

Supplemental Information for:

Investigation of recombination-intense viral groups and their genes in the Earth's virome

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Supplementary Tables

Table S1, S2, and S3 are available as spreadsheets.

Supplementary figure legends

Figure S1. A 16S rRNA gene maximum likelihood tree of the viral groups' host bacterial species.

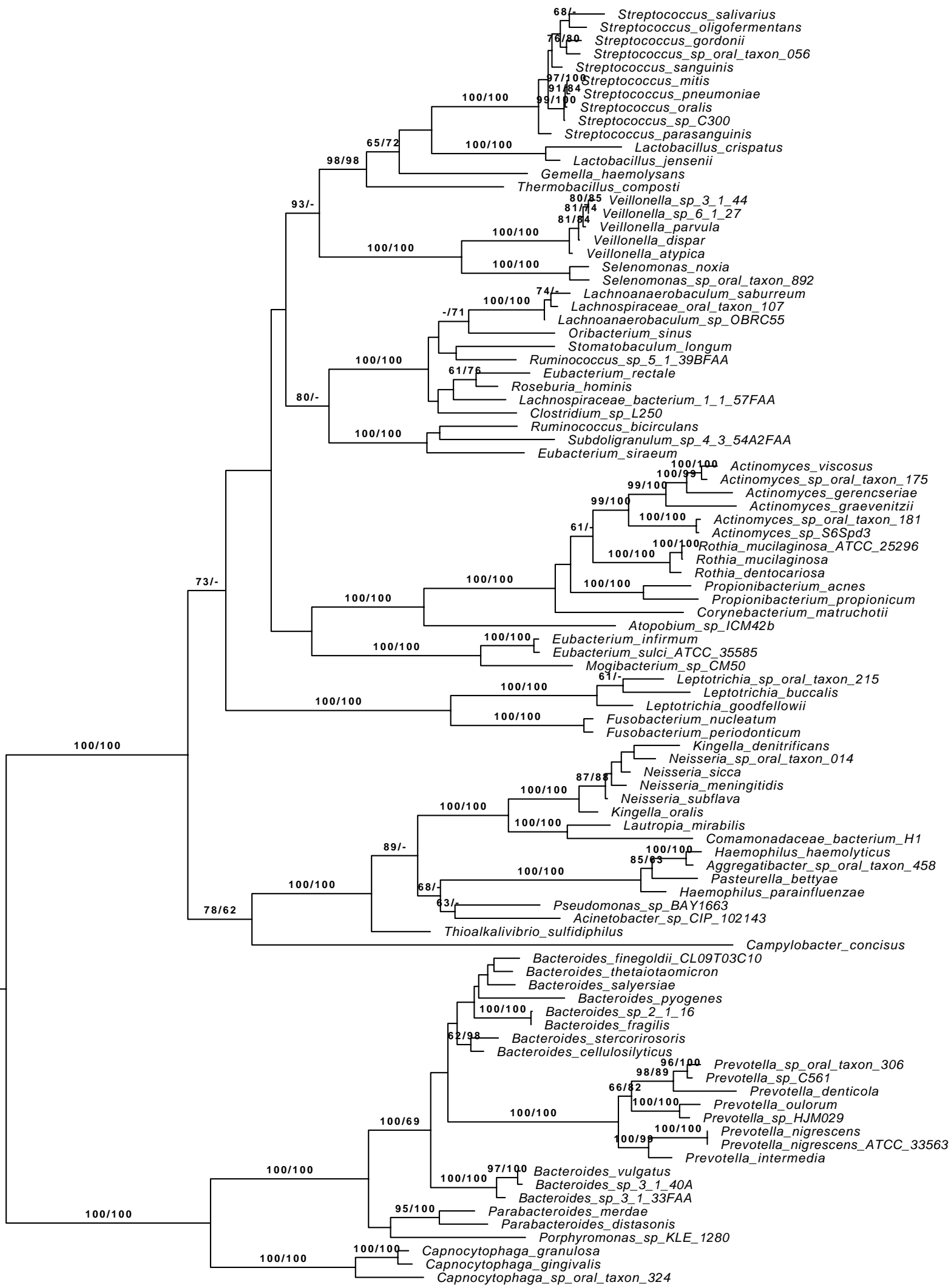
Figure S2. Distribution of the deviation from the regression line among the 211 viral groups.

The dashed vertical line is the cutoff (> 0.009) to define the recombination-intense viral groups.

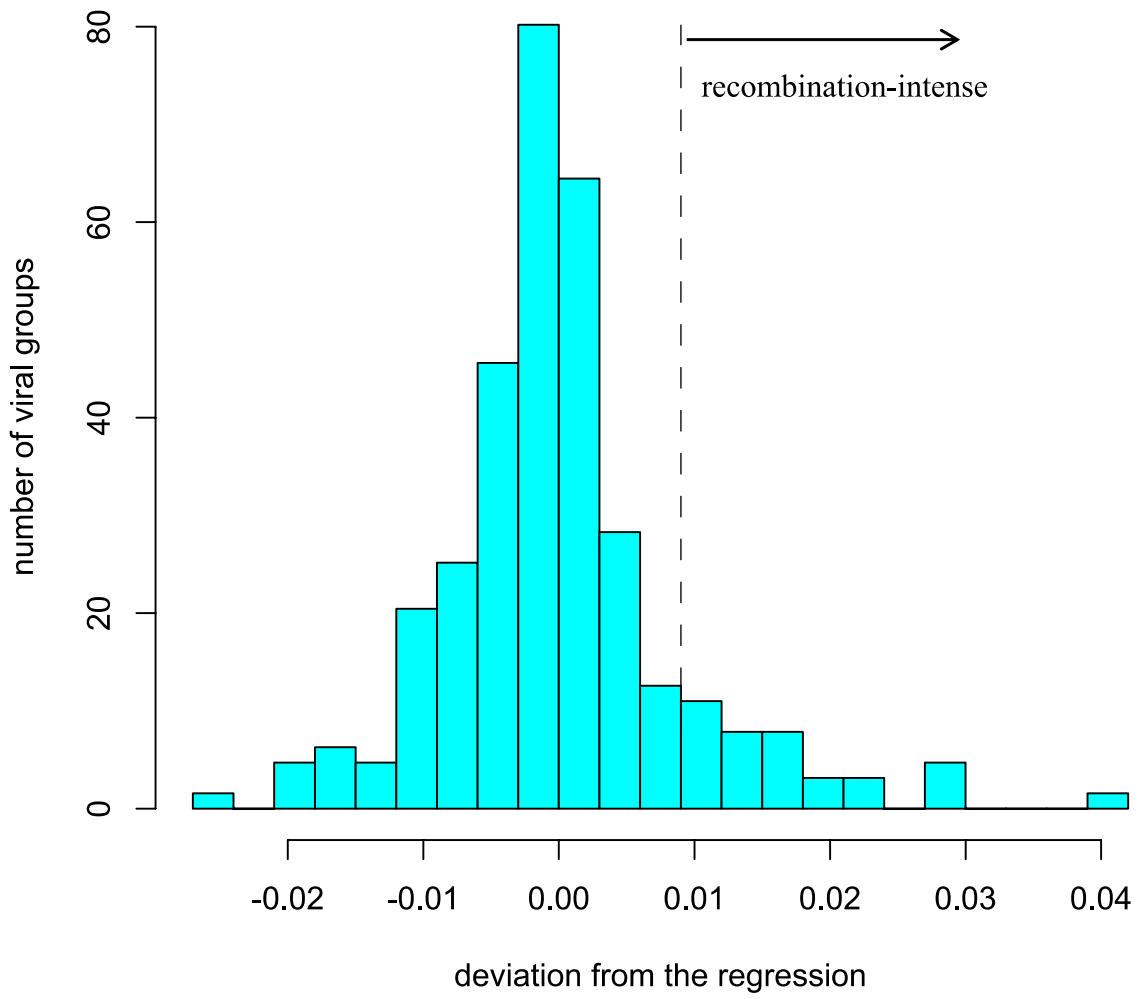
Figure S3. Mapping reads back to genomes of recombination-intense viral groups. For each viral group, a representative with the longest possible scaffold was used as a reference for the read mapping. Colors of genes are defined at the end according with their predicted function (based on clusters of orthologous groups; COGs).

