

Figure S1, related to Fig. 1.

Evolution of Atg13 and Atg101 in the eukarya. Phylogenetic trees for Atg13 (A) and Atg101 (B). Species lacking Atg101 are colored in red. Phylogenetic trees were generated using the iTOL (<http://itol.embl.de/>) and Phylogeny.fr (<http://www.phylogeny.fr>) servers.

Figure S2, related to Fig. 2.

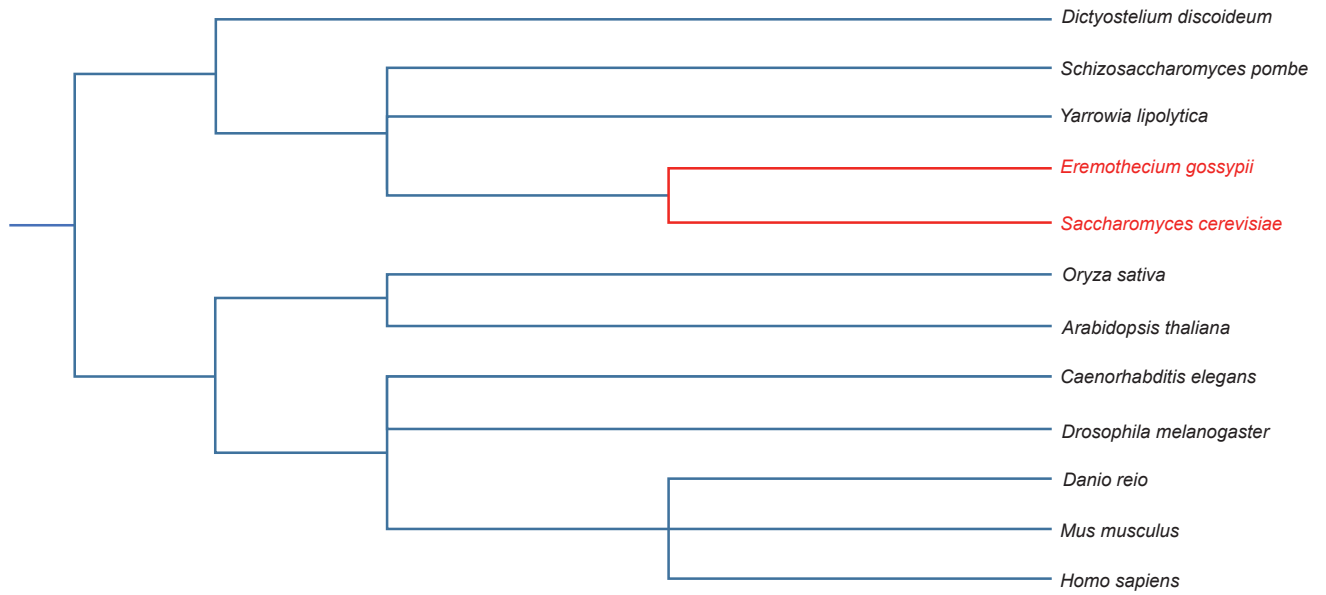
Structure based sequence alignments of Atg13 were carried out by ClustalW2 and PROMALS3D. Hm: *Homo sapiens*; Bt: *Bos taurus*; Mm: *Mus musculus*; Xt: *Xenopus tropicalis*; Da: *Danio rerio*; Dm: *Drosophila melanogaster*; Sp: *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*; Sc: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*; Lt: *Lachancea thermotolerans*. Green numbers in parentheses indicates the number of unshown residues inserted relative to the human sequences. Basic residues of the interface are labeled in blue while the hydrophobic residues and polar uncharged residues are labeled as orange. “Δ” indicates the region of Atg13 that was deleted in α A- α B connector mutation. “*” indicates the residues mutated in this paper. “H” on top of the sequences indicates the residues contribute to hydrogen bonds discussed in the text. “+” shows residues that contribute to the positively charged groove. The binding sites of benzamidine are colored in magenta. The α A- α B connector of Atg13 is colored light orange.

Figure S3, related to Fig. 2.

Structure based sequence alignments of Atg101 were carried out by ClustalW2 and PROMALS3D. “W” indicates the residues that sequester the WF finger. The WF finger residues are colored red. Other labels are as described for Fig. S1.

