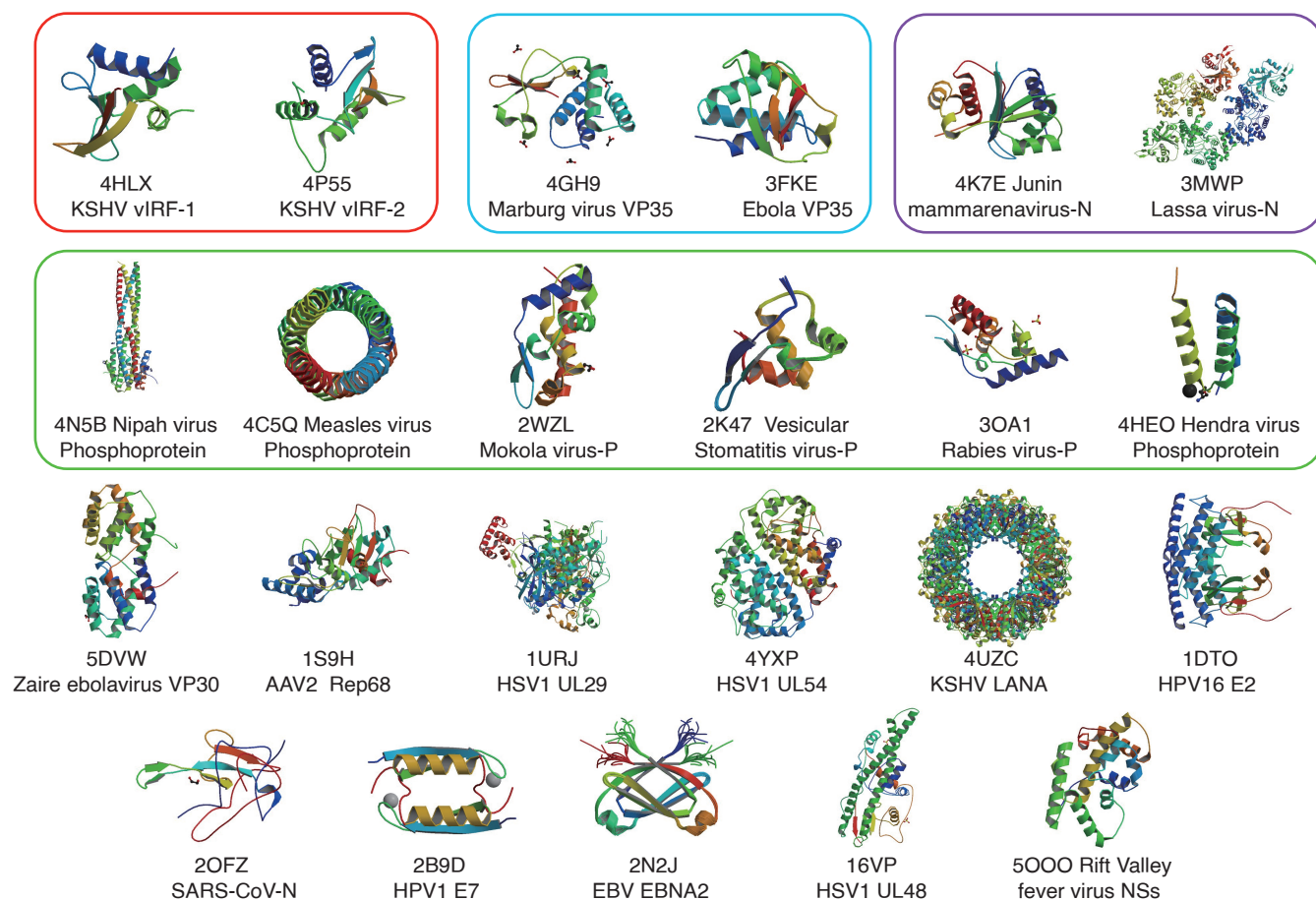


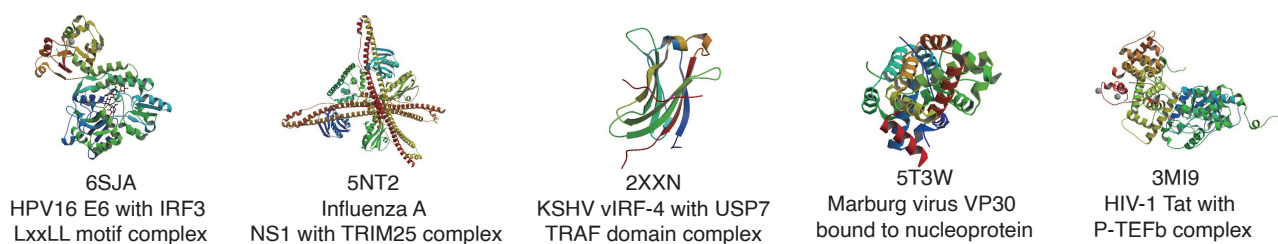
Figure S1. Overview of the Procedure Used to Generate the Curated vTR Catalog, Related to Figure 2 and Table S2

A set of candidate vTRs was obtained based on extensive literature searches. A second set of candidate vTRs was obtained by scanning for putative DNA-binding domains using HMMER in the set of 4,026,372 protein sequences encoded by human viruses contained in the UniProt database. Additional candidate vTRs were identified based on orthology using BLASTp to generate an expanded vTR list. Groups of orthologous putative vTRs across the strains of a given viral species were identified by clustering the protein amino acid sequences. The resulting clusters of putative vTRs were manually curated based on available literature evidence. Finally, each putative vTR was used as a BLASTp query to compare to other proteins within the same viral species. The resulting set of putative vTRs was again manually verified and curated to produce the final vTR list.

A



B



C

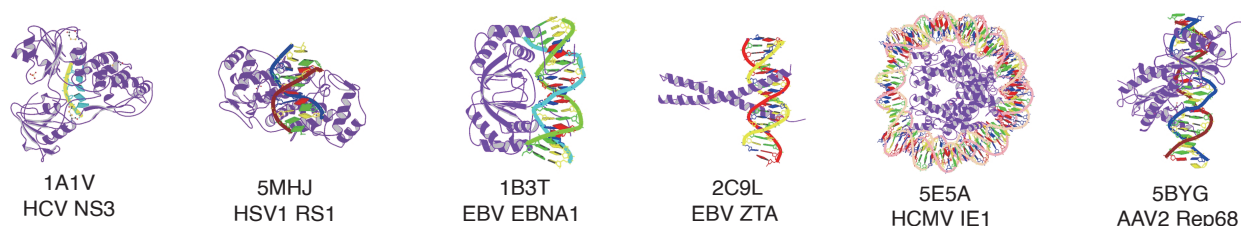


Figure S2. Protein Structures of vTRs and vTR Complexes, Related to Figure 2

(A) A selection of vTR protein structures available in the Protein Data Bank (<https://www.rcsb.org/>) (Berman et al., 2002). The longest amino acid sequence protein substructure was chosen to represent each vTR. vTR orthologs are boxed in rectangles of shared color.

(B) Select vTR protein-protein or protein-chemical complex structures.

(C) Select vTR protein-DNA complex structures.