

S1 Fig. Alignment of tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase (TO) polypeptide sequences from various insect species. TO polypeptide sequences from *Heliothis virescens* ([PCG74852.1](#)), *Spodoptera litura* ([XP_022823393.1](#)), *Plodia interpunctella* ([AAR24625.1](#)), *Bicyclus anynana* ([XP_023952864.1](#)), *Papilio polytes* ([XP_013141355.1](#)), *Bombyx mori* ([XP_004922659.1](#)), *Anopheles darlingi* ([ETN63322.1](#)), *Anopheles gambiae* ([XP_312204.2](#)), *Aedes aegypti* ([AAL37360.1](#)), *Neodiprion lecontei* ([XP_015514842.1](#)), and *Zootermopsis nevadensis* ([XP_021924784.1](#)) were downloaded from National Center for Biotechnology Information and aligned using AlignX module of Vector NTI Advance 11.5 suite (Invitrogen). Identical amino acids are indicated by red text with yellow background. A block of similar amino acids are shown in black text with green background, conservative amino acids are shown in dark blue text, and non-similar amino acids are shown in black text. Alignment gaps are indicated by a hyphen (-). Tryptophan dioxygenase domain is underlined.

This figure displays a sequence alignment of various insect species, specifically focusing on the *H. zea* genome. The alignment is color-coded to highlight conserved regions: green for positive selection and orange for negative selection. The species listed on the left include *H. zea*, *S. litura*, *B. mori*, *H. virescens*, *P. interpunctella*, *P. polytes*, *B. anynana*, *A. aegypti*, *A. darlingi*, *A. gambiae*, *Z. navadensis*, and *N. lecontei*. The alignment is organized into four main sections: 1, 81, 161, and 241, each starting with a specific amino acid residue number.

- Section 1:** Residues 1-100. Conserved regions are primarily located at the beginning of the sequence, with several orange-highlighted segments indicating negative selection pressure.
- Section 81:** Residues 81-160. This section shows a significant cluster of orange-highlighted residues, indicating strong negative selection pressure across most species.
- Section 161:** Residues 161-240. This section features a large green-highlighted region, indicating positive selection pressure.
- Section 241:** Residues 241-320. This section shows another cluster of orange-highlighted residues, indicating negative selection pressure.

	321	400
<i>H. zea</i>	(317) MVORMIGSQQLGTGGSSGYQYLRSTLSDRYKVF	DLFNLSTFLIPRSLIPPLDDGMKSILNLTWGDSV
<i>S. litura</i>	(317) MVORMIGSQQLGTGGSSGYQYLRSTLSDRYKVF	DLFNLSTFLIPRSLIPPLDDNMKSILTWTGDKENG
<i>B. mori</i>	(317) MVORMIGSQQLGTGGSSGYQYLRSTLSDRYKVF	DLFNLSTFLIPRSLIPPLDDNMKSILNLTWGDN
<i>H. virescens</i>	(317) MVORMIGSQQLGTGGSSGYQYLRSTLSDRYKVF	DLFNLSTFLIPRSLIPPLDDGMKSILNLTWGDT
<i>P. interpunctella</i>	(315) MVORMIGSQQLGTGGSSGYQYLRSTLSDRYKVF	DLFNLSTFLIPRSLIPPLDDGMKSILNLTWGDN
<i>P. polytes</i>	(317) MVORMIGSQQLGTGGSSGYQYLRSTLSDRYKVF	DLFNLSTFLIPRSLIPPLDDGMKSILNLTWGDN
<i>B. anynana</i>	(316) MVORMIGSQQLGTGGSSGYQYLRSTLSDRYKVF	DLFNLSTFLIPRSLIPPLDDGMKSILNLTWGDN
<i>A. aegypti</i>	(315) MVORMIGSQQLGTGGSSGYQYLRSTLSDRYKVF	DLFNLSTFLIPRSLIPPLDDGMKSILNLTWGDN
<i>A. darlingi</i>	(316) MVORMIGSQQLGTGGSSGYQYLRSTLSDRYKVF	DLFNLSTFLIPRNTIPPLTCEMQKALNLAWS
<i>A. gambiae</i>	(316) MVORMIGSQQLGTGGSSGYQYLRSTLSDRYKVF	DLFNLSTFLIPRQSIPPLTNEMQKALNLAWS
<i>Z. navadensis</i>	(318) MVORMIGSAQLGTGGSSGYQYLRSTLSDRYKVF	DLFNLSTFLIPRGYIPPLTRHMKSKLSISRD
<i>N. lecontei</i>	(318) MVORMIGSQQLGTGGSSGYQYLRSTLSDRYKVF	DLFNLSTFLIPRNLIPLSRDMKAKLSGAWC
	401	425
<i>H. zea</i>	(393) NAQNQDNAQNGIESSL	
<i>S. litura</i>	(394) HSQNSQKETNGEGPETTLWQ	
<i>B. mori</i>	(390) ETPQNGLEASL	
<i>H. virescens</i>	(393) NEQNNGIESSF	
<i>P. interpunctella</i>	(388) ETHDGEENNMCMLKLELA	
<i>P. polytes</i>	(393) NSQNGLEFL	
<i>B. anynana</i>	(396) NKKNGENHQNGLDEF SKL SNEKKS	
<i>A. aegypti</i>	(385) AKQINYAAK	
<i>A. darlingi</i>	(386) ATRNGTLH	
<i>A. gambiae</i>	(386) ARGSLH	
<i>Z. navadensis</i>	(395) EVDKPLERSVEASI	
<i>N. lecontei</i>	(388) DDQNNLESSAEASM	