Figure S4. Phage proteomic tree based on the VICTOR method using a united dataset of comprehensive ICTV reference data and the recombination-intense viral groups. The numbers in circles indicate the assignment of known phages to the ICTV classification at the species (1), genus (3), subfamily (5), and family (7) levels. The remaining numbers indicate the assignment to proteome-based species (2), genus (4), subfamily (6), and family clusters (8) as inferred by the VICTOR method. Leaf labels representing the recombination-intense viral groups are highlighted in orange. The vicinity of these metagenomic samples to actual ICTV phage species, genera, and (sub-)families provides hints regarding their composition. Scale bar indicates interproteomic distances calculated via the distance formula d_4 . The tree was rooted at the midpoint⁶⁹.

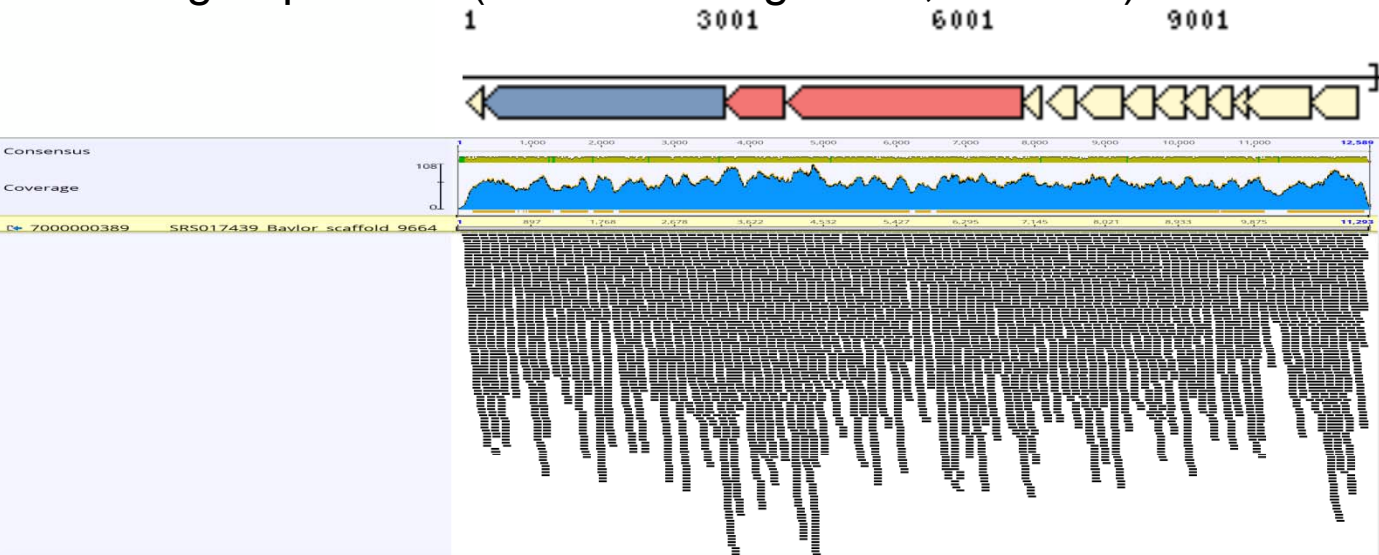
Figure S5. Notable recombination-intense genes deviating from the regression of r_{min} per gene length on nucleotide diversity in each viral group. Viral groups not in Figure 4 are shown. The x-axis and y-axis are the same as in Figure 2 and Figure 4. Pink: notable recombination-intense genes (Figure 5 and Table S2). Green: uncharacterized genes. Gray: others. Recombination breakpoints in a phage tail gene and a portal gene are shown as red vertical bars at the top. The dashed line indicates the linear regression controlling for the number of sequences in each gene.



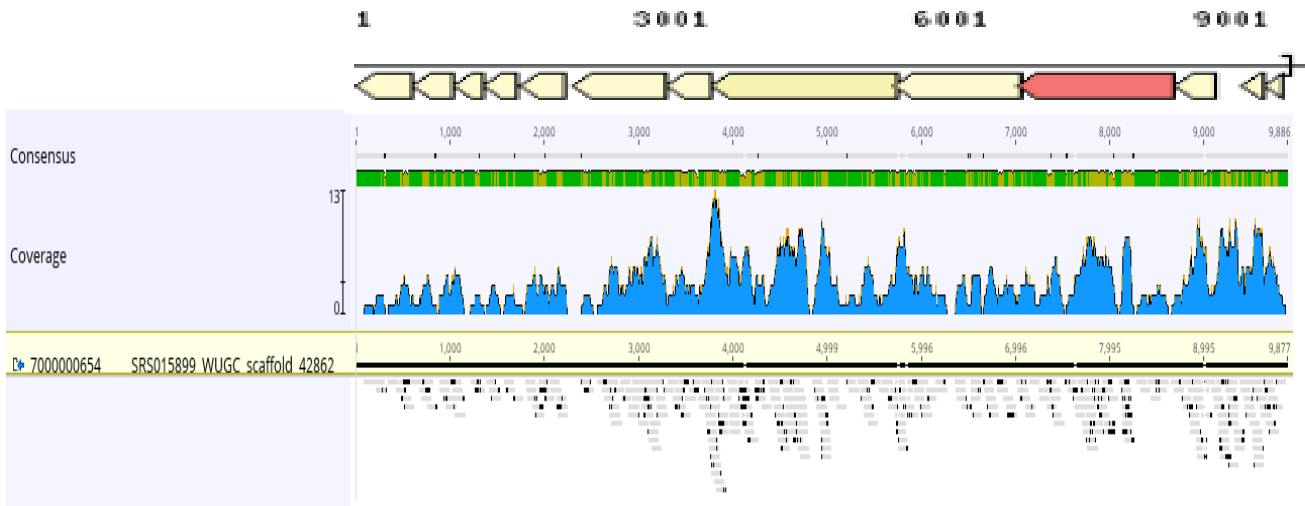
0.2



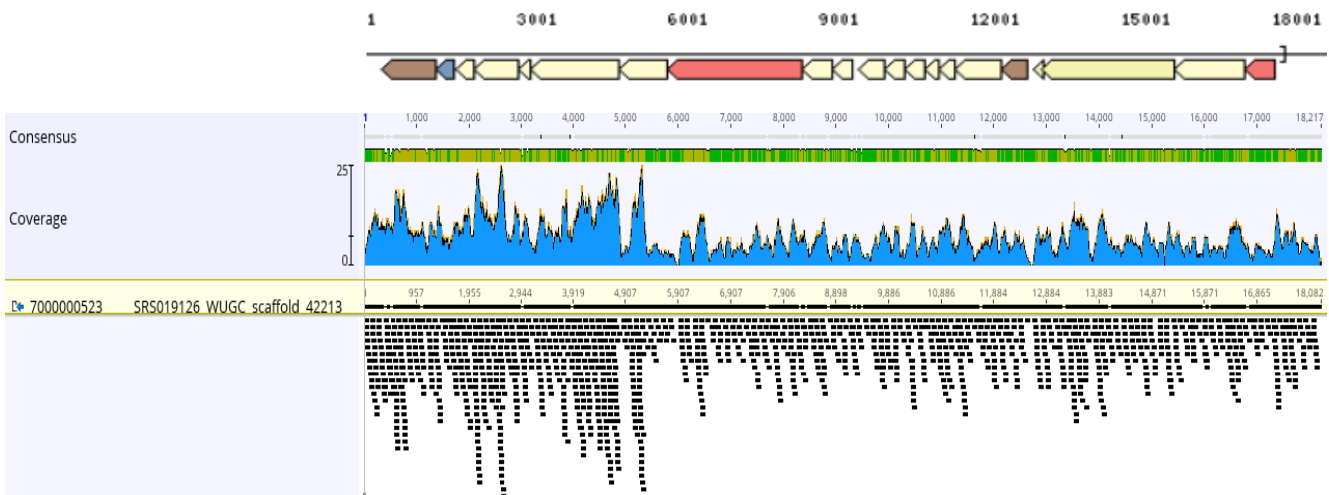
viralgroup 2961 (mean coverage 64.1, SD 13.8)



