

Supplementary Materials for

Was the last bacterial common ancestor a monoderm after all?

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Running Title: A monoderm ancestor for the bacterial domain

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Table S1: List of the 117 genes used for the phylogenomic tree of Figure S1. The genes are listed in their order of concatenation in the supermatrix. # species corresponds to the number of genomes (in the 101-species version ; see Figure S2) for which a given gene was present in the orthologous group (OG), and thus included here. # AA is the number of unambiguously aligned amino-acid positions used for each gene.

OG	# species	# AA	description
MCLdcw110100	100	246	L2
MCLdcw110104	101	175	S3
MCLdcw110105	100	138	S5
MCLdcw110107	100	126	L11
MCLdcw110109	98	111	hydrolase, TatD family
MCLdcw110112	99	109	L14
MCLdcw110114	100	76	S19
MCLdcw110116	101	451	translation initiation factor IF-2
MCLdcw110118	101	190	metalloendopeptidase, glycoprotease family
MCLdcw110124	100	116	S11
MCLdcw110125	96	246	cysteinyl-tRNA synthetase
MCLdcw110131	98	110	dimethyladenosine transferase
MCLdcw110132	100	200	DNA polymerase III, subunits gamma and tau
MCLdcw110139	96	383	GMP synthase
MCLdcw110140	97	124	tRNA pseudouridine synthase B
MCLdcw110159	98	124	S4
MCLdcw110162	98	109	tRNA dimethylallyltransferase
MCLdcw110169	94	292	Methionine adenosyltransferase
MCLdcw110172	98	372	aspartyl-tRNA synthetase
MCLdcw110178	100	188	DNA-directed RNA polymerase, alpha subunit
MCLdcw110179	98	446	CTP synthase
MCLdcw110188	99	118	S12
MCLdcw110189	100	153	L3
MCLdcw110190	99	92	L4/L1e
MCLdcw110192	99	189	S2

MCLdcw110195	101	126	L16
MCLdcw110198	100	276	UvrABC system protein C
MCLdcw110199	100	245	Peptide chain release factor 1
MCLdcw110202	101	69	L27
MCLdcw110204	100	120	L6
MCLdcw110205	100	87	L15
MCLdcw110206	99	90	L7/L12
MCLdcw110208	100	95	S9
MCLdcw110209	100	134	S7
MCLdcw110210	100	174	L5
MCLdcw110211	98	277	GTP-binding protein EngA
MCLdcw110214	100	155	DNA primase
MCLdcw110216	101	185	MraW
MCLdcw110217	100	108	L13
MCLdcw110218	100	79	L21
MCLdcw110219	101	265	GTP-binding protein Obg/CgtA
MCLdcw110222	100	564	Excinuclease ABC subunit B
MCLdcw110224	101	154	Ribosome-recycling factor
MCLdcw110225	100	95	S8
MCLdcw110226	101	116	S13
MCLdcw110228	97	129	Translation initiation factor IF-3
MCLdcw110230	100	85	L22
MCLdcw110233	100	128	SsrA-binding protein
MCLdcw110235	101	200	transcription elongation factor NusA
MCLdcw110239	101	112	L20
MCLdcw110242	100	194	L1
MCLdcw110243	100	161	tRNA-(guanine-N1)-methyltransferase
MCLdcw110244	99	79	S15
MCLdcw110246	100	40	L24
MCLdcw110247	100	90	L18
MCLdcw110248	101	258	preprotein translocase, SecY subunit

MCLdcw110249	98	76	L17
MCLdcw110253	93	234	UDP-N-acetyl muramoyl-L-alanyl-D-glutamate--2, 6-diaminopimelate ligase
MCLdcw110255	100	84	L19
MCLdcw110257	100	105	NusG antitermination factor
MCLdcw110258	100	232	Phenylalanyl-tRNA synthetase alpha chain
MCLdcw110259	101	60	S16
MCLdcw110260	100	97	S10
MCLdcw110265	98	91	L9
MCLdcw110269	93	229	Chorismate synthase
MCLdcw110270	100	73	S17
MCLdcw110272	98	183	Methionyl-tRNA formyltransferase
MCLdcw110273	101	183	uridylate kinase
MCLdcw110277	99	296	Holliday junction ATP-dependent DNA helicase ruvB
MCLdcw110287	98	323	lysyl-tRNA synthetase (class II)
MCLdcw110294	100	130	Guanylate kinase
MCLdcw110295	95	129	Phospho-N-acetyl muramoyl-pentapeptide-transferase
MCLdcw110297	100	129	riboflavin biosynthesis protein RibF
MCLdcw110298	87	85	tRNA threonylcarbamoyladenosine biosynthesis protein RimN
MCLdcw110306	99	304	Phenylalanyl-tRNA synthetase beta chain
MCLdcw110309	92	100	N-acetylglucosamine transferase
MCLdcw110313	96	108	pantetheine-phosphate adenylyltransferase
MCLdcw110314	96	170	glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
MCLdcw110317	92	56	L25/L23
MCLdcw110318	99	494	Polyribonucleotide nucleotidyltransferase
MCLdcw110321	95	134	Recombination protein recR
MCLdcw110327	93	56	L35
MCLdcw110332	92	238	Peptide chain release factor 2
MCLdcw110342	93	73	Holliday junction ATP-dependent DNA helicase ruvA
MCLdcw110345	87	29	S6
MCLdcw110349	94	502	transcription-repair coupling factor

MCLdcw110352	98	136	oxygen-independent coproporphyrinogen III oxidase
MCLdcw110353	91	134	DNA protecting protein DprA
MCLdcw110358	96	34	Uncharacterized protein family UPF0079, ATPase
MCLdcw110365	91	67	tRNA(Ile)-lysidine synthase
MCLdcw110373	87	338	ATP-dependent DNA helicase RecG
MCLdcw110380	90	126	pyrroline-5-carboxylate reductase
MCLdcw110383	92	213	DNA repair protein RecN
MCLdcw110388	92	52	Dephospho-CoA kinase
MCLdcw110394	90	116	6,7-dimethyl-8-ribityllumazine synthase
MCLdcw110405	97	370	Glutamyl-tRNA(Gln) amidotransferase subunit A
MCLdcw110408	93	48	iojap-like protein
MCLdcw110409	93	254	primosomal protein NÔÇÖ
MCLdcw110416	98	321	tRNA(Asn/Gln) amidotransferase subunit B
MCLdcw110420	98	73	L10
MCLdcw110425	93	66	nicotinate-nucleotide adenylyltransferase
MCLdcw110435	88	297	Argininosuccinate synthase
MCLdcw110444	90	136	Cytidylate kinase
MCLdcw110449	89	30	trigger factor
MCLdcw110457	91	105	Riboflavin synthase alpha chain
MCLdcw110466	89	222	S-adenosylmethionine: tRNA ribosyltransferase-isomerase
MCLdcw110494	88	79	4-diphosphocytidyl-2-C-methyl-D-erythritol kinase
MCLdcw110495	88	221	Imidazole glycerol phosphate synthase subunit hisF
MCLdcw110507	88	292	Porphobilinogen synthase
MCLdcw110513	89	338	chromosome segregation protein SMC
MCLdcw110524	87	96	Septum formation protein Maf
MCLdcw110525	90	72	crossover junction endodeoxyribonuclease RuvC
MCLdcw110556	93	224	1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate reductoisomerase
MCLdcw110559	90	119	2C-methyl-D-erythritol 2,4-cyclodiphosphate synthase
MCLdcw110595	90	62	UPF0133 protein ybaB
MCLdcw110608	89	347	glutamate-1-semialdehyde-2,1-aminomutase
MCLdcw110617	92	194	fatty acid/phospholipid synthesis protein PlsX

Table S2: List of references used to determine the cell-wall architecture for the 85 representative organisms of Figure S1. To be used with Table S3.

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79	Pati, Amrita, et al. "Complete genome sequence of <i>Arcobacter nitrofigilis</i> type strain (CI T)." Standards in Genomic Sciences 2.3 (2010): 300-308.
80	Curtis, Patrick D., and Yves V. Brun. "Getting in the loop: regulation of development in <i>Caulobacter crescentus</i> ." Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews 74.1 (2010): 13-41.
81	Hill, Darryl J., et al. "Cellular and molecular biology of <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> colonization and invasive disease." Clinical science 118.9 (2010): 547-564.
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83	Huntemann, Marcel, et al. "Genome sequence of the phylogenetically isolated spirochete <i>Leptonema illini</i> type strain (3055 T)." <i>Standards in genomic sciences</i> 8.2 (2013): 177-187.
84	Johnson, Russell C. "Leptospira." <i>Medical Microbiology</i> , edited by Samuel Baron, 4th ed., University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, 1996.
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86	Evangelista, Karen V., and Jenifer Coburn. "Leptospira as an emerging pathogen: a review of its biology, pathogenesis and host immune responses." <i>Future microbiology</i> 5.9 (2010): 1413-1425.
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90	Kant, Ravi, et al. "Genome sequence of "Pedosphaera parvula" Ellin514, an aerobic verrucomicrobial isolate from pasture soil." (2011): 2900-2901.
91	Schlesner, Heinz. <i>The Prokaryotes: An Evolving Electronic Resource for the Microbiological Community: The Genus Verrucomicrobium</i> . 2004. Springer-Verlag New York, LLC.
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Table S3: Details of the data given to BayesTraits for the ancestral trait reconstruction. Trailing numbers after organism names are NCBI Taxonomy identifiers. In the reference column, the reference corresponding to the number can be found in Table S2. Peptidoglycan (PG): 0 = no PG, 1= thin PG, 2 = thick PG; membrane (MBN full): 0 = monoderm, 1 = diderm without lipopolysaccharides (LPS), 2 = diderm with LPS; spore: 0 = no spore, 1 = endospore, 2 = exospore, 3 = myxospore; membrane (MBN simple): 0 = monoderm, 1 = diderm.

organism	phylum	PG	MBN (full)	spore	MBN (simple)	ref	taxonomic level of the information
Acetohalobium_arabaticum_574087	Firmicutes	1	2	1	1	59;60	species

