

# Supplementary Information

## Four high-quality draft genome assemblies of the marine heterotrophic nanoflagellate *Cafeteria roenbergensis*

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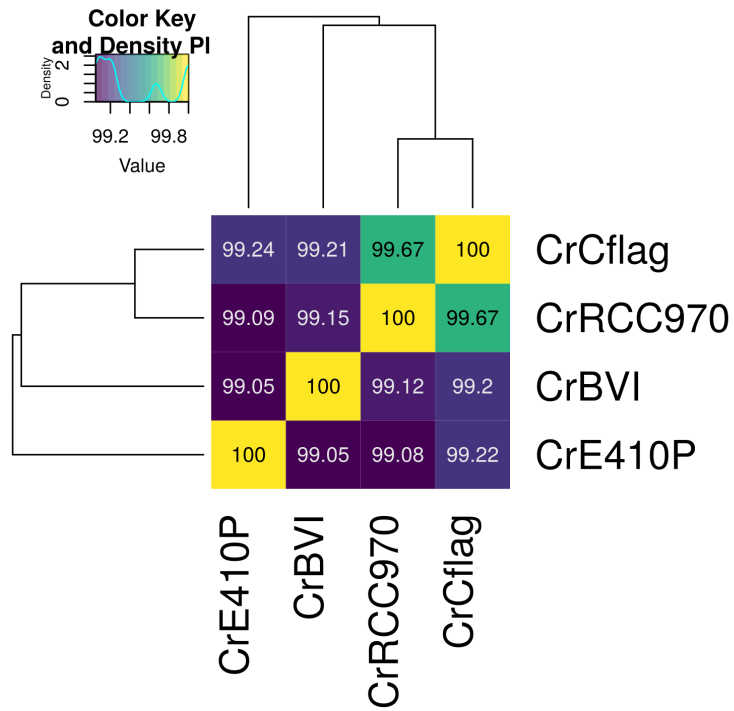