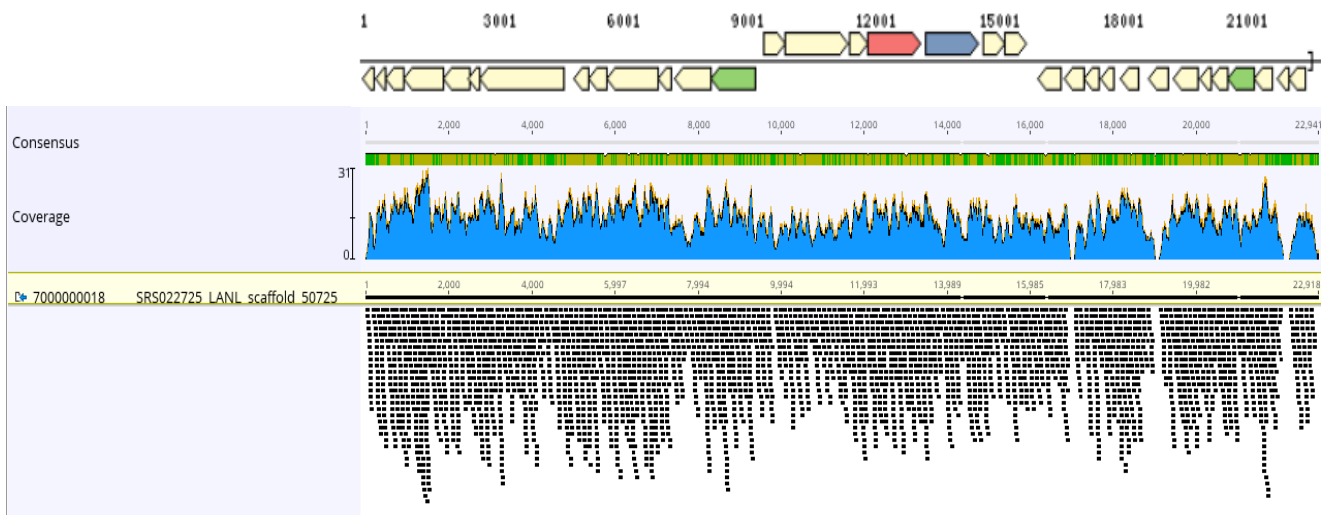
viralgroup 2959 (mean coverage 3.4, SD 2.4)



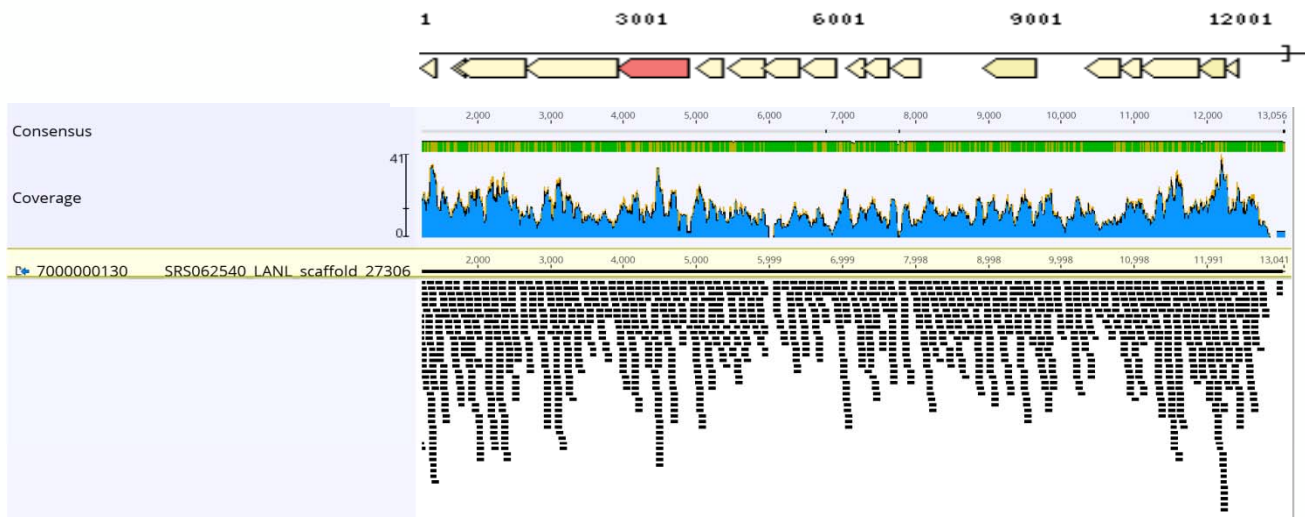
viralgroup 4460 (mean coverage 7.5, SD 4.2)



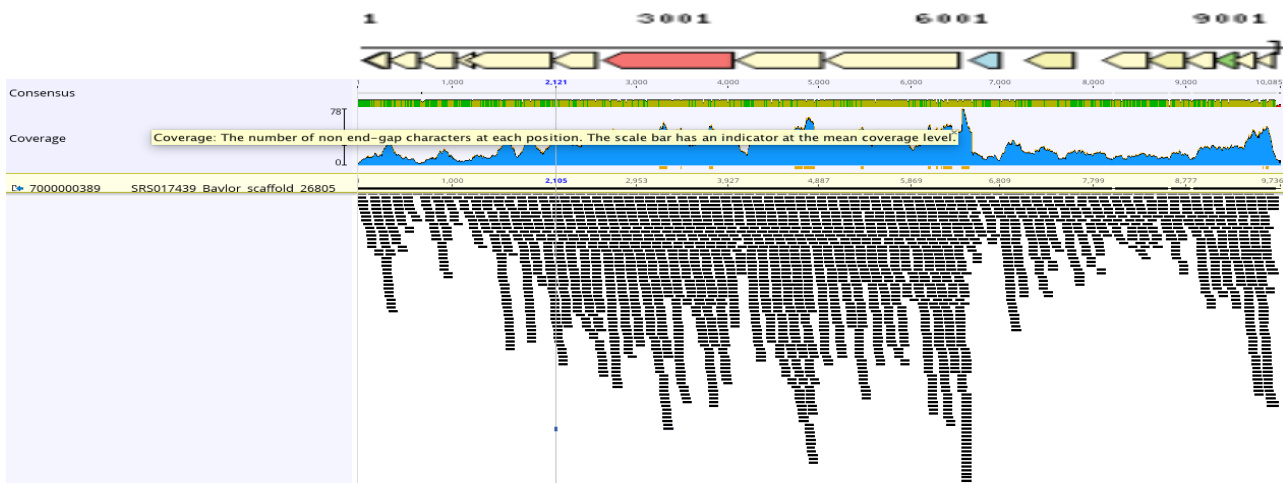
viralgroup 2890 (mean coverage 14.2, SD 5.0)



