



Figure S8. Alignment of Stat proteins. Taxa include Hs (*Homo sapiens*), Dm (*Drosophila melanogaster*), C.sp (*Capitella sp.*), Nv (*Nematostella vectensis*), Aq (*Amphimedon queenslandica*), Mb (*Monosiga brevicollis*), Co (*Capsaspora owczarzaki*), Tt (*Thecamonas trahens*), Ac (*Acanthamoeba castellanii*) and Dd (*Dictyostelium discoideum*). Different Pfam domains are shown with different colours. Key DNA binding aminoacids are highlighted in blue, nuclear importing aminoacid signals in orange, and phosphorylated Tyr residue in purple. Non-conservative aminoacidic changes are depicted in red.

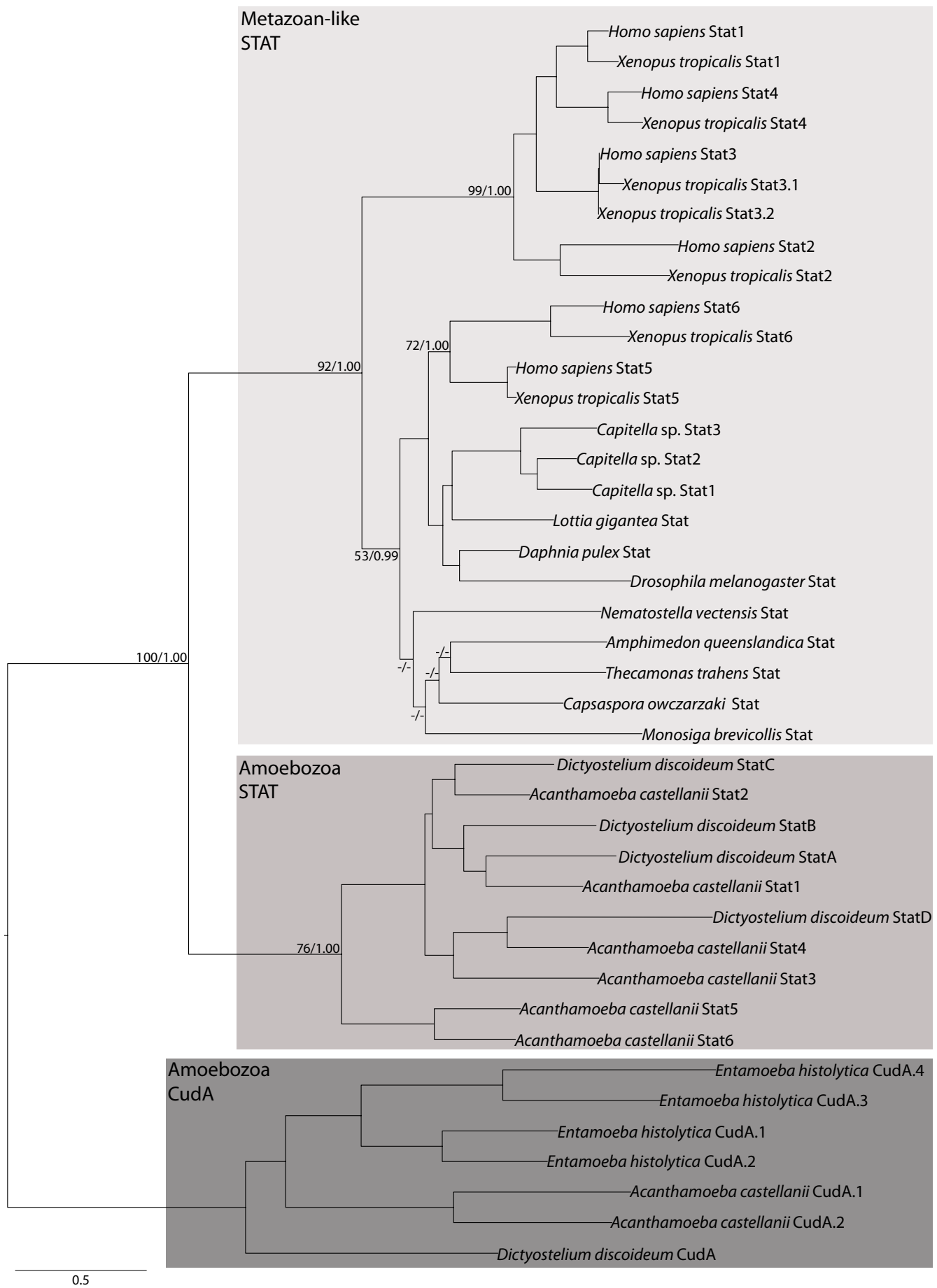


Figure S9. Maximum likelihood tree of Stat proteins. The tree is rooted using amoebozoan CudA proteins, which are distantly related to Stat proteins. Statistical support was obtained by RAxML with 100-bootstrap replicates (BV) and Bayesian Posterior Probabilities (BPP). Dashes (-) indicate no statistical support. Both values are shown on key branches.

