

1 **SUPPLEMENTARY DATA**

2 **Ecological contacts and host specificity promote replacement nutritional**
3 **endosymbionts in ticks**

4 Microbial Ecology

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7 **Table S1** List and origin of tick species used in this study for multi-locus typing of *Francisella*-LE.

Tick species	Origin	<i>n</i>	<i>Francisella</i> -LE type	Reference for primary description of <i>Francisella</i> -LE
Argasidae (soft ticks)				
<i>Ornithodoros porcinus</i> Walton, 1962	Laboratory colony derived from field specimens collected in Mahitsy, Madagascar, 2008-2010	3	Obligate endosymbiont	(1)
Ixodidae (hard ticks)				
<i>Amblyomma (Aponomma) latum</i> Koch, 1844	Collected on vegetation in Gabon, 2016	2	Obligate endosymbiont	Unpublished data
<i>Dermacentor nitens</i> Neumann, 1897	Collected on domestic horses (<i>Equus caballus</i>) in Macouria, French Guiana, 2016	2	Obligate endosymbiont	Unpublished data
<i>Dermacentor occidentalis</i> Marx, 1892	Collected on vegetation in Hopland, Mendocino Co, California, 1985	3	Obligate endosymbiont	(1)
<i>Dermacentor reticulatus</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	Collected on vegetation in Proveysieux, France, 2011	1	Obligate endosymbiont	(1)
<i>Hyalomma aegyptium</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Collected on an unidentified tortoise species in Yakir, Israel	5	Obligate endosymbiont	(2)
<i>Hyalomma excavatum</i> Koch, 1844	Collected on cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>) in Mecitözü, Çorum, Turkey, 2011	3	Obligate endosymbiont	(1); (2)
	Collected on vegetation in the Crete island	1	Obligate endosymbiont	Unpublished data
	Collected on domestic horses (<i>Equus caballus</i>) in Israel	4	Obligate endosymbiont	Unpublished data
<i>Hyalomma impeltatum</i> Schulze and Schlottke, 1930	Collected on unidentified gerbil species in Sde Boker, Israel	5	Obligate endosymbiont	(1)
<i>Hyalomma lusitanicum</i> Koch, 1844	Collected on vegetation in Veneguera, Canaries, 2010	1	Obligate endosymbiont	(1)
<i>Hyalomma marginatum</i> Koch, 1844	Collected on vegetation in South of France	1	Obligate endosymbiont	(1); (2)
	Collected on domestic horses (<i>Equus caballus</i>) in Israel	3	Obligate endosymbiont	Unpublished data
<i>Hyalomma rufipes</i> Koch, 1844	Collected on various bird species at birding stations in Eilat and Jerusalem, Israel	7	Obligate endosymbiont	(2)
<i>Ixodes ricinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Collected on vegetation in diverse regions of France	7	Facultative endosymbiont	Unpublished data
<i>Ixodes scapularis</i> Say, 1821	Collected on vegetation at Queen's biology station, Ontario, Canada, 2013	2	Facultative endosymbiont	(1)
<i>Rhipicephalus decoloratus</i> Koch, 1844	Collected on zebu (<i>Bos indicus</i>) in Burkina-Faso, 2013	1	Facultative endosymbiont	(1)

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9 **Table S2** Genes and primers used in polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays for multi-locus typing of *Francisella*-LE. Nested and semi-nested PCR assays were performed as
10 follows: The first PCR run with the external primers was performed in a 10- μ L volume containing 20–50 ng of genomic DNA, 3 mM of each dNTP (Thermo Scientific), 8 mM of
11 MgCl₂ (Roche Diagnostics), 3 μ M of each primer, 1 μ L of 10 \times PCR buffer (Roche Diagnostics), and 0.5 U of Taq DNA polymerase (Roche Diagnostics). A 1- μ L aliquot of the PCR
12 product from the first reaction was then used as a template for the second round of amplification. The second PCR was performed in a total volume of 25 μ L and contained 8 mM of
13 each dNTP (Thermo Scientific), 10 mM of MgCl₂ (ThermoScientific), 7.5 μ M of each of the internal primers, 2.5 μ L of 10 \times PCR buffer (Thermo Scientific), and 1.25 U of Taq DNA
14 polymerase (Thermo Scientific). All PCR rounds were performed under the following conditions: initial denaturation at 93°C for 3 min, 35 cycles of denaturation (93°C, 30 s),
15 annealing (T_m=50–56°C, depending on primers, 30 s), extension (72°C, 1–2 min), and a final extension at 72°C for 5 min.