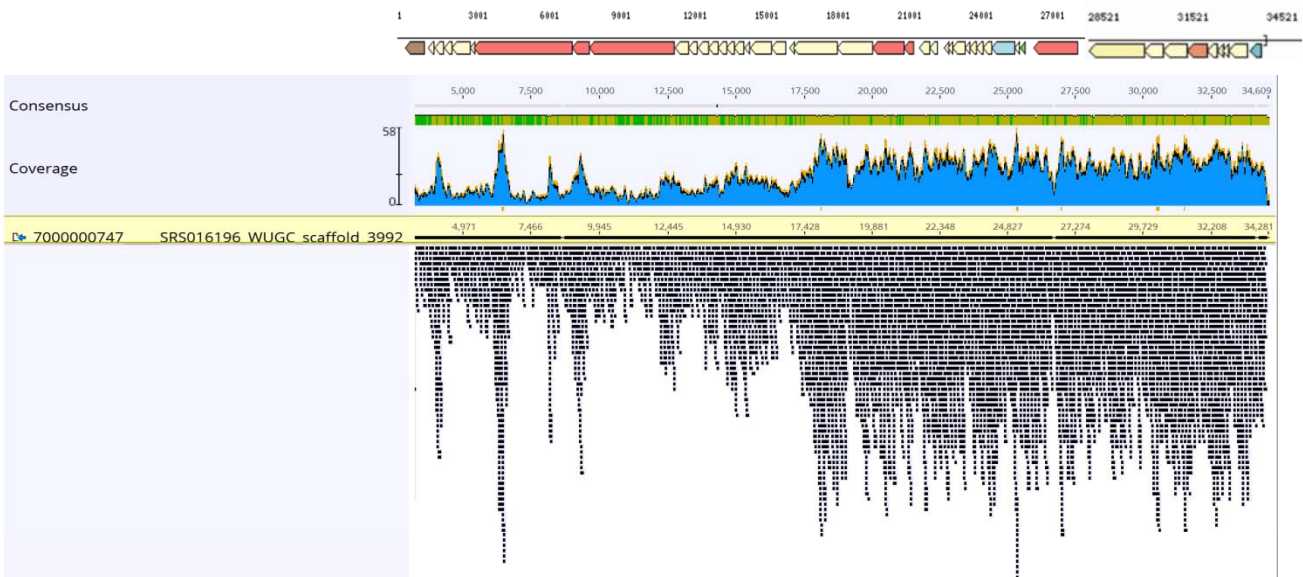
viralgroup 3707 (mean coverage 13.8, SD 6.5)



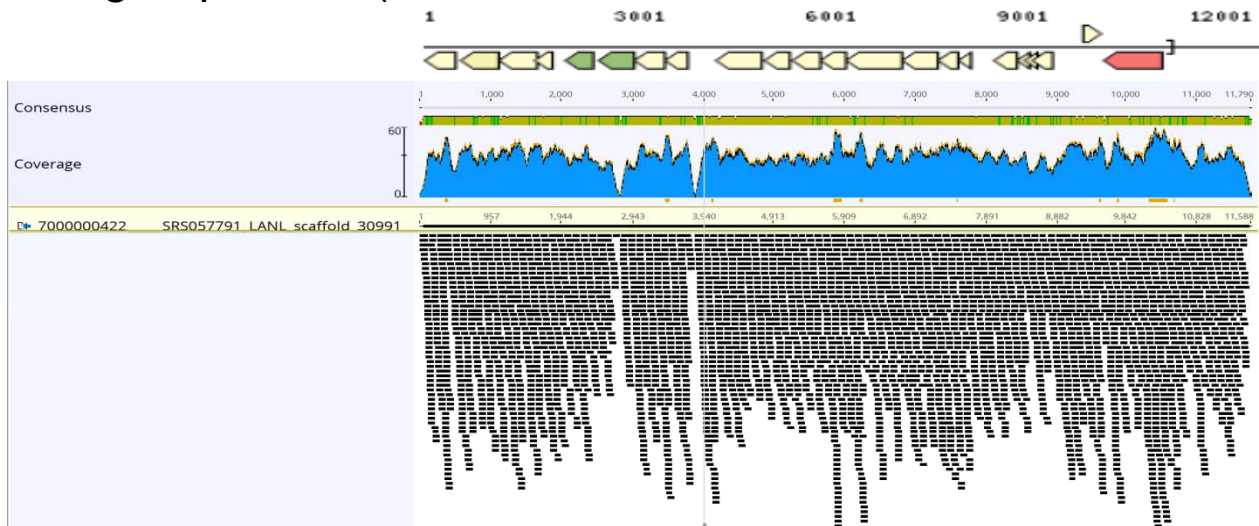
viralgroup 3184 (mean coverage 27.6, SD 14.2)



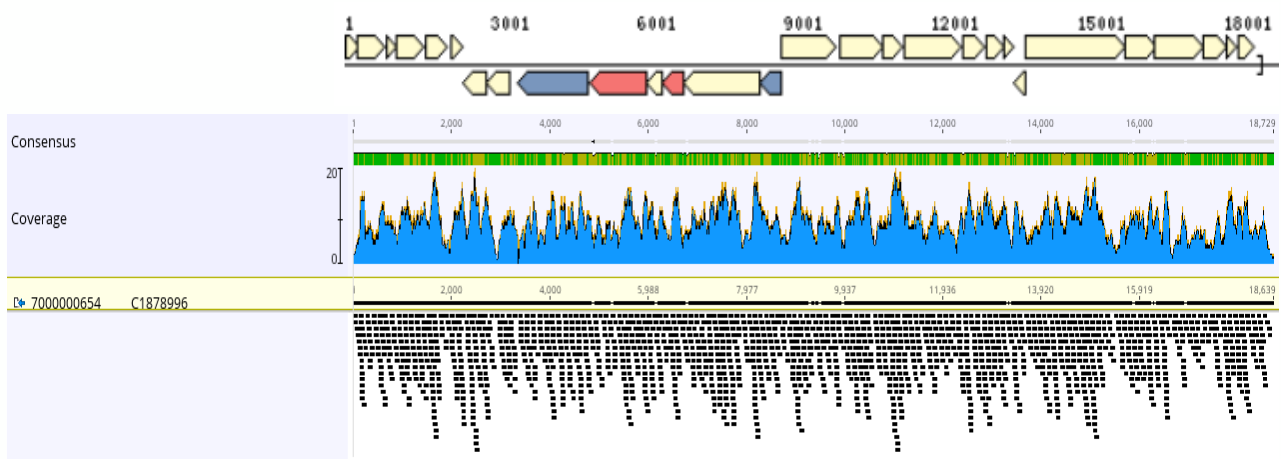
viralgroup 3319 (mean coverage 10.5, SD 4.0)



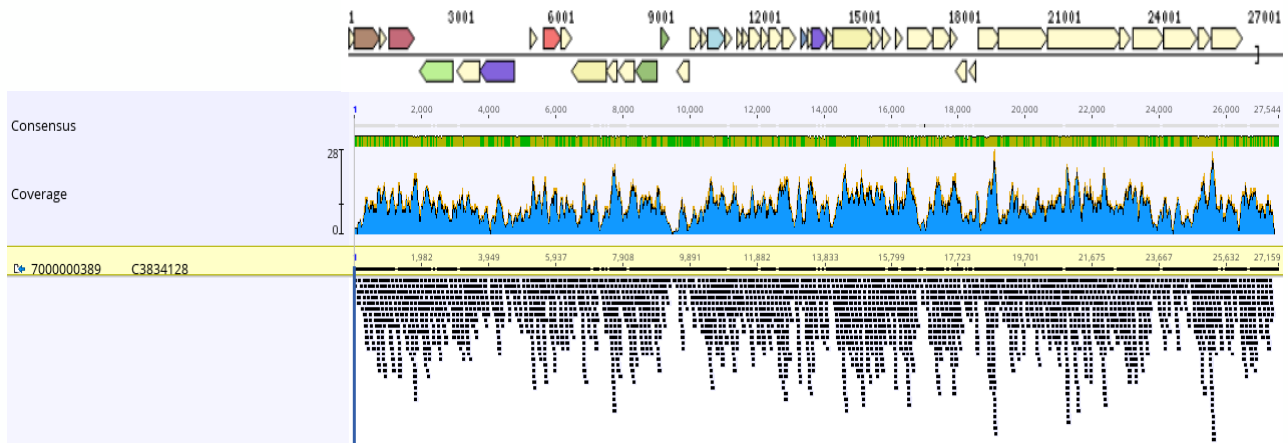
viralgroup 3776 (mean coverage 35.7, SD 8.5)



