

Supplementary Figures

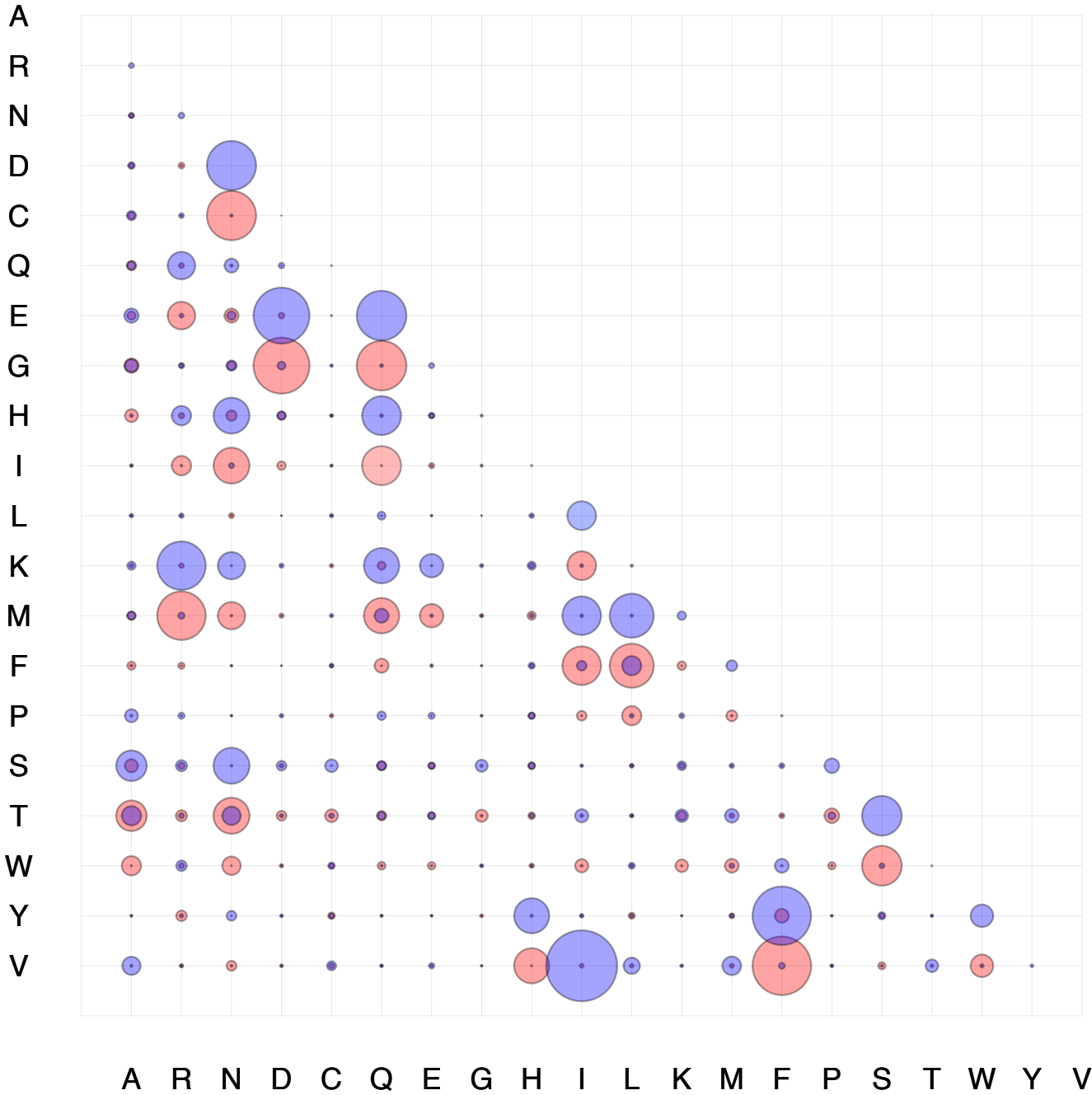
FIG. S1. Properties of the GTR MYC amino acid substitution matrix and comparison with other matrices. (A) Bubble plot of the exchangeability rate differences between the WAG (blue) and MYC (red) amino acid substitution matrices. (B) Comparison of amino acid frequencies among different matrices (MYC, WAG, LG, JTT).