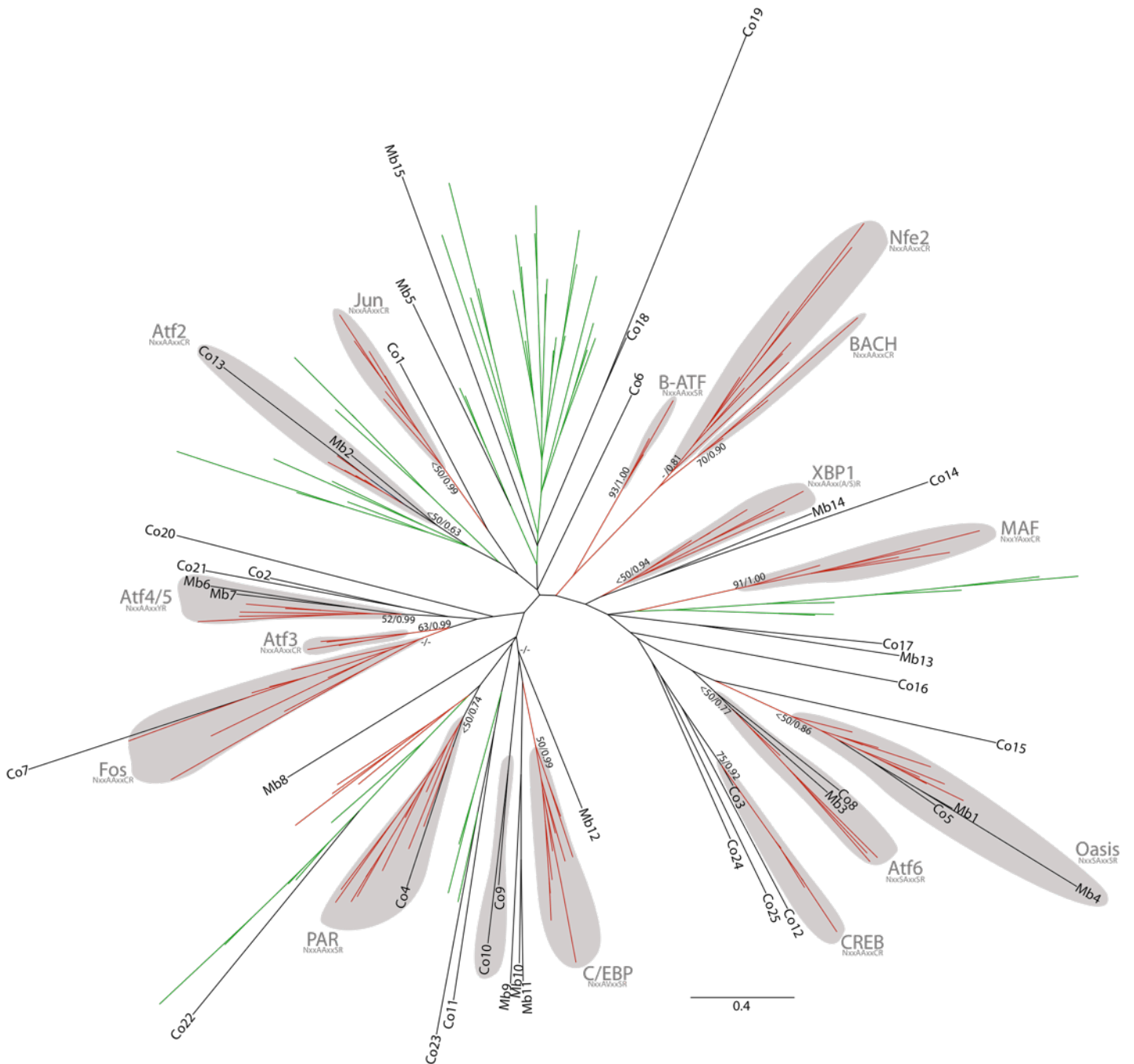


Figure S10. Maximum likelihood tree of bZIP genes including all *Capsaspora* homologs and some fungi. The tree is rooted using the midpoint-rooted tree option. Statistical support was obtained by RAxML with 100-bootstrap replicates (BV) and Bayesian Posterior Probabilities (BPP). Both values are shown on key branches. Co (*Capsaspora owczarzaki*), Mb (*Monosiga brevicollis*). Metazoan branches depicted in red and fungal branches in green. For each family, the signature sequence for DNA recognition is indicated and only proteins with this conserved motif are included in the family (Fujii et al. 2000).

