

Supplementary material for:

The sulfate rich and extreme saline sediment of the ephemeral Tirez lagoon: a biotope for acetoclastic sulfate reducing bacteria and hydrogenotrophic methanogenic archaea

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Table S1. Description of the *aprA* gene sequences used to reconstruct the phylogeny and to analyze the amino acid composition.

| # | Phylotype name (phylogenetic tree) | Nucleotide GenBank Accession GI | Protein Genbank Accession GI | Protein NCBI Accession ID | UniProt / Swissprot ID | Reference |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Bacteria, Proteobacteria | | | | | | |
| (β) Betaproteobacteria | | | | | | |
| 1 | <i>Thiobacillus denitrificans</i> ATCC 25259 | NC_007404 | 74318300 | YP_316040 | Q3SGL5 | Copeland et al., 2006 |
| 2 | <i>Thiobacillus plumbophilus</i> DSM 6690 | EF641917.1 | 157804760 | ABV80021 | A8JZE1 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 3 | <i>Thiobacillus thioparus</i> DSM 505 | EF641920.1 | 157804769 | ABV80027 | A8JZE7 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| (γ) Gammaproteobacteria | | | | | | |
| 4 | <i>Thioalkalivibrio</i> sp. K90mix | NC_013889 | 289207252 | YP_003459318 | D3SC63 | Lucas et al., 2010 |
| 5 | <i>Thiohalocapsa halophila</i> DSM 6210 | EF641932.1 | 157804804 | ABV80050 | A8JZH0 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 6 | <i>Thiolamprovum pedioforme</i> DSM 3802 | EF641941.1 | 157804831 | ABV80068 | A8JZI8 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 7 | <i>Chromatium okenii</i> 6210 | EF641935.1 | 157804813 | ABV80056 | A8JZH6 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 8 | <i>Halochromatium glycolicum</i> DSM 11080 | EF641934.1 | 157804810 | ABV80054 | A8JZH4 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 9 | <i>Thiorhodococcus minor</i> DSM 11518 | EF641950.2 | 209916496 | ABV80084 | A8JZK4 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 10 | <i>Rhabdochromatium marinum</i> DSM 5261 | EF641947.1 | 157804846 | ABV80078 | A8JZJ8 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 11 | <i>Thiorhodovibrio winogradskyi</i> DSM 6702 | EF641946.1 | 157804843 | ABV80076 | A8JZJ6 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 12 | <i>Allochromatium warmingii</i> DSM 173 | EF641931.1 | 157804801 | ABV80048 | A8JZG8 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 13 | <i>Thermochromatium tepidum</i> DSM 3771 | EF641936.1 | 157804816 | ABV80058 | A8JZH8 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 14 | <i>Thiococcus pfennigii</i> DSM 226 | EF641942.1 | 157804834 | ABV80070 | A8JZJ0 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 15 | <i>Thiocapsa rosea</i> DSM 235 | EF641961.1 | 157804886 | ABV80104 | A8JZM4 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 16 | <i>Thiocystis violacea</i> DSM 214 | EF641949.1 | 157804852 | ABV80082 | A8JZK2 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 17 | <i>Thiodictyon bacillosum</i> DSM 234 | EF641915.1 | 157804754 | ABV80017 | A8JZD7 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 18 | <i>Thiothrix nivea</i> DSM 5205 | EF641919.1 | 157804766 | ABV80025 | A8JZE5 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 19 | <i>Thiothrix</i> sp. 12730 | EF641918.1 | 157804763 | ABV80023 | A8JZE3 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 20 | <i>Lamprocystis purpurea</i> DSM 4197 | EF641909.1 | 157804736 | ABV80005 | A8JZC5 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 21 | endosymbiont of <i>Inanidrilus leukodermatus</i> | EF641926.1 | 157804787 | ABV80039 | A8JZF9 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| Unkown Beta or Gamma proteobacteria | | | | | | |
| 22 | endosymbiont of <i>Oligobrachia haakonmosbiensis</i> | AM883194.1 | 198033775 | CAP03144 | B5D6E9 | Losekann et al., 2008 |
| 23 | endosymbiont of <i>Sclerolinum contortum</i> | AM883195.1 | 198033777 | CAP03145 | B5D6F0 | Losekann et al., 2008 |
| 24 | endosymbiont of <i>Lucinoma aff. kazani</i> | AM236338.1 | 113431892 | CAJ85653 | Q0KG00 | Duperron et al., 2007 |
| (δ) Deltaproteobacteria | | | | | | |
| 25 | <i>Syntrophobacter fumaroxidans</i> MPOB | NC_008554.1 | 116748490 | YP_845177 | A0LH40 | Copeland et al., 2006 |
| 26 | <i>Thermodesulfurhabdus norvegica</i> DSM 9990 | EF442952.1 | 151302340 | ABR92558 | A6YCY8 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 27 | <i>Thermodesulfurhabdus norvegica</i> DSM 9990 | AF418159.1 | 18034251 | AAL57426 | Q8VRT9 | Friedrich, 2002 |
| 28 | <i>Desulfacinum hydrothermale</i> DSM 13146 | AF418148.1 | 18034228 | AAL57415 | Q8VRV0 | Friedrich, 2002 |
| 29 | <i>Desulfurhabdus</i> sp. DDT | EF442951.1 | 151302338 | ABR92557 | A6YCY7 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 30 | <i>Desulfarculus baarsii</i> DSM 2075 | EF442946.1 | 151302323 | ABR92547 | A6ZJS7 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 31 | <i>Desulfomonile tiedjei</i> DSM 6799 | EF442948.1 | 151302329 | ABR92551 | A6YCY1 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 32 | <i>Desulfonema magnum</i> str. Montpellier DSM 2077 | EF442926.1 | 151302263 | ABR92507 | A6YCU3 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 33 | <i>Desulfonema limicola</i> str. Jadebusen DSM 2076 | EF442925.1 | 151302260 | ABR92505 | A6YCU1 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 34 | <i>Desulfonema ishimotonii</i> DSM 9680 | AF418135.1 | 18034203 | AAL57402 | Q8VRW3 | Friedrich, 2002 |
| 35 | <i>Desulfobacterium indolicum</i> DSM 3383 | EF442911.1 | 151302218 | ABR92477 | A6YCR7 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 36 | <i>Desulfobacterium</i> sp. PM4 | EF442913.1 | 151302224 | ABR92481 | A6YCS1 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 37 | <i>Desulfobacterium autotrophicum</i> HRM2 | NC_012108.1 | 224367567 | YP_002601730 | C0QHK8 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 38 | <i>Desulfobacterium zeppelinii</i> DSM 9120 | EF442917.1 | 151302236 | ABR92489 | A6ZJR3 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 39 | <i>Desulfatibacillum alkenivorans</i> AK-01 | NC_011768.1 | 218779417 | YP_002430735 | B8FAH1 | Lucas et al., 2008 |
| 40 | <i>Desulfosarcina variabilis</i> str. Montpellier DSM 2060 | EF442928.1 | 151302269 | ABR92511 | A6YCU7 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 41 | <i>Desulfococcus</i> sp. DSM 8541 | EF442923.1 | 151302254 | ABR92501 | A6YCT7 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 42 | <i>Desulfobacula toluolica</i> Tol2 DSM 7467 | EF442919.1 | 151302242 | ABR92493 | A6YCT0 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 43 | <i>Desulfospira joergensenii</i> DSM 10085 | EF442929.1 | 151302272 | ABR92513 | A6YCU9 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 44 | <i>Desulfobacter</i> sp. DSM 2057 | EF442909.1 | 151302212 | ABR92473 | A6YCR3 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 45 | <i>Desulfocella halophila</i> DSM 11763 | AF418117.1 | 18034167 | AAL57384 | Q8VRX9 | Friedrich, 2002 |
| 46 | <i>Desulforhopalus vacuolatus</i> DSM 9700 | EF442940.1 | 151302305 | ABR92535 | A6YCX0 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |

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|--|--|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------|---|
| 47 | <i>Desulfobulbus marinus</i> DSM 2058 | EF442934.1 | 151302287 | ABR92523 | A6ZJR7 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 48 | <i>Desulforegula conservatrix</i> DSM 13527 | EF442927.1 | 151302266 | ABR92509 | A6YCU5 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 49 | <i>Desulfonatrovibrio hydrogenovorans</i> DSM 9292 | EF442902.1 | 151302192 | ABR92460 | A6YCQ1 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 50 | <i>Desulfomicrobium baculatum</i> DSM 4028 | EF442899.1 | 151302183 | ABR92454 | A6YCP5 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 51 | <i>Desulfocaldus</i> sp. Hobo | EF442898.1 | 151302180 | ABR92452 | A6YCP3 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 52 | <i>Desulfothermus naphthae</i> DSM 13418 | EF442901.1 | 151302189 | ABR92458 | A6YCP9 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 53 | <i>Desulfohalobium retbaense</i> DSM 5692 | EF442900.1 | 151302186 | ABR92456 | A6YCP7 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 54 | <i>Desulfovibrio piger</i> ATCC 29098 * | AF418129.1 | 18034191 | AAL57396 | Q8VRW7 | Friedrich, 2002 |
| 55 | <i>Desulfovibrio sulfodismutans</i> DSM 3969 | EF442897.1 | 151302177 | ABR92450 | A6YCP1 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 56 | <i>Desulfonauticus autotrophicus</i> DSM 4206 | EF442904.1 | 151302198 | ABR92464 | A6ZJQ7 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 57 | <i>Desulfonatronium lacustre</i> DSM 10312 | AF418137.1 | 18034207 | AAL57404 | Q8VRW1 | Friedrich, 2002 |
| 58 | <i>Desulfovibrio</i> sp. DSM 9953 | EF442888.1 | 151302150 | ABR92432 | A6YCM3 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 59 | <i>Desulfovibrio desulfuricans</i> subsp. <i>desulfuricans</i> str. G20 | NC_007519.1 | 78356157 | YP_387606 | Q313I5 | Copeland et al., 2005 |
| 60 | <i>Desulfovibrio gigas</i> (PDB: 3GYX-A) | | 281307059 | | | Chiang et al., 2009 |
| Bacteria, Thermodesulfobacteria | | | | | | |
| Thermodesulfobacteriaceae | | | | | | |
| 61 | <i>Thermodesulfatator indicus</i> | EF442880.1 | 151302126 | ABR92416 | A6YCK7 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 62 | <i>Thermodesulfobacterium hveragerdense</i> DSM 12571 | EF442879.1 | 151302123 | ABR92414 | A6YCK5 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| Bacteria, Nitrospirae | | | | | | |
| Nitrospiraceae | | | | | | |
| 63 | <i>Thermodesulfovibrio yellowstonii</i> DSM 11347 | EF442881.1 | 151302129 | ABR92418 | A6YCK9 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 64 | <i>Thermacetogenium phaeum</i> DSM 12270 | EF442974.1 | 151302401 | ABR92597 | A6YD27 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| Bacteria, Firmicutes | | | | | | |
| Clostridia | | | | | | |
| 65 | <i>Desulfotomaculum</i> sp. DSM 8775 | EF442968.1 | 151302384 | ABR92586 | A6YD16 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 66 | <i>Desulfotomaculum thermobenzoicum</i> subsp. <i>thermobenzoicum</i> DSM 6193 | EF442970.1 | 151302390 | ABR92590 | A6YD20 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 67 | <i>Desulfotomaculum thermoacetoxidans</i> DSM 5813 | EF442969.1 | 151302387 | ABR92588 | A6YD18 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 68 | <i>Desulfotomaculum solfataricum</i> DSM 14956 | EF442963.1 | 151302369 | ABR92576 | A6YD06 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 69 | <i>Desulfotomaculum luciae</i> DSM 12396 | EF442960.1 | 151302361 | ABR92571 | A6YD01 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 70 | <i>Desulfotomaculum halophilum</i> DSM 11559 | AF418167.1 | 18034267 | AAL57434 | Q8VRT2 | Friedrich, 2002 |
| 71 | <i>Desulfotomaculum alkaliphilum</i> DSM 12257 | AF418154.1 | 18034241 | AAL57421 | Q8VRU4 | Friedrich, 2002 |
| 72 | <i>Desulfotomaculum acetoxidans</i> DSM 771 | AF418153.1 | 18034239 | AAL57420 | Q8VRU5 | Friedrich, 2002 |
| Bacteria, Creanarchaeota | | | | | | |
| Thermoprotei | | | | | | |
| 73 | <i>Pyrobaculum aerophilum</i> str. IM2 | NC_003364.1 | 18313433 | NP_560100 | Q8ZUX4 | Fitz-Gibbon et al., 2002 |
| Bacteria, Euryarchaeota | | | | | | |
| Archaeoglobi | | | | | | |
| 74 | <i>Archaeoglobus fulgidus</i> DSM 4304 (PDB: 1JNR-A) | | 20150473 | | O28603 | Roth et al., 2000 Fritz et al., 2002 |
| 75 | <i>Archaeoglobus fulgidus</i> DSM 4304 (PDB: 2FJA-A) | NC_000917.1 | 11499260 | NP_070498 | O28603 | Klenk et al., 1997 Schiffer et al., 2006 |
| 76 | <i>Archaeoglobus veneficus</i> DSM 11195 | EF442877.1 | 151302117 | ABR92410 | A6YCK1 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| 77 | <i>Archaeoglobus profundus</i> DSM 5631 | EF442876.1 | 151302114 | ABR92408 | A6YCY9 | Meyer and Kuever, 2007 |
| Bacteria, Several Phyla (this work) | | | | | | |
| 78 | Phylotype aps cw 1 | EU722715 | 193160529 | ACF15331 | B3V9Y4 | aps1 |
| 79 | Phylotype aps cw 2 | EU722726 | 193160551 | ACF15342 | B3V9Z5 | aps2 |
| 80 | Phylotype aps cw 3 | EU722716 | 193160531 | ACF15332 | B3V9Y5 | aps3 |
| 81 | Phylotype aps cw 4 | EU722725 | 193160549 | ACF15341 | B3V9Z4 | aps4 |
| 82 | Phylotype aps cw 5 | EU722717 | 193160533 | ACF15333 | B3V9Y6 | aps5 |
| 83 | Phylotype aps cw 6 | EU722718 | 193160535 | ACF15334 | B3V9Y7 | aps6 |
| 84 | Phylotype aps cw 8 | EU722719 | 193160537 | ACF15335 | B3V9Y8 | aps8 |
| 85 | Phylotype aps cw 11 | EU722721 | 193160541 | ACF15337 | B3V9Z0 | aps11 |
| 86 | Phylotype aps cw 12 | EU722722 | 193160543 | ACF15338 | B3V9Z1 | aps12 |