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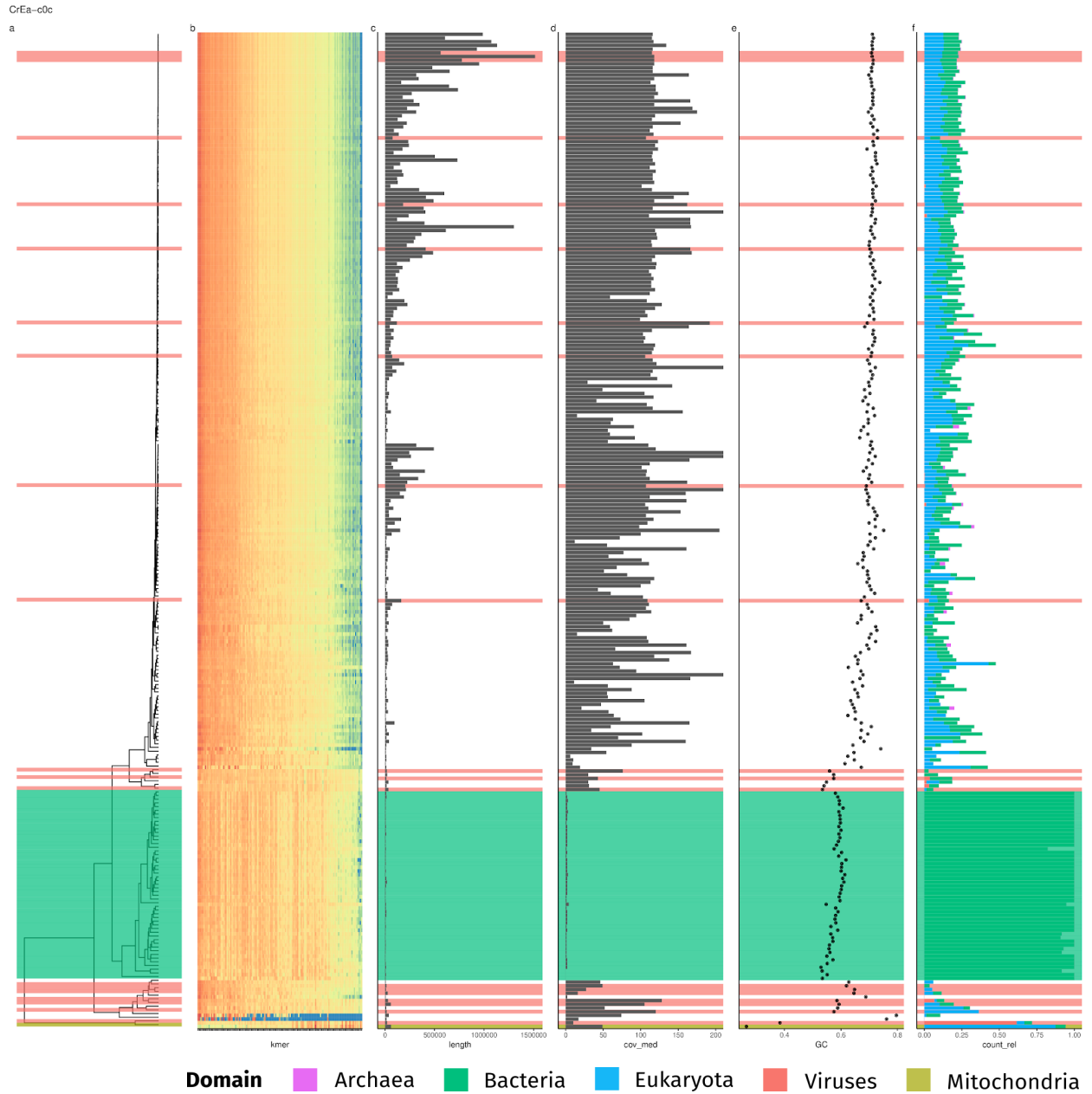
For custom code and supplementary raw data see [doi:10.5281/zenodo.3551133](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3551133)



