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SUPPLEMENTAL FIG. S1 [see file Supplemental-figure-S1.xlsx]. **Distribution of ESP proteins between life stages of** *L. sigmodontis***.** Interactive Venn diagram of the shared and stage-specific ESP proteins in each of the life stages examined.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIG. S2. **Comparison of ESP protein abundance (iBAQ) in larval stages of** *L.* sigmodontis. Proteins in each ESP preparation (A, vL3; B, iMf) are ranked by normalised iBAQ abundance (grey bars); the corresponding abundance in WBE is displayed for comparison (black bars) in stacked format. Individual protein abundance values were normalised by the summed total abundance per sample. An asterisk indicates proteins with a predicted signal peptide, while predicted secretion through the non-classical pathway is indicated by a plus sign.

MSPFILLALLINAPANCRPDNGISRSRDASSA**C**YDKDPD**C**SSDI**C**KNYPYTAKER**C**PKF**C**GL**C**SDTVS GSSARPSSQFLPSSSQRQSLALTSGAVEKERKSLTS**C**TDKDSD**C**TAEI**C**RNYPFTARER**C**AKT**C**GR**C**S DDVAIGSGSTTAAHRSTAFGVEKFKGGSASSSLSPRIGNALISGSL**C**FDRKFD**C**SREI**C**RDFPFTARQ E**C**AKT**C**GF**C**SVDTSISSSSSNATLRVMSPSVEIGGSSGGTSSHRTAKQDSYEANHNIPAYPRLSRGEE LE**C**VDVNID**C**TQQT**C**KDYPFTARER**C**AKT**C**GF**C**RKGSVVEERHSSLPAAQGNKATAITKE**C**KDEDSQ**C** SERS**C**LEHPYKASRK**C**AKT**C**GF**C**GEKSSYGSVIELESPIAASSDEGSVIALDSDGNDGSSTRSTMTSE RRLTSGSGDTMSMQKPKHSSIRGRTDPIRSSSSASTAHIQQPTNKQYLGTQRYPGRTGP**C**TDANQL**C**E KAD**C**Y**KY**PNFSQ**KYC**EKT**C**NY**C**

SUPPLEMENTAL FIG. S3. **Domain organisation of protein nLs_04059 from** *Litomosoides sigmodontis***.** Linear representation of the amino-acid sequence highlighting the signal peptide (indigo box), six ShK toxin-like domains (open rectangles) containing six cysteine residues each (yellow), and a predicted propeptide cleavage site (red). Domain six at the C-terminus is unique in containing two lysyltyrosine dyads (cyan).

SUPPLEMENTAL FIG. S4. **Amino-acid sequence alignment of** *L. sigmodontis* **protein nLs_03577 and its orthologues in other filarial nematodes.** Homologues of nLs_03577 were identified by BLASTp search of protein databases from sequenced nematode genomes and a transcriptome assembly for *Setaria labiatopapillosa* (G. Koutsovoulos, B. Makepeace, M. Blaxter; unpublished). No homologues were found outside the filarial nematodes. The protein sequences were aligned with ClustalOmega, and identity is indicated by a coloured scale (green, high; yellow, moderate; red, low).

