

Fig. S3. Potential HGT region donors

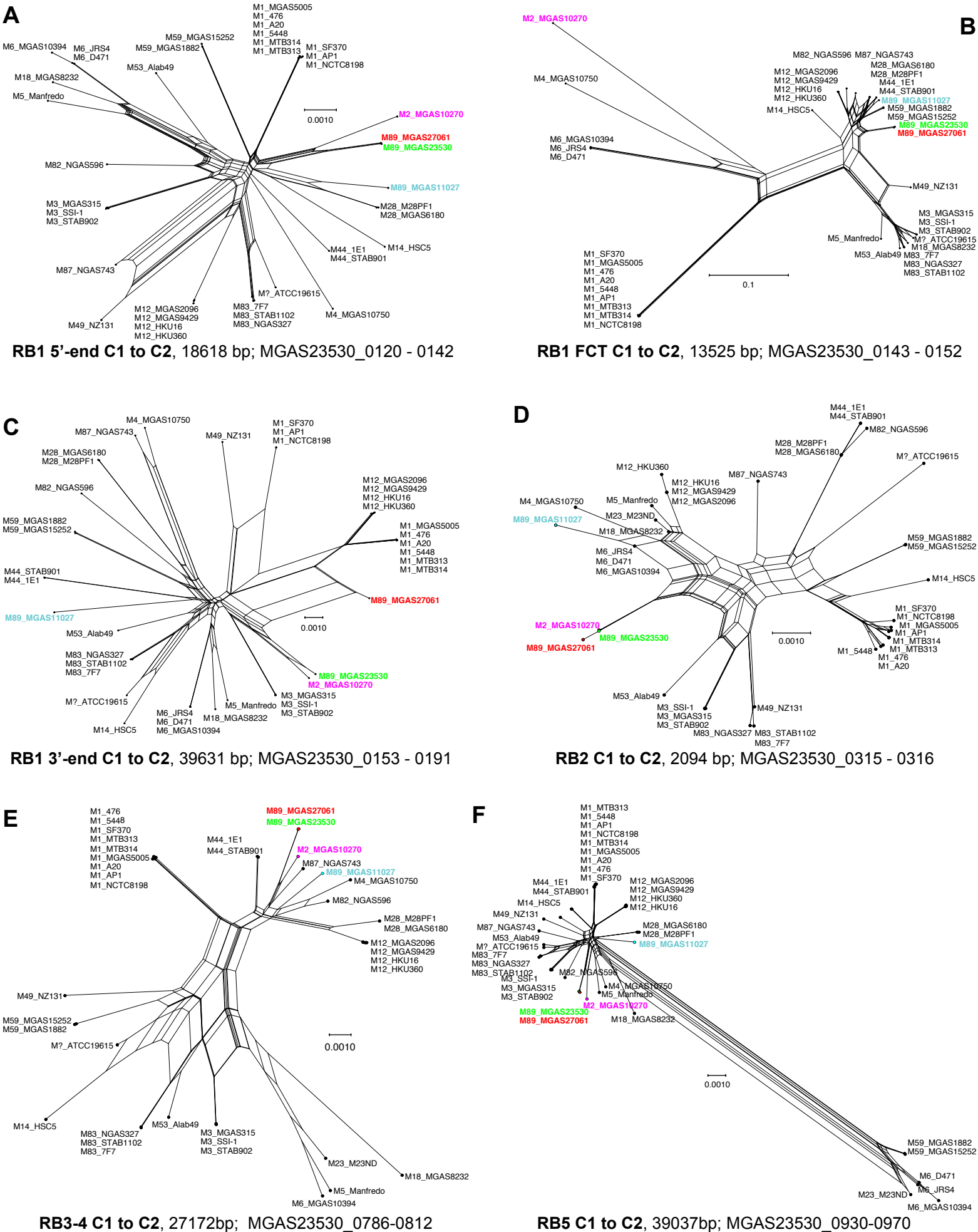


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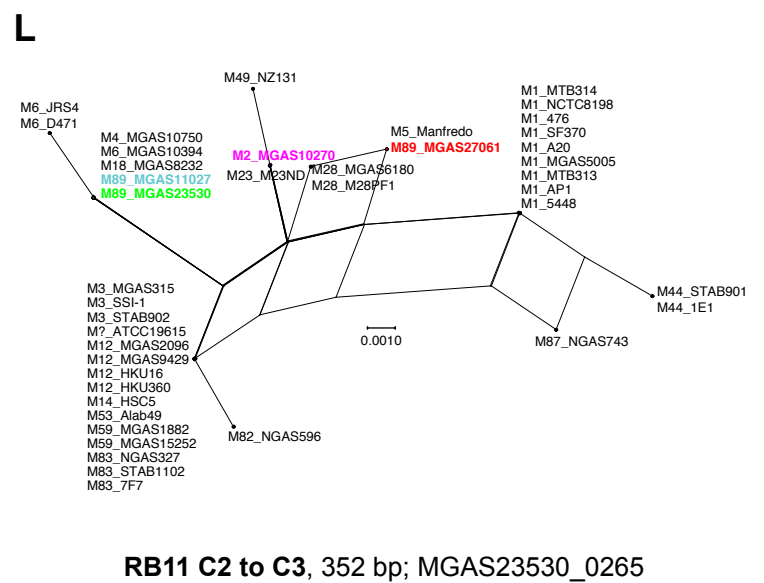
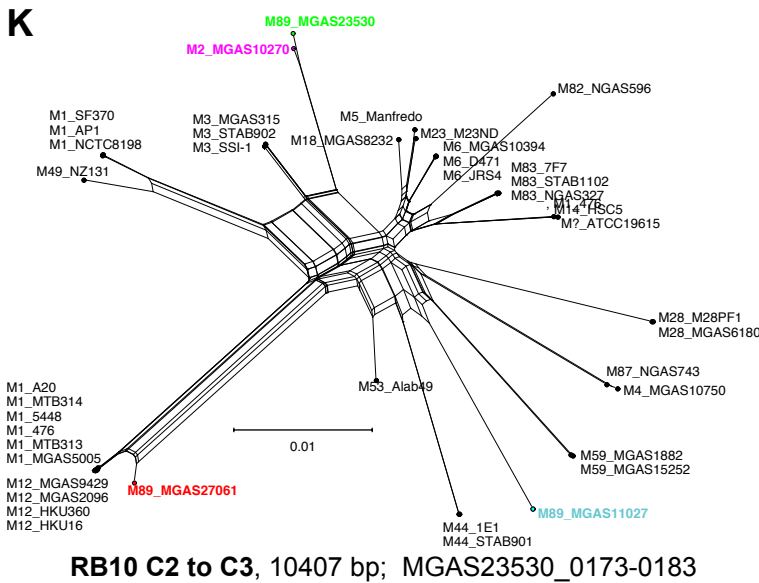