Gene	Hypothetical product	Primers (5'-3')	T _m	Fragment size	
16S rRNA	Small ribosomal subunit	FRCL_16S_F1	GCTATCTACTTCTGGAGCAACCC	52°C	1st round PCR: FRCL_16S_F1/FRCL_16S_R2: 1 295bp 2nd round PCR (fragment 1): FRCL_16S_F1/FRCL_16S_R1: 773bp 2nd round PCR (fragment 2): FRCL_16S_F2/FRCL_16S_R2: 685bp
		FRCL_16S_F2	CCAACAGCTAGTACTCATCGT		
		FRCL_16S_R1	AGAGTACGGTAGAGGAATGGG		
		FRCL_16S_R2	GGATACCAGTTGGAAACGAC		
<i>rpoB</i>	DNA-directed RNA polymerase beta chain	FRCL_rpoB_F2	GAGGCACACTTAGGTTTAGYTTC	56°C	1st round PCR: FRCL_rpoB_F2/FRCL_rpoB_R2: 420bp 2nd round PCR: FRCL_rpoB_F2/FRCL_rpoB_R1: 379bp
		FRCL_rpoB_R1	GCATATACATATAACCAACTG		
		FRCL_rpoB_R2	CTAAACTATATGARCCAGTYGACC		
<i>groEL</i>	Chaperone protein GROEL	FRCL_groEL_F1	CAGATGAAGCTCGTACA	50°C	1st round PCR: FRCL_groEL_F1/FRCL_groEL_R2: 1 171bp 2nd round PCR: FRCL_groEL_F1/FRCL_groEL_R1: 981bp
		FRCL_groEL_R1	TCACCAGCACCATCAATG		
		FRCL_groEL_R2	GCATCATCKACACGATC		
<i>ftsZ</i>	Cell division protein FtsZ	FRCL_ftsZ_F1	CAGCATATGTGTGAAGAGG	52°C	1st round PCR: FRCL_ftsZ_F1/FRCL_ftsZ_R2: 804bp 2nd round PCR: FRCL_ftsZ_F1/FRCL_ftsZ_R1: 713bp
		FRCL_ftsZ_R1	GACATATCCATACCAGCTG		
		FRCL_ftsZ_R2	ACCAGCTATCACGATAGCC		
<i>gyrB</i>	DNA gyrase subunit B	FRCL_gyrB_F1	GGTAAGCTGGCAGACTGTC	56°C	1st round PCR: FRCL_gyrB_F1/FRCL_gyrB_R2: 1 145bp

FRCL_gyrB_R1 CCAAAGCTGACCAGGGTTCA
FRCL_gyrB_R2 CGTGGCTCCACYTCATCACC

2nd round PCR: FRCL_gyrB_F1/FRCL_gyrB_R1: 1 035bp

17 **Table S3** Key traits of the 29 tick species infected by *Francisella*-LE used in this study.