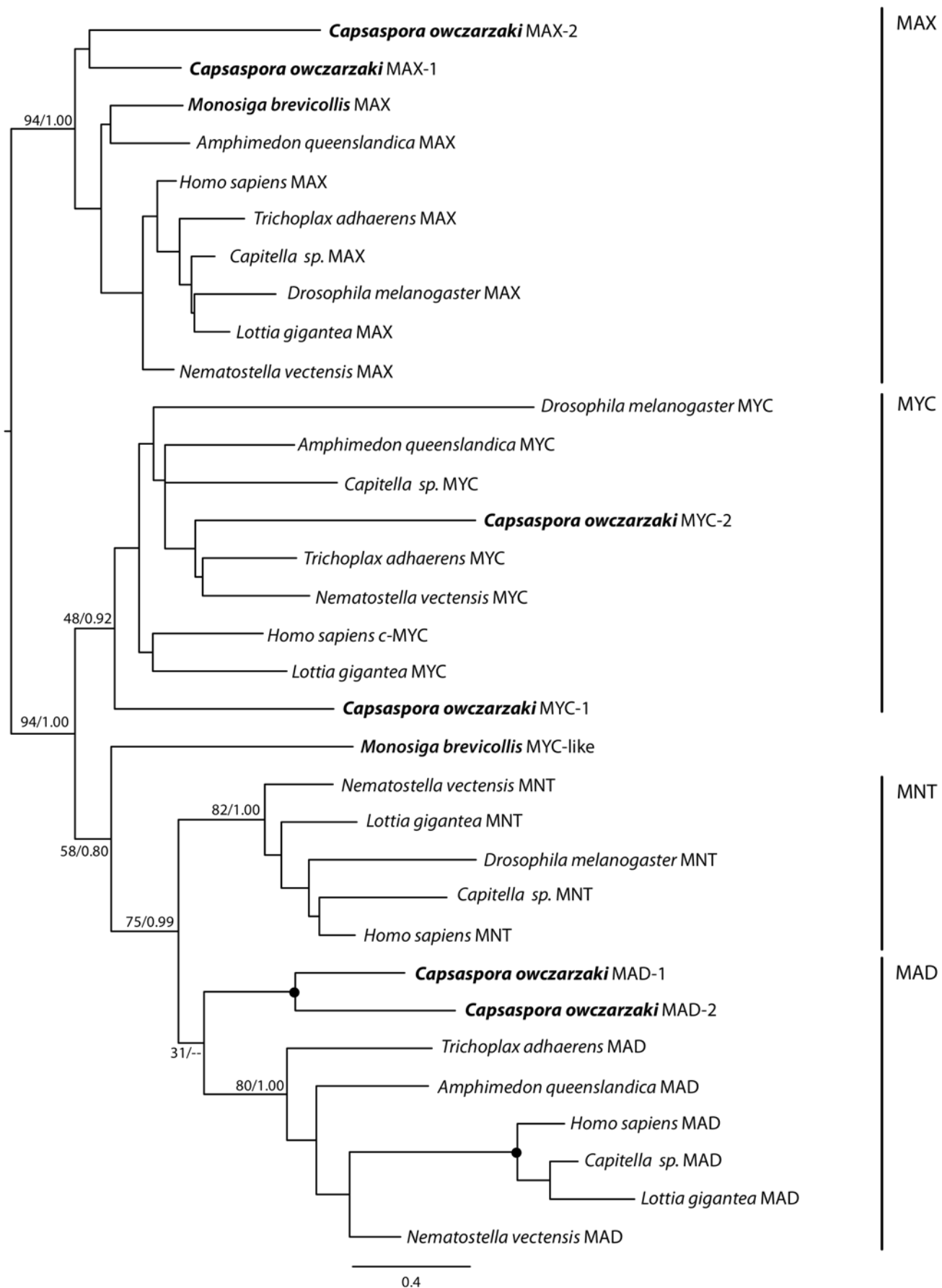


Figure S12. Maximum likelihood tree from the bHLH domain plus the LZ of Myc, Max, Mad and Mnt proteins. The tree is rooted using the midpoint-rooted tree option. Statistical support was obtained by RAxML with 100-bootstrap replicates (BV) and Bayesian Posterior Probabilities (BPP). Both values are shown on key branches. A black dot indicates BV > 90% and BPP > 0.95.

