

# **On the Origin and Distribution of Prokaryotic Cellulases and Metazoan Oxygen Sensing Pathway**

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presented by

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## **Statement of declaration**

I hereby declare that the thesis is original and has not been submitted in the same or similar form to other institutions. The work for the thesis was conducted at Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf. I have not previously failed a doctoral examination procedure.

Düsseldorf, August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022

Bing Song



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# **Summary**

## **Cellulase project**

Cellulose is the most abundant polysaccharide in plant cell walls and the hardest one to be degraded due to its structural complexity. It is composed of  $\beta$ -D-glucose units linked by (1 -> 4) glycosidic bonds in nature. Cellulases are the key enzymes for the hydrolysis of crystalline cellulosic fibers, and they can synergistically break  $\beta$ -glycosidic linkages in cellulose polymer to release glucose.

Cellulolytic enzymes are secreted by cellulolytic microorganisms and are widely spread in various fiber-based ecosystems. Generally, cellulose decomposition is a community process probably involving a key group of multiple enzymes, as very few degraders can produce the full suite of enzymes. Therefore, the unprecedented increased sequenced metagenome data is a valuable resource to help us investigate the critical biomass-degrading microbial community. Thus, more can be explored about the critical microbial consortium responsible for cellulose degradation across cellulose-rich environments using unprecedented extensive sequencing data.

This study investigated the ecological and taxonomic distribution of three main cellulase types among many metagenome sequences. All the investigated cellulases spread across the cellulose-rich environments with no significant difference. Beta-glucosidases and endoglucanases are more abundant than exoglucanases. Bacteroidetes and Clostridia may harbor ancestral diversity of the cellulase genes, while other groups have gained it recently. Distant bacterial lineages secrete the same cellulases in the same environment, demonstrating the high frequency of LGT of the cellulases and the microbial cooperation among different prokaryotes.

## Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) project

Oxygen is one of the essential needs for metazoan physiology activities due to today's oxygen content occupying 21% of the atmospheric air. Among numerous survivors under the long earth's oxygen evolution history, metazoans (multicellular animals) have specific interaction mechanisms with earth's oxygen. The hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) related oxygen metabolic pathway is metazoans' most crucial oxygen-sensing pathway. The discoverers of the mechanism were awarded The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2019.

Thus, the exact origin and distribution of the HIF-related oxygen pathway among all metazoans have recently been among the most popular research interests. While most studies only focused on the phylogenetic evolution of one or some core gene components within specific species or phylum, we investigated the co-evolution of the whole HIF pathway across modern animals along with a broader geological evolutionary perspective.

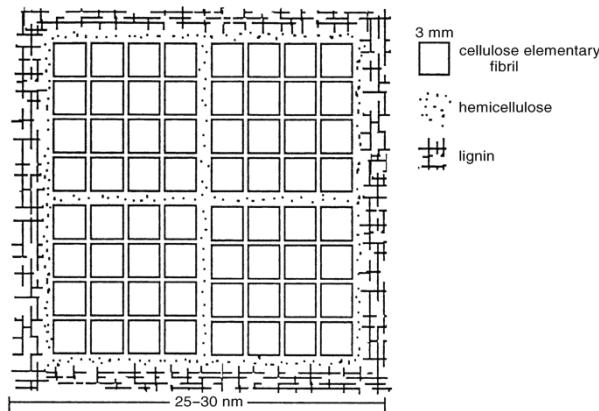
The findings demonstrate the following. First, the origin of the HIF gene components can trace back to the LMCA almost 800 Ma; second, the ancient widespread HIF oxygen sensing pathway helped metazoans tolerate changing oxygen environments. In addition, the wide oxygen affinity span of the HIF related enzymes reacting with several substrates (HIF, non-HIF, and collagen substrates) supports that these enzymes are mixed-function oxidases instead of only oxygen sensors, and the range of oxygen availability limits their catalytic rate.

# Introduction

## 1. Cellulases

### 1.1. Categories and hydrolysis of cellulases

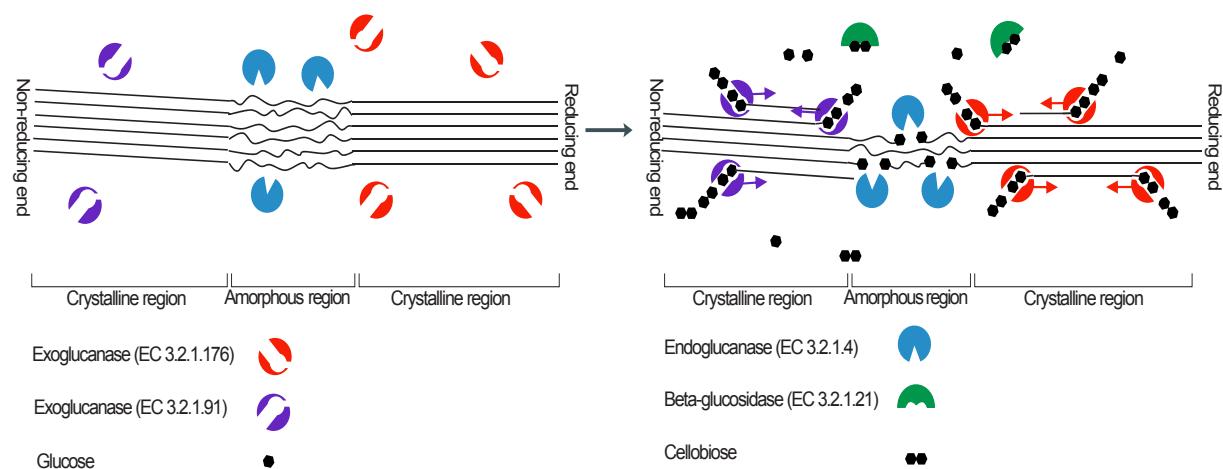
Cellulose is the commonest polysaccharide but the only crystalline skeletal form in almost all higher plant cell walls. Native cellulose is a linear polymer of  $\beta$ -D-glucose residues linked by  $1 \rightarrow 4$  links (Haworth 1929; O'sullivan 1997). On average, cellulose crystallites account for about 40% of each plant cell wall weight (Preston 1975). However, it is challenging to destruct straight, inflexible cellulosic chains with a strong capacity for hydrogen bonding. Moreover, the crystalline bundles were embedded in an amorphous hemicellulose-lignin matrix (Fig.1) (Hon 1994; O'sullivan 1997). Therefore, cellulolytic enzymes have been the subject of renewed interest because they catalyze cellulose microfibrils hydrolysis (Jayasekara and Ratnayake 2019).



**Fig.1 The cross-sectional model of the ultrastructural organization of the wood cell wall (O'sullivan 1997).**

Cellulases are composed of multiple groups of enzymes that can hydrolyze the crystalline cellulose into glucose through a cascade of synergistic interactions of

these enzymes (Fig.2). Cellulolytic enzymes are mainly classified into three functional categories, exoglucanases or cellobiohydrolases (CBH) (EC 3.2.1.91 (CBH I) and EC 3.2.1.176 (CBH II)),  $\beta$ -glucosidases ( $\beta$ G) (EC 3.2.1.21) and endoglucanases (EG) (EC 3.2.1.4) (Knowles et al. 1987). One notable characteristic of cellulolytic enzymes is the synergistic effect. The power of cooperative action is greater than the sum of the action of the individual enzyme components (Wood 1969). CBH typically hydrolyzes native insoluble cellulose to release the main hydrolysis product, cellobiose (Halliwell and Griffin 1973; Berghem et al. 1976; Henrissat et al. 1985). CBH II synergistically assists with CBH I, as CBH I hydrolyzes from the nonreducing end of the cellulose chain while CBH II acts on the reducing end (Enari and Niku-Paavola 1987). Then EG decomposes large soluble cellooligosaccharides by breaking the interior bonds within a cellulose chain to generate cellobiose after CBH eliminates end-product inhibition exerted by cellobiose (Niku-Paavola et al. 1985).  $\beta$ G is responsible for hydrolyzing extensive shorter degradation product cellobiose into glucose.



**Fig.2 The cellulose degradation process.**

## 1.2. Ecological and taxonomic distribution of cellulases

Cellulases and their producer are involved in cellulose degradation in various ecosystems. Sequences for cellulose utilization are abundant in human samples, intermediate in the phyllosphere and soil, and low in the other ecosystem types like sponge and coral (Berlemont and Martiny 2016). The medium soil macroaggregates show greater cellulose-degrading enzyme abundance (Choi et al. 2018). The relative gene abundances of EG and  $\beta$ G in herbivore gut microbiota are significantly higher than those of carnivore and carnivore-like (Guo et al. 2018). In the best studied cellulolytic environment rumen, the percentage of the major cellulose degrading bacteria is around 10% among  $10^{10}$  bacteria/ml rumen content (Russell et al. 2009; Wilson 2011). In another well studied cellulose degrading environment compost, thermophilic cellulolytic bacteria dominate the community when cellulose degradation occurs in the thermophilic phase (Schloss et al. 2005; Székely et al. 2009). In a bamboo fiber soaking pit of an old paper-making plant, a microbial consortium with six dominant genera including Cloacibacterium, Paludibacter, Exiguobacterium, Acetivibrio, Tolumonas, and Clostridium cooperate through exchanging metabolites (Mai et al. 2019).

In the environment, cellulosic materials are mostly broken down by various microorganisms, including fungi, bacteria, and actinomycetes growing on cellulose. Cellulases are the most frequently identified traits with around 0.15% of genes and the most conserved traits in analyzed fungal genomes (Berlemont 2017). The distribution of functional types of cellulolytic enzymes in bacterial lineages is not random but mostly follows a Brownian motion evolution model (Berlemont and Martiny 2015). 38-80% of potential analyzed bacterial genomes, which include few potential cellulose degraders and more opportunist strains, encode one cellulase or more (Medie et al. 2012; Berlemont and Martiny 2015).

The opportunistic microorganisms do not carry the ability to decompose plant cell wall polymers but benefit from the enzyme activity performed by the cellulose degraders (Allison 2005; Romaní et al. 2006; Goldfarb et al. 2011). 20-62% of sequenced bacteria, which have specific bacterial lifestyles like autotrophy and parasitism, do not contain cellulase genes (Medie et al. 2012; Berlemont and Martiny 2015).

Cellulose degradation is a community process that involves a suite of enzymes, as cellulose degraders usually are not capable of producing the full suite of enzymes. So, a key microbial consortium may exist and play a keystone function in the natural cellulolytic process across different ecosystems. The increasing number of sequenced metagenome data provides a valuable resource for discovering the critical biomass-degrading microbial community (Stewart et al. 2018). Thus, there is still much we can explore about the distribution of the essential suite of cellulose degradation microbiome across major cellulose rich environments using massive metagenome data.

## **2. Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF)**

### **2.1. Finding and subunits of the transcription factor HIF**

In 1992, Semenza and Wang detected a nuclear factor extracted from human hepatoblastoma cell line Hsep3B that can be induced by hypoxia and bind to the human erythropoietin (EPO) gene enhancer at binding site 1 (Semenza and Wang 1992). This nuclear factor was named hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) and plays a crucial role in the hypoxic activation of EPO gene expression. However, HIF is later demonstrated to be involved in the transcriptional response to hypoxia in general mammalian cells instead of only binding at a site of human EPO gene

enhancer (Wang and Semenza 1993a). It is further identified as a basic-helix-loop-helix-PAS heterodimeric protein complex regulated by cellular O<sub>2</sub> tension (Wang and Semenza 1993a; Wang et al. 1995). It is built of two subunits - 120-kDa HIF<sub>A</sub> and 91-94-kDa HIF<sub>B</sub>, both of which are basic-helix-loop-helix-PAS proteins (bHLH) (Wang and Semenza 1995). The RNA and protein levels of HIF<sub>A</sub> and HIF<sub>B</sub> can be induced when cells are exposed to 1% O<sub>2</sub> but decay rapidly when exposed to 20% O<sub>2</sub> (Wang et al. 1995).

The HIF<sub>A</sub> subunit has three closely related isoforms encoded by three distinct gene loci, HIF1A, HIF2A, and HIF3A. HIF1A and HIF2A have similar domain structure and regulation manner, but the functional divergence between the two is also found (Schofield and Ratcliffe 2004; Graham and Presnell 2017). Besides having a similar conserved functional domain to the first two isoforms, HIF3A is also regulated by multiple splicing variants (Maynard et al. 2003). The HIF<sub>B</sub> subunit has two closely related forms, HIF1B and HIF2B. The HIF<sub>A</sub> subunit content is highly inducible by deficient oxygen, while the endogenous HIF<sub>B</sub> subunit is sufficient and present in hypoxic and non-hypoxic cells (Semenza et al. 1996).

## 2.2. Functional enzymes in the HIF pathway

In the oxygen sensing HIF mechanism, three enzyme groups - HIF prolyl hydroxylases (PHDs), factor inhibiting HIF (FIH), and von-Hippel Lindau tumor suppressor protein (VHL) target the HIF<sub>A</sub> substrates to function as regulators. When oxygen is sufficient, PHDs and FIH hydroxylate the proline (Pro) and asparagine (Asn) residues on HIF<sub>A</sub> subunits. The hydroxylated hydroxyl group of HIF<sub>A</sub> is led to the ubiquitylation (Ub) and immediate degradation targeted by

## Introduction

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VHL, PHDs, FIH, and VHL are inhibited when there is no available oxygen to permit their activities.

PHDs are a subfamily of 2-oxoglutarate and dioxygen-dependent enzymes responsible for the hydroxylation of one or two critical prolines in the oxygen-dependent degradation region of HIFα subunits (Schofield and Ratcliffe 2004). There are four PHD isoenzymes, PHD1, PHD2, PHD3, and PHD4 (Bruick and McKnight 2001; Epstein et al. 2001; Ivan et al. 2002; Laitala et al. 2012). PHD1-3 have a high rate of catalysis on the C-terminal degradation domain (CDD) of HIFα subunits, with an order of PHD2 = PHD3 > PHD1 (Tuckerman et al. 2004). PHD1 is mainly present in the nucleus (Metzen et al. 2003). The membrane-anchored PHD2 is degraded by a ubiquitin-independent proteasomal pathway, and stable cytosolic PHD2 functions as an active prolyl hydroxylase (Barth et al. 2009). So, PHD2 is largely located in the cytoplasm. PHD3 is rapidly degraded under normoxia and can regulate a distinct transcriptional response to hypoxia (Jaakkola and Rantanen 2013; Zhang et al. 2014). PHD3 is equally located in the cytoplasm and nucleus (Metzen et al. 2003). Besides the HIF pathway, PHD3 participates in diverse metabolic activities as an ancient signaling protein (Jaakkola and Rantanen 2013; Place and Domann 2013). The endoplasmic reticulum transmembrane prolyl 4-hydroxylase (P4H-TM) is the fourth prolyl 4-hydroxylase (PHD4), which can regulate EPO production and erythropoiesis (Laitala et al. 2012).

FIH is an asparaginyl hydroxylase enzyme that can hydroxylate the asparagine residue (Asn) on the HIFα subunit to block its interaction with the transcriptional co-factors - p300 and the cyclic AMP response element-binding (CREB) protein (CBP) (Lando et al. 2002). It is exclusively present in the cytoplasm (Metzen et

al. 2003). FIH prefers to hydroxylate long peptide substrates, and its hydroxylation of HIF1A is more efficient than that of HIF2A (Koivunen et al. 2004; Bracken et al. 2006). Although both are oxygen sensors, FIH is more tolerable to oxygen deprivation than PHDs in cellular activity (Tarthonskaya et al. 2015).

VHL refers to the protein encoded by the von-Hippel Lindau tumor suppressor gene (pVHL). Normally, its function is to bind and transport the hydroxylated proline residue (OH) on the oxygen dependent domain (ODD) of the HIF1A subunit for proteasome degradation (Maxwell et al. 1999). The conserved methionine of HIF1A results in it binding more tightly and having a higher affinity on VHL than HIF2A (Tarade et al. 2019).

### **2.3. The evolutionary origins and distribution of the HIF components**

When the HIF-PHD-FIH-VHL system exactly occurred among the metazoans remains unclear. It is possible that this oxygen sensing mechanism occurred in the last metazoan common ancestor (LMCA), as a functional HIF pathway is demonstrated to exist and targets on glycolytic and metabolic enzymes in the simplest animal - the placozoan *Trichoplax adhaerens* (*T. adhaerens*) (Loenarz et al. 2011; Rytkönen and Storz 2011). Remarkable conserved structural features exist in both *T. adhaerens* and human PHDs (Lippl et al. 2018). In addition, the metazoan HIF-mediated oxygen homeostasis characteristics are shared by non-metazoan fungi and amoeba. For example, the fission yeast *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* has the prolyl hydroxylase Ofd1, which can regulate the binding of Nro1 to its dioxygenase domain in an oxygen-dependent manner to control the stability of Sre1N (Lee et al. 2009). During the development of the unicellular soil amoeba *Dictyostelium*, PHD1 functions as an oxygen sensor required for O-glycosylation

of Skp1, one subunit of E3SCF-Ub-ligases (West et al. 2007). However, the earliest animal demosponge *Halichondria panicea* can survive under 0.5-4% present atmospheric level (PAL), so it seems likely that LMCA can adapt well under low-oxygen conditions without the HIF pathway (Mills et al. 2014, 2018).

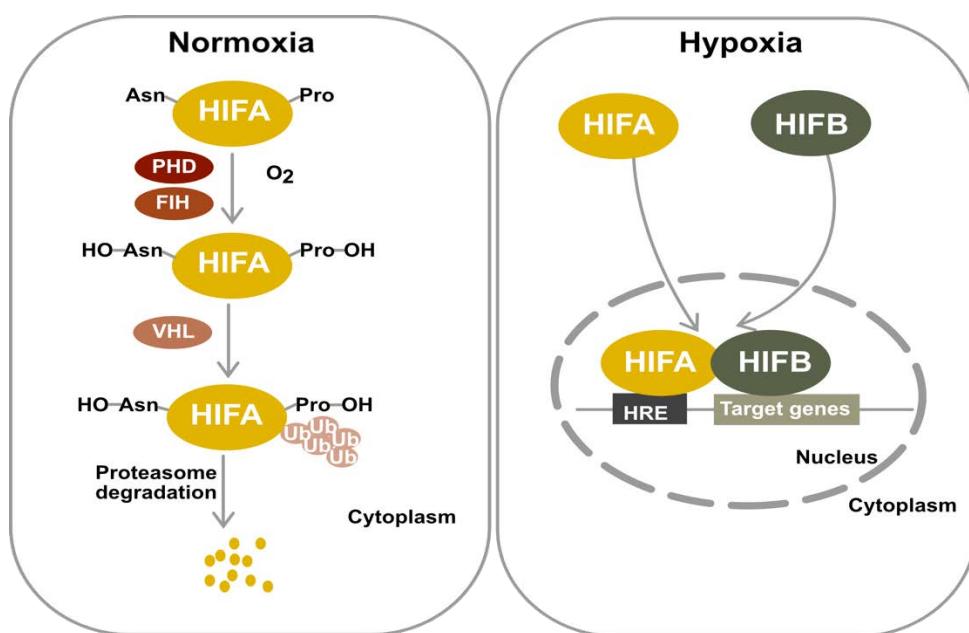
The HIF pathway is thought to be an extreme common trait of all metazoan taxa (Loenarz et al. 2011; Rytkönen and Storz 2011). However, recent studies revealed that this main oxygen sensing pathway might not be that common across metazoans. For instance, despite the loss of major regulatory components of the HIF pathway - HIFA and PHD in marine intertidal crustacean *Tigriopus californicus*, it still can tolerate 24 hours of extreme low oxygen level (Graham and Barreto 2019). During the anoxia process, the pathway related to chitin metabolism and cuticle reorganization has been changed consistently and could play as an alternative solution in animals without complete respiratory structures (Graham and Barreto 2019). Independent losses of the critical regulators of the HIF system have also been found in other Crustacean groups, and alternative mechanisms for metazoan hypoxia response may exist (Graham and Barreto 2020).

## 2.4. The role of the HIF pathway in metazoan evolution

The last common ancestor of metazoans (multicellular animals) is estimated to arise nearly 800 million years (Ma) ago when the atmospheric oxygen content is 1% of the PAL (Erwin et al. 2011; Lyons et al. 2014). Almost all metazoans use oxygen for their aerobic energy metabolism fuel and physiological enzymatic cofactor. However, the oxygen content in the environment has kept changing during the process of early animal evolution. Too much oxygen supply causes toxic byproducts, and a deficient oxygen supply can impact the rate of aerobic

energy production and physiological activities in animals. To sense a broad oxygen spectrum, metazoans use dioxygenases in the HIF mechanism to keep the cellular homeostasis (Kaelin and Ratcliffe 2008).

Under low oxygen conditions, the HIFA subunit is directly transported into the cell nucleus to combine with the HIFB subunit as a heterodimer complex. Then, this heterodimer functions as the transcription factor binding on downstream genes' corresponding hypoxia response elements (HRE) to stimulate or repress their transcriptional activities. While under normal oxygen conditions, HIFA is kept in a state of repression by the activity of PHD. Proline and asparaginyl residues in HIFA subunits are first degraded by PHD and FIH, respectively. Then, the hydroxylated proline residue on the HIFA molecule is ubiquitinated by the VHL and degraded by proteasomes within the cytoplasm (Fig.3).



**Fig.3 The HIF-PHD-FIH-VHL pathway.**

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To adapt to similar hypoxic environmental stress, convergent evolution of the HIF related genes PHD2 and HIF2A was found in two high-altitude duck species (Graham and McCracken 2019). In addition, hypoxia-inducible transcription factors provided animals with rudimentary control of stemness and pseudohypoxia driven by HIF1A and HIF2A to allow them to cope with fluctuating oxygen concentrations (Hammarlund et al. 2018). Thus, the animal diversification during the Cambrian explosion (555 - 500 Ma) is not only associated with the increasing oxygenic extent but also contributed by the cellular hypoxia-response machinery (Hammarlund et al. 2018; Hammarlund 2020). The author suggested that oxygen sensing should be more focused as a mechanism that allows multicellularity to cope with and utilize oxygen fluctuations, instead of being considered as a primary hypoxia response for aerobic respiration (Hammarlund et al. 2020).

## **Outline of the dissertation**

In this thesis, there are two projects. The first project focuses on exploring the distribution and the abundance of these main cellulase types among cellulose rich environments (human gut, soil, saline water, and rumen). To see the ecological and phylogenetic distribution of the main cellulose degraders in each environment, all potential cellulose degradation enzyme sequences were searched and identified using the downloaded standard cellulases sequences as queries among large metagenome datasets sourced from mentioned four environments.

The second project is to explore the origin and distribution of the main oxygen sensing mechanism across metazoans. To trace the origin of the HIF-PHD-FIH-VHL system among metazoans, we investigated the phylogenetic distribution and phylogeny of 11 of its critical components across 566 eukaryotic genomes. Furthermore, we compared the earth's oxygen evolution history and the presence-absence pattern (PAP) of HIF components to determine how the HIF pathway evolved along with the environmental oxygen levels.

## **Manuscripts**

1. Bing Song, Fernando D. K. Tria, Josip Skejo, Madeline C. Weiss, William F. Martin. On the distribution of the prokaryotic cellulases in the natural environments. Unpublished work.
2. Bing Song, Luca David Modjewski, Nils Kapust, William F. Martin. The origin and distribution of the main oxygen sensing mechanism across metazoans. In preparation for publication.

## **1. Manuscript I: On the distribution of the prokaryotic cellulases in the natural environments**

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Contributed by Bing Song:

I downloaded all datasets used in the study, searched and filtered potential cellulase hits, and reconstructed cellulase clusters. I also wrote and corrected the draft, did all analyses, and made all figures and tables, except the Fig.3.

**Abstract**

Cellulose is a carbon source widespread in nature. However, it is a difficult task for any organism to get carbon atoms from the cellulose as it has a highly complex structure. Only a few taxonomic groups (bacteria and fungi) are known to decompose cellulose. They do it by producing cellulases, the various enzymes which break beta-glycosidic bonds in the cellulose, getting the simple units from this complex source. The main cellulase types found in nature are endoglucanases, exoglucanases, and beta-glucosidases. In this study, the distribution and the abundance of these main cellulase types are assessed in 27 kinds of the natural environment, for which metagenome data are available. Metagenome sequences were searched for the presence of cellulases by environmental and taxonomic annotations (prokaryotic phyla). All the investigated cellulases seem widespread across environments, and we find no significance among the four most cellulose-rich environments (rumen, saline water, human gut, and soil). Beta-glucosidases and endoglucanases seem to be more common in nature than exoglucanases. Bacteroidetes and Clostridia may harbor ancestral diversity of the cellulase genes, while other groups seem to have gained it recently. The fact that distant bacterial lineages (e.g., Gammaproteobacteria and Actinobacteria) secrete the same cellulases in the same environment indicates not only the high frequency of the lateral gene transfer (LGT) of the cellulases in the cellulose rich environments, but also the extent of the cooperation between different prokaryotes in cellulose degradation.

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As the most abundant form of photosynthetically fixed carbon in nature, cellulose is produced mainly by plants (Archaeplastida) as the primary structural molecule of their cell walls. In its pure form, cellulose would be crystalline and insoluble (Atalla 1990), but in nature, it is most often found inside a hemicellulose and lignin matrix (Hon 1994). Because of both, its structure and function, cellulose is a challenging molecule for organisms to degrade. The degradation is accomplished through a cascade of reactions, each catalyzed by a different enzyme that typically breaks beta-glycosidic bonds. Those enzymes are referred to as cellulases and are classified into three main functional categories: beta-glucosidases, endoglucanases, and exoglucanases (Knowles et al. 1987). Exoglucanases typically hydrolyze native insoluble cellulose by attacking from chain ends to release cellobiose or celldextrins (Halliwell and Griffin 1973; Berghem et al. 1976; Henrissat et al. 1985). Endoglucanases penetrate inner linkages within a cellulose chain to catalyze soluble celldextrins into cellobiose by an endo-type mechanism (Niku-Paavola et al. 1985). Finally, beta - glucosidases hydrolyze cellobiose to glucose, which cells then utilize (Enari and Niku-Paavola 1987). Cellulose reduction into cellobiose is an energy-costly process and primarily involves the action of endoglucanases that make large size celldextrins available to assimilated fragments. A functionally diverse set of cellulases are secreted by a range of microorganisms in nature, predominantly fungi, and bacteria (Sharma et al. 2016). The abundance of the prokaryotic cells exceeds the quantity of the fungal (eukaryotic) cells in nature (Kikani 2018). Hence, this study focuses on prokaryotic cellulases.

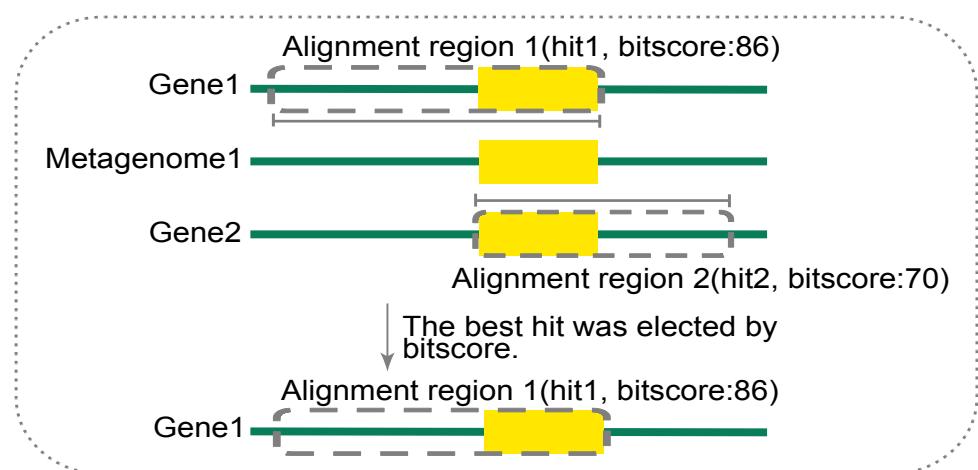
Here we contribute to the knowledge of the distribution and abundance of the cellulases in cellulose-rich environments using metagenomes as a proxy for the underlying microbial community. This approach permitted us to uncover the relative importance of functionally different cellulases and the main prokaryotic lineages responsible for cellulose degradation in nature.

## Materials and methods

**Compilation of protein sequences for known bacterial cellulases.** The protein sequences of 122 bacterial cellulases encompassing three KEGG catalytic functions: 10 exoglucanase sequences (8 for EC 3.2.1.91 and 2 for EC 3.2.1.176), 22 endoglucanase sequences (EC 3.2.1.21) and 90 beta-glucosidase sequences (EC 3.2.1.4) were downloaded from the Uniprot database (Bateman 2019), as of May 2018 (Supplement 1, Supplement 2). EC represents the Enzyme Commission number (<https://enzyme.expasy.org>).

