Comparative genomics reveals the origin and diversity of arthropod immune system

Immune gene families are searched in genomes of arthropods, including insect *Drosophila melanogaster*, crustacean *Daphnia pulex* (water flea), myriapod *Strigamia maritima* (coastal centipede) and five chelicerates: *Mesobuthus martensii* (Chinese scorpion), *Parasteatoda tepidariorum* (house spider), *Ixodes scapularis* (deer tick), *Metaseiulus occidentalis* (western orchard predatory mite), *Tetranychus urticae* (red spider mite).

Arthropod Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are a dynamically evolving gene family that includes relatives of vertebrate TLRs.

The Toll signaling pathway is conserved across arthropods.

The IMD signaling pathway is highly reduced in chelicerates.

The JAK/STAT signaling pathway is highly conserved.

Peptidoglycan-recognition proteins.

β-1,3 glucan recognition proteins (βGRPs) have been lost in chelicerates.

Arthropod TEPs include relatives of vertebrate C3 complement factors and proteins lacking the thioester motif.

Gene duplication generates diversity in the immune receptor Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule (Dscam).

Fibrinogen-related proteins (FREPs) and Nimrod-like proteins.

Prophenoloxidase and melanization.

Dual oxidase (DUOX).

AMPs and lysozymes.

Antiviral RNAi.