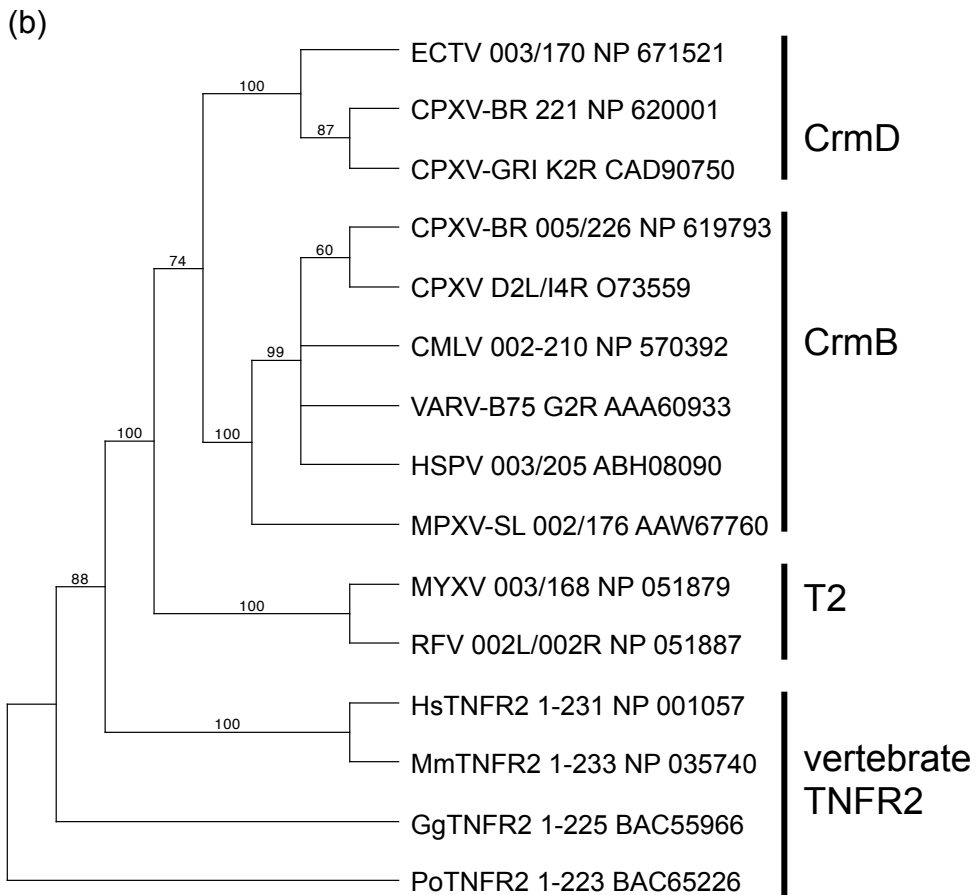


Supplementary Figure S5a. Phylogeny of Tumor necrosis factor receptor II homologs.