Tick species infected by <i>Francisella</i> -LE	Key traits			
	Tick family	Geographic distribution	Feeding preferences	<i>Francisella</i> -LE type
<i>Ornithodoros porcinus</i>	Argasidae (soft ticks)	Old World	Mammals	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Ornithodoros moubata</i>	Argasidae (soft ticks)	Old World	Mammals	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Argas arboreus</i>	Argasidae (soft ticks)	Old World	Birds	Unknown
<i>Amblyomma latum</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	Old World	Reptiles	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Amblyomma dissimile</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Reptiles	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Amblyomma geayi</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Mammals	Facultative endosymbiont
<i>Amblyomma goeldii</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Mammals	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Amblyomma humerale</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Reptiles	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Amblyomma latepunctatum</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Mammals	Facultative endosymbiont
<i>Amblyomma longirostre</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Mammals and birds	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Amblyomma maculatum</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Mammals and birds	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Amblyomma oblongoguttatum</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Mammals	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Amblyomma pacae</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Mammals	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Amblyomma paulopunctatum</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	Old World	Mammals	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Amblyomma rotundatum</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Reptiles	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Amblyomma sculptum</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Mammals	Facultative endosymbiont
<i>Amblyomma varium</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Mammals and birds	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Dermacentor nitens</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Mammals	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Dermacentor occidentalis</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Mammals	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Dermacentor reticulatus</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	Old World	Mammals	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Hyalomma aegyptium</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	Old World	Reptiles	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Hyalomma excavatum</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	Old World	Mammals and birds	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Hyalomma impeltatum</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	Old World	Mammals and birds	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Hyalomma lusitanicum</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	Old World	Mammals and birds	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Hyalomma marginatum</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	Old World	Mammals and birds	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Hyalomma rufipes</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	Old World	Mammals and birds	Obligate endosymbiont
<i>Ixodes ricinus</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	Old World	Mammals, birds and reptiles	Facultative endosymbiont
<i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	New World	Mammals and birds	Facultative endosymbiont
<i>Rhipicephalus decoloratus</i>	Ixodidae (hard ticks)	Old World	Mammals	Facultative endosymbiont

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19 **Figure legends**

20 **Fig. S1** *Francisella* phylogenetic tree constructed using maximum-likelihood (ML) estimations based on 16S
21 rRNA nucleotidic sequences (695 unambiguously aligned bp; best-fit approximation for the evolutionary model:
22 HKY+G) from *Francisella*-LE of 29 tick species and from other *Francisella* species. Branch numbers indicate
23 percentage bootstrap support (1 000 replicates). Only bootstrap supports >70% are shown. The scale bar is in
24 units of substitution/site. *, *Francisella*-LE sequences obtained in this study. *Francisella*-LE sequences are
25 indicated by a blue font.

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27 **Fig. S2** *Francisella* phylogenetic tree constructed using maximum-likelihood (ML) estimations based on *rpoB*
28 nucleotidic sequences (379 unambiguously aligned bp; best-fit approximation for the evolutionary model:
29 TN93+I) from *Francisella*-LE of 29 tick species and from other *Francisella* species. Branch numbers indicate
30 percentage bootstrap support (1 000 replicates). Only bootstrap supports >70% are shown. The scale bar is in
31 units of substitution/site. *, *Francisella*-LE obtained in this study. *Francisella*-LE sequences are indicated by a
32 blue font.