**Identification of cellulases in metagenome nucleic samples.** We have obtained 166,896,572 sequences from 2,305 metagenomes belonging to 329 bioprojects (Supplement 3) from NCBI (May 2018). The protein-coding genes from Uniprot were used as queries against the metagenome nucleic sequences. We have used the blastx command of the DIAMOND sequence aligner version v.0.9.24.125 to perform sequence alignments (Buchfink et al. 2014). Hits with e-value  $> 10^{-5}$  and query coverage  $< 50\%$  were discarded. Only the best hit for each query-metagenome sequence was retained, as judged by bitscore, and non-overlapping hits were then selected from each metagenome to avoid oversampling the same gene (Fig.1). The resulting set of metagenome nucleotide hits were translated into protein sequences in all six reading frames with transeq, version 6.6.0.0 (Rice et

al. 2000), and the reading frames aligned to the corresponding metagenome nucleotide hits using tblastn, version 2.5.0+ (McGinnis and Madden 2004). The reading frame generating the best alignment, as judged by bitscore was selected and subjected to HMMER version 3.0 HMMscan (Wheeler and Eddy 2013) for the glycoside hydrolase (GH) domains with an e-value cutoff  $< 10^{-5}$ . Cellulose degradation requires the synergistic action of cellulases from multiple GH families (Gilbert 2010).



**Fig.1 The step of selecting the best hit from overlapping hits within each metagenome.** The yellow part means the overlapping region between two hits. The two dotted boxes represent two respective alignment regions within the metagenome1. Finally, hit1 was selected because it has a higher bitscore than hit2.

**Construction of metagenome-derived cellulase clusters.** The cellulase hits for the different KEGG categories were processed separately to cluster the protein sequences into families. Pairs of the protein sequences were globally aligned using the Needleman–Wunsch algorithm (Needleman and Wunsch 1970) implemented in the EMBOSS package. Protein pairs with global identity values above 25% were retained. The retained identity values of the pairwise alignments

were used for clustering using the default setting of the Markov Clustering Algorithm (MCL) (Dongen 2000).

**Taxonomical assignment of cellulase genes.** The taxonomical rank was assigned to each metagenome-derived cellulase using a database of 5,655 prokaryotic genomes obtained from the NCBI RefSeq database version in June 2012 (Pruitt et al. 2011). We have characterized the cellulases at the phylum level by assigning the taxonomical affiliations based on the best blast hit on the prokaryotic genomes, with an e-value cutoff  $< 10^{-5}$ .

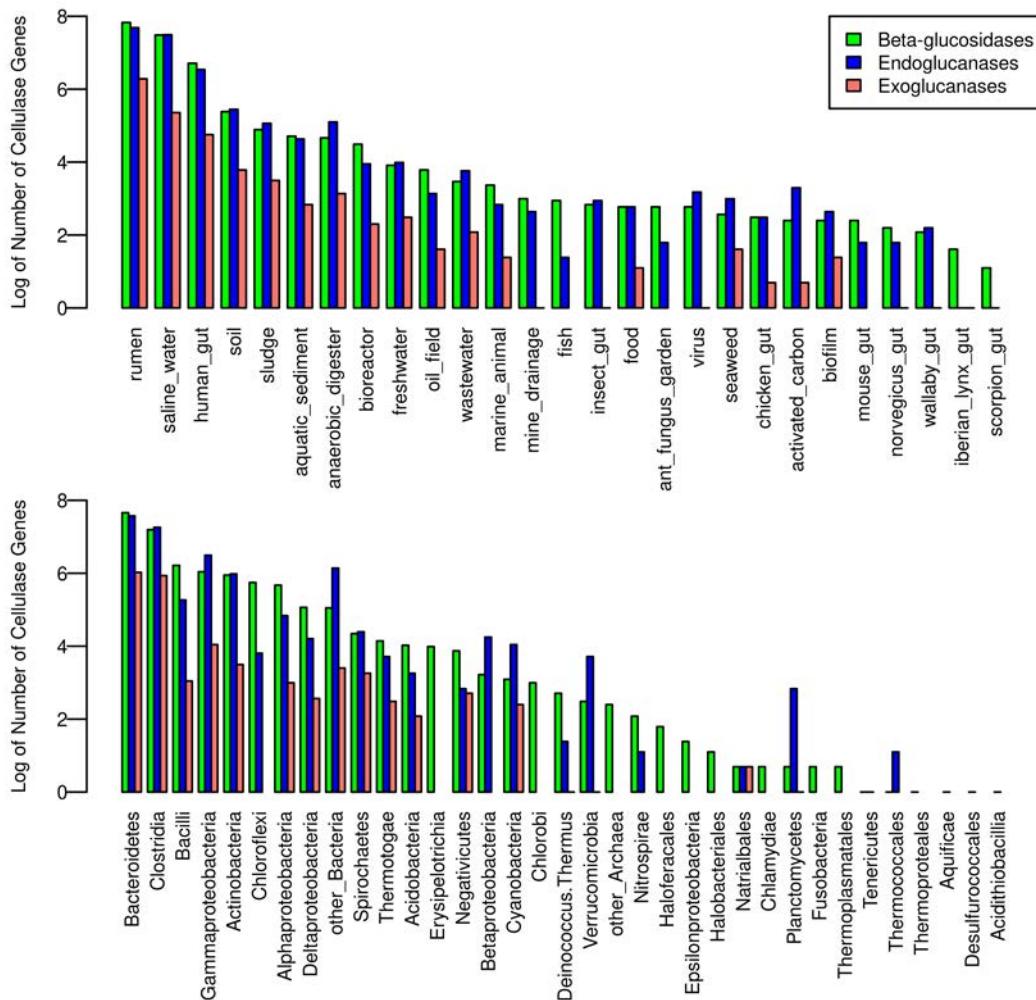
**Correlation among cellulase genes.** The Spearman correlation analysis was based on the abundance of exoglucanases, endoglucanases, and beta-glucosidases in each metagenome (Supplement 4). This analysis was done in the Rstudio-Server v1.3.1073 (RStudio Team 2021) and R v4.0.0 (Team 2021) with packages - ggplot2, ggpibr, reshape2, and gridExtra.

**Principal component analysis (PCA).** The PCA was performed in the Rstudio-Server v1.3.1073 (RStudio Team 2021) and R v4.0.0 (Team 2021) with packages - FactoMineR and factoextra. PCA analysis of the cellulases across the 1,515 metagenomes from the rumen, saline, human gut, and soil is shown in the Supplement 5. The environment is annotated with color. Prediction ellipses are such that with the probability of 0.95.

## Results

**Beta-glucosidases are the commonest cellulases in nature.**

Cellulases were found in 1,735 metagenomes altogether from 225 bioprojects, which includes 35 prokaryotic phyla from 27 distinct environments (Fig. 2). Within the metagenomes as mentioned above, we have quantified overall 12,837 metagenome-derived cellulases. The set of metagenome-derived cellulases encompasses three catalytic functions: exoglucanases (1,042), endoglucanases (5,685), and beta-glucosidases (6,110) (Table. 1). The total number of the recorded beta-glucosidases is a bit (= 1.07 times) higher than endoglucanases and much higher exoglucanases (= 5.86 times), respectively. The ratios are, of course, variable across the prokaryotic phyla. According to the Enzyme Commission number category, we have assigned the metagenome-derived cellulases to the protein clusters and have identified that our 12,837 cellulases belong to 136 groups altogether (Table 1). Endoglucanases exhibit the highest diversity of the clusters, while beta-glucosidases and exoglucanases are much lesser (Table 1).



**Fig. 2.** Ecological and functional overview of the cellulases found within 1,735 metagenomes. The three main types of cellulases (beta-glucosidases, endoglucanases, and exoglucanases) were assigned to the genomes of the 35 prokaryotic groups across 27 environments.

**Table 1** Functional overview of the cellulases found within 1,735 metagenomes.

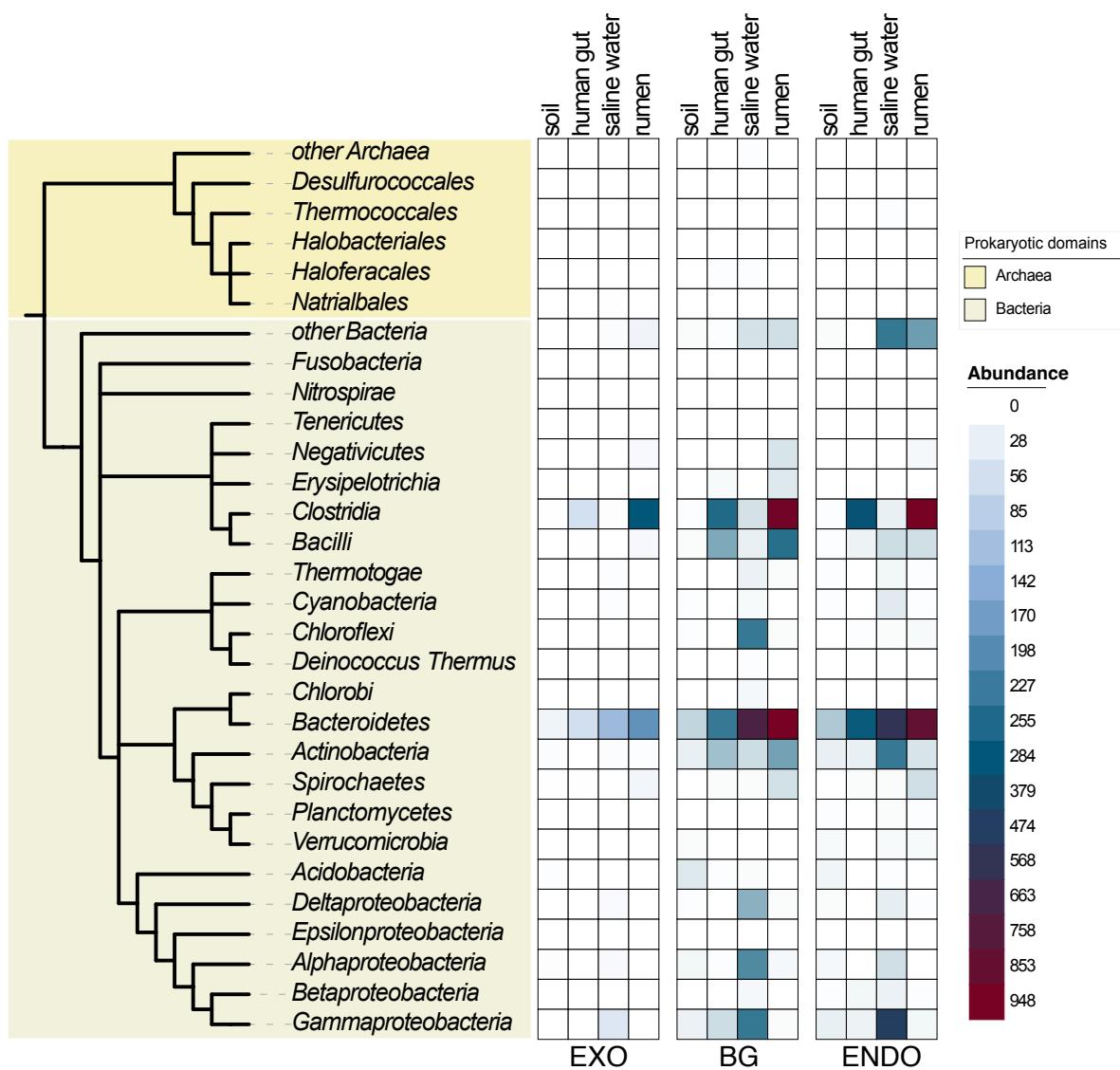
Catalytic function	Number of cellulases	Number of the protein clusters
Beta-glucosidases	6,110	19
Endoglucanases	5,685	97
Exoglucanases	1,042	20
In total	12,837	136

Found protein cluster sizes to which the cellulases belong have a wide range, from only two sequences to up to 2,399 sequences (Supplement 6). All three cellulase types may be found in the same metagenomes, and we have observed roughly one-third of metagenomes (in 672 of them) include three types of cellulases here. In 491 metagenomes, we have observed two cellulase types, usually the combination of endoglucanases and beta-glucosidases. In comparison, in 572 metagenomes, only a single kind of cellulase was found, most commonly beta-glucosidase type (Supplement 7). Beta-glucosidases are found more often together with the endoglucanases than with the exoglucanases (Supplement 7). Exoglucanases are in our results, the least abundant and the least diverse functional type of cellulase (Table 1).

**Some prokaryotes break cellulose better than others.** Sequence comparison against the proteome of 5,655 prokaryotic genomes was performed to evaluate the taxonomical distribution of the metagenome-derived cellulases and determine the relative contribution of the distinct prokaryotic lineages to cellulose degradation. The highest diversity in the cellulases was found among Bacteroidetes (4,480), Clostridia (3,129), Gammaproteobacteria (1138), Actinobacteria (812), and Bacilli (715) (Supplement 8). Among the tribes mentioned above, we have identified the highest number of sequences and

the highest number of clusters of all the types of cellulases in all the environments. The other prokaryotic phyla exhibit much smaller diversity. For example, in Thermococcales, only a few endoglucanases are reported from the saline water. In Chlorobi and Deinococcus-Thermus group, only some taxa exhibit beta-glucosidases, and only in saline water (Fig. 3). In Archaea, only a few phyla show some of the cellulases, which is most probably a result of the recent LGT (Fig. 3).

There is no significant difference between the abundance and composition of the cellulases among the four cellulose-rich environments (soil, human gut, saline water, rumen) (Supplement 5). The four studied cellulose-rich environments are abundant in the representatives of the five phyla mentioned above that exhibit various cellulases.



**Fig. 3.** Environmental and taxonomic distribution of the cellulases. Presence of the three main types of cellulases (EXO – exoglucanases, BG – beta-glucosidases, ENDO – endoglucanases) in the genomes of the main prokaryotic groups, assigned to four environments (soil, human gut, saline water, rumen). The reference tree of the prokaryotes follows the Interactive Tree of Life (Letunic and Bork 2019).

## Discussion

Diverse microbial communities have been studied by metagenome sequencing, such as human gut or rumen (Karlsson et al. 2013, Hess et al. 2011), making it possible to evaluate their cellulases' diversity. Metagenomic techniques have certain advantages over the traditional genome sequences (Madhavan et al. 2017), as genome sequencing requires prior cultivation of the axenic (= single species) culture. Existing metagenome data may provide preliminary insights into the unknown diversity of certain enzymes from the uncultivated genomes (Stewart et al. 2018; Nayfach et al. 2019), as we show here for the cellulases. We have recorded endoglucanases, exoglucanases, and  $\beta$ -d-glucosidases mainly in the anaerobic thermophilic cellulolytic environment, such as rumen, saline water, and the human gut. These environments are similar to the previously reported cellulose-rich bioreactors (Sukharnikov et al. 2012). Furthermore, similar cellulases (especially beta-glucosidases) seem present across different environments (Berlemont and Martiny 2016).

No matter which cellulose-rich-environment a metagenome is sampled from, it seems that it will always include Bacteroidetes and Clostridia as the most abundant phyla. These two phyla exhibit the highest genetic diversity from the standpoint of view of the sequences coding for the three main types of cellulases. The two phyla were already reported as one of the most essential cellulose degrading groups (Mai et al. 2019); however, they are not the only groups in which the genes (sequences) were found. Genes for the cellulases, primarily for beta-glucosidases, are widespread between bacterial and archaeal phyla.

From the distribution of the sequences (Fig. 3), it is clear that cellulases may be ancestral to many taxa within Bacteroidetes, Clostridia, and maybe to some groups of Actinobacteria, Gammaproteobacteria, and Bacillia, while all the other groups gained the trait independently (see the scattered distribution of the cellulases in, e.g., Spirochetes and Thermotogae in Fig. 3). Numerous taxa may gain cellulases by living in the cellulose-rich environment together with the prokaryotes which have the cellulase genes. Previous studies on the potential cellulose degraders have yielded similar results on the taxonomic distribution – dominant being Actinobacteria, Bacteroidetes, Firmicutes (including Clostridia and Bacilli), and Proteobacteria (including Deltaproteobacteriia) (Berlemont and Martiny 2013, Mai et al. 2019). Cooperation in the prokaryotic cellulose-rich communities has already been recognized previously (Choi et al. 2018). Some prokaryotic phyla seem more prone to achieving those genes, for example, Bacilli and Gammaproteobacteria, than others – for instance, Archaea, in which only a few sequences for the cellulose genes were identified.

The abundance of cellulose types and the complexity of the plant cell walls leads to the heterogeneity of cellulases (Wilson et al. 1999), so multiple genes encoding similar function, contributing to high enzymatic concentrations needed for cellulose degradation, may be observed in all the samples of the cellulolytic environments, albeit with variable abundances.

Beta-glucosidases are already, based on whole-genome sequencing, shown to be the most abundant cellulase type in potential opportunistic strains (Berlemont and Martiny 2013). Taking into account that they represent the commonest cellulases (we also report 6,110 out of 12,837 sequences), but at the same time, taking into account how low their diversity is (only 19 out of 136 clusters), we can

conclude that beta-glucosidases represent the most transferrable cellulases in nature and that their few types are more often laterally transferred than is the case with endoglucanases, and especially exoglucanases, of which only a few types exist, and those few types are taxonomically concentrated among Bacteroidetes and Clostridia. This is one more reason to suspect that these two bacterial phyla have evolved cellulases independently, while their presence in the other groups represents laterally transferred genes. The cooperation and the lateral gene transfer, necessary for cellulose degradation, may be explained by the black queen hypothesis. Many lineages seem to have gained beta-glucosidases and endoglucanases and are secreting those enzymes in the environment. However, the exoglucanases, the third component, either have a high tendency to be lost (Bai et al. 2017) or are rarely laterally transferred.

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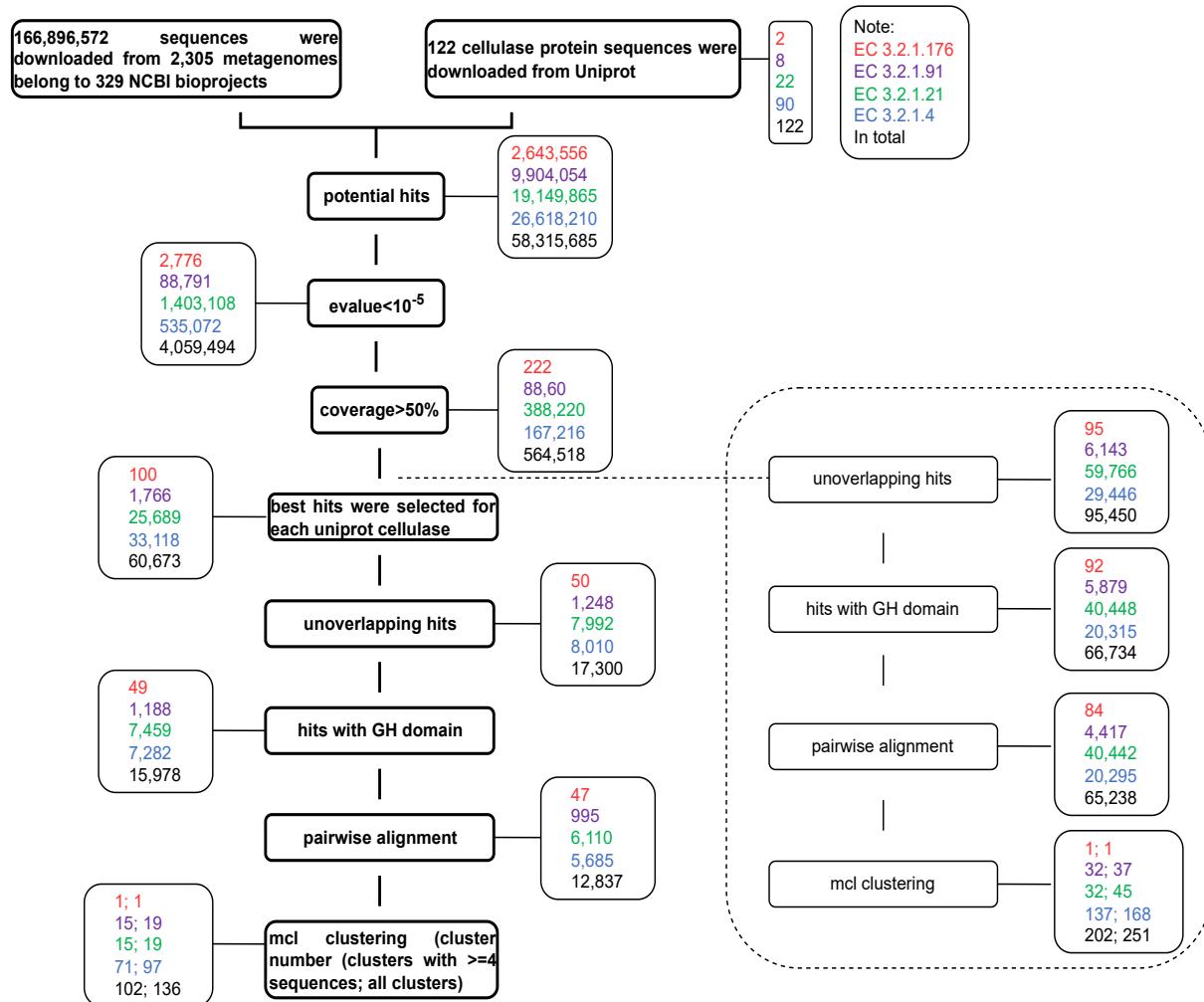
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## Supplementary\_File\_1 The study workflow.

The main pipeline is to search and identify the high potential cellulase sequences by e-value, protein coverage, bitscore, alignment region, catalytic domain, and clustering. The partial pipeline within the dotted box is supplementary pipeline without selecting the best hits for each reference Uniprot cellulase gene.



**Supplementary\_File\_2** The 122 reference uniprot cellulase protein sequences  
 In the supplementary table 2, each row contains the uniprot id, protein name, and the lineage name of each downloaded uniprot reference cellulase sequence.

>uniprot-id protein names lineage(Phylum)
>P0C2S5 Cellulose 1,4-beta-celllobiosidase (reducing end) CelS (EC 3.2.1.176) Firmicutes
>A3DH67 Cellulose 1,4-beta-celllobiosidase (reducing end) CelS (EC 3.2.1.176) Firmicutes
>P0C2S1 Cellulose 1,4-beta-celllobiosidase (EC 3.2.1.91) Firmicutes
>P50899 Exoglucanase B (EC 3.2.1.91) Actinobacteria
>P50900 Exoglucanase-2 (EC 3.2.1.91) Firmicutes
>P07986 Exoglucanase/xylanase Includes: Exoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.91);(EC 3.2.1.8) Actinobacteria
>P10474 Endoglucanase/exoglucanase B Includes: (EC 3.2.1.4);(EC 3.2.1.91) Firmicutes
>P50401 Exoglucanase A (EC 3.2.1.91) Actinobacteria
>A3DCH1 Cellulose 1,4-beta-celllobiosidase (EC 3.2.1.91) Firmicutes
>P38535 Exoglucanase XynX (EC 3.2.1.91) Firmicutes
>P14002 Thermostable beta-glucosidase B (EC 3.2.1.21) Firmicutes
>A7LXS8 Beta-glucosidase BoGH3A (EC 3.2.1.21) Bacteroidetes
>P26208 Beta-glucosidase A (EC 3.2.1.21) Firmicutes
>Q59437 Beta-glucosidase A (EC 3.2.1.21) Proteobacteria
>P94248 Bifunctional beta-D-glucosidase/beta-D-fucosidase Includes: (EC 3.2.1.21);(EC 3.2.1.38) Actinobacteria
>P22073 Beta-glucosidase A (BGA) (EC 3.2.1.21) Firmicutes
>P10482 Beta-glucosidase A (EC 3.2.1.21)  Firmicutes
>P15885 Beta-glucosidase (EC 3.2.1.21) Firmicutes
>P22505 Beta-glucosidase B (EC 3.2.1.21) Firmicutes
>P27034 Beta-glucosidase (EC 3.2.1.21) Proteobacteria
>B9K7M5 1,4-beta-D-glucan glucohydrolase Includes: (EC 3.2.1.74);(EC 3.2.1.21) Thermotogae
>P16084 Beta-glucosidase A (EC 3.2.1.21) Firmicutes
>Q46684 Periplasmic beta-glucosidase/beta-xylosidase Includes: (EC 3.2.1.21);(EC 3.2.1.37) Proteobacteria
>Q7WUL3 Beta-N-acetylglucosaminidase/beta-glucosidase (EC 3.2.1.21);(EC 3.2.1.52) Actinobacteria
>P0C946 1,4-beta-D-glucan glucohydrolase Includes: (EC 3.2.1.74);(EC 3.2.1.21) Thermotogae
>Q03506 Beta-glucosidase (EC 3.2.1.21) Firmicutes
>A7LXU3 Beta-glucosidase BoGH3B (EC 3.2.1.21) Bacteroidetes
>P12614 Beta-glucosidase (EC 3.2.1.21) Proteobacteria
>P33363 Periplasmic beta-glucosidase (EC 3.2.1.21) Proteobacteria
>P38645 Thermostable beta-glucosidase B (EC 3.2.1.21) Actinobacteria
>Q08638 Beta-glucosidase A (EC 3.2.1.21) Thermotogae
>Q56078 Periplasmic beta-glucosidase (EC 3.2.1.21) Proteobacteria
>A0A0U4EBH5 Cellulase CelDZ1 (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P16216 Endoglucanase 1 (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P17877 Endoglucanase 1 (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P16218 Endoglucanase H (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P26222 Endoglucanase E-2 (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>A3DC29 Endoglucanase A (EGA) (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>O08342 Endoglucanase A (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P37651 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>Q5YLG1 Endoglucanase A (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P19570 Endoglucanase C (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P28621 Endoglucanase B Includes: (EC 3.2.1.4);(EC 3.2.1.8) Firmicutes
>P29019 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>Q8RSY9 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>P07103 Endoglucanase Z (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>P54937 Endoglucanase A (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P04956 Endoglucanase B (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P0C2S2 Endoglucanase A (EGA) (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P17974 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria

>P54583 Endoglucanase E1 (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>P18336 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>P23661 Endoglucanase B (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>Q05156 Cellulase 1 (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>P37700 Endoglucanase G (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P28623 Endoglucanase D (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P06564 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P0C2S3 Endoglucanase C (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P26224 Endoglucanase F (EGF) (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P27032 Minor endoglucanase Y (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>P0C2S4 Endoglucanase D (EGD) (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>Q05622 Endoglucanase E (EGE) (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>A3DJ77 Endoglucanase C (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P58935 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>P20847 Endoglucanase 1 (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P22533 Beta-mannanase/endoglucanase A Includes: (EC 3.2.1.78);(EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P22541 Endoglucanase A (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P15329 Putative endoglucanase X (EGX) (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P13933 Endoglucanase 1 (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>P06565 Endoglucanase B (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P27035 Endoglucanase CelA (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>Q02934 Endoglucanase 1 (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>Q59394 Endoglucanase N (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>Q59395 Endoglucanase 6 (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>P15704 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P50400 Endoglucanase D (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>P25472 Endoglucanase D (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P23658 Cellodextrinase (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P37701 Endoglucanase 2 (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P28622 Endoglucanase 4 (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P26414 Endoglucanase A (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>P10474 Endoglucanase/exoglucanase B Includes: (EC 3.2.1.4);(EC 3.2.1.91) Firmicutes
>P37699 Endoglucanase C (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>A3DDN1 Endoglucanase D (EGD) (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P23549 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P23659 Endoglucanase Z (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P58599 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>P17901 Endoglucanase A (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P26225 Endoglucanase B (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>P14090 Endoglucanase C (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>P33682 Endoglucanase 1 (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>Q01786 Endoglucanase E-5 (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>P07984 Endoglucanase A (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>P19424 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P40942 Thermostable cellobiohydrolase Includes: (EC 3.2.1.4);(EC 3.2.1.8) Firmicutes
>P22534 Endoglucanase A (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P16630 Endoglucanase S (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>P19487 Major extracellular endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>P37696 Probable endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>P18126 Endoglucanase B (EGB) (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>Q8ZLB7 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>O85465 Endoglucanase 5A (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P27033 Endoglucanase C (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>P14250 Endoglucanase 3 (EC 3.2.1.4) Fibrobacteres
>P23665 Endoglucanase A (EC 3.2.1.4) Fibrobacteres
>Q07940 Endoglucanase 4 (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>Q47096 Endoglucanase 5 (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>Q05332 Endoglucanase G (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P23340 Endoglucanase C307 (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P10475 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes

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>P37698 Endoglucanase F (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P06566 Endoglucanase A (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P07983 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>Q8X5L9 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>P10476 Endoglucanase A (EGA) (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>P23550 Endoglucanase B (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P29719 Endoglucanase A (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P23660 Endoglucanase A Includes: (EC 3.2.1.4);(EC 3.2.1.8) Firmicutes
>P26221 Endoglucanase E-4 (EC 3.2.1.4) Actinobacteria
>Q8Z289 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Proteobacteria
>P23548 Endoglucanase (EC 3.2.1.4) Firmicutes
>P10477 Cellulase/esterase CelE (CtCel5C-CE2) Includes: (EC 3.2.1.4);(EC 3.1.1.72) Firmicutes

