

FIG S1 The phylogenetic network structure of GAS strains constructed from pair-wise distances of all GAS genomes based on the SNPs. The networks were determined for: (A) the core genome of GAS, containing 71,558 SNP loci; (B) seven housekeeping genes, *i.e.*, *gki*, *gtr*, *murI*, *mutS*, *recP*, *xpt*, and *yqiL*, generating 434 SNP loci. Skin-tropic strains, *i.e.*, AP53, Alab49, M101 NGAS638, M83 strains, M3 strains, ATCC19615, and M14 HSC5, were clustered together in (A), whereas re-distributed in distinct clusters in (B). Those strains were highlighted with blue. The pair-wise distance was estimated based on the model of Maximum Composite Likelihood and the network reconstruction was implemented by NeighborNet in SplitsTree.

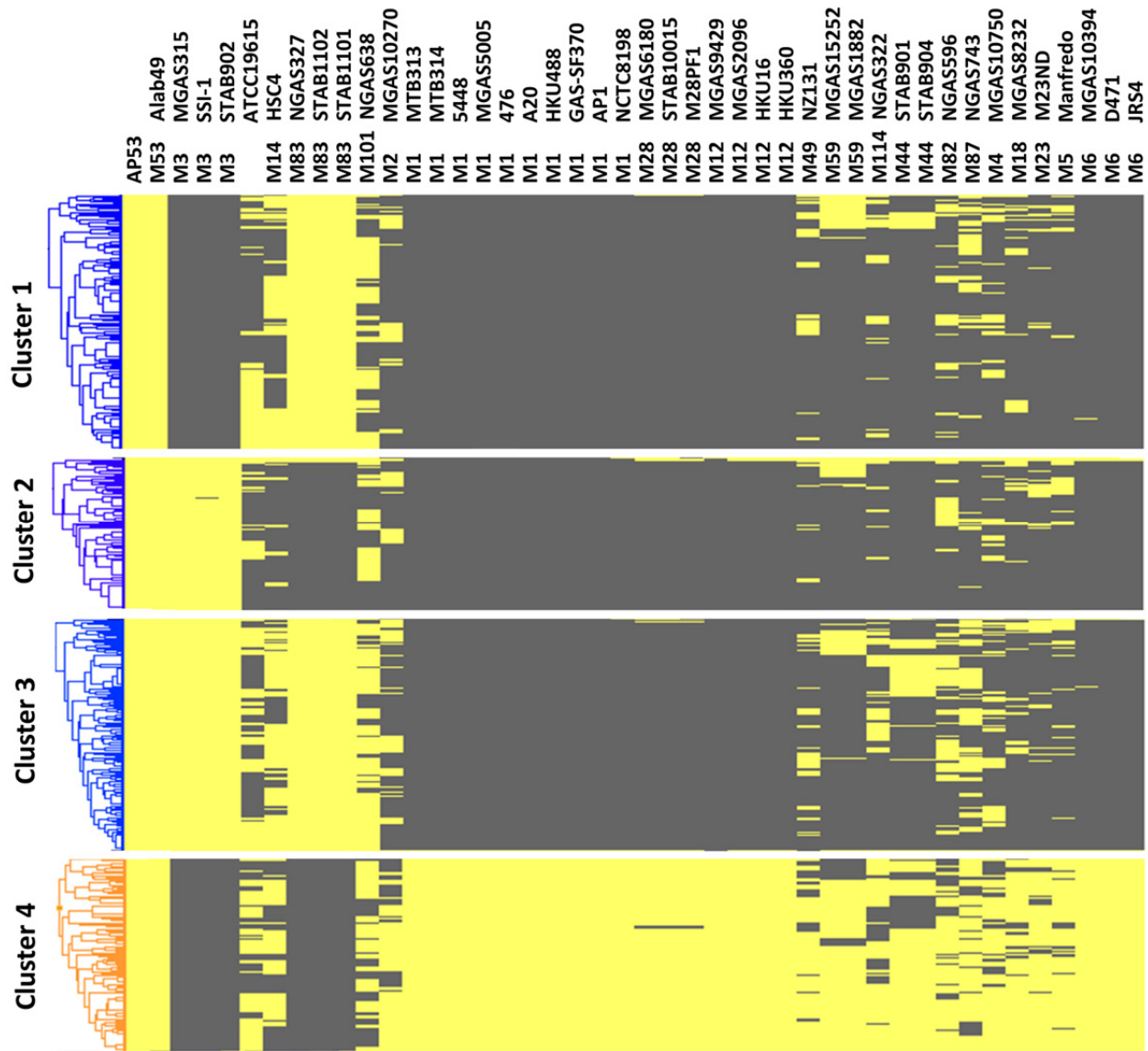
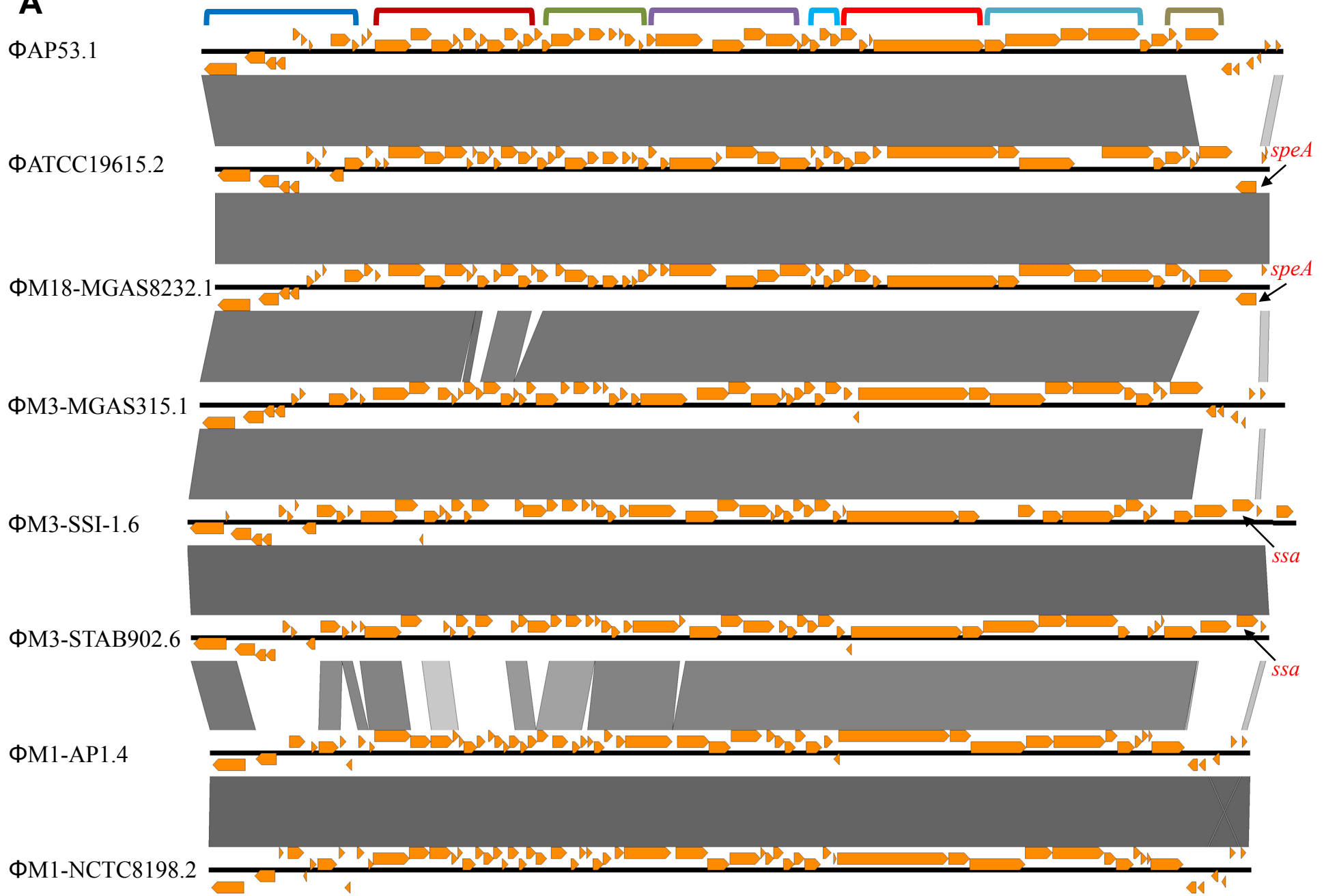
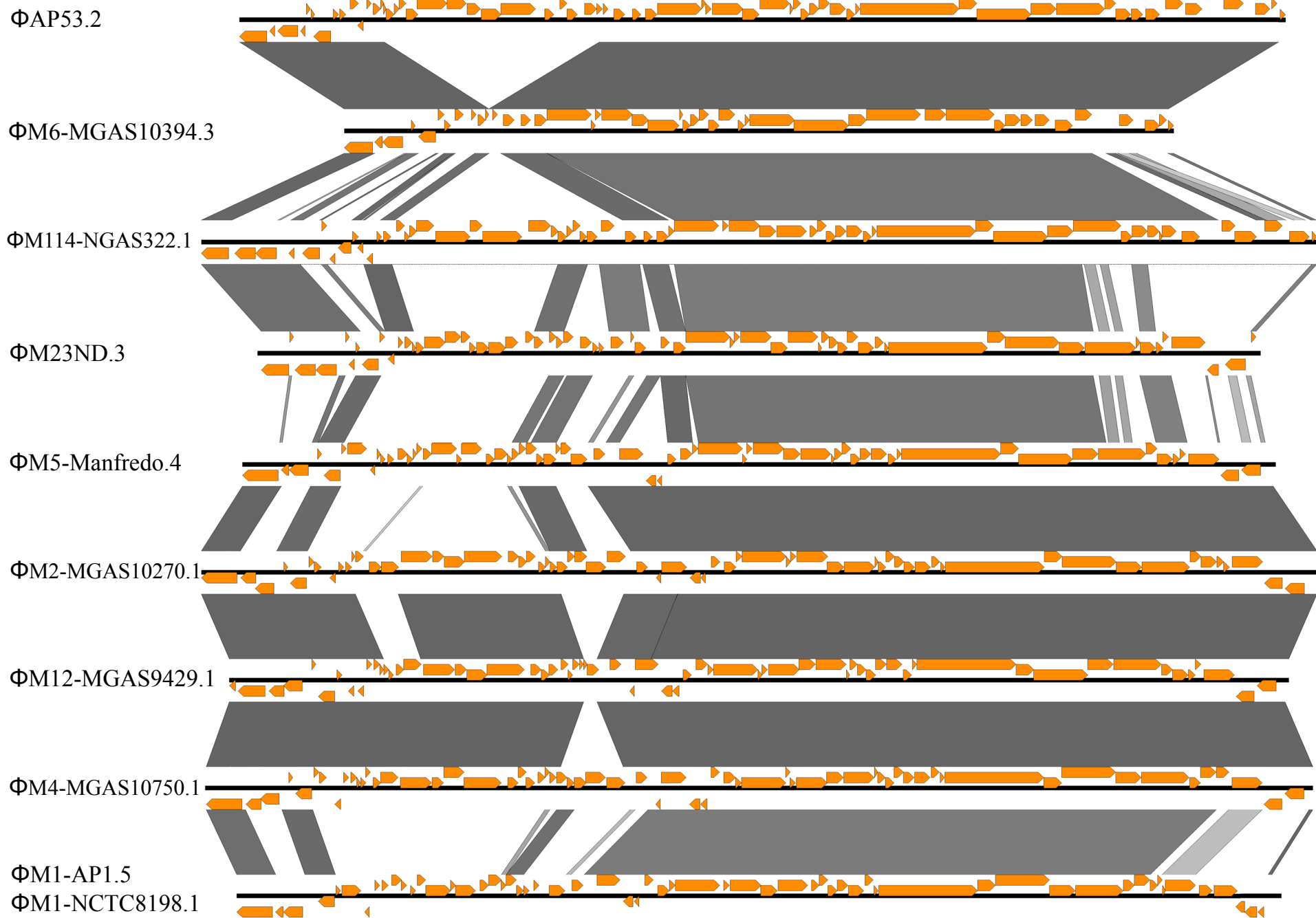
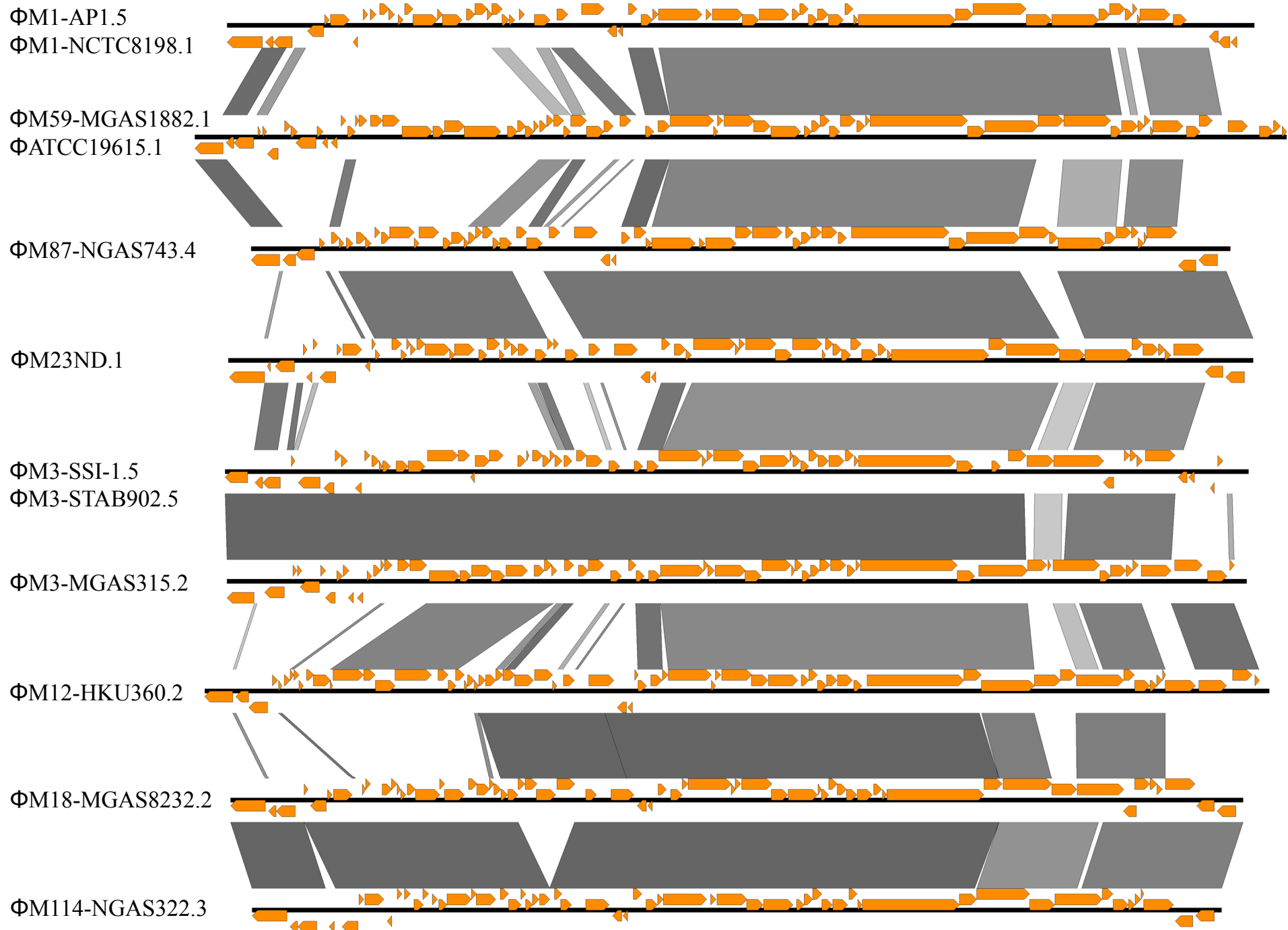
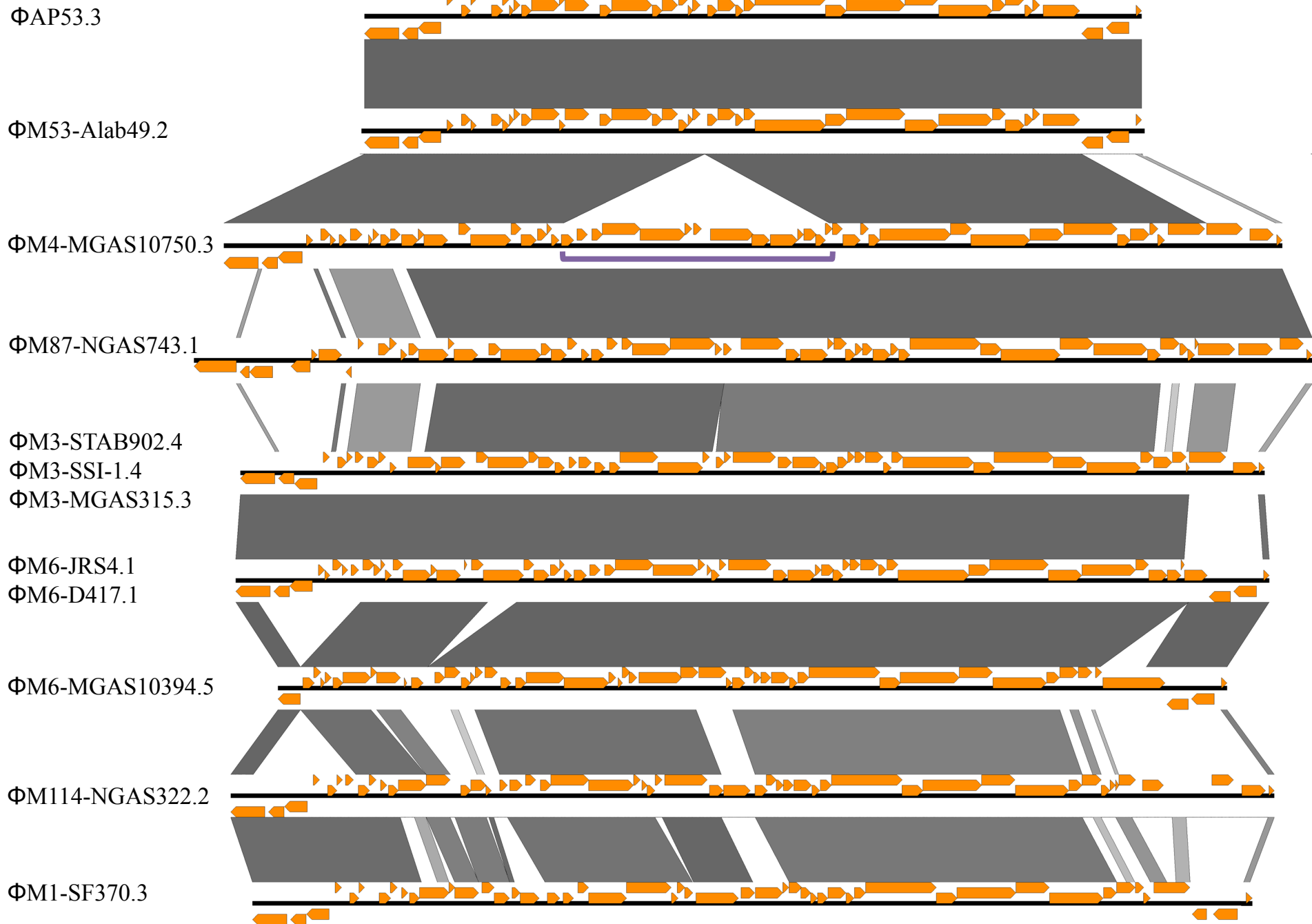