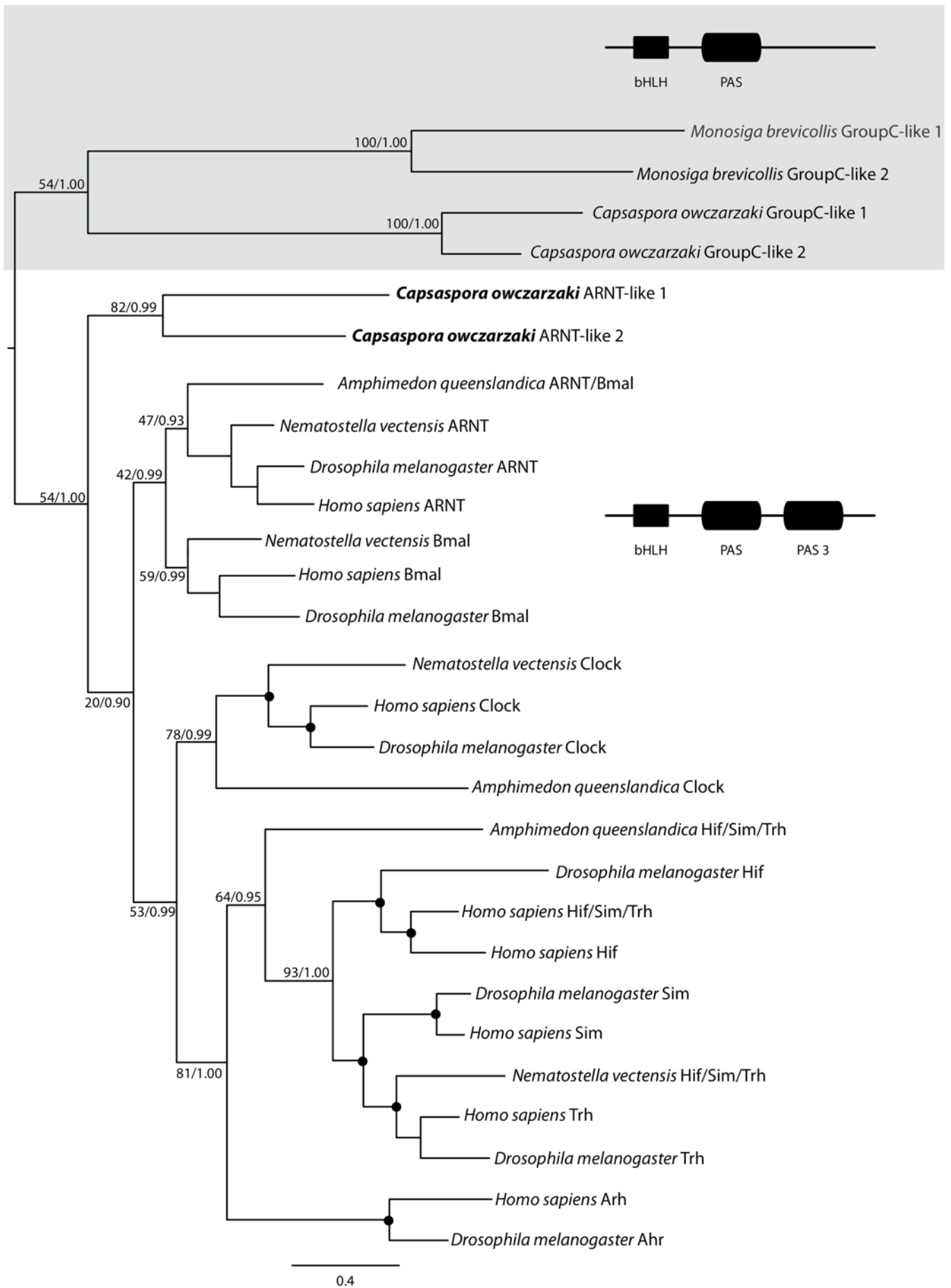


Figure S13. Maximum likelihood tree from the bHLH domain plus the PAS domain of Group C proteins. The tree is rooted using the Group-C-like proteins as the outgroup. Statistical support was obtained by RAxML with 100-bootstrap replicates (BV) and Bayesian Posterior Probabilities (BPP). Both values are shown on key