## Supplementary\_File\_3 Downloaded 2305 metagenome ids (GCA\_id) and their corresponding project ids (Project\_id).

Project_id	GCA_id	Project_id	GCA_id	Project_id	GCA_id	Project_id	GCA_id	Project_id	GCA_id	Project_id	GCA_id	Project_id	GCA_id
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PRJNA17621	GCA_000208245.1	PRJEB15554	GCA_900118395.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002011151.5	PRJNA269163	GCA_002010875.1	PRJEBT226	GCA_00093715.1	PRJNA289734	GCA_001625755.1	PRJNA289734	GCA_001625775.1
PRJNA17393	GCA_000205045.1	PRJEB15554	GCA_900118365.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002010845.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002011415.1	PRJEBT226	GCA_000944735.1	PRJNA289734	GCA_001629005.1	PRJNA289734	GCA_001629005.1
PRJNA17399	GCA_000205105.1	PRJEB15554	GCA_900118385.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002010885.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002010205.1	PRINA29605	GCA_000206385.1	PRJNA289734	GCA_001629035.1	PRJNA289734	GCA_001629035.1
PRJNA17391	GCA_000205005.1	PRJNA266758	GCA_000986745.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002010125.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002011565.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002010915.1	PRINA29625	GCA_000206425.1	PRJNA289734	GCA_001628454.1
PRJNA17397	GCA_000205085.1	PRJEB11362	GCA_900066005.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002010555.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002011475.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002010975.1	PRINA29621	GCA_000206465.1	PRJNA289734	GCA_001625575.1
PRJNA17385	GCA_000205125.1	PRJEB11362	GCA_900065945.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002010655.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002011495.1	PRJNA167987	GCA_002011495.1	PRJNA29605	GCA_000206385.1	PRJNA289734	GCA_001629075.1
PRJNA17395	GCA_000205065.1	PRJEB11362	GCA_900065985.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002010635.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002010155.1	PRJNA269163	GCA_002010365.1	PRINA29615	GCA_000206325.1	PRJNA289734	GCA_001626655.1
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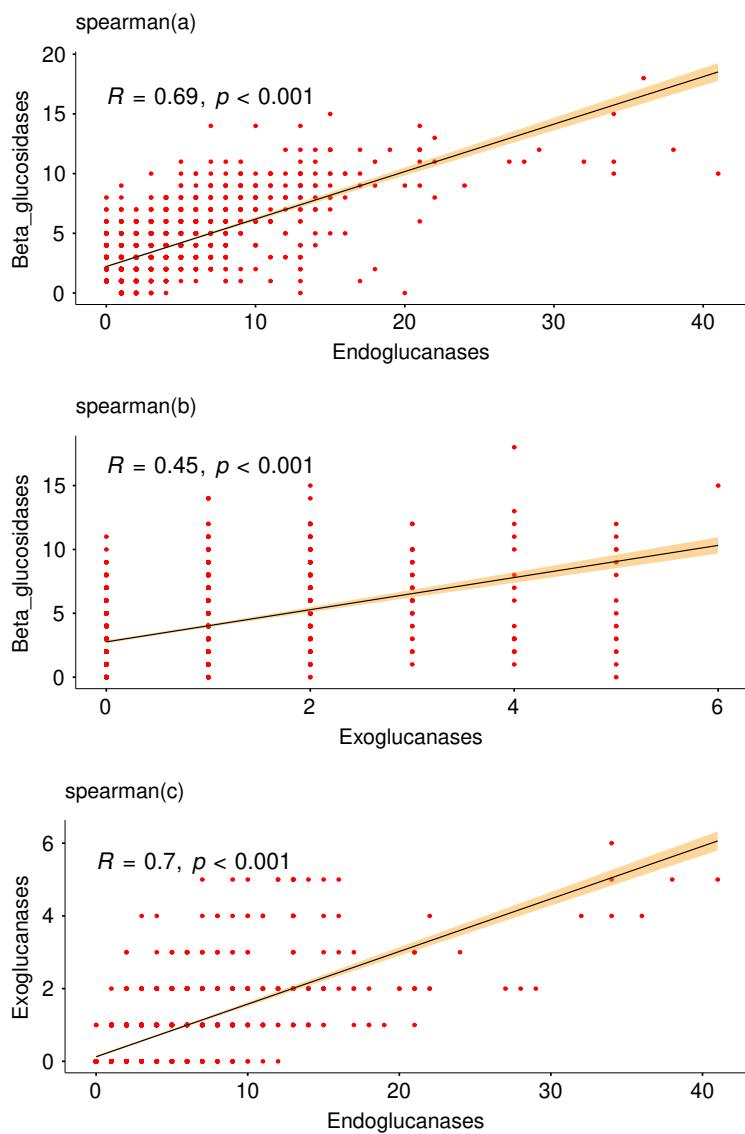


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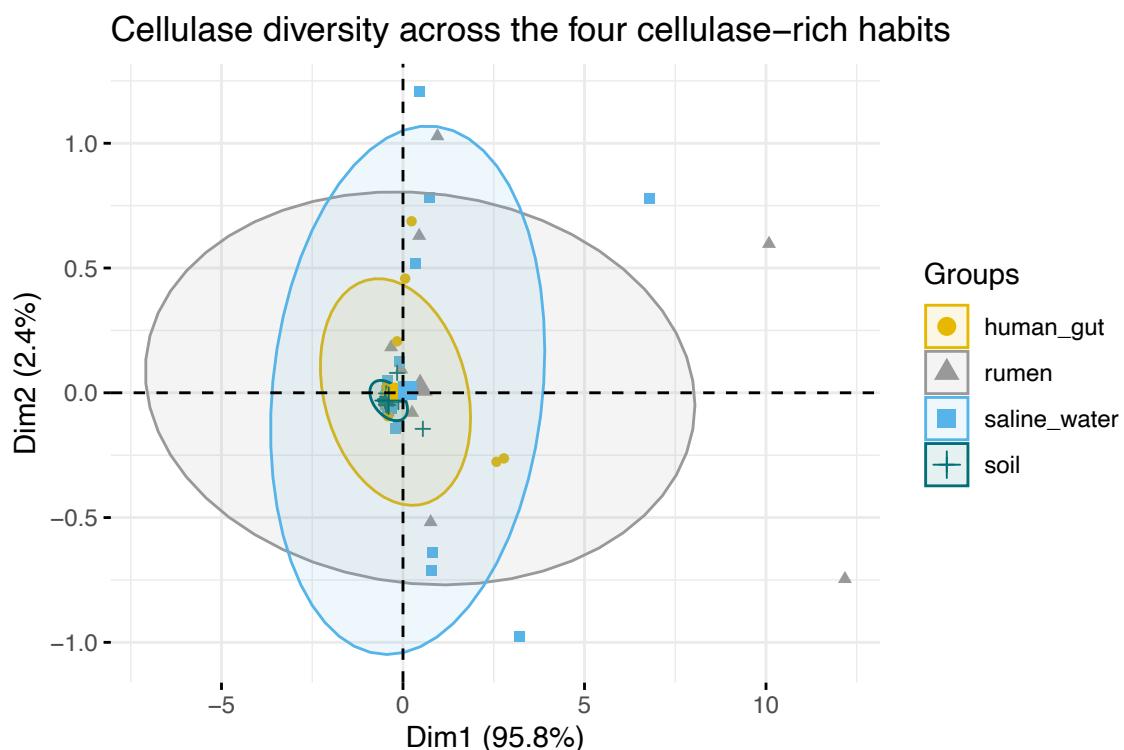
**Supplementary\_File\_4** Spearman analysis among three cellulase categories.

The spearman analysis is to examine the monotone relations between each pair of cellulase categories. In a monotonic relationship, two variables increase or decrease toward the same direction but may not exactly happen at a constant rate. The range of R represents the relationship between two variables. 0.8-1.0, extremely correlated; 0.6-0.8, strongly correlated; 0.4-0.6, middle correlated; 0.2-0.4, weakly correlated; 0.0-0.2, extremely weakly or no correlated.



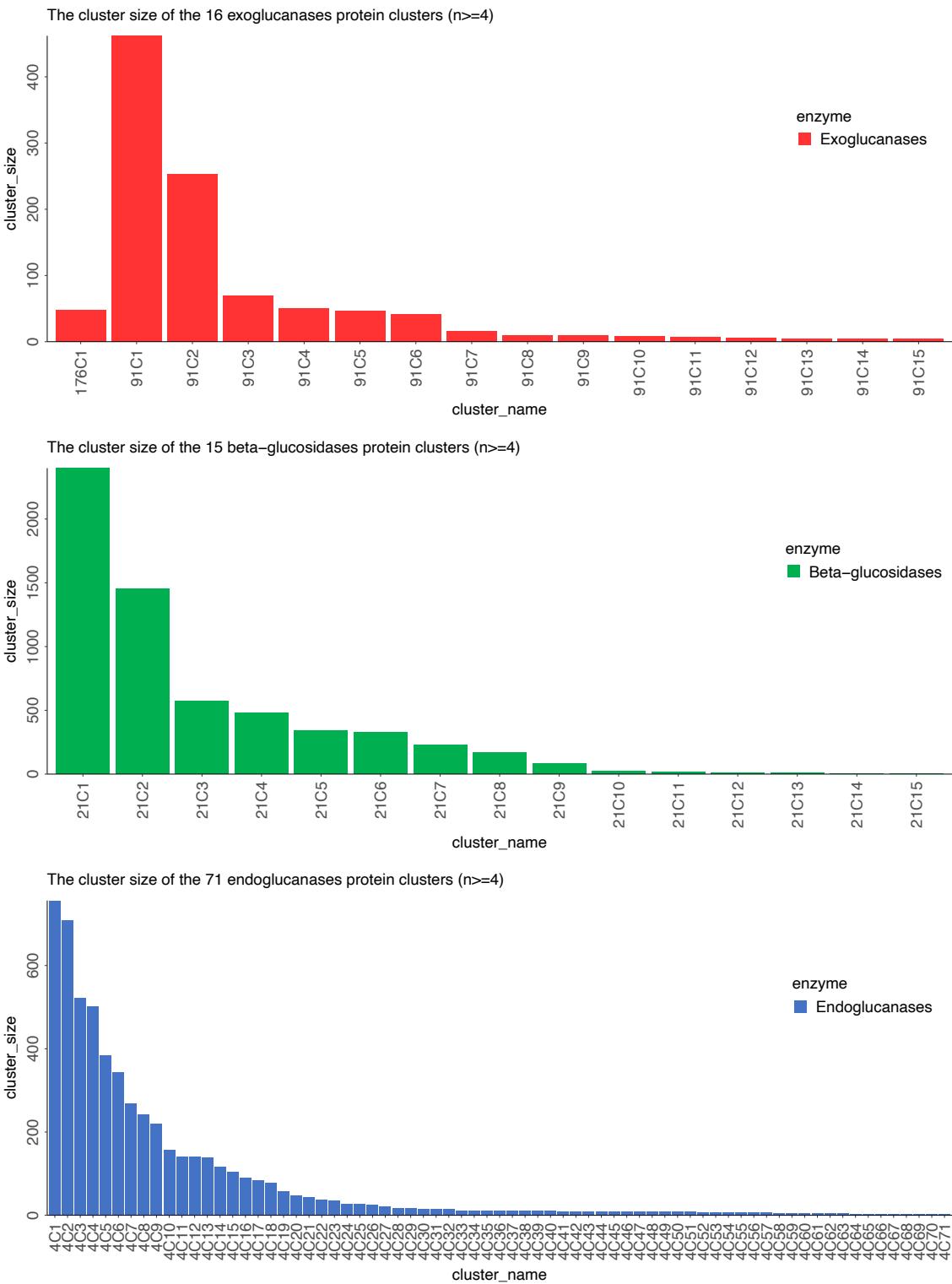
**Supplementary\_File\_5** The principal component analysis (PCA) analysis of cellulases among rumen, saline water, human gut, and soil.

The PCA of the cellulases across the 1,515 metagenomes among rumen, saline water, human gut, and soil. X and Y-axis show principal component 1 and principal component 2, which explain 95.8% and 2.4% of the total variance, respectively. Prediction ellipses are such that with the probability of 0.95, a new observation from the same group will fall inside the ellipse.



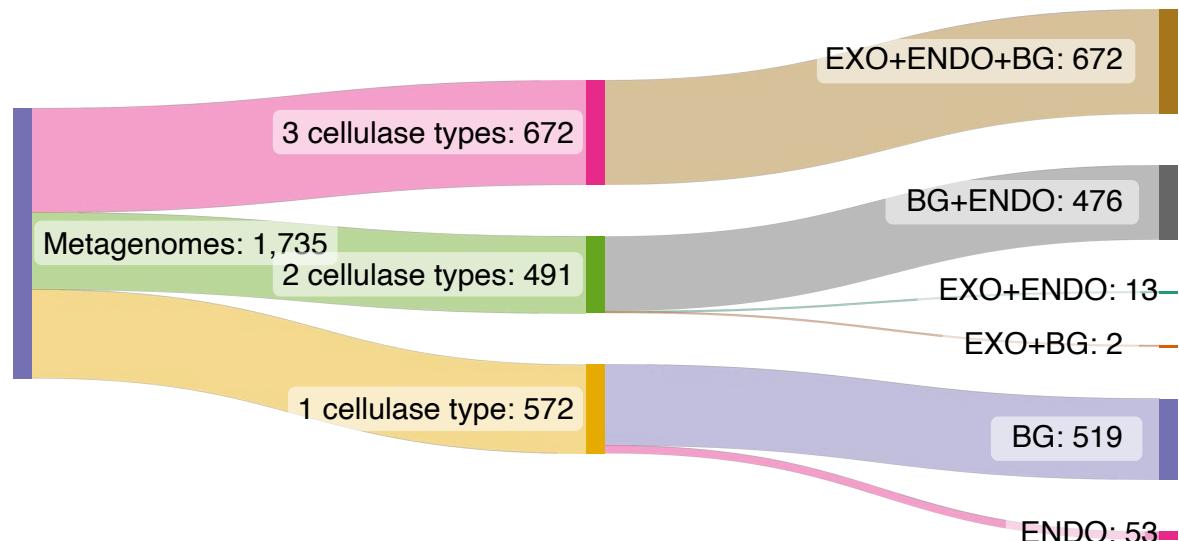
**Supplementary\_File\_6** The size of each cellulase protein cluster

Each cluster is the smallest unit classified by its sequence similarity. The cluster size is the sequence amount clustered together with the global identity > 30%. Clusters with more than or equal to 4 sequences are shown here.



**Supplementary\_File\_7** Distribution of the cellulase types across 1,735 metagenomes.

Note: 3 cellulase types – metagenomes having three cellulase types, two cellulase types – metagenomes having two cellulase types, one cellulase type – metagenomes having only one cellulase type. EXO – exoglucanases, BG – beta-glucosidases, ENDO – endoglucanases.



**Supplementary\_File\_8** 35 Prokaryotic phyla identified with cellulase gene

<b>Phyla</b>	<b>Beta-glucosidases</b>	<b>Endoglucanases</b>	<b>Exoglucanases</b>	<b>Row_sum</b>
Bacteroidetes	2121	1946	413	4480
Clostridia	1331	1420	378	3129
Gammaproteobacteria	420	661	57	1138
Actinobacteria	383	396	33	812
Bacilli	500	194	21	715
other_Bacteria	156	464	30	650
Alphaproteobacteria	291	126	20	437
Chloroflexi	313	45	0	358
Deltaproteobacteria	158	67	13	238
Spirochaetes	77	81	26	184
Thermotogae	63	41	12	116
Betaproteobacteria	25	70	0	95
Acidobacteria	56	26	8	90
Cyanobacteria	22	57	11	90
Negativicutes	48	17	15	80
Verrucomicrobia	12	41	1	54
Erysipelotrichia	54	0	0	54
Planctomycetes	2	17	1	20
Deinococcus-Thermus	15	4	1	20
Chlorobi	20	0	0	20
other_Archaea	11	0	0	11
Nitrospirae	8	3	0	11
Haloferacales	6	0	0	6
Natrialbales	2	2	2	6
Epsilonproteobacteria	4	0	0	4
Thermococcales	1	3	0	4
Halobacteriales	3	0	0	3
Chlamydiae	2	0	0	2
Fusobacteria	2	0	0	2
Thermoplasmatales	2	0	0	2
Tenericutes	1	1	0	2
Thermoproteales	1	0	0	1
Aquificae	0	1	0	1
Desulfurococcales	0	1	0	1
Acidithiobacillia	0	1	0	1

## **2. Manuscript II: The origin and distribution of the main oxygen sensing mechanism across metazoans**

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Written by Bing Song:

I downloaded all reference protein sequences from NCBI, KEGG, EMBL, and UniprotKB using python script and searched and filtered all potential HIF-related hits. I also wrote and corrected the draft, did all analyses, and made all figures and tables, except the supplementary Table 2.

## Abstract

Oxygen sensing mechanisms are essential for metazoans, their origin and evolution in the context of oxygen in earth history are of interest. To trace the evolution of a main oxygen sensing mechanism among metazoans, the hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF, we investigated the phylogenetic distribution and phylogeny of 11 of its components across 566 eukaryote genomes. The HIF based oxygen sensing machinery in eukaryotes can be traced as far back as 800 million years (Ma) ago, likely to the last metazoan common ancestor (LMCA), and arose at a time when the atmospheric oxygen content corresponded roughly to the Pasteur point, or roughly 1% of present atmospheric level (PAL). By the time of the Cambrian explosion (541 to 485 Ma) as oxygen levels approached those of the modern atmosphere, the HIF system with its key components HIF1A, HIF1B, PHD1, PHD4, FIH and VHL was well established across metazoan lineages. HIF1A is more widely distributed and therefore may have evolved earlier than HIF2A and HIF3A, and HIF1B and is more widely distributed than HIF2B in invertebrates. PHD1, PHD4, FIH, and VHL appear in all 13 metazoan phyla. The O<sub>2</sub> consuming enzymes of the pathway, PHDs and FIH, have a lower substrate affinity, Km, for O<sub>2</sub> than terminal oxidases in the mitochondrial respiratory chain, in line with their function as an environmental signal to switch to anaerobic energy metabolic pathways. The ancient HIF system has been conserved and widespread during the period when metazoans evolved and diversified together with O<sub>2</sub> during earth history.

## Introduction

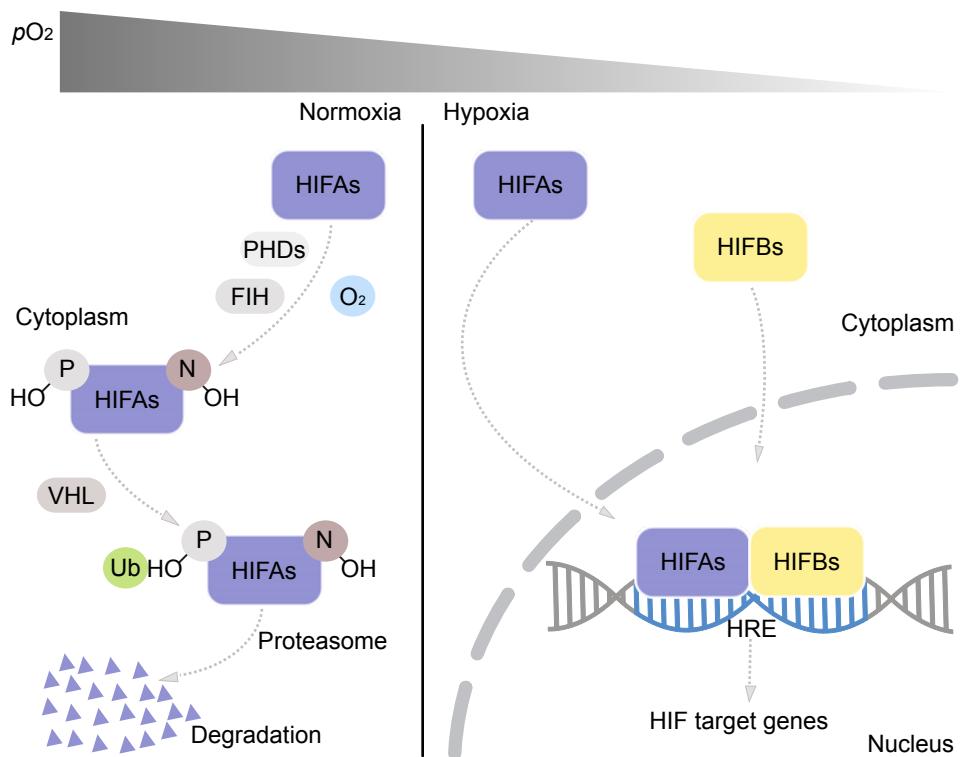
Oxygen on earth stems from cyanobacterial photosynthesis. During earth history, there were two main phases of atmospheric oxygen content change. The first was the great oxidation event, GOE, around 2.4 billion years (Ga) ago (Bekker et al. 2004), followed by almost 2 Ga of low oxygen levels and a second, late rise of oxygen corresponding to the origin of land plants and animals about 500 million years (Ma) ago (Lyons et al. 2014). The metazoan lineage arose roughly 700-1000 Ma ago, long before the origin of land plants, during a phase of earth history when oxygen levels were much lower than today's. The first metazoans were thus well adapted to low oxygen environments from the outset of their evolution, but adapted to rising oxygen levels during evolution, particularly with the transition to life on land in a highly oxygenic atmosphere starting about 450 Ma ago (Martin et al. 2021). Oxygen sensing pathways in animals are integral to their evolution during changing oxygen concentrations (Hammarlund et al. 2020) in earth history. The main oxygen sensing pathway in animals is mediated by hypoxia-inducible factors, HIFs (Semenza 2001; Kaelin and Ratcliffe 2008; Zhang et al. 2014; Ivan and Kaelin 2017). The alpha subunit of HIF1, HIF1A is posttranslational modified by prolyl hydroxylases (PHD1–4), which catalyze the O<sub>2</sub> dependent hydroxylation of prolyl residues, inducing ubiquitinylation of HIF by the von Hippel Lindau tumor suppressor (VHL) (Brihimi-Horn and Pouysségur 2009), leading to HIF1A degradation by proteasomes (Fig. 1). The factor inhibiting HIF, FIH, hydroxylates asparaginyl residues in the alpha subunit of HIFs (HIF1 – 3A), in an O<sub>2</sub> dependent reaction, which inhibits proline hydroxylation (Fig. 1). HIF1A and PHDs are constitutively expressed. When O<sub>2</sub> is lacking, the alpha subunit of HIFs is not hydroxylated by PHDs and therefore not degraded, but accumulates and is transported into the cell nucleus to create a heterodimer with the beta

subunit of HIFs (HIF1B and 2B). The HIFA HIFB heterodimer acts as the transcription factor, which binds to corresponding hypoxia response elements (HRE) of the promoters of the HIF-target genes to stimulate or repress the downstream gene transcription activities which can elicit a series of biological responses (Brihimi-Horn and Pouysségur 2009) (Fig. 1). As it relates to energy metabolism, the main biological response governed by the HIF pathway is a shift from aerobic energy metabolism to anaerobic energy metabolism, which in land mammals, diverts pyruvate flux away from mitochondria and O<sub>2</sub> dependent terminal oxidases towards cytosolic fermentations (Samanta and Semenza 2018).

The mechanism of the main oxygen sensing pathway is well known and its origin and distribution have also been widely studied from the phylogenetic perspective (Rytkönen and Storz 2011; Rytkönen et al. 2011, 2013; Mills et al. 2018; Rytkönen 2018; Graham and Barreto 2019; Graham and Barreto 2020) but less so from the geological perspective (Taylor and McElwain 2010; Hammarlund 2020). One hypothesis is that the main oxygen sensing pathway may have already occurred in the common ancestor of metazoans (Hammarlund et al. 2018; Hammarlund 2020). PHD like prolyl hydroxylases have been reported in unicellular eukaryotes such as *Dictyostelium* (Van der Wel et al. 2005) and *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* (Lee et al. 2009) and pathogenic proteobacteria like *Vibrio cholerae* (Aravind and Koonin 2001; McDonough et al. 2006) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (Aravind and Koonin 2001; Scotti et al. 2014). The HIFA/PHD/VHL pathway is conserved in all animals but is not found in choanoflagellates (*Monosiga brevicollis*) or other protists (Loenarz et al. 2011), it is present in all eumetazoans, except Ctenophera (Mills et al. 2018). A recent study showed that choanoflagellates have PHD but not HIF and VHL (Rytkönen 2018). HIF1A is conserved among most metazoans while HIF2A appeared later

(Graham and Presnell 2017). Some studies have suggested that the HIF pathway was lacking in the last common ancestor of animals and is not ubiquitous across metazoans (Mills et al. 2018; Graham and Barreto 2020). From the geological perspective, the HIF system requires the presence of O<sub>2</sub>, with HIF1A, HIF1B, PHD2, and VHL being the oldest components, HIF2A and PHD3 were suggested to have appeared around 460 to 421 Ma ago when the atmospheric oxygen level was lower than the present, whereby PHD1 and HIF3A are thought to have arisen most recently (about 312 Ma ago) with contemporary atmospheric oxygen levels (Taylor and McElwain 2010). FIH1 is missing in fruit flies and nematodes but not in intermediate beetles (Taylor and McElwain 2010).

Here, we focus on the origin and distribution of the HIF/PHD/FIH/VHL oxygen sensing pathway within metazoans from the perspective of oxygen in earth history, addressing the two phases of the appearance of its essential components: First, the presence of HIF/PHD/FIH/VHL pathway related genes — HIFAs, HIFBs, PHDs, FIH, and VHL — across metazoan and non-metazoan phyla, and the oxygen affinity of oxygen sensing enzymes (PHDs and FIH) were compared to terminal oxidases in mitochondria by the measure of substrate affinity for O<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>m</sub><sup>app</sup>(O<sub>2</sub>).



**Fig. 1** The HIF oxygen sensing pathway.

Under normoxic conditions, proline (P) and asparaginyl (N) residues in HIFAs are first recognized and degraded by activated prolyl hydroxylases (PHDs) and asparaginyl hydroxylase (FIH). The hydroxylated proline residues (P-OH) bind on HIFAs and are ubiquitinated by the VHL and degraded by proteasomes within the cytoplasm. Under hypoxia, PHDs and FIH are inactivated and HIFAs are transported into the nucleus and form heterodimers with HIFBs. This heterodimer binds on the hypoxia responsive element (HRE) in the DNA structure and functions as a transcription factor activating or repressing the transcription activities of the downstream genes.

## Methods

**Identification and presence of HIF related genes.** From NCBI (Agarwala et al. 2018), KEGG (Kanehisa et al. 2016), EMBL (Nightingale et al. 2017), and UniprotKB (Bateman 2019) (September 2020), 422 eukaryotic HIF related sequences from 11 gene categories were downloaded (Supplementary Table 1). Protein sequences from 566 complete eukaryotic genomes were downloaded from the NCBI RefSeq (O’Leary et al. 2016) database (July and October 2020) (Supplementary Table 2). The 566 genomes were classified into 15 phyla according to NCBI taxonomy. The proteins of the 566 eukaryotic genomes were blasted against the eukaryotic HIF related sequence database using diamond v2.0.1.139 (Buchfink et al. 2015), to identify potential HIF related genes. To determine the best corresponding HIF related gene in each genome, the best hit from each gene category for each genome was selected with an identity threshold of 25% and an e-value cut-off of 10-7. Duplicated sequences for the same identified HIF related gene were removed by only taking one of the best hits.

Presence and absence patterns of the selected hits were used to demonstrate the evolution of HIF related genes within metazoans over the last 3.0 Ga of earth’s history (Fig. 2). The reference phylogenetic tree in Fig. 2 was taken from Telford et al. 2015 and the divergence time of the last common ancestor of each representative phylum on the phylogenetic tree was estimated from the free public database (Kumar et al. 2017) used for the estimation of time-scaled phylogenies (Dos Reis et al. 2015; Gold et al. 2015; Delsuc et al. 2018; Tedersoo et al. 2018). The presence of the genes in each phylum is based on the respective gene being present in at least one species within the indicated phylum and represented by filled colored circles, if the gene was not present in the respective phylum, the space was left blank. The time of the earliest eukaryote fossil record (Eme et al. 2014) is displayed in the time scale at the bottom in light brown and the earliest

animal fossil record (Hoyal Cuthill and Han 2018) is indicated by a dark brown bar in the time scale.

**Oxygen affinity of oxygen sensing enzymes and terminal oxidases.**  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  values of oxygen sensing enzymes (PHD and FIH) and terminal oxidases were collected from literature (Supplementary Tables 3 and 4).  $K_m$  is the Michaelis constant, which represents the concentration of substrate needed to achieve half of the maximum reaction speed ( $V_{max}$ ) of the enzyme (Northrop 1998).  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  represents the concentration of oxygen required to achieve half of the  $V_{max}$  of the examined enzyme; the lower the  $K_m$  the higher the affinity of the enzyme for the substrate.

