

FIG S9. *Rickettsia* transport and metabolism of host-acquired ribonucleotides.

(A) Current knowledge of *Rickettsia* ribonucleotide transport. The five Tlc ribonucleotide transporters are shown as previously characterized (1, 2). The substrates of Tlc2 and Tlc3, as well as the transport mechanism(s) for UMP, AMP and GMP (3–5), remain unknown.

(B) *Rickettsiae* acquire host UMP, UTP and CTP to drive the synthesis of additional pyrimidine ribonucleotides, as well as all pyrimidine deoxyribonucleotides.

(C) Host-acquired guanosine (GMP, GDP and GTP) and adenosine (AMP and ATP) ribonucleotides independently drive the synthesis of guanosine and adenosine deoxyribonucleotides. Regarding GTP metabolism, *rickettsiae* encode stringent response regulatory proteins, including SpoT hydrolases and synthetases (highly variable in number across *rickettsial* species), as well as the guanosine-5'-triphosphate,3'-diphosphate pyrophosphatase GppA (highly conserved across *Rickettsia* genomes) (6). *Rickettsiae* also contain deoxyguanosinetriphosphate triphosphohydrolase (Dgt), which hydrolyzes dGTP to form deoxyguanosine, the functional significance of which is not clear. Finally, *rickettsiae* harbor SAICAR synthetase (PurC), which typically functions in both purine and thiamine metabolism. As these pathways are disintegrated in *rickettsiae*, PurC is an orphan enzyme with unknown functional significance. CAIR, 1-(5-Phospho-D-ribosyl)-5-amino-4-imidazolecarboxylate; SAICAR, 1-(5'-Phosphoribosyl)-5-amino-4-(N-succinocarboxamide)-imidazole.