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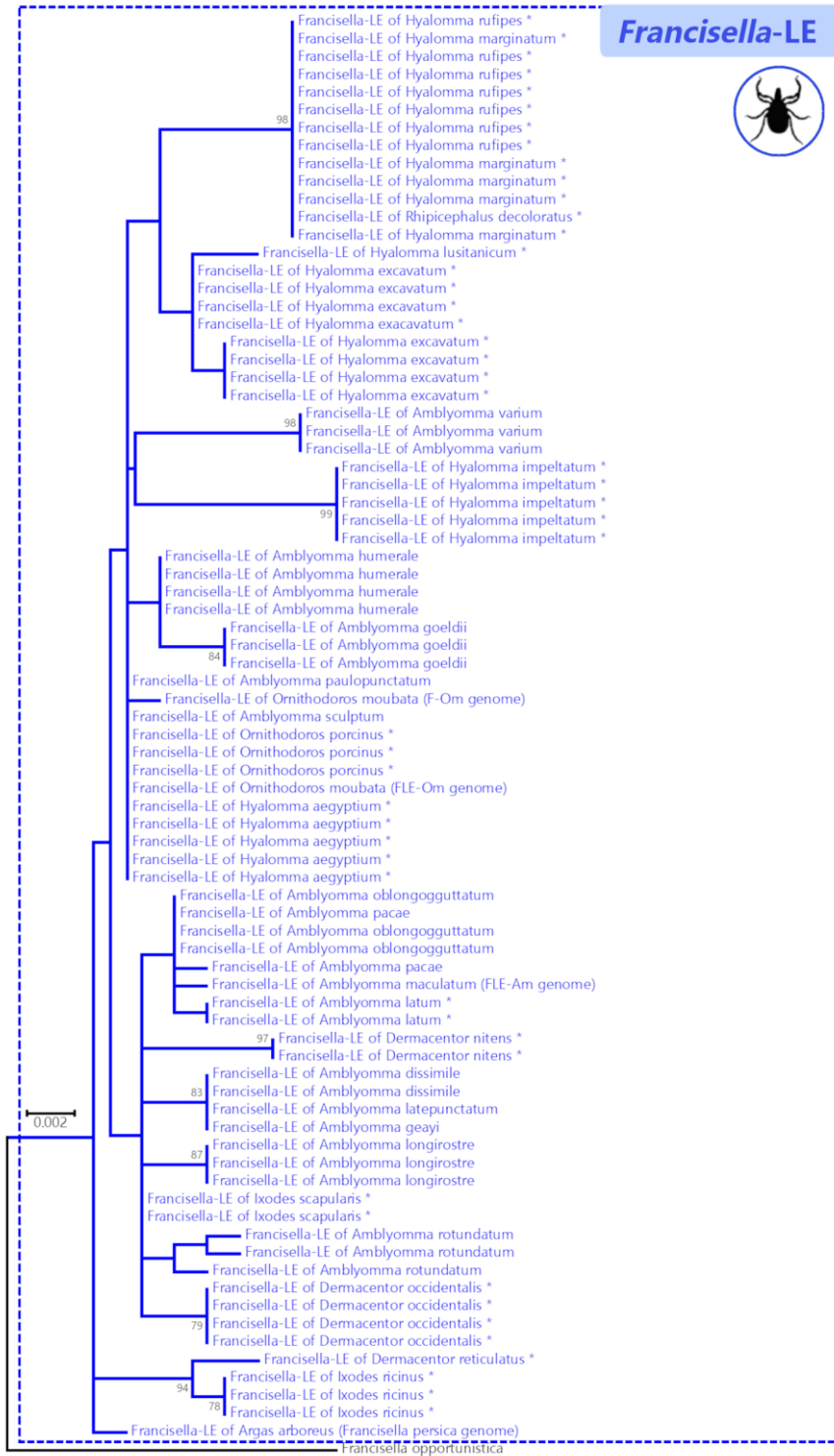
34 **Fig. S3** *Francisella* phylogenetic tree constructed using maximum-likelihood (ML) estimations based on *groEL*
35 nucleotidic sequences (981 unambiguously aligned bp; best-fit approximation for the evolutionary model:
36 TN93+G) from *Francisella*-LE of 29 tick species and from other *Francisella* species. Branch numbers indicate
37 percentage bootstrap support (1 000 replicates). Only bootstrap supports >70% are shown. The scale bar is in
38 units of substitution/site. *, *Francisella*-LE obtained in this study. *Francisella*-LE sequences are indicated by a
39 blue font.

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41 **Fig. S4** *Francisella* phylogenetic tree constructed using maximum-likelihood (ML) estimations based on *ftsZ*
42 nucleotidic sequences (713 unambiguously aligned bp; best-fit approximation for the evolutionary model:
43 GTR+G) from *Francisella*-LE of 29 tick species and from other *Francisella* species. Branch numbers indicate
44 percentage bootstrap support (1 000 replicates). Only bootstrap supports >70% are shown. The scale bar is in
45 units of substitution/site. *, *Francisella*-LE obtained in this study. *Francisella*-LE sequences are indicated by a
46 blue font.

