

A

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CL1  MRLFILAVLTVGVVGSNDLWLHWQKRMYNKEYNGADDQHRRIWEENVKHIQEHNLRHDL 60
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CL5  MRLIILTLAVGVFASNDLWLHWQKQTYNRKHHGADDEKRRNIWEQNVKHIQEHNLRHDL 60
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CL1  GLVTTYLGLNQFTDMTFFEEFKAKYLTEMSRASDILSHGVPYEANNRAVPDKIDWRESGYV 120
CL4  GLVTTYLGLNQFTDMTFFEEFKATYLRREIPRASDMLSHGIPYEAKDRAAPVSIWREFGYV 120
CL5  GLVTTYRLGLNQFTDMTFFEEFKAKYLSKMPRASELLSHGMPYRAKNRAVPASIDWRESGYV 120
CL2  GLVTTYKGLNQFTDLTFFEEFKAKYLIEIPRSSELLSRGIPYKANKLAVPESIDWRDYYYV 120
CL3  GLVTTYKGLNQFTDLTFFEEFKAKYLMEMSPVSESLSDGISYEAEGNDVPASIDWRQYGYV 120

CL1  TEVKDQGCGSCWAFSTTGTMEGQYMKNERTSISFSEQQLVDCSGPWGNNGCSGGLMENA 180
CL4  TEVKDQKCGSCWAFSTTGAVEGQYMKNQKTNISFSEQQLVDCSGDYGNNGCSGGLMENA 180
CL5  TEVKDQGGCGSCWAFSTTGAMEGQYMKNSQRINISFSEQQLVDCSGDFGNHGCSSGGLMEKA 180
CL2  TEVKDQGCGSCWAFSTTGAVEGQFRKNERASASFSEQQLVDCSTRDFGNVGGCGGYMENA 180
CL3  TEVKDQGGCGSCWAFSAVGAIEGQYVKKFQNTLTFSEQQLVDCSTRDFGNHGCSSGGMENA 180

CL1  YQYLKQFGLTESSYPYTAVEGQCRYNKQLGVAKVTGYTYVHSGSEVELKKNLVGAEGFAA 240
CL4  YEYLWEHGLETESSYPYKAVEGPKYDIRLGVAKVTGYTYLVHSGIESVLQDLVGAEGFAA 240
CL5  YEYLRFHGLETESSYSYRAIEGPCQYDRQLGVAQVSGYYIVHSQDEVALKNLIGVEGFAA 240
CL2  YEYLKHNGLETESSYPYQAVEGPKQYDGRLAYAKVTGYTYVHSGDEIELKKNLVGTEGFAA 240
CL3  YKYLKNSGLETASYPYQGYEYQCQYRKELGVAKVTGAYTYVHSGDEMKNLQMVGREGFAA 240

CL1  VAVDVESDFMYPYSGIYQSQTCSPLRVNHAVLAVGYGTQGGTDYWIWVKNVSWGSLWGERGY 300
CL4  VGVDDELDFMLYKSGIYESRNCSSSESLNHGILVVGYGTDGTDYWIWVKNVSWGSLWGEHGY 300
CL5  VALDVNIDFMMYKSGIYQDEICSSRYLNHAVLAVGYGTEDGTDYWIWVKNVSWGSLWGEHGY 300
CL2  VALDADSDFMYPYSGIYQSQTCLPDRLTHAVLAVGYGSQDGTDYWIWVKNVSWGTWWGEDGY 300
CL3  VAVDAQSDFMYPYSGIFQSQCSSRRVTHAVLAVGYGTESGTDYWILKNVSWGKWWGEDGY 300

CL1  IRMARNRGNMCGIASLASLPMVARFP 326
CL4  IRMARNRDNMCGIASLASLPVVEPFP 326
CL5  IRLARNRDNMCGIATLASLPVVKRFP 326
CL2  IRFARNRGNMCGIASLASVPMVARFP 326
CL3  MRFARNRGNMCAIASVASVPMVERFP 326

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B

Clade consensus sequence	Residue position											
	17	23	61	67	68	133	157	158	159	160	178	205
CL1	Q	C	N	L	M	A	L	N	H	A	N	L
CL5	Q	C	H	L	M	A	L	N	H	A	N	-
CL4	Q	C	-	-	M	A	L	N	H	G	N	L
CL2	Q	C	Y	Y	M	A	L	T	H	A	N	L
CL3	Q	C	H	W	M	A	V	T	H	A	N	V

