

Fig. S2. Deoxynucleotide monophosphate kinase phylogeny. A phylogenetic tree of 241 deoxynucleotide/side monophosphate kinase sequences from viruses and bacteria. Circles on branches indicate BOOSTER supports $\geq 70\%$. Lokiarchaeota virus Fenrir Meg22_1012 and Meg22_1214 sequences are highlighted in gold. The phylogeny was inferred using the LG model with fixed base frequencies and 1,000 rapid bootstraps.

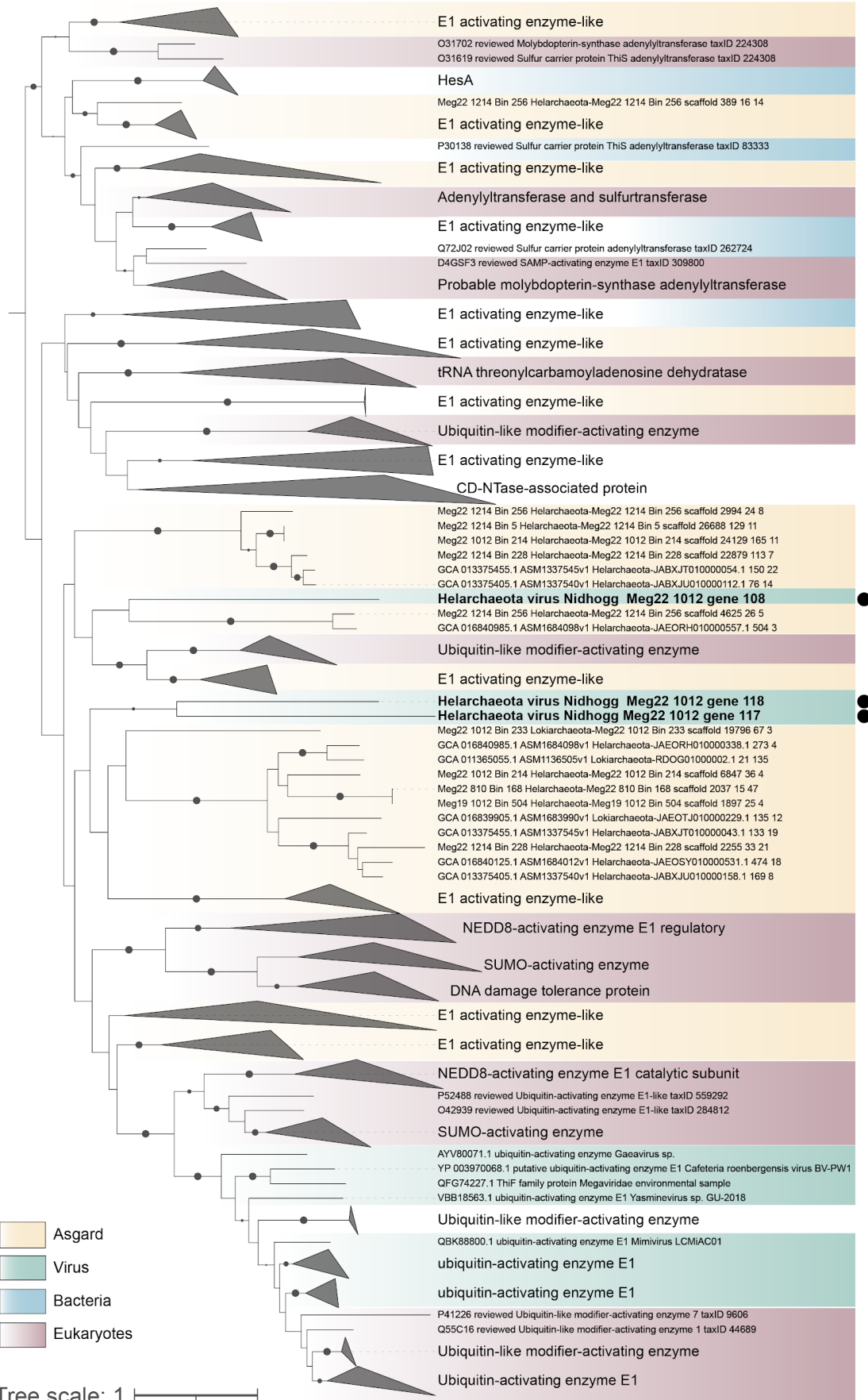


Fig. S3. Ubiquitin-activating enzyme phylogeny. A phylogenetic tree of 368 ubiquitin-activating enzyme (E1) protein sequences from archaea, bacteria, eukaryotes, and viruses (taxa are labeled with background colors). Three E1-like protein sequences were identified in Nidhogg viruses and these are labeled with black circles and bold text. Arched lines show the connections between Nidhogg virus sequences and their Helarchaeota host. This phylogeny was inferred using the LG+R8 model with 1,000 ultrafast bootstraps and optimization by nearest neighbor interchange (-bb 1000 -bnni). The tree is comprised of protein sequences belonging to the NEDD8-activating enzyme E1 catalytic subunit family (n = 11, IPR030468), ubiquitin-activating E1 enzyme (n = 218, IPR035985), viral sequences obtained from NCBI (n = 14), and sequences derived from Lokiarchaeota and Helarchaeota (n = 125).