branches. A black dot indicates BV > 90% and BPP > 0.95. Domain architectures from Pfam of the Group-C-like and Group C proteins are shown.

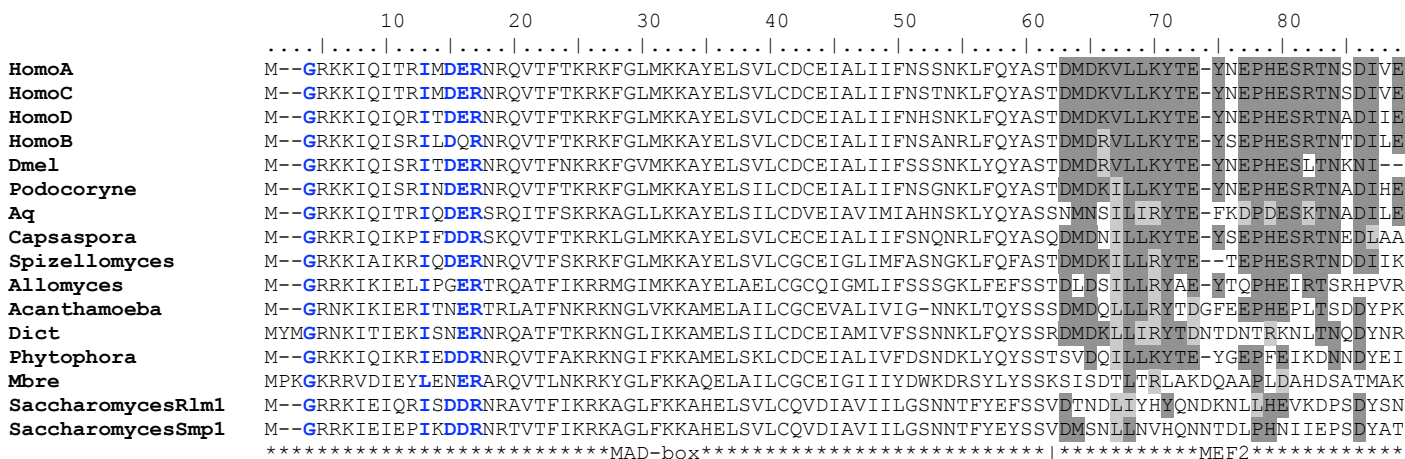


Figure S14. Alignment of MADS-box and mef2 domain. Conserved amino acids (dark grey), conservative changes (light grey) and key DNA binding aminoacids (blue) are depicted.