**Supplementary Figure 1. Pairwise comparison of average nucleotide identities among strains.**

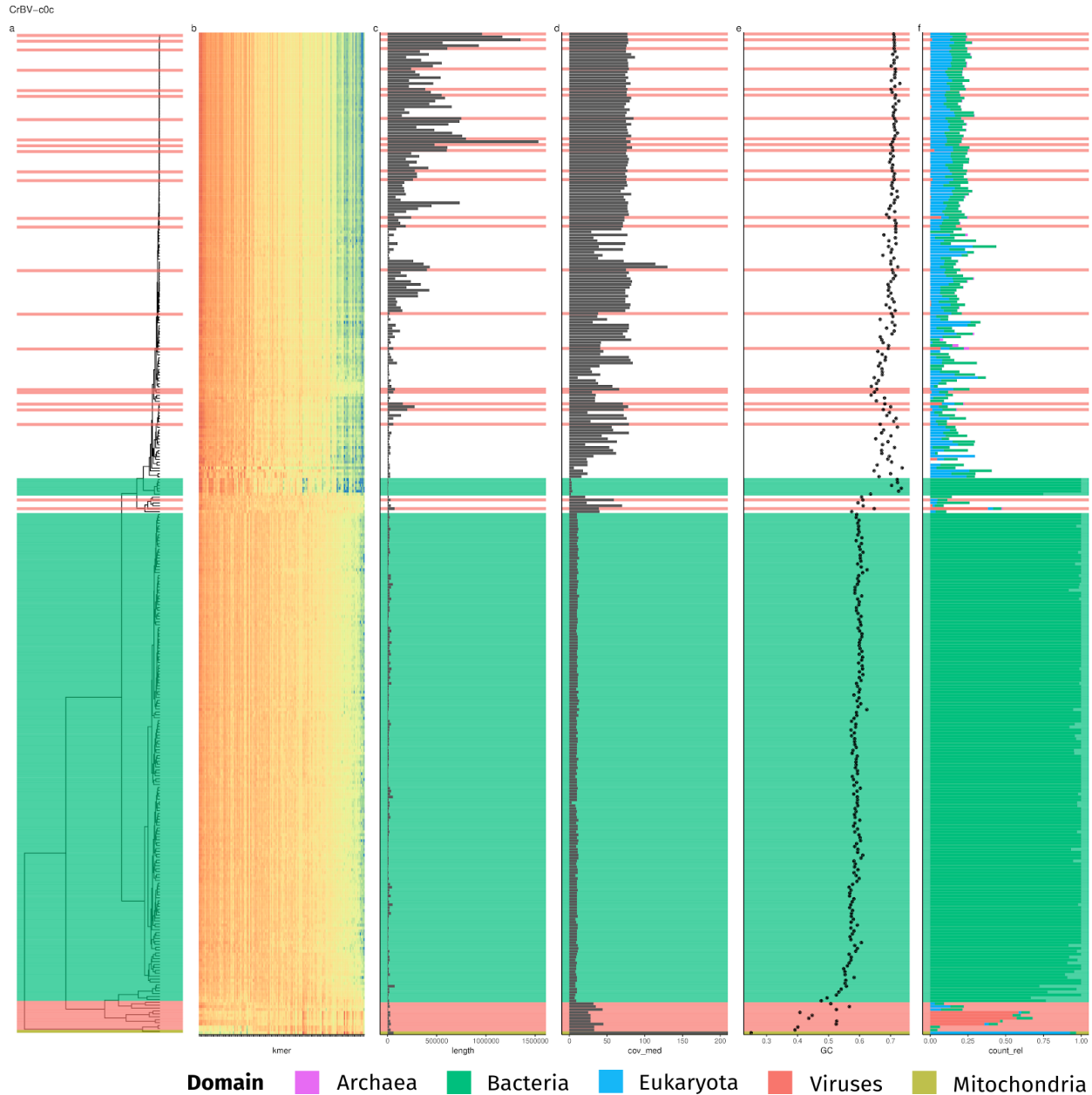
A heatmap showing the average nucleotide identities between all pairs of strains estimated using fastANI. Lighter colors indicate higher similarity. Rows and columns of the matrix are ordered according to the dendrograms shown above and left of the heatmap, and which were computed through