FIG. S2. Topological differences between the phylogenetic reconstruction based on the concatenate of protein alignments and the commonly used bacterial marker locus 16S rRNA. Incongruences between trees are represented as red circles connected with red lines. Putative 16S rRNA duplications are indicated with red arrows (concatenated alignment-based tree) connected with red circles (16S rRNA tree). Values on the nodes indicate the bootstrap support values expressed as the proportion (%) of bootstrap trees that agree with a given bipartition on the best ML tree.

FIG. S3. Number of genes estimated in ancestral nodes under the four branch-specific gain and death rate models. GD-GR-ML, global rates model; GD-PR-ML, pathogenic lineage-specific rates model; GD-PR1-ML, GD-PR-ML model + *M. leprae* specific rates model; GD-FR-ML, free rates model.

Fig. S1

A



B

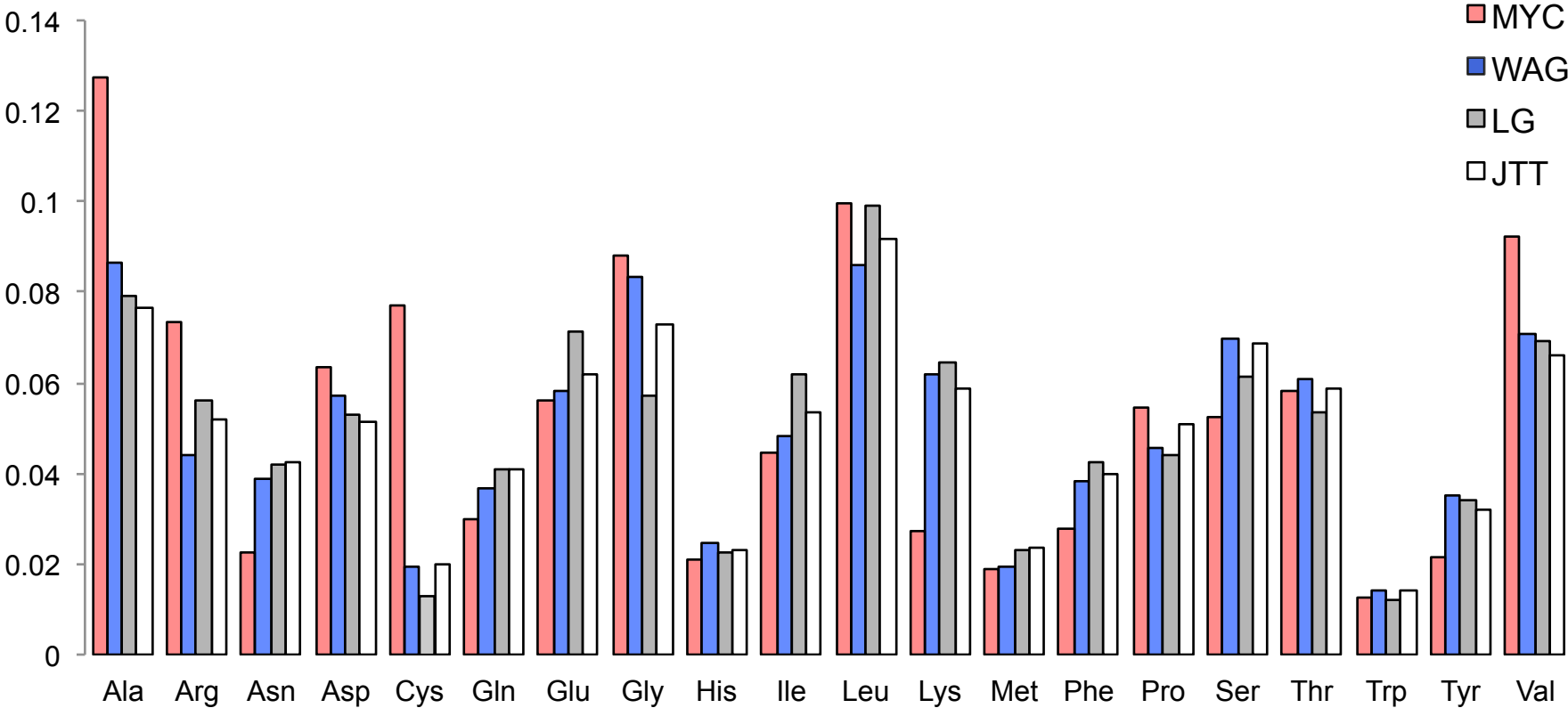


Fig. S2

Genomes
1,011 orthologs
364,491 amino acids

16S rRNA
1 gene
1,561 bp

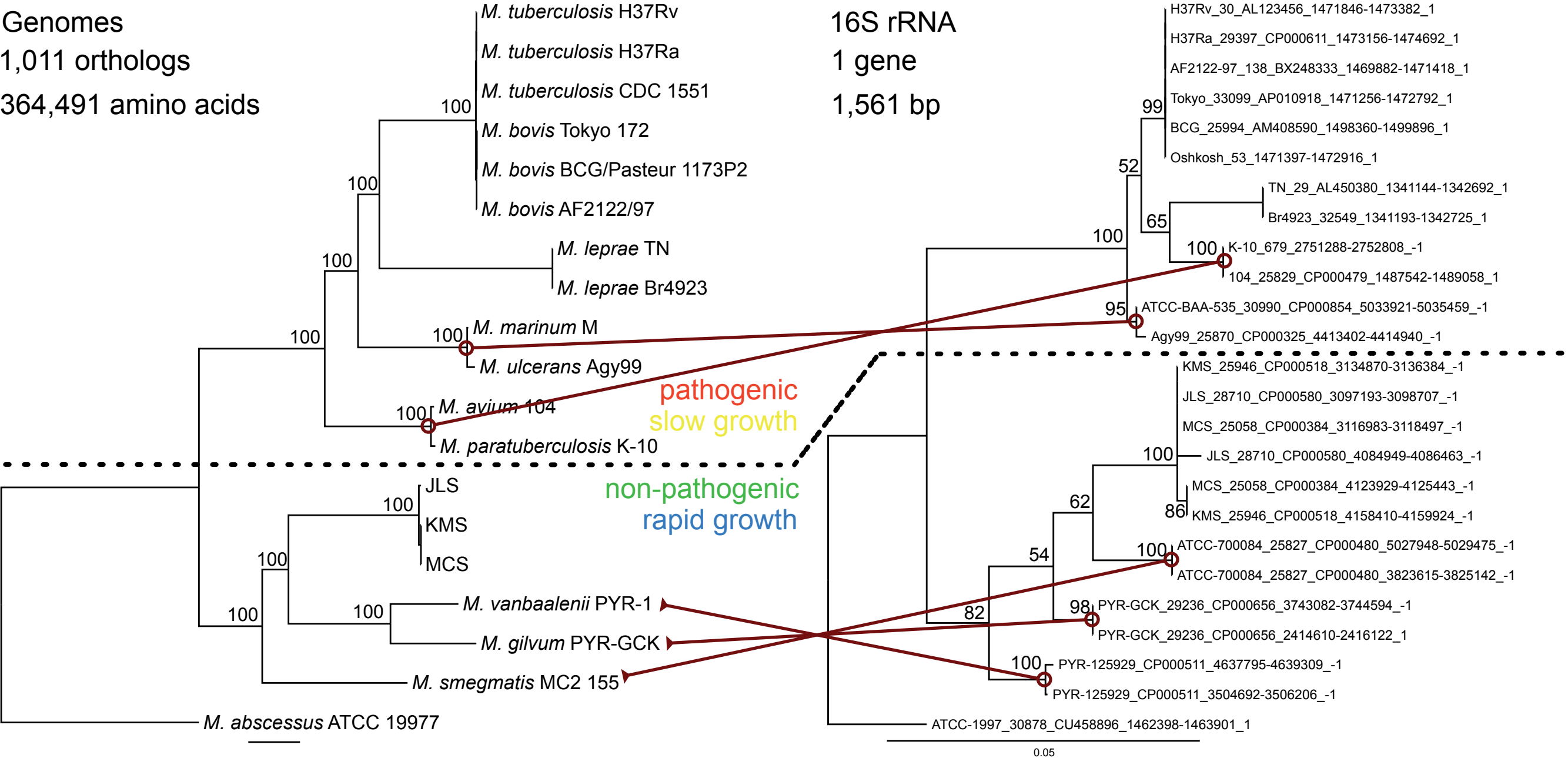
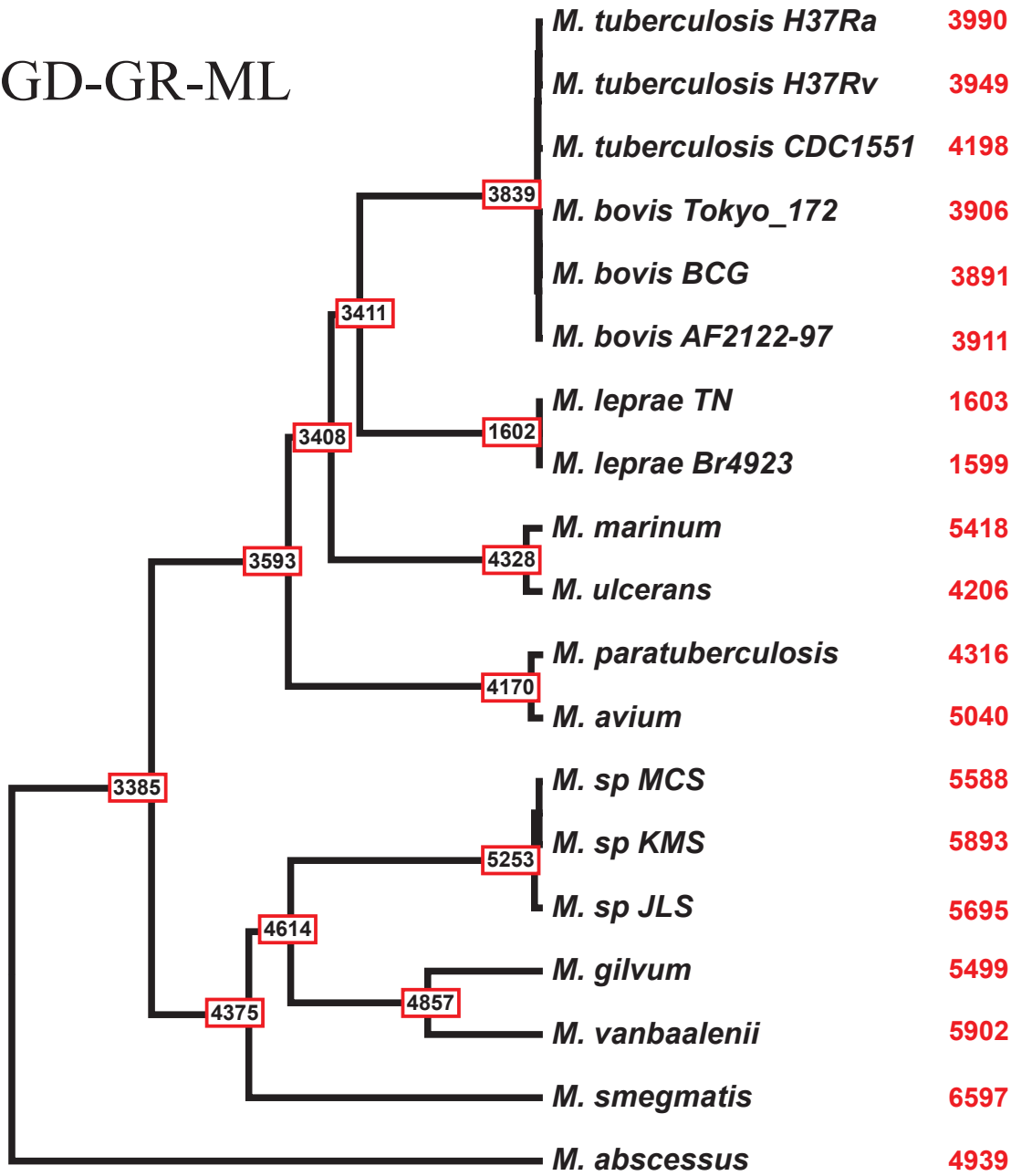
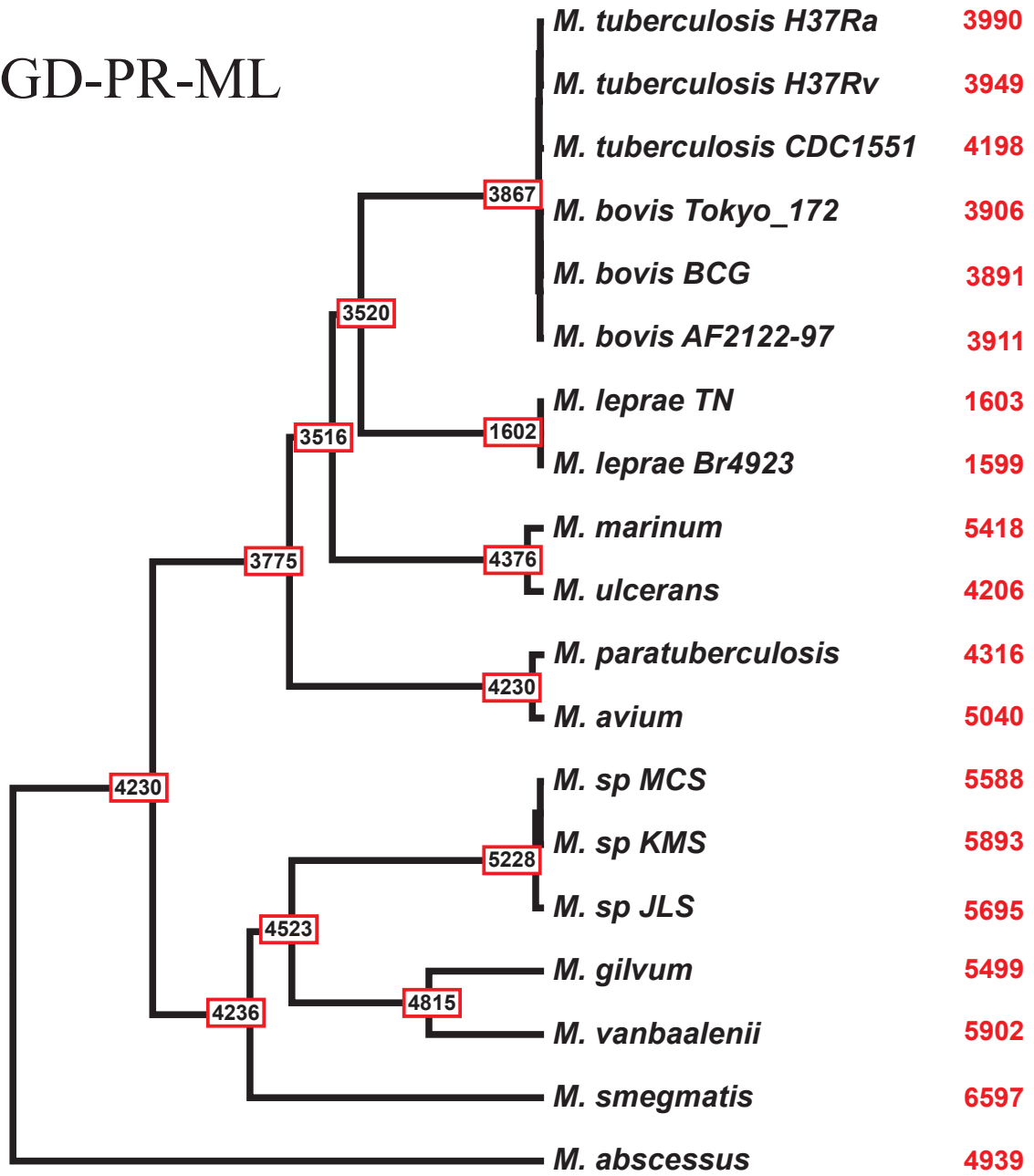