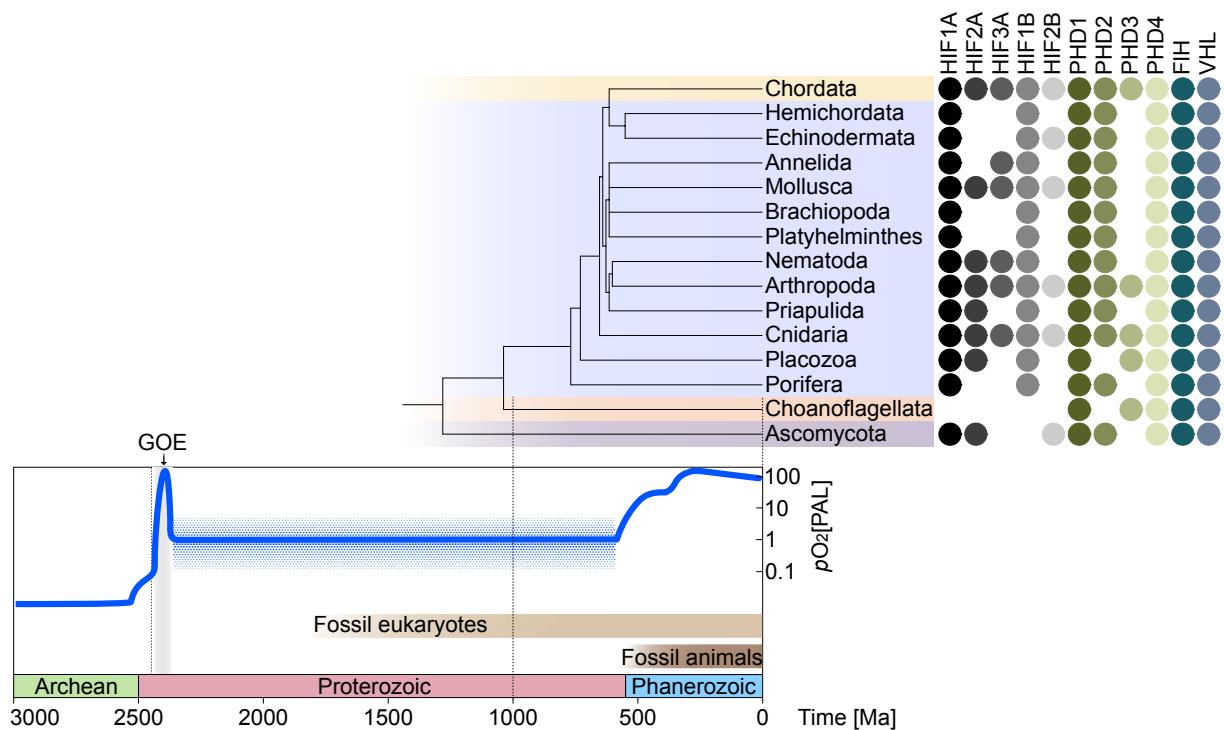
## Result

**The HIF oxygen sensing pathway traces to the last metazoan common ancestor.** The two non-metazoan phyla in our dataset (Choanoflagellata and Ascomycota) possess the oxygen sensors PHD, FIH, and VHL. This result is based on the genome of *Salpingoeca rosetta*, a choanoflagellate (Supplementary Table 2). The choanoflagellates are a group of simple unicellular eukaryotes considered to be the closest relatives of metazoans (Carr et al. 2008). It has been previously reported that choanoflagellates have PHD, but not HIF and VHL (Rytkönen 2018). Ascomyceta fungi also possess HIF homologues, the result of Ascomycota is based on nine fungi genomes (Supplementary Table 2). Ascomycota are the largest phylum of fungi predating metazoans, within which Ofd1 — the prolyl 4-hydroxylase-like 2-OG-Fe(II) dioxygenase — mediates the degradation and accumulation of the N-terminal transcription factor (Sre1N) (Hughes and Espenshade 2008). Porifera is the sister group of all other animals

(Simion et al. 2017) and has been shown to contain HIF1A, HIF1B, PHD1, PHD2, PHD4, FIH, and VHL based on the sponge species *Amphimedon queenslandica* (Supplementary Table 2). *Trichoplax adhaerens* which belongs to the phylum Placozoa is discussed as the last common ancestor of all animals (Schierwater and DeSalle 2018) and was previously shown to possess the key components of the oxygen sensing mechanism — HIFA, PHD and VHL (Loenarz et al. 2011). Our finding shows a more complete result as *T. adhaerens* not only contains HIFA and PHD homologs but also HIFB, FIH, and VHL homologues. The main oxygen sensing pathway can thus be traced back to at least the last common ancestor of metazoans, which lived roughly 800 Ma ago, when the atmospheric oxygen content was around 1% PAL (Erwin et al. 2011) (Fig. 2).

The HIF pathway is conserved and widely distributed across metazoans. The 13 metazoan phyla examined all possess HIF1A, HIF1B, PHD1, PHD4, FIH, and VHL. This shows that the core components of the main oxygen sensing pathway are relatively conserved and widespread across metazoans. Moreover, HIF1A is more widely distributed across all phyla and therefore probably evolved earlier than HIF2A and HIF3A (Fig. 2). HIF1B is more widely distributed than HIF2B, whereas PHD1 and PHD4 may have arisen earlier than PHD2 and PHD3 as they are found in all phyla examined as shown in Fig. 2. It was previously shown that HIF1A is more conserved among metazoans and probably arose before HIF2A (Graham and Presnell 2017), consistent with our findings. However, previous studies have shown that HIF homologs are ubiquitous across metazoans, with the exception of Porifera and Ctenophora, and HIF2A only appears in vertebrates (Loenarz et al. 2011; Rytkönen et al. 2011; Graham and Presnell 2017; Hammarlund et al. 2018; Rytkönen 2018). Accordingly, it has been suggested that the HIF/PHD/FIH/VHL oxygen sensing pathway might represent a recent lineage

specific invention among recent animals (Hashimoto et al. 2016; Graham and Barreto 2019; Graham and Barreto 2020). The copepod *Tigriopus californicus* seems to have lost the HIF pathway but still tolerates nearly anoxic conditions for at least 24 hours, the genes involved in cuticle reorganization and ion transport may act as the potential solution to low oxygen availability as a replacement to the HIF pathway (Graham and Barreto 2019). *Ramazzottius varieornatus*, one member of the most stress-tolerant tardigrade species, has lost HIF1A, PHD, and VHL selectively (Hashimoto et al. 2016). Three of the four orders of Copepoda were shown to have lost the use of the HIF pathway, but both barnacles and copepods have not fully lost VHL which suggests HIF-independent functions of VHL (Graham and Barreto 2020).

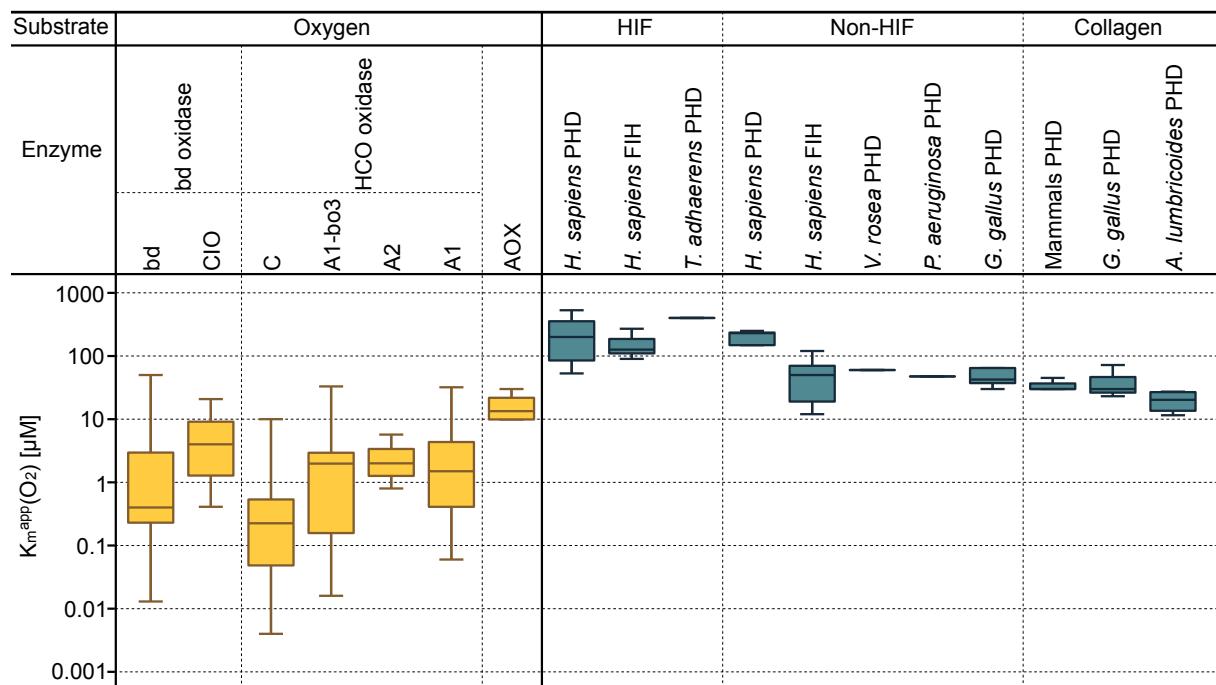


**Fig. 2** The evolution of the main oxygen sensing pathway across metazoans over the earth's oxygen history.

The oxygen curve describes the earth's oxygen content during each geological time scale (Walker et al. 2018), the detailed information has been obtained from recent publications (Bekker et al. 2004; Lyons et al. 2014). More than 2500 million years (Ma) ago, the earth oxygen content was almost at an anaerobic state (Catling and Zahnle 2020); during the Proterozoic period (2500 to 542 Ma), despite the great oxidation event (GOE) that happened at the beginning of this period, the oxygen content was still very low with around 1% present atmospheric levels (PAL) (Allen et al. 2019); during the Phanerozoic period (541 to 0 Ma), the atmospheric oxygen content increased constantly to the modern level (Lenton et al. 2016; Krause et al. 2018). The phylogenetic tree shown in the figure is scaled to the timeframe at the bottom of the figure. It is connected to the presence-absence pattern (PAP) of oxygen sensing genes. The PAP shows the distribution of the 11 gene categories across 13 metazoan phyla (Chordata, Hemichordata, Echinodermata, Annelida, Mollusca, Brachiopoda, Platyhelminthes, Nematoda, Arthropoda, Priapulida, Cnidaria, Placozoa, Porifera) and two non-metazoan phyla (Choanoflagellata and Ascomycota) that include 566 species (Supplementary Table 2). The oxygen sensing regulators (HIF1A, HIF2A, HIF3A, HIF1B, and HIF2B) at the left of the PAP are the substrates of the oxygen sensors (PHD1, PHD2, PHD3, PHD4 and FIH) in oxygen-dependent reactions before the ubiquitination (Ub) of the tumor suppressor gene (VHL). (HIF – hypoxia-inducible factor; PHD – HIF prolyl hydroxylases; FIH – factor inhibiting HIF; VHL – von Hippel Lindau tumor suppressor).

**The oxygen affinity of terminal oxidases is far higher than that of oxygen sensing enzymes.** The  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  of terminal oxidases were obtained from both prokaryotes and eukaryotes, the  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  values of oxygen sensing enzymes (PHDs and FIH) were obtained from the literature for eukaryotes (Supplementary

Tables 3 and 4). Fig. 3 shows the distribution of the  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  values of terminal oxidases, PHDs and FIH, which are 0.0034 to 33  $\mu M$ , 11.54 to 530  $\mu M$  and 12 to 270  $\mu M$ , respectively. Low  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  values indicate higher oxygen affinity, this shows that the oxygen affinity of terminal oxidases is far higher than that of PHD and FIH.



**Fig. 3** The  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  values of terminal oxidases and oxygen sensing enzymes. On the left (yellow)  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  values of the three main families of terminal oxidases are shown and indicated on the right (dark cyan) are  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  values of oxygen sensing enzymes (PHDs and FIH). For cytochrome bd oxidases, two subtypes (bd and CIO) are shown; for HCOs, four subtypes (C, A1-bo3, A2, and A1) are shown. On the top the substrates of the enzymes are indicated; oxygen as substrate for terminal oxidases, as their main function is to reduce oxygen within organism organelles. The  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  values of oxygen sensors (PHDs and FIH) are combined based on their substrates, which are sorted into three groups — HIF

protein peptides, non-HIF protein peptides, and collagen. All underlying  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  values are detailed in Supplementary Tables 3 and 4. (AOX: Alternative Oxidase, CIO: Cyanide Insensitive Oxidase, HCO: Heme Copper Oxidase.)

## Discussion

In previous studies, the characteristic domains of HIF, PHD, FIH, and VHL were used to identify HIF related homologs as the characteristic domains are usually the most conserved and representative part of one protein family. Here, complete HIF related protein sequences were used to find possible HIF pathway homologues from sequenced genomes. This identified HIF pathway homologues that were not detected in previous studies. We used Diamond (Buchfink et al. 2014) for searching, which is generally faster and often more accurate than the traditional Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST; Altschul et al. 1990), which helped to identify previously missing HIF pathway genes.

**The HIF/PHD/FIH/VHL pathway was present during the Cambrian explosion.** Genes for enzymes of the HIF oxygen sensing pathway — PHD1, PHD4, FIH, VHL — are distributed across all examined phyla (Fig. 2), tracing their first appearance to lineages during the course of metazoan and non-metazoan phylum diversification. HIF1A was the progenitor from which HIF2A and HIF3A arose, and HIF1B may have emerged before HIF2B as it is more widely distributed, giving rise to the hypoxia-inducible transcription factor (HIF1), which is composed of HIF1A and HIF1B, and is the major regulator of oxygen homeostasis (Wang et al. 1995; Semenza 2007). PHD3 only appears in five of the 13 phyla analyzed but was present in Choanoflagellata. Previous work reported that PHD3 may function as an ancient signaling protein due to its involvement in

several cell signaling mechanisms (Place and Domann 2013), which enables large animals to sense and deliver oxygen for development and metabolism. Therefore, the retention of PHD3 in Choanoflagellata might not be due to the oxygen sensing pathway but might relate to other functions.

It has been suggested that rudimentary HIF1A-dominant stemness control can function in such a way as to generate oxygen gradients within a tissue in the presence of 1% oxygen and thus maintain the inner tissue's hypoxic cell stemness, with HIF2A-driven pseudohypoxia maintaining stemness of cells in nearby well-vascularized and oxygenated tissue with more than 1 to 3% oxygen (Hammarlund et al. 2018). During early animal evolution, refined HIF stemness control might have played an essential role in promoting the larger size of animals and in energy metabolism. Before the Cambrian, low oxygen levels were sufficient to meet the physiological requirements of the simple invertebrates, but after the Cambrian, higher oxygen would have interfered with animal stemness, which would implicate a role of HIF in the evolution of animal size at the Cambrian explosion. At the same time, collagen hydroxylation at proline residues would have led to more rigid invertebrate body structures and better fossilization properties (Towe 1970).

The functional ranges of both HIF1A and HIF2A (5 to 24% PAL or 1 to 5% O<sub>2</sub>) hydroxylation (Holmquist-Mengelbier et al. 2006) suggest that they are a relic from the time of O<sub>2</sub> sensing during low O<sub>2</sub> concentrations in the Cambrian (15 to 20% PAL or 3 to 4% O<sub>2</sub>), marking a role for the HIF pathway during the adaptation of larger animals to the rising atmospheric oxygen concentrations. Under low oxygen concentrations of around 1%, both HIF1A and HIF2A are stabilized with HIF1A driving the hypoxia induced reactions which can create

oxygen gradients in tissue and thus result in hypoxia and cell stemness within invertebrate tissue. HIF2A may have gained a role for creating the pseudohypoxic phenotype in order to facilitate the activation of genes related with promoting stemness within vertebrate tissue, while HIF2A maintained HIF2A-driven pseudohypoxia, promoting stemness even at oxygen levels of roughly 5% (Hammarlund et al. 2018). Clearly HIF dependent oxygen sensing was integral to the Cambrian explosion (541 to 485 Ma) and likely facilitated an increase in animal diversity (Knoll and Carroll 1999).

**Low O<sub>2</sub> affinity of HIF and high O<sub>2</sub> affinity of terminal oxidases.** The  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  values in Fig. 3 show that the oxygen affinity of O<sub>2</sub> sensing enzymes is lower than that of terminal oxidases by one to two orders of magnitude. The O<sub>2</sub> affinity of A1 type terminal oxidases in mitochondria is on the order of 10 μM, corresponding to 1% [v/v] O<sub>2</sub> in air reflecting the environmental concentration of O<sub>2</sub> at the time of mitochondrial origin (Zimorski et al. 2019) which is, in turn, very close to the O<sub>2</sub> concentration in functioning mitochondria of human tissues because of the oxygen cascade from air to blood to capillaries (Martin et al. 2021). This affinity seems to have changed little during evolution. The situation is different with HIF however, as different animals respond to hypoxia at different levels. For example, *Caenorhabditis elegans* prefers O<sub>2</sub> levels around 7%, and responds to hypoxia only at about 1% O<sub>2</sub> (Branicky and Schafer 2008), reflecting diversification of oxygen sensing physiology during metazoan evolution (Kaelin and Ratcliffe 2008; Hampton-Smith and Peet 2009).

PHDs and FIH can target alternative substrates other than HIF, due to their involvement in both HIF and non-HIF related pathways. Their protein hydroxylation is neither unique nor ubiquitous. The substrates of PHDs and FIH

can be sorted into three groups (Strowitzki et al. 2019) (Fig. 3). Within the oxygen metabolizing enzymes, FIH has a relatively high oxygen affinity compared to the PHDs suggesting that FIH is more hypoxia-tolerant than the PHDs (Tarthonskaya et al. 2015). The  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  values of FIH are normally between 90 up to 270  $\mu\text{M}$  (Koivunen et al. 2004; Hangasky et al. 2014; Wilson et al. 2020) while that of PHDs are 30 to 250  $\mu\text{M}$  (Hirsilä et al. 2003). One study also reported an outlier  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  value of PHD around 1700  $\mu\text{M}$ , which is not considered here (Dao et al. 2009). PHD2 was identified as the main regulator of the normal development of growth plate chondrocytes in the avascular environment, as it can inactivate HIF1A to avoid prolonged HIF1A-induced skeletal dysplasia (Stegen et al. 2019). Overexpressed HIF1A can reprogram cellular metabolism from respiration to fermentation (Stegen et al. 2019). Appropriate control of PHD2 on HIF1A activation is also important for collagen synthesis. For the comparison of the same oxygen sensing enzyme type from the same substrate group, it can be seen that larger sized vertebrates have higher oxygen affinity than smaller sized vertebrates and invertebrates on HIF-based substrates and collagen but not non-HIF substrates. This might reflect selection for a greater  $O_2$  demand for structural rigidity among larger vertebrates that are adapted to life above the soil line.

Within the terminal oxidases, the  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  values of other bacteria except for Alphaproteobacteria, archaea, and eukaryotes have also been added here. The mean  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  values of these seven of terminal oxidase subtypes, from high to low, are AOX (14.91  $\mu\text{M}$ ) > CIO (8.40  $\mu\text{M}$ ) > A1-bo3 (4.38  $\mu\text{M}$ ) > A1 (4.32  $\mu\text{M}$ ) > bd (4.18  $\mu\text{M}$ ) > A2 (2.83  $\mu\text{M}$ ) > C (1.62  $\mu\text{M}$ ) respectively (Degli Esposti et al. 2019). Cytochrome c oxidase was reported to exhibit a much smaller  $K_m^{app}(O_2)$  than the mean physiological oxygen concentration compared to other oxygen utilizing enzymes in mammals, while the reaction rates of other oxygen-

consuming enzymes could be limited by the physiological oxygen tensions commonly present in organs (Vanderkooi et al. 1991). The lower affinity for O<sub>2</sub> of HIF dependent O<sub>2</sub> sensing oxygenases relative to terminal oxidases suggests that the former have undergone evolutionary adaptations in response to changing O<sub>2</sub> environments that reflect the physiological needs of the whole animal as opposed to its mitochondria, which are supplied via circulatory and respiratory systems with roughly the same concentration of O<sub>2</sub> as the mitochondria of the first unicellular eukaryotes more than 1.5 billion years ago.

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### Author Contributions

William F. Martin & Nils Kapust conceived and designed the study, Bing Song & Luca David Modjewski collected and analyzed the data, Bing Song & Nils Kapust drafted the initial version of the manuscript and all authors contributed to final version of the manuscript. And all authors agree to the submission and declare no conflicts of interest. We thank Julia Bruekner, who corrected the grammar for our first version manuscript.

### Data Accessibility

All data mentioned in the text are available on request.

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## **Supplementary\_Table\_1** 422 eukaryotic HIF-related sequences of 11 gene categories

Organism.name	Protein_id	New_protein_name	Protein_id	New_protein_name	Sequence	Url	Database	Download_time
Sarcophilus hariensis (Tasmanian devil)	9305	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A	scr:100931887 K9256_1_HIF1A_57 DALTLLAPAGDTISLDNFNest.Keeg,jp/find/geneset-padi:103924259 K9238_1_HIF1A_58 AGDTIYLGDNNTTEFOOLest.Keeg,jp/find/geneset-pmlnl:102053856 K9130_1_HIF1A_59 LEFLKIKOEPDALTLLAPAGLest.Keeg,jp/find/geneset-mpg:100545287 K9103_1_HIF1A_61 AGDTIISLDFSSNESESQCDTest.Keeg,jp/find/geneset-nmnl:104024576 K9031_1_HIF1A_62 AAGDTIISLDFSSNESESQCDTest.Keeg,jp/find/geneset-fgy:101923637 K8986_1_HIF1A_64 FGTSDDLSLNSFLKELI62-DALTLLAPAGDTIest.Keeg,jp/find/geneset-bblob:10239277 K89462_1_HIF1A_65 VPLYNDWMPSSSEKLOQNINest.Keeg,jp/find/geneset-clv:102090001 K8932_1_HIF1A_66 DKLKEPDALTLLAPAGDTIest.Keeg,jp/find/geneset-HIF1A	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Orionthynchus analinus (platypus)	9258	hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Pygoscelis adeliae (Adelie penguin)	9238	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Parus major (Great Tit)	9157	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Seirurus canadensis (common caracar)	9135	hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Meleagris gallopavo (turkey)	9103	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	9031	hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Nunimida megalaea (helmeted gunefowl)	8896	xia inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Falco peregrinus (peregrine falcon)	8854	xia inducible factor 1 a	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Bubalus bubalis (water buffalo)	89462	hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Columba livia (rock pigeon)	8832	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)	8839	xia inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Alligator mississippiensis (American alligator)	8496	xia inducible factor 1 a	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Chrysemys picta bellii (western painted turtle)	8478	xia inducible factor 1 a	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Chelonoidis mydas (green sea turtle)	8469	xia inducible factor 1 a	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Xenopus (Slurana) tropicalis (western clawed frog)	8364	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Paralichthys olivaceus (Japanese flounder)	8255	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Lates calcarifer (barramundi perch)	8187	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Oreochromis niloticus (Nile tilapia)	8128	xia inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Amphiprion ocellaris (clown anemonefish)	80972	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)	8090	3-inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Xiphophorus maculatus (southern platyfish)	8083	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Poecilia reticulata (guppy)	8081	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) (Salmo gairdneri)	8022	HIF1A_O_NCNCW	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Esox lucius (northern pike)	8010	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Electrophorus electricus (electric eel)	7994	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Astyanax mexicanus (Mexican tetra)	7897	xia inducible factor 1 a	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Latimeria chalumnae (coelacanth)	7868	xia inducible factor 1 al	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Catilomimus milii (elephant shark)	74940	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (Chinook salmon)	74533	xia inducible factor 1 a	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Panthera tigris altaica (Amur tiger)	72004	xia inducible factor 1 a	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Bos mutus (wild yak)	7070	xia inducible factor 1 a	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Tribolium castaneum (red flour beetle)	64176	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Podarcis muralis (common wall lizard)	61853	hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Nomascus leucogenys (northern white-cheeked gibbon)	61622	hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Rhinopithecus roxellana (golden snub-nosed monkey)	60711	xia inducible factor 1 a	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Chlorocebus sabaeus (green monkey)	59894	xia inducible factor 1 a	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Ficedula albicollis (colared flycatcher)	59729	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Tanenopygia guttata (zebra finch)	52670	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Austrofundulus limnaeus (annual killifish)	51338	3-inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Rhinothorax bieli (black snub-nosed monkey)	48883	xia inducible factor 1 a	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Camelus ferus (Wild Bactrian camel)	419612	xia-inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Saimiri boliviensis (Bolivian squirrel monkey)	39432	hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Alligator sinensis (Chinese alligator)	38654	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Phascolarctos cinereus (koala)	38626	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Anser cygnoides (Amenican beaver)	381198	hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Kryptolebias marmoratus (mangrove rivulus)	37003	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Thamnophis sirtalis	35019	hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Falco cherugus (Saker falcon)	345164	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Actionyx jubatus (cheetah)	32556	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Xiphophorus couchianus (Monterey playfish)	32473	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Balaenoptera acutorostrata (minke whale)	310752	xia inducible factor 1 a	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57
Takifugu rubripes (torafugu)	31033	xia inducible factor	HIF1A	HIF1A				8/17/20 9:57



Organism_name	Organism_id	Protein_name	New_protein_name	Protein_id	Sequence	Url	Database	Download_time
Mus musculus (Mouse)	10090	HIF2A	P97481	U10090_1_HIF2A_13_PPGQPWVSGURSHISAGSESNat&ab_columns=linea	UniProtKB	8/17/20 9:57		
Homo sapiens (Human)	9606	HIF3A_HUMAN	HIF3A	NP_680007.1	GRRGPOSESIVCHFLISQVEegoventezeutislefech	UniProtKB	8/17/20 9:57	
Homo sapiens	9606	factor 3-alpha isoform ;	HIF3A	NP_071907.4	:RPIORQAPSOKDTNPGD9goventezeutislefech	NCBI	8/17/20 9:57	
Homo sapiens	9606	factor 3-alpha isoform ;	HIF3A	NP_690009.1	:RPIORQAPSOKDTNPGD9goventezeutislefech	NCBI	8/17/20 9:57	
Homo sapiens	9606	factor 3-alpha isoform X	HIF3A	XP_024307417.1	:WRSKSHLPSQAVTGGYQF9goventezeutislefech	NCBI	8/17/20 9:57	
Homo sapiens	9606	factor 3-alpha isoform X	HIF3A	NP_016882631.1	:QDTPNPGDSLDTPGPRLAf9goventezeutislefech	NCBI	8/17/20 9:57	
Homo sapiens	9606	factor 3-alpha isoform X	HIF3A	NP_016882630.1	:JAVTGQRFLARSGSYLWTg9goventezeutislefech	NCBI	8/17/20 9:57	
Homo sapiens	9606	factor 3-alpha isoform X	HIF3A	XP_016882627.1	:LDTPGPRLHPPSLSEAqg9goventezeutislefech	NCBI	8/17/20 9:57	
Homo sapiens	9606	factor 3-alpha isoform X	HIF3A	NP_016882626.1	:SGRPQPSSESVCVHFLISQ9goventezeutislefech	NCBI	8/17/20 9:57	
Homo sapiens	9606	HIF3A_6_HUMAN	HIF3A	Q9Y2N7_6	:EETGVVLSELCTEOHSSRP9goventezeutislefech	EMBL	8/17/20 9:57	
Homo sapiens	9606	HIF3A_3_HUMAN	HIF3A	E9806_11_HIF3A_11_ARSGGYLWQTQAVVSGGins	:offset=0&size=1&r	EMBL	8/17/20 9:57	
Homo sapiens	9606	HIF3A_5_HUMAN	HIF3A	Q9Y2N7_5	:offset=0&size=1&r	EMBL	8/17/20 9:57	
Homo sapiens	9606	HIF3A_4_HUMAN	HIF3A	E9806_12_HIF3A_12_QTEQHSPRQLQRGAPSQDins	:offset=0&size=1&r	EMBL	8/17/20 9:57	
Mus musculus (Mouse)	10090	HIF3A_MOUSE	HIF3A	Q9Y2N7_4	:SGRPQPSSESVCVHFLISQ9goventezeutislefech	EMBL	8/17/20 9:57	
Mus musculus	10090	actor 3-alpha isoform X	HIF3A	XP_011248930.1	:U10090_1_HIF3A_14_SGRGFQF9goventezeutislefech..	NCBI	8/17/20 9:57	
Mus musculus	10090	factor 3-alpha isoform X	HIF3A	NP_001156422.1	:U10090_3_HIF3A_16_SGRRGPOSESIVCHFLISQ9goventezeutislefech..	NCBI	8/17/20 9:57	
Mus musculus	10090	HIF3A_2_MOUSE	HIF3A	E10090_4_HIF3A_17_FDFHPDCOQELQDALTPrins	:offset=0&size=1&r	EMBL	8/17/20 9:57	
xia inducible factor 3 alpha	94833	alpha 3-alpha isoform X4	HIF3A	XP_008966513.1	:K9483_1_HIF3A_18_JTCFHSPRQLQRGAPSQDins	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	9974	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	NP_00398976	:K974_1_HIF3A_20_TQQTATVSGGRCP9SEst,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	9940	xia inducible factor 3 alpha	HIF3A	Q9Y2N7_8	:mtv:100413902	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
xia inducible factor 3 alpha	9925	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	E9806_13_HIF3A_13_LTSGRTLNLAAATMKVNLins	:offset=0&size=1&r	EMBL	8/17/20 9:57	
Bos taurus (cow)	9913	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF3A	Q9YBVL6	U10090_9_HIF3A_9_EETGVVLSELCTEOHSSRP9goventezeutislefech..	NCBI	8/17/20 9:57	
Camelus dromedarius (Arabian camel)	9838	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	XP_0105104022	:U10090_10_HIF3A_10_IPSOLOPNTPESLDPLTGPins	NCBI	8/17/20 9:57	
Sus scrofa (pig)	9823	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	ssc:00621574	:K9823_1_HIF3A_26_ALDSADVGSHALLSK9Qest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Equus przewalskii (Przewalski's horse)	9798	xia inducible factor 3 alpha	HIF3A	epz:103566291	:K9798_1_HIF3A_27_RGPQESIVCHFLISRVEest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Equus caballus (horse)	9796	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	pon:100077105	:K9796_1_HIF3A_28_LWTTOTAVSGGRGP9SEst,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Equus asinus (ass)	9793	xia inducible factor 3 alpha	HIF3A	eai:106845715	:K9793_1_HIF3A_29_LWTTOTAVSGGRGP9SEst,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Physter catodon (sperm whale)	9755	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF3A	pcad:102887456	:K9755_1_HIF3A_30_GRGPOSESIVCHFLISRVEest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Delphinapterus leucas (beluga whale)	9749	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	vvp:112831230	:K9749_1_HIF3A_31_IQRQESIVCHFLISRVEest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Orcinus orca (killer whale)	9733	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF3A	oor:10281052	:K9733_1_HIF3A_32_IQRQESIVCHFLISRVEest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Odobenus rosmarus divergens (Pacific walrus)	9708	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	ono:101372866	:K9708_1_HIF3A_33_IQRQESIVCHFLISRVEest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Panthera pardus (leopard)	9691	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	ppd:109253198	:K9691_1_HIF3A_34_AGYSPDLIGSAYEYHAllest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Felis catus domesticus (cat)	9685	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	am:101091575	:K9685_1_HIF3A_35_SRRPAQRQTSOKDTNPAdest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Alluropodida melanoleuca (giant panda)	9646	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	am:1010479292	:K9646_1_HIF3A_36_IQRQESIVCHFLISRVEest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Vulpes vulpes famesXAggressive cross (red fox)	9627	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	vpp:10007113	:K9627_1_HIF3A_37_IQQTATVSGGRGP9SEst,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Canis lupus familiaris (dog)	9615	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	cfa:47642498	:K9615_1_HIF3A_38_ISLEOTer est,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Pongo abelii (Sumatran orangutan)	9601	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	pon:100442498	:K9601_1_HIF3A_39_IQRQGQPSOKDTNPAdest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Pan troglodytes (chimpanzee)	9598	3-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	dir:10456149	:K9598_1_HIF3A_40_IQRPIORGAPSOKDTNPAdest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Pan paniscus (bonobo)	9597	xia inducible factor 3 alpha	HIF3A	ray:107515999	:K9597_1_HIF3A_41_GRGPOSESIVCHFLISRVEest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Gorilla gorilla gorilla (western lowland gorilla)	9595	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	pal:102896353	:K9595_1_HIF3A_42_GRGPOSESIVCHFLISRVEest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Macaca mulatta (rhesus monkey)	9544	xia inducible factor 3 alpha	HIF3A	str:100927294	:K9544_1_HIF3A_43_GRGPOSESIVCHFLISRVEest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Macaca fascicularis (crab-eating macaque)	9541	AS domain-containing pi	HIF3A	mcf:1717198	:K9541_1_HIF3A_44_GRGPOSESIVCHFLISRVEest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Desmodus rotundus (common vampire bat)	9430	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF3A	pon:102408468	:K9430_1_HIF3A_45_GRGPOSESIVCHFLISRVEest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Rousettus aegyptiacus (Egyptian rousette)	9407	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	amj:102558818	:K9407_1_HIF3A_46_TQ1QAVVSGGRGP9SEst,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Pteropus alecto (black flying fox)	9402	hypoxia-inducible factor	HIF3A	cpic:101943880	:K9402_1_HIF3A_47_GRGPOSESIVCHFLISRVEest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Sarcophilus harrisii (Tasmanian devil)	9305	ia-inducible factor 3-alpha	HIF3A	cmy:102840403	:K9305_1_HIF3A_48_VSKSHITLSKGAVTGGYRtest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Galus gallus (chicken)	9031		HIF3A	sgg:10749602	:K9533_1_HIF3A_54_IELSRVEETGVYSLLEOTerest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Bubalus bubalis (water buffalo)	89462		HIF3A	bub:102408468	:K9462_1_HIF3A_55_GAGGAIRCLVLICEPAtest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Alligator mississippiensis (American alligator)	8496		HIF3A	amj:102558818	:K946_1_HIF3A_56_GTPDRMEVAGYTPAELLGest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Chrysemys picta bellii (western painted turtle)	8478		HIF3A	cpic:101943880	:K9478_1_HIF3A_57_EPDPAQANGSPEELPDtest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Chelonia mydas (green sea turtle)	8469		HIF3A	cmy:102840403	:K9469_1_HIF3A_58_PDPHQIANGSPESEPtest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	
Panthera tigris altaica (Amur tiger)	74533		HIF3A	pig:102860124	:K9533_1_HIF3A_59_IELSRVEETGVYSLLEOTerest,Kegg.jpfindgenes/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57	

