

Figure S1. Conservation of 2',5'-phosphodiesterases among distantly related taxa. Selected mammalian AKAP7 (mouse NP_061217.3, rat NP_001001801.1, human NP_057461.2), coronavirus ns2 (mouse MHV P19738.1, human HCoV-OC43 AAT84352.1) and group A rotavirus VP3 C-terminal domain (simian RVA-SA11 AFK09591.1, human RVA-Wa AFR77808.1) proteins. Alignment was performed with the Constraint-based Multiple Alignment Tool (COBALT) (1) set on default parameters and subsequently evaluated with T-Coffee Core to assess local reliability of the alignment by pairwise methods utilizing multiple algorithms (Mfast_pair, Mmafft_msa and Mmuscle_msa) (2, 3). To convey confidence in the alignment, scores indicate the percent agreement between all MSA algorithms utilized in the analysis for each protein and for the consensus sequence. Additionally, color-coding indicates positional confidence of each aligned residue based on agreement between MSA algorithms with blue indicating the least and red indicating the greatest confidence in the alignment. Conservation of sequence is indicated by Clustal MSA symbols in the consensus line (cons) with "*" indicating fully conserved, ":" strong conservation of properties and "." weak conservation of properties. Catalytic HxT motifs highlighted (blue boxes).

1. **Papadopoulos JS, Agarwala R.** 2007. COBALT: constraint-based alignment tool for multiple protein sequences. *Bioinformatics* **23**:1073-1079.
2. **Notredame C, Higgins DG, Heringa J.** 2000. T-Coffee: A novel method for fast and accurate multiple sequence alignment. *J Mol Biol* **302**:205-217.
3. **Di Tommaso P, Moretti S, Xenarios I, Orobityg M, Montanyola A, Chang JM, Taly JF, Notredame C.** 2011. T-Coffee: a web server for the multiple sequence alignment of protein and RNA sequences using structural information and homology extension. *Nucleic Acids Res* **39**:W13-17.