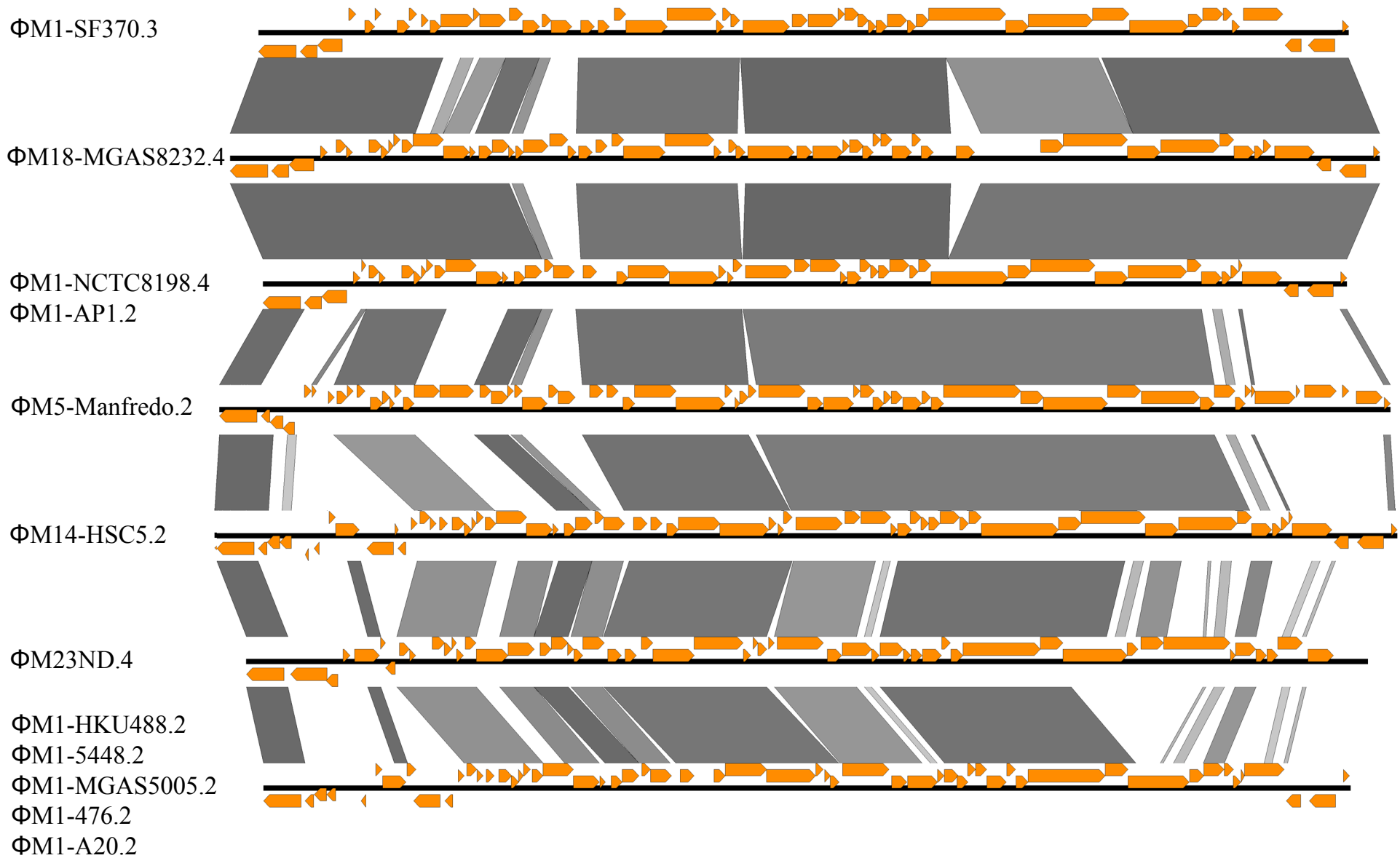
FIG S2 The candidate skin-specific SNPs assessed by clustering of the non-synonymous SNP allele patterns for all the compared genomes. Four clusters were inferred: (1) the SNP alleles present in strains of M53 and M83; (2) the SNP alleles present in strains of M53 and M3; (3) the SNP alleles present in strains of M53, M83 and M3; (4) The SNP alleles present in strains of M83 and M3. The simultaneous occurrence of the alleles in different strains is indicated by the same color. The detailed description of SNP alleles at each locus can be found in Supplementary Dataset 1.

