

Supplementary Material for:

Multidomain ribosomal protein trees and the planctobacterial origin of neomura (eukaryotes, archaeobacteria)

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Figure S1. Site-heterogeneous PhyloBayes GTR-CAT (4 gamma rates) tree for 26 ribosomal proteins from 143 eukaryotes representing all the most divergent lineages.

Alignment of 4156 amino acids; the number included for each taxon is shown after the @. Support values are posterior probabilities. 105,136 trees were summed after removing the first 20% as burnin: maxdiff 0.29708. The tree is rooted between Eozoa and neokaryotes

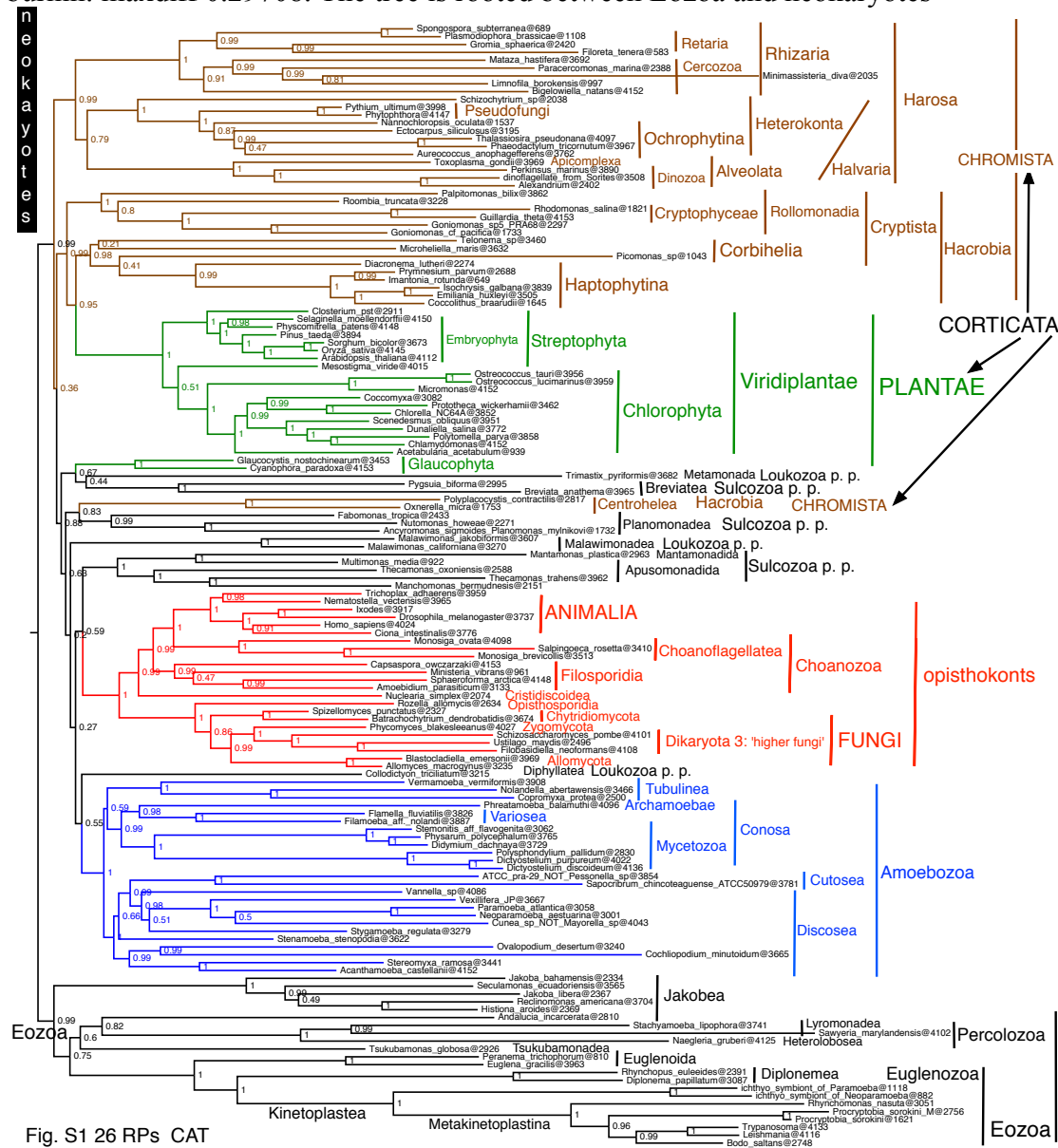


Fig. S1 26 RPs CAT

Fig. S2. Site-homogeneous RAXML PROTGAMMALGF (4 gamma rates) tree for 26 ribosomal proteins from 151 eukaryotes representing all the most divergent lineages.

Alignment of 4156 amino acids; the number included for each taxon is shown after the @. The tree is rooted between Eozoa and neokaryotes. Support values are percentages for 100 pseudoreplicates.