SUPPLEMENTAL FIG. S5. **Rooted phylogenetic tree of** *L. sigmodontis* **protein nLs_03577 and its orthologues in other filarial nematodes.** Homologues of nLs_03577 were identified by BLASTp search of protein databases from sequenced nematode genomes and a transcriptome assembly for *Setaria labiatopapillosa* (G. Koutsovoulos, B. Makepeace, M. Blaxter; unpublished). No homologues were found outside the filarial nematodes. The protein sequences were aligned with ClustalOmega and the alignment subjected to phylogenetic analysis using MrBayes version 3.2. Every 100th generation from the final 1 million generations of a 2 million generation analysis were combined to derive the consensus shown. Posterior probabilities are indicated by branch colouring (red: $pp = 1$) The tree is rooted with *S. labiatopapillosa*, in accordance with accepted systematics, and nuclear small subunit ribosomal RNA phylogeny.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIG. S6. **Rooted phylogenetic tree of ShK domains among predicted proteins in filarial nematodes***.* The rooted subtrees for the six ShK domains from the nLs_04059 orthologues are shown. Node support is indicated by colour on the branches (red: posterior probability = 1). In *B. malayi*, domain 1 is represented by two distinct isoform clusters, one of which (Bm1) is found only in this species and in *W. bancrofti*.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIG. S7 [see file Supplemental-figure-S7.pdf]. **Unrooted phylogenetic tree of ShK domains among predicted proteins in filarial nematodes and** *Ascaris suum.* The unrooted cladogram is the consensus of the last 1 million of 2 million generations of the analysis, sampled every 100 generations. Node supports are indicated by dots (width is proportional to support) and colour (red: posterior probability of 1). The clades containing the six nLs_04059-like domains are highlighted.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIG. S8. **Distribution of biotin in labelled and unlabelled specimens of adult** *Litomosoides sigmodontis***.** Fixed worm sections were incubated with streptavidin-FITC. *A*, Biotinlabelled worms. *B*, An unlabelled control specimen. Scale bars represent 20 µm.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE S1 [see file "Supplemental-table-S1.xlsx"]. **Protein predictions from the** *Litomosoides sigmodontis* **genome, including** *Brugia malayi* **and** *Dirofilaria immitis* **orthologues and MS evidence.** Tab 1, summary overview of nuclear-encoded proteins, including annotations, *Brugia* and *Dirofilaria* orthologues, and presence in ESP and/or WBE preparations; tab 2, summary overview of detected *w*Ls-encoded proteins; tabs 3 – 7, protein inference data from ESP and WBE preparations for gAF, pgAF, AM, iMf and vL3, respectively; tab 8, protein inference data for adult nematode surface extracts; tabs 9 – 13, peptide assignment data from ESP and WBE preparations for gAF, pgAF, AM, iMf and vL3, respectively; tab 14, peptide assignment data for adult nematode surface extracts. On tab 1, "Updated description" in column P includes revised annotations for some ESP proteins following manual curation.

Homologues of abundant Litomosoides sigmodontis excretory-secretory proteins identified by DELTA-BLAST (National Centre for Biotechnology Information)

AT, all taxa; FE, Filarioidea excluded; CO, *Caenorhabditis* only.

a Filters were applied only where the top hit was to taxa other than *Caenorhabditis* spp. *b* Only annotated hits are shown for non-filarial proteins.

c The only hits were to hypothetical proteins containing ShK domains.

Homologues of abundant Litomosoides sigmodontis excretory-secretory proteins identified by PSI-BLAST (Phyre²)

Extended narrative - Abundant proteins released by larval parasites

The dominant serum components identified in bMf ESP were fibronectin, complement C3, serum albumin, hemopexin, plasminogen and ceruloplasmin; while lower amounts of IgM were also detected (supplemental Table S4). Of the five quantifiable parasite-derived molecules, three were TTL proteins. Interestingly, the two most abundant parasite ESP proteins observed in bMf, a TTL protein and a nematode-specific uncharacterised protein (nLs_03443), were not present in iMf ESP (supplemental Table S4). Non-unique but proportionally enriched proteins in iMf included two galectins (β galactoside-binding proteins 1 and 2), a fatty acid and retinoid-binding protein (FAR-1), and a nucleoside diphosphate kinase (supplemental Fig. S2b), all of which are known to be expressed throughout the filarial lifecycle (1, 2). In addition, Ls110, which is secreted from the uterine epithelium during embryonic development (3), was detected in iMf ESP but not iMf WBE. Conversely, the major sheath proteins Shp1a and Shp4 were found in iMf WBE but were not secreted (supplemental Table S1). Another distinctive feature of the iMf ESP was the overrepresentation of two proteoglycan core proteins: a perlecan-like protein that exhibited moderate similarity to UNC-52 from *C. elegans* (supplemental Table S2, supplemental Fig. S2b) (4); and a chondroitin proteoglycan (CPG) containing six peritrophin-A chitin-binding domains, which was distantly related to *C. elegans* CPG-2 (5) (supplemental Tables S1 and S2). However, a large (~250 kDa predicted mass) plasminogen-applenematode (PAN) domain protein, which displayed weak similarity (supplemental Table S2) to the predicted mucin SRAP-1 from *C. elegans* (6)*,* was more abundant than either of the proteoglycans in iMf ESP (supplemental Fig. 2b). Finally, an apparently novel peroxidasin-like protein with orthologues in other filarial nematodes and more distant relatives in *A. suum* and *Caenorhabditis briggsae* (supplemental Table S2) was also identified in iMf ESP (supplemental Fig. 2b).