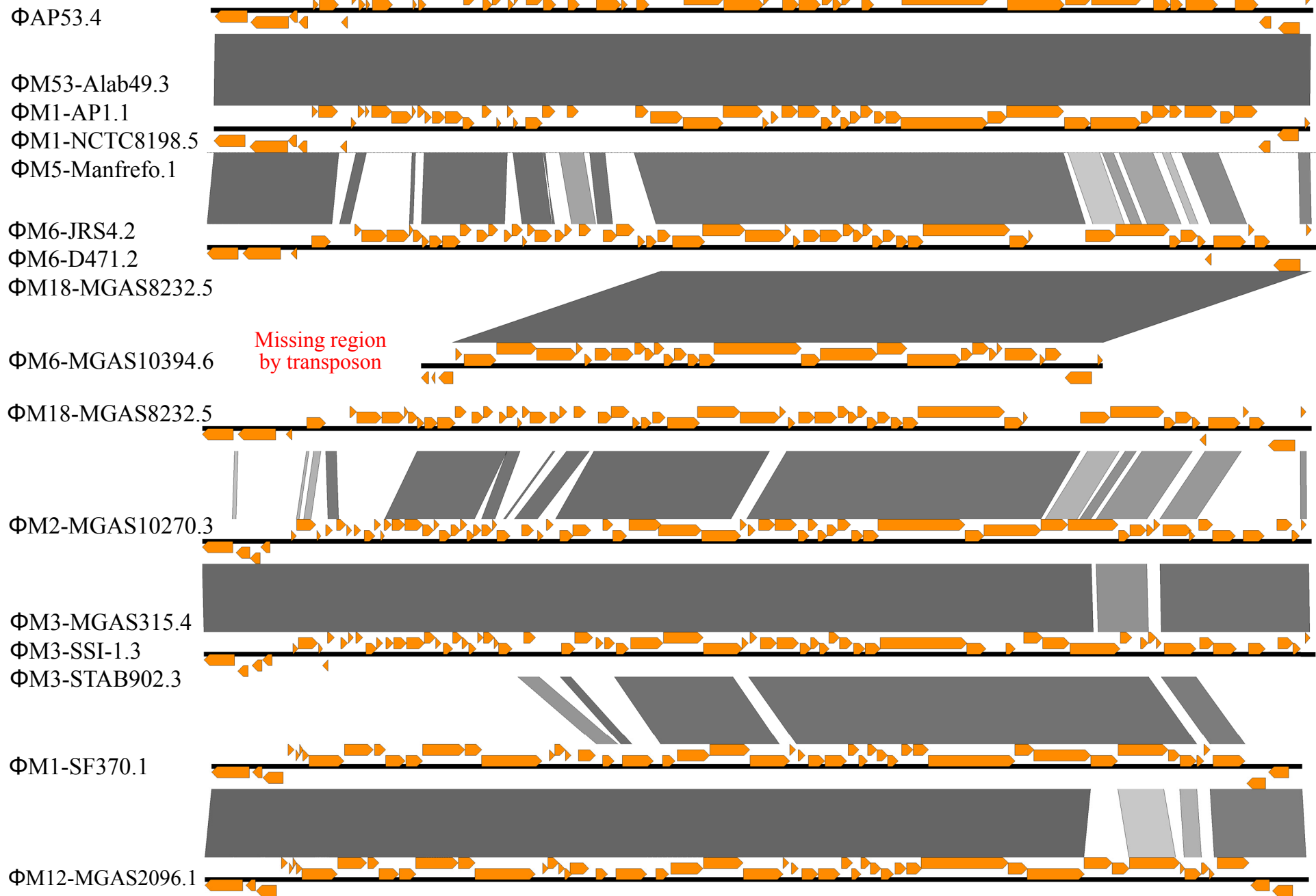
A Φ AP53.1 Φ ATCC19615.2 Φ M18-MGAS8232.1 Φ M3-MGAS315.1 Φ M3-SSI-1.6 Φ M3-STAB902.6 Φ M1-AP1.4 Φ M1-NCTC8198.2*speA**speA**ssa**ssa*