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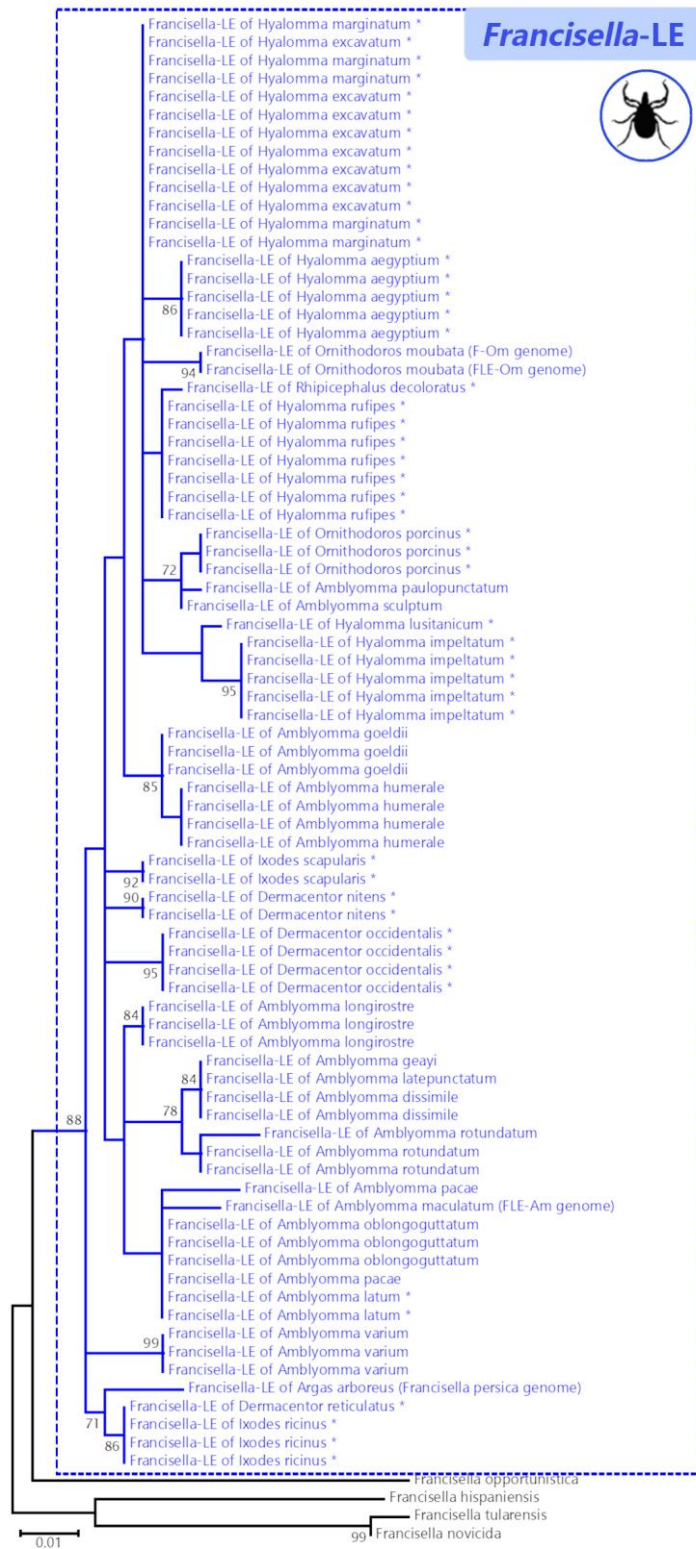
48 **Fig. S5** *Francisella* phylogenetic tree constructed using maximum-likelihood (ML) estimations based on *gyrB*
49 nucleotidic sequences (1,035 unambiguously aligned bp; best-fit approximation for the evolutionary model:
50 GTR+G+I) from *Francisella*-LE of 29 tick species and from other *Francisella* species. Branch numbers indicate
51 percentage bootstrap support (1 000 replicates). Only bootstrap supports >70% are shown. The scale bar is in
52 units of substitution/site. *, *Francisella*-LE obtained in this study. *Francisella*-LE sequences are indicated by a
53 blue font.



