## Table S1. Key functionalities in various AGEs.

Listed in the table below are four popular AGEs: BASys, ISGA, RAST and xBASE (listed nonalphabetically). For each engine, a selection of key features and functionalities (underlying tools) is indicated, as well as each AGE's most important underlying databases. The data was gathered from published literature and from online documentation.


ๆ COG: CO; CyberCellDB: CC; FIGfam: FF; Genbank: GB; PDB: PB; Pfam: PF; RegTransBase: RT; SwissProt: SP; TIGRFAM : TF; UniProt: UP; UniRef: UR; RefSeq (NCBI): RS. \#Asgard: metabolic pathway reconstruction; CodonW: analysis of codon and amino acid usage; CRITICA: Coding Region Identification Tool Invoking Comparative Analysis; GLIM M ER: ORF prediction; HMMER: profile hidden Markov models; HM M PFAM : HM M search against the PFAM database; HOM ODELLER: predicts protein 3D structures; LipoP: predicts Gram-negative lipoprotein signal peptides, other signal peptides and $n$-terminal membrane helices; MAST: transcription factor binding site prediction; PredictSPTM : signal peptide prediction based on HMM alignments of SignalP predicted signal peptides; PROSITE: protein motif analysis; PSIPRED: protein structure prediction server; RNAmmer: prediction of RNA-coding genes; tRNAscan-SE: tRNA prediction; VADAR: Volume Area Dihedral Angle Reporter; compilation of over 15 algorithms to assess peptide and protein structures from PDB data.