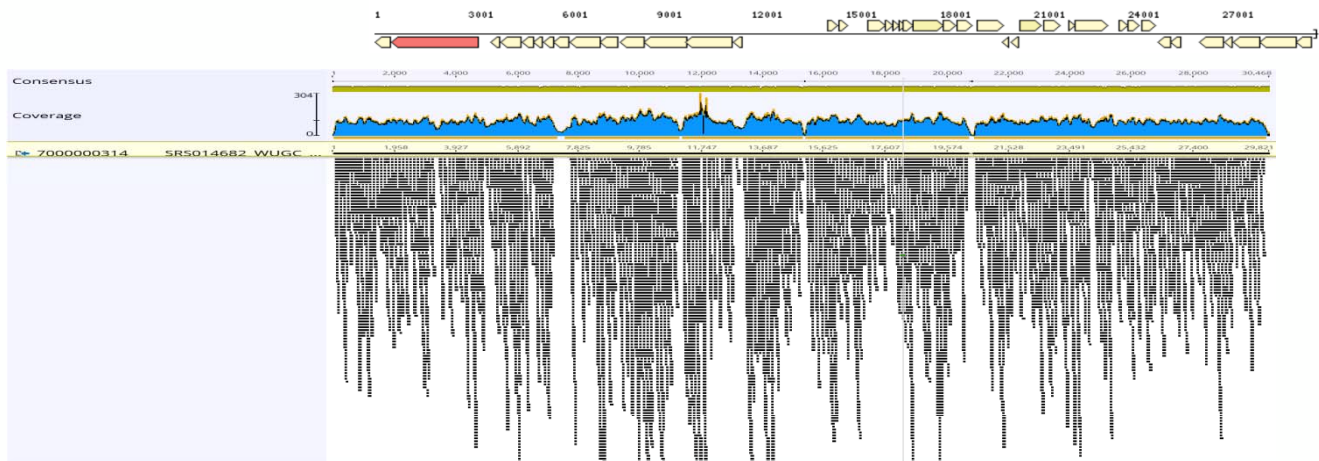
viralgroup 2970 (mean coverage 9.1, SD 3.3)



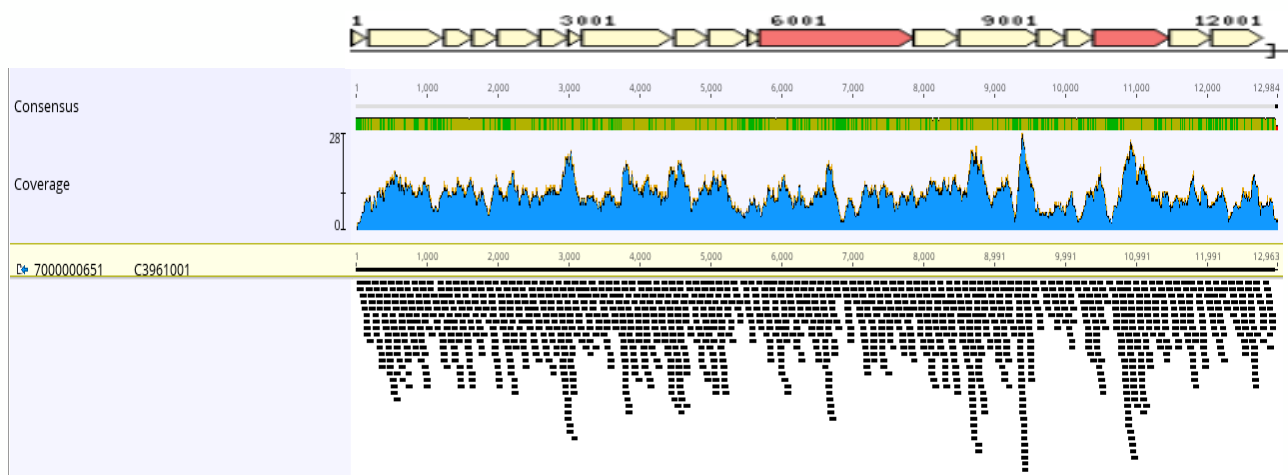
viralgroup 3576 (mean coverage 9.7, SD 4.3)



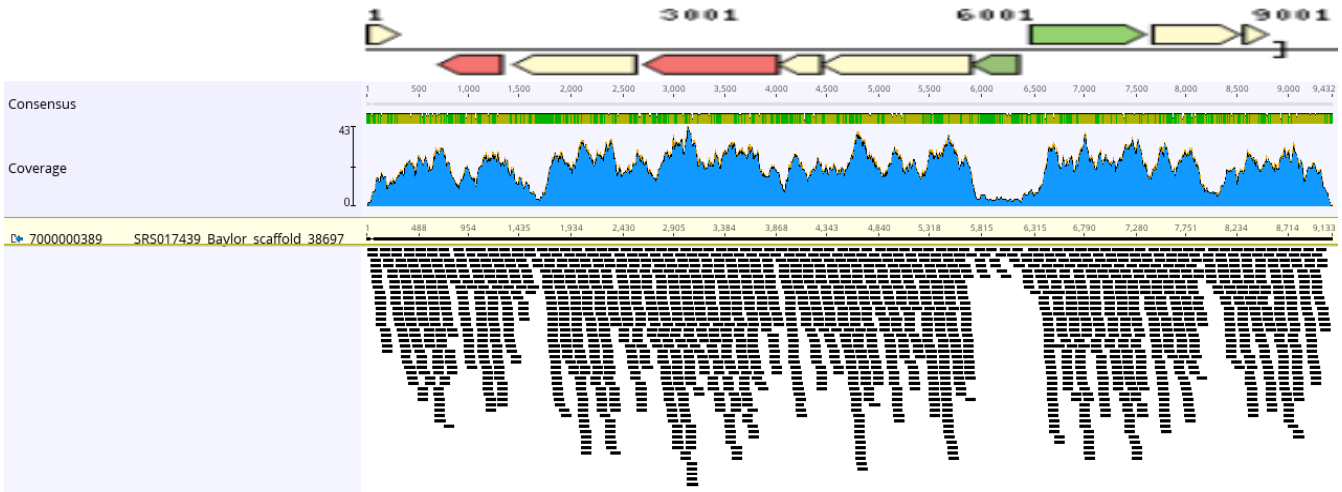
viralgroup 181 (mean coverage 106.9, SD 27.8)



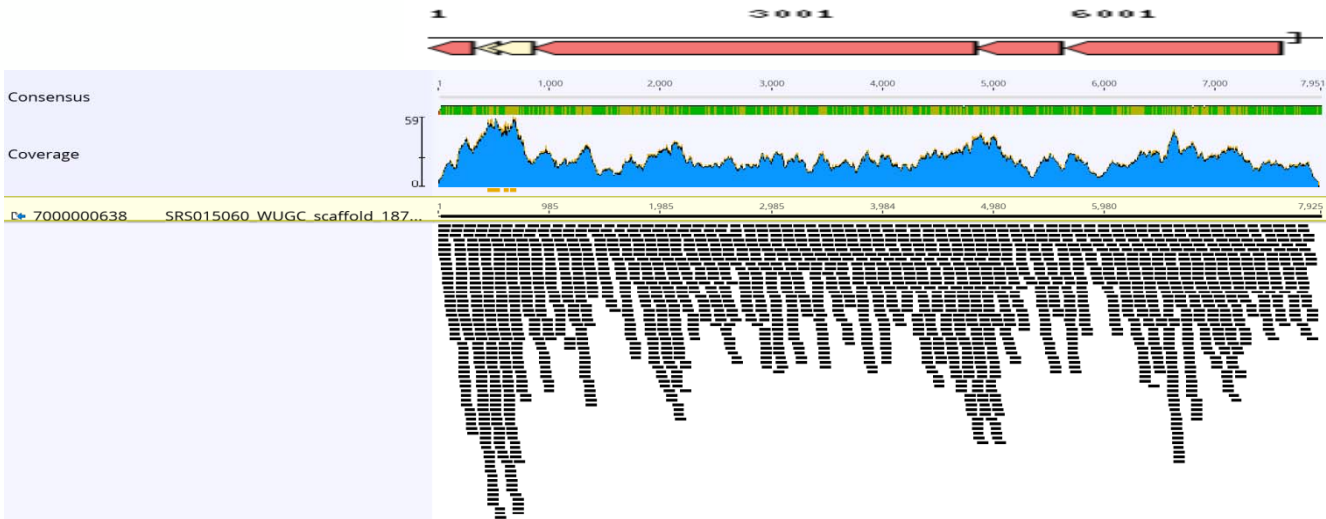
viralgroup 3189 (mean coverage 10.5, SD 4.0)



