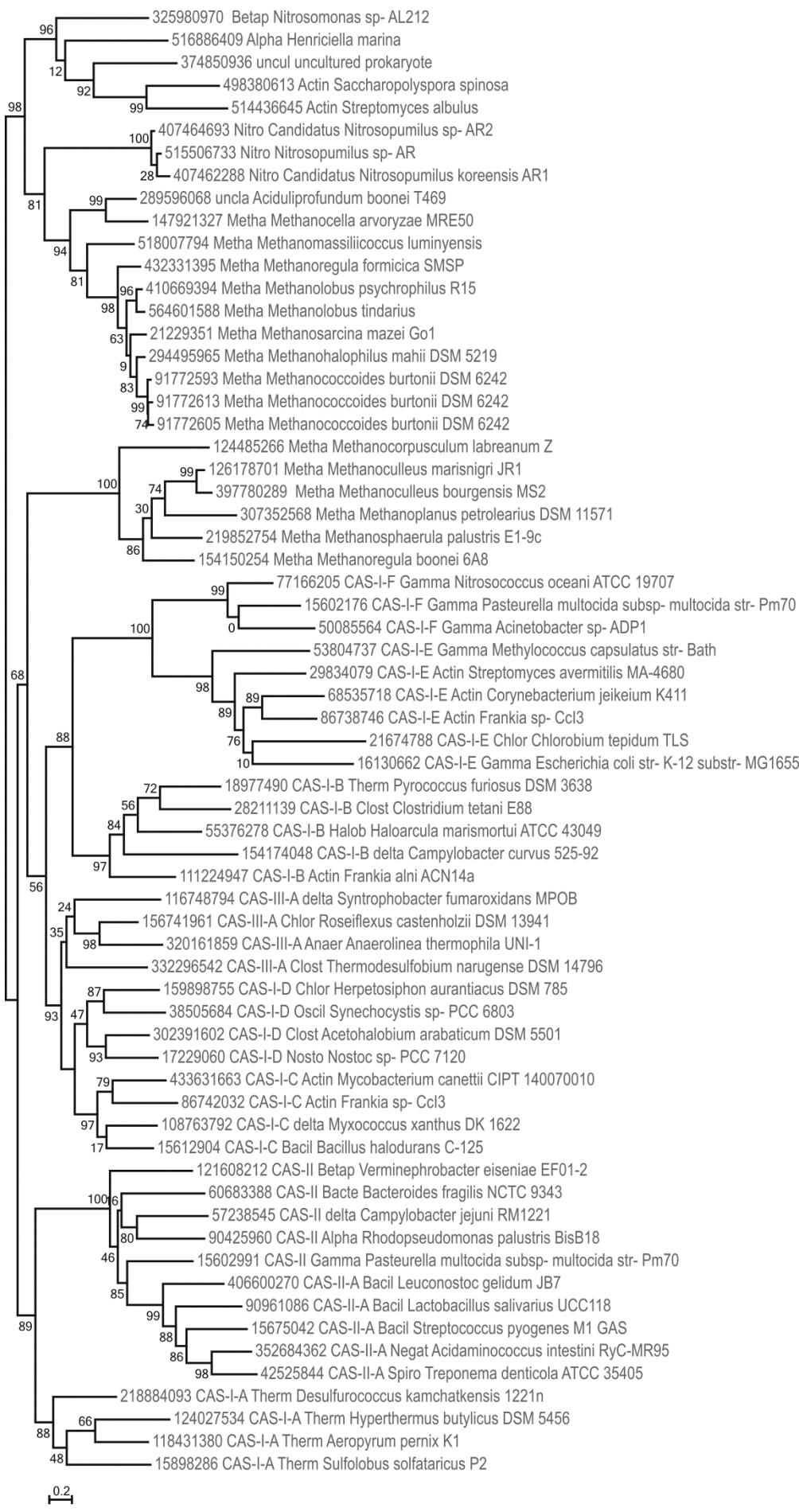


Figure S5. Phylogeny of Cas1 proteins. The tree is an expanded version of the tree shown in Figure 1. For each organism five letter code of taxonomy of the respective phylum (order) is indicated as well as the subtype of the CRISPR-Cas system. Numbers at the branch points represent RELL (resampling of estimated log-likelihoods)-like local support values calculated by FastTree.

F550_07975	516886403	Cas4-SFI helicase (COG1112)	N: Cas4-like from Sulfolobus solfataricus (4ic1), P=97.6; C: UPF1 helicase (2wjy), P=100	Leptolyngbya boryana (WP_017289541)	544/1403(39%), 0
ORF1	complement(42 12..5417)	C-5 DNA methylase [Cdd:pfam00145]	DNA Mtase from Haemophilus aegyptius (3ubt), P=100	Syntrophobacter fumaroxidans MPOB (YP_845448)	186/394(47%), 1e-108
F550_07990	516886409	Cas1	Thermotoga maritima Cas1 (3lfx), P=100	Closest homologs in casposons	
F550_07995	516886411	HTH_MerR-like_sg6[cd04781]	MerR-like HTH (3hh0), P=94.4		
F550_08000	516886413	HTH	HTH (1l3l), P=96.3	Methanohalophilus mahii DSM 5219 (YP_003542460)	40/151(26%), 2e-02
F550_08005	516886414	HNH, ZBD (C4)		Methanohalophilus mahii DSM 5219 (YP_003542461)	17/49(35%), 0.37
F550_08010	516886416	PolB	DNA polymerase delta catalytic subunit (3iay), phi29, herpesvirus, etc., P=100	Closest homologs in group 2 and 3 casposons	
F550_08015	516886418				
F550_08020*	516886421	Ser/Thr kinase [cd04791]	Ser/Thr-protein kinase 6 (2j4z), P=100	Stigmatella aurantiaca DW4/3-1 (YP_003956746)	288/883(33%), 1e-128
ORF2	complement(14 946..16124)	Cysteine dioxygenase type I	Cysteine dioxygenase type I (2gm6), P=98.3	Corallococcus coralloides DSM 2259 (YP_005369259)	78/265(29%), 5e-23