A

Atg13



B

Atg101

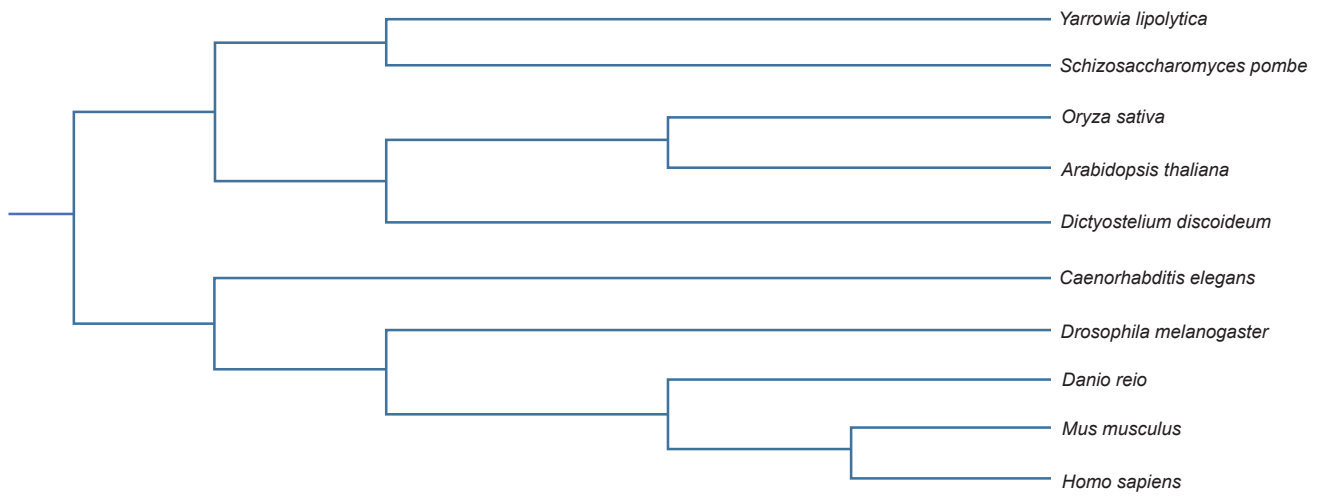


Figure S1