Organism_name	Organism_id	Protein_name	New_protein_name	Protein_id	New_protein_id	Sequence	Url	Database	Download_time			
<i>Bos mutus (wild yak)</i>	72004	xia inducible factor 3-a	HIF3A	bom:10228497	K72004_1_HIF3A_55	GRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Nomascus leucogenys (northern white-cheeked gibbon)</i>	618653	lia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	nie:10052446	K61853_1_HIF3A_56	GRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Rhinopithecus roxellana (golden snub-nosed monkey)</i>	61622	lia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	tro:104673415	K61622_1_HIF3A_57	GRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Rhinopithecus bieti (black snub-nosed monkey)</i>	61621	lia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	bbi:108531076	K61621_1_HIF3A_59	GRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Chlorocebus sabaeus (green monkey)</i>	60711	xia inducible factor 3-a	HIF3A	cab:103234903	K60711_1_HIF3A_59	GRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Castor canadensis (American beaver)</i>	51338	xia inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	can:109691109	K51338_1_HIF3A_60	GRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Camealus ferus (Wild Bactrian camel)</i>	419612	lia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	cfr:102611997	K419612_1_HIF3A_61	GRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus (koala)</i>	38626	lia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	pow:110202372	K38626_1_HIF3A_62	IPESVVCVHFVLSRVWEETGVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Acanthocephala jubata (cheelah)</i>	32536	lia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	aju:106973579	K32536_1_HIF3A_63	GRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata scammoni (minke whale)</i>	310752	xia inducible factor 3-a	HIF3A	bae:10819266	K310752_1_HIF3A_64	GRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Miniopterus natalensis</i>	281302	lia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	rna:107536753	K291302_1_HIF3A_65	GOAT/GYRFLARSQGYWESTtegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Ursus maritimus (polar bear)</i>	28073	xia inducible factor 3-a	HIF3A	umr:103657202	K28073_1_HIF3A_66	LISRVEETGVMSLETEQHtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Anolis carolinensis (green anole)</i>	28337	xia inducible factor 3 al	HIF3A	acs:105665338	K28337_1_HIF3A_67	FDPDPPVQNGQFGRKtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Tupaia chinensis (Chinese tree shrew)</i>	246437	xia inducible factor 3 al	HIF3A	tbl:102491784	K246437_1_HIF3A_68	SGRRGPOAESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Myotis davidi</i>	225400	xia inducible factor 3-a	HIF3A	rny:102753529	K225400_1_HIF3A_69	VLSLQQTERRSRPLCPATtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Hippocleidios armiger (great roundleaf bat)</i>	186900	xia inducible factor 3-a	HIF3A	tbl:103032225	K186900_1_HIF3A_70	KDTNPNGSLSAPRLAFtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Python bivittatus (Burmese python)</i>	176946	lia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	tbl:103038888	K176946_1_HIF3A_71	PPCPGLESDSAEMLDMPtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Gekko japonicus</i>	146911	xia inducible factor 3-a	HIF3A	tbl:107117540	K146911_1_HIF3A_72	3KNSQPESVCHFLISQVEest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Ursus maritimus (polar bear)</i>	118797	xia inducible factor 3-a	HIF3A	tbl:103069286	K118797_1_HIF3A_73	GRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Lipotes vexillifer (Yangtze River dolphin)</i>	116960	lia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	tbl:10245399	K116960_1_HIF3A_74	TQATVUVGQSPQDSQTPNtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Ursus arctos horribilis (Brandt's bat)</i>	109478	xia inducible factor 3-a	HIF3A	tbl:102520475	K109478_1_HIF3A_75	SRRPMORATPSQKOTPNtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Proboscithrus microscelatus (Taiwan habu)</i>	103944	hypoxia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	tbl:10791962K103944	K103944_1_HIF3A_76	EGTODROGERHLRPPCIEast.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Pogona vitticeps (central bearded dragon)</i>	101611	lia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	tbl:105526530	K101611_1_HIF3A_77	GLSDGDLDELDMPtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Nannospalax leucodon (Upper Galilee mountains blind mole rat)</i>	1026970	lia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	tbl:1026970787	K1026970787_1_HIF3A_78	76GRGPHESSICVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Heterocephalus glaber (naked mole rat)</i>	101181	xia inducible factor 3 al	HIF3A	tbl:101697334	K101181_1_HIF3A_79	3GRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Rattus norvegicus (Rat)</i>	101162	HIF3A_RAT	HIF3A	tbl:10333370	K101162_1_HIF3A_80	SGGRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Mus musculus (Shrew mouse)</i>	100933	xia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	tbl:103337093	K100933_1_HIF3A_81	SGGRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Mus caroli (Ryukyu mouse)</i>	100689	xia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	tbl:1033371089	K100689_1_HIF3A_82	TGGRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Meriones unguiculatus (Mongolian gerbil)</i>	100447	hypoxia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	tbl:105526566	K100447_1_HIF3A_83	GRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Cricetulus griseus (Chinese hamster)</i>	1002970	xia-inducible factor 3- <i>alpha</i> 1	HIF3A	tbl:100724787	K1002974787_1_HIF3A_84	VSGGRGPQESIVCHFLISRVtest.tegg.jpfindgenes/i	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Homosapiens (human)</i>	9606	IF-1BETA, TANGO, bHLH nuclear translocator	HIF1B	tbl:100761564	K9606_1_HIF1B_1	IF-1B	tbl:100761564	K9606_1_HIF1B_2	QELQKLNVNECHPDLQDFQGVNTREZtegg/efetch.	NCBI	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	9606	nuclear translocator	HIF1B	tbl:100184254.1	K9606_1_HIF1B_3	NIF10.7	tbl:100184254.1	K9606_1_HIF1B_4	QELQKLNVNECHPDLQDFQGVNTREZtegg/efetch.	NCBI	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	9606	nuclear translocator	HIF1B	tbl:1001337154.1	K9606_1_HIF1B_5	NIF10.8	tbl:1001337154.1	K9606_1_HIF1B_6	QELQKLNVNECHPDLQDFQGVNTREZtegg/efetch.	NCBI	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	9606	nuclear translocator	HIF1B	tbl:1001337163.1	K9606_1_HIF1B_7	NIF10.9	tbl:1001337163.1	K9606_1_HIF1B_8	QELQKLNVNECHPDLQDFQGVNTREZtegg/efetch.	NCBI	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>Xenopus laevis (African clawed frog)</i>	93356	nt.1 hydrocarbon reefer	HIF1B	tbl:1001337169.1	K93356_1_HIF1B_9	Q1VEFRQEVLRDQFQLG	tbl:1001337169.1	K93356_2_HIF1B_10	Q1VEFRQEVLRDQFQLG	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>Xenopus laevis (African clawed frog)</i>	93356	aryl hydrocarbon receptor	HIF1B	tbl:1001338241	K93356_2_HIF1B_10	LSMFMRFQSKETRLLMRT	tbl:1001338241	K93356_3_HIF1B_11	LSMFMRFQSKETRLLMRT	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>Mus musculus (house mouse)</i>	100900	4, bHLH2, mKIAA04051	HIF1B	tbl:1001338333	K93356_3_HIF1B_11	POELIGKLNVECHPDLQDFQGVNTREZtegg/efetch.	NCBI	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Xenopus laevis (African clawed frog)</i>	83356	hydrocarbon receptor	HIF1B	tbl:1001338356	K93356_4_HIF1B_12	NIVEFCPHQDLRDSFGQGVNTREZtegg/efetch.	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57				
<i>Xenopus laevis (African clawed frog)</i>	83355	family hypoxia-inducible	PHD1	tbl:1001338356	K93355_1_PHD1_1	HPN10.1	tbl:1001338356	K93355_2_PHD1_2	HPN10.2	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>Xenopus laevis (African clawed frog)</i>	83355	H-9 family hypoxia-inducible	PHD1	tbl:1001338365	K93355_2_PHD1_2	Q3AVSPLRNLSDYIVPC17	tbl:1001338365	K93355_3_PHD1_3	Q3AVSPLRNLSDYIVPC17	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)</i>	101161	l, PHD1, Unc4-1; UNC	PHD1	tbl:101161_PHD1_3	K93355_3_PHD1_3	YVGCKDNFGAVLGGRVLnata=&columns=lneta	tbl:101161_PHD1_3	tbl:101161_PHD1_4	YVGCKDNFGAVLGGRVLnata=&columns=lneta	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>EGLN2_HUMAN</i>	9606	l, PHD1, YEAST	PHD1	tbl:101161_PHD1_4	K93355_4_PHD1_4	PPPTASAKGPAGHGSQGIA	tbl:101161_PHD1_4	tbl:101161_PHD1_5	PPPTASAKGPAGHGSQGIA	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>PHD1_YEAST</i>	9606	l, PHD1, SCHPO	PHD1	tbl:101161_PHD1_5	K93355_5_PHD1_5	>YKDSFELCAAALGRVLA	tbl:101161_PHD1_5	tbl:101161_PHD1_6	>YKDSFELCAAALGRVLA	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>EGLN2_MOUSE</i>	100900	EGLN2_MOUSE	PHD1	tbl:101161_PHD1_6	K93355_6_PHD1_6	TRPQVITWVPAQPKYNGDFFPnata=&columns=lneta	tbl:101161_PHD1_6	tbl:101161_PHD1_7	TRPQVITWVPAQPKYNGDFFPnata=&columns=lneta	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>Mus musculus (Mouse)</i>	100900	EGLN1_MOUSE	PHD2	tbl:101161_PHD1_7	K93355_7_PHD1_7	EDFLRGQDEVRALnata=&columns=lneta	tbl:101161_PHD1_7	tbl:101161_PHD1_8	EDFLRGQDEVRALnata=&columns=lneta	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>Mus musculus</i>	9606	l, PHD1, YEAST	PHD2	tbl:101161_PHD1_8	K93355_8_PHD1_8	ALSPGGGLRPNQCTKPLPAJov/entz/utis/efetch.	tbl:101161_PHD1_8	tbl:101161_PHD1_9	ALSPGGGLRPNQCTKPLPAJov/entz/utis/efetch.	NCBI	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>Homosapiens (Human)</i>	9606	egf-9 family hypoxia-in	PHD2	tbl:101161_PHD1_9	K93355_9_PHD1_9	MGKHCIVDDFL	tbl:101161_PHD1_9	tbl:101161_PHD1_10	MGKHCIVDDFL	KEGG	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>Xenopus laevis (African clawed frog)</i>	83355	(strain ATCC 204508 / S288c) (Baker's yeast)	PHD2	tbl:101161_PHD1_10	K93355_10_PHD1_10	FLQGETGDRICEVKYLHNT	tbl:101161_PHD1_10	tbl:101161_PHD1_11	FLQGETGDRICEVKYLHNT	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57	
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae pombe</i>	559292	(strain 9722 / ATCC 24843)	PHD2	tbl:101161_PHD1_11	K93355_11_PHD1_11	K559292_1_PHD1_12	YOL116W	tbl:101161_PHD1_12	tbl:101161_PHD1_13	K559292_1_PHD1_12	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	559292	1, HRB382, MSS10, PI	PHD2	tbl:101161_PHD1_13	K93355_12_PHD1_13	K559292_1_PHD1_14	Q91YE3	tbl:101161_PHD1_14	tbl:101161_PHD1_15	K559292_1_PHD1_14	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57
<i>Mus musculus (Mouse)</i>	100900	l, PHD1, Unc4-1; UNC	PHD2	tbl:101161_PHD1_15	K93355_13_PHD1_15	Q9GZT9	tbl:101161_PHD1_15	tbl:101161_PHD1_16	Q9GZT9	tbl:101161_PHD1_16	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57
<i>Mus musculus</i>	9606	l, PHD1, YEAST	PHD2	tbl:101161_PHD1_16	K93355_14_PHD1_16	Q9GZT9	tbl:101161_PHD1_16	tbl:101161_PHD1_17	Q9GZT9	tbl:101161_PHD1_17	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57
<i>Homosapiens (Human)</i>	9606	egf-9 family hypoxia-in	PHD2	tbl:101161_PHD1_17	K93355_15_PHD1_17	Q91YE2	tbl:101161_PHD1_17	tbl:101161_PHD1_18	Q91YE2	tbl:101161_PHD1_18	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57
<i>Xenopus laevis (African clawed frog)</i>	83355	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	PHD2	tbl:101161_PHD1_18	K93355_16_PHD1_18	Q91YE2	tbl:101161_PHD1_18	tbl:101161_PHD1_19	Q91YE2	tbl:101161_PHD1_19	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	559292	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	PHD2	tbl:101161_PHD1_19	K93355_17_PHD1_19	Q91YE3	tbl:101161_PHD1_19	tbl:101161_PHD1_20	Q91YE3	tbl:101161_PHD1_20	UniPrkKB	8/1/17/20 9:57

Organism_name	Organism_id	Protein_name	New_protein_name	Protein_id	Sequence	Url	Database	Download_time
Rattus norvegicus (Rat)	10116	EGLN1_RAT	PHD3	U10116_1_PHD2_6	>KSDSSKDRTK/IEGKENT=tab&columns=linea	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	UniProtKB	8/17/20 9:57
Xenopus laevis (African clawed frog)	8355	family hypoxia-inducible	PHD3	K8355_1_PHD3_1	:GNRLGQYYVYKERSKAM/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57
Xenopus laevis (African clawed frog)	8355	I-9 family hypoxia-inducible	PHD3	K8355_2_PHD3_2	:GNRLGQYYVYKERSKAM/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57
Rattus norvegicus (Rat)	10116	EGLN3_RAT	PHD3	U10116_1_PHD3_3	:YYVKERSKAM/ACYPONG/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	UniProtKB	8/17/20 9:57
Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)	10116	SM-20; egf-9 family hydrolase	PHD3	mo_54/72	:NGALRQQLAGPRA/GVSK/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57
Mus musculus (Mouse)	10090	EGLN3_MOUSE	PHD3	Q9IUZ4	:GNRLGQYYVYKERSKAM/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	UniProtKB	8/17/20 9:57
Mus musculus (house mouse)	10090	12; Hif-p4h-3; Phd3; Sm	PHD3	mmu_112407	:YYVKERSKAM/ACYPONG/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	8/17/20 9:57
Xenopus laevis (Human)	9606	EGLN3_HUMAN	PHD3	Q9HeZ9	:KYYVKERSKAM/ACYPONG/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	UniProtKB	8/17/20 9:57
Homo sapiens (Human)	9606	I-TM_PHA4; PHD4	PHD4	hsa_54681	:L1QYEFNSNM/LDRFH/KYMR/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Homo sapiens (Human)	9606	yl 4-hydroxylase isozyme	PHD4	NP_808807_2	:SHHTWLYQGEA/HIMRA/tgo/ventre2/eutis/fetch.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	NCBI	9/15/20 17:25
Hom sapiens (Human)	9606	HIF1N_HUMAN	F1H	U9606_1_FH_1	:NNWNWNKOOGKRGW/GOLT/test.tab&columns=linea	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25
Hom sapiens (human)	9606	HIF-C1; HYPOC1; NSI	F1H	K9606_2_FH_2	:LWNSGFSREVPNSNC/SLF/test.tab&columns=linea	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
8355	stable factor 1, alpha subunit	F1H	K8355_1_FH_3	:NNWNWNKOQAKHGW/GOL/test.tab&columns=linea	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25	
8355	inducible factor 1, alpha subunit	F1H	K8355_2_FH_4	:FNNWNWNMKQAKHGM/GOL/test.tab&columns=linea	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25	
7985	HIF1N_DANRE	F1H	Q9723	:QQAKRNWNGFTSNNLLQG/test.tab&columns=linea	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25	
7988	g HIF1N [Strongcentrotus purpuratus]	F1H	ASL69981_1	:YQKNWSBLTSNLLYMSM/gv/ventre2/eutis/fetch.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	NCBI	9/15/20 17:25	
119488	yl hydroxylase [Siniperca chuatsi]	F1H	N119488_1_FH_7	:NNWNKOQARRNW/GOL/test.tab&columns=linea	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25	
10090	HIF1N_MOUSE	F1H	U10090_1_FH_8	:WNVWNWNKOQKGKRGW/GOLT/test.tab&columns=linea	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25	
9606	HIF1N_HUMAN	VHL	P40337	:PQPYPLPFLGR/RRHNSH/test.tab&columns=linea	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25	
9606	VHL_HUMAN	VHL	Q6RSRHT	:CNHSRPRIVLFVW/LINYSKLLIA/test.tab&columns=linea	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25	
9606	se tumor suppressor islet tumor suppressor islet	VHL	NP_001341652_1	:MWNFDGEP/PYPTLPP/tgo/ventre2/eutis/fetch.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	NCBI	9/15/20 17:25	
9606	9 HIF1N [Strongcentrotus purpuratus]	F1H	U119488_1_FH_1	:YEL1GAEEMAGRPRP/RRV/gv/ventre2/eutis/fetch.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	NCBI	9/15/20 17:25	
10090	yl hydroxylase [Siniperca chuatsi]	F1H	Q8BLR9	:YRLIDQVLSYLEDLEDPH/VNPG/ventre2/eutis/fetch.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25	
9606	Mus musculus (Mouse)	VHL	U10090_1_FH_1	:YEL1GAEEMAGRPRP/RRV/gv/ventre2/eutis/fetch.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	NCBI	9/15/20 17:25	
Hom sapiens (Human)	9606	Hom sapiens (Human)	VHL	P40337_3	:YEL1GAEEMAGRPRP/RRV/gv/ventre2/eutis/fetch.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25
Hom sapiens	9606	Homo sapiens	VHL	PA03922	:YEL1GAEEMAGRPRP/RRV/gv/ventre2/eutis/fetch.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	EMBL	9/15/20 17:25
Canis lupus familiaris (Dog) (Canis familiaris)	9615	VHL_CANLF	VHL	XP_03977009_1	:YEL1GAEEMAGRPRP/RRV/gv/ventre2/eutis/fetch.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25
Canis lupus familiaris	9615	major suppressor islet	VHL	N9615_2_VHL_9	:YEL1GAEEMAGRPRP/RRV/gv/ventre2/eutis/fetch.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	NCBI	9/15/20 17:25
Pan paniscus (bonobo)	9597	Hippel-Lindau tumor	VHL	K9597_1_VHL_10	:CNHSRPRIVLPFWLNYGELL/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Pan paniscus (bonobo)	9597	Hippel-Lindau tumor	VHL	K9597_2_VHL_2	:PQPYPLPFLGR/RRHNSH/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Macaca fascicularis (crab-eating macaque)	9541	Hippel-Lindau tumor	VHL	K9541_1_VHL_12	:CYEELLGFDFCHNFNFSH/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Macaca fascicularis (crab-eating macaque)	9541	Hippel-Lindau tumor	VHL	K9541_2_VHL_13	:PSLNVDGQFANITPLPYTlkrs/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Danio rerio (zebrafish)	7985	tel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	K7955_1_VHL_14	:PMVNNKEMYLPAESLNGCtest.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Danio rerio (zebrafish)	7985	tel-Lindau-Lindau p	VHL	die_798535	:SDGAKLY2-SQDGAKLY2-PAPAGCtest.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Rhinopithecus bieti (black snub-nosed monkey)	91621	Hippel-Lindau tumor	VHL	K81621_1_VHL_1	:PQPYPLPFLGR/RRHNSH/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Rhinopithecus bieti (black snub-nosed monkey)	91621	Hippel-Lindau tumor	VHL	K81621_2_VHL_2	:3RDFCHNFNSHPMLFRD/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Chlorocebus sabaeus (green monkey)	60711	Hippel-Lindau tumor	VHL	K80711_1_VHL_17	:PWLWNLCEYLGRDFCHItest.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Chlorocebus sabaeus (green monkey)	60711	Hippel-Lindau tumor	VHL	K80711_2_VHL_19	:PQPYPLPFLGR/RRHNSH/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Oryctolagus cuniculus (rabbit)	9938	Hippel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	K8986_1_VHL_20	:PVWLNFGHEPYPLP/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Manis javanica (Malayan pangolin)	9974	Hippel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	myr_108408138	:SGPGLY2-1-VHL_21	:SGPGLY2-1-VHL_21	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Ovis aries (sheep)	9940	Hippel-Lindau tumor	VHL	bb_1085122926	:SYGRHILWLRFLRDAGTSGLY/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Capra hircus (goat)	9929	Hippel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	csab_103223849	:SYGRHILWLRFLRDAGTSGLY/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Bos indicus (zebu cattle)	9915	Hippel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	csab_103227999	:SYGRHILWLRFLRDAGTSGLY/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Bos taurus (cow)	9913	Hippel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	bia_540957	:SYGRHILWLRFLRDAGTSGLY/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Camelus dromedarius (Arabian camel)	9823	tel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	cdk_10509318	:JDGLYINQTEEVPLS/NG/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Sus scrofa (pig)	9798	Hippel-Lindau tumor	VHL	ssc_100739306	:GRRHISYRGH/LWLRFLDAGTS/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Equus przewalskii (Przewalski's horse)	9798	Equus caballus (horse)	VHL	epz_103561463	:PTGGRHISYRGH/LWLRFLDAGTS/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Equus asinus (ass)	9793	Hippel-Lindau tumor	VHL	ebc_100156139	:PTGGRHISYRGH/LWLRFLDAGTS/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Physter catodon (spotted whale)	9755	Hippel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	eal_06835626	:PTGGRHISYRGH/LWLRFLDAGTS/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Orcinus orca (killer whale)	9733	Hippel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	pcd_102997043	:PTGGRHISYRGH/LWLRFLDAGTS/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Odobenus rosmarus divergens (Pacific walrus)	9708	Hippel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	oor_101228971	:SYGRHILWLRFLRDAGTSGLY/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Panthera pardus (leopard)	9691	Hippel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	ori_101370163	:PTGGRHISYRGH/LWLRFLRDAGTS/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Felis catus (domestic cat)	9646	Hippel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	pap_109254368	:PTGGRHISYRGH/LWLRFLRDAGTS/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Alluropoda melanoleuca (giant panda)	9646	Hippel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	ica_101092590	:PTGGRHISYRGH/LWLRFLRDAGTS/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Vulpes vulpes ferox (red fox)	9627	Hippel-Lindau disease tumor	VHL	vvp_112933697	:PTGGRHISYRGH/LWLRFLRDAGTS/test.kegg.jp/findgenes/	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25