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|-----|---------------------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|
| 87 | Phylotype aps cw 13 | EU722723 | 193160545 | ACF15339 | B3V9Z2 | aps13 |
| 88 | Phylotype aps cw 20 | HM466937 | 313585805 | ADR71020 | E5FFS6 | aps20 |
| 89 | Phylotype aps ew 3 | EU722728 | 193160555 | ACF15344 | B3V9Z7 | apsam3 |
| 90 | Phylotype aps ew 4 | HM466938 | 313585807 | ADR71021 | E5FFS7 | apsam4 |
| 91 | Phylotype aps ew 7 | HM466939 | 313585809 | ADR71022 | E5FFS8 | apsam7 |
| 92 | Phylotype aps ew 8 | HM466940 | 313585811 | ADR71023 | E5FFS9 | apsam8 |
| 93 | Phylotype aps ew 13 | EU722729 | 193160557 | ACF15345 | B3V9Z8 | apsam13 |
| 94 | Phylotype aps ew17 | HM466943 | 313585813 | ADR71024 | E5FFT0 | apsam17 |
| 95 | Phylotype aps es 22 | HM466944 | 313585815 | ADR71025 | E5FFT1 | apsam22 |
| 96 | Phylotype aps es 23 | HM466945 | 313585817 | ADR71026 | E5FFT2 | apsam23 |
| 97 | Phylotype aps es 24 | EU722730 | 193160559 | ACF15346 | B3V9Z9 | apsam24 |
| 98 | Phylotype aps es 25 | EU722731 | 193160561 | ACF15347 | B3VA00 | apsam25 |
| 99 | Phylotype aps es 28 | HM466946 | 313585819 | ADR71027 | E5FFT3 | apsam28 |
| 100 | Phylotype aps es 29 | EU722732 | 193160563 | ACF15348 | B3VA01 | apsam29 |

* Recent sequence allocation from *Desulfomonas pigra*

Table S2. Description of the *mcrA* gene sequences used to reconstruct the phylogeny to analyze the amino acid composition.

