

**Table S1** Accession numbers of the 32 B-family DNA polymerase sequences used for this study in Figs. 5A and S6

Accession No.	Sequence name
AFM52356	<i>Megavirus terra1</i>
AFM52364	<i>Megavirus courdo5</i>
AEX61758	<i>Megavirus courdo7</i>
AEX62677	<i>Moumouvirus monve</i>
YP_003986825	<i>Acanthamoeba polyphaga mimivirus (APMV)</i>
AEQ60511	<i>Acanthamoeba castellanii mamavirus</i>
AHA45542	<i>Hirudovirus strain Sangsue</i>
ALR83902	<i>Niemeyer virus</i>
YP_003970130	<i>Cafeteria roenbergensis virus BV-PW1</i>
NP_048107	<i>Choristoneura biennis entomopoxvirus</i>
NP_039057	<i>Fowlpox virus</i>
YP_004821396	<i>Yoka poxvirus</i>
NP_042094	<i>Variola virus</i>
AAB59829	<i>Vaccinia virus</i>
ADX22900	<i>Monkeypox virus</i>
YP_008052566	<i>Phaeocystis globosa virus</i>
AHC54969	<i>Tunisvirus fontaine 2</i>
AHA45970	<i>Insectomime virus</i>
YP_009238893	<i>Brazilian marseillevirus</i>
YP_004347308	<i>Lausannevirus</i>
ALH07009	<i>Port-Miou virus</i>
YP_009255117	<i>Tokyovirus (Tokyovirus A1)</i>
YP_009094792	<i>Melbournevirus</i>
AGV01694	<i>Cannes 8 virus</i>
YP_009000951	<i>Pithovirus sibericum</i>
YP_002154715	<i>Feldmannia species virus</i>
AGE58955	<i>Paramecium bursaria Chlorella virus OR0704.2.2</i>
AGE57130	<i>Acanthocystis turfacea Chlorella virus NE-JV-3</i>
ALD62120	<i>Mollivirus sibericum</i>
YP_008436920	<i>Pandoravirus salinus</i>
AGO82327	<i>Pandoravirus dulcis</i>
YP_009120445	<i>Pandoravirus innopinatum</i>

**Table S2** Accession numbers of the 10 PCNA sequences used for this study in Fig. 5B

Accession No.	Sequence name
AHA46099	<i>Insectomime virus</i>
AHC54833	<i>Tunisvirus fontaine 2</i>
YP_009238758	<i>Brazilian marseillevirus</i>
YP_004347173	<i>Lausannevirus</i>
ALH06885	<i>Port-Miou virus</i>
YP_009254994	<i>Tokyovirus A1</i>
AGV01569	<i>Cannes 8 virus</i>
YP_003406953	<i>Marseillevirus</i>
AIT54803	<i>Melbournevirus</i>
AAQ09580	APMV

**Table S3** Accession numbers of the 10 DNA-directed RNA polymerase sequences used for this study in Fig. 5C

Accession No.	Sequence name
AHA46303	<i>Insectomime virus</i>
AHC55114	<i>Tunisvirus fontaine 2</i>
YP_009238536	<i>Brazilian marseillevirus</i>
AEA06871	<i>Lausannevirus</i>
ALH06713	<i>Port-Miou virus</i>
YP_009255194	<i>Tokyovirus A1</i>
YP_003406803	<i>Marseillevirus</i>
AGV01404	<i>Cannes 8 virus</i>
YP_009094549	<i>Melbournevirus</i>
AAQ09585	APMV

**Table S4** Number of amoeba cells including virion factories (VF) of various types (PI 0–10 h p.i.) for Fig. S3

p.i. (h)	No VF	1 VF	2 or more VFs	Large VF	Total
0	300	0	0	0	300
2	281	14	5	0	300
4	178	98	24	0	300
6	176	112	11	1	300
8	82	176	25	17	300
10	20	172	37	71	300