In many filarial nematodes, microfilariae are enclosed in a proteinaceous sheath comprising an inner layer that originates from the eggshell and an outer layer that is produced by secretions in the distal portion of the uterus. Five major structural proteins have been identified in the *L. sigmodontis* sheath, some of which are synthesised in the developing embryo and others in the uterine epithelium (7), but none of these were found in iMf ESP, indicating that they are stable components. Many host serum proteins were released from bMf in culture. These are likely to derive from specific interactions with the parasite surface, perhaps reflecting a tension between the nematode exploiting the host and the host immune system recognising the parasite. The finding of host material at the Mf surface is not new, as five serum components were the only proteins released by SDS extraction of *L. sigmodontis* Mf sheaths (8), and human serum albumin has been detected on the sheath surface of *W. bancrofti* Mf (9), but is generally not found on *Brugia* spp. Mf (10). The *L. sigmodontis* sheath is permeable to molecules of up to 70 kDa (11), and therefore might retain some host proteins after transfer to culture. However, several abundant serum proteins that we detected in bMf ESP are considerably larger than this (for example*,* ceruloplasmin and fibronectin); therefore, they must be either adsorbed onto the sheath surface or proteolytically processed prior to uptake. Hemopexin and ceruloplasmin have roles in heme and copper transport (12), respectively. Hence, they might be exploited as a source of these essential cofactors by the parasite.

Several parasite-derived products were identified as secreted by iMf, including Ls110 [a protein localised in the uterine lumen and variably present on iMf, but absent from bMf (3)] and two putative proteoglycan core proteins. Accordingly, large glycoproteins (~200 kDa) have been described from *B. malayi* ESP (13). The closest *C. elegans* homologue of the perlecan-like proteoglycan, UNC-52, is a major component of the basement membrane of contractile tissues, including the pharynx and anus in developing embryos and subsequent stages (4). The *L. sigmodontis* iMf-derived CPG-like protein is predicted to have chitinbinding domains and may function in eggshell and sheath development. In *C. elegans*, CPGs form an inner layer that binds to the central chitinous layer of the eggshell, maintaining the perivitelline space around the embryo (14) and forming a barrier to prevent polyspermy (15). In *L. sigmodontis*, chitin has been detected in the oocytes and zygotes, although it is absent from the iMf sheath (16). The degradation of chitin during Mf sheath development *in utero* may release the underlying CPG, which is highly soluble (14), into the surrounding milieu. The origin and roles two of the other novel proteins that were enriched in iMf ESP is less clear. The closest homologue in *C. elegans* of the PAN domain protein is SRAP-1, which is expressed in the hypodermis, central nervous system and vulva of developing larvae and is secreted onto the cuticle surface during moulting (17). In *C. elegans*, peroxidasin PXN-2 is located in the extracellular matrix and is required for late embryonic elongation, muscle attachment, and motoneuron axon guidance choice (18).

The vL3 ESP was composed of previously characterised filarial proteins that are known to be uniquely expressed or enriched in this stage [such as ASP-1 (19), ALT-1 (20), and cathepsin-L-like protease (21)], alongside other antigens that were well represented in ESP from other stages (RAL-2, CPI-2, Ov16 and β -galactoside-binding proteins) (supplemental Fig. 2a). The nematode secreted protein 22U was moderately abundant in the *L. sigmodontis* vL3 ESP preparations (supplemental Fig. 2a), but apparently is not expressed in vL3 of other filarial species (22). This stage may be relatively quiescent in terms of secretory activity until they adapt to the mammalian host and undergo the third moult. Indeed, analysis of ESP from moulting L3 identified fivefold more proteins than from vL3 ESP in *B. malayi* (23).

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Quantifiable proteins present in the excretory-secretory products of blood-derived microfilariae

iBAQ, intensity-based absolute quantification; AMBP, α -1-microglobulin/bikunin precursor.

Putative surface-associated proteins exhibiting >50-fold enrichment in biotin-labelled adult worm whole body extracts relative to unlabelled controls

ESP, excretory-secretory products; AM, adult male; OG, octyl β-D-glucopyranoside; gAF, gravid adult female; FKBP, FK506-binding protein; HSP, heat-shock protein

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