

Figure S1. A co-phylogenetic plot of 248 *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains based on genomic core SNPs (left) and core SNPs located in the ~154-kb region (right).

The same strain on the two phylogenetic trees is connected by lines with different colours according to STs and KLs. The co-phylogenetic plot was created by using "cophylo" R library.

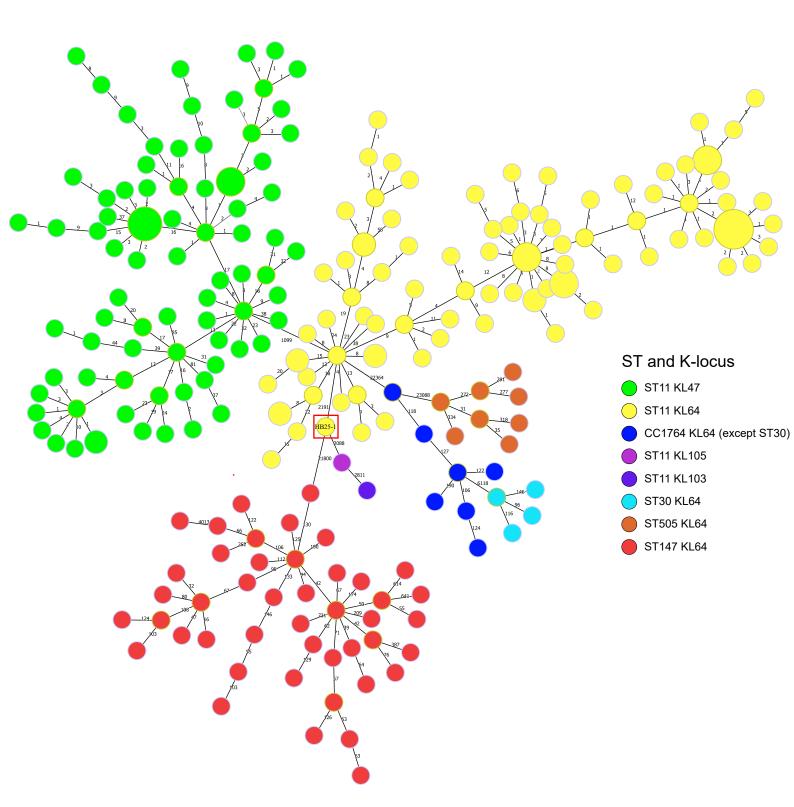


Figure S2. The minimum spanning tree (MST) of 248 *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains based on genomic core SNPs. Strains are represented by circles, and the size of the circle is proportional to the number of isolates with identical SNPs. The colours of the circle were assigned according to STs and KLs. The numbers on the connecting lines illustrate the number of SNPs in a pairwise comparison.

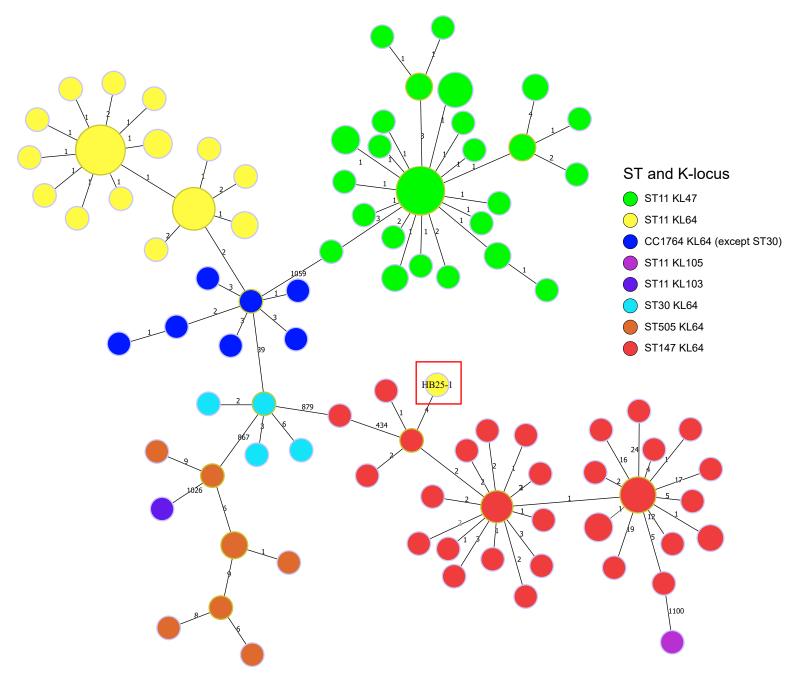


Figure S3. The minimum spanning tree (MST) of 248 *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains based on core SNPs located in the ~154-kb region. Strains are represented by circles, and the size of the circle is proportional to the number of isolates with identical SNPs. The colours of the circle were assigned according to STs and KLs. The numbers on the connecting lines illustrate the number of SNPs in a pairwise comparison.

the prevalent ST11-KL64 subclone caused by Recombination I

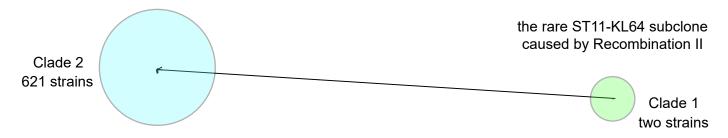


Figure S4. Phylogenetic analysis of 623 genomes of ST11-KL64 *K. pneumoniae* strains isolated from China (including KP\_47434 and HB25-1) on the core SNPs located in the ~485-kb region. Only one of 621 genomes was gathered with strain HB25-1 in Clade 1, while other 620 genomes were gathered with KP\_47434 in Clade 2.