**Table S5** Number of amoeba cells including virion factories (VF) of various types (12–24 h p.i.) for Fig. S3

p.i. (h)	No VF	1 VF	2 or more VFs	Large VF	Total
0	400	0	0	0	400
12	32	130	13	225	400
18	35	88	30	247	400
24	30	26	16	328	400

## Supplementary figure legends

Fig. S1. Various putative entry mechanisms of *Tokyovirus* into *Acanthamoeba* cells. *Tokyovirus* shows several morphological features in infected *Acanthamoeba* cells (5). Dotted circles indicate giant vesicles including several (or many) viral particles surrounding by membranes. Arrows indicate single particles in *Acanthamoeba* cells without membranes. Dotted arrows indicate single particles surrounded by membranes. Scale bar, 500 nm.

Fig. S2. *Tokyovirus* particles in the virion factory. Arrows indicate viral particles proceeding simultaneous assembly of DNA and capsid. Scale bar, 500 nm.

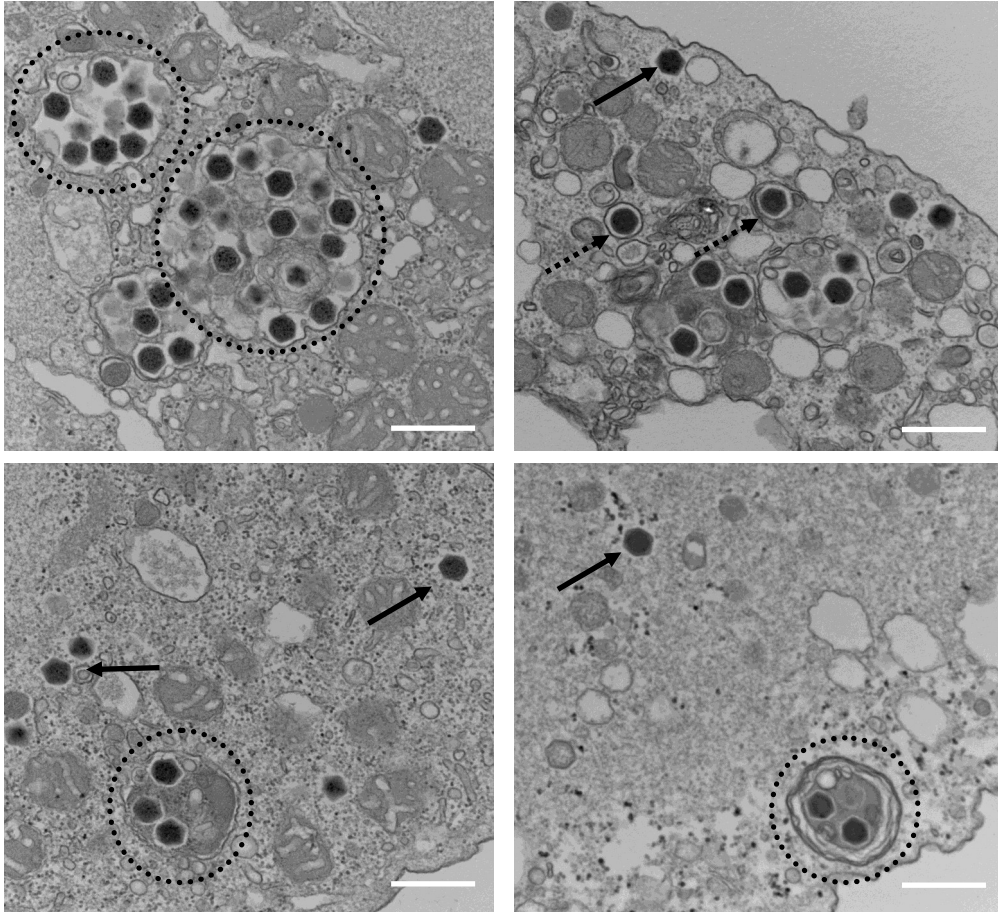
Fig. S3. Time course analysis of virion factories. *Tokyovirus* was used in PYG medium. The MOI was not determined, but was sufficient to cause a cytopathic effect (CPE) in all amoeba cells. Amoeba cells cultured in a 12-well microplate infected by *Tokyovirus* were harvested 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 h p.i., and were centrifuged at  $150 \times g$  for 5 min at room temperature, following by washing twice with PBS. After centrifugation as above, cells were suspended in 200  $\mu$ l of methanol in 1.5 ml microtubes, and were incubated for 10 min at room temperature. One drop of cell suspension was dripped onto a glass slide and completely air-dried. Dried cells were incubated with 500 ng/ml of DAPI for 50 s and were then immediately washed twice with PBS. Stained cells were mounted in Vectashield (Vector Laboratories Inc.), and visualized using a fluorescence microscope (BX50; Olympus Corp.). In another experiment, *Tokyovirus*-infected amoeba cells were also stained with DAPI as described above at 12, 18, and 24 h p.i. Amoeba cells containing virion factories were manually counted up to 300 or 400 cells. The ratio of amoeba cells containing each type of virion factory (Large VF, 2 or more VFs, 1 VF, and no VF) were tested at 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, and 24 h p.i. Experiments at 2 h to 10 h p.i. and those at 12 h to 24 h p.i. were performed separately. Inset fluorescent images show typical amoeba cells possessing virion factories of different types.