| # | Phylotype name (phylogenetic tree) | | Nucleotide GenBank Accession ID | Protein GenBank Accession ID | UniProt / Swissprot ID | Reference |
|--|--|----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Archaea; Euryarchaeota; Methanobacteria; Methanobacteriales | | | | | | |
| Methanobacterium | | | | | | |
| 1 | <i>Methanobacterium aarhuse</i> H2-LR | AY386125 | 38946222 | AAR27839 | Q6TWD8 | Shlimon et al., 2004 |
| 2 | <i>Methanobacterium bryantii</i> DSM 863 | AF313806 | 13259181 | AAK16836 | Q9C4K5 | Lueders et al., 2001 |
| 3 | <i>Methanobacterium</i> sp. HD-1 | AB288269 | 125215261 | BAF46708 | A2V7N3 | Shimizu et al., 2006 |
| Methanobrevibacter | | | | | | |
| 4 | <i>Methanobrevibacter oralis</i> DSM 7256 | DQ251045 | 82492007 | ABB77885 | Q1PS59 | Vianna et al., 2006 |
| 5 | <i>Methanobrevibacter smithii</i> ATCC 35061 str. DSM 861 | DQ251046 | 82492009 | ABB77886 | Q1PS58 | Vianna et al., 2006 |
| Methanothermobacter | | | | | | |
| 6 | <i>Methanothermobacter thermoflexus</i> DSM 7268 | AY303950 | 33520725 | AAQ21198 | Q7ZA88 | Lausten et al., 2003 |
| 7 | <i>Methanothermobacter thermophilus</i> DSM 6529 | AY289752 | 33415457 | AAQ18238 | Q7ZA91 | Lausten et al., 2003 |
| 8 | <i>Methanothermobacter thermoautotrophicus</i> * (PDB:1MRO-A) | | 3891378 | | | Ermler et al., 1997 |
| Methanothermus | | | | | | |
| 9 | <i>Methanothermus sociabilis</i> DSM 3496 | AY289747 | 33415447 | AAQ18233 | Q7ZA96 | Lausten et al., 2003 |
| 10 | <i>Methanothermus fervidus</i> | J03375 | 149800 | AAA72197 | P12971 | Weil et al., 1988 |
| Archaea; Euryarchaeota; Methanococci; Methanococcales | | | | | | |
| Methanocaldococcus | | | | | | |
| 11 | <i>Methanocaldococcus infernus</i> SL47 | AY354031 | 34017058 | AAQ56620 | Q6V254 | Nercessian et al., 2005 |
| 12 | <i>Methanocaldococcus jannaschii</i> DSM 2661 | AF414040 | 16798075 | AAL29289 | Q58256 | Luton et al., 2002 |
| Methanococcus | | | | | | |
| 13 | <i>Methanococcus aeolicus</i> DSM 4304 | AY354034 | 34017064 | AAQ56623 | Q6V252 | Nercessian et al., 2005 |
| 14 | <i>Methanococcus jannaschii</i> DSM 2661 | L77117 | 1590865 | AAB98063 | Q60391 | Bult et al., 1996 |
| 15 | <i>Methanococcus maripaludis</i> S2 | BX950229 | 45047997 | CAF31115 | Q6LWZ5 | Hendrickson et al., 2004 |
| 16 | <i>Methanococcus vannielii</i> | M16893 | 150059 | AAA72598 | P07961 | Cram et al., 1987 |
| 17 | <i>Methanococcus voltae</i> PS | X07793 | 44729 | CAA30633 | P11559 | Klein, 1988 |
| Methanothermococcus | | | | | | |
| 18 | <i>Methanothermococcus okinawensis</i> DSM 14208 | AY354033 | 34017062 | AAQ56622 | Q6V253 | Nercessian et al., 2005 |
| Archaea; Euryarchaeota; Methanomicrobia; Methanomicrobiales | | | | | | |
| Methanocorpusculum | | | | | | |
| 19 | <i>Methanocorpusculum labreanum</i> | AY260441 | 30230509 | AAP20896 | Q877F6 | Simankova et al., 2003 |
| 20 | <i>Methanocorpusculum</i> sp. MSP | AY260448 | 30230523 | AAP20903 | Q877E9 | Simankova et al., 2003 |
| 21 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Gulf of California Mexico clone D08 | AY837763 | 61398332 | AAX46038 | Q49KC4 | Dhillon et al., 2005 |
| Methanoculleus | | | | | | |