Fig. S3

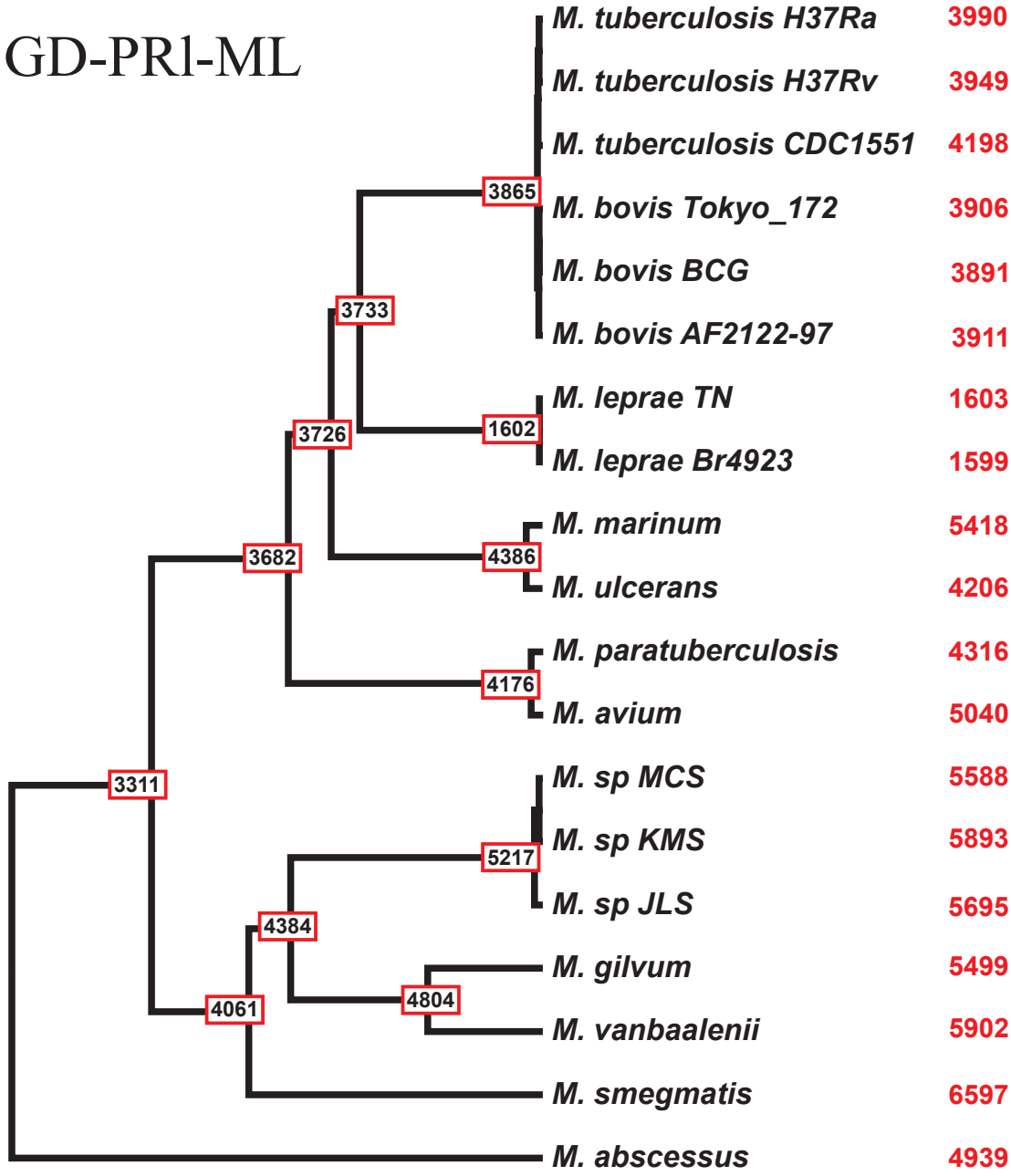
GD-GR-ML



GD-PR-ML



GD-PR1-ML



GD-FR-ML