Organism_name	Organism_id	Protein_name	New_protein_id	Protein_id	Sequence	Uni	Database	Download time
Pongo abelii (Sumatran orangutan)	9601	vHL	K9601_1_VHL_38	pon:100173372	QPQPYTLLPGTGRHISYRGrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Pan troglodytes (chimpanzee)	9595	vHL	K9595_1_VHL_39	ptr:749769	QPQPYTLLPGTGRHISYRGrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Gorilla gorilla gorilla (western lowland gorilla)	9595	vHL	K9595_1_VHL_40	ggo:101149351	EPQPYTLLPGTGRHISYRGrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Macaca mulatta (rhesus monkey)	9544	vHL	K9544_1_VHL_41	rmc:106966285	:QPQPYTLLPGTGRHISYRGrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Callithrix jacchus (white-tufted-eared marmoset)	9483	vHL	K9483_1_VHL_42	ojc:10788823	:31GRRHSYRGLWLFDAgrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Desmodus rotundus (common vampire bat)	9430	vHL	K9430_1_VHL_43	dro:112301235	:31GRRHSYRGLWLFDAgrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Rousettus aegyptiacus (Egyptian rousette)	9407	vHL	K9407_1_VHL_44	ray:107498366	:31GRRHSYRGLWLFDAgrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Sarcophilus harrisii (Tasmanian devil)	9305	vHL	K9305_1_VHL_45	shr:111719447	:31GRRHSYRGLWLFDAgrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Ornithodoros anatinus (platylyre)	9258	vHL	K9258_1_VHL_46	oaa:114806529	:31ANTGDEETNDRLVNLQTFVLrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Pygoscelis adeliae (Adelie penguin)	9238	vHL	K9238_1_VHL_47	par:103913610	:31MVPFLTKERCLQVRSVLrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Panus major (Great Tit)	9157	vHL	K9157_1_VHL_48	pmj:107210253	:31WLFRDAGTDGLVNLQOQLrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Meleagris gallopavo (turkey)	9103	vHL	K9103_1_VHL_49	rmp:109369884	:31VRSLRPGYYPLVRPRTGRMrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Gallus gallus (chicken)	9031	vHL	K9031_1_VHL_50	gga:16117	:31DFEGRPRYYPLVRPRTGRMrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Numida meleagris (humeled guineafowl)	8996	vHL	K8996_1_VHL_51	nmel:110405041	:31HSSYRGLWLFDAgrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Falco peregrinus (peregrine falcon)	8954	vHL	K8954_1_VHL_52	cmv:101921920	:31NDLFRDAETDGLVNLQTFVLrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Bubalus bubalis (water buffalo)	8942	vHL	K8942_1_VHL_53	bbo:1024211667	:31SVPGLWLFDAgrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Columba livia (rock pigeon)	8932	vHL	K8932_1_VHL_54	civ:102086490	:31NVSTADLTFLVFTKLQVRSVLrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Alligator mississippiensis (American alligator)	8496	vHL	K8496_1_VHL_55	ani:102557707	:31WLFRDAGTDGLVNLQTFVLrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Chrysemys picta bellii (western painted turtle)	8478	vHL	K8478_1_VHL_56	cpic:101937051	:31WLFRDAGTDGLVNLQTFVLrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Chelonia mydas (green sea turtle)	8489	vHL	K8489_1_VHL_57	cmv:102833375	:31WLFRDAGTDGLVNLQTFVLrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Xenopus (Stellana) tropicalis (western clawed frog)	8364	vHL	K8364_1_VHL_58	xtr:1549121	:31ETDVGJLMNKKEVYVNPVPrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Xenopus laevis (African clawed frog)	8355	mor suppressor, E3 ub	K8355_1_VHL_59	xla:106714636	:31EAETDVGJLMNKKEVYVNPVPrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Paralichthys olivaceus (Japanese flounder)	8255	vHL	K8255_1_VHL_60	pov:1062628988	:31TGDPFLVKNCKELFLPKPAEGrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Lates calcarifer (barramundi perch)	8187	vHL	K8187_1_VHL_61	lcf:106881483	:31JEPLVKNCKELFLPKPAEGrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Oreochromis niloticus (Nile tilapia)	8128	vHL	K8128_1_VHL_62	onc:100699102	:31DDPLVKVNSKELFLPKPERrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Amphipion oceanicus (down anemonefish)	8097	vHL	K8097_1_VHL_63	aoce:115686652	:31DEPLVKVNSKELFLPKPERrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Onzias latipes (Japanese medaka)	8090	vHL	K8090_1_VHL_64	ola:101157853	:31DEPLVKVNGKEFLPKPAENrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Xiphophorus maculatus (southern platyfish)	8083	vHL	K8083_1_VHL_65	xma:102232438	:31SDSEPLVKVNGKEFLPKPAESrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Salvelinus alpinus (Arctic char)	8036	vHL	K8036_1_VHL_66	sal:111966645	:31DEALKANSKEMFLPKPMENrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Salmo salar (Atlantic salmon)	8030	vHL	K8030_1_VHL_67	sasa:100380306	:31SERMHVRSQRIFQIPRVYRPrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Esox lucius (northern pike)	8010	vHL	K8010_1_VHL_68	eis:105071201	:31EPLKANSKEMFLPKPMENrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Ictalurus punctatus (channel catfish)	7998	vHL	K7998_1_VHL_69	ipu:108271809	:31JDETDPMNPVNKKEMYLPrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (Chinook salmon)	74940	vHL	K74940_1_VHL_70	owb:112217436	:31HHLWFLDAGTYGDOLLYNNTrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Panthera tigris altaica (Amur tiger)	74533	vHL	K74533_1_VHL_71	pig:102955658	:31K74533_1_VHL_71		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Drosophila melanogaster (Fruit fly)	7227	vHL	K7227_1_VHL_72	Q9j3C1	:31UTZ227_1_VHL_72		UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25
Bos mutus (wild yak)	72004	vHL	K72004_1_VHL_73	hom:102274048	:31K72004_1_VHL_73		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Tribolium castaneum (red flour beetle)	7070	vHL	K7070_1_VHL_74	ica:103333576	:31K7070_1_VHL_74		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Podarcis muralis (common wall lizard)	64176	vHL	K64176_1_VHL_75	pmua:114591793	:31K74476_1_VHL_75		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Caenorhabditis elegans	6239	VHL_CAEEL	K6239_1_VHL_76	Q19213	:31FDGCKVNLNEEVWPEPAPaf=tab&columns=lin=ea		UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25
Nomascus leucogenys (northern white-cheeked gibbon)	61853	vHL	K61853_1_VHL_77	nle:100666969	:31I6L6666969		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Rhinopithecus roxelana (golden snub-nosed monkey)	61622	vHL	K61622_1_VHL_78	tro:104667143	:31POQPYTLLPGTGRHISYRGrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Ficedula albicollis (collared flycatcher)	59894	vHL	K59894_1_VHL_79	fab:101814622	:31TDEPLRNGKELFLPKPEDEFrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Taeniopygia guttata (zebra finch)	59729	vHL	K59729_1_VHL_80	fgu:1002231028	:31DGLLNVQTEFLVPSINVGDGLLNVQTEFLVPSINVGD		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Austrotundulus limneae (annual killifish)	56270	vHL	K56270_1_VHL_81	allin:106518920	:31K2670_1_VHL_81		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Geospiza fortis (medium ground-finches)	48883	vHL	K48883_1_VHL_82	grf:1020404865	:31TDEPLRNGKELFLPKPEDEFrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Monopterus albus (swamp eel)	43700	vHL	K43700_1_VHL_83	nab:109964425	:31K61622_1_VHL_83		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Camelus ferus (Wild Bactrian camel)	419612	vHL	K419612_1_VHL_84	crf:116657219	:31TDEPLRNGKELFLPKPEDEFrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Seriola dumerili (greater amberjack)	414147	vHL	K41447_1_VHL_85	slu:111221736	:31K2679_1_VHL_85		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Alligator sinensis (Chinese alligator)	38654	vHL	K38654_1_VHL_86	asl:102375530	:31K2670_1_VHL_86		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Phascolarctos cinereus (koala)	38626	vHL	K38626_1_VHL_87	grf:1020404865	:31TDEPLRNGKELFLPKPEDEFrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Kryptolebias marmoratus (mangrove rivulus)	37003	vHL	K37003_1_VHL_88	kmr:106236772	:31K73003_1_VHL_88		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Acanthoxubatus (cheetah)	32536	vHL	K32536_1_VHL_89	alu:106972341	:31K73256_1_VHL_89		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Xiphophorus couchianus (Monterey platyfish)	32473	vHL	K32473_1_VHL_90	aco:114135786	:31ASDEPLRNGKELFLPKPSGrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Pangasianodon hypophthalmus (striped catfish)	310916	vHL	K310916_1_VHL_91	pac:113545808	:31IFDAEIDDMVNNKKEMYLPrest.Keq.jpfndgenes/		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
Elasmodonera acutirostrata (scammoni (minke whale))	310752	vHL	K310752_1_VHL_92	bacu:103007825	:31K310752_1_VHL_92		KEGG	9/15/20 17:25

Organism_name	Organism_id	Protein_name	New_protein_id	Protein_id	Sequence	Uni	Database	Download time
<i>Lonchura striata</i> domestica (Bengalese finch)	299123	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL	Isr:110477103	K299123_1_VHL_93_LWLFRDAGTNDGLLYNQESTKEGG:jpfndgenes/cvrg-10794015	K299123_1_VHL_93_LWLFRDAGTNDGLLYNQESTKEGG:jpfndgenes/cvrg-10794015	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Thlaspiora pseudonudana</i> CCMP1335	296543	vhl; Lindau disease tum	VHL	I-HAPS-DRAFT_3_>_K296543_1_VHL_94	K296543_1_VHL_94_GDTVTTRYNLADTYAKVEKFVLSRKEGG:jpfndgenes/rna:107834686	K296543_1_VHL_94_GDTVTTRYNLADTYAKVEKFVLSRKEGG:jpfndgenes/rna:107834686	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Mitopiers natalensis</i>	291302	vhl; Lindau disease tum	VHL	umr:103669642	K29073_1_VHL_96_FVPSLNVQDGIFANITIPYVYESTKEGG:jpfndgenes/loc:104933452	K29073_1_VHL_96_FVPSLNVQDGIFANITIPYVYESTKEGG:jpfndgenes/loc:104933452	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Ursus maritimus</i> (polar bear)	29073	Hippe-Lindau tumor s	VHL	cvrg-10794015	K28743_1_VHL_97_LKVNHKELFVKPSUDELYASHNTYESTKEGG:jpfndgenes/tup:102486323	K28743_1_VHL_97_LKVNHKELFVKPSUDELYASHNTYESTKEGG:jpfndgenes/tup:102486323	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i> (sheepshead minnow)	28743	Hippe-Lindau tumor s	VHL	acs:106494625	K28377_1_VHL_98_STDOSLVNLQNEALFYASHNTYESTKEGG:jpfndgenes/iso:104933452	K28377_1_VHL_98_STDOSLVNLQNEALFYASHNTYESTKEGG:jpfndgenes/iso:104933452	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Anolis carolinensis</i> (green anole)	28377	Hippe-Lindau tumor s	VHL	am:106494625	K246437_1_VHL_99_DGGLVNOTEFLVPSLNVDGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/egz:104121781	K246437_1_VHL_99_DGGLVNOTEFLVPSLNVDGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/egz:104121781	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Tupaia chinensis</i> (Chinese tree shrew)	246437	Hippe-Lindau tumor s	VHL	hal:109387293	K1841481_1_VHL_100_TNEPLFRANCHEMFLPKVEGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/sla:111667871	K1841481_1_VHL_100_TNEPLFRANCHEMFLPKVEGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/sla:111667871	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Larimichthys crocea</i> (large yellow croaker)	24558	Hippe-Lindau tumor s	VHL	phi:102106299	K181119_1_VHL_101_TNEPLFRANCHEMFLPKVEGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/ph:102106299	K181119_1_VHL_101_TNEPLFRANCHEMFLPKVEGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/ph:102106299	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Aptenyx mantelli</i> mantelli (brown kiwi)	202946	Hippe-Lindau tumor s	VHL	P84522	U180952_1_VHL_106_ESCANISFCETEVGCSCKNNat=tab&columns=lnmeac	U180952_1_VHL_106_ESCANISFCETEVGCSCKNNat=tab&columns=lnmeac	UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (little egret)	188379	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL	elt:114067883	K164674_1_VHL_107_LWLFRDAGTNDGLLYNQESTKEGG:jpfndgenes/bopec:110368396	K164674_1_VHL_107_LWLFRDAGTNDGLLYNQESTKEGG:jpfndgenes/bopec:110368396	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Hippisodorus armiger</i> (great roundleaf bat)	186990	Hippe-Lindau tumor s	VHL	gia:107122229	K186990_1_VHL_108_DDP1KVNSKELFLPNTATGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/gia:107122229	K186990_1_VHL_108_DDP1KVNSKELFLPNTATGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/gia:107122229	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Seriola lalandi</i> dorsalis (yellowtail amberjack)	1841481	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL	bss:102455661	K13735_1_VHL_109_SLPPGTGRMHMSYLEHLWressKEGG:jpfndgenes/bss:102455661	K13735_1_VHL_109_SLPPGTGRMHMSYLEHLWressKEGG:jpfndgenes/bss:102455661	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Pseudopodoces humilis</i> (Tibetan ground-tit)	181119	Hippe-Lindau tumor s	VHL	doi:100024305	K181119_1_VHL_110_DGGLVNOTEFLVAAAPNvressKEGG:jpfndgenes/doi:100024305	K181119_1_VHL_110_DGGLVNOTEFLVAAAPNvressKEGG:jpfndgenes/doi:100024305	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Viola nobilacea</i> (Australian violet)	180952	VHL_VIOHE	VHL	mln:104017014	K128390_1_VHL_111_XTGDSLLYQTELFLVPSLNVDGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/mln:104017014	K128390_1_VHL_111_XTGDSLLYQTELFLVPSLNVDGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/mln:104017014	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Empidonax traillii</i> (willow flycatcher)	164674	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL	npr:10878606	K125878_1_VHL_112_ADITLPVFLKERCLQVYRSKEGG:jpfndgenes/npr:10878606	K125878_1_VHL_112_ADITLPVFLKERCLQVYRSKEGG:jpfndgenes/npr:10878606	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Boleophthalmus pedimastris</i> (great blue-spotted mudskipper)	150388	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL	ve:103805655	K1181787_1_VHL_113_ELDTDVPLVNNKEIVYVPSressKEGG:jpfndgenes/ve:103805655	K1181787_1_VHL_113_ELDTDVPLVNNKEIVYVPSressKEGG:jpfndgenes/ve:103805655	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Gekko japonicus</i>	146911	Hippe-Lindau tumor s	VHL	uah:113257162	K116960_1_VHL_114_YPTLPPGTGRHHSYRDLVressKEGG:jpfndgenes/uah:113257162	K116960_1_VHL_114_YPTLPPGTGRHHSYRDLVressKEGG:jpfndgenes/uah:113257162	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i> (Chinese soft-shelled turtle)	13735	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL	rmyb:102255640	K109478_1_VHL_115_YPTLPPGTGRHHSYRGLVressKEGG:jpfndgenes/rmyb:102255640	K109478_1_VHL_115_YPTLPPGTGRHHSYRGLVressKEGG:jpfndgenes/rmyb:102255640	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Monodelphis domestica</i> (opossum)	13616	Hippe-Lindau tumor s	VHL	lncq:109522503	K109280_1_VHL_116_HFEKSLLTSALLCVSVCIFELPALADCrstKEGG:jpfndgenes/lncq:109522503	K109280_1_VHL_116_HFEKSLLTSALLCVSVCIFELPALADCrstKEGG:jpfndgenes/lncq:109522503	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Nipponia nippon</i> (crested ibis)	128390	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL	rme:101468402	K106582_1_VHL_117_SDOLLRVNGSKELFIPALADCrstKEGG:jpfndgenes/rme:101468402	K106582_1_VHL_117_SDOLLRVNGSKELFIPALADCrstKEGG:jpfndgenes/rme:101468402	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Nannorana parkeri</i>	125878	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL	pmur:10298606	K103944_1_VHL_118_DOPFLVNSKELFLPKPAAGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/pmur:10298606	K103944_1_VHL_118_DOPFLVNSKELFLPKPAAGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/pmur:10298606	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i> (Yangtze River dolphin)	118797	Hippe-Lindau tumor s	VHL	pvt:110077876	K103895_1_VHL_119_RDARSGSDLVLNQTELFLVATressKEGG:jpfndgenes/pvt:110077876	K103895_1_VHL_119_RDARSGSDLVLNQTELFLVATressKEGG:jpfndgenes/pvt:110077876	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	116960	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL	uh:112058655	K12058655_1_VHL_120_WLFRDAGTDSLVLNQTELFLressKEGG:jpfndgenes/uh:112058655	K12058655_1_VHL_120_WLFRDAGTDSLVLNQTELFLressKEGG:jpfndgenes/uh:112058655	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Myotis brandti</i> (Brandt's bat)	109478	Hippe-Lindau tumor s	VHL	uh:112058655	K116960_1_VHL_121_YPTLPPGTGRHHSYRGLVressKEGG:jpfndgenes/uh:112058655	K116960_1_VHL_121_YPTLPPGTGRHHSYRGLVressKEGG:jpfndgenes/uh:112058655	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Hippocampus comes</i> (tiger tail seahorse)	109280	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL	Q64259	K101616_1_VHL_122_DGGLVNOTEFLVPSLNVDGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/Q64259	K101616_1_VHL_122_DGGLVNOTEFLVPSLNVDGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/Q64259	UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Maylandia zebra</i> (zebra mbuna)	106582	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL	mpahn:110316548	K10093_1_VHL_124_IDGLVNOTEFLVPSLNVDGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/mpahn:110316548	K10093_1_VHL_124_IDGLVNOTEFLVPSLNVDGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/mpahn:110316548	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Protothelphos mucrosquamatus</i> (Taiwan habu)	103944	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL	p40338	U10090_1_VHL_125_3HLWLFRDAGTHDGLVNLQTrstKEGG:jpfndgenes/p40338	U10090_1_VHL_125_3HLWLFRDAGTHDGLVNLQTrstKEGG:jpfndgenes/p40338	UniProtKB	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Pogona vitticeps</i> (central bearded dragon)	103956	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL	ncarb:110296136	K10089_1_VHL_126_3HLWLFRDAGTHDGLVNLQTrstKEGG:jpfndgenes/ncarb:110296136	K10089_1_VHL_126_3HLWLFRDAGTHDGLVNLQTrstKEGG:jpfndgenes/ncarb:110296136	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Nannopeltax galii</i> (Upper Galilee mountains blind mole rat)	1026970	Heterocephalus glaber (naked mole rat)	VHL	num:110548945	K10047_1_VHL_127_WLFRDAGTHDGLVNLQTrstKEGG:jpfndgenes/num:110548945	K10047_1_VHL_127_WLFRDAGTHDGLVNLQTrstKEGG:jpfndgenes/num:110548945	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (Rat)	10116	VHL_RAT	VHL	cge:100751916	K10029_1_VHL_128_IDGLVNLQTEFLVPSLNVDGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/cge:100751916	K10029_1_VHL_128_IDGLVNLQTEFLVPSLNVDGressKEGG:jpfndgenes/cge:100751916	KEGG	9/15/20 17:25
<i>Mus pacifici</i> (shrew mouse)	10093	vhl-MOUSE	VHL					
<i>Mus musculus</i> (Mouse)	10090	vhl-MOUSE	VHL					
<i>Mus caroli</i> (Ryukyu mouse)	10089	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL					
<i>Meriones ungiculatus</i> (Mongolian gerbil)	10047	vhl-Lindau disease tum	VHL					
<i>Cricetus griseus</i> (Chinese hamster)	10029	vhl disease tumor sup	VHL					

Supplementary\_Table\_2 566 eukaryotic RefSeq genomes

REFSEQ ASSEMBLY	SPECIES	SUPERKINGDOM	KINGDOM	PHYLUM	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	ASSEMBLY LEVEL	CLASSIFICATION
GCF_000165445.2	<i>Microcebus murinus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Chirogaleidae	Microcebus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_902635605.1	<i>Sarcophilus harisi</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Sarcophilus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002837175.2	<i>Physeer catodon</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Phytodontidae	Phytodon	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000002295.2	<i>Monodelphis domestica</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Didelphidae	Monodelphis	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_011064425.1	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Rattus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_009834535.1	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Arodotyla	Camelidae	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_009663435.1	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Callithrix	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_008632895.1	<i>Mastomys coucha</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Mastomys	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_008692025.1	<i>Phococena sinuata</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Arodotyla	Phocoena	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_006542925.1	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Nomascus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000409795.2	<i>Chlorocebus sabaeus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Chlorocebus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000247795.1	<i>Bos indicus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Bos	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_111782905.1	<i>Arvicantis niloticus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Arvicantis	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002776325.3	<i>Plioclobodus tephroscelides</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Plioclobodus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001704415.1	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Capra	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_003369695.1	<i>Bos indicus x Bos taurus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Bos	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_011762995.1	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Tursiops	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_004126475.1	<i>Phyllostomus discolor</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Phyllostomus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000001635.26	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Mus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_008122165.1	<i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Gorilla	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_003339765.1	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Macaca	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_004115265.1	<i>Rhinolophus ferunequinum</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Rhinolophus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002863925.1	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Equus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002263795.1	<i>Bos taurus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Bos	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_004115215.1	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Ornithorhynchus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000002285.3	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Canis	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_0020207445.1	<i>Ailiropoda melanoleuca</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Ailiropoda	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002263795.1	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Pan	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001305225.1	<i>Ovis aries</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Ovis	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_007665055.1	<i>Rhinopithecus roxellana</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Rhinopithecus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002880775.1	<i>Pongo abelii</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Pongo	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000003625.3	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Oryctolagus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_900094665.1	<i>Mus caroli</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Mus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002803125.2	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Camelus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002742125.1	<i>Pan paniscus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Pan	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_007474395.1	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Lynx	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000317375.1	<i>Suricata suricatta</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Suricata	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000181335.3	<i>Felis catus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Felis	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000003025.6	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Sus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_00001405.39	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Homo	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_008728515.1	<i>Papio anubis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Papio	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_006229205.1	<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Microtus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_009829155.1	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Mustelidae	Mustela	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_00325615.1	<i>Theropithecus gelada</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Theropithecus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000003025.6	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Macaca	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_00001895.5	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Rattus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_900095145.1	<i>Mus pallidus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Mus	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_0065427405.1	<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Delphinidae	Globicephala	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000956705.1	<i>Propithecus coquereli</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Indriidae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000364345.1	<i>Vicigna pacos</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Vicigna	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000164845.3	<i>Elephantulus edwardii</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Elephantulus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000289155.1	<i>Trachypithecus francoisi</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Trachypithecus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000687225.1	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Ursidae	Ursus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000349705.1	<i>Leptonychotes weddelli</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Phocidae	Leptonychotes	scaffold	vertebrate

REFSEQ ASSEMBLY	SPECIES	SUPERKINGDOM	KINGDOM	PHYLUM	CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS	CLASSIFICATION
									ASSEMBLY LEVEL
GCF_000151885_1	Dipodomys ordii	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Heteromyidae	Dipodomys	vertebrate	
GCF_000327345_1	Myotis davidi	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vesperilionidae	Myotis	vertebrate	
GCF_000412655_1	Myotis brandtii	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vesperilionidae	Myotis	vertebrate	
GCF_000852055_2	Actitis nanymaiae	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Aotidae	Aotus	vertebrate	
GCF_000493685_1	tenophora acutoradula scamini	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Tubulidentata	Balantiopterydae	vertebrate	
GCF_00434235_1	Phoca vitulina	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Phocidae	Phoca	vertebrate	
GCF_010001585_1	Lonta caradenensis	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Mustelidae	Mustelidae	Lontra	vertebrate	
GCF_0001685135_1	Manis lavanica	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Manidae	Manidae	Manis	vertebrate	
GCF_0002201575_1	Neomorphus schauinslandi	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Phocidae	Orycteropidae	Neomorphus	vertebrate	
GCF_000289275_1	Orycterus afer afer	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Phocidae	Otaridae	Otoceropidae	vertebrate	
GCF_003265705_1	Calorhinus ursinus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Delphinidae	Phocidae	vertebrate	
GCF_00031955_2	Orcinus orca	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Pteropodidae	Orcinus	vertebrate	
GCF_001468845_2	Roussetius aegyptiacus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Phocidae	Dipodidae	Roussettus	vertebrate	
GCF_000280705_1	Jaculus jaculus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Phocidae	Phocidae	Jaculus	vertebrate	
GCF_011800145_1	Mirounga leonina	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Phocidae	Mirounga	vertebrate	
GCF_000344965_1	Mesocricetus auratus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Crictidae	Mesocricetus	vertebrate	
GCF_000208655_1	Dasyurus novemcinctus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Mustelidae	Dasyuroidae	Dasyurus	vertebrate	
GCF_008928535_2	Hylobates moloch	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Hylobatidae	Hylobatidae	Hylobates	vertebrate	
GCF_00322715_1	Puma concolor	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Felidae	Felidae	Puma	vertebrate	
GCF_000151735_1	Cavia porcellus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Caviidae	Caviidae	Rousettus	vertebrate	
GCF_000215625_1	Mus musculus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Mustelidae	Mustelidae	Jaculus	vertebrate	
GCF_001595765_1	Miniopterusnatalensis	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Miniopterus	Californicus	vertebrate	
GCF_003584765_1	Ursus arctos horribilis	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Ursidae	Ursidae	Ursus	vertebrate	
GCF_004646715_1	Peromyscus leucopus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Cricetidae	Cricetidae	Pteropus	vertebrate	
GCF_000321225_1	Octodon degus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Odobenidae	Odobenidae	Meriones	vertebrate	
GCF_000298355_1	Bos mutus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Bovidae	Bovidae	Desmodus	vertebrate	
GCF_000296765_1	Erinaceus europaeus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Erinaceidae	Erinaceidae	Bos	vertebrate	
GCF_004028035_1	Eumops perotis	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Otariidae	Otariidae	Eritacus	vertebrate	
GCF_000323557_1	Pteropus alecto	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	Pteropodidae	Eumetopias	vertebrate	
GCF_002204375_1	Meriones unguiculatus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Muridae	Muridae	Pteropus	vertebrate	
GCF_002840915_1	Desmodus rotundus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Phyllostomidae	Phyllostomidae	Meriones	vertebrate	
GCF_000262655_1	Otocoris aeneus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Otocyonidae	Otocyonidae	Desmodus	vertebrate	
GCF_000296735_1	Chrysocloris asitaca	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Otocyon	vertebrate	
GCF_00032355_1	Panthera pardus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Eutheriodontidae	Eutheriodontidae	Otocyon	vertebrate	
GCF_000273665_1	Chinchilla lanigera	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Pteropus	vertebrate	
GCF_002288905_1	Erhydrolaetus kenyoni	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Meriones	vertebrate	
GCF_012274545_1	Fukomys damarensis	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Desmodus	vertebrate	
GCF_000296425_1	Galeopterus variegatus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Otocyon	vertebrate	
GCF_00370565_1	Acinonyx jubatus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Otocyon	vertebrate	
GCF_000164805_1	Caracal syricha	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Pteropus	vertebrate	
GCF_00027695_1	Heterogeomys glaber	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Meriones	vertebrate	
GCF_003030155_1	Eptesicus fuscus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Proboscidea	Proboscidea	Desmodus	vertebrate	
GCF_00033445_1	Tupaias chinensis	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Otocyon	vertebrate	
GCF_000181275_1	Sorex araneus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Scandentia	Scandentia	Otocyon	vertebrate	
GCF_000283155_1	Ceratotherium simum	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Eutheriodontidae	Eutheriodontidae	Pteropus	vertebrate	
GCF_00014715_1	Myotis lucifugus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Primates	Meriones	vertebrate	
GCF_000001905_1	Loxodonta africana	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Desmodus	vertebrate	
GCF_00464555_1	Panthera tigris tigris	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Proboscidea	Proboscidea	Otocyon	vertebrate	
GCF_000096425_1	Sapajus apella	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Pteropus	vertebrate	
GCF_00189085_1	Hippopotamus amphibius	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Proboscidea	Proboscidea	Otocyon	vertebrate	
GCF_001693545_1	Rhinopithecus bieti	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Meriones	vertebrate	
GCF_000243295_1	Trichechus manatus latirostris	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Proboscidea	Proboscidea	Desmodus	vertebrate	
GCF_001305755_1	Equus asinus	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Equidae	Equidae	Sirenia	vertebrate	
GCF_003160815_1	Vulpes vulpes	Eukaryota	Chordata	Mammalia	Canidae	Canidae	Carnivora	vertebrate	

REFSEQ ASSEMBLY	SPECIES	SUPERKINGDOM	KINGDOM	PHYLUM	CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS	ASSEMBLY LEVEL	CLASSIFICATION
GCF_00292845.1	Ochotona princeps	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	Ochotona	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_003031525.1	<i>ocaeia asiacentium asiae</i> or <i>Cebus capucinus imitator</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Phociconidae	Neopocaena	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001604975.1	<i>Cebus capucinus imitator</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Cebidae	Cebus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_00086695.1	<i>Samirii bolvensis bolvensis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Equidae	Equus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_00235385.1	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Castoridae	Saimiri	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001984765.1	<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Lipotidae	Castor	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000442215.1	<i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Pteropodidae	Lipotes	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000151845.1	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Camelidae	Pteropus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000767855.1	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Cameleidae	Otocyon	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000236235.1	<i>Ictidomys tridecemlineatus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Soricidae	Castor	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_003426925.1	<i>Uroctellus parvii</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Cercopithecidae	Castor	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000955945.1	<i>Cercobius atys</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Otaridae	Zalophus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000631625.1	<i>Zalophus californianus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Galagidae	Otolemur	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000181295.1	<i>Otolemur garnettii</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Diprotodontia	Vombatidae	Vombatus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_900497805.2	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Sciuridae	Uroctellus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_003676395.1	<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Cercopithecidae	Cercopithecus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000622305.1	<i>Nannospalax pallii</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Otaridae	Otaridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000851045.1	<i>Mandillus leucophaeus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Galagidae	Otolemur	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000500545.1	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus bairdi</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Diprotodontia	Vombatidae	Vombatus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000313985.2	<i>Echinops telfairi</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Delphinidae	Lagenorhynchus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000956065.1	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Delphinidae	Nannospalax	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_004785775.1	<i>Grammomys surdaster</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Delphinidae	Mandillus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000223335.1	<i>Cricetus cricetus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Terrestridae	Peromyscus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001458135.1	<i>Marmota marmota marmota</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Cricetidae	Echinops	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_003676075.2	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Terrestridae	Tefuridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_002288925.2	<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Ceropithecidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_002102435.1	<i>Odocoileus virginianus texanus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000951035.1	<i>Colobus angolensis palliatus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_005190385.1	<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000280355.1	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_002999425.1	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_013103735.1	<i>Etheostoma cragini</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001658045.2	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_002234675.1	<i>Oryzias latipes</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_013347855.1	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_009880985.1	<i>Cathartes usnatus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000238955.4	<i>Maylandia zebra</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_0002103735.1	<i>Astatotilapia calliptera</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_0002234675.1	<i>Asyanax mexicanus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_005190385.1	<i>Thamnopis elegans</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_009880985.1	<i>Sparus aurata</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000238955.4	<i>Chirodiplophus lanceolata</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_900246225.1	<i>Lepisosteus oculatus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000238955.4	<i>Etheostoma spectabile</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_00020234675.1	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_00020234675.1	<i>Danio rerio</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_002910315.2	<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001465895.1	<i>Nothonotus furzeri</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000241765.3	<i>Chrysemys picta bellii</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_008680295.1	<i>Cynglossus semilaevis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000002035.6	<i>Archocentrus centrarchus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_002910315.2	<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_009819835.1	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_003860225.1	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Monodontidae	Terrestridae	scaffold	vertebrate

