

Supplementary Materials for

Whole-genome sequencing of uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* reveals long evolutionary history of diversity and virulence

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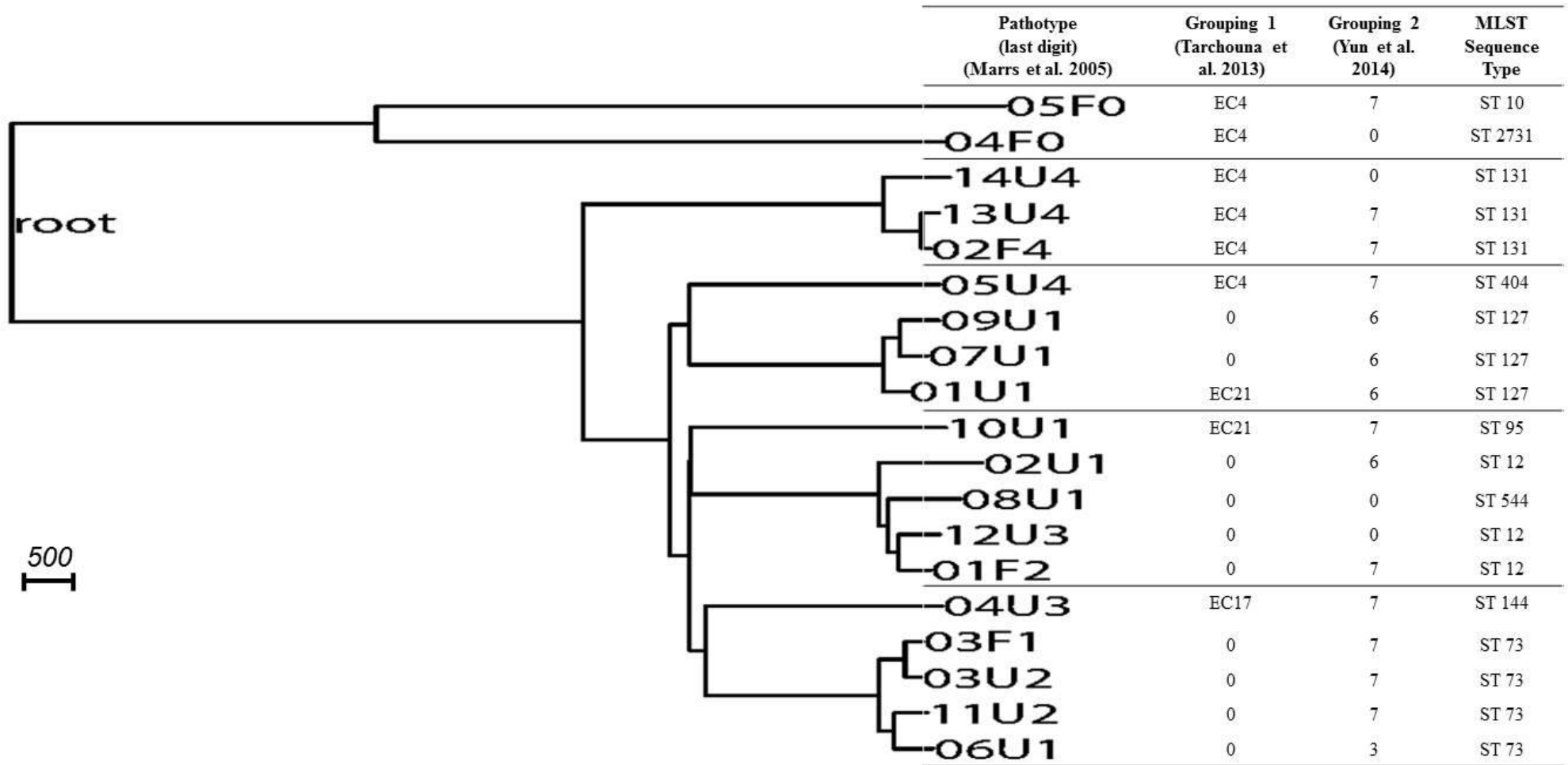
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Supplementary Figure 1

Supplementary Table 1



Supplementary Figure 1. Classifications based on presence and absence of several virulence factors, described in Marrs et al. (2005), Tarchouna et al. (2013) and Yun et al. (2014). We also listed the multilocus sequence typing (MLST) of our sample based on presence and absence of seven housekeeping genes. For Groupings 1 and 2, type “0” refers to the combinations of virulence factors in our sampled strains that were not found in the original studies. MLST types correspond well to the whole-genome phylogeny, while none of the groupings based on uropathogenic virulence factors were consistent with the whole-genome clustering. Three pathotype 4 strains formed a significant subclade, but the remaining pathotype 4 strain had a split with this subclade over 10 million generations ago. Similarly, using Grouping 2, three type 6 strains formed a significant subclade, while the remaining type 6 strain showed a deep split with this subclade over 7 million generations ago.