Acholeplasma_laidlawii_441							
768	Tenericutes	0	0	0	0	87	class
Acidobacterium_capsulatum_240015	Acidobacteria	1	12	0	1	3;4	species
Acidothermus_cellulolyticus_351607	Actinobacteria	2	0	0	0	9	species
Arcobacter_nitrofigilis_5724							
80	Proteobacteria	1	12	0	1	79	species
Bacillus_subtilis_1147161	Firmicutes	2	0	1	0	50-53	species
Caldilinea_aerophila_926550	Chloroflexi	1	12	0	1	32	species
Caldisericum_exile_511051	Caldisericia	1	12	0	1	16	species
Calditerrivibrio_nitroreducens_768670	Deferrribacteres	1	12	0	1	42	species
Caldithrix_abyssi_880073	undef	1	12	0	1	93	species
Caulobacter_crescentus_190							
650	Proteobacteria	1	12	0	1	80	species
Chitinophaga_pinensis_4859							
18	Bacteroidetes	1	12	3	1	12	species
Chlamydia_psittaci_1238235	Chlamydiae	1	2	0	1	17-20;25	species
Chlamydophila_pneumoniae_115711	Chlamydiae	1	2	0	1	17-20	phylum
Chlorobaculum_parvum_517							
417	Chlorobi	1	12	0	1	26	phylum
Chlorobium_chlorochromatii_340177	Chlorobi	1	12	0	1	26;29	species
Chlorobium_phaeovibrioides_290318	Chlorobi	1	12	0	1	26;28	species
Chloroherpeton_thalassium_517418	Chlorobi	1	12	0	1	26;27	species
Clostridium_ramosum_4459							
74	Firmicutes	2	0	1	0	65	species
Clostridium_saccharolyticum_610130	Firmicutes	2	0	1	0	62;63	species
Deferrribacter_desulfuricans_639282	Deferrribacteres	1	12	0	1	41	species
Deinococcus_deserti_54641	Deinococcus-Thermus	2	2	0	1	47	species
Denitrovibrio_acetiphilus_52							
2772	Deferrribacteres	1	12	0	1	40	species
Desulfotomaculum_carboxydivorans_868595	Firmicutes	2	0	1	0	54;55	species
Desulfurispirillum_indicum_653733	Chrysiogenetes	1	12	0	1	37	species
Elusimicrobium_minutum_4							
45932	Elusimicrobia	1	12	0	1	48	species
Escherichia_coli_574521	Proteobacteria	1	2	0	1	76	species
Fibrobacter_succinogenes_5							
9374	Fibrobacteres	1	12	0	1	49	species
Flexistipes_sinusalabici_717	Deferrribacteres	1	12	0	1	43	species
231							

Fulvivirga_imtechensis_1237							
149	Bacteroidetes	1	12	0	1	14	species
Gemmatimonas_aurantiaca_379066	Gemmatimonadetes	1	12	0	1	66	species
Geobacter_bemidjiensis_404380	Proteobacteria	1	12	0	1	73	species
Gloeobacter_violaceus_251221	Cyanobacteria	1	2	0	1	38;39	species
Helicobacter_pylori_85963	Proteobacteria	1	12	0	1	82	species
Helio bacterium_modesticaldum_498761	Firmicutes	2	0	1	0	58	species
Herpetosiphon_aurantiacus_316274	Chloroflexi	2	12	0	1	30;31	species
Holophaga_foetida_903818	Acidobacteria	1	12	0	1	1;2	species
Ignavibacterium_album_945713	Ignavibacteriae	1	12	0	1	68	species
Ktedonobacter_racemifer_485913	Chloroflexi	2	0	2	0	33;34	species
Lentisphaera_araneosa_313628	Lentisphaerae	1	12	0	1	69	species
Leptonema_illini_929563	Spirochaetes	1	12	0	1	83	species
Leptospira_interrogans_189518	Spirochaetes	1	2	0	1	84	species
Leptospira_meyeri_1218585	Spirochaetes	1	2	0	1	86	species
Leptospirillum_ferrooxidans_1162668	Nitrospirae	1	12	0	1	71	species
Magnetococcus_marinus_156889	Proteobacteria	1	12	0	1	74	species
Marinithermus_hydrotherm alis_869210	Deinococcus-Thermus	1	12	0	1	45	species
Melioribacter_roseus_1191523	Ignavibacteriae	1	12	0	1	67	species
Mycoplasma_penetrans_272633	Tenericutes	0	0	0	0	87	class
Neisseria_meningitidis_662598	Proteobacteria	1	2	0	1	81	species
Nitrosomonas_sp._153948	Proteobacteria	1	12	0	1	78	species
Oceanithermus_profundus_670487	Deinococcus-Thermus	1	12	0	1	44	species
Opitutaceae_bacterium_278956	Verrucomicrobia	1	12	0	1	92	other species
Opitutus_terraе_452637	Verrucomicrobia	1	12	0	1	92	species
Oscillatoriales_cyanobacteri um_864702	Cyanobacteria	2	2	0	1	38	phylum
Paenibacillus_polymyxa_886882	Firmicutes	2	0	0	0	56	species
Paludibacter_propionicigene s_694427	Bacteroidetes	1	12	0	1	15	species
Parachlamydia_acanthamoe bae_765952	Chlamydiae	12	2	0	1	17-23	species
Pedosphaera_parvula_320771	Verrucomicrobia	1	12	0	1	90	species

Pelosinus_fermentans_1122	Firmicutes	1	12	1	1	57	species
947							
Planctomyces_brasiliensis_7	Planctomycetes	1	12	0	1	72	phylum
56272							
Planctomyces_maris_344747	Planctomycetes	1	12	0	1	72	phylum
Prochlorococcus_marinus_1	Cyanobacteria	2	2	0	1	38	phylum
67539							
Propionibacterium_freudenreichii_754252	Actinobacteria	2	0	0	0	10;1	species
Rhodothermus_marinus_762	Bacteroidetes	1	12	0	1	13	species
570							
Rivularia_sp._373994	Cyanobacteria	2	2	0	1	38	phylum
Rubrobacter_xylanophilus_2	Actinobacteria	2	0	0	0	5;6	species
66117							
Singulisphaera_acidiphila_88	Planctomycetes	1	12	0	1	72	phylum
6293							
Sorangium_cellulosum_4483	Proteobacteria	1	1	0	1	77	species
85							
Spiroplasma_chrysopicola_1	Tenericutes	0	0	0	0	87	class
276227							
Spiroplasma_melliferum_11	Tenericutes	0	0	0	0	87	class
29368							
Staphylococcus_aureus_282	Firmicutes	2	0	0	0	64	species
458							
Streptomyces_coelicolor_10	Actinobacteria	2	0	2	0	7;8	species
0226							
Thermobaculum_terrenum_525904	undef	2	0	0	0	94	species
Thermodesulfatator_indicus_667014	Thermodesulfobacteria	1	12	0	1	88	species
Thermodesulfobacterium_geofontis_795359	Thermodesulfobacteria	1	12	0	1	89	species
Thermodesulfobium_narugense_747365	Firmicutes	1	12	0	1	61	species
Thermodesulfovibrio_yellowstonii_289376	Nitrospirae	1	12	0	1	70	species
Thermomicromium_roseum_309801	Chloroflexi	1	12	0	1	35;3	species
						6	
Thermus_scotoductus_7435	Deinococcus-Thermus	1	12	0	1	46	species
25							
Thiorhodospira_sibirica_765	Proteobacteria	1	12	0	1	75	species
914							
Turneriella_parva_869212	Spirochaetes	1	12	0	1	85	species
Verrucomicrobiae_bacterium_382464	Verrucomicrobia	1	12	0	1	91	species
Waddlia_chondrophila_7165	Chlamydiae	1	12	0	1	17-20;2	species
44						4	
Xenococcus_sp._102125	Cyanobacteria	2	2	0	1	38	phylum
planctomycete_KSU-1_247490	Planctomycetes	1	12	0	1	72	phylum

Table S4: Number of POTRA domains predicted by InterProScan in the majority of the sequences composing each orthologous group (OG) identified as a member of the Omp85/TpsB family.

OG	# POTRA domains
MCLdcw112505	1
MCLdcw114962	1
MCLdcw118160	1
MCLdcw118847	1
MCLdcw119966	1
MCLdcw124459	1
MCLdcw140106	1
MCLdcw1107136	1-2
MCLdcw112421	1-2
MCLdcw117894	1-2
MCLdcw143107	1-2
MCLdcw148130	1-2
MCLdcw112372	2
MCLdcw114621	2
MCLdcw1120017	2-3
MCLdcw114035	2-3
MCLdcw133029	2-3
MCLdcw150224	2-3
MCLdcw139371	2-4
MCLdcw113131	3-4
MCLdcw141083	3-4
MCLdcw182166	3-5
MCLdcw111272	4-5

Table S5: Results of the cross-validation procedure comparing four different models of sequence evolution available in PhyloBayes MPI.

mean score +/- stdev	CAT+GTR+Γ	CAT+Γ	GTR+Γ	LG+Γ
CAT+GTR+Γ	/	1279.9 +/- 116.634	8994.2 +/- 347.355	9317.5 +/- 358.479
CAT+Γ	-1279.9 +/- 116.634	/	7714.3 +/- 391.3	8037.6 +/- 407.53
GTR+Γ	-8994.2 +/- 347.355	-7714.3 +/- 391.3	/	323.3 +/- 58.9441
LG+Γ	-9317.5 +/- 358.479	-8037.6 +/- 407.53	-323.3 +/- 58.9441	/

Table S6: Possible roots for the bacterial domain reported in the phylogenomic literature since 2006. The “root” column corresponds to the group shared with our dataset that is the closest to the root in each source. G = Gamma; ML = maximum likelihood; JTT = Jones-Taylor-Thornton; BI = Bayesian inference; WAG = Whelan and Goldman; SPR = subtree prune-and-regraft; CAT = categories; GTR = Generalized time-reversible; LG = Le & Gascuel; R = free rate; F = Frequencies.

source	root	protein type	# proteins	# species	# AAs	methods and models
Battistuzzi & Hedges 2009	Deinococcus-Thermus	rRNA	not specified	189	3786	Felsenstein 84+G
Battistuzzi & Hedges 2009	Terrabacteria	core protein	25	218	6884	ML JTT+G // BI JTT+G
Forterre 2015 (based on Woese 1990)	PVC	16S rRNA	1	6	Not specified	Jukes-Cantor 69
Yutin et al. 2012	Proteobacteria	ribosomal proteins	50	995	6127	ML WAG+G
Whidden et al. 2014	Deferribacteres/Nitrospira	not specified	40,631	244	N/A	SPR
Raymann et al. 2015	Terrabacteria	core proteins	46	134	10,986	BI CAT+GTR+

						G
Ciccarelli et al. 2006	Firmicutes	universal proteins	31	191	8090	ML JTT+G
Hug et al. 2019	Cyanobacteria	core proteins	120	21,943	34,744	ML WAG+G / LG(+G)
Coleman et al. 2021	Terrabacteria	marker genes	62	265	N/A	LG+C60+R 8+F