Fig. S4. Genome comparison between different subclade members of *Marseilleviridae* using dot plot analysis. (A) Dot plot analysis between *Melbournevirus* (subclade A) and *Brazilian marseillevirus* (subclade D). (B) Dot plot analysis between *Tunisvirus* (subclade C) and *Brazilian marseillevirus* (subclade D). (C) Dot plot analysis between *Tunisvirus* (subclade C) and *Lausannevirus* (subclade B).

Fig. S5. Genome comparison between the same subclade members of *Marseilleviridae* using dot plot analysis. (A) Dot plot analysis between *Marseillevirus* and *Melbournevirus* (both subclade A). (B) Dot plot analysis between *Marseillevirus* and *Cannes 8 virus* (both subclade A). (C) Dot plot analysis between *Melbournevirus* and *Cannes 8 virus* (both subclade A). (D) Dot plot analysis between *Lausannevirus* and *Port-miou virus* (both subclade B). (E) Dot plot analysis between *Tunisvirus* and *Insectomime virus* (both subclade C).

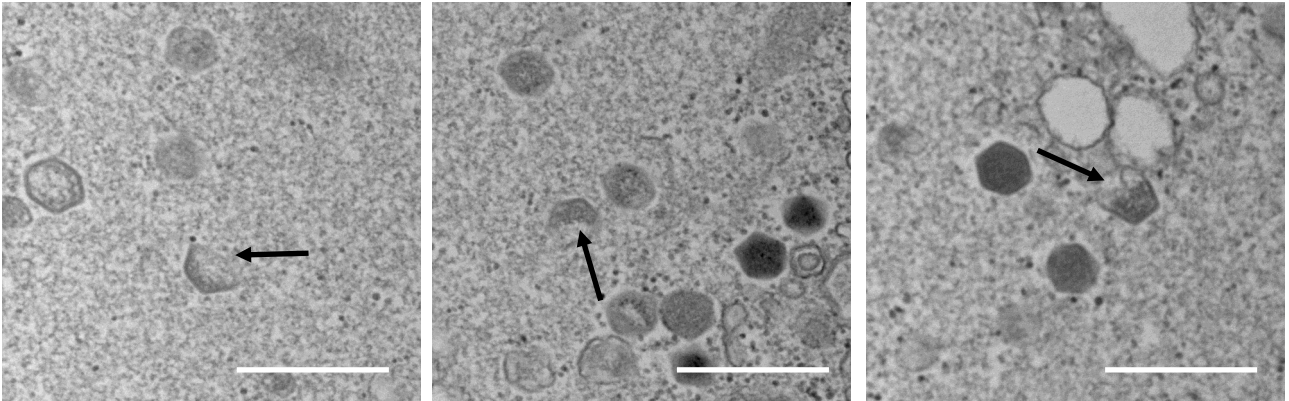
Fig. S6. Unrooted maximum-likelihood phylogenetic tree of 30 DNA polymerase sequences constructed using MEGA6 software (26). The tree was reconstructed based on an alignment (634 sites) derived from the full-length alignment, in which any