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Fig. S1



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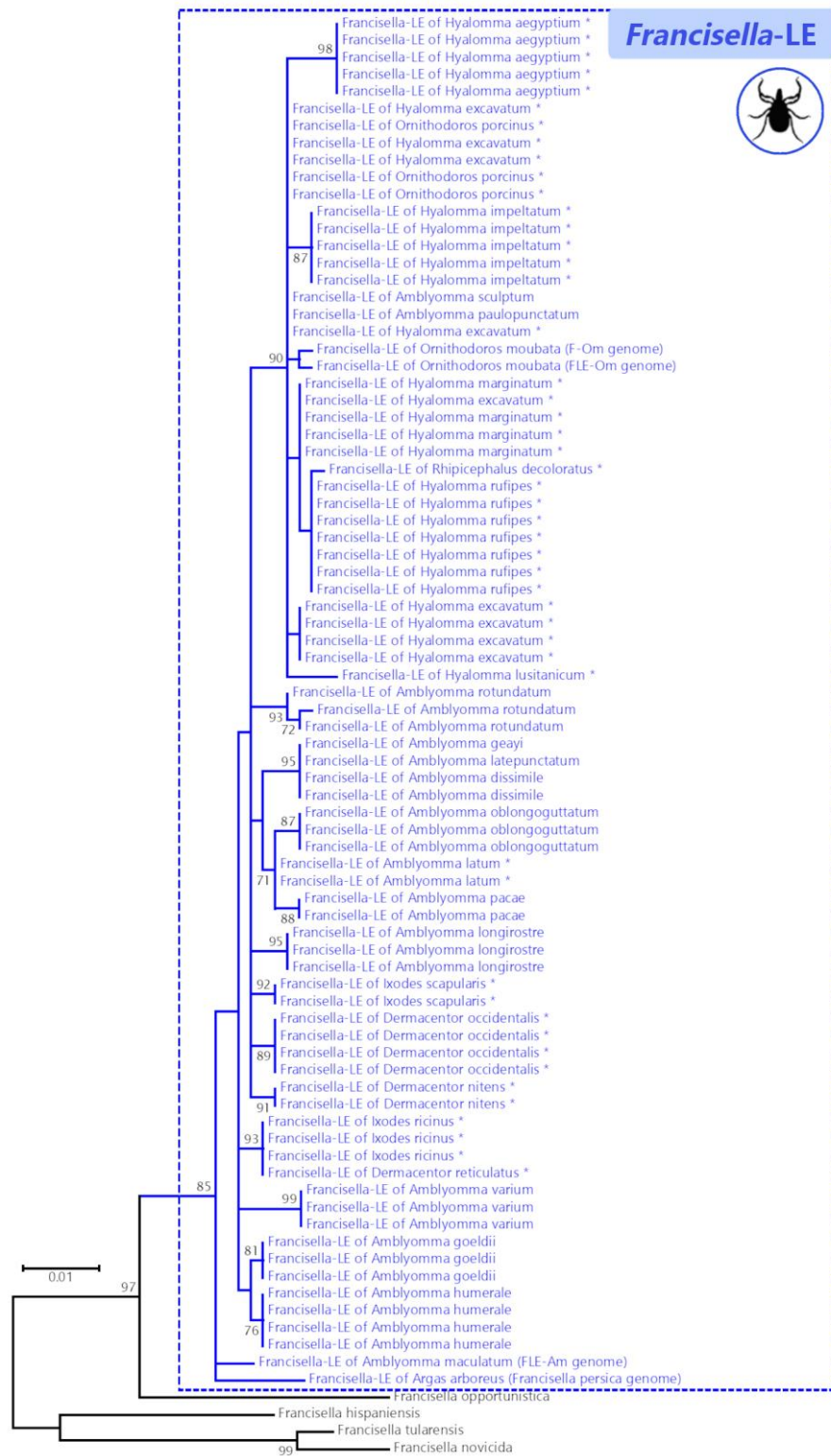
Fig. S2