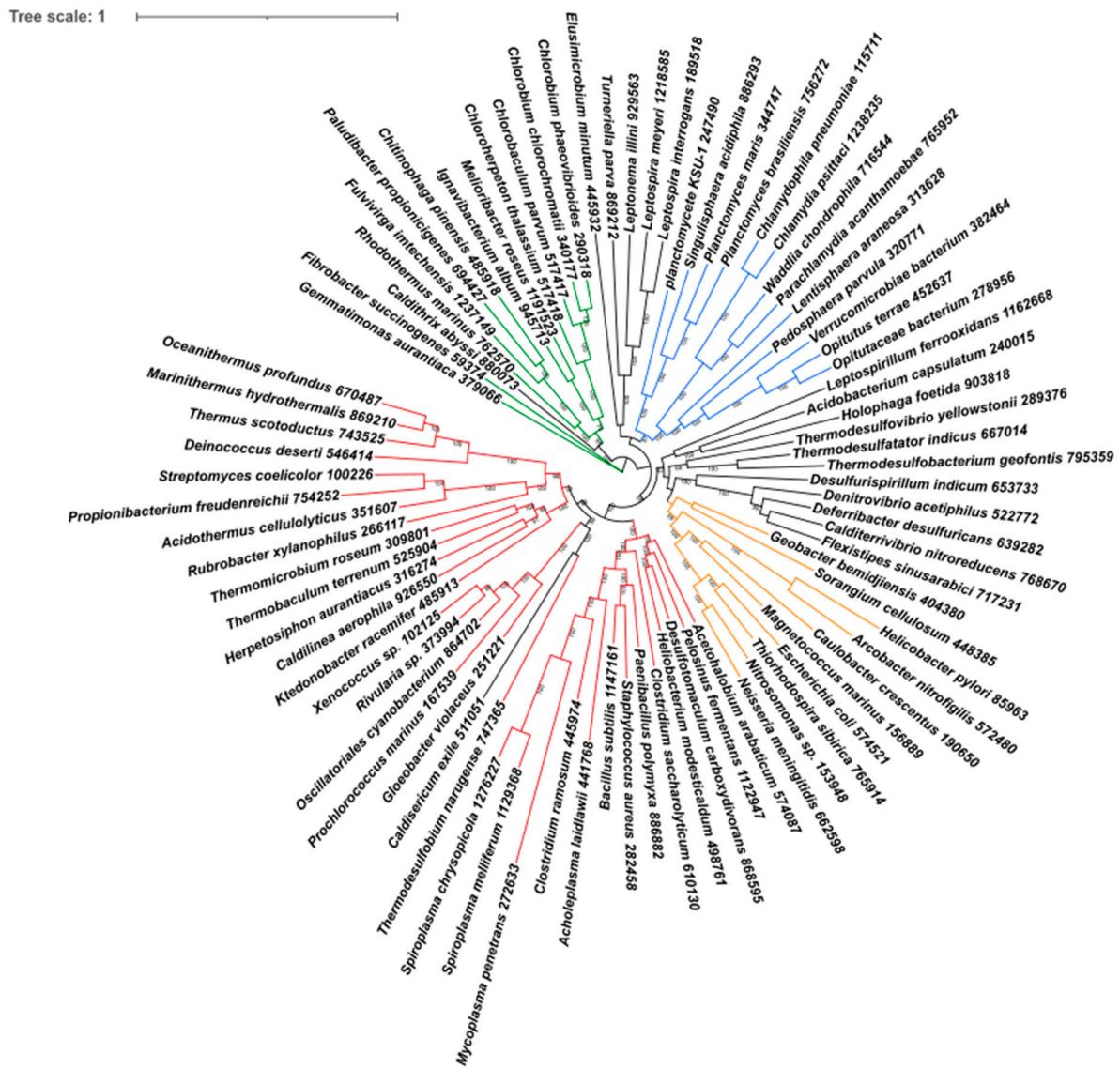


Figure S1: Unrooted phylogenomic tree of the bacterial domain based on a supermatrix concatenating 117 single-copy orthologous genes chosen for their broad conservation across Bacteria. The supermatrix contained 85 species and 19,959 unambiguously aligned amino-acid positions (< 5% missing character states). The tree was inferred from amino-acid sequences using RAxML v8.1.17 with the LG+F+Γ model of sequence evolution. Color key is: red = Terrabacteria, orange = Proteobacteria, green = FBC superphylum, blue = PVC superphylum, black = other.

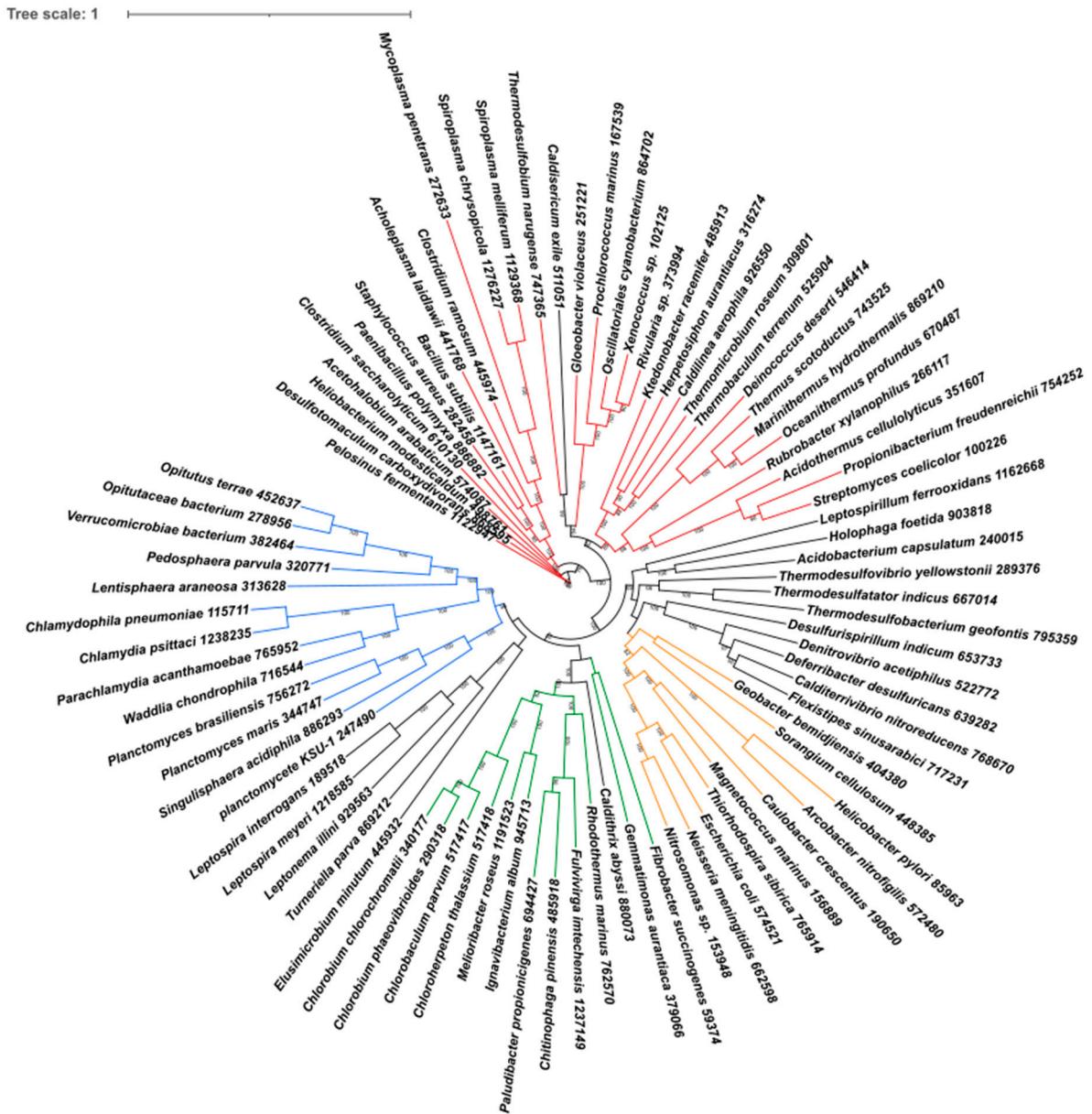


Figure S2: Unrooted phylogenomic tree of the bacterial domain based on a supermatrix concatenating 117 single-copy orthologous genes chosen for their broad conservation across Bacteria. The supermatrix contained 85 species and 19,959 unambiguously aligned amino-acid positions (< 5% missing character states). “Cell-by-cell outliers” (62 sequences) identified by Phylo-MCOA v1.4 were removed from the supermatrix. The tree was inferred from amino-acid sequences using RAxML v8.1.17 with the LG+F+Γ model of sequence evolution. Color key is: red = Terrabacteria, orange = Proteobacteria, green = FBC superphylum, blue = PVC superphylum, black = other.

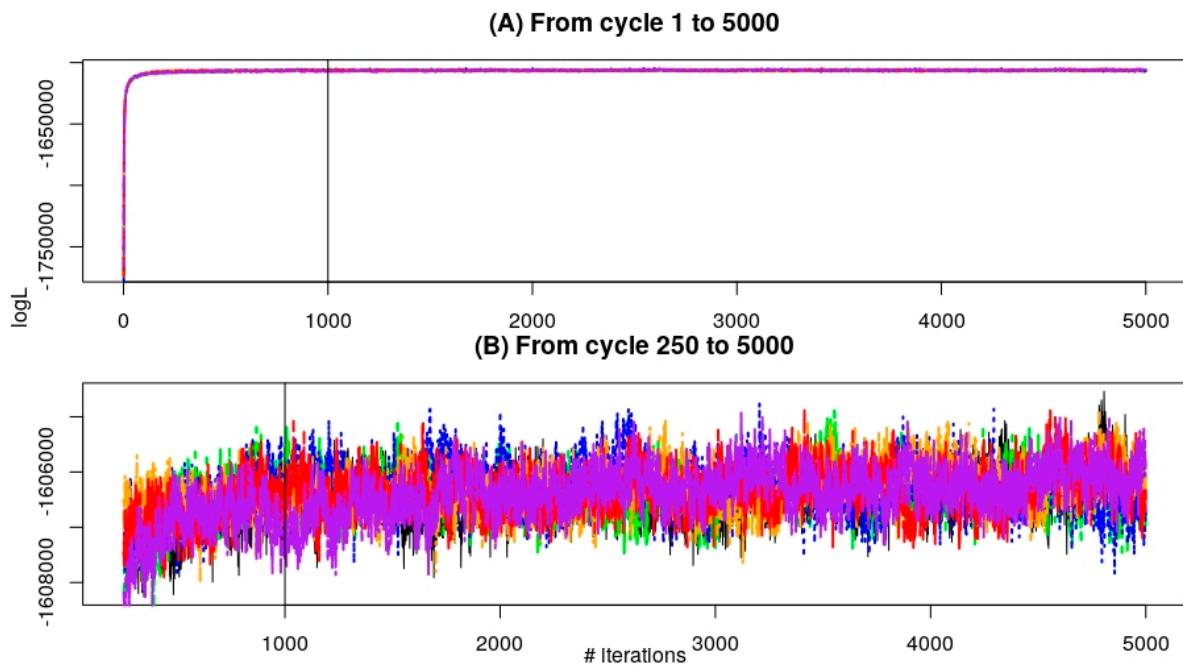


Figure S3: Evolution of the log likelihood of six PhyloBayes MCMC chains running under the CAT+GTR+ Γ model of sequence evolution. The vertical line at cycle 1000 marks the end of the burnin. The supermatrix is the one of Figure S1.