column containing a gap had been discarded. Numbers at the branch points denote percent bootstrap values. Accession numbers of respective sequences are listed in Table S1. Alphabets A, B, and C indicate subclades of *Marseilleviridae*, respectively.

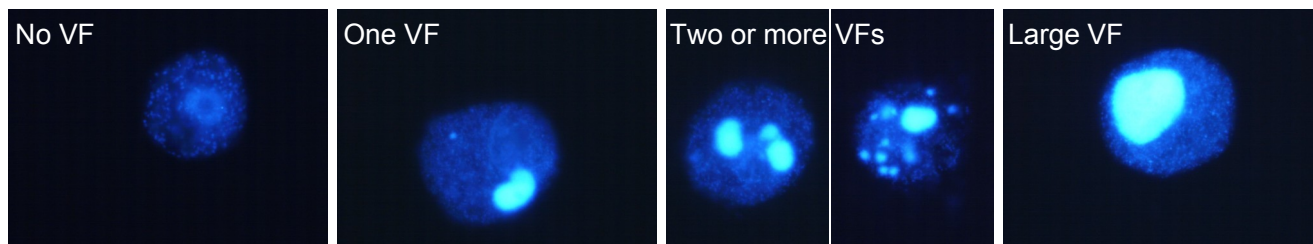
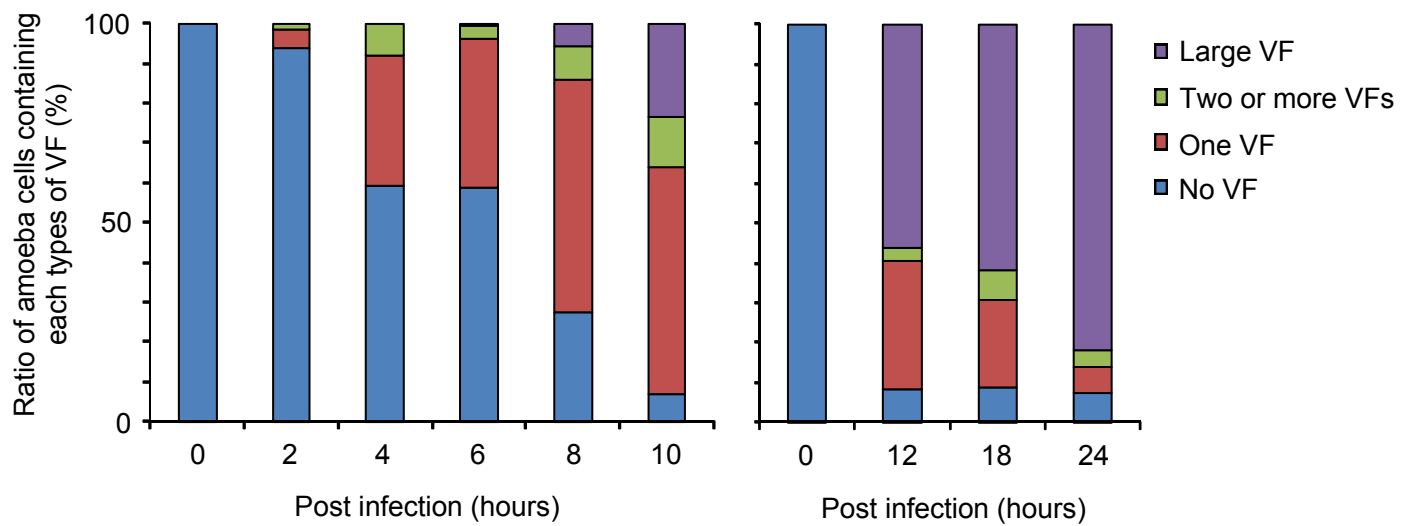