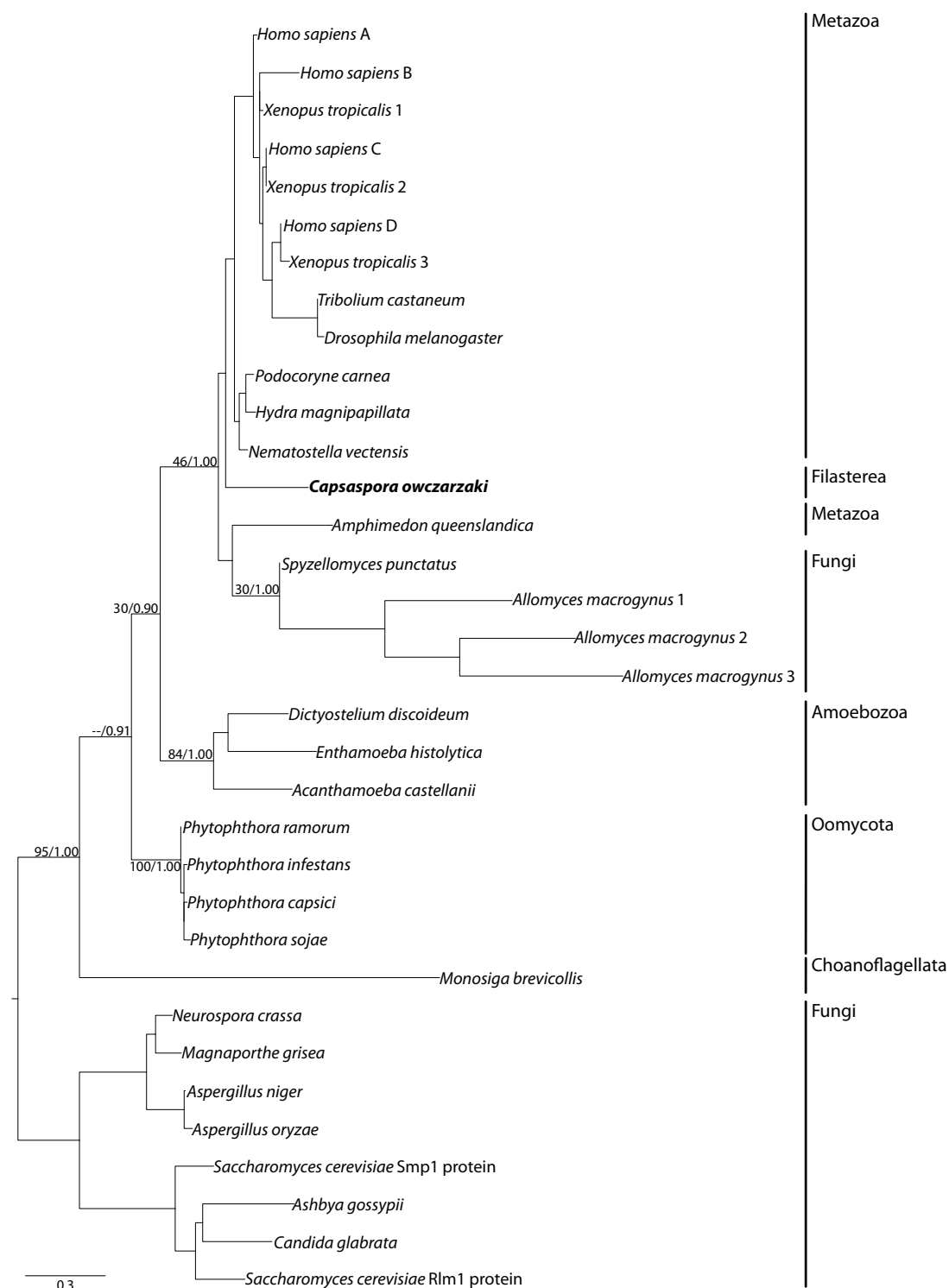


Figure S15. Maximum likelihood tree of Mef2-like genes. The tree is rooted using fungi. Statistical support was obtained by RAxML with 100-bootstrap replicates (BV) and Bayesian Posterior Probabilities (BPP). Both values are shown on key branches.