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|---|--|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|--|
| 22 | <i>Methanoculleus chikugoensis</i> JCM 10825 | AB288270 | 125215264 | BAF46709 | A2V7N4 | Shimizu et al., 2006 |
| 23 | <i>Methanoculleus thermophilus</i> DSM 2624 | AF313804 | 13259177 | AAK16834 | Q9C4K7 | Lueders et al., 2001 |
| 24 | <i>Methanoculleus</i> sp. M11 | AB288285 | 125215331 | BAF46711 | A2V7N6 | Shimizu et al., 2006 |
| 25 | <i>Methanoculleus palmolei</i> INSULZ DSM 4273 | AB300784 | 145370902 | BAF56663 | A4PJ19 | Watanabe et al., 2009 |
| 26 | <i>Methanoculleus bourgensis</i> MS2 DSM 3045 | AB300787 | 145370912 | BAF56666 | A4PJ22 | Watanabe et al., 2009 |
| 27 | <i>Methanoplanus petrolearius</i> DSM 11571 | NC_014507 | 307354128 | YP_003895179 | E1RJD5 | Lucas et al., 2010 Brambilla et al., 2010 |
| 28 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Umbrella Creek USA clone D04AUGControl | EU302029 | 167541428 | ABZ82224 | B0Z9B2 | Edmonds et al., 2008 |
| 29 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Florida Everglades USA clone MCR-F1SP-2 | AY458406 | 38503475 | AAR22531 | Q6JIA4 | Castro et al., 2004 |
| 30 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Gulf of Mexico clone GC 233mcr5 | FJ754031 | 224969354 | ACN71227 | C0LR95 | Joye et al., 2009 |
| 31 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Gulf of California Mexico clone H07 | AY837764 | 61398334 | AAX46039 | Q49KC3 | Dhillon et al., 2005 |
| 32 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Gulf of California Mexico clone C10 | AY837765 | 61398336 | AAX46040 | Q49KC2 | Dhillon et al., 2005 |
| Archaea; Euryarchaeota; Methanomicrobia; Methanosarcinales | | | | | | |
| Methanohalobium | | | | | | |
| 33 | <i>Methanohalobium evestigatum</i> | U22236 | 799185 | AAC43408 | Q49114 | Springer et al., 1995 |
| 34 | <i>Methanohalobium</i> sp. SD-1 | U22256 | 799215 | AAC43423 | Q50387 | Springer et al., 1995 |
| 35 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Gulf of Mexico clone GC 233mcr42 | FJ754030 | 224969352 | ACN71226 | C0LR94 | Joye et al., 2009 |
| Methanohalophilus | | | | | | |
| 36 | <i>Methanohalophilus halophilus</i> Z-7982 | U22259 | 799187 | AAC43409 | Q49535 | Springer et al., 1995 |
| 37 | <i>Methanohalophilus mahii</i> | U22237 | 799191 | AAC43411 | Q50215 | Springer et al., 1995 |
| 38 | <i>Methanohalophilus portucalensis</i> | U22238 | 799199 | AAC43415 | Q50273 | Springer et al., 1995 |
| 39 | <i>Methanohalophilus</i> sp. GN1 | EU585974 | 187236232 | ACD02053 | B2Z3B5 | Orphan et al., 2008 |
| Methanobolus | | | | | | |
| 40 | <i>Methanobolus tindarius</i> | U22244 | 799219 | AAC43425 | Q50536 | Springer et al., 1995 |
| 41 | <i>Methanobolus vulcani</i> | U22245 | 799223 | AAC43427 | Q50828 | Springer et al., 1995 |
| 42 | <i>Methanobolus taylorii</i> | U22243 | 799217 | AAC43424 | Q50535 | Springer et al., 1995 |
| 43 | <i>Methanobolus bombayensis</i> B-1 | U22257 | 799183 | AAC43407 | Q48922 | Springer et al., 1995 |
| 44 | <i>Methanobolus zinderi</i> | EU715818 | 189396511 | ACD93408 | B3GQ22 | Doerfert et al., 2009 |
| 45 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Umbrella Creek USA clone AUGCONTROLB07 | EU302047 | 167541464 | ABZ82242 | B0Z9D0 | Nolling et al., 1996 |
| 46 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) pristine tropical mangrove Brazil clone M0C07_05 | GU395780 | 289719421 | ADD17293 | D3Y3W7 | Taketani et al., 2010 |
| 47 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) pristine tropical mangrove Brazil clone M0C01_05 | GU395722 | 289719316 | ADD17245 | D3Y3R9 | Taketani et al., 2010 |
| 48 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Guerrero Negro Mexico clone MRSH-D1B12 | EU147790 | 158537760 | ABW73322 | A8UQB4 | Potter et al., 2009 |
| 49 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Guerrero Negro Mexico clone MRSH-D3B8 | EU147794 | 158537768 | ABW73326 | A8UQC8 | Potter et al., 2009 |
| Methanococcoides | | | | | | |
| 50 | <i>Methanococcoides burtonii</i> DSM 6242 | U22234 | 799181 | AAC43406 | Q48921 | Springer et al., 1995 |
| 51 | <i>Methanococcoides methylutens</i> | U22235 | 799189 | AAC43410 | Q50214 | Springer et al., 1995 |
| 52 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Umbrella Creek USA clone AUGCONTROLB08 | EU302048 | 167541466 | ABZ82243 | B0Z9D1 | Edmonds et al., 2008 |
| 53 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Marennes-Oleron Bay France clone MOB0cr43040 | AM942090 | 219918963 | CAQ03791 | B7ZG30 | Roussel et al., 2009 |
| 54 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Cascadia Margin Canada clone 1327C31-1 | AB525700 | 294488845 | BAJ05280 | D4QE49 | Yoshioka et al., 2009 |
| Methanomethylovorans | | | | | | |
| 55 | <i>Methanomethylovorans hollandica</i> ZB | AY260437 | 30230501 | AAP20892 | Q877G0 | Simankova et al., 2003 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|-----------|----------|--------|---|
| 56 | <i>Methanomethylovorans thermophila</i> L2FAW | AY672820 | 50818137 | AAT81537 | Q6B9V5 | Jiang et al., 2005 |
| Methanosalsum | | | | | | |
| 57 | <i>Methanosalsum zhilinae</i> ** | U22252 | 799227 | AAC43429 | Q50908 | Springer et al., 1995 |
| Methanosaeta | | | | | | |
| 58 | <i>Methanosaeta harundinacea</i> | AY970349 | 61743608 | AAX55507 | Q58F45 | Ma et al., 2006 |
| 59 | <i>Methanosaeta thermophila</i> PT | CP000477 | | ABK14360 | A0B6N6 | Copeland et al., 2006 |
| 60 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Gulf of Mexico clone GC 233mcr1 | FJ754027 | 224969346 | ACN71223 | C0LR91 | Joye et al., 2009 |
| 61 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Gulf of Mexico clone GC 233mcr23 | FJ754029 | 224969350 | ACN71225 | C0LR93 | Joye et al., 2009 |
| 62 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Gulf of Mexico clone GC 425mcr31 | FJ754032 | 224969356 | ACN71228 | C0LR96 | Joye et al., 2009 |
| Methanosarcina | | | | | | |
| 63 | <i>Methanosarcina acetivorans</i> C2A | AE010299 | 19918691 | AAM07885 | Q8THH1 | Galagan et al., 2002 |
| 64 | <i>Methanosarcina lacustris</i> MM | AY260438 | 30230503 | AAP20893 | Q877F9 | Simankova et al., 2003 |
| 65 | <i>Methanosarcina</i> sp. HB-1 | AB288266 | 125215254 | BAF46705 | A2V7N0 | Shimizu et al., 2006 |
| 66 | <i>Methanosarcina barkeri</i> (PDB:1E6Y-A) | | 12084789 | | | Grabarse et al., 2000 |
| Uncultured | | | | | | |
| 67 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Gulf of Mexico clone GC 233mcr10 | FJ754028 | 224969348 | ACN71224 | C0LR92 | Joye et al., 2009 |
| 68 | Uncultured methanogenic archaeon (uMGEa) Gulf of Mexico clone GC 425mcr43 | FJ754033 | 224969358 | ACN71229 | C0LR97 | Joye et al., 2009 |
| Archaea; Euryarchaeota; Methanopyri; Methanopyrales | | | | | | |
| Methanopyrus | | | | | | |
| 69 | <i>Methanopyrus kandleri</i> (PDB:1E6V-A) | | 11514425 | | | Rospert et al., 1991 Grabarse et al., 2000 |
| Archaea; Euryarchaeota (this work) | | | | | | |
| 70 | Phylotype mcr ew 4 | EU091355 | 159032574 | ABW87667 | B4XT53 | 1A_1 |
| 71 | Phylotype mcr ew 5 | EU091356 | 159032576 | ABW87668 | B4XT54 | 1A_2 |
| 72 | Phylotype mcr ew 6 | EU091357 | 159032578 | ABW87669 | B4XT54 | 1A_3 |
| 73 | Phylotype mcr ew 2 | EU091358 | 159032580 | ABW87670 | B4XT56 | 1A_4 |
| 74 | Phylotype mcr ew 3 | EU091359 | 159032582 | ABW87671 | B4XT57 | 3A_1 |
| 75 | Phylotype mcr ew 1 | EU091360 | 159032584 | ABW87672 | B4XT58 | 3A_2 |
| 76 | Phylotype mcr ew 7 | HM466948 | 313585821 | ADR71028 | E5FFT4 | 3A_6 |
| 77 | Phylotype mcr es 2 | EU091361 | 159032586 | ABW87673 | B4XT54 | 18A_1 |
| 78 | Phylotype mcr es 3 | EU091362 | 159032588 | ABW87674 | B4XT54 | 18A_2 |
| 79 | Phylotype mcr es 4 | EU091363 | 159032590 | ABW87675 | B4XT54 | 18A_3 |
| 80 | Phylotype mcr es 5 | EU091364 | 159032592 | ABW87676 | B4XT62 | 18A_4 |