**Fig. S1**  
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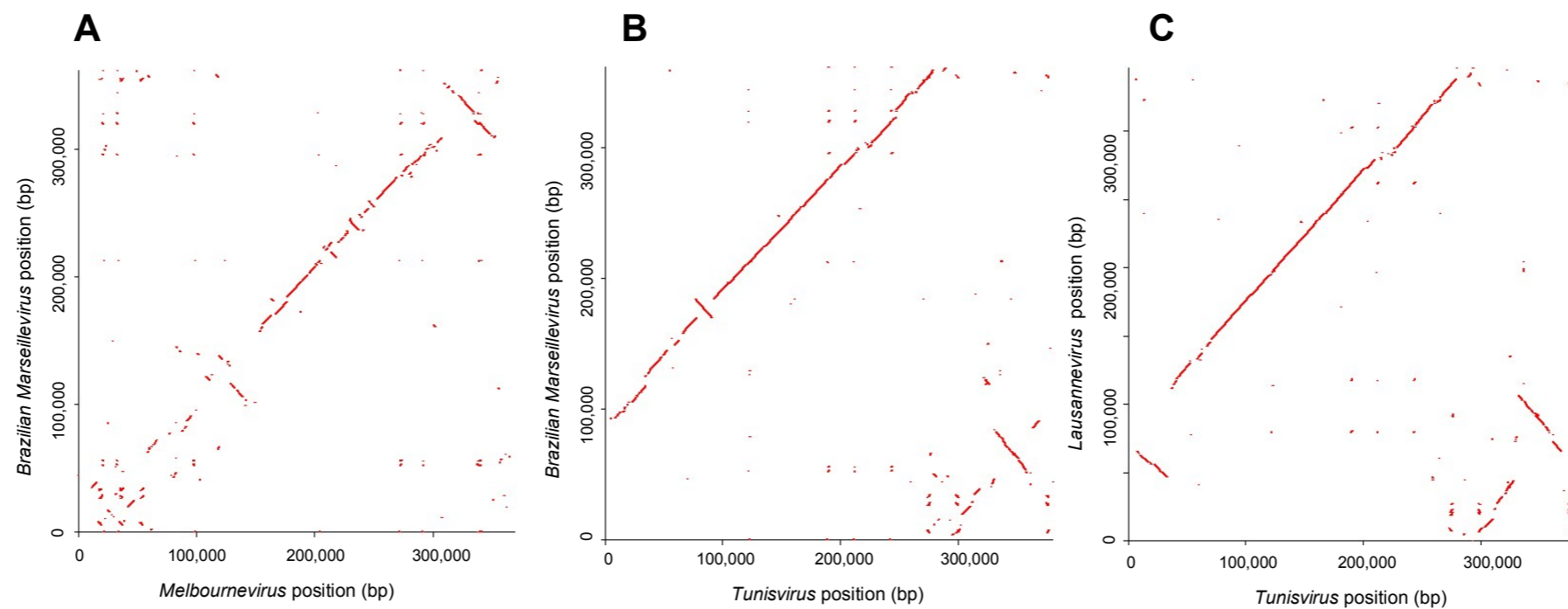




**Fig. S2**  
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