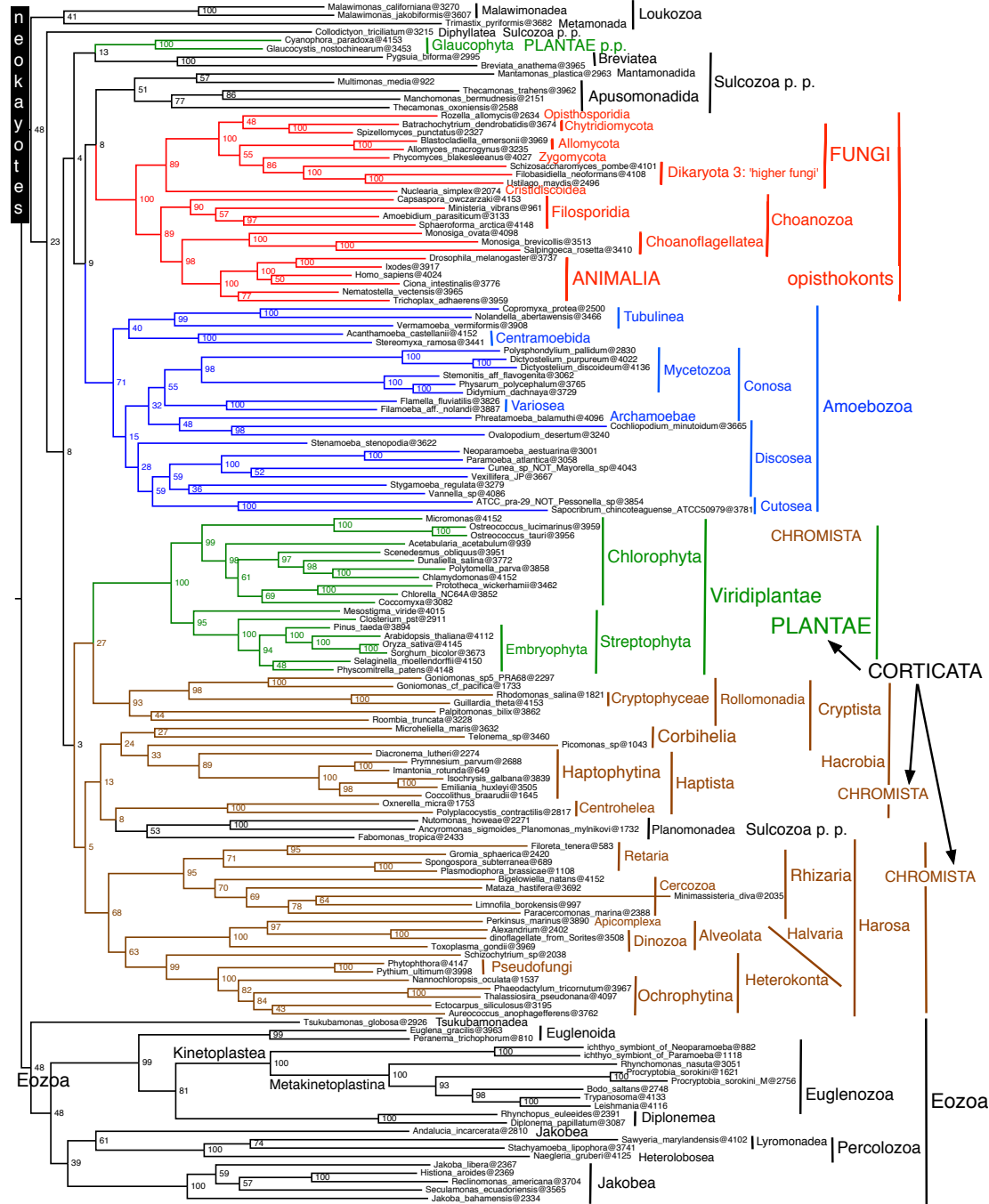


Fig. S2 26 RPs ML

0.2

Figure S3. Site-heterogeneous PhyloBayes GTR-CAT (4 gamma rates) tree for 51 ribosomal proteins from 60 archaeobacteria representing all the most divergent lineages.

This is chain 2 which placed 'Nanohaloarchaea' in a different position from chain 1 (see Fig. 4). (49, 886 trees summed after removing 40% as burnin).

Support values are posterior probabilities.

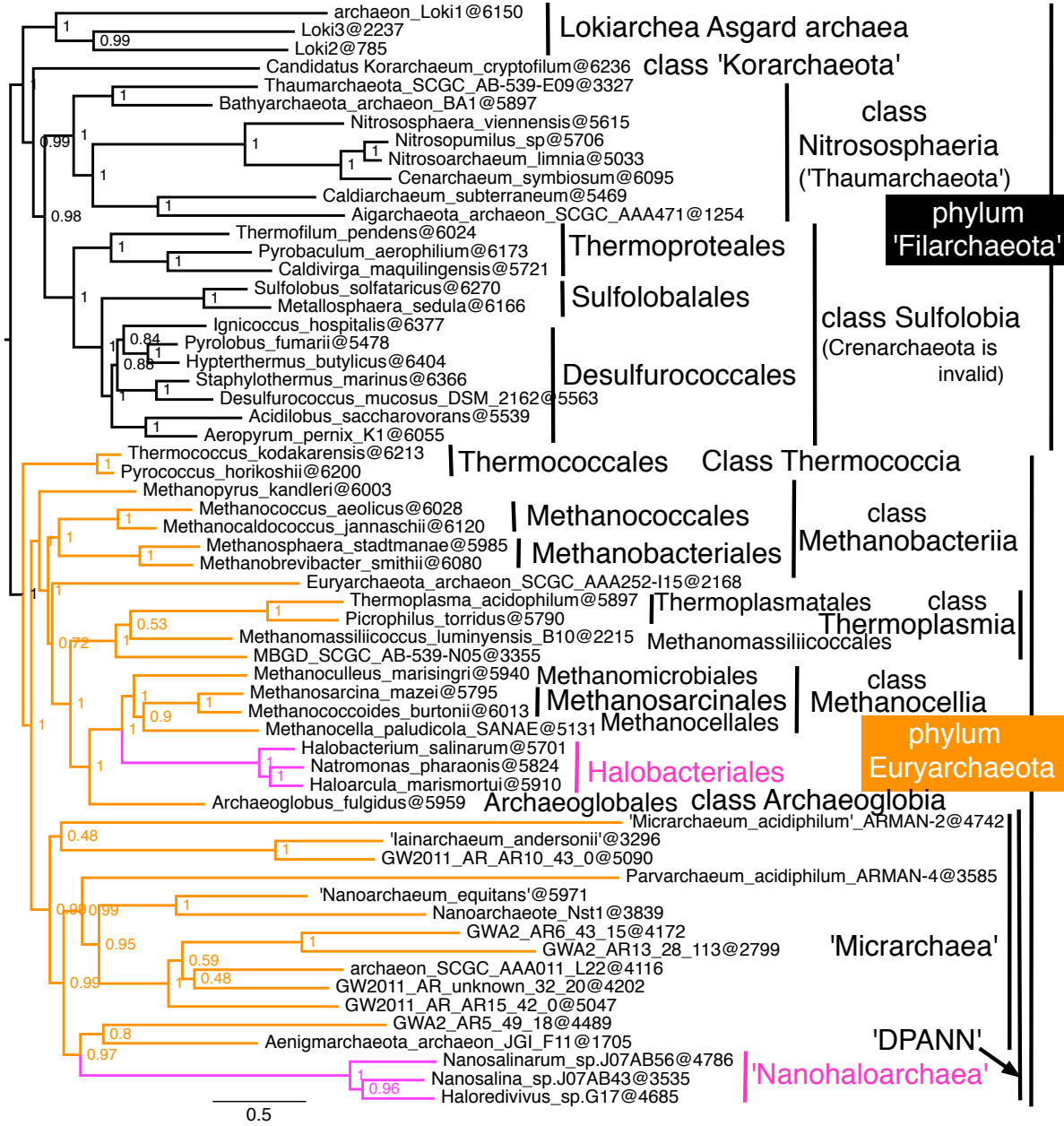


Figure S4. Site-heterogeneous PhyloBayes GTR-CAT (4 gamma rates) tree for 26 ribosomal proteins from 60 archaeobacteria representing all the most divergent lineages.
Support values are posterior probabilities. after removing 40% of the trees as burnin the remaining 55,580 trees from two chains were summed: maxdiff 0.0669948.