* *Methanothermobacter thermoautotrophicus*, new name for *Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum* (Wasserfallen et al., 2000) and recent sequence allocation by *Methanothermobacter marburgensis* str. Marburg.

** *Methanosalsum zhilinae*, recent sequence allocation by *Methanohalophilus zhilinaeae*.

Table S3. The amino acid composition and G+C content of *McrA* and *AprA* Tirez phylotypes and their corresponding phylogenetic clades.

| | Acid Asx + Glx | Acid – Basic ¹ (Asx + Glx) – (Arg + Lys) | Acid : Basic ² (Asp + Glu) : (His + Arg + Lys) | Lys | Asp : Lys | Arg | G+C % in total sequence ³ | G+C % in third codon position ³ |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|---|
| <i>AprA</i> clades | | | | | | | | |
| Desulfovibrionales | 16.80 ± 1.08 | 5.29 ± 1.65 | 0.66 ± 0.07 | 5.20 ± 0.80 | 0.33 ± 0.05 | 6.30 ± 0.20 | 55.50 ± 6.80 | 68.40 ± 18.50 |
| Desulfovibrionales (Tirez) | 14.95 ± 1.07 | 2.50 ± 1.50 | 0.65 ± 0.03 | 5.50 ± 0.50 | 0.32 ± 0.07 | 7.00 ± 0.80 | 60.60 ± 4.10 | 81.60 ± 9.20 |
| Desulfobacterales | 17.01 ± 0.77 | 4.00 ± 1.17 | 0.71 ± 0.05 | 6.40 ± 0.70 | 0.34 ± 0.11 | 6.60 ± 0.60 | 49.80 ± 5.00 | 52.90 ± 15.50 |
| Desulfobacterales (Tirez) | 17.00 ± 0.85 | 3.30 ± 1.44 | 0.62 ± 0.05 | 7.80 ± 0.40 | 0.27 ± 0.11 | 6.00 ± 0.90 | 53.80 ± 2.90 | 68.20 ± 8.40 |
| Peptococcales | 13.73 ± 0.37 | 1.74 ± 0.29 | 0.75 ± 0.09 | 5.70 ± 0.00 | 0.45 ± 0.05 | 6.30 ± 0.40 | 55.40 ± 6.60 | 65.50 ± 1.97 |
| Peptococcales (Tirez) | 15.75 ± 0.25 | 5.15 ± 1.50 | 0.74 ± 0.01 | 4.70 ± 0.30 | 0.45 ± 0.07 | 5.90 ± 0.90 | 62.90 ± 1.30 | 88.00 ± 0.60 |
| Chromatiales-SOP | 14.31 ± 2.06 | 1.22 ± 1.71 | 0.51 ± 0.13 | 7.30 ± 0.30 | 0.30 ± 0.09 | 5.80 ± 0.50 | 59.70 ± 5.20 | 77.10 ± 14.90 |
| Chromatiales-SOP (Tirez) | 14.83 ± 3.32 | 1.91 ± 3.72 | 0.57 ± 0.20 | 6.80 ± 1.50 | 0.38 ± 0.34 | 6.10 ± 0.80 | 59.90 ± 3.54 | 79.90 ± 7.70 |
| <i>McrA</i> clades | | | | | | | | |
| Methanomicrobiales | 22.70 ± 0.64 | 17.12 ± 1.19 | 1.70 ± 0.21 | 4.01 ± 0.75 | 2.01 ± 0.50 | 1.57 ± 0.20 | 55.20 ± 4.80 | 73.1 ± 14.6 |
| Methanomicrobiales (Tirez) | 22.73 | 16.67 | 1.50 | 4.55 | 1.50 | 1.52 | 56.9 | 77.40 |
| Methanosarcinales | 20.95 ± 1.21 | 15.48 ± 1.12 | 1.58 ± 0.21 | 3.93 ± 0.80 | 1.88 ± 0.67 | 1.54 ± 0.13 | 50.50 ± 0.20 | 54.80 ± 12.10 |
| Methanosarcinales (Tirez) | 22.00 ± 0.07 | 16.62 ± 0.25 | 1.50 ± 0.00 | 3.26 ± 0.51 | 2.12 ± 0.22 | 2.12 ± 0.32 | 46.30 ± 0.94 | 42.80 ± 3.86 |

