

## **Supplemental materials**

### **Phenotype Microarrays**

The growth on different carbon sources (93) of two *Weissella* strains was assessed using Phenotype Microarray (PM) Technology (Biolog, Hayward, CA). Bacterial cells from a single colony, grown on BHI agar for 48 h were suspended in the specific Biolog medium (adjusted to 65% of transmittance) and used to inoculate the phenotype microarray 96-well plates (PM1 and PM2), according to the manufacturer's instructions. PM plates were incubated for 72 h at 37°C. Data from a single experiment were analyzed with Omnilog-PM software. For each carbon source, the metabolic activity was measured quantitatively based on the area under curve. The two independent replicates of each PM plate showed the same results.

**Supplementary Table S1:** Positive reaction for carbohydrate utilization by two *Weissella halotolerans* strains using Biolog phenotypic microarray.

Substrats	<i>W. halotolerans</i> F99	<i>W. halotolerans</i> FAS24
L-Arabinose	+++	-
N-Acetyl-D- Glucosamine	+++	++
D-Galactose	+++	-
D-Trehalose	+++	-
D-Mannose	+++	+
Dulcitol	-	+++
Glycerol	-	+++
D-Gluconic Acid	+++	+++
D-Xylose	++	-
D-Mannitol	+++	-
D-Ribose	+++	++
Tween 20	+++	-
D-Fructose	+++	-
Alpha-D-Glucose	+++	-
Maltose	+++	-
Thymidine	+++	-
Tween 40	+++	-
Alpha-D-Lactose	-	-
Uridine	+++	++
Tween 80	+++	-
Maltotriose	-	++
Adenosine	++	-
D-Cellobiose	++	-
Inosine	++	+
N-Acetyl-beta-D- Mannosamine	-	++
L-Lyxose	-	+++
2-Aminoethanol	+	++
Alpha-Cyclodextrin	+	-
Beta-Cyclodextrin	+	-
Gama-Cyclodextrin	+	-
Dextrin	+	++
N-Acetyl-D- Galactosamine	-	-
D-Arabinose	+++	+
Arbutin	+	+++
2-Deoxy-D- Ribose	+++	+++
Gentiobiose	+++	-
L-Glucose	-	-
a-Methyl-D- Glucoside	+++	-

(-), absence of activity; (+), weak activity; (++) , moderate activity; (+++), strong activity.