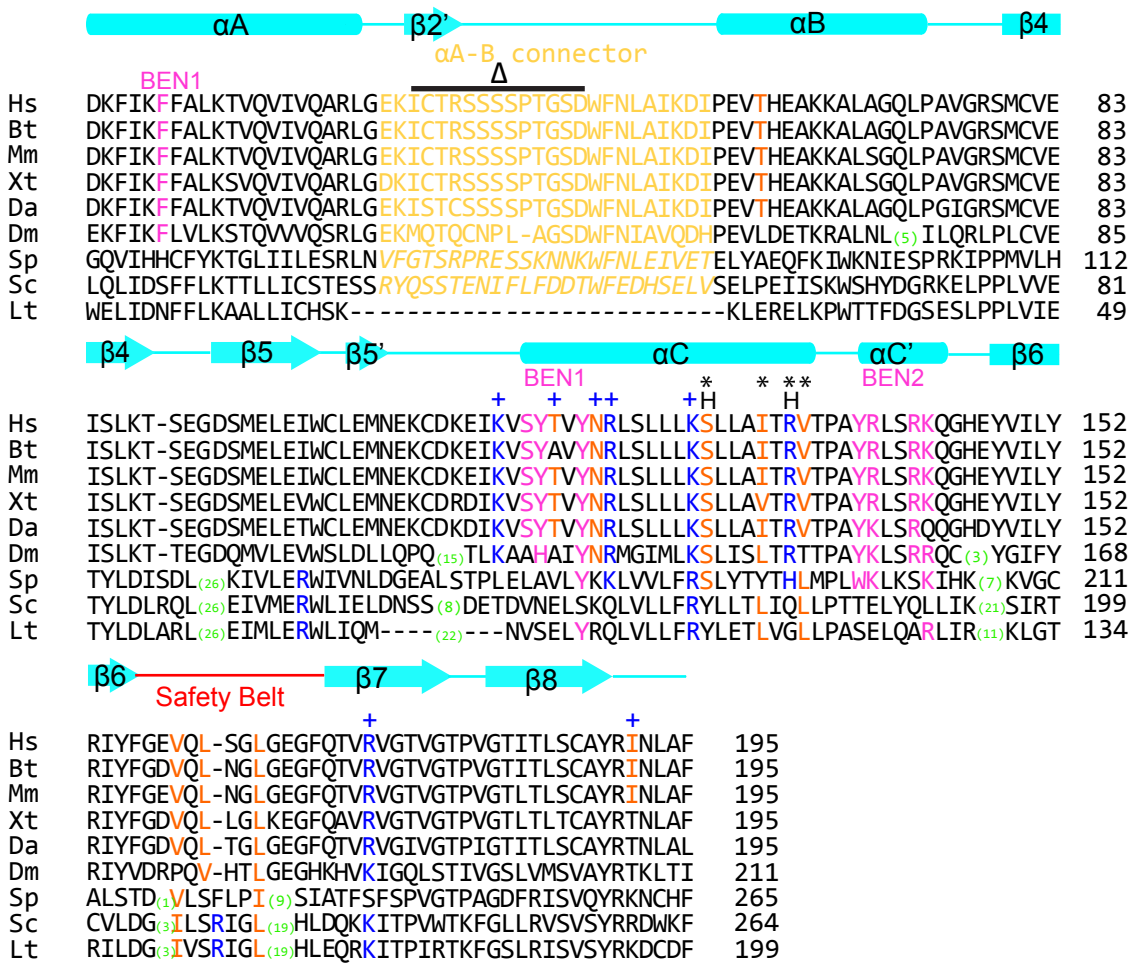


Figure S2

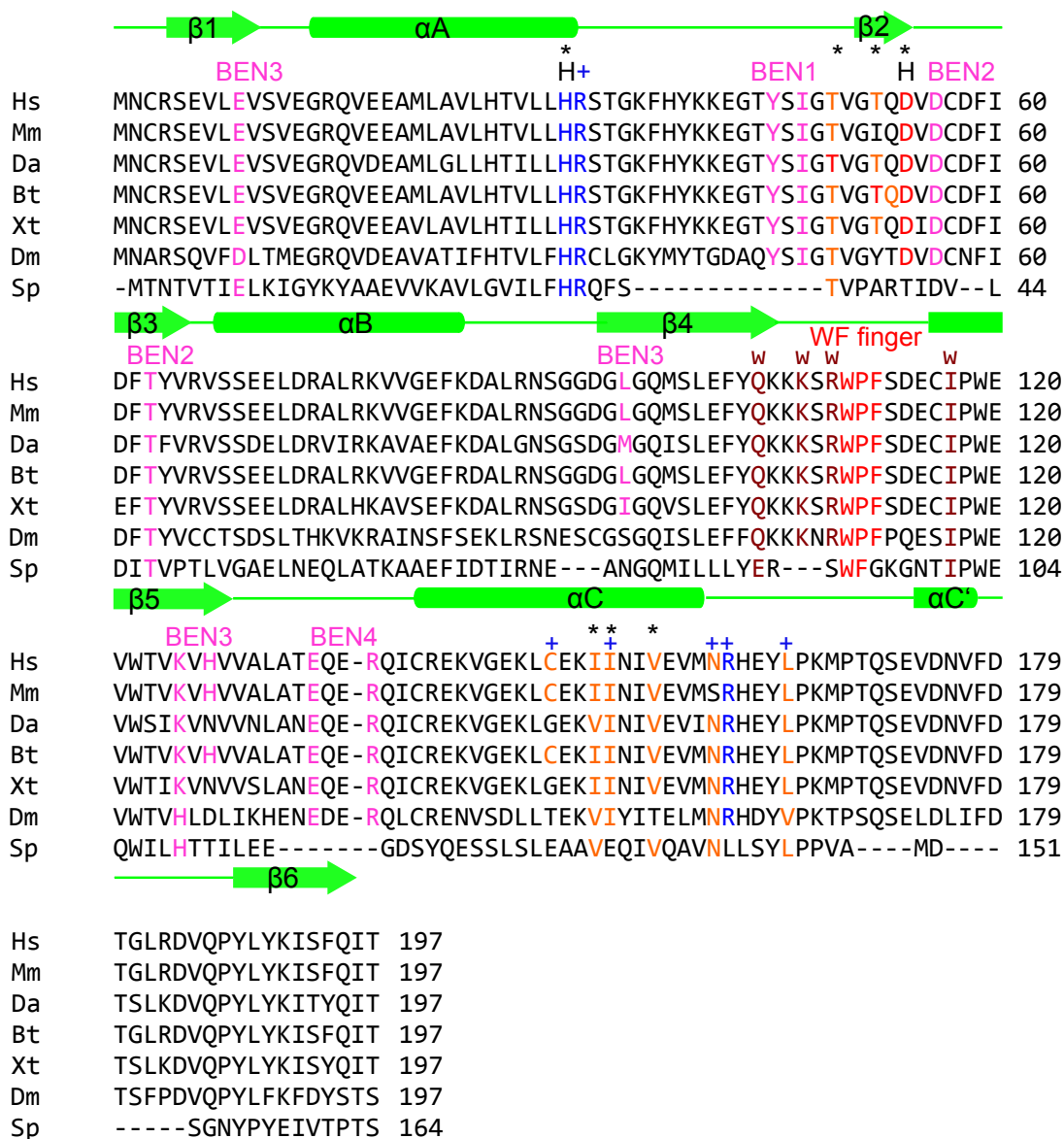


Figure S3