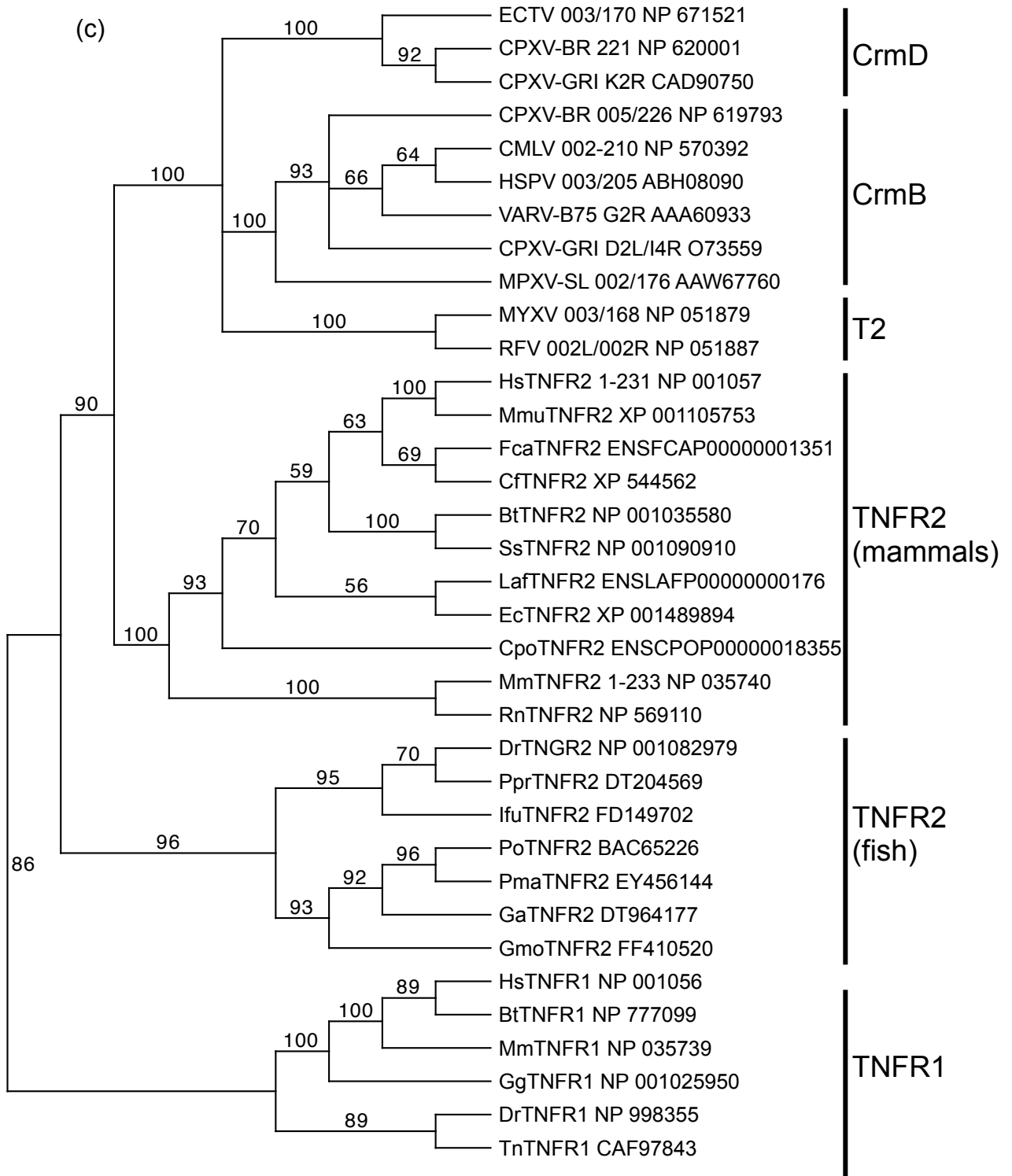
Phylogenetic analyses were performed with different fragments from viral and cellular TNFR homologs to determine the relationship between these genes. Accession numbers for genes are indicated.

(a) The complete ORFs from the indicated genes were analyzed using NJ. Resulting trees were mid-point rooted.