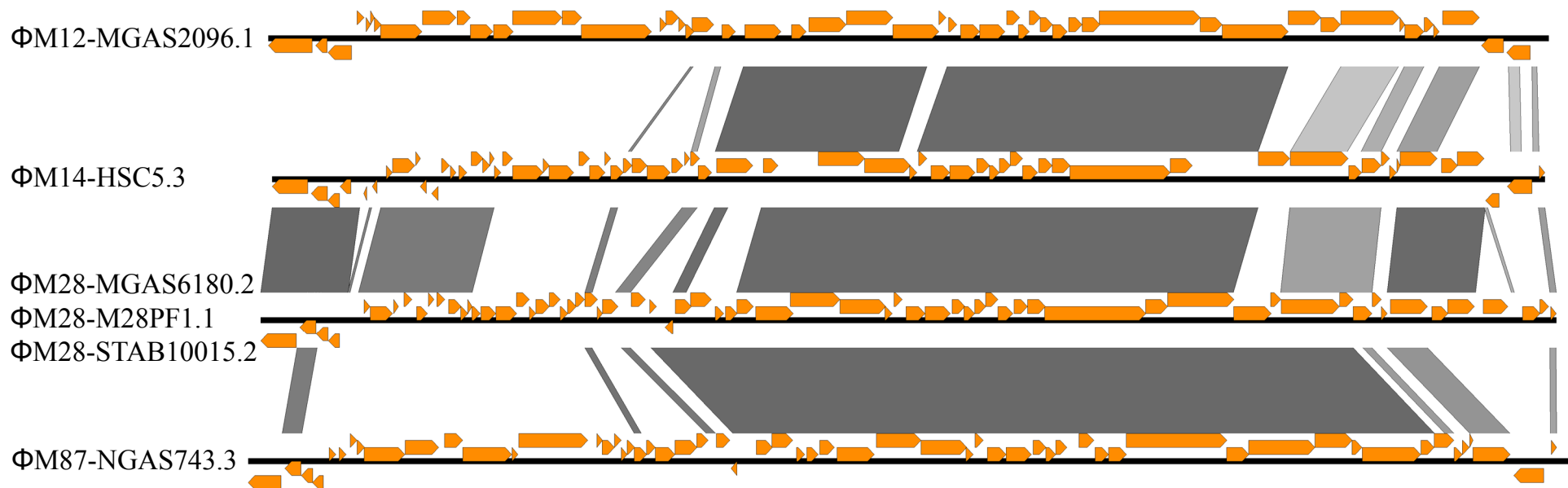
B



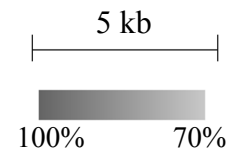
C

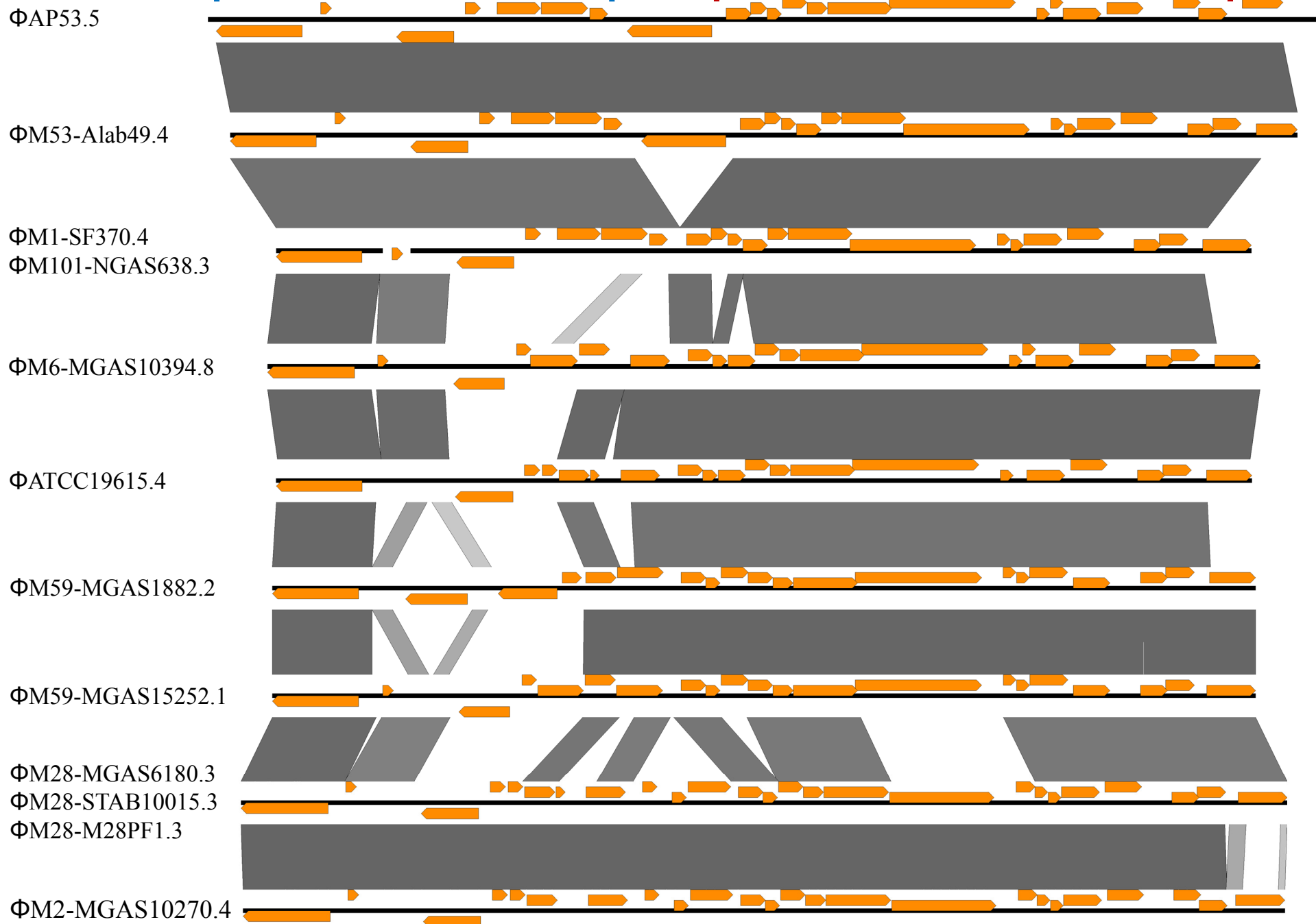


D



- | | |
|--|---|
| ■ Lysogeny control | ■ Tail morphogenesis |
| ■ DNA replication | ■ Tail fiber |
| ■ Regulation | ■ Host cell lysis |
| ■ DNA packaging & head | ■ Virulence |
| ■ Head-tail joining | |