hierarchical clustering of the inferred distance matrix of the strains.



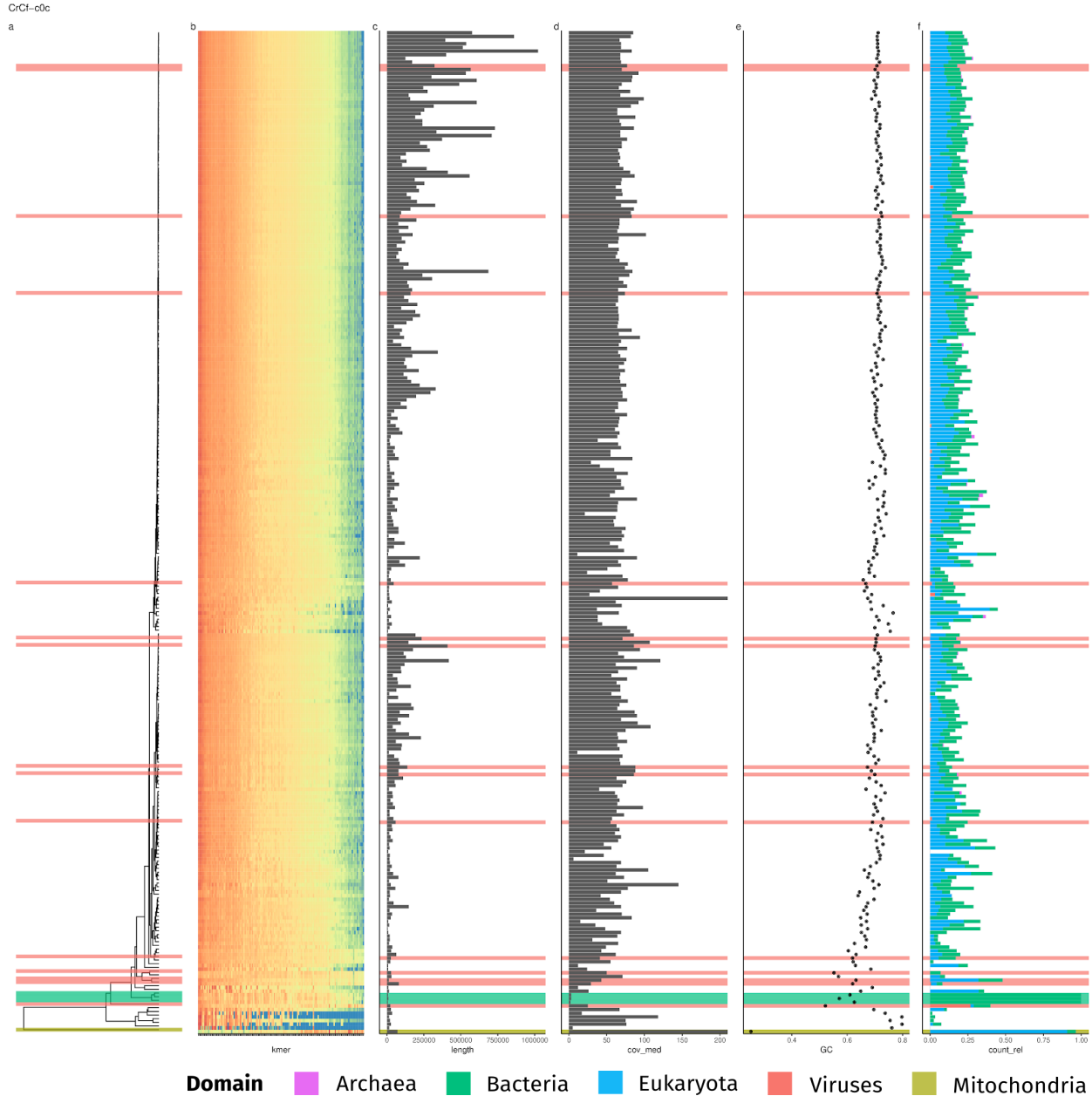
**Supplementary Figure 2. Contamination screening of assembly CrE4-10P.**

(a) Hierarchical clustering of contigs based on (b) scaled contig tetranucleotide frequencies. (c) Contig length. (d) Contig median coverage based on mapped Miseq reads. (e) Contig GC-content. (f) Distribution of taxonomic assignments at the domain level for 500 bp contig fragments. Colored bars present across all panels but (b) indicate sequences flagged as bacterial contamination (green), proviophage-containing (red) or mitochondrial (yellow).