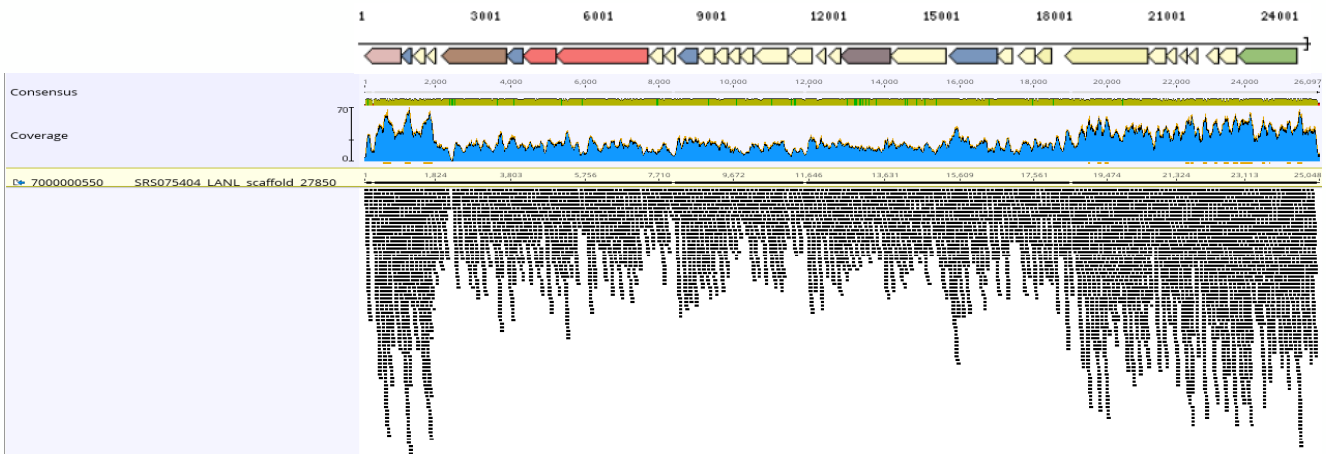
viralgroup 3549 (mean coverage 21.2, SD 8.2)



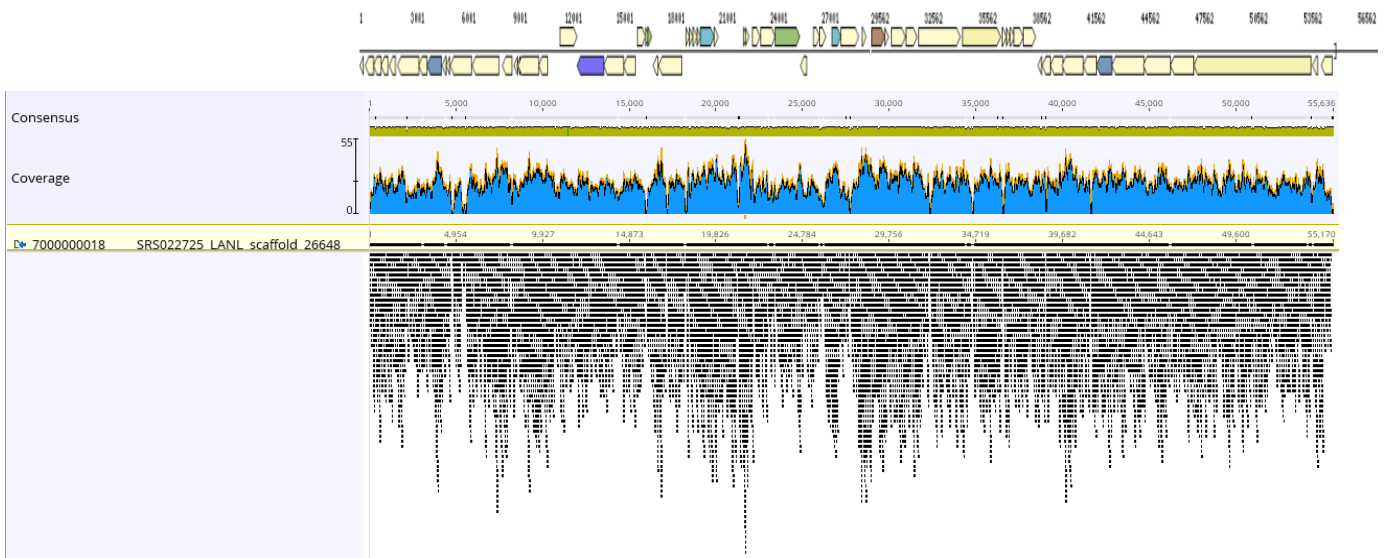
viralgroup 3600 (mean coverage 24.6, SD 9.0)



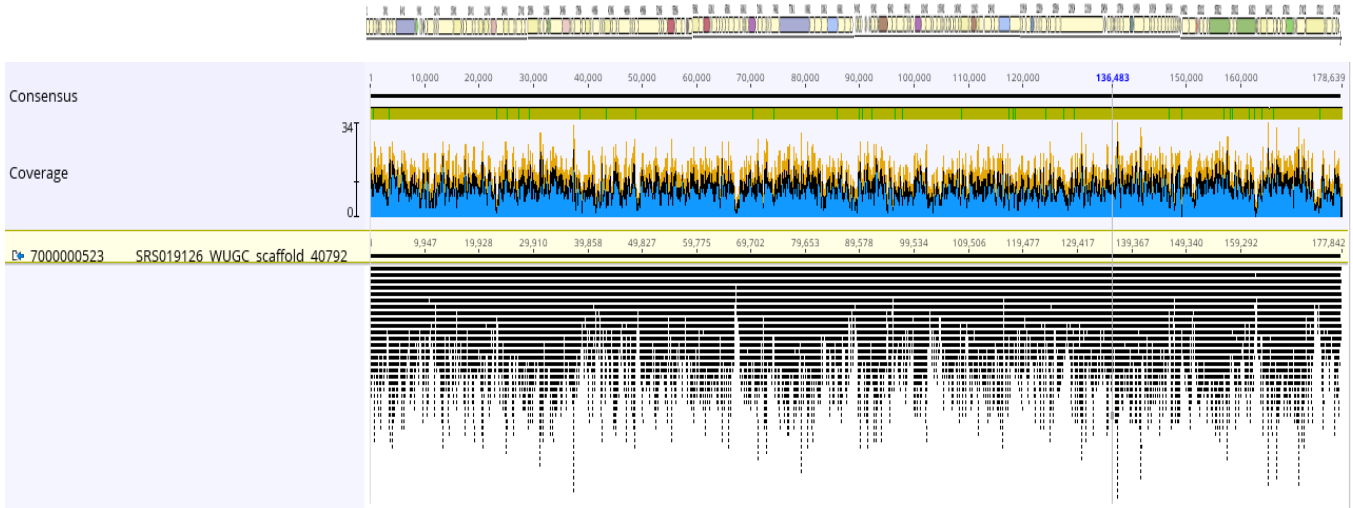
viralgroup 4000 (mean coverage 27.1, SD 12.5)