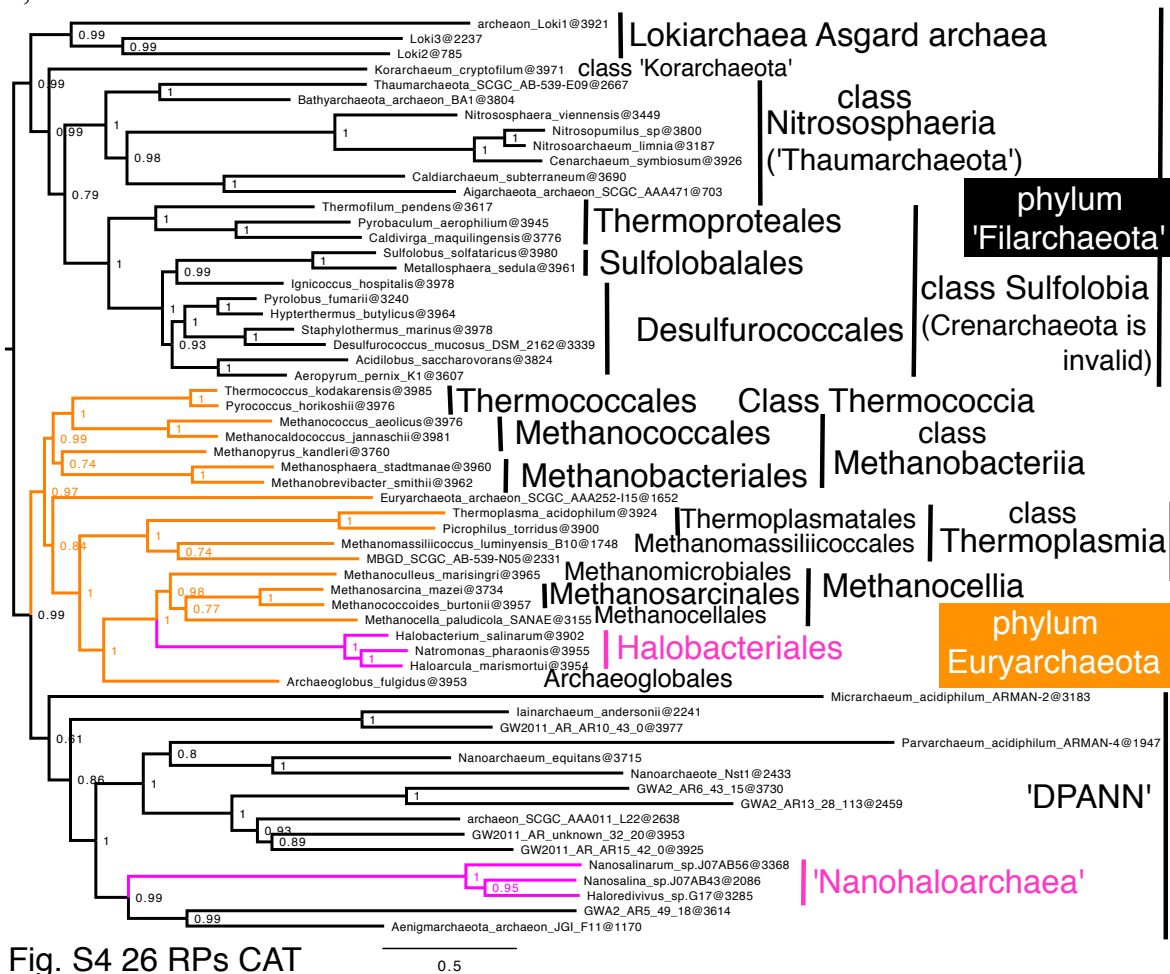


Fig. S4 26 RPs CAT

0.5

Fig. S5. Site-homogeneous RAXML PROT GAMMALGF (4 gamma rates) tree for 26 ribosomal proteins from 60 archaeobacteria representing all the most divergent lineages.

Support values are percentages for 100 pseudoreplicates.

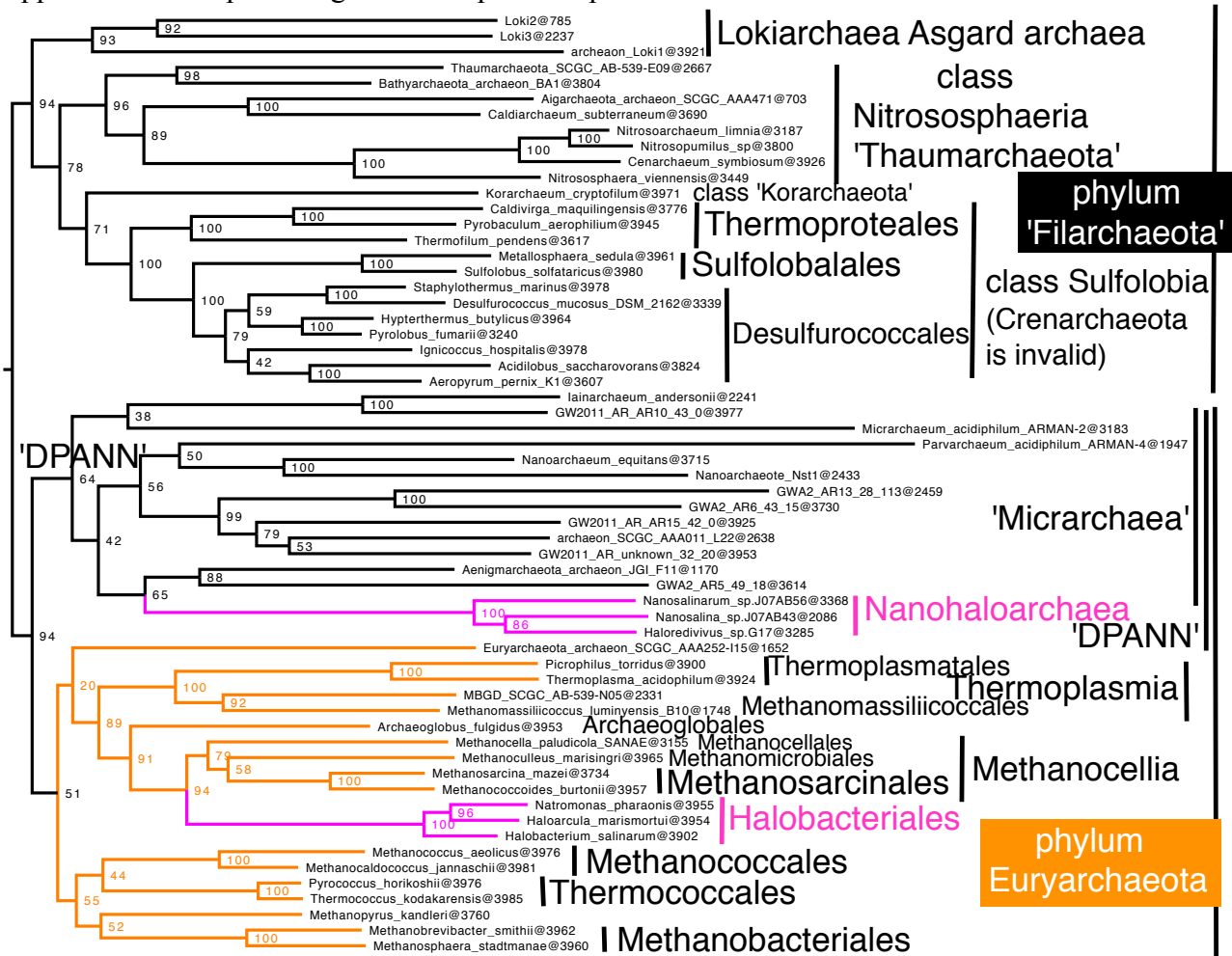
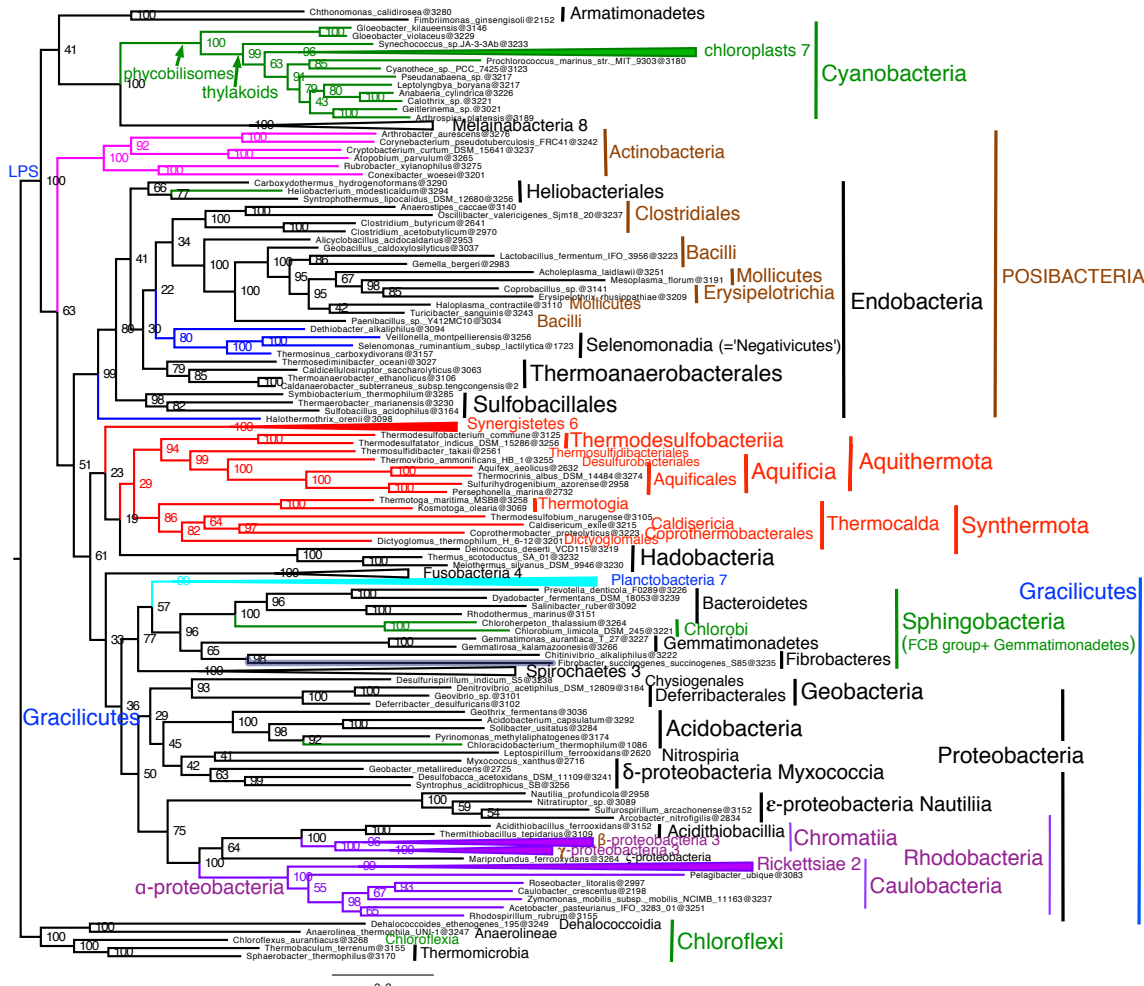