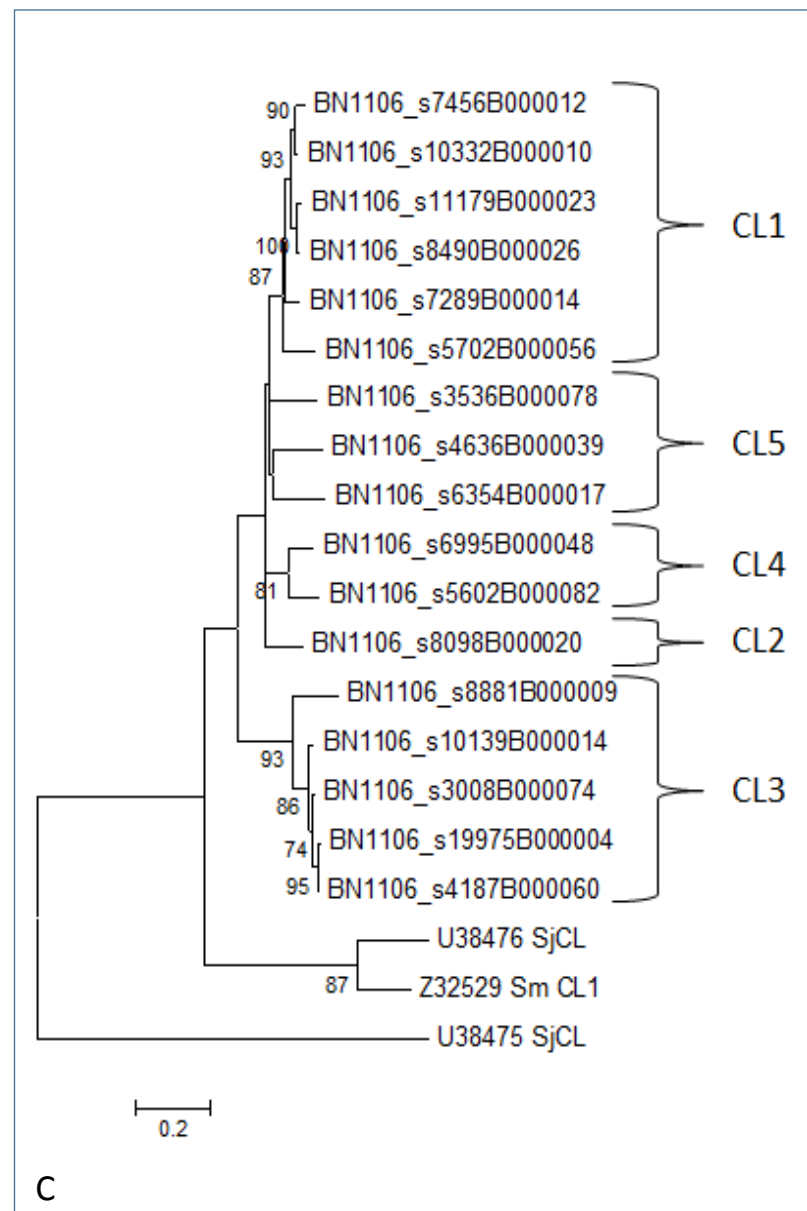


Figure S3. Analysis of the clades representing the cathepsin L cysteine proteases. (a) Protein alignment using representative sequences for each clade of cathepsin L protease. The genomic organisation of these genes is conserved across all the cathepsin L genes identified within the *F. hepatica* genome, regardless of which clade the proteases belong to. Intron-exon borders, resulting in four exons are indicated by the black arrows. The signal peptide and pro-segment domain are highlighted in green and blue, respectively, with the short blue arrow indicating the position of the pro-protein cleavage site. The residues in bold and shaded in grey represent the active site residues, that comprise the S1 binding subsite. The residues highlighted in red represent those residues that comprise the S2 binding subsite. The particular S2 residues that confer substrate specificity are highlighted by the red *. (b) Comparison of the residues from the S1 and S2 binding subsites across the cathepsin L clades. Variability across the sequences represented by the different genes within each clade is shown. (c) Phylogenetic analysis of the *F. hepatica* cathepsin L gene family, based on the genes identified within the *F. hepatica* genome. A maximum likelihood tree was constructed with the nucleotide sequence corresponding to the prosegment of the protein including the catalytic domain. For three genes the sequences are represented by two gene models (*). The tree is drawn to scale and branch lengths are measured in number of substitutions per site using MEGA v 5.05 (Tamura et al., 2011). Bootstrap values >70% from 100 iterations are shown. The tree is rooted using cathepsin L sequences from the closely related trematode species, *Schistosoma mansoni* and *Schistosoma japonicum* (SjCL: U38476; SmCL1; Z32529; SjCL: U38475).