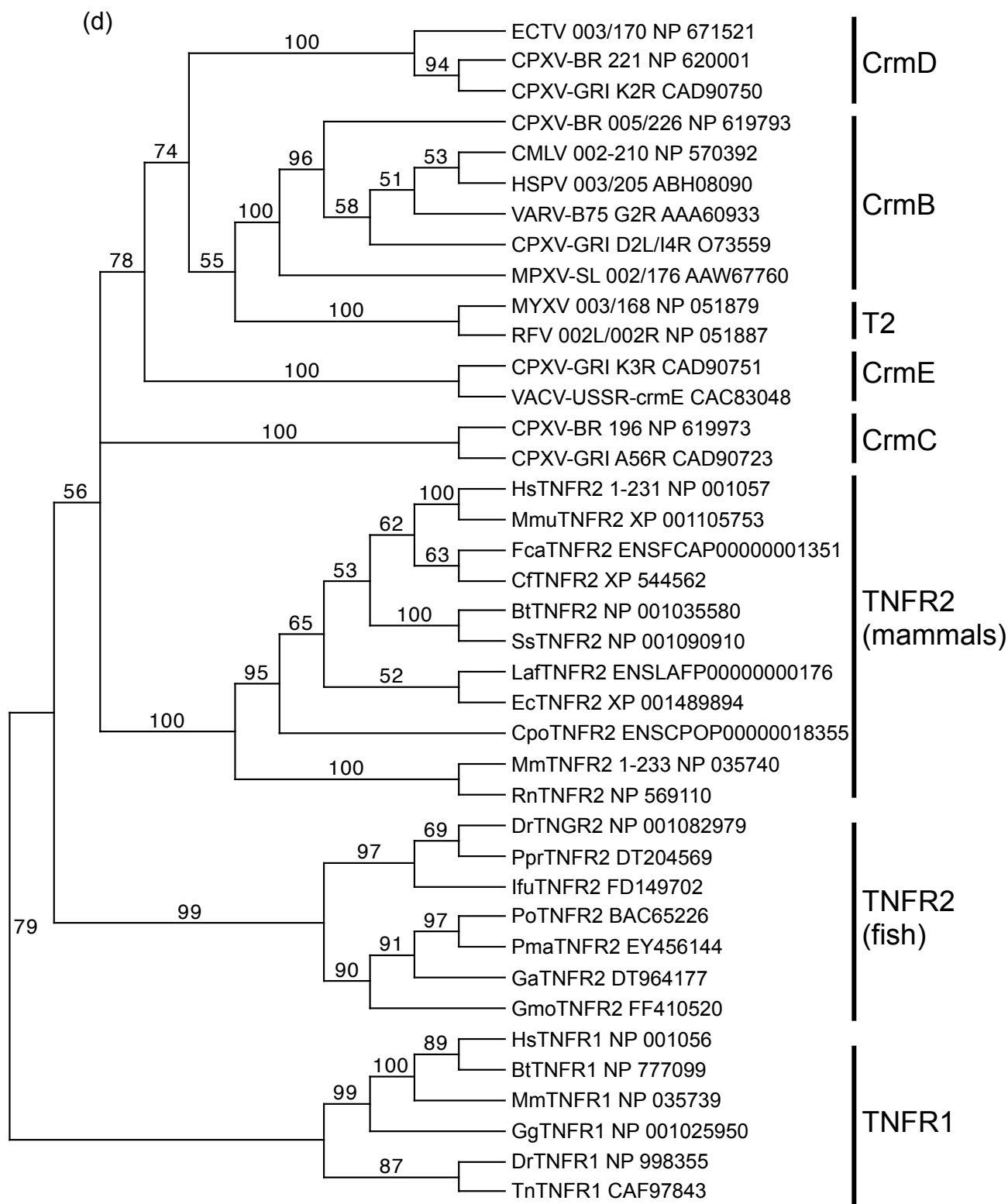


Supplementary Figure S5b. Phylogeny of Tumor necrosis factor receptor II homologs.