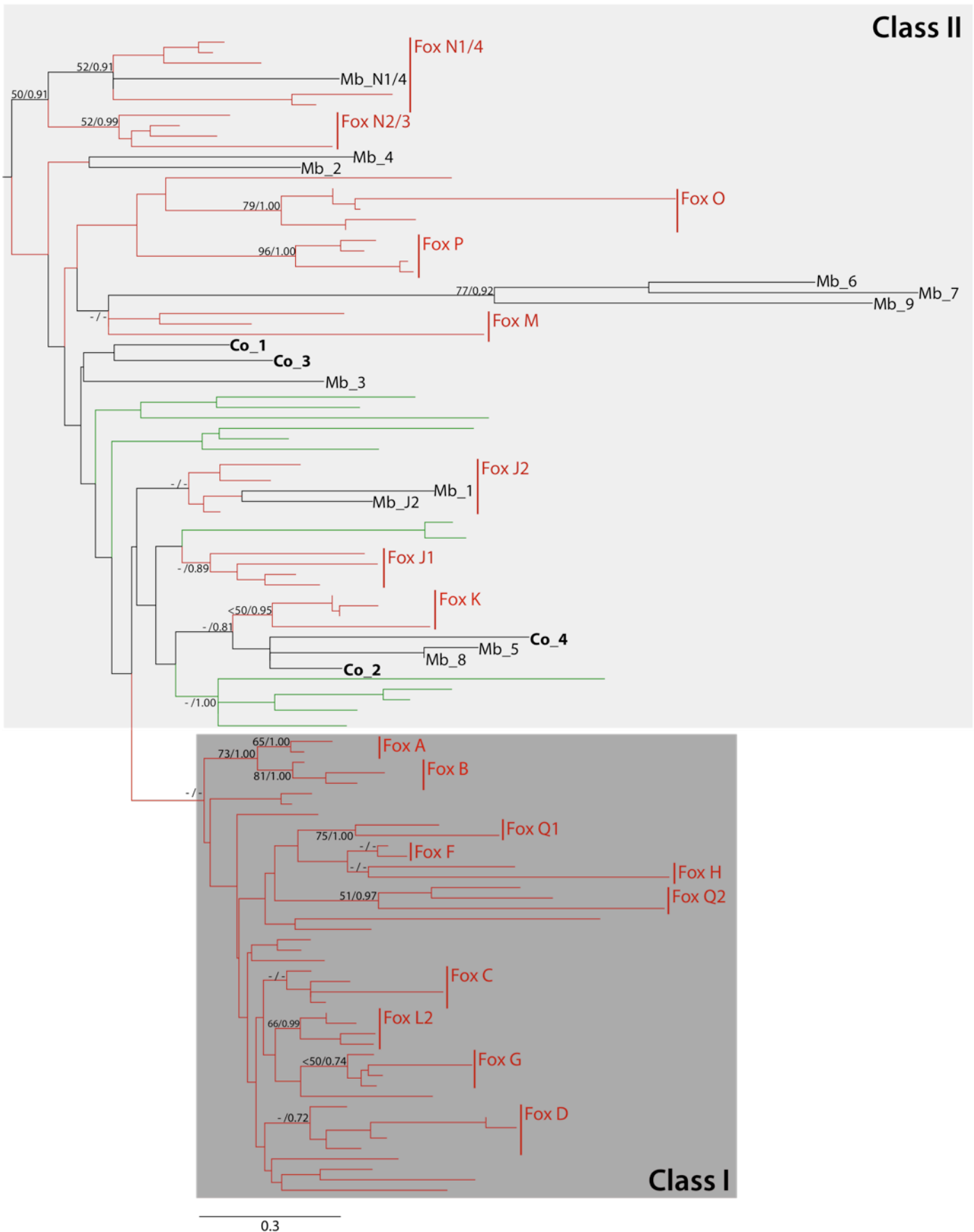


Figure S16. Maximum likelihood tree of all *Capsaspora* and *Monosiga* homologs. The tree is rooted using the midpoint-rooted tree option. Statistical support was obtained by RaxML with 100-bootstrap replicates (BV) and Bayes Posterior Probabilities (BPP). Both values are shown on key branches. Co (*Capsaspora owczarzaki*), Mb (*Monosiga brevicollis*). Metazoan branches depicted in red and fungal branches in green.