E

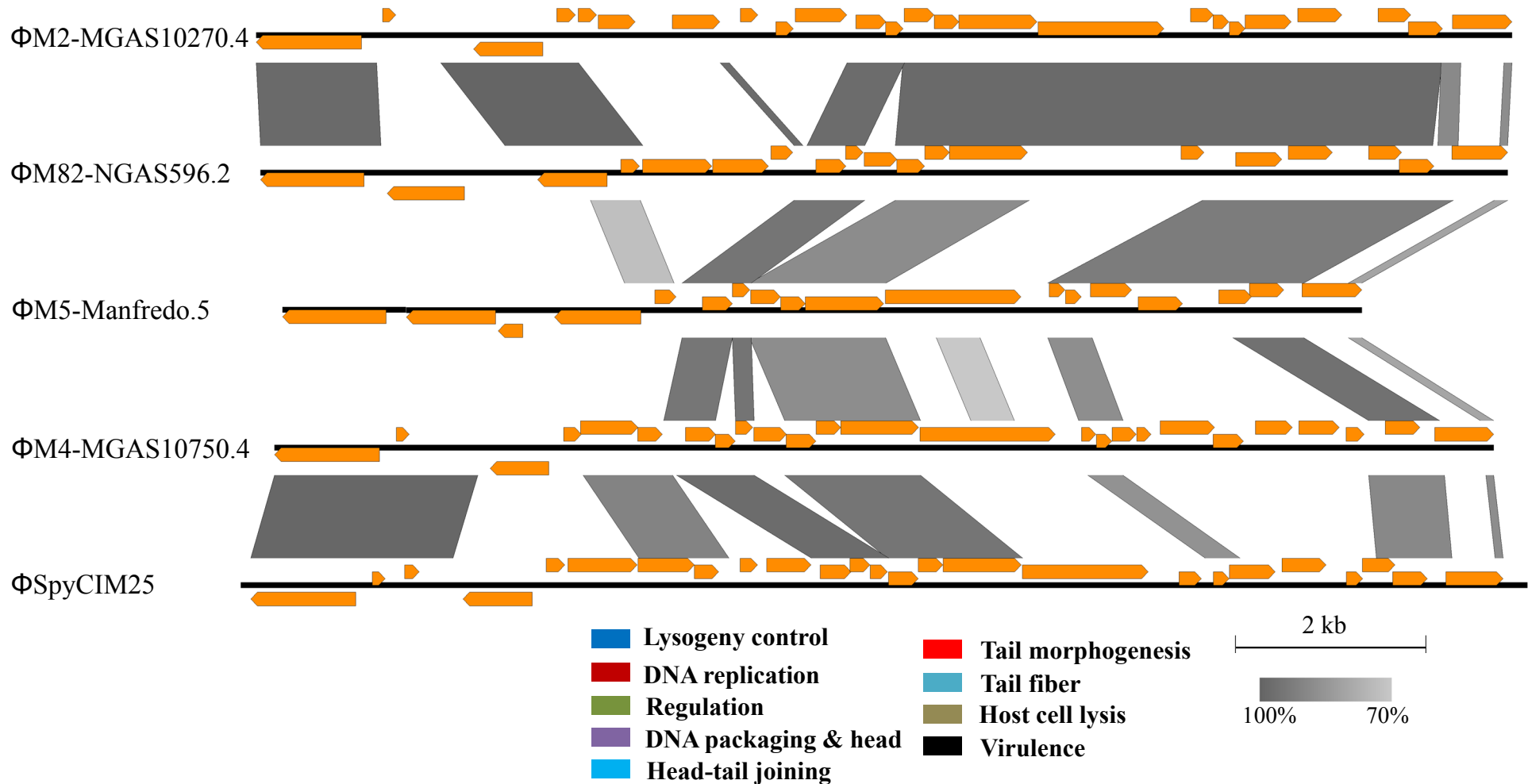


FIG S3 Multiple sequence alignments of homologous phages of Φ AP53.1 (A), Φ AP53.2 (B), Φ AP53.3 (C), Φ AP53.4 (D), and Φ AP53.5 (E). The sequence similarities are shown in gradient greyscale from 70%-100%. The modular functions of the aligned genes are indicated by brackets and color-coding. The phages within the same homologous groups contain conserved regions in the module of head and tail morphogenesis, although divergent in other regions, most significantly in DNA replication, host lysis, and virulence. Specifically, the group of Φ AP53.1-like phages are more conserved across the whole span of the phage region, except in the module of lysis and virulence, where the sequences are highly mosaic and the homology terminates abruptly. This indicates that the recombination events occurred in this region, resulting in the deletion of toxin genes in some of the host strains, including AP53.

