

S4: a. Domain abbreviations (according to Interpro: N. J. Mulder, R. Apweiler, T. K. Attwood, A. Bairoch, D. Barrel, A. Bateman, M. Biswas, P. Bradley, P. Bucher, R. R. Copley, E. Courcelle, U. Das, R. Durbin, L. Falquet, W. Fleischmann, S. Griffiths-Jones, D. Haft, N. Harte, N. Hulo, D. Kahn, A. Kanapin, M. Krestyaninova, R. Lopez, I. Letunic, D. Lonsdale, V. Silventoinen, S. E. Orchard, M. Pagni, D. Peyruc, C. P. Ponting, J. Selengut, F. Servant, C. J. Sigrist, R. Vaughan and E. M. Zdobnov, The InterPro Database, 2003 brings increased coverage and new features., Nucl. Acids Res., 2003, 31, 315-318.

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| BLUF | Blue Light sensing Using Flavin domain |
| CHASE | Cyclases/Histidine kinases Associated Sensory Extracellular |
| CHEB | CHEB-type response regulator |
| CHER | CHER-type S-adenosylmethionine-dependent methyltransferase |
| Cyclase | Adenylyl cyclase class-3/4/guanylyl cyclase |
| DICT | Domain associated with diguanylate Cyclases and phosphodiesterases |
| EAL | Diguanylate phosphodiesterase named after conserved amino acids |
| GAF | cGMP-specific phosphodiesterases, cyanobacterial adenylate cyclases, and formate hydrogen lyase trans |
| GGDEF | Diguanylate cyclase named after conserved amino acids |
| Hamp | linker domain in Histidine kinases, Adenyl cyclases, Methyl-accepting proteins and Phosphatases |
| Hpt | histidine phosphotransfer domain |
| HTH | Helix Turn Helix/DNA binding domain |
| Kinase | Histidine kinase domain |
| LOV | Light Oxygen and Voltage domain, PAS subfamily; here sensors of blue light |
| MASE1 | Predicted integral membrane sensory domain found bacterial signaling proteins |
| MCP | Methyl-accepting chemotaxis proteins |
| PAS | Per Arnt Sim domain |
| PsIE | Phosphate-starvation-induced PsIE-like |
| RR | CheY-type Response regulator, receiver domain |
| SCHIC | Sensor containing heme instead of cobalamin |
| SPOIIE | Sporulation stage II, protein E C-terminal/Protein phosphatase 2C-related |
| STAS | Sulphate Transporter and AntiSigma factor antagonist |
| TETR | Tetracycline transcriptional regulator |

S4. b. Abbreviations for phyla

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| F | Firmicutes |
| Ac | Actinobacteria |
| P(α) | α-proteobacteria>Caulobacterales |
| P(α) | α-proteobacteria>Parvularculales |
| P(α) | α-proteobacteria>Rhizobiales |
| P(α) | α-proteobacteria>Rhodobacterales |
| P(α) | α-proteobacteria>Rhodospirillales |
| P(α) | α-proteobacteria>Sphingomonadales |
| P(α)U | α-proteobacteria>Uncultured |
| P(α)poly | α-proteobacteria>Polymorphum |
| P(β) | β-proteobacteria>Burkholderiales |
| P(β) | β-proteobacteria>Gallionellales |
| P(β) | β-proteobacteria>Methylophilales |
| P(β) | β-proteobacteria>Neisseriales |
| P(β) | β-proteobacteria>Nitrosomonadales |
| P(β) | β-proteobacteria>Rhodocyclales |
| P(β)U | β-proteobacteria>Uncultured |
| P(γ) | γ-proteobacteria>Acidithiobacillales |
| P(γ) | γ-proteobacteria>Alteromonadales |
| P(γ) | γ-proteobacteria>Chromatiales |
| P(γ) | γ-proteobacteria> Enterobacteriales |
| P(γ) | γ-proteobacteria>Legionellales |
| P(γ) | γ-proteobacteria>Methylococcales |
| P(γ) | γ-proteobacteria>Oceanospirillales |
| P(γ) | γ-proteobacteria>Pseudomonadales |
| P(γ)Rei | γ-proteobacteria>Reinekea |
| P(γ) | γ-proteobacteria>Salinisphaerales |

P(γ) γ -proteobacteria>Thiotrichales
P(γ)U γ -proteobacteria>Uncultured
P (γ) γ -proteobacteria>Vibrionales
P (γ) γ -proteobacteria>Xanthomonadales
P (δ) δ -proteobacteria
P (ε) ϵ -proteobacteria
P (Magn) Proteobacteria>Magnetococcales
Chl Chloroflexi
Cya Cyanobacteria>Chroococcales
Cya Cyanobacteria>Gloeobacteria
Cya Cyanobacteria>Nostocales
Cya Cyanobacteria> Oscillatoriaceae
P1 Planctomycetes
Nit Nitrospirae
Acido Acidobacteria
Bact/Ch Bacteroidetes/Chlorobi
DeTh Deinococcus-Thermus
Lent Lentisphaerae
Verr Verrucomicrobia
Spi Spirochaetes
EuA Euryarchaeota