Fig. S5 26 RPs ML

0.3

Figure S6. Site-homogeneous RAXML PROT GAMMALGF (4 gamma rates) tree for 26 ribosomal proteins from 151 eubacteria representing all the most divergent lineages. Support values are percentages for 100 pseudoreplicates.



0.2

Fig. S7. Site-heterogeneous PhyloBayes GTR-CAT (4 gamma rates) tree for 26 ribosomal proteins from 203 neomura representing all the most divergent lineages. Support values are posterior probabilities.

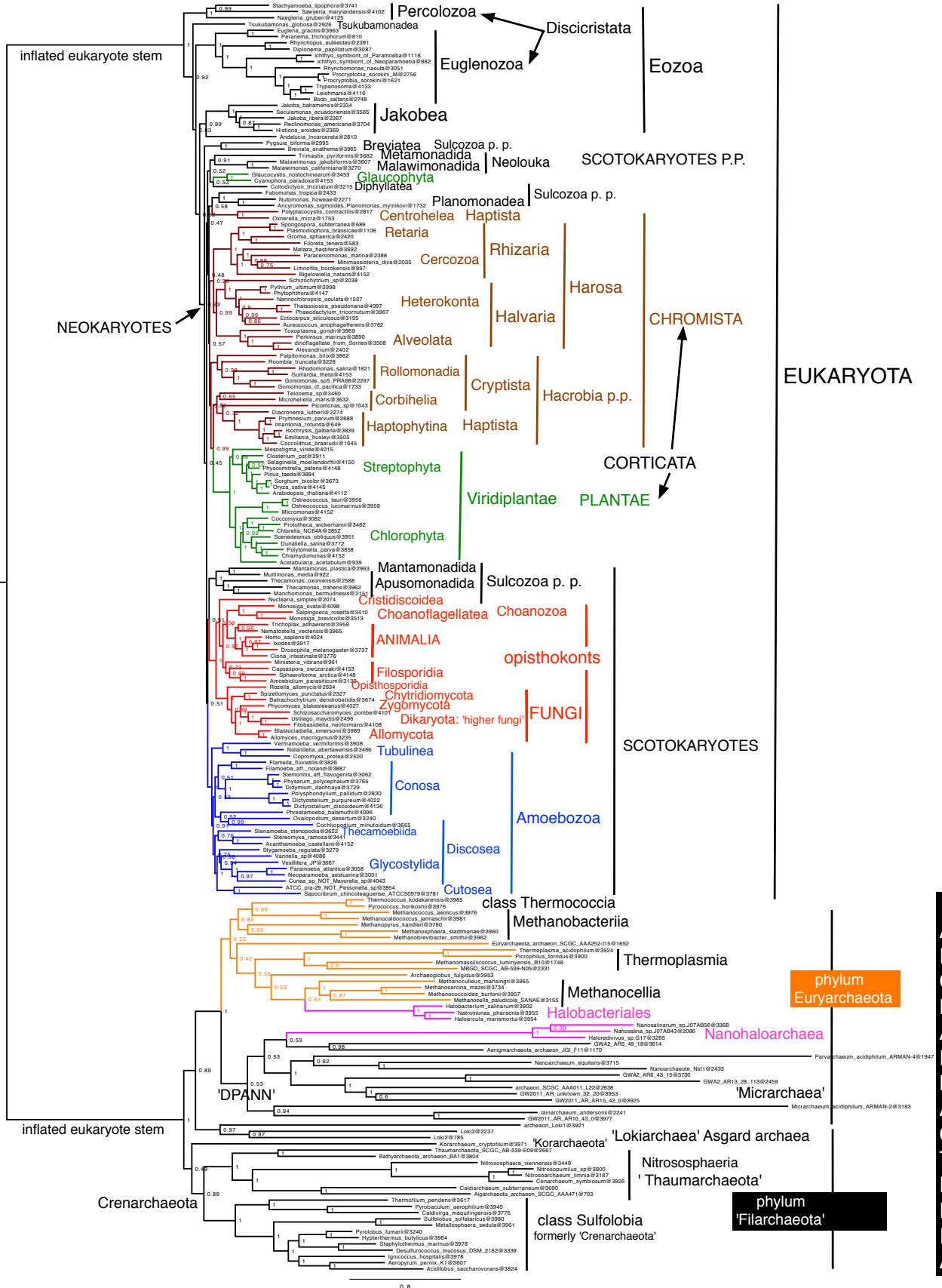


Figure S8. Site-homogeneous RAXML PROTGAMMALGF (4 gamma rates) tree for 26 ribosomal proteins from 203 neomura representing all the most divergent lineages. Support values are percentages for 100 pseudoreplicates.