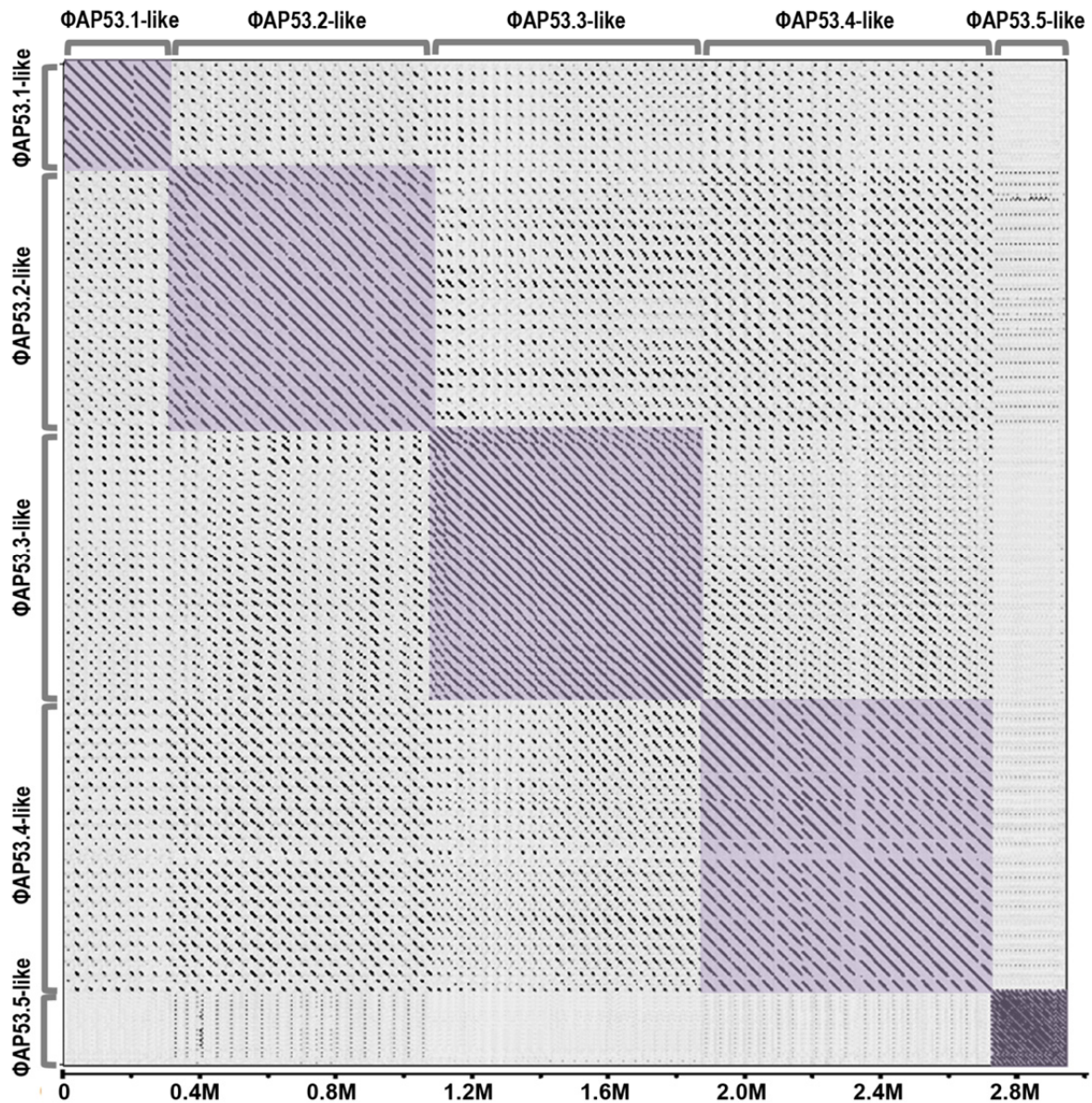


FIG S4 Dot-plot representation of multiple sequence comparison of phages from AP53 and their homologues. The diagonal lines indicate high levels of sequence identity and the discontinuous dots represent sporadic similarities. Five phages encoded by AP53 fall into distinct homology clusters (in purple shading), and only sporadic similarities were detected between different clusters in the segments of tail fiber genes (or hyaluronidase) (represented by the dots).

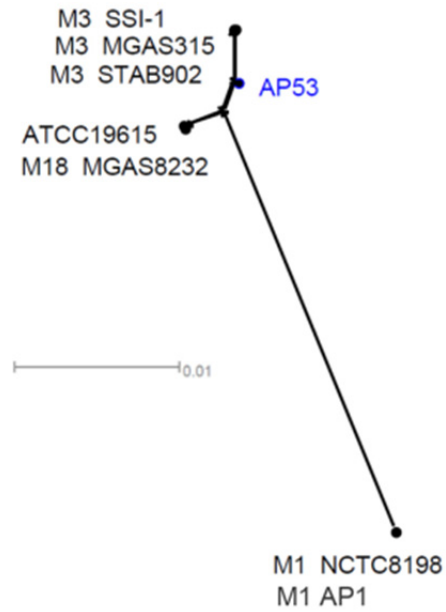


FIG S5 Phylogenetic network representation of phages from the Φ AP53.1-like group. The phylogeny structures were built based on multiple sequence alignment of conserved regions in the gene module of head and tail morphogenesis. A two-branch structure was formed, similar to that for the groups of Φ AP53.5, Φ AP53.3 and Φ AP53.4-like phages.

TABLE S1 Primers used for qRT-PCR experiments.

Primer	Sequence (5'→3')	Sequence position[#] (Length)
<i>spd3-F</i>	ACAAGTACTGTTACGGCAGCCAG	73-379 (307)
<i>spd3-R</i>	GGTAACCAACTAAATGGCCACGG	
<i>speC-F</i>	CGGTGAGTACATCTATGGAGGAAT	327-562 (236)
<i>speC-R</i>	CAATTTCGATTCTGCCGCTTACA	
<i>spd1-F</i>	GAATGTATCCCATGCAAACACAC	108-345 (238)
<i>spd1-R</i>	CCATGAAGATTTTGAGCCATCTC	
<i>speK-F</i>	GCCAAACAAGGAACGCAATTGAT	220-677 (458)
<i>speK-R</i>	GTGTGTCTAATGCCACCGTCTT	
<i>slaA-F</i>	AGCTTCCAAAATGGTGAACCTCCT	127-473 (347)
<i>slaA-R</i>	ACTAGCTGACGGTTACATTCACA	
<i>plr-F</i>	GACGGTACTGAAACAGTTATCTC	241-655 (234)
<i>plr-R</i>	GATAGCTTTAGCAGCACCAGTTG	

The numbering is from the position of start codon of the specific gene. Length refers to the amplicon length.

TABLE S2 The list of SNPs detected by the genomic comparison of two M53 strains, *i.e.*, AP53 and Alab49.

GeneID	AA change¹	Function
SNPs unique to Alab49		
98	Leu122Ser	tRNA-binding protein
127	Leu429Ile	V-type ATP synthase subunit B
209	Gln89Arg	Putative deoxyribonuclease YcfH
415	Asn33Ser	Membrane protein
574	His60Tyr	Phenylalanyl-tRNA synthetase beta chain
920	Lys248Glu	Tyrosine recombinase XerC
940	Arg198Ser	Luciferase-like monooxygenase
973	Arg863His	ABC transporter permease protein
1110	Ala242Thr	5-Enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase
1163	Glu22Lys	Cold-shock DEAD-box protein A
1291	Trp643Stp	Beta-galactosidase
1400	Ile64Thr	NAD synthetase
1429	Met523Ile	Glycyl-tRNA synthetase beta chain
1430	Phe7Leu	Glycyl-tRNA synthetase alpha chain
1510	Ser229Tyr	ABC transporter permease protein
1564	Ser143Pro	Aquaporin (Major Intrinsic Protein Family)
1579	Ile7Thr	SSU ribosomal protein S14p (S29e)
1716	Lys22Glu	Glycerol dehydrogenase
1764	Ser176Arg	UPF0246 protein YaaA
1834	Ala48Thr	Phosphoesterase, DHH family protein
SNPs unique to AP53		
130	Lys142Asn	Hypothetical protein
151	His401Asn	DNA polymerase I
261	Gly67Glu	Trk system potassium uptake protein TrkA
511	Phe43Leu	Unsaturated glucuronyl hydrolase
686	Tyr171Asp	Uracil phosphoribosyltransferase
925	Val210Ala	Hypothetical protein
926	Cys291Arg	GMP synthase amidotransferase subunit
979	Ile125Thr	General stress protein, Gls24 family
1226	Val178Ala	Exodeoxyribonuclease VII large subunit
1492	Val172Met	Heat shock protein GrpE
1679 ²	Met221Ile	Chromosome segregation helicase

1. The column “AA change” indicates the amino acid change caused by the mutation. The numbers represent the codon position in the translated proteins.

