

1 **Supplementary material.** It contains two Tables and two figures.

2 **Table S1.** List of ca. 200 alphaproteobacterial taxa and their aerobic functional traits as the basis for
3 the distribution analysis of Supplementary Fig. S1 and Figs. 4 and 5 of the main text.

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5 **Table S2. Compilation of the accession numbers for all the key proteins of the metabolic traits**
6 **listed in Fig. 4.**

7 The table lists all the accession numbers (sometimes more than one per protein) for the proteins,
8 either subunits or single protein enzymes, presented in Fig. 4. Besides the terminal oxidases and
9 metabolic traits presented in Supplementary Fig. S1 with the same colour code, additional anaerobic
10 traits were considered as they are shared by some alphaproteobacteria and eukaryotes (cf. Atteia et
11 al., 2013). The acronyms for these anaerobic traits are as follows: FDR, fumarate reductase,
12 membrane bound and reacting with Q or RQ; FeFe-Hyd., [FeFe]-hydrogenase HydA; HydEFG,
13 maturases for [FeFe]-hydrogenase; PFO/OAFO/PNO, pyruvate:ferredoxin (flavodoxin)
14 oxidoreductase PFO, 2-oxoacid:acceptor oxidoreductase (OAFO) or the eukaryotic variant PNO;
15 PFL, pyruvate formate lyase; PFL_AE, pyruvate formate lyase activating enzyme (sets the glycyl
16 radical); ACK1/ACK2, acetate kinase; PTA1/PTA2, phosphate acetyltransferase isoform 1 and 2;
17 ADH, phosphotransacetylase bifunctional alcohol/ aldehyde dehydrogenase; ACS_ADP, acetyl-
18 CoA synthase ADP forming; ASCTI, Acetate succinate CoA transferase (any of three types); malic
19 enzyme; fumarase, fumarate lyase; P450_NOR, P450-related nitrate reductase of fungi; NirK,
20 soluble nitrate reductase also present in some mitochondria. ASCTI, malic enzyme and fumarase
21 are not shown in Fig. 4, also to simplify its graphical layout.

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23 **Fig. S1. List of 100 alphaproteobacterial taxa and their terminal oxidases as well other**
24 **functional traits.** 100 taxa were selected from those initially analysed and reported in
25 Supplementary Table S1 so as to represent all major families of alphaproteobacteria and various
26 unclassified taxa that had genome estimated to have at least 90% completeness, coding for more
27 than 1000 proteins and at least 16 tRNA - therefore to be considered nearly complete (Bowers et
28 al., 2017). The taxa were organized according to the presence and oxygen affinity of terminal
29 oxidases in their genomes, as discussed in the text. The terminal oxidases are colour coded as in
30 Fig. 2 while other metabolic traits are colour coded as reported previously (Degli Esposti and
31 Martinez-Romero, 2017). Taxa labelled in orange on the left column of taxonomy were found to
32 cluster within the family of Rhodospirillaceae by multiple phylogenetic trees (cf. Degli Esposti,
33 2017).

34 **Fig. S2. Phylogenetic analysis of various COX1 proteins of A and B family terminal oxidases**
35 **of the HCO superfamily. A)** Maximum-likelihood phylogeny of the catalytic subunit I of selected
36 HCOs. Alignment was performed in Clustal and the phylogenetic reconstruction in IQ-Tree
37 (LG+I+G4, 1000 bootstraps). The tree is rooted between A and B family. **B) Representative NJ**
38 **tree of COX1 proteins of A and B family terminal oxidases.** Representative COX1 proteins
39 indicated by the accession number were first aligned by ClustalW and then the alignment was
40 manually refined taking into account also the 3D structure of bacterial COX1 (Iwata et al., 1995).
41 The phylogenetic analysis of the resulting alignment was undertaken following the ML approach
42 with 500 bootstraps using the program MEGA5 as described previously (Degli Esposti, 2017).

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