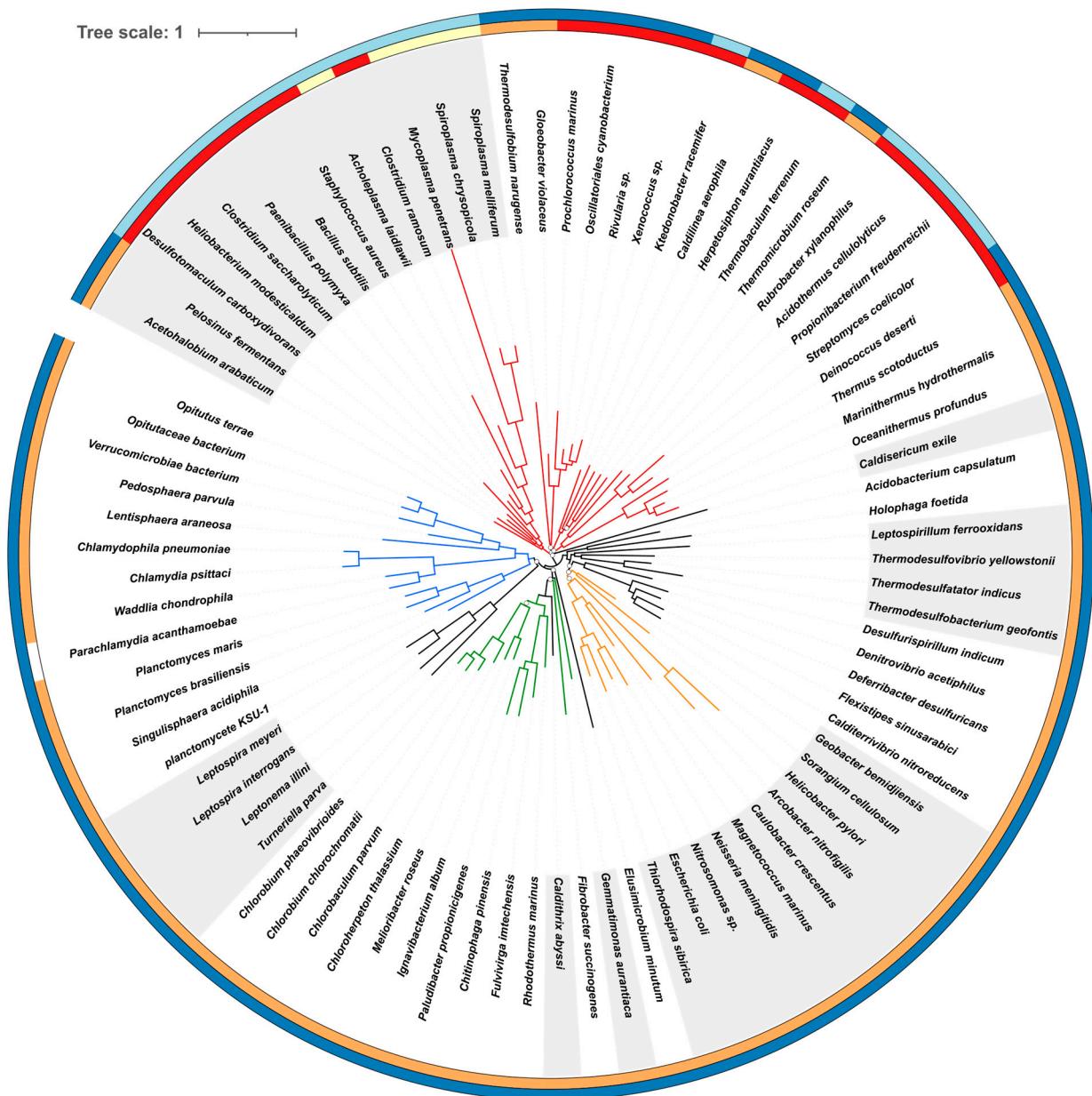
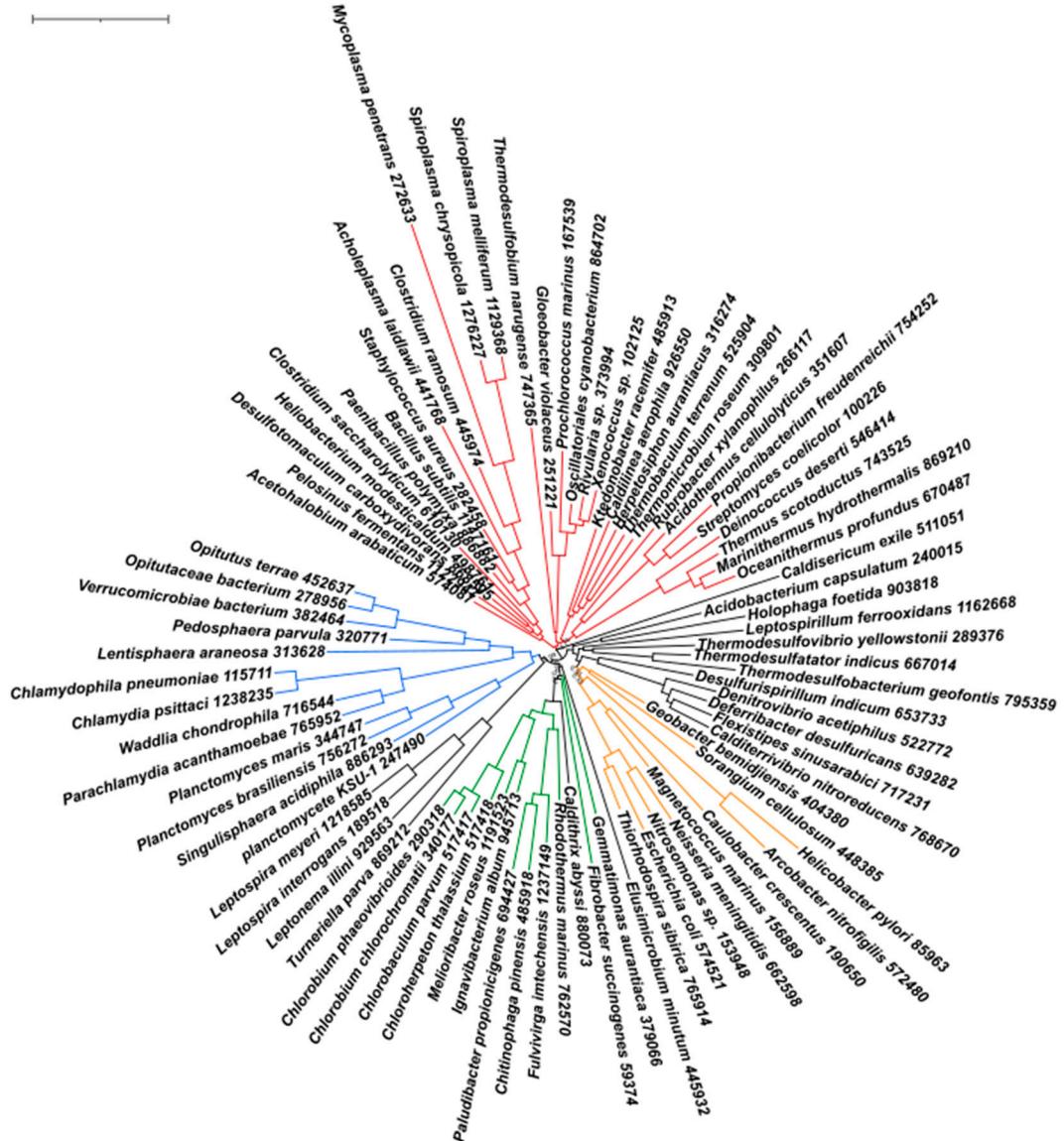


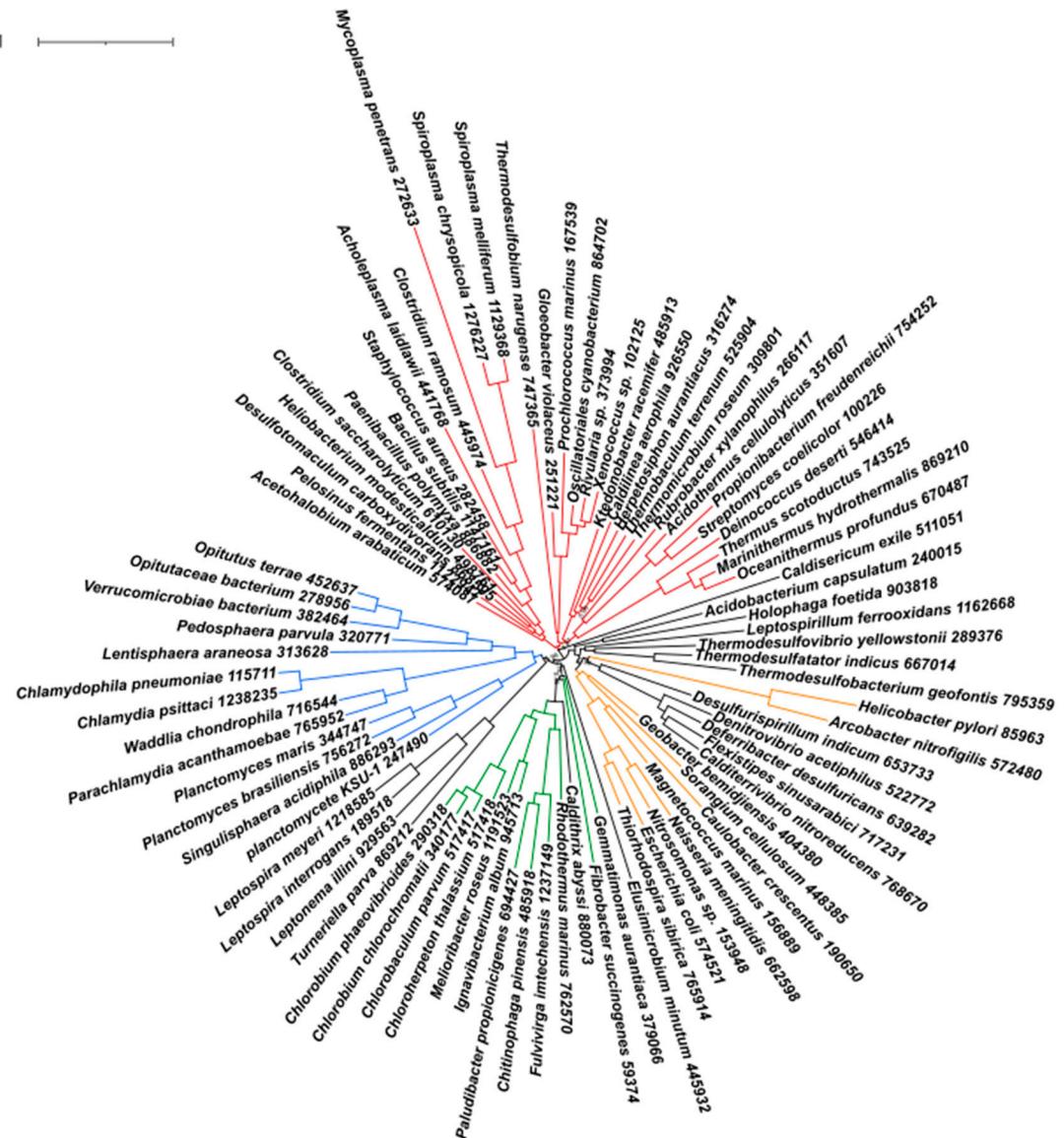
Figure S4: Phylogenomic tree of the bacterial domain based on a supermatrix concatenating 117 single-copy orthologous genes chosen for their broad conservation across Bacteria. This tree is the consensus of the six MCMC chains (A to F) shown in Figure S5. The tree was rooted on the Terrabacteria. Otherwise, it is equivalent to Figure S1. Color key is: red = Terrabacteria, orange = Proteobacteria, green = FBC superphylum, blue = PVC superphylum, black = other. Outer circles represent the status of the peptidoglycan (PG) and of the outer membrane in the organisms, according to our literature survey: red = thick PG, orange = thin PG, yellow = no PG, dark blue = diderm, light blue = monoderm, white = no information. Alternating white and gray backgrounds highlight the alternance between differentially colored groups or phyla.