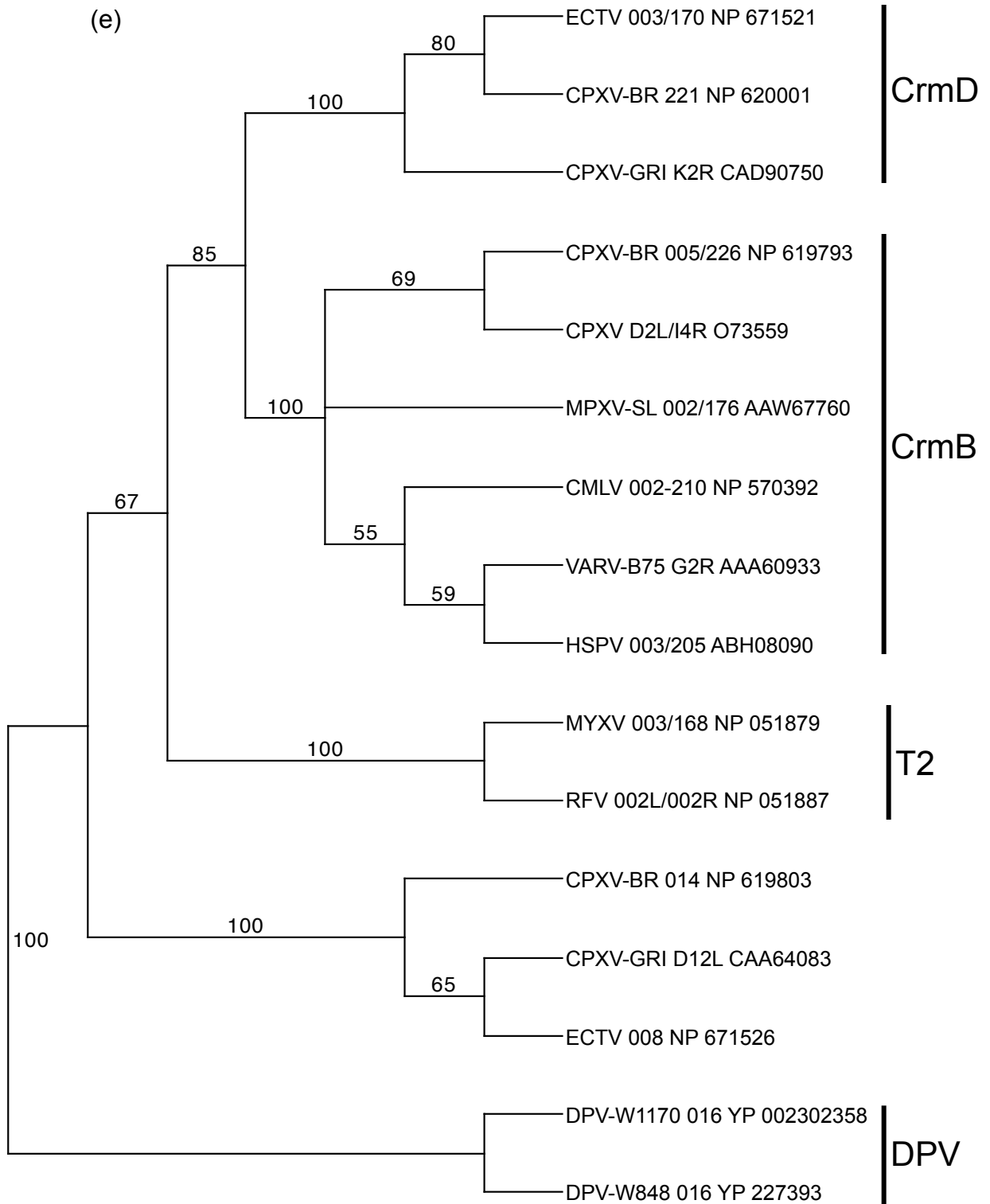
(b) Phylogenetic relationship between N-terminal parts of viral (CrmB, CrmD and T4 orthologs) and vertebrate TNFR2 were analyzed using NJ. The tree was rooted to flounder (Po) TNFR2.



Supplementary Figure S5c. Phylogeny of Tumor necrosis factor receptor II homologs. (c) Phylogenetic relationship between N-terminal parts of viral (CrmB, CrmD and T4 orthologs) and cellular TNFR2 and TNFR1. The tree was rooted to TNFR1 sequences.



Supplementary Figure S5d. Phylogeny of Tumor necrosis factor receptor II homologs. (d) Phylogenetic relationship between N-terminal parts of viral (CrmB, CrmC, CrmD, CrmE and T4 orthologs) and cellular TNFR2 and TNFR1. The tree was rooted to TNFR1 sequences.



Supplementary Figure S5e. Phylogeny of Tumor necrosis factor receptor II homologs. (e) Phylogenetic relationship between C-terminal domains of CrmB, CrmD and T4 orthologs with poxviral homologs that contain only the C-terminal domain. The tree was rooted to DPV 016.