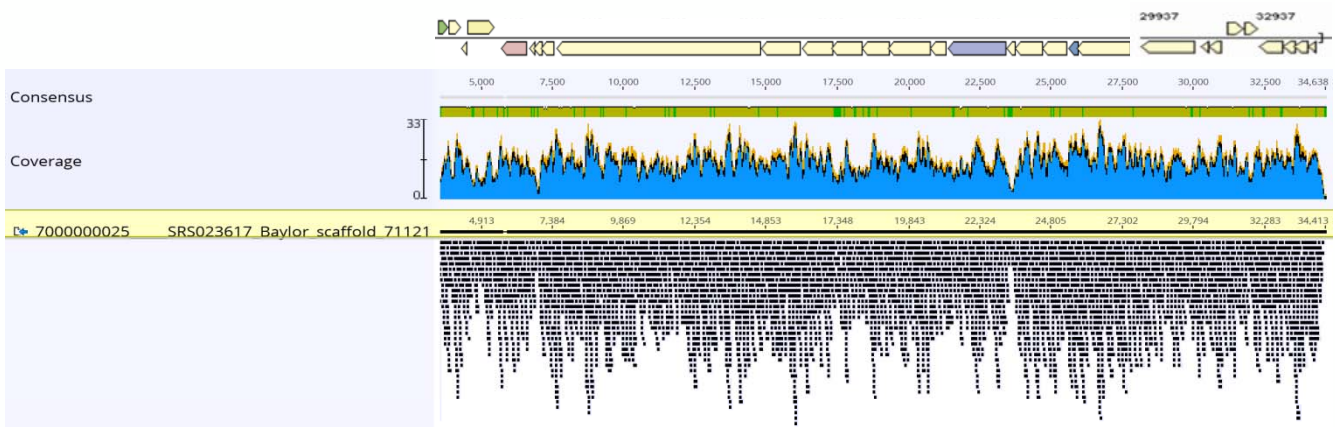
viralgroup 3591 (mean coverage 23.5, SD 7.3)



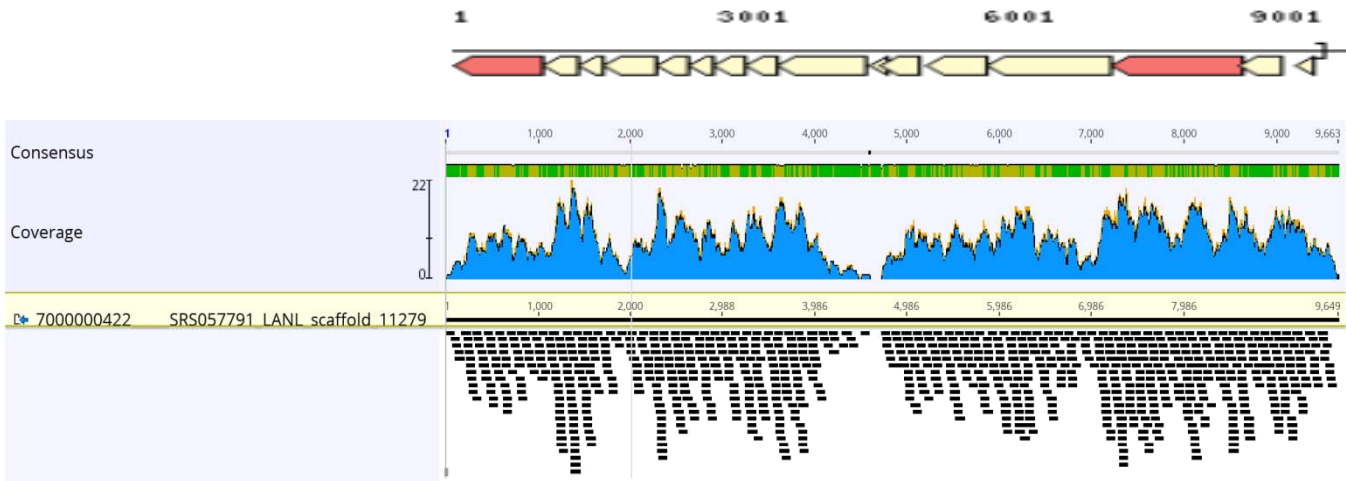
viralgroup 2981 (mean coverage 13.1, SD 4.7)



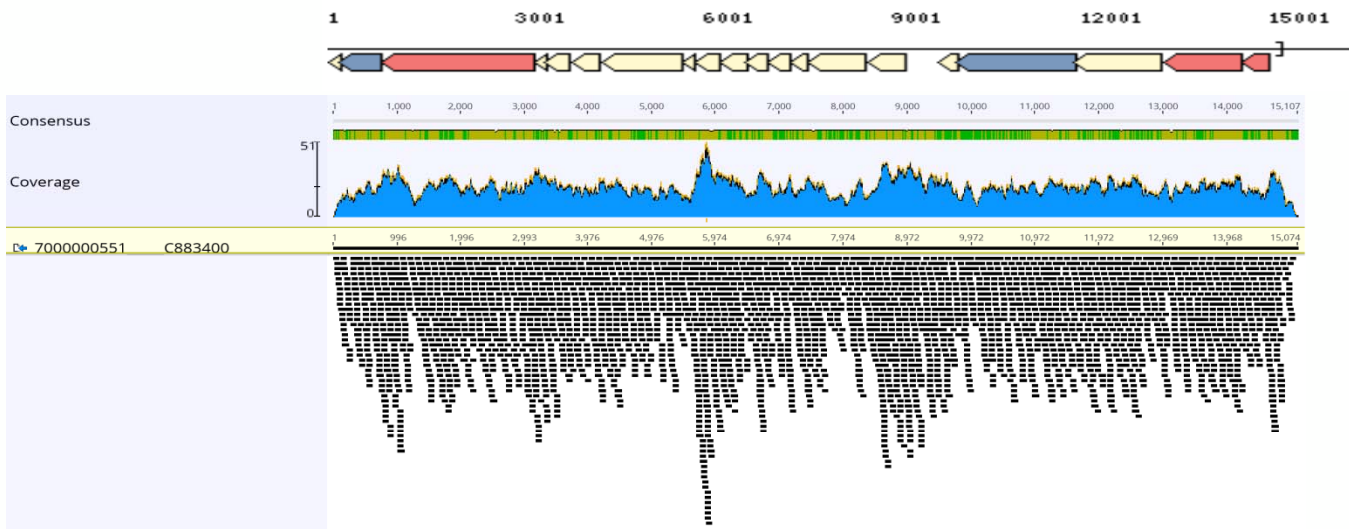
viralgroup 3836 (mean coverage 16.0, SD 4.7)



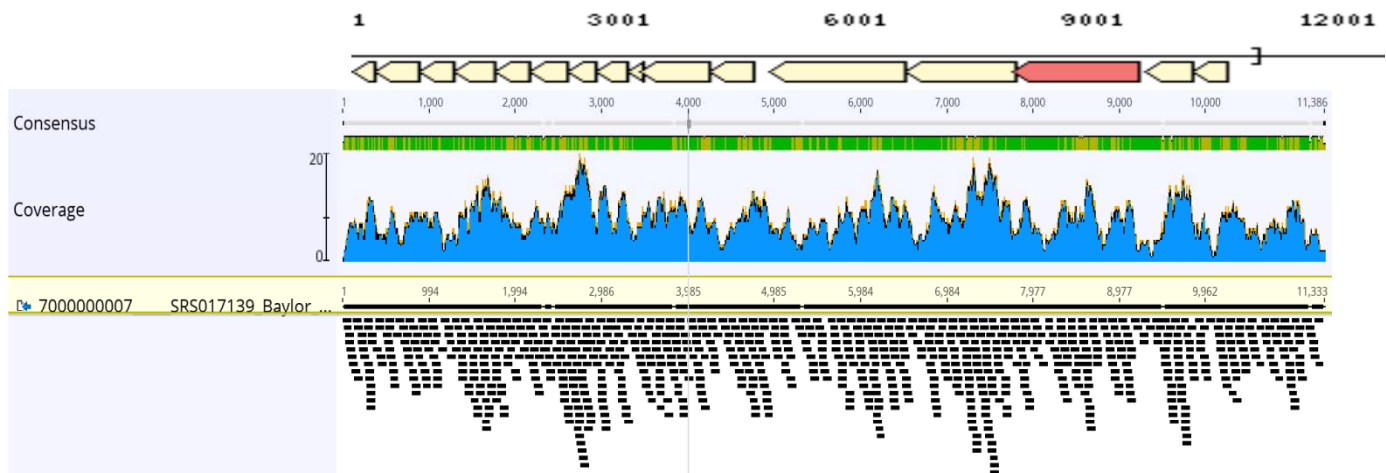
viralgroup 3050 (mean coverage 9.0, SD 4.2)