Tree scale: 1

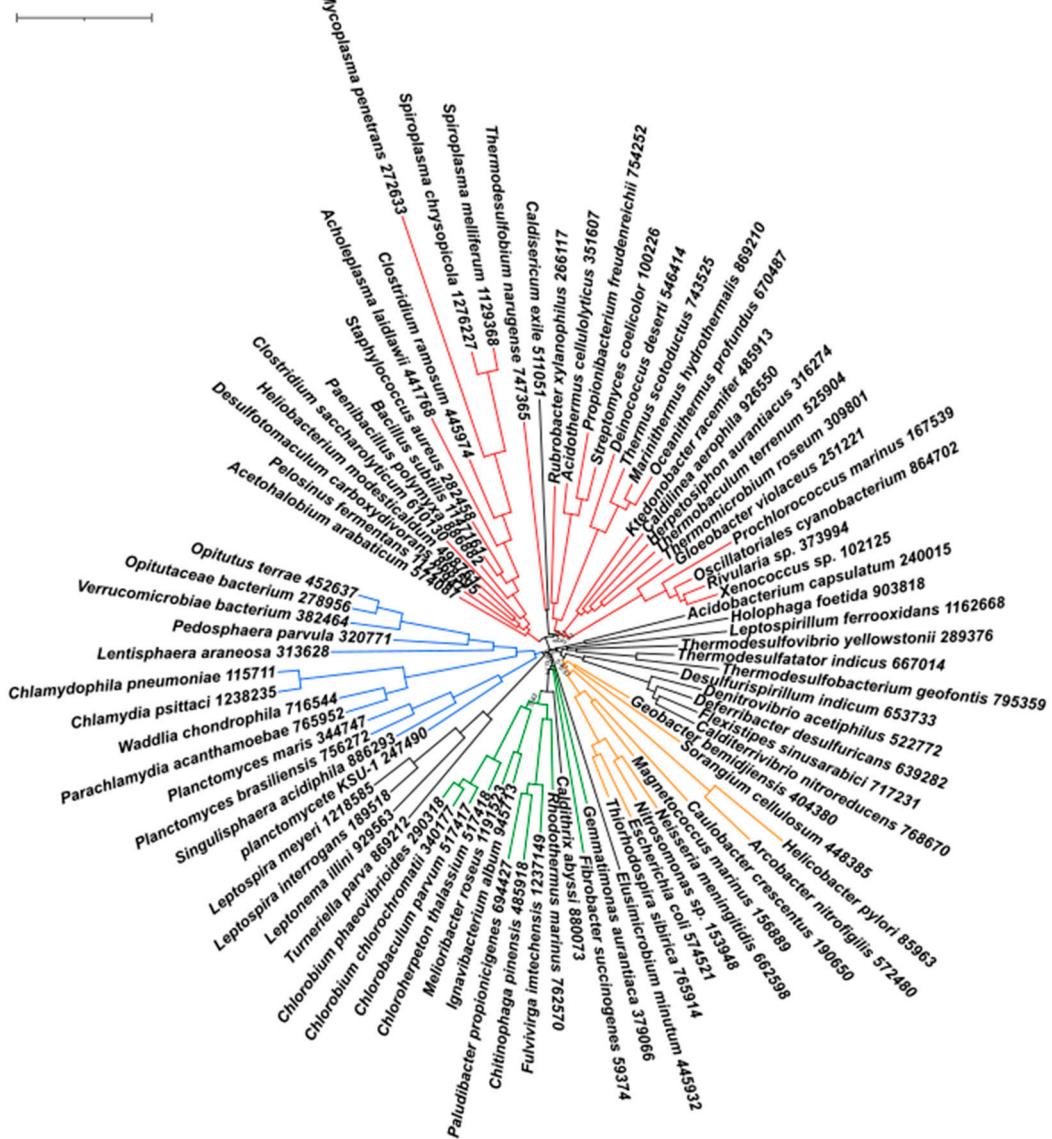


Tree scale: 1

Tree scale: 1



Tree scale: 1



Tree scale: 1

Figure S5: Trees inferred by the six individual MCMC chains running under the CAT+GTR+ Γ model of sequence evolution. Trees were rooted on the Terrabacteria. Only posterior probabilities <1.0 are shown. Figure S1 is the consensus of chains A and C. For a consensus built from all six chains, see Figure S4. Color key is: red = Terrabacteria, orange = Proteobacteria, green = FBC superphylum, blue = PVC superphylum, black = other.

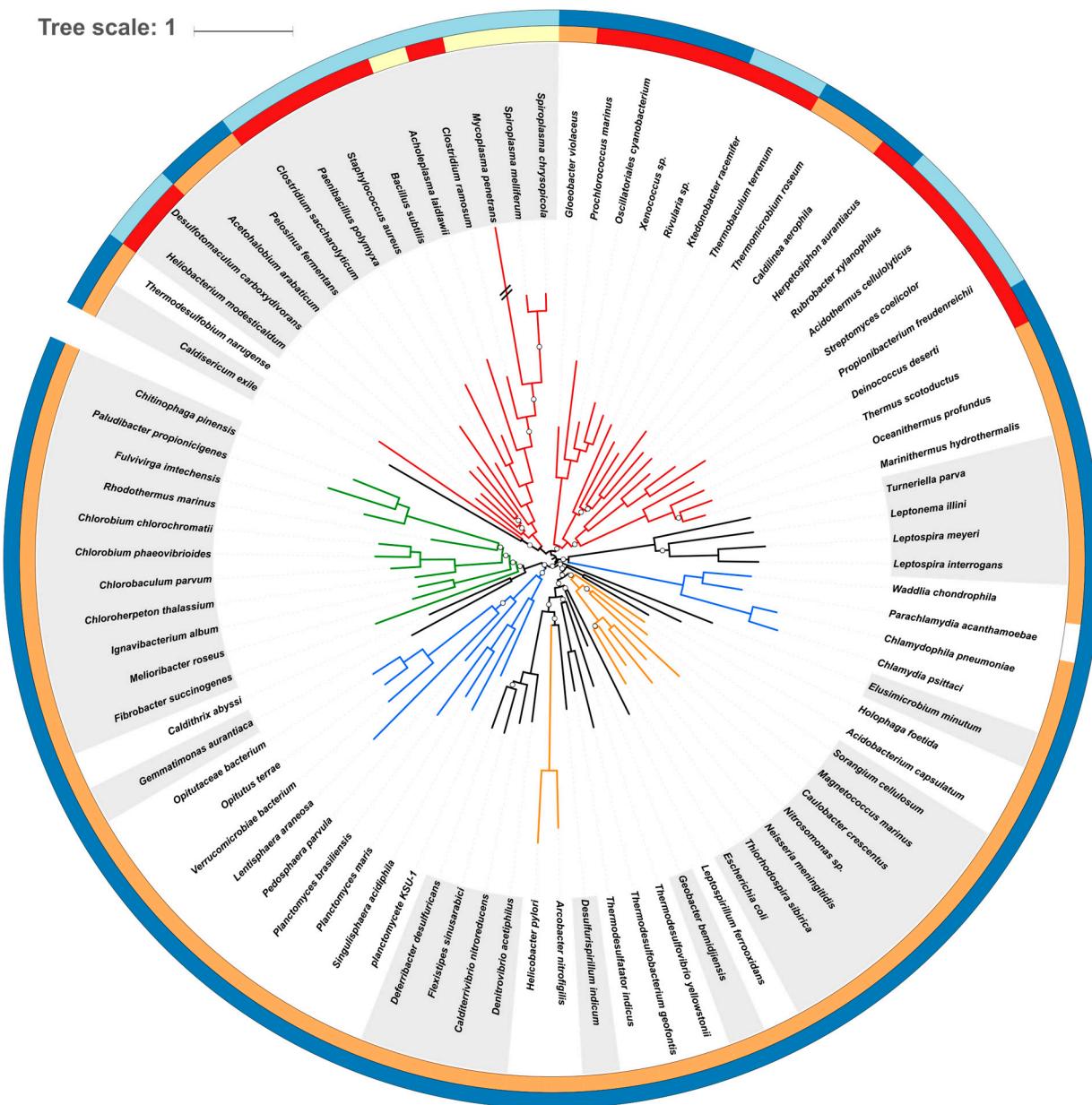


Figure S6: Phylogenomic tree of the bacterial domain based on a supermatrix concatenating 117 single-copy orthologous genes chosen for their broad conservation across Bacteria. The tree was rooted on the Terrabacteria. The supermatrix contained 101 species and 19,959 unambiguously aligned amino-acid positions (4.72% missing character states). The tree was inferred from amino-acid sequences using PhyloBayes MPI and the CAT+Γ model of sequence evolution. Tree annotations are as in Figure S1: the circles at the nodes are posterior probabilities (PP) which are below the maximum statistical support (PP of 1.0). Nodes without a circle correspond to maximum statistical support for phylogenetic inference (PP of 1.0). The branch with “//” means that this branch has been cropped of half its length for clarity. The outer circles represent the status of the peptidoglycan (PG) and the outer membrane (OM) in the organism. Color key is: red = Terrabacteria, orange = Proteobacteria, green = FBC superphylum, blue = PVC superphylum, black = other. Outer circles represent the status of the PG and of the OM in the organisms, according to our literature survey:

red = thick PG, orange = thin PG, yellow = no PG, dark blue = diderm, light blue = monoderm, white = no information. Alternating white and gray backgrounds highlight the alternance between differentially colored groups or phyla.

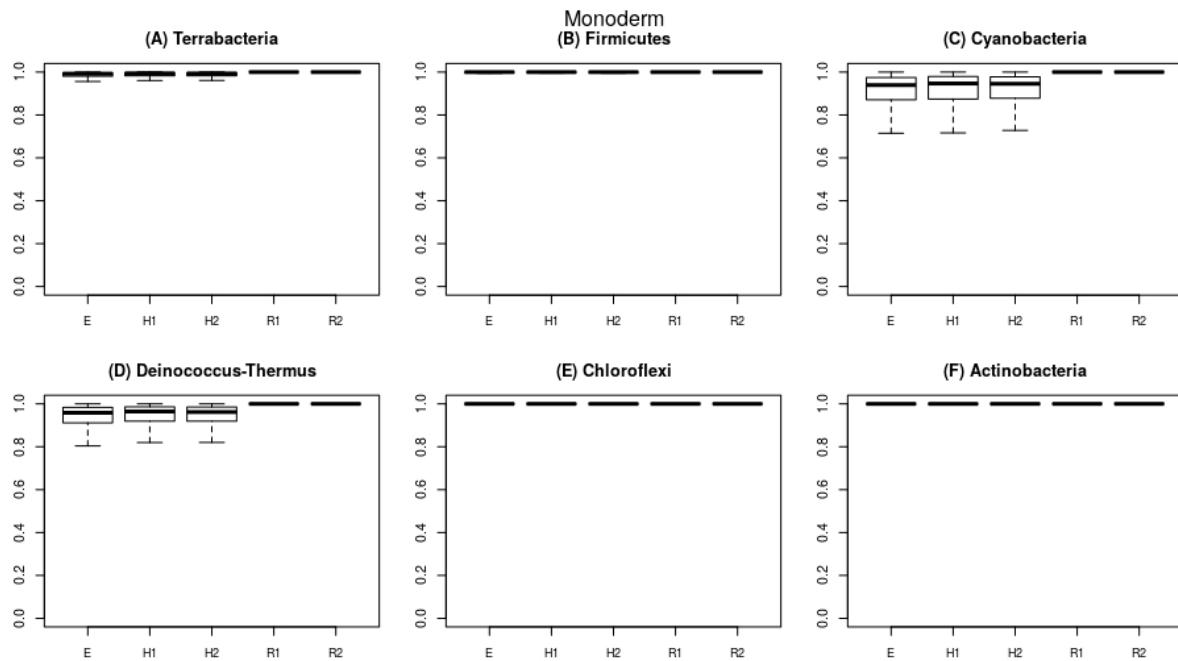


Figure S7: Posterior probabilities for a monoderm LBCA according to five different models, prior exponential of 10 (E), hyperprior exponential 0 to 10 (H1), hyperprior exponential 0 to 100 (H2), reverse jump hyperprior exponential 0 to 10 (R1) and reverse jump hyperprior exponential 0 to 100 (R2), and six possible roots for the bacterial domain (Terrabacteria, Firmicutes, Cyanobacteria, Deinococcus-Thermus, Chloroflexi and Actinobacteria).