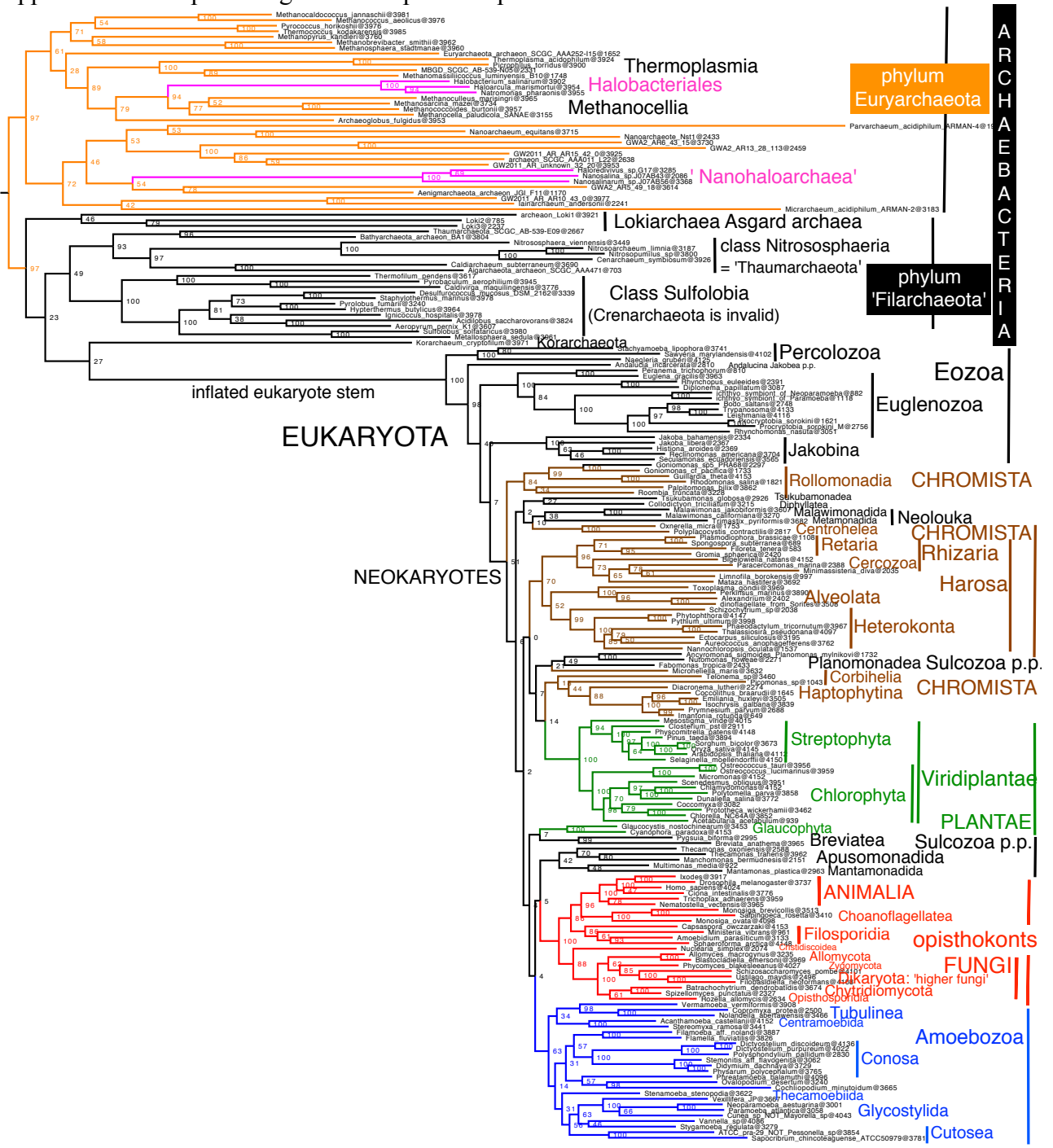


Fig. S9. Site-heterogeneous prokaryote PhyloBayes CAT-GTR tree for 51 ribosomal proteins from 60 archaeobacteria and 26 ribosomal proteins from 151 eubacteria representing all the most divergent lineages, including chloroplasts. Support values are posterior probabilities. See next page:

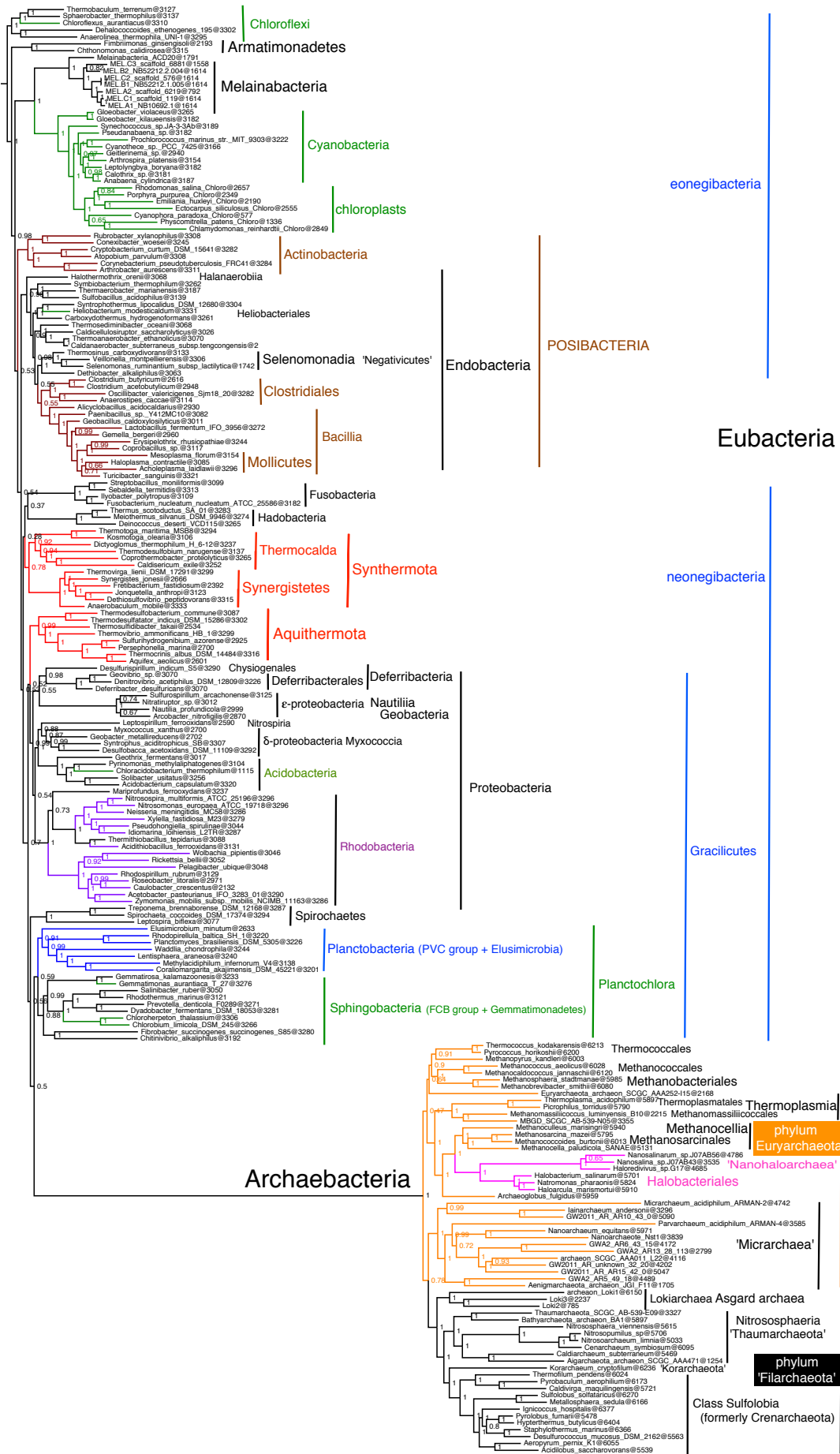


Fig. S9

Figure S10. Site-homogeneous prokaryote RAxML PROTGAMMALGF (4 gamma rates) tree for 26 ribosomal proteins from 60 archaeobacteria and 151 eubacteria representing all the most divergent lineages.