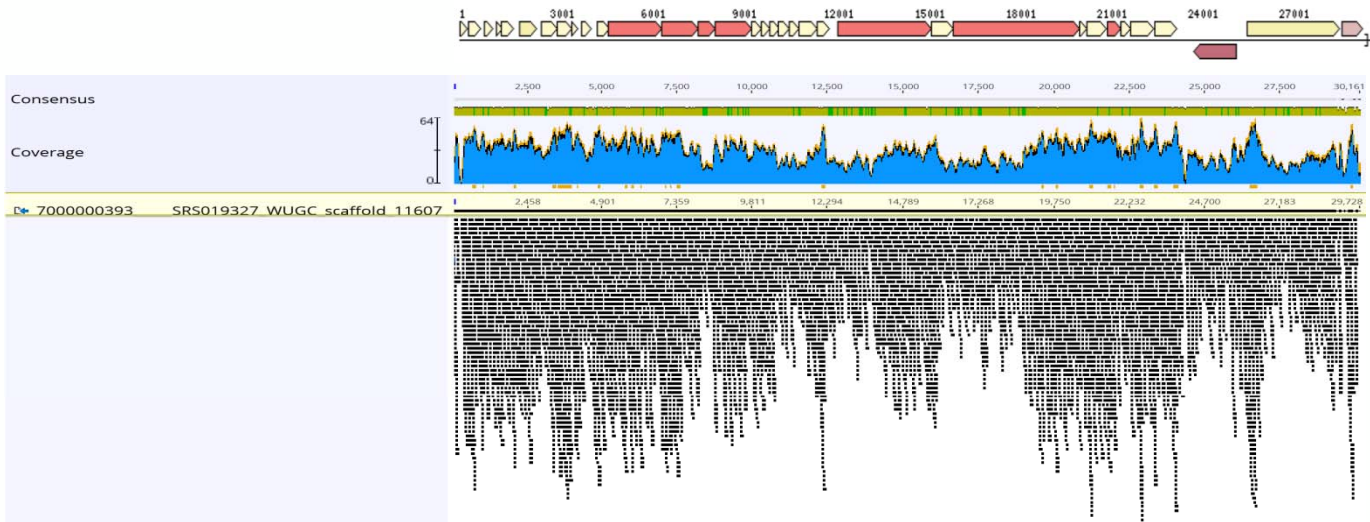
viralgroup 3445 (mean coverage 20.8, SD 5.7)



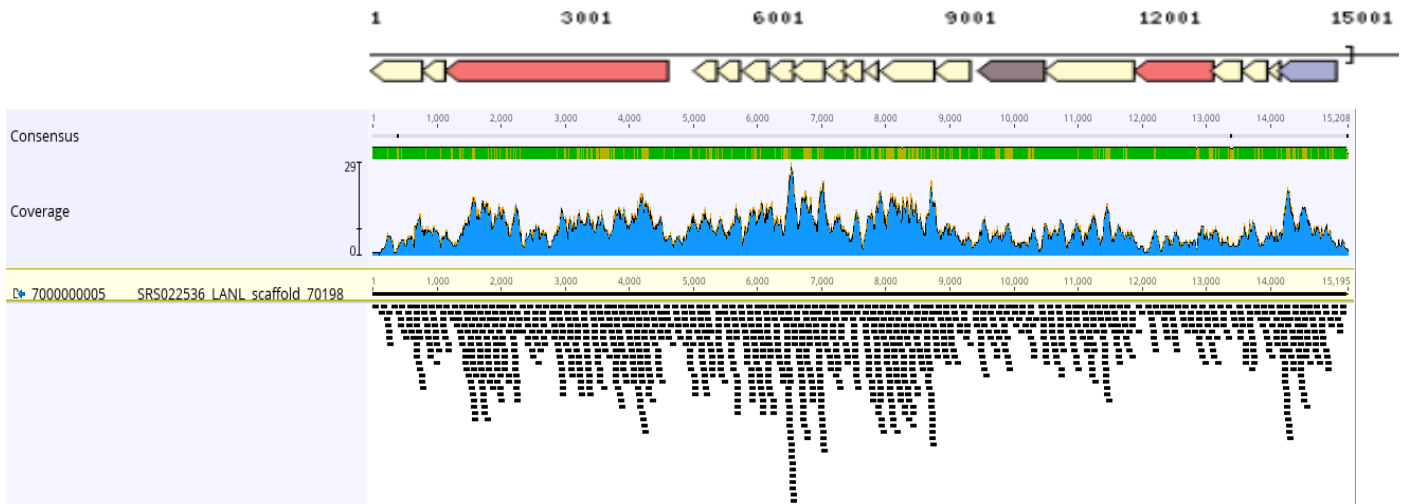
viralgroup 4484 (mean coverage 21.2, SD 8.2)



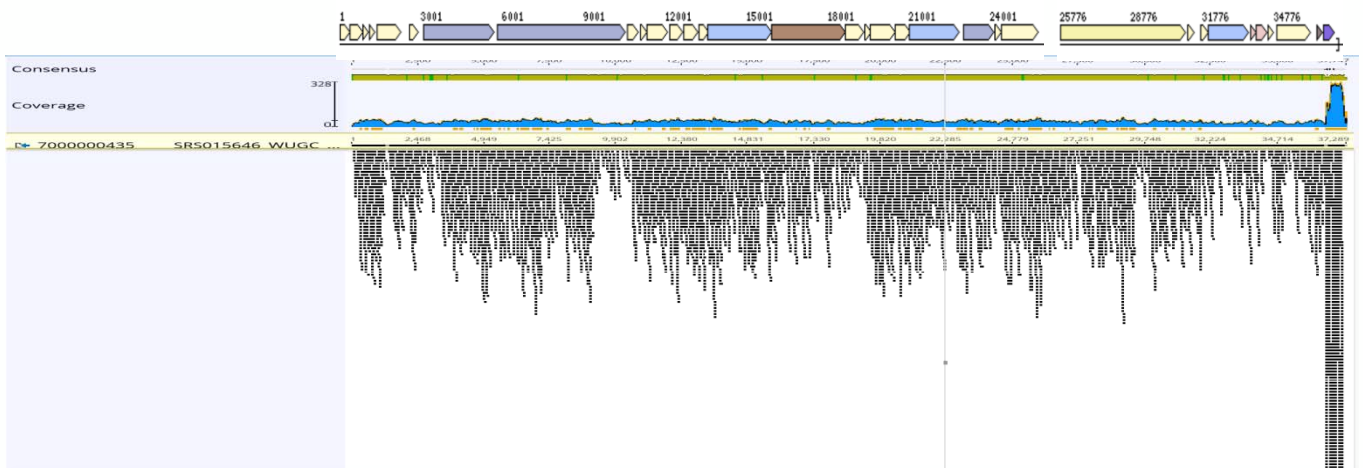
viralgroup 3358 (mean coverage 32.0, SD 10.9)



viralgroup 3915 (mean coverage 8.5, SD 4.3)



viralgroup 3200 (mean coverage 44.7, SD 33.7)



COG Coloring Selection

Color code of function category for top COG hit is shown below.
You may select a subset to view specific categories.

Show Color	Color	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[A]	RNA processing and modification
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[B]	Chromatin structure and dynamics
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[C]	Energy production and conversion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[D]	Cell cycle control, cell division, chromosome partitioning
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[E]	Amino acid transport and metabolism
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[F]	Nucleotide transport and metabolism
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[G]	Carbohydrate transport and metabolism
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[H]	Coenzyme transport and metabolism
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[I]	Lipid transport and metabolism
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[J]	Translation, ribosomal structure and biogenesis
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[K]	Transcription
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[L]	Replication, recombination and repair
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[M]	Cell wall/membrane/envelope biogenesis
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[N]	Cell motility
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[O]	Posttranslational modification, protein turnover, chaperones
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[P]	Inorganic ion transport and metabolism
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Q]	Secondary metabolites biosynthesis, transport and catabolism
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[R]	General function prediction only
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[S]	Function unknown
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[T]	Signal transduction mechanisms
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[U]	Intracellular trafficking, secretion, and vesicular transport
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[V]	Defense mechanisms
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[W]	Extracellular structures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[X]	Mobilome: prophages, transposons
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Y]	Nuclear structure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Z]	Cytoskeleton