REFSEQ ASSEMBLY	SPECIES	SUPERKINGDOM	KINGDOM	PHYLUM	CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS	ASSEMBLY LEVEL	CLASSIFICATION
GCF_902150065.1	<i>Myripristis murdjan</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Holocentridae	<i>Myripristis</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_0022775205.1	<i>Xiphophorus maculatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Cyprinodontiformes	<i>Xiphophorus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_902167405.1	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Gadidae	<i>Gadus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000951615.1	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_007399415.2	<i>Gopherus evgoodei</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Oncopercygi (SUPERCLAS	<i>Gopherus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_900324465.2	<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Gadidae	<i>Anabas</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_902362185.1	<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Testudinidae	<i>Chanos</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_011077185.1	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Gruiformes	<i>Oxyura</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001808045.1	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Lepidosaurs	Anseriformes	<i>Zootoca</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001660825.1	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Siluridae	<i>Ictalurus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_006281545.1	<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Epinephelidae	<i>Epinephelus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002163495.1	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Oncorhynchidae	<i>Oncorhynchus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_901001165.1	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Salmonidae	<i>Salmo</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_9009633905.1	<i>Esomus naucrates</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Echeneidae	<i>Echeneis</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_004027225.2	<i>Strigops habroptila</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Pitheciformes	<i>Strigops</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_902148855.1	<i>Sphaeramia orbicularis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Kurtiformes	<i>Sphaeramia</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_006149115.1	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Oncoptera	<i>Oncorhynchus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002872995.1	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Salmonidae	<i>Salmonidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_022715295.1	<i>Melopeltisattacus undulatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Pitheciformes	<i>Melopeltisattacus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_900496895.1	<i>Aquila chrysaetos chrysaetos</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Pitheciformes	<i>Aquila</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_00993605.1	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Petromyzontidae	<i>Petromyzon</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_90214845.1	<i>Salarias fasciatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Bleenniidae	<i>Salarias</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_900634415.1	<i>Cottoperca globo</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Cottidae	<i>Cottoperca</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_003368295.1	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_901000725.2	<i>Takifugu rubripes</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Tetraodontidae	<i>Takifugu</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001663975.1	<i>Xenopus laevis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Acipitridae	<i>Xenopus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_00909765.1	<i>Ambyrajia radula</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Ptiliidae	<i>Ambyrajia</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000247815.1	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Pajidae	<i>Ficedula</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_90070375.1	<i>Denticeps cluopeoides</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Denticipedidae	<i>Denticeps</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_009819705.1	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Pleuronectidae	<i>Hippoglossus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_901001135.1	<i>Rhinatrema bivittatum</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Amphibia	Rhinatrema	<i>Rhinatrema</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_902500255.1	<i>Thalassophryne amazônica</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Batrachoididae	<i>Thalassophryne</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_901933205.1	<i>Canthigaster panulus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Labridae	<i>Canthigaster</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_009762535.1	<i>Notolabrus celidotus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Phasianidae	<i>Notolabrus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001577835.2	<i>Columnaria aporica</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Gobiidae	<i>Columnaria</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_009829125.1	<i>eriophthalminus magnispinna</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Esocidae	<i>Eriophthalminus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_011004945.1	<i>Esox lucius</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Passeriformes	<i>Esocidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001622545.3	<i>Parus major</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Paridae	<i>Parus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_01310865.1	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Trachemysidae	<i>Trachemys</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_0082821705.2	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Taeniopygidae	<i>Taeniopygia</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_013339805.1	<i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Pleuronectidae	<i>Hippoglossus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000002315.6	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Galliformes	<i>Gallus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000146605.3	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Phasianidae	<i>Meleagris</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_009078355.1	<i>&gt;angasiarodon hypophthalmus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Pangasiidae	<i>Pangasiidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_00023375.1	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Salmonidae	<i>Salmo</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_00090745.1	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Lepidosaurs	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001444195.1	<i>Xiphophorus couchianus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Poeciliidae	<i>Poeciliidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002078375.1	<i>Betta splendens</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Aplochitonidae	<i>Betta</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_004329235.1	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Lacertidae	<i>Podarcis</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_009650955.1	<i>Corvus monedulaoides</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000972845.2	<i>Larinichthys crocea</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Sisoridae	<i>Larinichthys</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_009819795.1	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Anseriformes	<i>Aythya</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_010645085.1	<i>Accipenser ruthenus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Accipenseridae	<i>Accipenser</i>	chromosome	vertebrate

REFSEQ ASSEMBLY	SPECIES	SUPERKINGDOM	KINGDOM	PHYLUM	CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS	ASSEMBLY LEVEL	CLASSIFICATION
GCF_902827115.1	<i>seudochaenichthys georgianus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Perciformes	Channichthyidae	<i>Pseudochaenichthys</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_900634775.1	<i>Gouania willdenowi</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Blechniformes	<i>Gouania</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_0039576945.1	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Trochilidae	<i>Calypte</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_900747795.1	<i>Cyclopterus lundii</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Cylopteridae	<i>Cyclopterus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_003331165.1	<i>Eretmochelys calcarinus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Polypteriformes	<i>Eretmochelys</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_901765095.1	<i>Xiphophorus hellerii</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Cyprinodontiformes	<i>Xiphophorus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000004195.4	<i>Microcaecilia unicolor</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Gymnophionidae	<i>Microcaecilia</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_900634625.1	<i>Xenopus tropicalis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Siphonopidae	<i>Xenopus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_900703125.1	<i>Parambassis ranga</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Pipidae	<i>Parambassis</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_005870125.1	<i>Lonchura striata domestica</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002021735.2	<i>Onychorhynchus kisutch</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Esomidae	<i>Onychorhynchus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_900324485.2	<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Mastacembelidae	<i>Mastacembelus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_902459505.1	<i>Geotrypetes seraphini</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Dermophidae	<i>Geotrypetes</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_90070415.1	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Clinidae	<i>Clupea</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000633615.1	<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Poeciliidae	<i>Poecilia</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000230335.1	<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Trachydontidae	<i>Pelodiscus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001681065.1	<i>Hippocampus comes</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Syngnathidae	<i>Hippocampus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000687285.1	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Phaethontidae	<i>Phaethon</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_003945725.1	<i>Corapipo altera</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Coraciidae	<i>Corapipo</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002901205.1	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Cyanistidae	<i>Cyanistes</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001515625.1	<i>Sinocyclocheilus sinocyclocheilus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Sinocyclocheilidae	<i>Sinocyclocheilus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000687185.1	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Egretidae	<i>Egretta</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_0006331225.1	<i>Pseudopodoces humilis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Pseudopodocidae	<i>Pseudopodoces</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000277835.1	<i>Geositta frontalis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Geospizidae	<i>Geospiza</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001715985.3	<i>Manacus vitellinus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Manacidae	<i>Manacus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000680725.1	<i>Sierastes partitus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Stegastidae	<i>Stegastes</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_003342845.1	<i>Nothoprocta perdicaria</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Nothoproctidae	<i>Nothoprocta</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001640805.1	<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Centroscidae	<i>Lates</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001443285.1	<i>Poecilia latipina</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Pairidae	<i>Poecilia</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000680775.1	<i>Eurypterygia bella</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Thraupidae	<i>Eurypterygia</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000707045.1	<i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Pomacentridae	<i>Antrostomus</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001443325.1	<i>Poecilia mexicana</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_003269725.1	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Poeciliidae	<i>Poecilia</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000747805.1	<i>Chælura palauica</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Strigidae	<i>Strigidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002776465.1	<i>Amphiprion ocellaris</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Apodidae	<i>Apodidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_0002252785.1	<i>Latimeria chalumnae</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Pomacentridae	<i>Pomacentridae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000690835.1	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Coelacanthiformes	<i>Coelacanthiformes</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000707045.1	<i>Ialarica regulorum gibbericep</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Procellariidae	<i>Procellariidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000709325.1	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Gruidae	<i>Gruidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000690005.1	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000691975.1	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Picidae	<i>Picidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000708225.1	<i>Nipponia nippon</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001604755.1	<i>Lepidothrix coronata</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornithidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_902827115.1	<i>Trematostoma bernacchii</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Pipridae	<i>Pipridae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_003724035.1	<i>Tachysurus fuvidraco</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Notothemidiidae	<i>Notothemidiidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000690535.1	<i>Cairnsia cristata</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Bagridae	<i>Bagridae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000691975.1	<i>Opisthomodus hoazin</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Cariamidae	<i>Cariamidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001604755.1	<i>Callichthys milii</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Opisthomidae	<i>Opisthomidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_902150015.1	<i>Tyto alba alba</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Tytonidae	<i>Tytonidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000691785.1	<i>Leptosomus discolor</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Leptosomatidae	<i>Leptosomatidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_002872115.1	<i>Paramyrmops kingsleyae</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Tachysuridae	<i>Tachysuridae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000691405.1	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipitridae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_000691845.1	<i>Merops nubicus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Aves	Meropidae	<i>Meropidae</i>	chromosome	vertebrate
GCF_001515645.1	<i>Sinocyclocheilus grahami</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteri	Oryziaceae	<i>Sinocyclocheilus</i>	chromosome	scaffold

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GCF_000695615.1	<i>Acanthisitta chloris</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Lepidosauria	Passeriformes	<i>Acanthisitta</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001077635.1	<i>Thamnophilus sticturus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Culicidae	<i>Thamnophilus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001266775.1	<i>Austrotundulus limnaeus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Chondrichthyes	Rhinodoliformes	<i>Austrotundulus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001642345.1	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Orectolobiformes	<i>Rhincodon</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_003031625.1	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	irrcopterygii (SUPERCLAS	Tyrannidae	<i>Empidonax</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000455745.1	<i>Alligator sinensis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Crocodylidae	<i>Alligator</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001952655.1	<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	irrcopterygii (SUPERCLAS	Synbranchidae	<i>Monopterus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000344595.1	<i>Chelon mydas</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Cheloniidae	<i>Chelonia</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_900518725.1	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Lepidosauria	Elapidae	<i>Notechis</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001682985.1	<i>Pygochelidon halterata</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Characidae	<i>Serapalmidae</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000971095.1	<i>Anser cygnoides domesticus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Lepidosauria	Anseriformes	<i>Anser</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_900518735.1	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Lepidosauria	Squamata	<i>Pseudonaja</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000703405.1	<i>Apaloderma vittatum</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Crocodylidae	<i>Apaloderma</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_003343035.1	<i>Apteryx rowleyi</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Synbranchiformes	<i>Apteryx</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001649575.1	<i>Kryptolebias marmoratus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Testudines	<i>Kryptolebias</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000239415.1	<i>Haplochromis burtoni</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Cyprinodontiformes	<i>Haplochromis</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000337955.1	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Cichlidae	<i>Falco</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000708025.1	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Falco	<i>Charadrius</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000337975.1	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Falco	<i>Falco</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000186305.1	<i>Python bivittatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Lepidosauria	Squamata	<i>Python</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001447345.1	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Citellidae	<i>Phasianus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001431845.1	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Falco	<i>Calidris</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000708225.1	<i>Phalaenocorax carbo</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Falco	<i>Phalaenocorax</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001970005.1	<i>Paralichthys olivaceus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Lepidosauria	Charadriidae	<i>Paralichthys</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_900067755.1	<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Falco	<i>Pogona</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000695195.1	<i>Chlamydota macqueeni</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Falco	<i>Chlamydota</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000337935.1	<i>Columba livia</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Columba</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_00185365.1	<i>Pantherophis guttatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Scopacidae	<i>Pantherophis</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_00069145.1	<i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Apodiformes	<i>Aptenodytes</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000239395.1	<i>Neodromiopodus brachidi</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Spheniscidae	<i>Neodromiopodus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_00078275.1	<i>Boleophthalmus pedinotrostris</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Gobiidae	<i>Boleophthalmus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000239375.1	<i>Pundamilia nyeri</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Cichlidae	<i>Pundamilia</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000738735.2	<i>Corvus cornix cornix</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Cichlidae	<i>Corvus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000689105.1	<i>Pygoscela adeliae</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Spheniscidae	<i>Pygoscela</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000935625.1	<i>Nanorana parieri</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Amphibia	Neolamprologus	<i>Nanorana</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_900080235.1	<i>Labrus bergylta</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Labridae	<i>Boleophthalmus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000732505.1	<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Cyprinodontiformes	<i>Cyprinodon</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001723915.1	<i>Gavia gavia</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	irrcopterygii (SUPERCLAS	Gaviidae	<i>Gavia</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_003984985.1	<i>Neopetrels chryscephalum</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Pipidae	<i>Neopetrela</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_00115625.1	<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Fregatidae	<i>Serinus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000737465.1	<i>Halichoetus leucocephalus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Acipitridae	<i>Halichoetus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000690715.1	<i>Tinamus guttatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Thraupidae	<i>Tinamus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000281125.3	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	irrcopterygii (SUPERCLAS	Alligatoridae	<i>Alligator</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000385455.1	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Passerellidae	<i>Zonotrichia</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000826765.1	<i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Fundulidae	<i>Fundulus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_0006887375.1	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_00073575.1	<i>Collus striatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Coliidae	<i>Collus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000709365.1	<i>Tauraco erythrolophus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Tauraco</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001447265.1	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_003597395.1	<i>Chelonoidis abingdonii</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Chelonidae	<i>Chelonoidis</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_002109845.1	<i>Acanthochromis polyacanthus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Acanthochromidae	<i>Acanthochromis</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001527895.2	<i>Protobothrops mucrosquamatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Lepidosauria	Viperidae	<i>Protobothrops</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_002814215.1	<i>Seriola lalandi dorsalis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Actinopteri	Seriola	<i>Seriola</i>	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000690875.1	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Aves	Gaviidae	<i>Gavia</i>	scaffold	vertebrate

REFSEQ ASSEMBLY	SPECIES	SUPERKINGDOM	KINGDOM	PHYLUM	CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS	ASSEMBLY LEVEL	CLASSIFICATION
GCF_008700665.1	Oreochromis aureus	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Cichliformes	Cichlididae	Oreochromis	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_00048485765.1	Poecilia formosa	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Poeciliidae	Poecilia	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000689865.1	Struthio camelus australis	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Struthionidae	Struthio	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_004355625.1	Anarrhichthys ocellatus	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Anarrhichthidae	Anarrhichthys	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_002260705.1	Senilia dumerili	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Carangidae	Senilia	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000735185.1	Notothelia coriceps	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Nototheniidae	Notothenia	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_002925995.2	Terrapene carolina triunguis	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Terrapenidae	Terrapene	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000691565.1	Mesitonis unicolor	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Mesitonis	Mesitonis	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000689245.1	Pterocles gutturalis	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Pteroclididae	Pterocles	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001447785.1	Gekko japonicus	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Gekkonidae	Gekko	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_003945395.1	Crocodylus porosus	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Crocodylidae	Crocodylus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_003342905.1	Dromaius novaehollandiae	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Dromaiidae	Dromalus	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000696875.1	Nestor notabilis	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Ptilacidae	Nestor	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_000700305.1	Buceros rhinoceros silvestris	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Bucerotidae	Buceros	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001515605.1	Sinocyclocoelius anshunensis	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Cypriidae	Sinocyclocoelius	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_003945395.1	Pipa filacea	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Pipidae	Pipa	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_908277175.1	Gymnodraco acuticeps	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Bathyraconidae	Gymnodraco	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_008315115.1	Sander lucioperca	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Percidae	Sander	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_002922805.1	Oryzias latipes	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Belontiidae	Oryzias	scaffold	vertebrate
GCF_001039765.1	Apertyx mantelli mantelli	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Apterygidae	Apteryx	contig	vertebrate
GCF_000692885.6	Caenorhabditis elegans	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Rhabditidae	Caenorhabditis	complete genome	invertebrate
GCF_004354385.1	Drosophila immigrans	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_009650485.1	Drosophila albomicans	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_003672135.1	Ocneria brioi	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Formicidae	Ocneria	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_902459465.1	Asterias rubens	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Asteroiidae	Asterias	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_002204515.2	Aedes aegypti	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Culicidae	Culex	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_006345805.1	Octopus vulgaris	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Rhabditidae	Rhabditis	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000692335.3	Tribolium castaneum	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_00367875.1	Acyrthosiphon pisum	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Tenebrionidae	Tenebrio	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000237925.1	Schistosoma mansoni	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Aphelinidae	Aphyllon	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_003264395.2	Apis mellifera	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Schistosomatidae	Schistosoma	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_00870125.1	Drosophila pseudoboscura	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Apidae	Apis	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_002022765.2	Crassostrea virginica	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Octopodidae	Octopus	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000001215.4	Drosophila melanogaster	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Triboliumidae	Tribolium	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_003369815.1	Drosophila miranda	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Hemiptera	Acyrtophyon	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_0000224145.3	Ciona intestinalis	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Streblida	Streblida	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_003560095.1	Drosophila melanogaster	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Hymenoptera	Hymenoptera	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_004382195.1	Trichoplax ni	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Lepidoptera	Lepidoptera	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_002022765.2	Spodoptera littoralis	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Ostreidae	Ostrea	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000001215.4	Drosophila pseudoobscura	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_00367875.1	Pecten maximus	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Pectinidae	Pecten	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000237925.1	Aphantopus hyperantus	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Drosophilidae	Aphantopus	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_0000224145.3	Drosophila simulans	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_003560095.1	Caenorhabditis briggsae	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Rhabditidae	Rhabditis	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_004382195.1	Drosophila sechellia	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_902652985.1	Drosophila busckii	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Pediciae	Pedicia	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000001215.4	Caenorhabditis elegans	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Pectinidae	Pectinida	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_00367875.1	Drosophila mauritiana	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Nymphalidae	Nymphalis	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_0000224145.3	Nasonia vitripennis	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_003560095.1	Daphnia magna	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Rhombidiidae	Rhombidius	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_004382195.1	Barnibus terrestis	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Trichopodidae	Trichopoda	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_009731565.1	Dananus plexippus alexippus	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Noctuidae	Noctua	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_111750605.1	Rhopalosiphum maidis	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Pediciidae	Rhopalosiphum	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_003676215.2	Belonocnema treatae	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Pteromalidae	Belonocnema	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_009193855.2	Ponaceca canaliculata	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Pomacidae	Ponacea	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_00398015.1	Anopheles gambiæ str. PEST	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Daphniidae	Daphnia	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000005575.2	Drosophila subobscura	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Apidae	Apidae	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_008121235.1	Drosophila melanogaster	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Nymphalidae	Nymphalis	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000005575.2	Drosophila suzukii	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Aphelinidae	Aphelinida	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_003676215.2	Glycaspis brimleyi	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Cynipidae	Cynips	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000005575.2	ArchitaenioGLOSSA	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Amphilariaidae	Amphilaria	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000005575.2	Drosophila hydei	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Culicidae	Culicidae	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000005575.2	Drosophilidae	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Chordata	Actinopteri	Actinopteriformes	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	chromosome	invertebrate

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GCF_902806645.1	<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Mollusca	Nematoda	Bivalvia	Ostreidae	<i>Crassostrea</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001040885.1	<i>Strongyloides ratti</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Chromadorea	Diptera	<i>Strongyloides</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000005875.2	<i>Drosophila yakuba</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	<i>Drosophila</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_003227725.1	<i>Camponotus floridanus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Cephalopoda	Octopoda	<i>Camponotus</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001194135.1	<i>Octopus bimaculoides</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Arachnida	Hymenoptera	<i>Octopus</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001901225.1	<i>ermatophagoidea pteronyssini</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Sarcophagidae	<i>Dermatophagoidea</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001594055.1	<i>Alta colombica</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Pyrgophoridae	<i>Alta</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_009176625.2	<i>Contarinia nasturtii</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Formicidae	<i>Contarinia</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001298355.1	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Cecidomyiidae	<i>Papilio</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001465065.1	<i>Polites dominula</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Papilionidae	<i>Vipulidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000236325.1	<i>Drosophila eugracilis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	<i>Drosophila</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_003227715.1	<i>Harpagophathus saltator</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Formicidae	<i>Harpagophathos</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001594055.1	<i>Trachymyrmex zeeki</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Formicidae	<i>Trachymyrmex</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000956235.1	<i>Vasconia europunctata</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Formicidae	<i>Vasconia</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000002075.1	<i>Aphyllia californica</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Gastropoda	Lepidoptera	<i>Aphyllia</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000209185.1	<i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	<i>Culex</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_002443255.1	<i>Varrhea destructor</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Mesostigmata	<i>Varrhea</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000671375.1	<i>Centuroides sculpturatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	<i>Centruroides</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001283275.1	<i>Habropoda laboriosa</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	<i>Habropoda</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_003640425.2	<i>Galleria mellonella</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Gastropoda	Lepidoptera	<i>Galleria</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000002985.3	<i>Bryatura matia</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Rhodniida	<i>Bryatura</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000326865.1	<i>Helobdella robusta</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Amelida	Brigida	<i>Helobdella</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000836215.1	<i>Papilio polytes</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Cnidaria	Lepidoptera	<i>Papilio</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000209225.1	<i>Nematoscelis venteriansis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Actinianae	<i>Nematoscelis</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_011952275.1	<i>mbs vancooverensis nearctic</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Edwardsidae	<i>Benthidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000217595.1	<i>Lineiperlatha humile</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Apidae	<i>Apidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_00000789215.1	<i>Bactrocerota dorsalis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Pyralidae	<i>Pyralidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000005175.2	<i>Drosophila mojavensis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Tephritidae	<i>Tephritisidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000524195.1	<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Drosophilidae	<i>Drosophilidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000327385.1	<i>Lottia gigantea</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	<i>Diptera</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000236305.1	<i>Drosophila rhopalaea</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Cyclophylliidae	<i>Cyclophylliidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000224215.1	<i>Drosophila kikkawai</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Palaeolastropoda	<i>Palaeolastropoda</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_003704095.1	<i>Pocillopora damicornis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Cnidaria	Diptera	<i>Diptera</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_003651465.1	<i>Formica execta</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Phytolaelapsidae	<i>Phytolaelapsidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_010614865.1	<i>Sieboldius ulmicola</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Eristidae	<i>Eristidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000648865.2	<i>Copidosoma floridanum</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Stegodyphidae	<i>Stegodyphidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000612105.2	<i>Oriusiss abeiinus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Copidosoma	<i>Copidosoma</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000224215.1	<i>Nilparvata lugens</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Oniscidae	<i>Oniscidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001186385.1	<i>Diuraphis noxia</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Delphacidae	<i>Delphacidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000184785.3	<i>Apis florea</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Aphidiidae	<i>Aphidiidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001854935.1	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Eristidae	<i>Eristidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001483705.1	<i>Eufriesea mexicana</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Aleyrodidae	<i>Aleyrodidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_900239865.1	<i>Bicyclus anynana</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Apidae	<i>Apidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000149515.1	<i>Caenorhabditis remanei</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Eurytomidae	<i>Eurytomidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001594055.1	<i>Opisthorchis viverrini</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Diaphorinaidae	<i>Diaphorinaidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000005875.2	<i>Pediculus humanus corporis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Pediculidae	<i>Pediculidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_00050325.1	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	<i>Coleoptera</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001594055.1	<i>Cyphotrymex costatus</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	<i>Hymenoptera</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000949405.1	<i>Vollenhovia emeryi</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Rhabdiidae	<i>Rhabdiidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000181795.1	<i>Trichinella spiralis</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Opisthorchiidae	<i>Opisthorchiidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000003605.2	<i>Sacoglossus kowalevskii</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Phthiraptera	<i>Phthiraptera</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_000188095.3	<i>Bombylius impatiens</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Enteropeustidae	<i>Enteropeustidae</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_001442555.1	<i>Apis cerana</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	<i>Hymenoptera</i>	chromosome	invertebrate
GCF_0036599595.1	<i>Hyposmocoma kahamanoa</i>	Eukaryota	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Anthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	<i>Lepidoptera</i>	chromosome	invertebrate

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GCF_000806365.1	<i>Fopus arisanus</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Braconidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_001853355.1	<i>Bactrocera latifrons</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Vespidae	Baceroa	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_001313355.1	<i>Polistes canadensis</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Polistes	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000365465.2	<i>Parasteatoda tepidariorum</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Theridiidae	Parasteatoda	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000371365.1	<i>Musca domestica</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Muscidae	Musca	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_013567705.1	<i>Chelonus insulans</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Braconidae	Chelonus	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000648875.2	<i>Cimex lectularius</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Cimicidae	Cimex	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000390285.2	<i>Anophlophora glabripennis</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Cerambycidae	Anoplophora	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_003260885.2	<i>Monomorium pharaonis</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Formicidae	Monomorium	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_003987935.1	<i>Bombyx mandarina</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Bombycidae	Bombyx	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000485895.1	<i>Priapulus caudatus</i>	Eukaryota	Privalpida	Insecta	Priapulidae	Priapulus	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000900795.1	<i>Amphimedon queenslandica</i>	Eukaryota	Diplopoda	Insecta	Niphidiidae	Amphimedon	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000654015.2	<i>Drosophila navojoa</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Dirophiidae	Dirophila	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000341935.1	<i>Cephus cinctus</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Cephidae	Cephus	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000255335.1	<i>Galendromus occidentalis</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Physotetradae	Galendromus	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000503995.1	<i>Ceratosolen solmsi marchali</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Propulmidae	Ceratosolen	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000507385.1	<i>Necator americanus</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Haplodesterida	Haplodesterida	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_002042975.1	<i>Oribatella favoculata</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Diptera	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000696155.1	<i>Zootermopsis nevadensis</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Hymenoptera	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_001313925.1	<i>Dinoponera quadriceps</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Termitidae	Termitidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_0004153925.1	<i>Osmia bicornis bicolor</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Apionidae	Apionidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000598945.2	<i>Trichogramma pretiosum</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Trichogrammatidae	Trichogramma	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000648895.1	<i>Oriophagus taurus</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Sciarabaeidae	Oriophagus	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000802055.1	<i>Photinus pyralis</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Lampyridae	Photinus	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000236285.1	<i>Drosophila bipunctata</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_001687245.1	<i>Rhagoletis zephyria</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Rhagoletidae	Rhagoletis	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_0002217335.1	<i>Drosophila obscura</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Tephritisidae	Tephritisidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_0006486795.2	<i>Halymorpha halys</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Onthophagidae	Onthophagidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_00080205.1	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Drosophilidae	Drosophilidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000583005.1	<i>Odontomachus brunneus</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Formicidae	Formicidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000224195.1	<i>Drosophila elegans</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Drosophilidae	Drosophilidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000059225.1	<i>Drosophila willistoni</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Tetranychidae	Tetranychidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000239435.1	<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Muscidae	Muscidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_001015335.1	<i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Acroporidae	Acroporidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_001414365.1	<i>Acropora mildeiora</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Circulonidae	Circulonidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000355685.1	<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Dendroctonus	Dendroctonus	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_003070985.1	<i>Temnothorax curvispinosus</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Formicidae	Temnothorax	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_0030710045.1	<i>Nomia melanderi</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Halictidae	Halictidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000220905.1	<i>Megachile rotundata</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachilidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000572035.2	<i>Microplitis demolitor</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Braconidae	Braconidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_00080205.1	<i>Penaeus japonicus</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Penaeidae	Penaeidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_0002803265.2	<i>Melanaphis sacchari</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Aphelinidae	Aphelinidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_003070985.1	<i>Diabrotica virgifera virginea</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000143395.1	<i>Diaphorina citri</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Lituididae	Lituididae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_00069065.1	<i>Lucilia cuprina</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Calliphoridae	Calliphoridae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000836235.1	<i>Hydra vulgaris</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Papilionidae	Papilionidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000469605.1	<i>Loa loa</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Oncocercidae	Oncocercidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000183805.2	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Rhabditida	Rhabditida	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000180805.2	<i>Atta cephalotes</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Diaphorina	Diaphorina	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_00047195.1	<i>Actinia tenebrosa</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Actiniidae	Actiniidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000602425.1	<i>Hydra rostrata</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Hydroidae	Hydroidae	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000004095.1	<i>Apis dorsata</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Hymenoptera	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000517525.1	<i>Limulus polyphemus</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Xiphosura	Xiphosura	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_000809045.2	<i>Agrius planipennis</i>	Eukaryota	Anthropoda	Insecta	Buprestidae	Buprestidae	scaffold	invertebrate