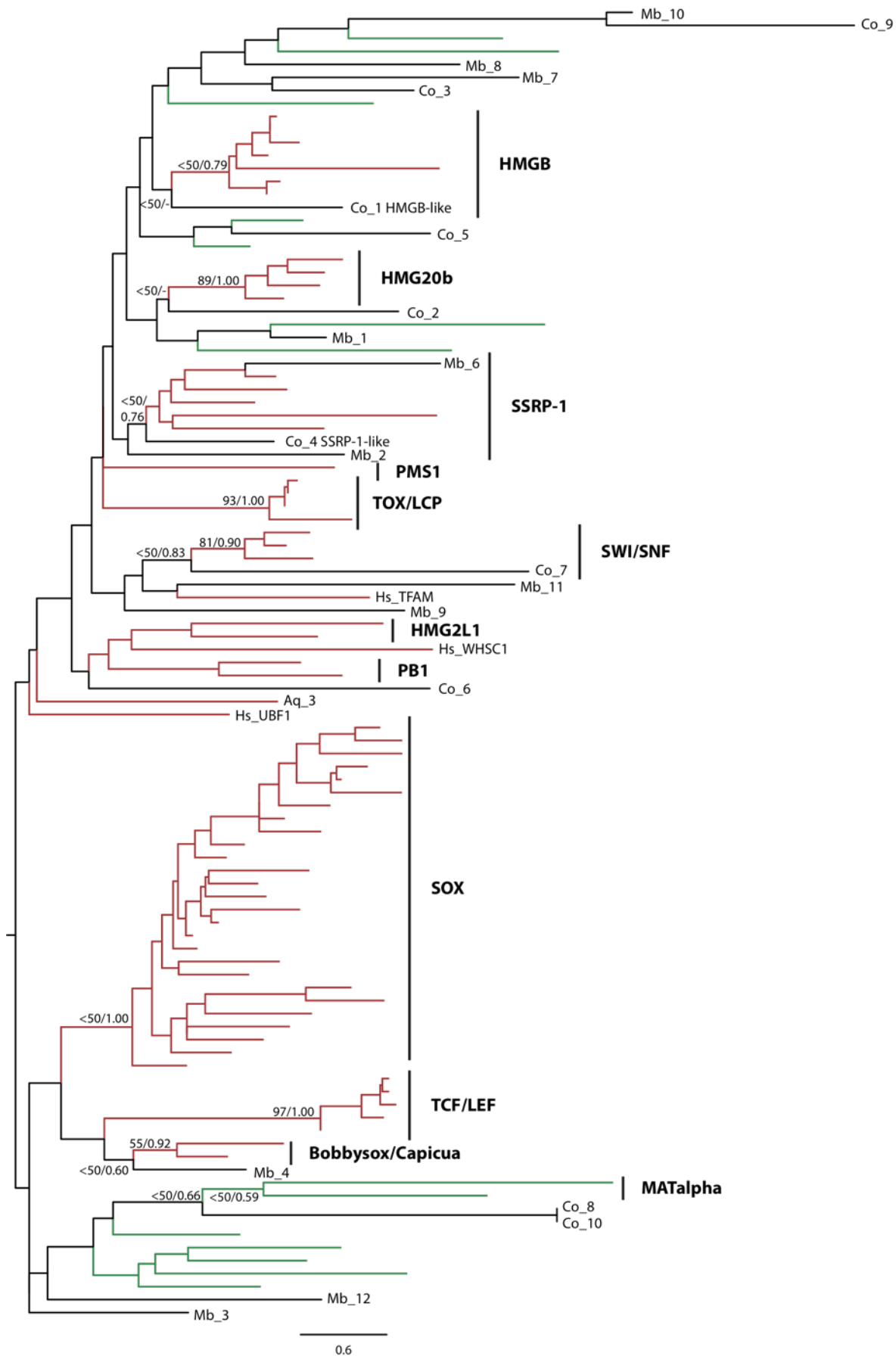


Figure S17. Maximum likelihood tree of HMGbox domains including all *Capsaspora* and *Monosiga* homologs. The tree is rooted using the midpoint-rooted tree option. Statistical support was obtained by RAxML with 100-bootstrap replicates (BV) and Bayesian Posterior Probabilities (BPP). Both values are shown on key branches. Mb (*Monosiga brevicollis*), Co (*Capsaspora owczarzaki*), Hs (*Homo sapiens*). Metazoan branches depicted in red and fungal branches in green.