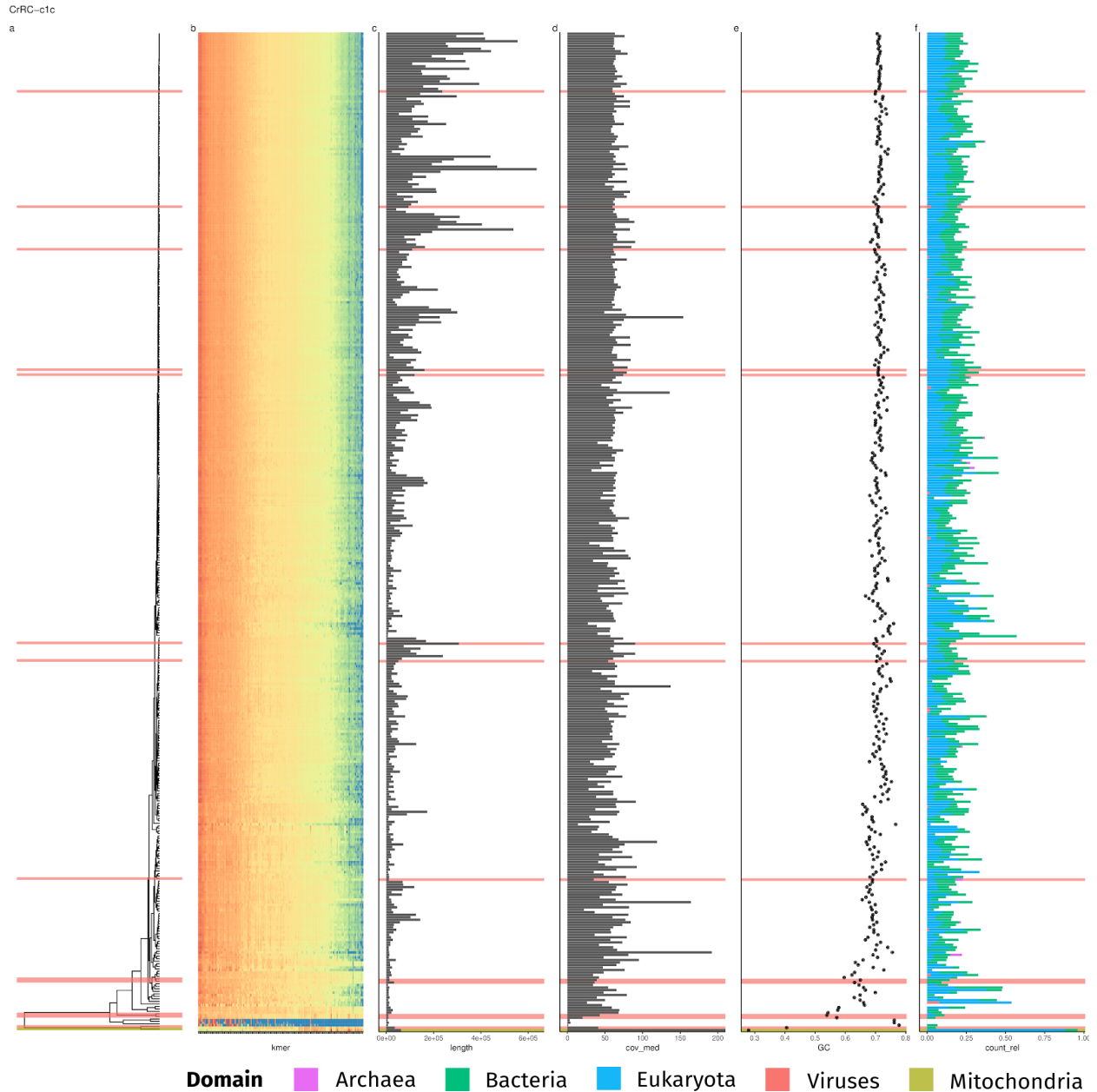
**Supplementary Figure 3. Contamination screening of assembly CrBVI.**

(a) Hierarchical clustering of contigs based on (b) scaled contig tetranucleotide frequencies. (c) Contig length. (d) Contig median coverage based on mapped Miseq reads. (e) Contig GC-content. (f) Distribution of taxonomic assignments at the domain level for 500 bp contig fragments. Colored bars present across all panels but (b) indicate sequences flagged as bacterial contamination (green), proviophage-containing (red) or mitochondrial (yellow).