2. The SNP in this gene is not unique to Alab49 or AP53.

TABLE S3. The homologous phages of each of the five phages encoded by AP53 and the corresponding integration sequences

GAS strain	Phage Order number	Integration sequences
Homologous phages of ΦAP53.1		
AP53	1	Non-identifiable ¹
ATCC19615	2	Non-identifiable
M18 MGAS8232	1	Non-identifiable
M3 MGAS315	1	Non-identifiable
M3 SSI-1	6	Non-identifiable
M3 STAB902	6	Non-identifiable
M1 AP1	4	Non-identifiable
M1 NCTC8198	2	Non-identifiable
Homologous phages of ΦAP53.2		
AP53	2	ACTCCCACCAGCTCCATCAATGCTTACCGTAAGTAATCATAACTTACTA AAACCTTGTTACATCAAGGTTTTTCTTTTGTCTTGTTTCATGAGTT
M6 MGAS10394	3	ACTCCCACCAGCTCCATCAATGCTTACCGTAAGTAATCATAACTTACTA AAACCTTGTTACATCAAGGTTTTTCTTTTGTCTTGTTTCATGAGTT
M114 NGAS322	1	ACTCCCACCAGCTCCATCAATGCTTACCGTAAGTAATCATAACTTACTA AAACCTTGTTACATCAAGGTTTTTCTTTTGTCTTGTTTCATGAGTT
M23_M23ND	3	ACTCCCACCAGCTCCATCAATGCTTACCGTAAGTAATCATAACTTACTA AAACCTTGTTACATCAAGGTTTTTCTTTTGTCTTGTTTCATGAGTTCC
M5 Manfredo	4	CATGTACAACACTATACTCGT
M2 MGAS10270	1	CATGTACAACACTATACTCGT
M12 MGAS9429	1	CATGTACAACACTATACTCGT
M4 MGAS10750	1	CATGTACAACACTATACTCGT
M114 NGAS322	3	CATGTACAACACTATACTCGT
M1 AP1	5	CATGTACAACACTATACT[CGT/---] ²
M1 NCTC8198	1	CATGTACAACACTATACT[---/CGT] ²
ATCC19615	1	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M59 MGAS1882	1	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M87 NGAS743	4	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT ³
M23 M23ND	1	CATGTACAACACTATACTC
M3 SSI-1	5	ACTCCCACCGGCTCCATCAATGCTTACCGTAAGTAATCATAACTTACTA AAACCTTGTTACATCAAGGTTTTTCTTTTGTCTTGTTTCATGAGTT ³
M3 STAB902	5	ACTCCCACCGGCTCCATCAATGCTTACCGTAAGTAATCATAACTTACTA AAACCTTGTTACATCAAGGTTTTTCTTTTGTCTTGTTTCATGAGTT ³
M3 MGAS315	2	ACTCCCACCAGCTCCATCAATGCTTACCGTAAGTAATCATAACTTACTA AAACCTTGTTACATCAAGGTTTTTCTTTTGTCTTGTTTCATGAGTT
M12 HKU360	2	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M18 MGAS8232	2	CATGTACAACACTATACTCGT

Homologous phages of Φ AP53.3

AP53	3	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M53 Alab49	2	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M4 MGAS10750	3	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M3 STAB902	4	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M3 SSI-1	4	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M3 MGAS315	3	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M6 JRS4	1	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M6 D471	1	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M114 NGAS322	2	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M1 GAS-SF370	3	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M18 MGAS8232	4	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M1 NCTC8198	4	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M1 AP1	2	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M5 Manfredo	2	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M14 HSC5	2	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M23 M23ND	4	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M1 HKU488	2	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M1 5448	2	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M1 MGAS5005	2	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M1 476	2	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT
M1 A20	2	AATTATTTAACAGCGTCTTT

Homologous phages of Φ AP53.4

AP53	4	TATAATGAACATAT
M53 Alab49	3	TATAATGAACATAT
M1 NCTC8198	5	TATAATGAACATAT
M1 AP1	1	TATAATGAACATAT
M5 Manfredo	1	TATAATGAACATAT
M18 MGAS8232	5	TATAATGAACATAT
M6 D471	2	TATAATGAACATAT
M6 JRS4	2	TATAATGAACATAT
M6 MGAS10394	6	TATAATGAACATAT
M2 MGAS10270	3	TCTT[C/A]TATTATATCAGA ³
M3 SSI-1	3	TCTT[A/T]TATTATATCAGA ³
M3 MGAS315	4	TCTT[T/A]TATTATATCAGA ³
M3 STAB902	3	TCTT[T/A]TATTATATCAGA ³
M1 GAS-SF370	1	CATGTACAACATACT
M12 MGAS2096	1	CATGTACAACATACT
M14 HSC5	3	CTTATATTATAACAAAAA
M28 M28PF1	1	TCTT[A/C]TATTATATCAGA ³
M28 MGAS6180	2	TCTT[C/A]TATTATATCAGA ³
M28 STAB10015	2	TCTT[C/A]TATTATATCAGA
M87 NGAS743	3	CAATAATGACCCCTGCCGGAATC

Homologous phages of Φ AP53.5

AP53	5	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
M53 Alab49	4	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
M1 GAS-SF370	4	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
M101 NGAS638	3	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
M6 MGAS10394	8	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
ATCC19615	4	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
M59 MGAS1882	2	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
M59 MGAS15252	1	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
M28 STAB10015	3	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
M28 M28PF1	3	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
M28 MGAS6180	3	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
M2 MGAS10270	4	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
M82 NGAS596	2	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
M5 Manfredo	5	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
M4 MGAS10750	4	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT
T25-3_SypCIM25	1	CAATAATGTTTGGTCATAATTT

1. “Non-identifiable”: the integration sequences for the group of Φ AP53.1-like phages cannot be precisely identified due to the short and divergent *att*-site sequences on both sides of the phages.
2. There are mismatches between the two *att*-site sequences on the two sides of the phages, shown in brackets.
3. The indicated integration sequences were only identified on either side of the phages due to a large inversion, which interrupted the paired relationship of the integration sequences on both sides of the phages.