Support values are percentages for 100 pseudoreplicates. See next page:

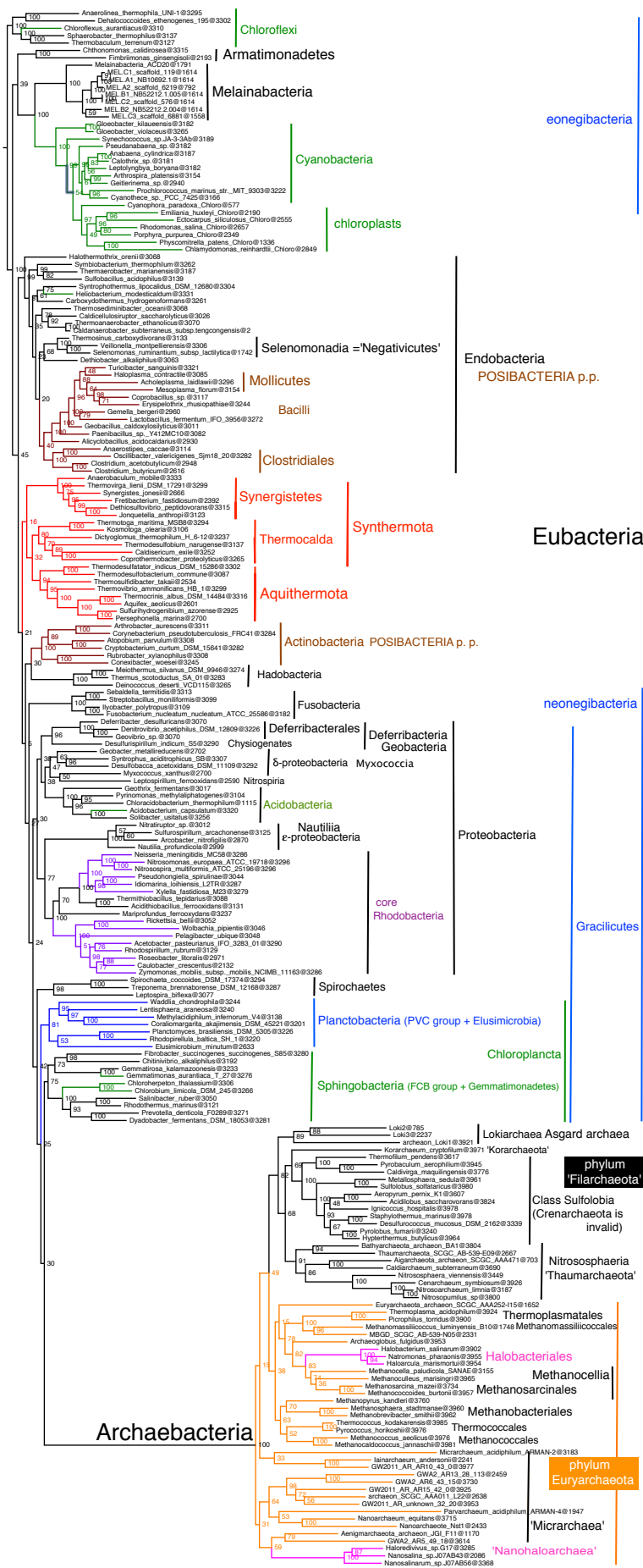


Fig. S10

Fig. S11. Site-heterogeneous 2-domain PhyloBayes CAT-GTR tree for 26 ribosomal proteins from 143 eukaryotes and 151 eubacteria representing all the most divergent lineages.

Support values are posterior probabilities. Consensus tree for two chains: 38,969 trees were summed after removing 40% as burnin. The chains converged on the same topology except for a few nodes with .5 or less support: Max diff 1. See next page:

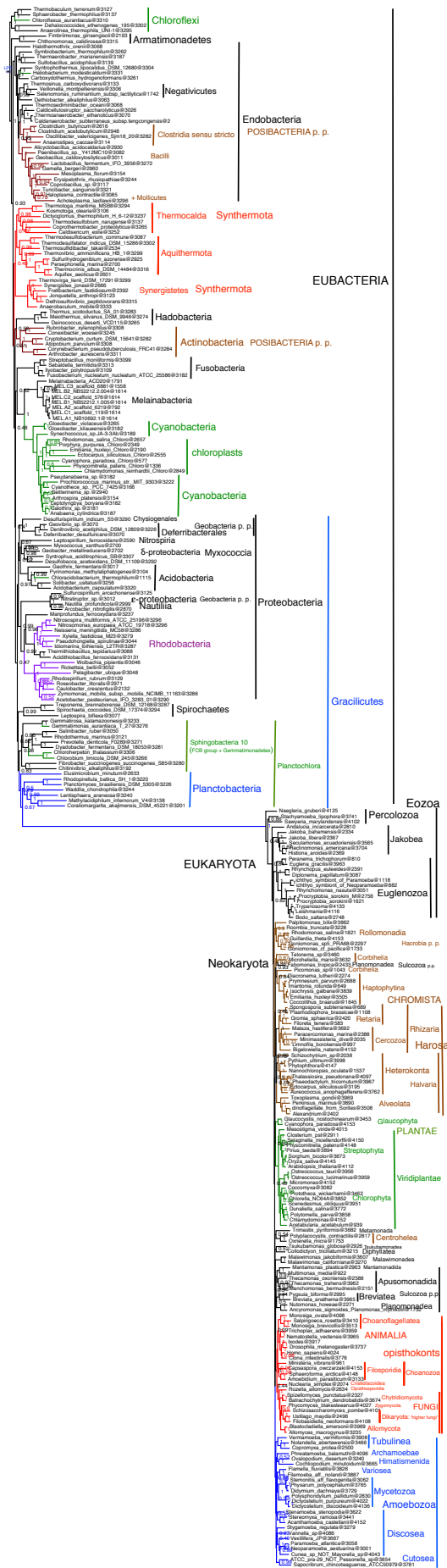


Fig. S13. Site-heterogeneous universal 3-domain PhyloBayes CAT-GTR tree for 26 ribosomal proteins from 143 eukaryotes, 60 archaeobacteria, and 151 eubacteria representing all the most divergent lineages.

Support values are posterior probabilities. Two chains were summed (28,777 trees) after removing the first 40% pre-log-likelihood plateau trees as burnin; despite clear plateauing a few deep-branching topological differences (PP 0.5 or less only) remained between the two chains, making maxdiff 1. This consensus tree and chain 1 are the only trees that wrongly placed *Thermodesulfobacteriaceae* inside *Proteobacteria*, implying that in chain 1 PhyloBayes got stuck in the wrong topology and did not cope well with the large number of taxa. Chain 2 had maximum support for their being sisters of *Aquificia*, their usual position; the corresponding ML tree (Fig. S14) confirms this with 89% support. See next page:

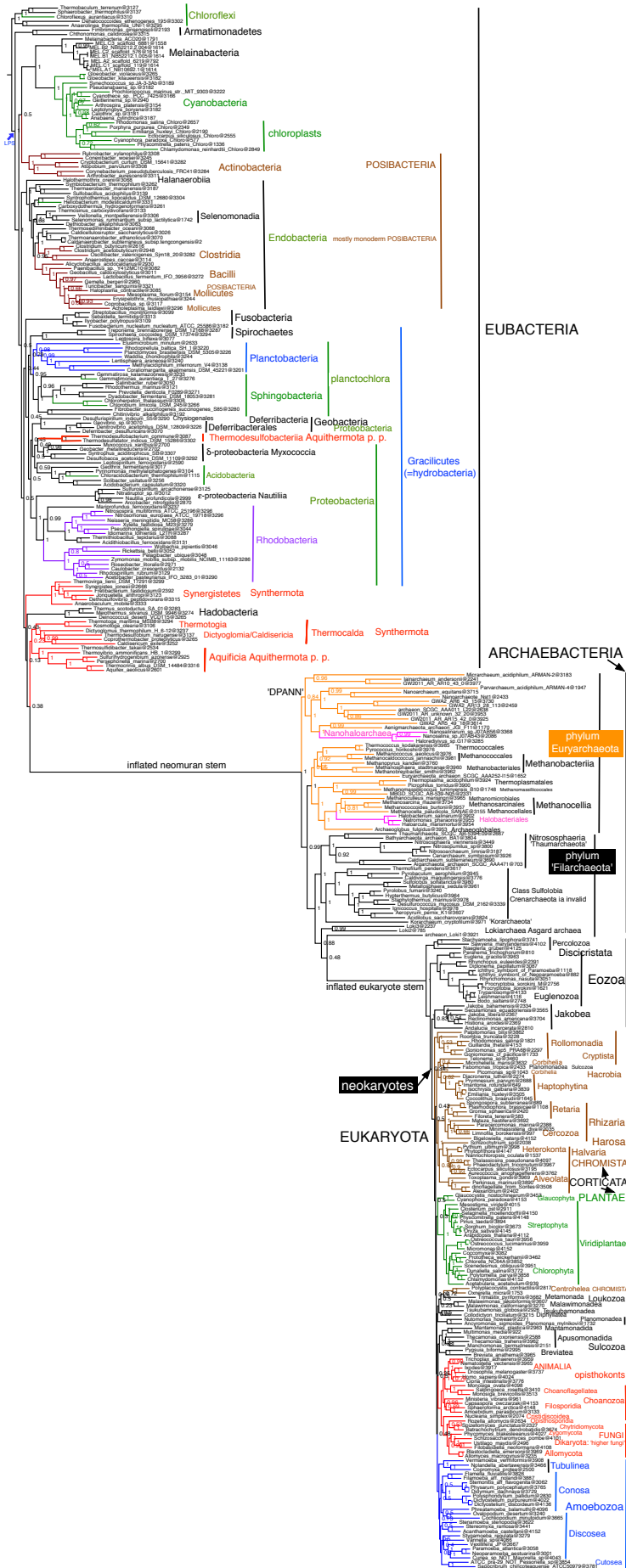


Figure S14. Site-homogeneous universal 3-domain RAxML PROTGAMMALGF (4 gamma rates) tree for 26 ribosomal proteins from 143 eukaryotes, 60 archaeobacteria, and 151 eubacteria representing all the most divergent lineages.

Support values are percentages for 100 pseudoreplicates. See next page:

Fig. S15. Site-heterogeneous PhyloBayes CAT-GTR tree for 26 ribosomal proteins from 156 eubacteria representing all the most divergent lineages with cultivated representatives plus Melainabacteria, chloroplasts and 5 shorter-branch mitochondria.

Support values are posterior probabilities. Two chains were summed (40,782 trees) after removing 5725 pre-log-likelihood plateau trees as burnin; despite clear plateauing a few deep-branching topological differences (PP 0.5 or less only) remained between the two chains, making maxdiff 1. The corresponding ML tree placed mitochondria one node lower as sister to all α -proteobacteria. None grouped them with the long-branch rickettsias.

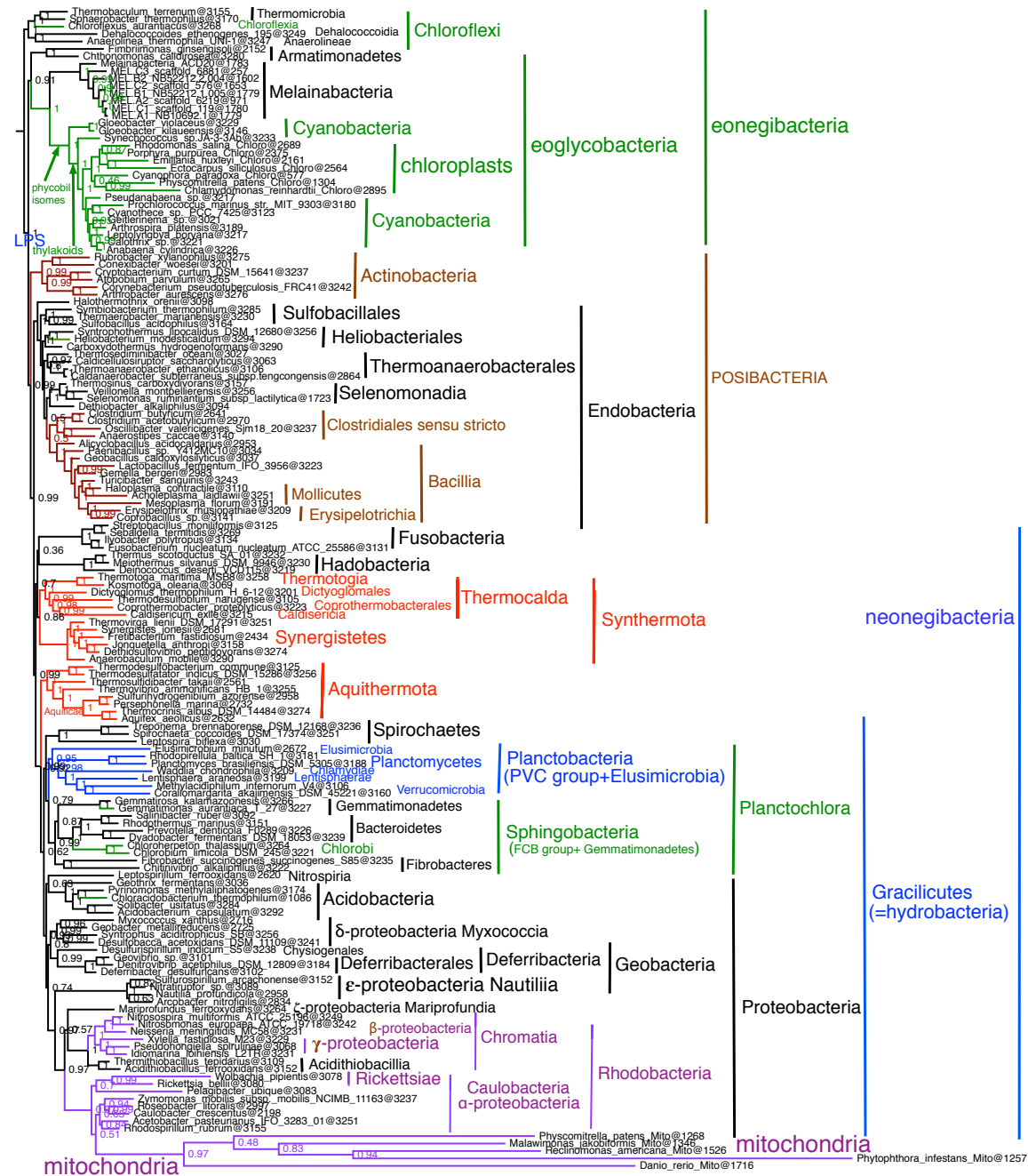


Figure S16. Site-homogeneous RAxML-PROTGAMMALGF (4 gamma rates) tree of 305 prokaryotic structural maintenance of chromosome (SMC) proteins using 448 amino acid positions. See next page:

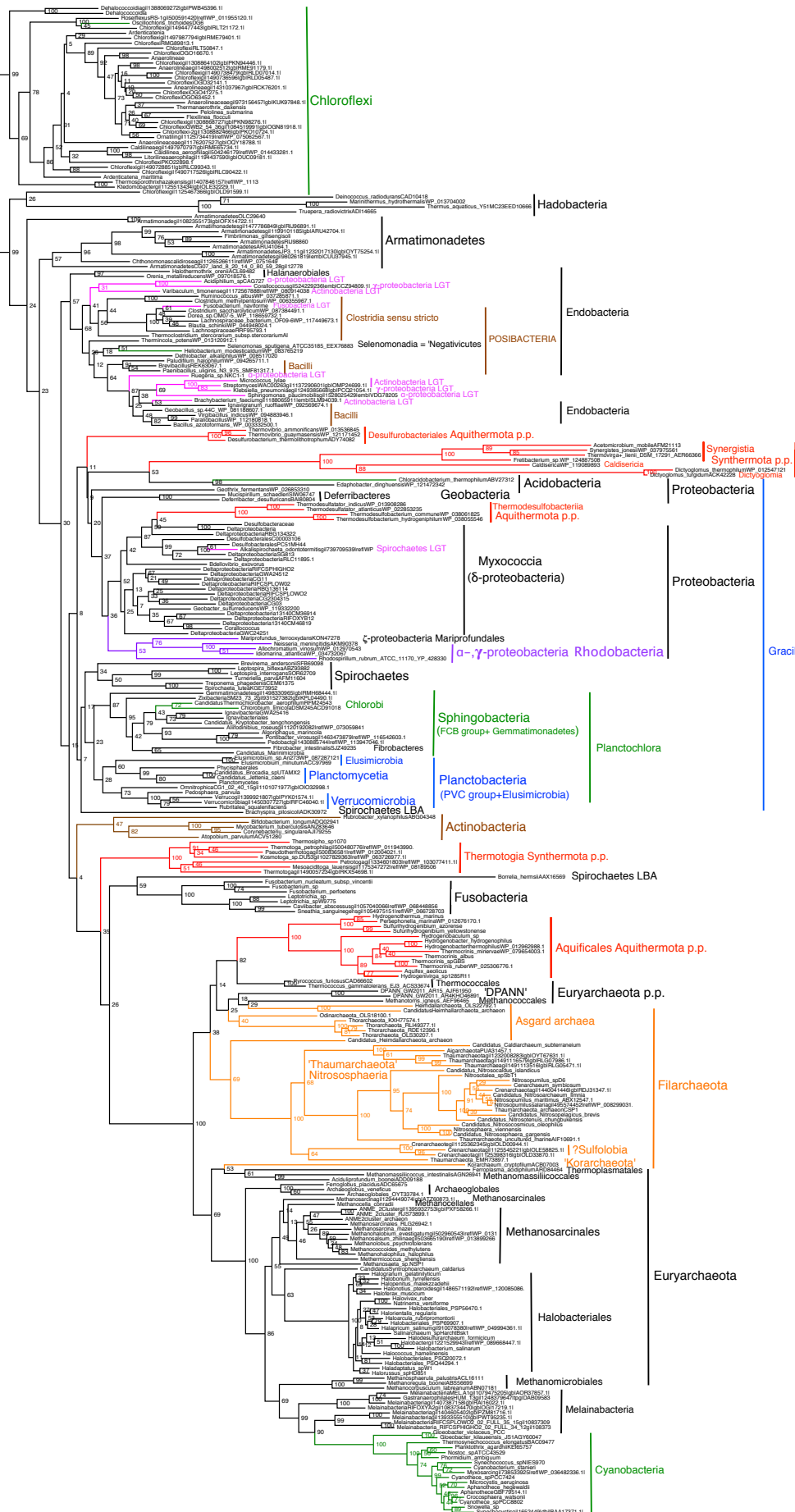


Figure S16

Figure S17. Site-heterogeneous PhyloBayes CAT-GTR tree of 321 largely prokaryotic structural maintenance of chromosome (SMC) proteins using 448 amino acid positions. maxdiff 0.1246. Four of the five eukaryote sequences group weakly with a relatively short-branch archaeal sequence whereas the human sequence groups with a longer-branch Lokiarchaeote sequence. Some other Asgard sequences have even longer branches and group weakly with *Korarchaeum* and strongly with an almost certainly artefactual grouping of Sulfolobus. *Methanopyrus* and the Synthermote eubacterium *Coprothermobacter*, the longest branch on the whole tree.

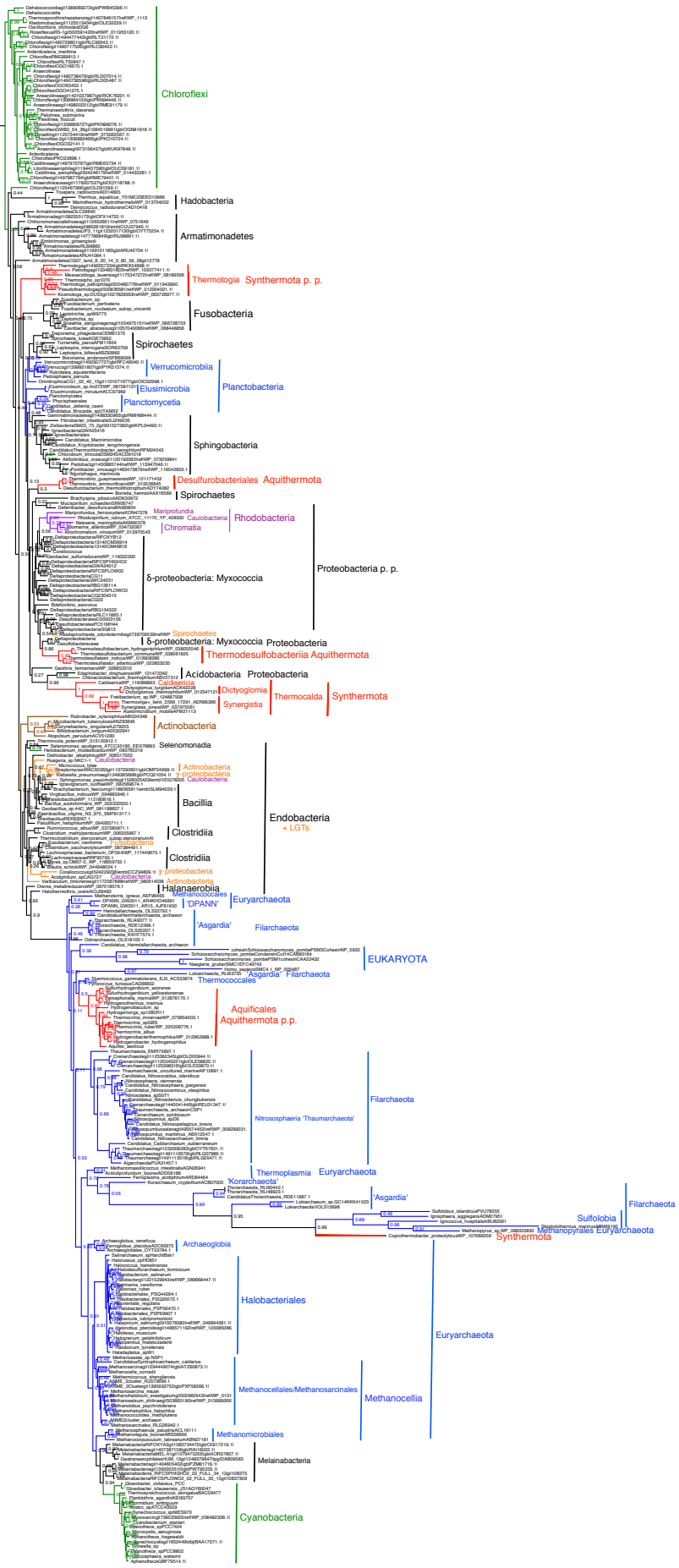


Figure S17

Ribosomal protein (RP) alignments in fasta format as a zip files

1. These 51 **.fasta files** comprise the regions for 51 RPs after trimming as used for our trees, including all trees shown directly on Figs 3-10 plus those by other methods whose support values are included on them and include over 414 taxa, some excluded from our final analyses.

To enable readers to identify those taxa for which our alignment database uses abbreviated names or interim names, we also include the SCAFOS taxonomy (OTU) file as a key to translate from them to the 354 final names on these trees:

OTU354Arch+Eub+Euk_NoAtrichosa_28July2016.txt

2. **SMC proteins.** 305 complete SMC sequences are in GenBank format (.gb) plus a mask (at the beginning of file) in which 1s mark the 448 included positions and 0s mark those excluded from our analyses.

Tree files in Newick format in a zip file with separate subfolders for each of the nine figures.

These comprise all 22 trees used for Figs 3-10 and 12. Their titles indicate the method used (PoiPB means PhyloBayes Poisson; PB means PhyloBayes CAT-GTRGamma)