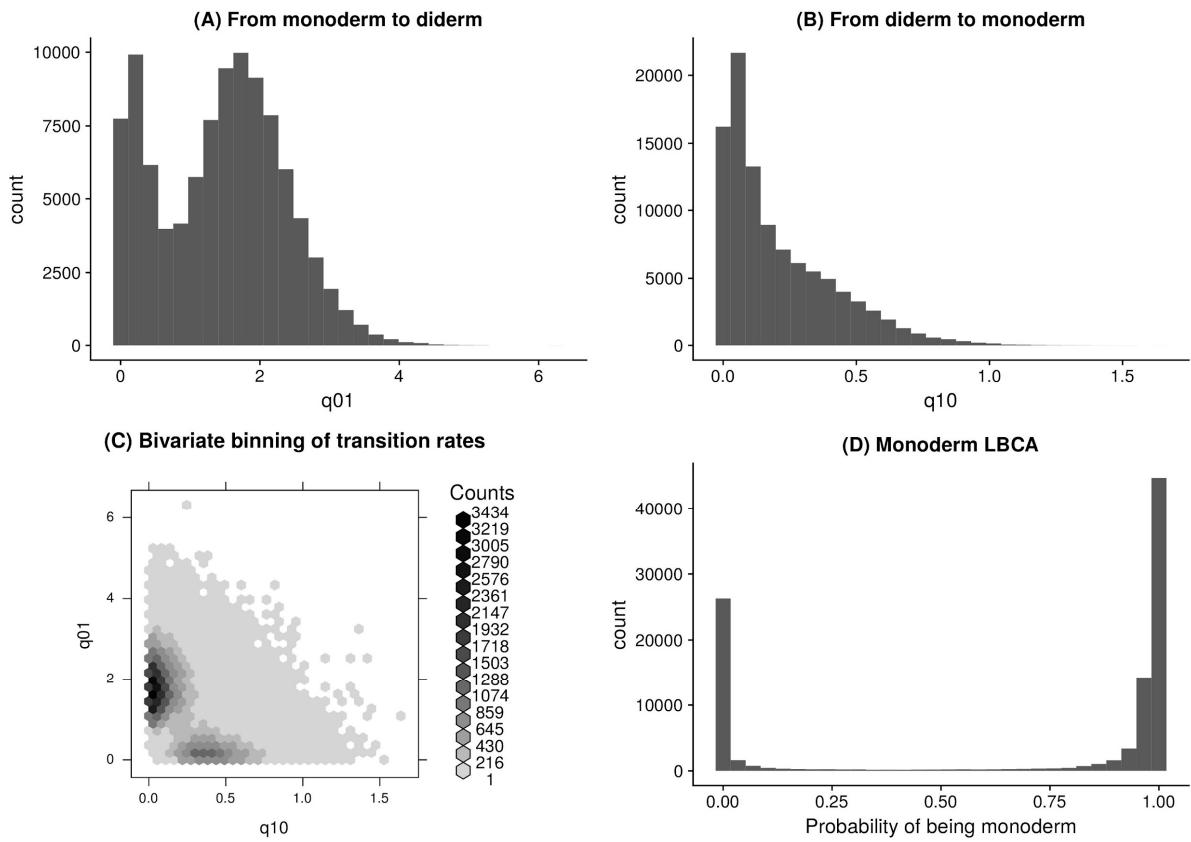


Figure S8: Posterior transition rates and posterior probability of being monoderm for the model where the hyper-prior was purposely biased towards the “diderm-first” hypothesis. “q01” is the transition rate from monoderm to diderm (limited) and “q10” is the transition rate from diderm to monoderm (favored). LBCA = Last Bacterial Common Ancestor.

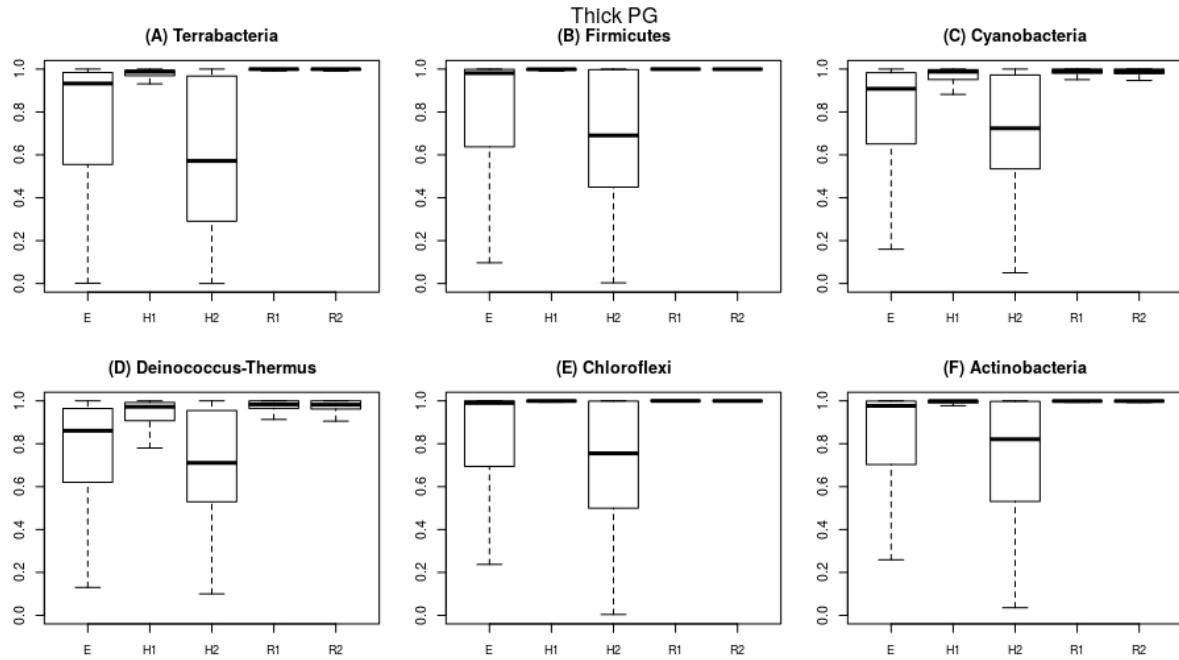


Figure S9: Posterior probabilities for a LBCA featuring a thick peptidoglycan (PG) layer according to the five different models and the six possible bacterial roots.

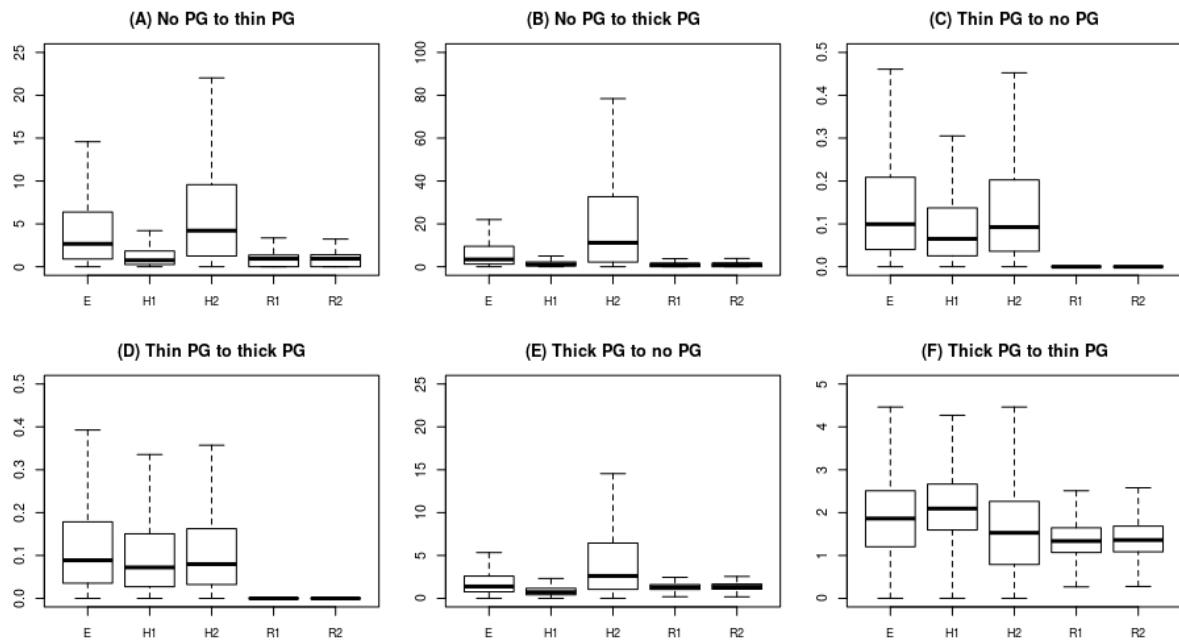


Figure S10: Posterior transition rates for the peptidoglycan (PG) trait. The Terrabacteria root was used for the five models.