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GCF_000222465.1	<i>Acropora digitifera</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Anthropoda	Acroporidae	Acropora	scafold	scafold
GCF_002532875.1	<i>Varroa jacobsoni</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arachnida	Mesostigmata	Vario	Eurytemora	invertebrate	invertebrate
GCF_000591075.1	<i>Eurytemora affinis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Hexanaupilia	Tenuipoda		Bombyx	scafold	scafold
GCF_000151625.1	<i>Bombyx mori</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Lepidoptera		Bombyxidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000204515.1	<i>Acronymex echinator</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Hymenoptera		Formicidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_011952255.1	<i>Bombyx vossensis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Hymenoptera		Apidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_012932255.1	<i>Thrips palmi</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Thysanoptera		Thripidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_006496715.1	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Diptera		Culicidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_001952205.1	<i>Bombyx bifarius</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Hymenoptera		Apidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_005281955.1	<i>Nylardella fulva</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Hymenoptera		Formicidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_001564115.1	<i>Trachymyrmex septentrionalis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Hymenoptera		Trachymyrmex	scafold	scafold
GCF_000806345.1	<i>Zaegodacus cucurbitae</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Diptera		Zeugodacidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_001186105.1	<i>Amylelos transstella</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Lepidoptera		Pyratidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_002571385.1	<i>Stylophora pistillata</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Scleractinia		Pocilloporidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_002217175.1	<i>Folsomia candida</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Entomobryomorpha		Icostomidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_003426905.1	<i>Ctenocephalides felis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Siphonaptera		Ctenocephalidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000654025.1	<i>Drosophila arizonae</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Diptera		Dipteridae	scafold	scafold
GCF_002891405.2	<i>Cryptotermes secundus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Blastoididae		Kalotermitidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_001263575.1	<i>Neodiprion lecontei</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Hymenoptera		Diprionidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000233415.1	<i>Drosophila biarmipes</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Diptera		Drosophilidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_011865705.1	<i>Megaloptera genitalis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Hymenoptera		Holcidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000330985.1	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Lepidoptera		Plutellidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000764305.1	<i>Hyalella azteca</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Amphipoda		Hyalellidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_900245975.1	<i>Drosophila quinquepunctata</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Diptera		Drosophilidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000181785.1	<i>Pogonomyrmex barbatus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Hymenoptera		Drosophilidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_001625305.1	<i>Branchiostoma belcheri</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Chordata	Amphioxiformes		Branchiostomatidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_004193835.1	<i>Ostrinia furnacalis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Lepidoptera		Crambidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_001652005.1	<i>Ceratina calcarata</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Hymenoptera		Apidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_001412515.2	<i>Diachasma alloeum</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Brachonidae		Brachonidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_001630105.1	<i>Anneisia japonica</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Echinodermata	Echinodermata	Comatulidae		Comatulidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_001949145.1	<i>Acanthaster planci</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Echinodermata	Echinodermata	Acanthasteridae		Acanthasteridae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000220665.1	<i>Drosophila fuscosa</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Drosophilidae		Drosophilidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_002113885.1	<i>Mizuhopecten yessoensis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Mollusca	Mollusca	Pectinidae		Pectinidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000262585.1	<i>Manduca sexta</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Sphingidae		Sphingidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000457365.1	<i>Biomphalaria glabrata</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Mollusca	Mollusca	Planorbidae		Planorbidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_002938895.1	<i>Vanessa tameamea</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Nymphalidae		Nymphalidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000002235.5	<i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Echinodermata	Echinodermata	Strongylocentrotidae		Strongylocentrotidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_002938485.1	<i>Strophilus oryzae</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Echinoidea		Cuculinidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_001412225.1	<i>Nicrophorus vesperoides</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Insecta		Siphidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000226095.1	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Insecta		Thripidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000344095.2	<i>Athalia rosea</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Insecta		Tetrificidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_001856805.1	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Echinodermata	Echinodermata	Insecta		Pleidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_0003268045.1	<i>Siphula flava</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Platyhelminthes	Platyhelminthes	Hemiptera		Aphidiidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000689445.1	<i>Schistosoma haematobium</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Trematoda		Schistosomatidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000206095.1	<i>Pseudomyrmex gracilis</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Insecta		Pseudomyrmex	scafold	scafold
GCF_000224235.1	<i>Drosophila takashii</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Insecta		Drosophilidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000347755.3	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Diptera		Tephritidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_0001503275.1	<i>Trichoplax adhaerens</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Platyhelminthes	Platyhelminthes	Insecta		Trichoplacidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000005155.2	<i>Drosophila grimshawi</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Hymenoptera		Drosophilidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_001594075.1	<i>Trachymyrmex conneeti</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Linguata		Formicidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_001039855.2	<i>Lingua anatina</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Lepidoptera		Lingulidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_002156985.1	<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Arthropoda	Hemiptera		Noctuidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_004010815.1	<i>Aphis gossypii</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Chordata	Chordata	Diptera		Aphidiidae	scafold	scafold
GCF_000003815.1	<i>Branchiostoma floridae</i>	Eukaryota	Metazoa			Lepiocardia		Branchiosomatidae	scafold	scafold

REFSEQ ASSEMBLY	SPECIES	SUPERKINGDOM	KINGDOM	PHYLUM	CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS	ASSEMBLY LEVEL	CLASSIFICATION
GCF_001188975.1	Bactrocera oleae	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Tephritidae	Bactrocera	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_001417965.1	Exalplasia diaphana	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Fungi/Metazoa-Chloroflagellate	Anthozoa	Actinaria	Alaptidae	Salpingoeca	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_00018895.1	Salpingoeca rosetta	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Fungi/Metazoa-Chloroflagellate	Chondrotaeniata	Craspedida	Salpingoecidae	Myzus	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_001866785.1	Myzus persicae	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Aphididae	Dufourea	scaffold	invertebrate
GCF_001272555.1	Dufourea novaeangliae	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Ixodidae	Ixodes	contig	invertebrate
GCF_002892825.2	Ixodes scapularis	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Archnida	Halictidae	Drosophila	Drosophilidae	invertebrate
GCF_003285975.2	Drosophila aranassae	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Diptera	Drosophila	Drosophilidae	invertebrate
GCF_003285875.2	Drosophila novamexicana	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Nitidulidae	Aethina	Nitidulidae	invertebrate
GCF_001937115.1	Aethina tumida	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	Drosophilidae	invertebrate
GCF_003285735.1	Drosophila virilis	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	Drosophilidae	invertebrate
GCF_003286155.1	Drosophila erecta	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Megachilidae	Osmia	Megachilidae	invertebrate
GCF_012274295.1	Osmia lignaria	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Scaptodrosophilidae	Scaptodrosophila	Scaptodrosophilidae	invertebrate
GCF_003285725.1	Scaptodrosophila lebanonensis	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Dendrophiomyia	Drosophila	Dendrophiomyia	invertebrate
GCF_004324835.1	Dendrophorphyia gigantea	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	Drosophilidae	invertebrate
GCF_003286085.1	Drosophila persimilis	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	Drosophilidae	invertebrate
GCF_002093755.1	Drosophila serrata	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Drosophilidae	Drosophila	Drosophilidae	invertebrate
GCF_003285905.1	Drosophila hydei	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Fungi	Ascomycota	Sordariomycetes	Sordariomycetes	Saccharomyces	Saccharomyces	invertebrate
GCF_00146045.2	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Fungi	Ascomycota	Sordariomycetes	Sordariomycetes	Thermothelomyces	Thermothelomyces	invertebrate
GCF_000226095.1	hemithelomyces thermophilic	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Fungi	Ascomycota	Sordariomycetes	Sordariomycetes	Neurospora	Neurospora	invertebrate
GCF_000182925.2	Neurospora crassa	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Fungi	Ascomycota	Eurotiomycetes	Eurotiomycetes	Sordariaceae	Sordariaceae	invertebrate
GCF_00002855.1	Aspergillus fumigatus	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Fungi	Ascomycota	Sordariomycetes	Sordariomycetes	Aspergillaceae	Aspergillaceae	invertebrate
GCF_000002495.2	Prycircularia oryzae	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Fungi	Ascomycota	Dothideomycetes	Dothideomycetes	Prycircularia	Prycircularia	invertebrate
GCF_000219625.1	Zymoseptoria tritici	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Fungi	Ascomycota	Sordariomycetes	Sordariomycetes	Mycosphaerellales	Mycosphaerellales	invertebrate
GCF_000240135.3	Fusarium graminearum	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Fungi	Ascomycota	Sordariomycetes	Sordariomycetes	Neotribeae	Neotribeae	invertebrate
GCF_001653235.2	Pochonia chlamydosporia	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Fungi	Ascomycota	Sordariomycetes	Sordariomycetes	Hypocreales	Hypocreales	invertebrate
GCF_000002945.1	Schizosaccharomyces pombe	Eukaryota	Metazoa	Fungi	Ascomycota	Sordariomycetes	Sordariomycetes	Clavicipitaceae	Clavicipitaceae	invertebrate
							Schizosaccharomyces pombe	Schizosaccharomyces pombe	Schizosaccharomyces pombe	invertebrate

Supplementary\_Table\_3 Oxygen Km values of PHD and FIH

Category	Enzyme	Organism	K <sub>m</sub> (O <sub>2</sub> ) [μM]	Protein substrate	Reference
PHD	Pseudomonas Poly(Pro-Hydroxylase)(PPHD)	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	47.5±9.2	pH 7.5, 37°C, 30 min, 20-residue elongation factor Tu fragment	Scotti et al. 2014
PHD	Prolyl L-hydroxylase(PLH)	<i>Vinca rosea</i>	60	poly-L-proline	Tanaka et al. 1980
PHD	Prolyl L-hydroxylase(PLH)	<i>Vinca rosea</i>	60	poly(L-proline)	Chrispeels 1984
PHD	Trichoplax adhaerens PHD(TaPHD <sup>64-300</sup> )	<i>Trichoplax adhaerens</i>	>400	TaHIFa ODD 25mer peptide	Lippi et al. 2018
PHD	Prolyl-hydroxylase (PH)	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	40-45	(Pro-Pro-Gly)5 · 4H <sub>2</sub> O or (Pro-Pro-Gly) · 9H <sub>2</sub> O	Myllylä et al. 1977
PHD	Prolyl-hydroxylase (PH)	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	72	collagen	Vanderkooi et al. 1991
PHD	Prolyl-hydroxylase (PH)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	45	a 12.3- <sup>3</sup> H-proline-labeled biologically prepared polypeptide (Pro-Pro-Gly) <sub>5</sub>	Cianci 2004
PHD	Prolyl-3-hydroxylase (P3H)	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	30	collagen	Tryggvason et al. 1979
PHD	Prolyl-4-hydroxylase (P4H)	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	190	collagen	De Jong and Kemp 1984
PHD	collagen prolyl-4-hydroxylase (CPH)	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	30	collagen	Hutton et al. 1967
PHD	collagen prolyl-4-hydroxylase (CPH)	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	30	collagen	Hutton et al. 1967
PHD	collagen prolyl-4-hydroxylase (CPH)	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	30	collagen	Hutton et al. 1967
PHD	Procollagen Proline Hydroxylase	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	11.54	proline-labeled procollagen from the cuticle of Ascaris	Fujimoto and Prockop 1969
PHD	Procollagen Proline Hydroxylase	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	23.08	proline-labeled procollagen from the cuticle of Ascaris	Fujimoto and Prockop 1969
PHD	Procollagen hydroxylase (PCH)	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	12.82	<sup>14</sup> C-proline-labeled procollagen, Ascaris muscle	Chvapil et al. 1970
PHD	Procollagen hydroxylase (PCH)	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	27.27	<sup>14</sup> C-proline-labeled procollagen, Ascaris cuticle/fluid	Chvapil et al. 1970
PHD	Procollagen hydroxylase (PCH)	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	230.7	<sup>14</sup> C-proline-labeled procollagen, Rat skin	Chvapil et al. 1970
PHD	Procollagen hydroxylase (PCH)	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	16.13	adult <i>A. lumbricoides</i> muscle	Cain and Fairbairn 1971
PHD	Procollagen hydroxylase (PCH)	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	25.42	adult <i>A. lumbricoides</i> eggs	Cain and Fairbairn 1971
PHD	human type I collagen prolyl-4-hydroxylase (CP4H-I)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	40	(Pro-Pro-Gly) <sub>10</sub>	Hirsila et al. 2003
PHD	HIF prolyl 4-hydroxylases isoenzyme-1(HIF-P4H-1)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	230	(Pro-Pro-Gly) <sub>10</sub>	Hirsila et al. 2003
PHD	HIF prolyl 4-hydroxylases isoenzyme-2 (HIF-P4H-2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	250	(Pro-Pro-Gly) <sub>10</sub>	Hirsila et al. 2003
PHD	HIF prolyl 4-hydroxylases isoenzyme-3 (HIF-P4H-3)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	230	(Pro-Pro-Gly) <sub>10</sub>	Hirsila et al. 2003
PHD	HIF prolyl 4-hydroxylases isoenzyme-1(HIF-P4H-1)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	200	N-terminal biotinylated 19mer peptide(HIF-1αC1956-574)	Tuckerman et al. 2004
PHD	HIF prolyl 4-hydroxylases isoenzyme-2 (HIF-P4H-2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	200	N-terminal biotinylated 19mer peptide(HIF-1αC1956-574)	Tuckerman et al. 2004
PHD	HIF prolyl 4-hydroxylases isoenzyme-3 (HIF-P4H-3)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	200	N-terminal biotinylated 19mer peptide(HIF-1αC1956-574)	Tuckerman et al. 2004
PHD	HIF prolyl 4-hydroxylases isoenzyme-2 (HIF-P4H-2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	100±20	HIF-1αODD	Koivunen et al. 2006
PHD	HIF prolyl 4-hydroxylases isoenzyme-2 (HIF-P4H-2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	53±13	HIF-1α(556-574) peptide	Berchner-Pannschmidt et al. 2008
PHD	HIF prolyl 4-hydroxylases isoenzyme-2 (HIF-P4H-2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	5±10	HIF-1α(556-574) peptide	Berchner-Pannschmidt et al. 2008
PHD	PHD2 <sup>181-428</sup>	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	229±60	HIF-1α(556-574) peptide	Ehrismann et al. 2007
PHD	PHD2 <sup>181-428</sup>	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	250	HIF-1α(556-574) peptide	Ehrismann et al. 2007
PHD	His <sub>8</sub> -PHD2 <sup>181-428</sup>	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	76±11	His <sub>8</sub> -HIF-1α(530-652) CODD	Ehrismann et al. 2007
PHD	His <sub>8</sub> -PHD2 <sup>181-426</sup>	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	8±28	His <sub>8</sub> -HIF-1α(530-658) CODD	Ehrismann et al. 2007
PHD	His <sub>8</sub> -PHD2 <sup>181-426</sup>	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	85±17	His <sub>8</sub> -HIF-1α(544-563) CODD	Ehrismann et al. 2007
PHD	His <sub>8</sub> -PHD2 <sup>181-426</sup>	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	67±10	His <sub>8</sub> -HIF-1α(502-637) CODD	Ehrismann et al. 2007
PHD	HIF prolyl 4-hydroxylases isoenzyme-2(HIF-P4H-2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	250	a 19-residue HIF-1α peptide	Myllylä 2008
PHD	HIF prolyl 4-hydroxylases isoenzyme-2(HIF-P4H-2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	100	a 248-residue HIF-1α ODDD fragment	Myllylä 2008
PHD	HIF prolyl 4-hydroxylases isoenzyme-2(HIF-P4H-2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	65-85	123-198-residue HIF-1α and HIF-2α ODDD fragments	Tarhonskaya et al. 2014
PHD	PHD2 <sup>181-428</sup>	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	>450	HIF-1α CODD 19-mer peptide	Lorenzo et al. 2014
PHD	Human prolyl-hydroxylase 2 (HS-PHD2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	150±50	HIF-2αODD	Tarhonskaya et al. 2015
PHD	Human prolyl-hydroxylase 2 (HS-PHD2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	460±30	HIF-1α C-terminal oxygen-dependent degradation domain(CODD)	Tarhonskaya et al. 2015
PHD	Human prolyl-hydroxylase 2 (HS-PHD2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	>450	HIF-1α N-terminal oxygen-dependent degradation domain(NODD)	Tarhonskaya et al. 2015

Category	Enzyme	Organism	$K_{mapp}(O_2)$ [μM]	Protein substrate	Reference
PHD	Human prolyl-hydroxylase 2 (HsPHD2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	>450	HIF-2a C-terminal oxygen-dependent degradation domain(CODD)	Tarhonskaya et al. 2015
PHD	Human prolyl-hydroxylase 2 (HsPHD2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	410±80	HIF-1a N-terminal oxygen-dependent degradation domain(NODD)	Tarhonskaya et al. 2015
PHD	PHD2 <sup>181-426</sup>	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	216 ± 30	HIF-1α CODD 19-mer peptide in the presence of a cyclic-14-mer peptide	Kearney 2015
PHD	PHD2 <sup>181-426</sup>	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	355±80	HIF-1α CODD 19-mer peptide in the absence of a cyclic-14-mer peptide	Kearney 2015
PHD	HIF prolyl 4-hydroxylases isoenzyme-2(HIF-P4H-2)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	530±90	CODD	Pektas et al. 2015
FIH					
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	90±20	HIF-1α <sup>788-822</sup> CAD(C-terminal transactivation domain)	Korvonen et al. 2004
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	145±33	HIF-1α <sup>788-806</sup> CAD(C-terminal transactivation domain)	Ehrismann et al. 2007
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	150±30	HIF-1α <sup>788-822</sup> CAD(C-terminal transactivation domain)	Ehrismann et al. 2007
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	237±28	His <sub>6</sub> -HIF-1α <sup>783-826</sup> CAD(C-terminal transactivation domain)	Ehrismann et al. 2007
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	110±73	HIF-2α <sup>832-866</sup> CAD(C-terminal transactivation domain)	Ehrismann et al. 2007
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF(FIH-1)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	12±3	plasmids coding for thioredoxin (Trx)-6His-tagged mNoch1	Wilkins et al. 2009
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF(FIH-1)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	19±4	plasmids coding for thioredoxin (Trx)-6His-tagged mNoch2	Wilkins et al. 2009
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF(FIH-1)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	70±20	plasmids coding for thioredoxin (Trx)-6His-tagged mNoch3	Wilkins et al. 2009
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF(FIH-1)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	12±4	plasmids coding for thioredoxin (Trx)-6His-tagged mNoch3	Wilkins et al. 2009
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF(FIH-1)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	110±20	plasmids coding for thioredoxin (Trx)-6His-tagged mNoch3	Wilkins et al. 2009
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF(FIH-1)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	90±25	hHIF-1a	Wilkins et al. 2009
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF(FIH-1)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	270±50	HIF-1α <sup>788-826</sup> CTAD(C-terminal transactivation domain)(150μM)	Hangasy et al. 2014
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	200±40	HIF-1α <sup>788-826</sup> CTAD(C-terminal transactivation domain)(80μM)	Hangasy et al. 2014
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	110±30	HIF-1A C-terminal transactivation Domain(CTAD)	Tarhonskaya et al. 2015
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	110±10	HIF-2A C-terminal transactivation Domain(CTAD)	Tarhonskaya et al. 2015
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	40±10	1CA <sub>20-mer</sub> (consensus ankyrin)	Tarhonskaya et al. 2015
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	50±10	tnkr-135-mettnkr-1a (135-mer fragment of tankyrase-1)	Tarhonskaya et al. 2015
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	56±15	2CA(consensus ankyrin)	Tarhonskaya et al. 2015
FIH	factor inhibiting HIF	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	120±20	3CA(consensus ankyrin)	Tarhonskaya et al. 2015

Supplementary\_Table\_4 Oxygen Km values of oxygen reductases

Category	Enzyme name	Abbreviation	Organism	$K_m^{app}(\text{O}_2)$ [uM]	Reference
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Azotobacter vinelandii	18	Hoffman et al. 1979
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Azotobacter vinelandii	0.48±0.16	Juenemann et al. 1995
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Azotobacter vinelandii	20-50	Juenemann et al. 1995
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Escherichia coli	0.4	D'Mello et al. 1994
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Escherichia coli	0.26	Juenemann et al. 1995
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Escherichia coli	0.38	Kita et al. 1984
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Klebsiella pneumoniae	0.02	Smith et al. 1990
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Escherichia coli	2	Kolonay et al. 1994
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Axotobacter vinelandii	5	Juenemann et al. 1995
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Axotobacter vinelandii	5.7	Kolonay et al. 1994
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Axotobacter vinelandii UW136 Cyd <sup>+</sup>	0.052±0.0016	D'Mello et al. 1994
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Axotobacter vinelandii UW136 Cyd <sup>+</sup>	0.013±0.001	D'Mello et al. 1994
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Axotobacter vinelandii UW136 Cyd <sup>+</sup>	0.25±0.066	D'Mello et al. 1994
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Axotobacter vinelandii UW136 Cyd <sup>+</sup>	0.27±0.16	D'Mello et al. 1994
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Axotobacter vinelandii UW136 Cyd <sup>+</sup>	2.96±0.96	D'Mello et al. 1994
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Axotobacter vinelandii UW136 Cyd <sup>+</sup>	4.93±2.05	D'Mello et al. 1994
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Escherichia coli	1.75 ± 0.13	Juenemann et al. 1995
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Azotobacter vinelandii	4.10 ± 0.34	Juenemann et al. 1995
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Synechocystis sp. strain PCC 6803	0.0034±0.0014	D'Mello et al. 1996
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Escherichia coli	0.35	Pils and Schmetterer 2001
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd type quinol oxidase	bd	Campylobacter jejuni	0.041±0.0039	Rice and Hempfling 1978
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd (CydAB) type quinol oxidase	bd	Campylobacter jejuni	0.040	Jackson et al. 2007
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd (CydAB) type quinol oxidase	bd	Campylobacter jejuni	0.81±0.015	Jackson et al. 2007
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd (CydAB) type quinol oxidase	bd	Campylobacter jejuni	0.85±0.056	Jackson et al. 2007
bd oxidase	cytochrome bd (CydAB) type quinol oxidase	bd	Gluconobacter oxydans	2.03±0.15	Miura et al. 2013
bd oxidase	cyanide-insensitive terminal quinol oxidase (CIO)	CIO	Gluconobacter oxydans	20.8±3.6	Miura et al. 2013
bd oxidase	cyanide-insensitive terminal quinol oxidase (CIO)	CIO	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	4.0±2.1	Arai et al. 2014
bd oxidase	cyanide-insensitive terminal quinol oxidase (CIO)	CIO	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	0.41±0.1	Arai et al. 2014
HCO oxidase	Cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	Campylobacter jejuni	0.10	Gupta et al. 2009
HCO oxidase	Cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	Hamster	0.8	Wilson et al. 1977

Category	Enzyme name	Abbreviation	Organism	$K_m^{app}(O_2)$ [uM]	Reference
HCO oxidase	Pseudomonas cytochrome c-551	C	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0.028	Yamanaka et al. 1961
HCO oxidase	Pseudomonas cytochrome c-551	C	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	0.1	Gupta et al. 2009
HCO oxidase	cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	0.1-10	Zimorski et al. 2019
HCO oxidase	cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	Rat	0.04	Degn and Wohlrib 1977
HCO oxidase	cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	Rat	0.05-0.5	Vanderkooi et al. 1991
HCO oxidase	cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	Beef	0.95	Petersen et al. 1976
HCO oxidase	cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	Soybean	0.147	Gupta et al. 2009
HCO oxidase	cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	None	1	Massari et al. 1996
HCO oxidase	cytochrome cao oxidase	C	Thermophilic bacterium PS3	5.5	Sone et al. 1990
HCO oxidase	cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	None	0.5	Cooper and Brown 2008
HCO oxidase	cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	None	30	Cooper and Brown 2008
HCO oxidase	cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	$\alpha$ -proteobacteria	0.08	Degli Esposti et al. 2019
HCO oxidase	cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	pigeon	<0.27	Vanderkooi et al. 1991
HCO oxidase	cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	Rat	0.5	Vanderkooi et al. 1991
HCO oxidase	cytochrome c oxidase(COX)	C	Synechocystis sp. strain PCC 6803	1	Pils and Schmetterer 2001
HCO oxidase	cbb3-type oxidase isoenzyme 1	C	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0.25±0.02	Arai et al. 2014
HCO oxidase	cbb3-type oxidase isoenzyme 1	C	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0.044±0.022	Arai et al. 2014
HCO oxidase	cbb3-type oxidase isoenzyme 1	C	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0.0066	Arai et al. 2014
HCO oxidase	cbb3-type oxidase isoenzyme 2	C	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0.23±0.08	Arai et al. 2014
HCO oxidase	cbb3-type oxidase isoenzyme 2	C	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0.032±0.021	Arai et al. 2014
HCO oxidase	cbb3-type oxidase isoenzyme 2	C	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0.0065	Arai et al. 2014
HCO oxidase	cytochrome cbb3 oxidases	C	<i>Bradyrhizobium japonicum</i>	0.0557±0.0242	Preisig et al. 1996
HCO oxidase	cytochrome cbb3 oxidases	C	<i>Bradyrhizobium japonicum</i>	0.0193±0.007	Preisig et al. 1996
HCO oxidase	cytochrome cbb3 oxidases	C	<i>Bradyrhizobium japonicum</i>	0.004±0.0021	Preisig et al. 1996
HCO oxidase	cytochrome bo3(Cyo)	A1-bo3	<i>Glucorobacter oxydans</i>	3.07±0.51	Miura et al. 2013
HCO oxidase	cytochrome bo3(Cyo)	A1-bo3	<i>Glucorobacter oxydans</i>	2.80±0.31	Miura et al. 2013
HCO oxidase	cytochrome bo3(Cyo)	A1-bo3	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	3.2±1.3	Arai et al. 2014
HCO oxidase	cytochrome bo3(Cyo)	A1-bo3	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0.25±0.04	Arai et al. 2014
HCO oxidase	cytochrome bo'(b <sub>562</sub> O, b <sub>53</sub> , and o <sub>3</sub> ) oxidase(CyoABCD)	A1-bo3	<i>Escherichia coli</i> AN2342	0.16±0.51	D'Mello et al. 1995
HCO oxidase	cytochrome bo'(b <sub>562</sub> O, b <sub>53</sub> , and o <sub>3</sub> ) oxidase(CyoABCD)	A1-bo3	<i>Escherichia coli</i> AN2342	0.15±0.055	D'Mello et al. 1995
HCO oxidase	cytochrome bo'(b <sub>562</sub> O, b <sub>53</sub> , and o <sub>3</sub> ) oxidase(CyoABCD)	A1-bo3	<i>Escherichia coli</i> AN2342	0.085±0.0029	D'Mello et al. 1995

Category	Enzyme name	Abbreviation	Organism	$K_m^{app}(O_2)$ [μM]	Reference
HCO oxidase	cytochrome bo' (b <sub>562</sub> O, b <sub>o3</sub> , and o <sub>o3</sub> ) oxidase(CytoABCD)	A1-bo3	<i>Escherichia coli</i> / AN2342	0.016±0.0036	D'Mello et al. 1995
HCO oxidase	cytochrome o type quinol oxidase (cyoABCDE)	A1-bo3	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	0.2	Rice and Hempfling 1978
HCO oxidase	cytochrome o type quinol oxidase (cyoABCDE)	A1-bo3	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	2.9	Kita et al. 1984
HCO oxidase	cytochromeo (558) oxidase	A1-bo3	<i>Acetobacter suboxydans</i> ATCC 621	33	Daniel 1970
HCO oxidase	cytochromeo (565) oxidase	A1-bo3	<i>Acetobacter suboxydans</i> ATCC 621	2.9	Daniel 1970
HCO oxidase	cytochrome o oxidase	A1-bo3	<i>Acetobacter aceti</i>	16.9	Matsushita et al. 1992
HCO oxidase	cytochrome o type quinol oxidase (cyoABCDE)	A1-bo3	Thermophilic bacterium PS3	0.09	Sone and Fujiwara 1991
HCO oxidase	aa3-type cytochrome c oxidases (aa3)	A1	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	5	Garcia-Horsman et al. 1991
HCO oxidase	aa3-type cytochrome c oxidases (aa3)	A1	<i>Aeropyrum pernix</i> K1	32	Ishikawa et al. 2002
HCO oxidase	cytochrome a1 oxidase	A1	<i>Acetobacter aceti</i>	4.4	Matsushita et al. 1992
HCO oxidase	A1 type cytochrome c oxidases (aa3)	A1	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	4.3±1.0	Arai et al. 2014
HCO oxidase	A1 type cytochrome c oxidases	A1	α-proteobacteria	0.2±10	Degli Esposti et al. 2019
HCO oxidase	cytochrome caa3 oxidase	A2	Thermophilic bacterium PS3	5.7	Sone et al. 1990
HCO oxidase	cytochrome caa3 oxidase	A2	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	2	Garcia-Horsman et al. 1991
HCO oxidase	A2 type cytochrome c oxidases	A2	α-proteobacteria	0.8	Degli Esposti et al. 2019
HCO oxidase	A1 type cytochrome c oxidases (aa3)	A1	None	2	Kita et al. 1984
HCO oxidase	AOX type quinonol:O <sub>2</sub> oxidoreductase	AOX	<i>Melon</i>	30	Gupta et al. 2009
HCO oxidase	AOX type quinonol:O <sub>2</sub> oxidoreductase	AOX	<i>Glycine max</i> L. cv. Ransom	13.40	Ribas-Carbo et al. 1994
HCO oxidase	AOX type quinonol:O <sub>2</sub> oxidoreductase	AOX	<i>Glycine max</i> L. cv. Ransom	21.80	Ribas-Carbo et al. 1994
HCO oxidase	AOX type quinonol:O <sub>2</sub> oxidoreductase	AOX	<i>Glycine max</i> L. cv. Ransom	12.3	Ribas-Carbo et al. 1994
HCO oxidase	AOX type quinonol:O <sub>2</sub> oxidoreductase	AOX	<i>Glycine max</i> L. cv. Ransom	18.2	Ribas-Carbo et al. 1994
HCO oxidase	AOX type quinonol:O <sub>2</sub> oxidoreductase	AOX	<i>Vigna radiata</i> L.	9.9	Ribas-Carbo et al. 1994
HCO oxidase	AOX type quinonol:O <sub>2</sub> oxidoreductase	AOX	<i>Vigna radiata</i> L.	25.2	Ribas-Carbo et al. 1994

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