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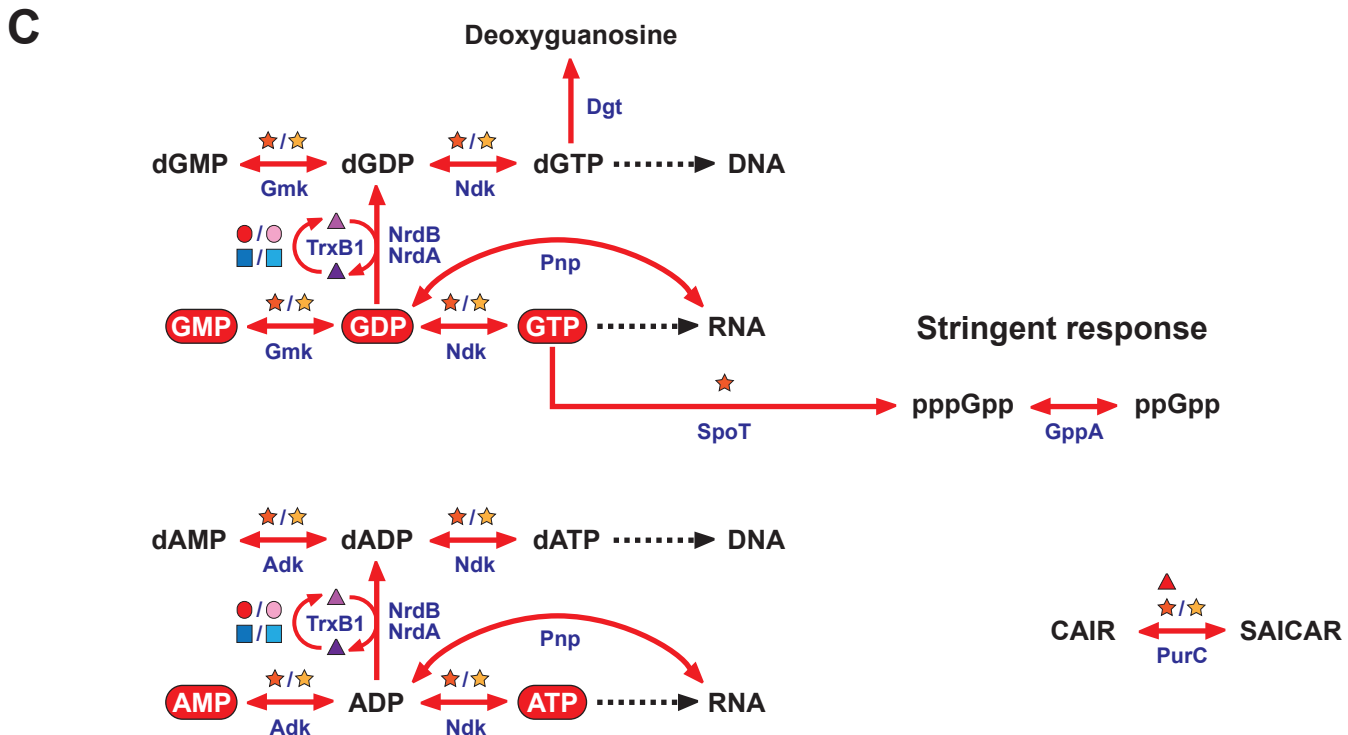
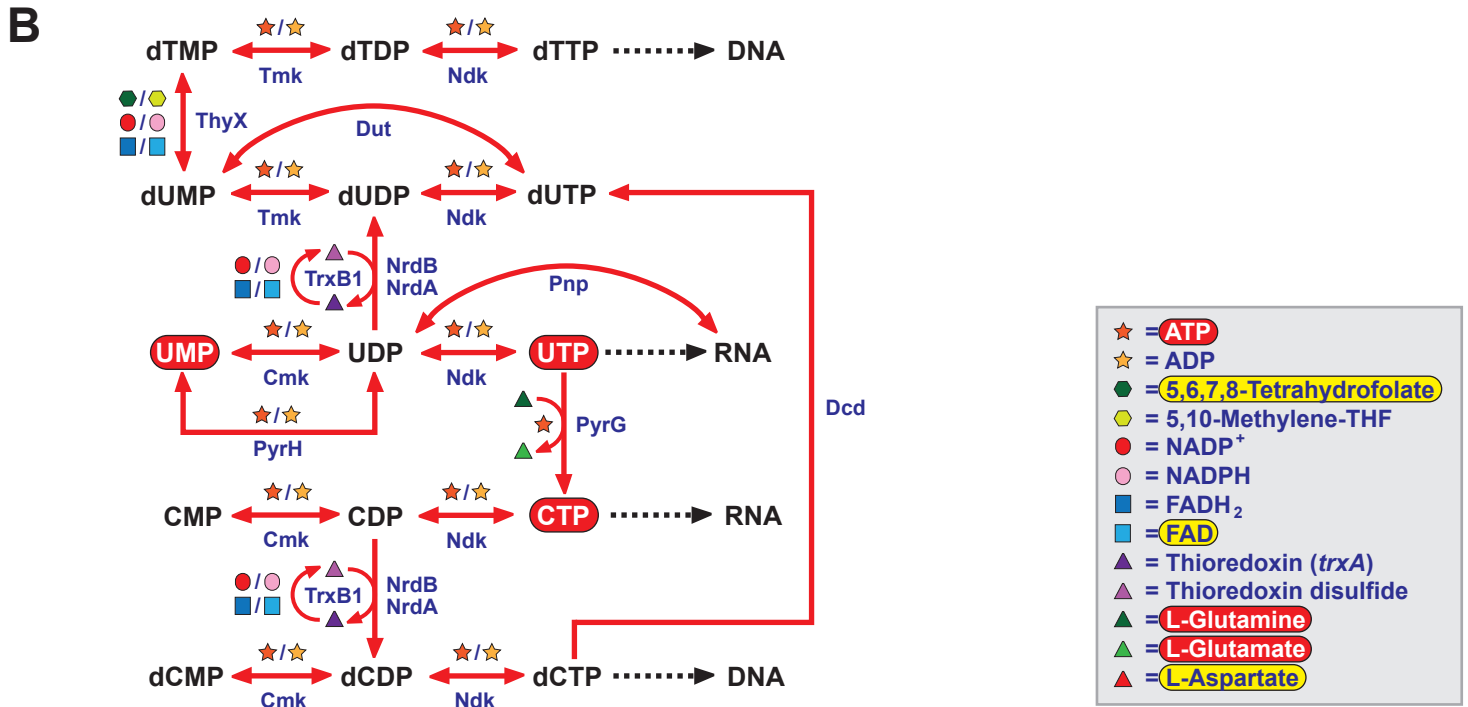
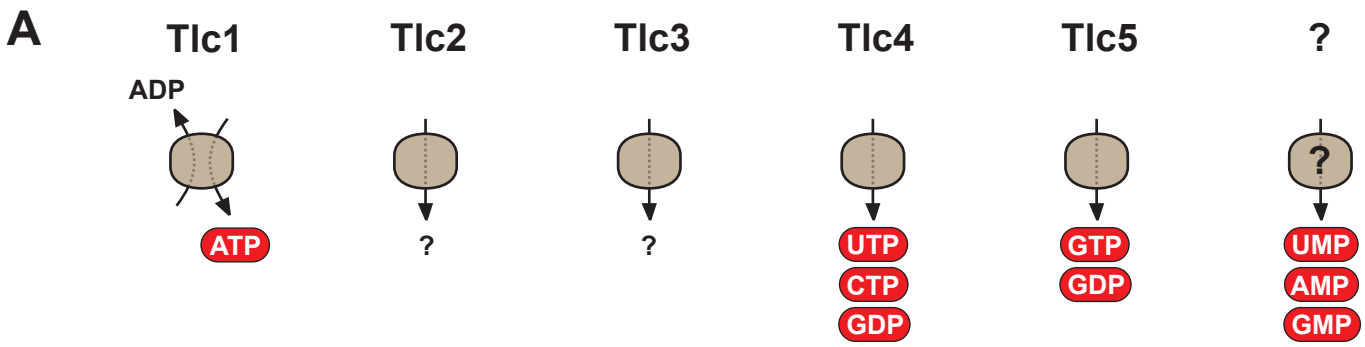


FIG. S9