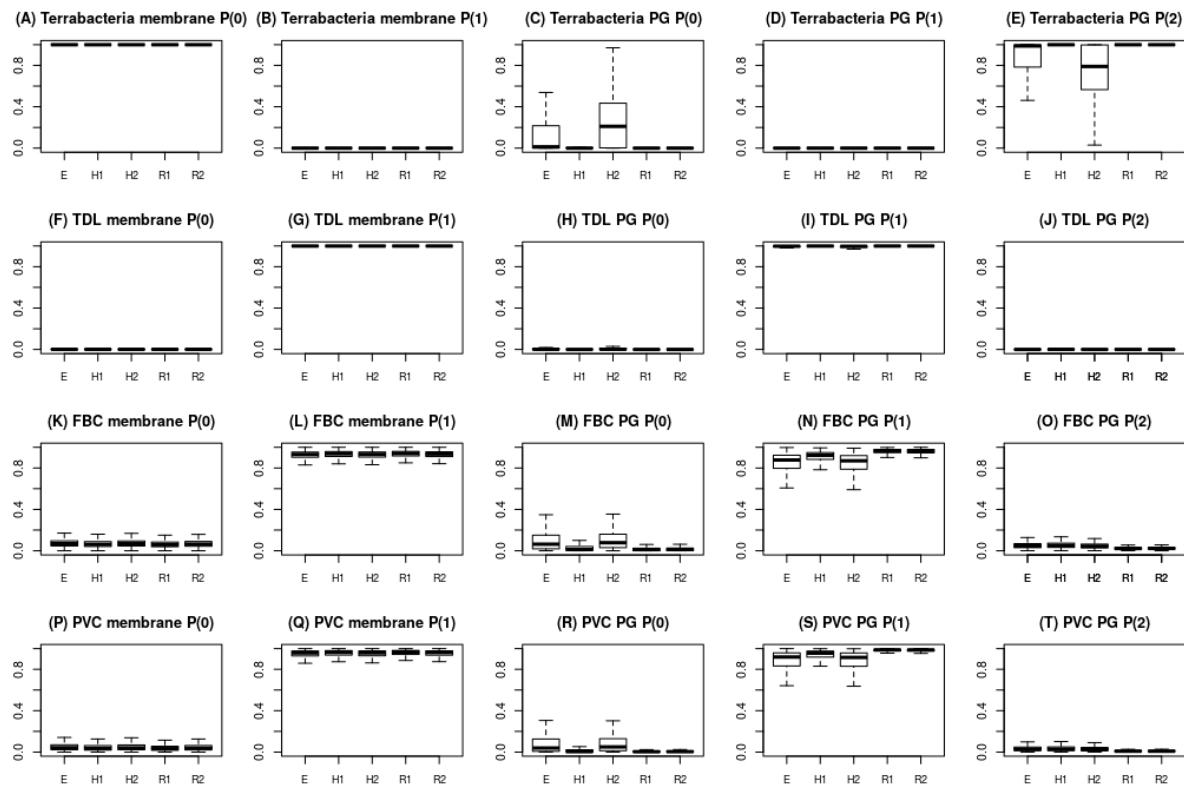


Figure S11: Posterior probabilities for the peptidoglycan (PG) and membrane traits in the LCA of four bacterial groups. Membrane P(0) and P(1) correspond to one and two membranes, respectively, PG P(0), P(1) and P(2) correspond to no PG, thin PG and thick PG, respectively. The Terrabacteria root was used for the five models.

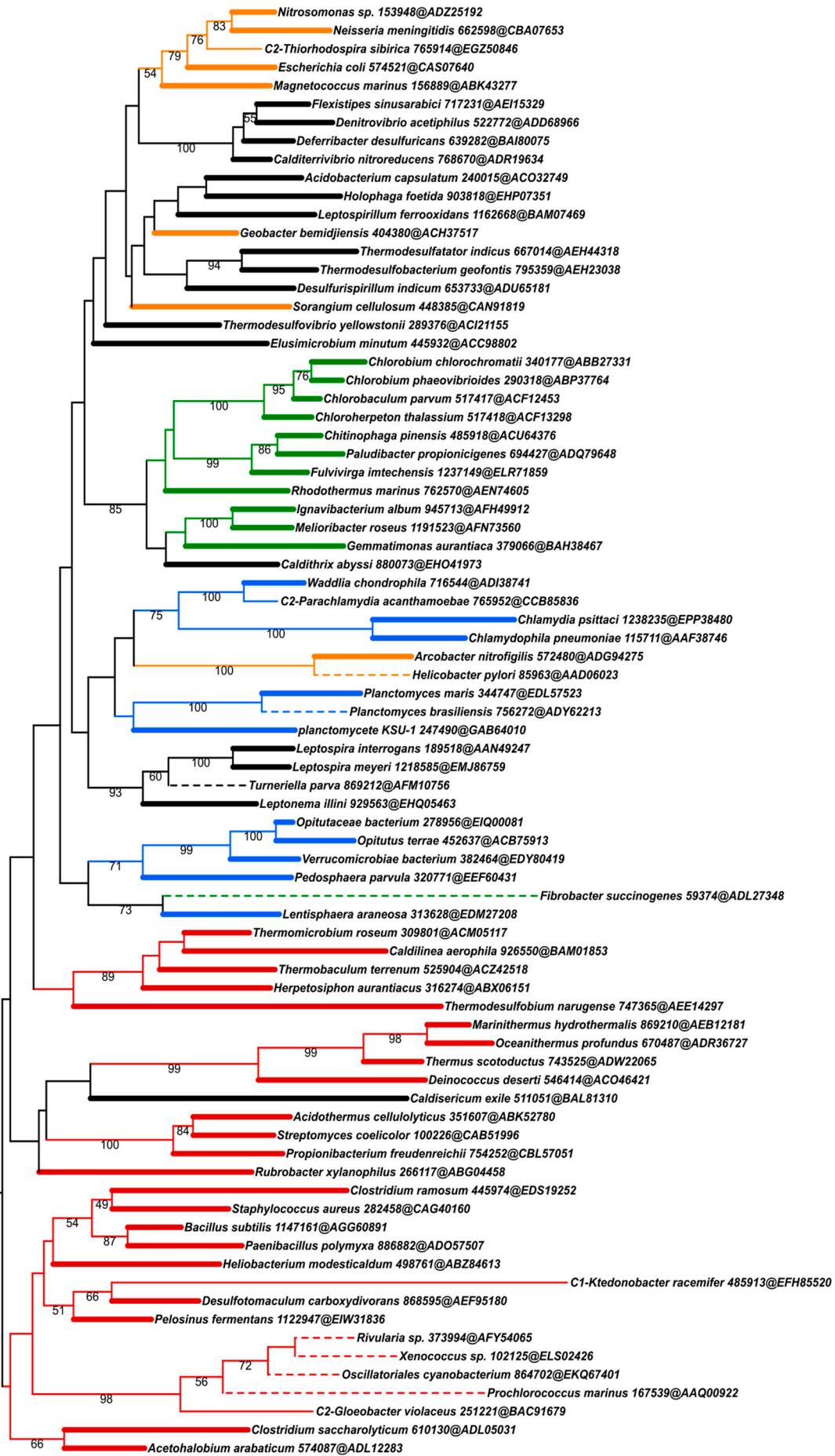


Figure S12: (previous page) MraY tree inferred using RAxML v8.1.17 under the LG+F+Γ model of sequence evolution (see “DCW_17_SG.pdf”, folder Trees, for the remaining *dcw* trees). Tree rooted on the Terrabacteria. Thick branches indicate a gene present in the main cluster (longest cluster), while thin branches indicate a gene present in a sub-cluster (the different sub-clusters are numbered following the nomenclature “Cn” with “n” being the number of the cluster) and dotted branches indicate a gene located outside of any cluster. Color key is: red = Terrabacteria, orange = Proteobacteria, green = FBC superphylum, blue = PVC superphylum, black = other.

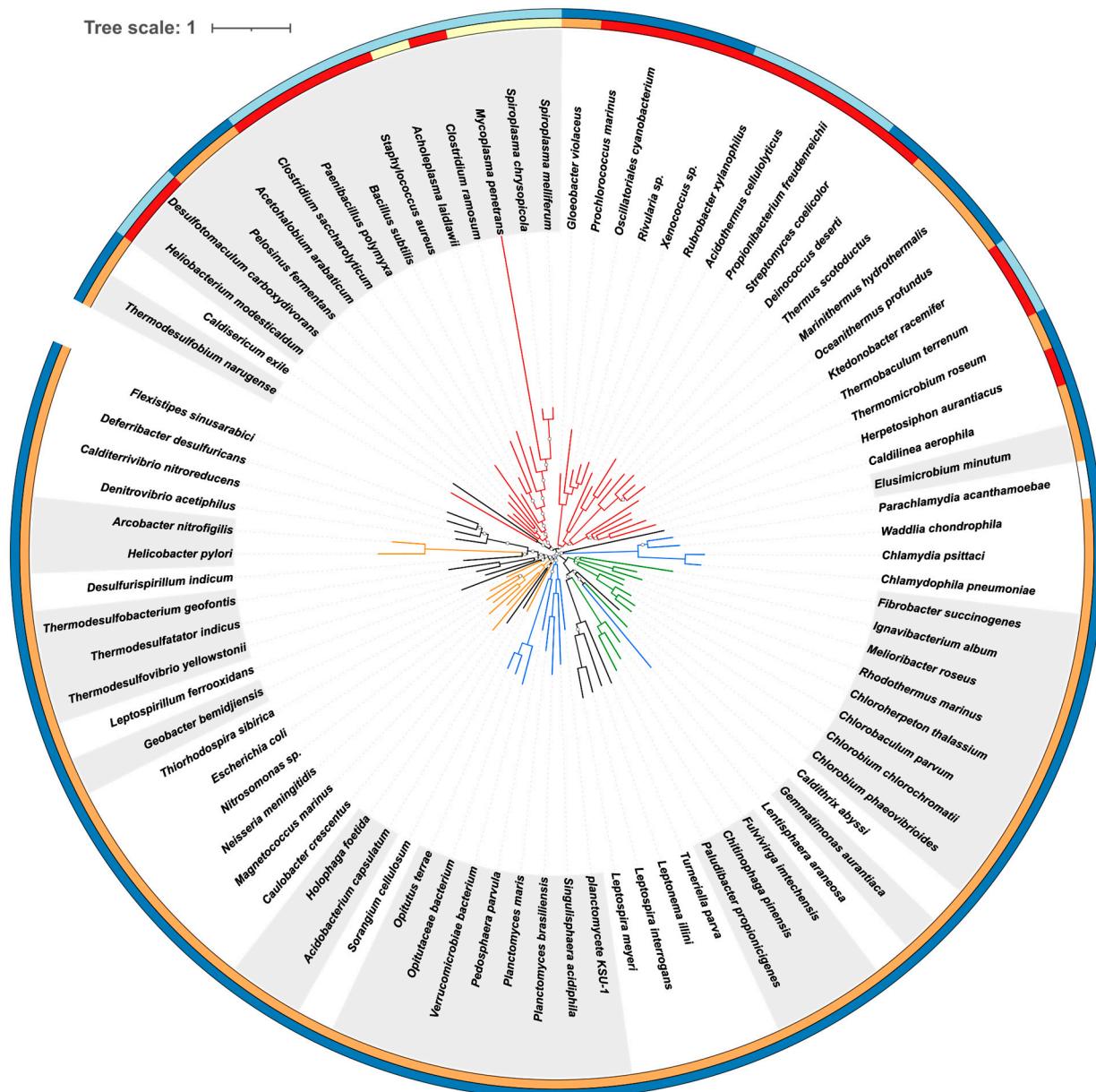


Figure S13: Phylogenomic tree based on a supermatrix of 85 species x 4571 unambiguously aligned amino-acid positions (8.47% missing character states) using 15 of the *dcw* cluster genes. Tree rooted on the Terrabacteria. PhyloBayes MPI v1.4

was used to run two MCMC chains under the CAT+ Γ model for 50,000 cycles. Both chains were used to compute the consensus tree (maxdiff = 0.284; meandiff = 0.007). Color key is: red = Terrabacteria, orange = Proteobacteria, green = FBC superphylum, blue = PVC superphylum, black = other. Outer circles represent the status of the peptidoglycan (PG) and of the outer membrane in the organisms, according to our literature survey: red = thick PG, orange = thin PG, yellow = no PG, dark blue = diderm, light blue = monoderm, white = no information. Alternating white and gray backgrounds highlight the alternance between differentially colored groups or phyla.