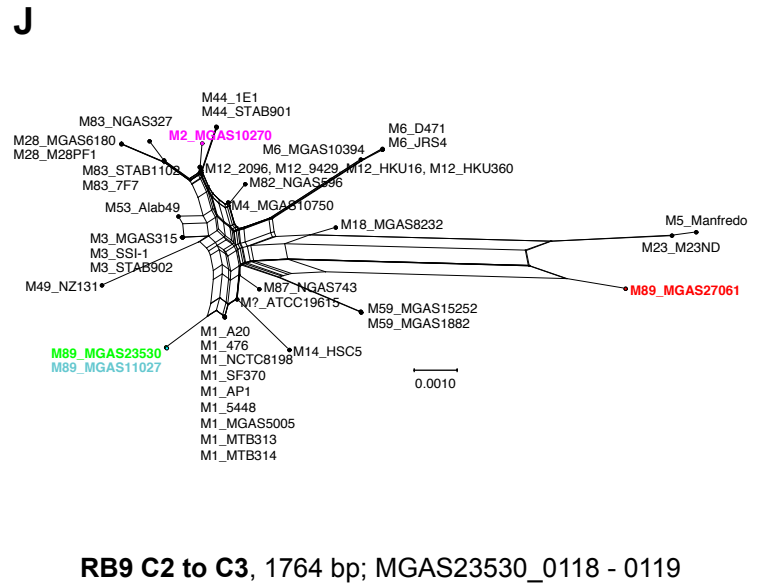
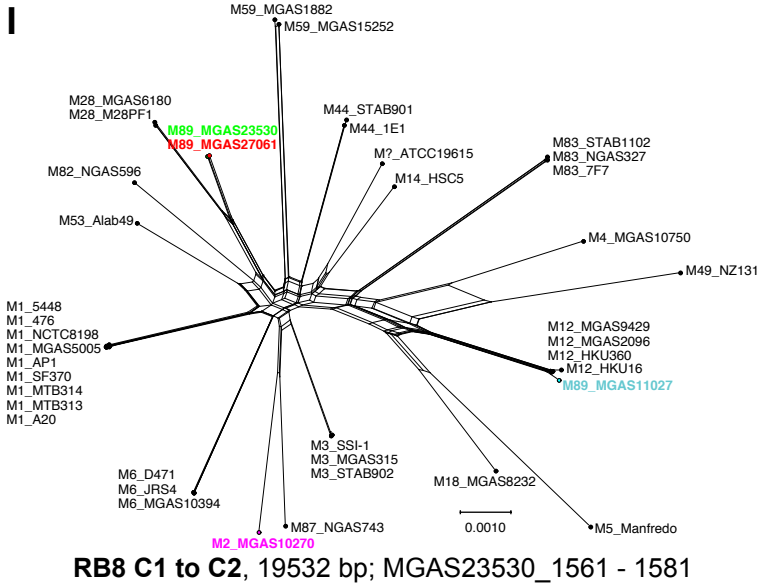
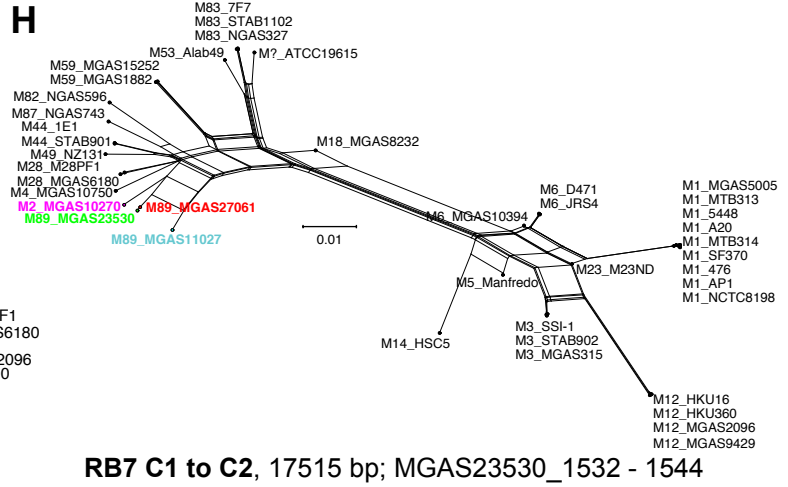
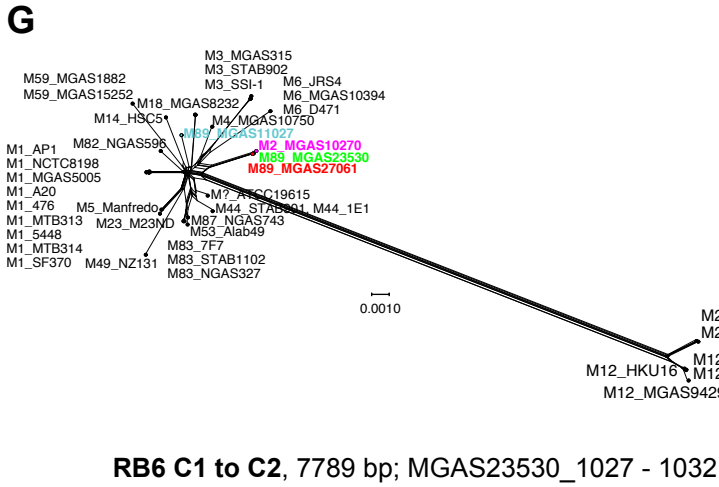
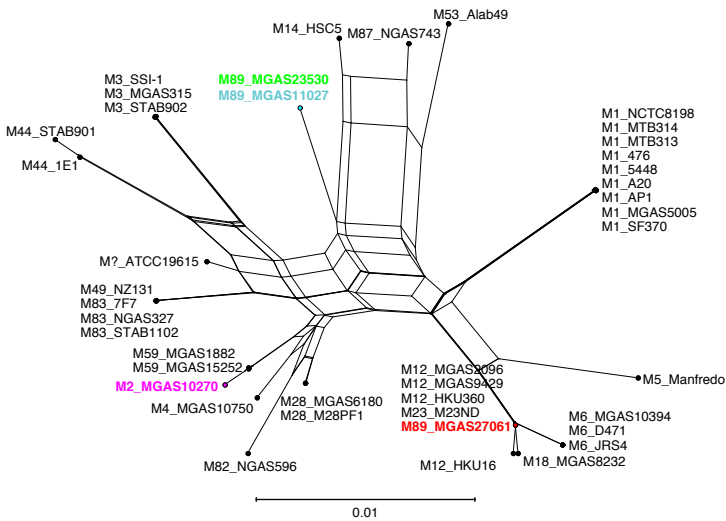