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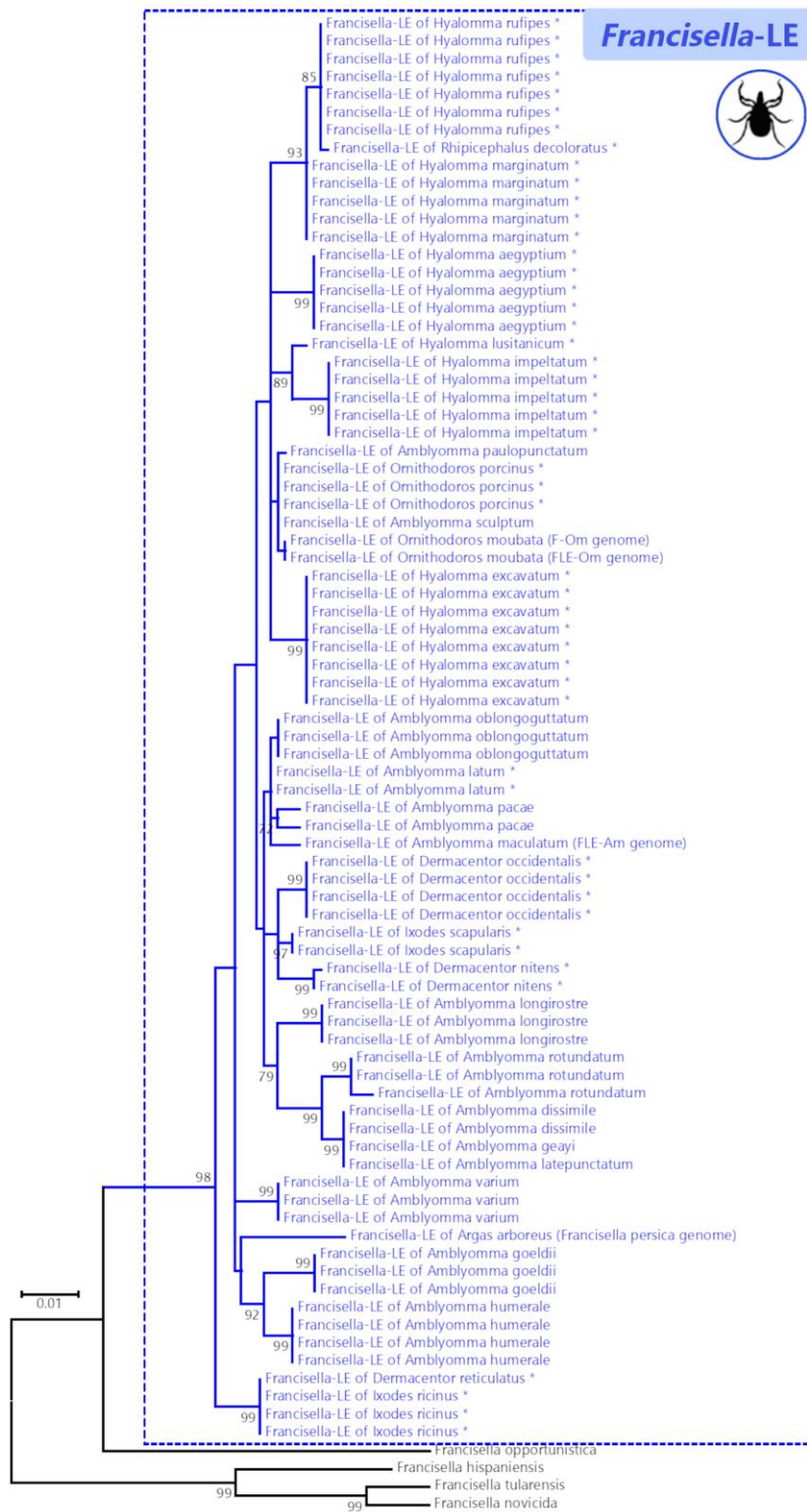
Fig. S3



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Fig. S4



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Fig. S5

64 **Supplementary references**

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