¹⁾ PAB: Amino acid proportions according to Oren (2002).

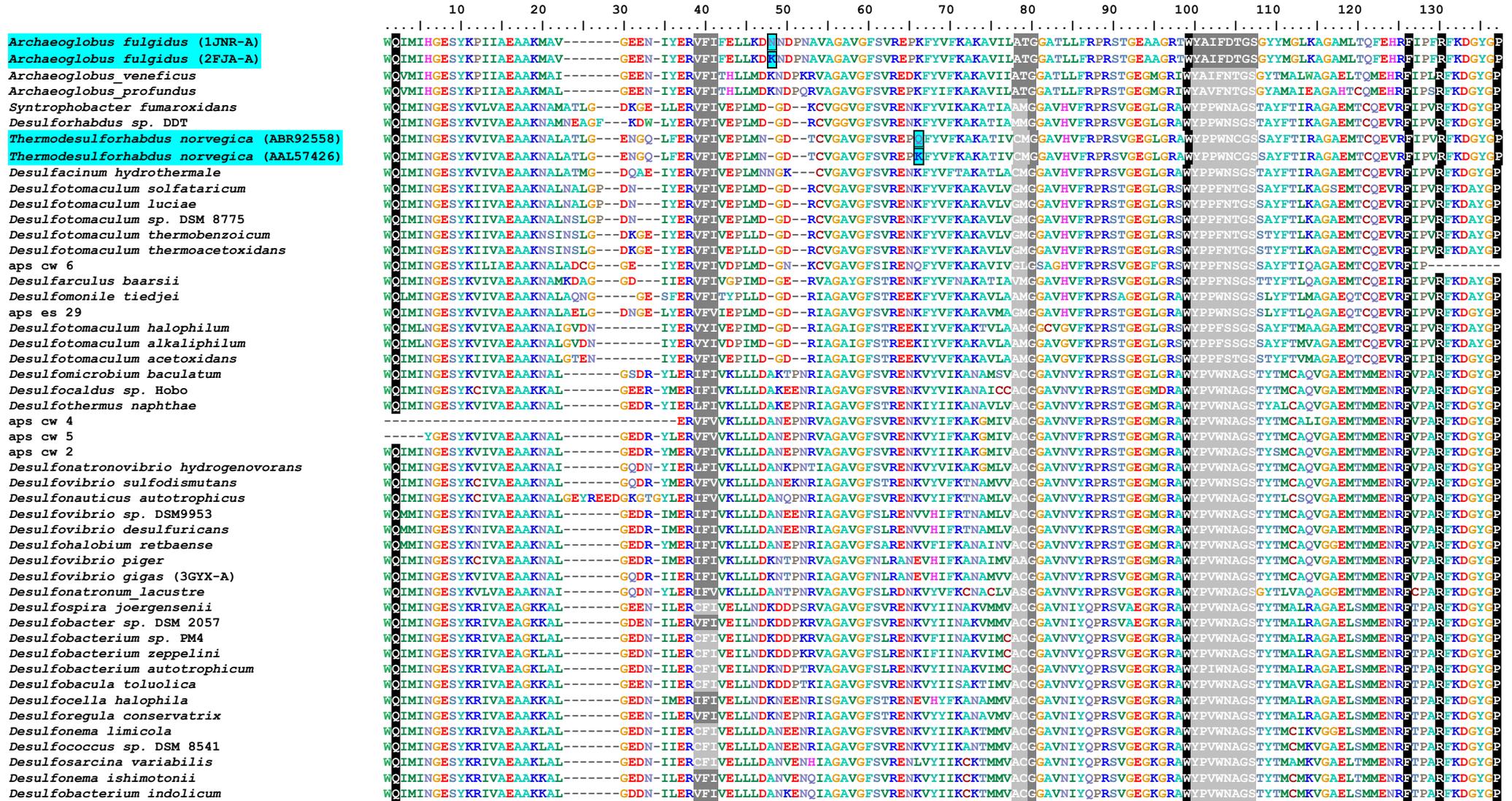
²⁾ AB: Amino proportions according to Rhodes (2010, 2010).