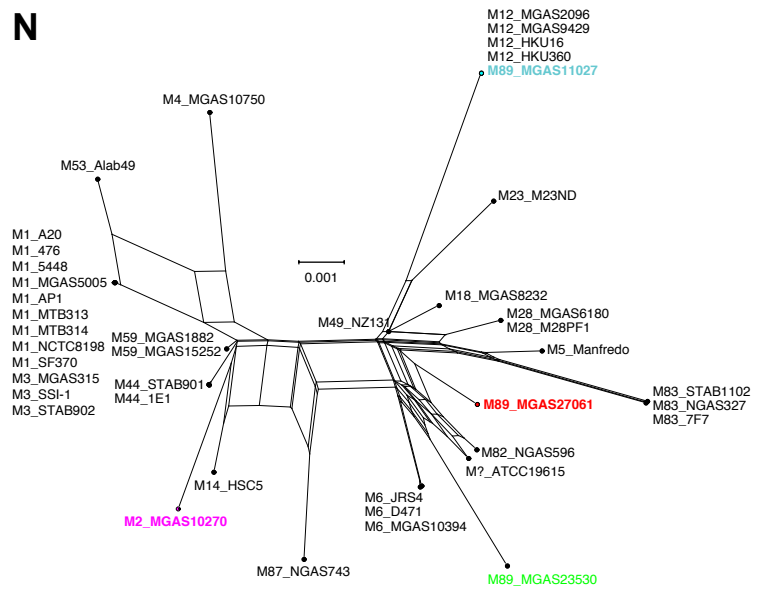
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M