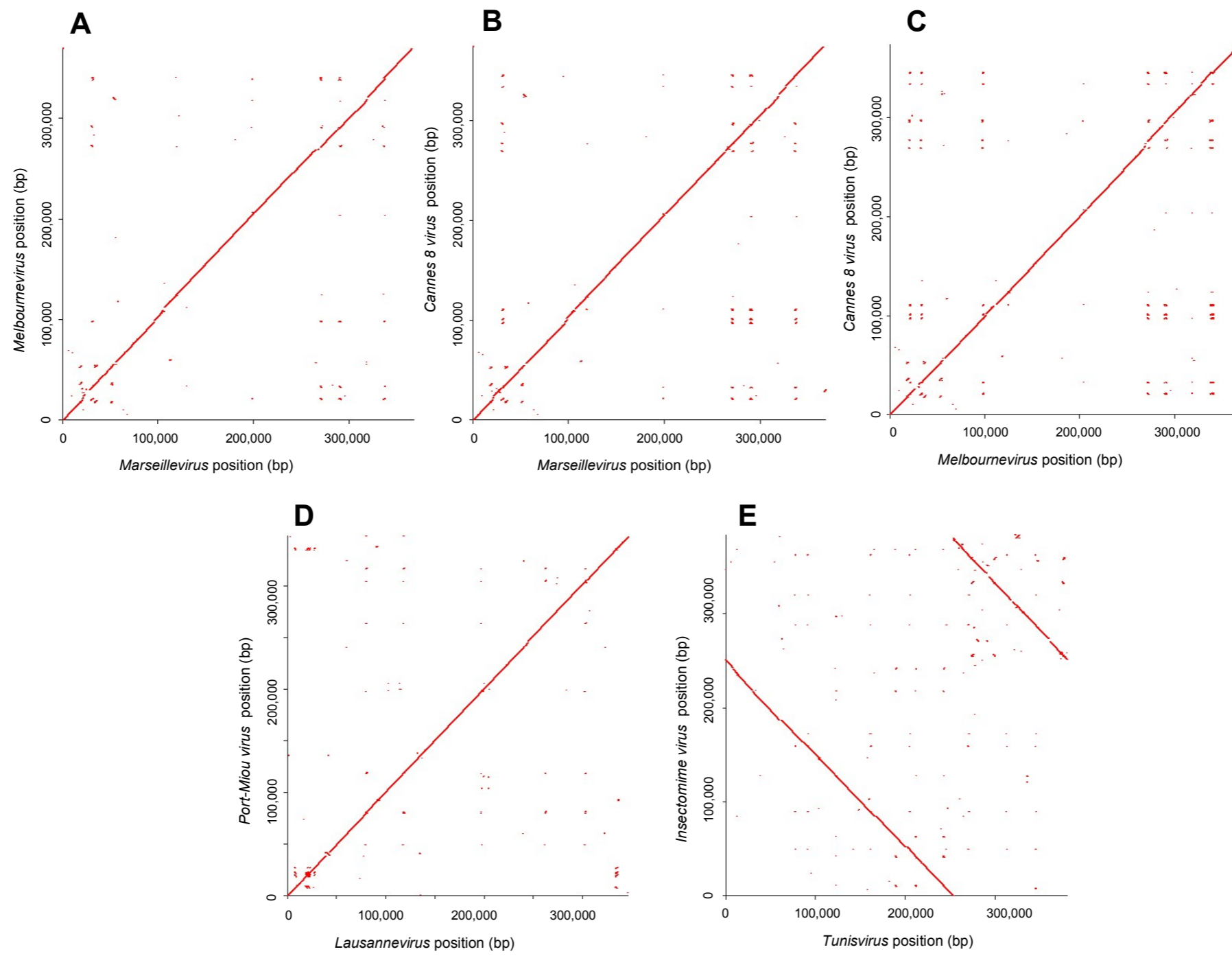


**Fig. S3**  
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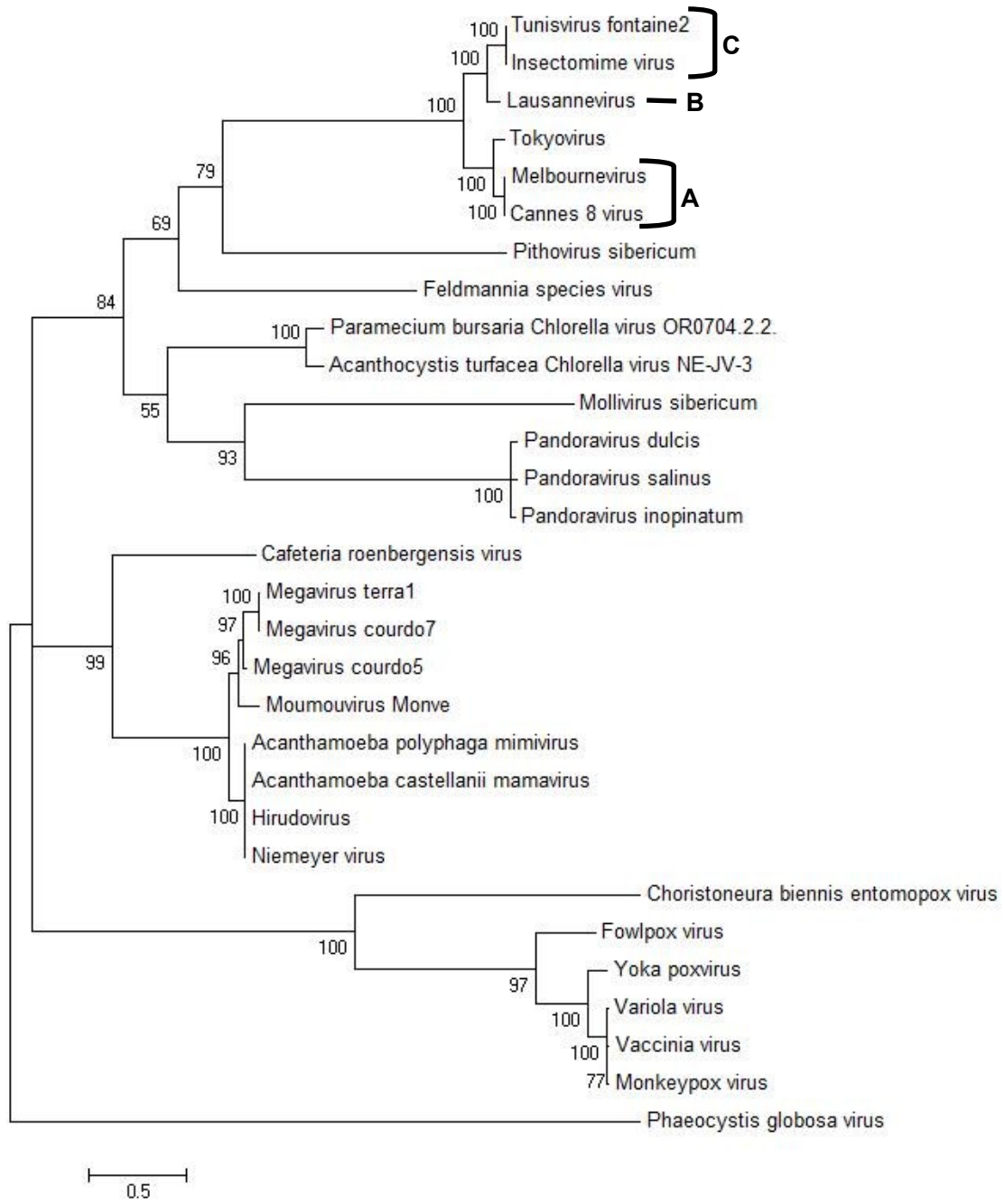
**Fig. S4**

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**Fig. S5**

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**Fig. S6**  
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