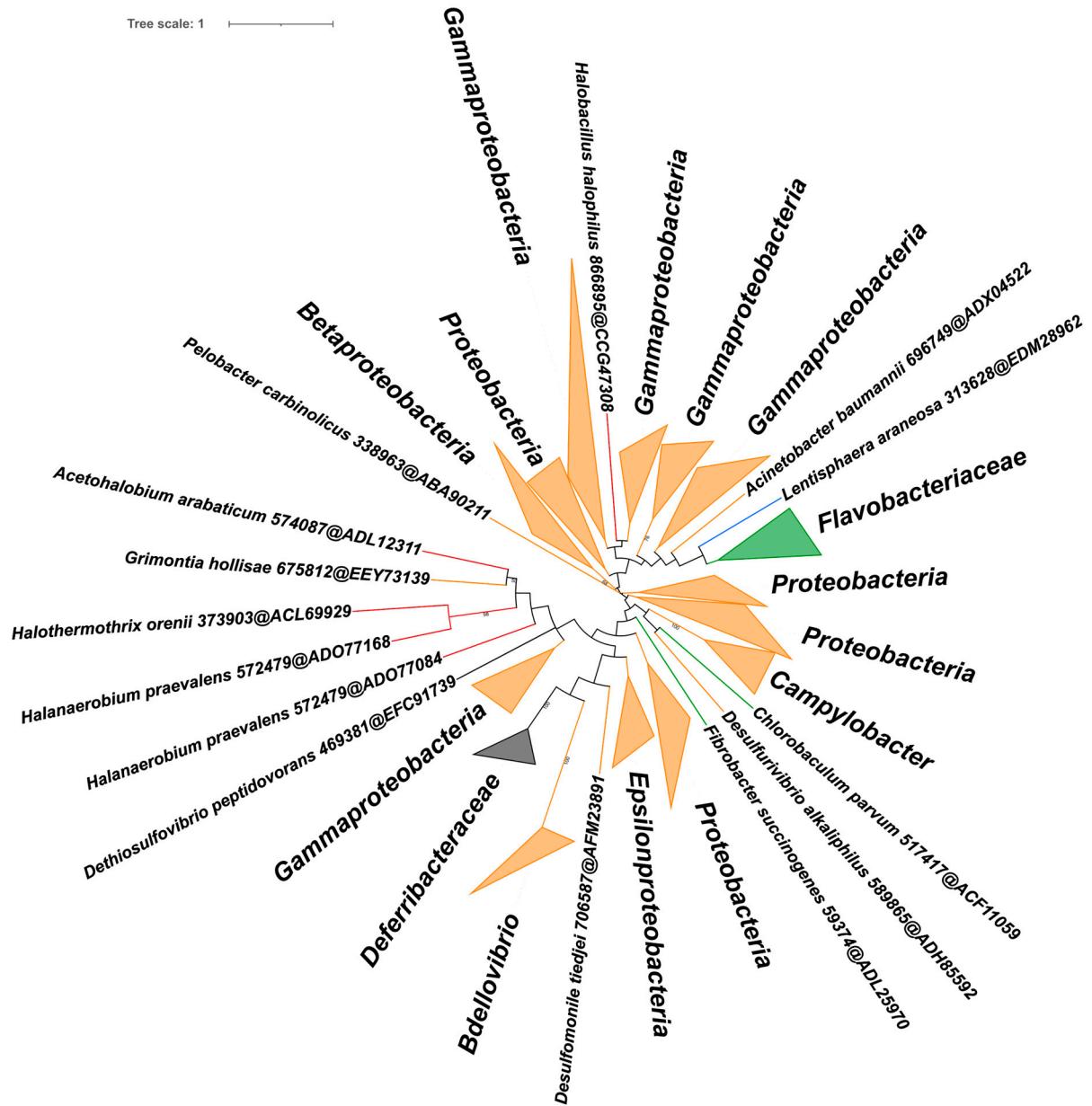


Figure S14: Unrooted TolA tree inferred using RAxML under the LG+F+ Γ model. Color key for branches (collapsed included) is: red = Terrabacteria, orange = Proteobacteria, green = FBC superphylum, blue = PVC superphylum, black = other.

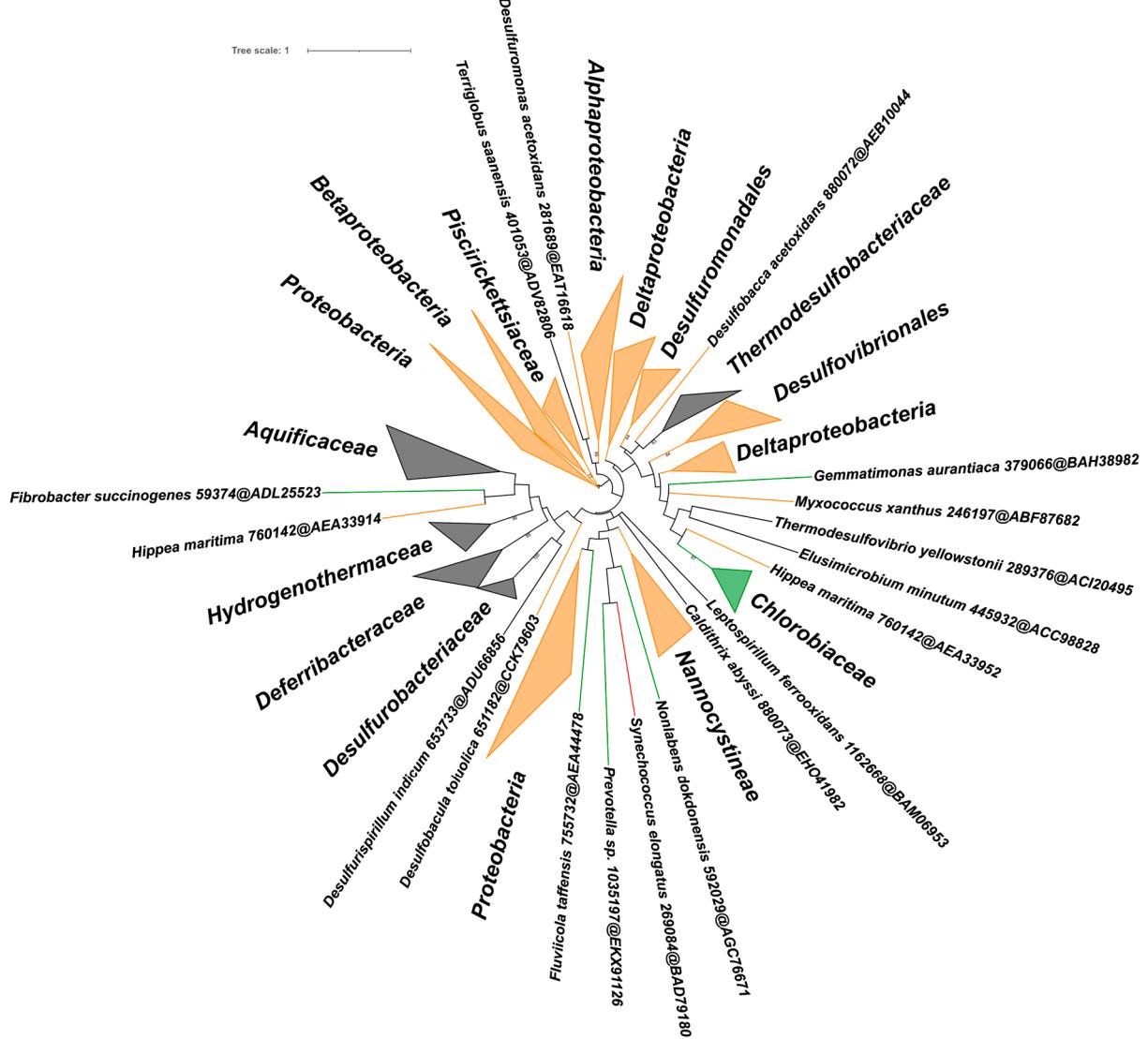


Figure S15: Unrooted YbgF tree inferred using RAxML under the LG+F+Γ model. Color key for branches (collapsed included) is: red = Terrabacteria, orange = Proteobacteria, green = FBC superphylum, blue = PVC superphylum, black = other.

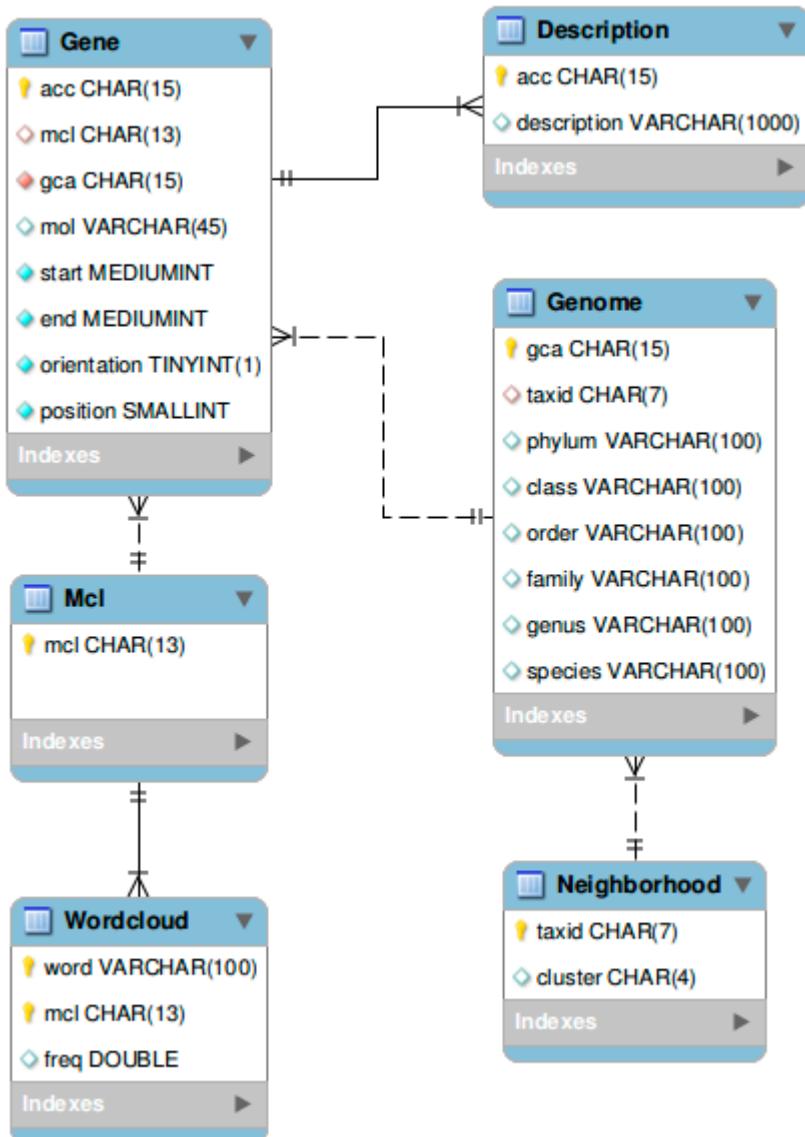


Figure S16: Schema of the MySQL database used by the synteny tool.