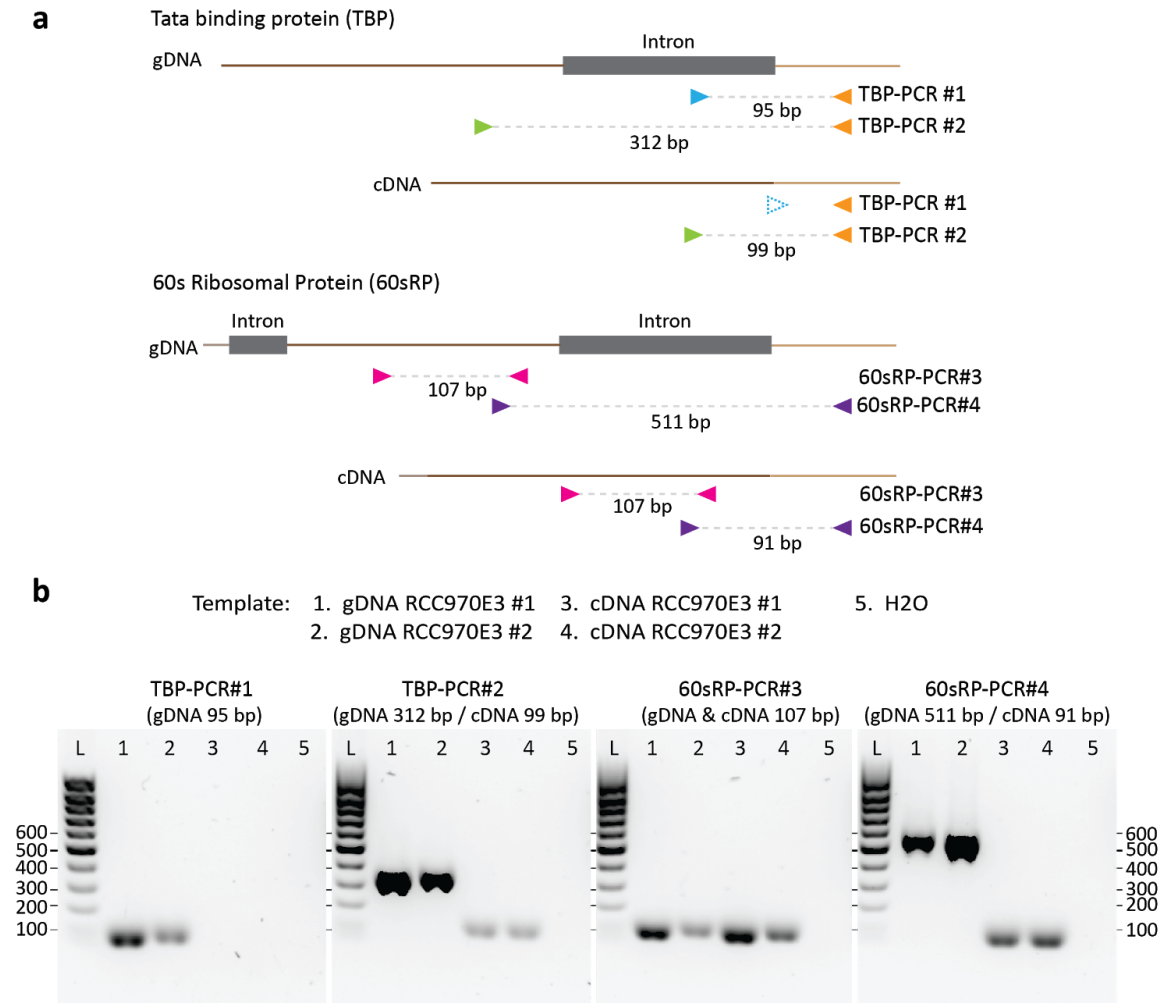
**Supplementary Figure 4. Contamination screening of assembly CrCflag.**

(a) Hierarchical clustering of contigs based on (b) scaled contig tetranucleotide frequencies. (c) Contig length. (d) Contig median coverage based on mapped Miseq reads. (e) Contig GC-content. (f) Distribution of taxonomic assignments at the domain level for 500 bp contig fragments. Colored bars present across all panels but (b) indicate sequences flagged as bacterial contamination (green), proviophage-containing (red) or mitochondrial (yellow).



**Supplementary Figure 5. Contamination screening of assembly CrRCC970-E3.**

(a) Hierarchical clustering of contigs based on (b) scaled contig tetranucleotide frequencies. (c) Contig length. (d) Contig median coverage based on mapped Miseq reads. (e) Contig GC-content. (f) Distribution of taxonomic assignments at the domain level for 500 bp contig fragments. Colored bars present across all panels but (b) indicate sequences flagged as bacterial contamination (green), proviophage-containing (red) or mitochondrial (yellow).



**Supplementary Figure 6. Intron validation for the TATA-binding protein and 60S ribosomal protein genes by PCR and reverse-transcription PCR.**

(a) PCR primer design to amplify the intronic region. (b) Gel images of the PCR products obtained from gDNA or cDNA of *C. roenbergensis* strain RCC970-E3. Each condition was analyzed in biological duplicates. The lanes are labeled according to the templates listed above. L, DNA size standard.