## Supplementary Material

**Knight DR\*, Squire MM, Collins DA and Riley TV** (2016). Genome analysis of *Clostridium difficile* PCR ribotype 014 lineage in Australian pigs and humans reveals a diverse genetic repertoire and signatures of long-range interspecies transmission. *Front. Microbiol.* **7**:2138. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2016.02138

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## Supplementary Image 2 (A-N) | Sequence divergence in genes associated with virulence and host-pathogen interaction

Trees **A-N** depict Neighbor-Joining phylogenies for 14 genes found to display nucleotide sequence divergence across the 44 *C. difficile* RT014 strain collection. Gene tree legends: **A**, *atpA*; **B**, *rpoA*; **C**, *rpoB*; **D**, *rpoC*; **E**, *blaR*; **F**, *tcdR*; **G**, *tcdB*; **H**, *tcdC*; **I**, *slpA*; **J**, *cwp2*; **K**, *cwp11*; **L**, *cwp66*; **M**, *cwp25* and **N**, *agrB*. The ST lineage is represented by coloured circles; ST2 (•), ST13 (•) and ST49 (•). For comparative purposes, corresponding gene sequences from *C. difficile* reference genome CD630 (**A**) are included in each phylogeny. The *agrB* gene sequence from CDR20291 (•) is also included (tree **N**). For trees **G** and **H**, taxa labels for divergent *tcdB* and *tcdC* sequences are shown (H4, H9, H21 and H22). Similarly, for trees **I-L**, a taxa label for divergent *slpA*, *cwp66*, *cwp2* and *cwp11* sequences from human strain Ox1475 are shown. For tree **I** (*slpA*), the corresponding allele types are shown (Dingle *et al.*, 2013). Sequences were aligned using MUSCLE and Neighbor-Joining trees were generated in MEGA6 with evolutionary distances calculated using the Tajima-Nei model. Scale bar shows the number of substitutions per site. All trees are mid-point rooted, supported by 500 bootstrap replicates (not shown).



