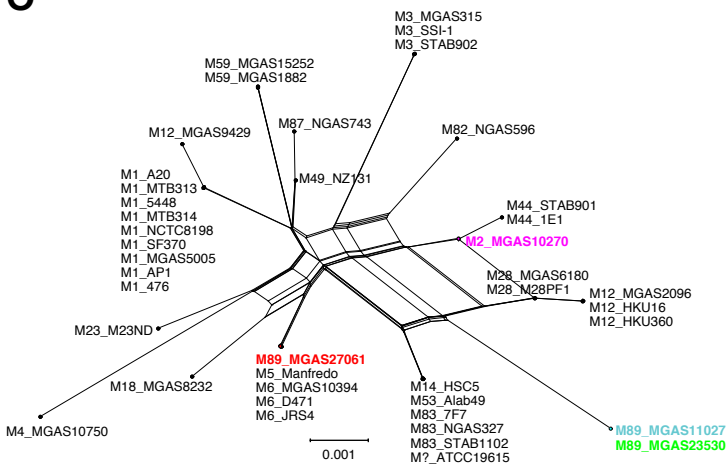
RB12 C2 to C3, 764 bp; MGAS23530_1464

N



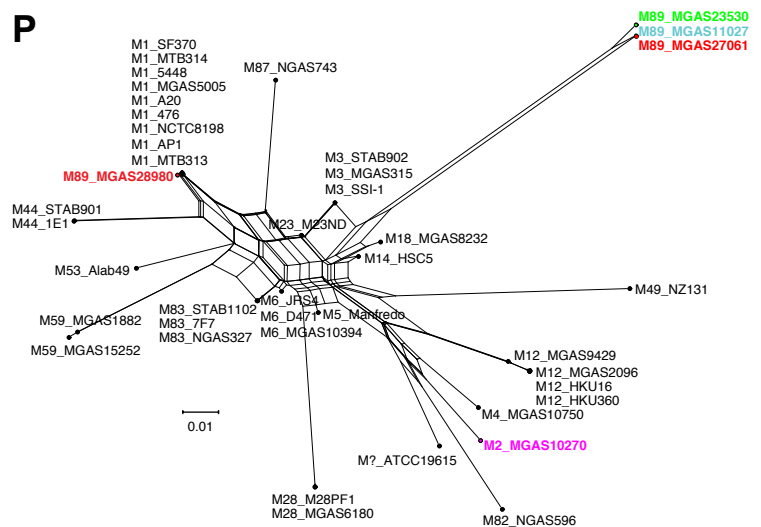
RB13 C2 to C3, 801 bp; MGAS23530_1543 - 1544

O



RB14 C2 to C3, 1193 bp; MGAS23530_1670 - 1671

P



RB15 C3 to SC3D, 17818 bp; MGAS23530_0365 - 0385

Fig. S3. Potential horizontal gene transfer (HGT) region donors. Shown for each of the predicted recombination blocks (RB) separating the clades are the genetic relationships among the three *emm89* clade reference strains and 39 strains of 18 other *emm* types for which there are complete genome sequences publicly available as of July 10, 2015. Sequences flanking the predicted recombination blocks in the strain MGAS23530 genome were used to define the corresponding regions in the other strains using blastn. The sequences corresponding to the predicted recombination blocks among all 42 strains were aligned using MAFFT, and relationships were inferred by neighbor-network split-decomposition using SplitsTree. The length of the recombination block and locus tags of the genes involved are listed relative to strain MGAS23530. Of note, seven of the eight recombination blocks separating all 359 clade 1 strains from all 78 clade 2 strains share a more recent common ancestor with *emm2* reference strain MGAS10270 than with reference strains of any of the other *emm*-types used in this comparison.