³⁾ GC content percentage is calculated as: GC% = (G+C/G+C+A+T) * 100

Table S4. Results from Tajima's Neutrality Test for *AprA* and *McrA* gene sequences. Abbreviations: m = number of sequences, S = Number of segregating sites, $ps = S/m$, $\Theta = ps/a_1$, π = nucleotide diversity, and D is the Tajima test statistic. The Tajima's test of neutrality (Tajima, 1989) compares the number of segregating sites per site with the nucleotide diversity (a site is considered segregating if, in a comparison of m sequences, there are two or more nucleotides at that site; nucleotide diversity is defined as the average number of nucleotide differences per site between two sequences). If all the alleles are selectively neutral, then the product $4Nv$ (where N is the effective population size and v is the mutation rate per site) can be estimated in two ways, and the difference in the estimate obtained provides an indication of non-neutral evolution. When D is equal or near to 0 then, the sequence(s) are neutrally evolving, whilst $D > 0$ indicates a positive selection and $D < 0$ indicates negative or purifying selection of the sequence(s). The analysis involved the same amino acid alignments used for the phylogenetic reconstruction (described below), and it was conducted in MEGA5 (Tamura et al., 2007).

| <i>Gene marker</i> | <i>m</i> | <i>S</i> | <i>ps</i> | Θ | π | <i>D</i> |
|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>AprA</i> | 100 | 117 | 0.936000 | 0.180787 | 0.351669 | 3.127999 |
| <i>McrA</i> | 80 | 101 | 0.765152 | 0.154483 | 0.290585 | 2.967687 |

Figure S1. Alignment of 100 amino acid sequences with the corresponding fragment to the *AprA*, N-terminal domain. *AprA* from 2 to 261 amino acid positions has been characterized in *Archaeoglobus fulgidus* in the reduced state (FAD_{red}-APS, PDB ID: 1JNR) (Fritz et al., 2002) and in the oxidized state (FAD_{ox}-APS, PDB ID: 2FJA) (Schiffer et al., 2006) as well as in *Desulfovibrio gigas* (PDB ID: 3GYX) (Chiang et al., 2009). This alignment¹ includes two of the nine functional active sites (marked with black background) of the Apr_alpha_N domain: Arg-R²⁶⁵ and Trp-W²³⁴ (Klein et al.) reported by Schiffer et al., (2006). Essential catalytic amino acids for cofactor and nucleotide binding sites are marked with grey backgrounds as reported from PDB and UniProt databases. Same species from different strain with interesting amino acid changes from basic (Lys, K) to polar (Gln, Q and Asn, N) are marked with blue color. 122 from 137 positions were used for the phylogenetic reconstruction.



¹ Same species from different strain with interesting amino acid changes from basic (Lys, K) to polar (Gln, Q and Asn, N) are marked with blue color.

Figure S1. a) Description of the catalytic sites for *AprA*.

The iron-sulfur flavoenzyme adenosine-5'-phosphosulfate (APS) reductase (*Apr*) (EC: 1.8.99.2). *Apr* catalyzes a key reaction of the sulfur cycle by reversibly transforming APS to sulfite and AMP. The dissimilatory sulfate reduction operates under anaerobic conditions in *Bacteria* and *Archaea* (Schiffer et al., 2006). *Apr* consists of $\alpha_2\beta_2$ heterotetrameres (Fritz et al., 2002). The α -subunit (75 kDa) harbors the FAD cofactor. In the figure S2a, the *Apr* α -subunit is shown (blue) and the β -subunit (red). The evolutionary sequence region used in this work (see the alignment above) represents the N-terminal domain of the α -subunit (red rectangle), which is comprised of the [4Fe-4S] clusters and the FAD binding site (marked as ball-and-stick representations). The active site channel located between the central and capping domains of the α -subunit is filled with water molecules depicted as green spheres (Schiffer et al., 2006).

(A) *Apr* in the FADox-APS state. *Apr* binds in a curved conformation to the prebuilt channel. Invariant residues His-H ^{α 398}, Asn-N ^{α 74} and Arg-R ^{α 265} play a key role in phosphosulfate binding and catalysis. The adenine part is firmly clamped between Leu-L ^{α 278} and Arg-R ^{α 317} and the latter swings into the channel upon substrate binding (Schiffer et al., 2006).

(B) *Apr* in the FAD-sulfite-AMP1 state. This state contains a FAD-sulfite adduct and AMP, the latter adopting a conformation similar to the AMP moiety of APS. This structure shows how the phosphate of AMP and the sulfite of the FAD-sulfite adduct (both negatively charged) are kept in van der Waals contact (Schiffer et al., 2006).

The binding affinity of APS for *Apr* is reflected by protein-substrate interactions. The sulfate O1 atom interacts with the ND2 atom of Asn-N ^{α 74}, its O2 atom with the NE2 atom of His-H ^{α 389}, and its O3 atom via a water molecule with Arg-R ^{α 265} and Trp-W ^{α 234} and via two water molecules with Glu-E ^{α 141}, Asp-D ^{α 361} and Asn-N ^{α 74}. Additionally, Arg-R ^{α 265} is hydrogen bonded to the O3A atom that links the sulfate and phosphate groups. The phosphate oxygen atoms are connected to Arg-R ^{α 265} via a salt bridge and to the peptide nitrogens of Val-V ^{α 273} and Gly-G ^{α 274}, located at the positively charged N-terminus of helix R6. The hydroxyl group O2 of ribose is linked to the side chain hydroxyl group of Tyr-Y ^{α 95} and that of O3 to His-H ^{α 446} and Tyr-Y ^{α 95} via a water molecule. The fixation of the adenine ring of APS is mainly accomplished by sandwiching it between Leu-L ^{α 278} and Arg-R ^{α 317} whereby the coplanar arrangement of the guanidinium group is optimal for π - π interactions. Additionally, one polar contact is formed between the N3 atom of the adenine ring and the protein mediated by a solvent molecule (Schiffer et al., 2006).

Figure of the *Apr* crystal and its active site region, modified from Schiffer (2006).

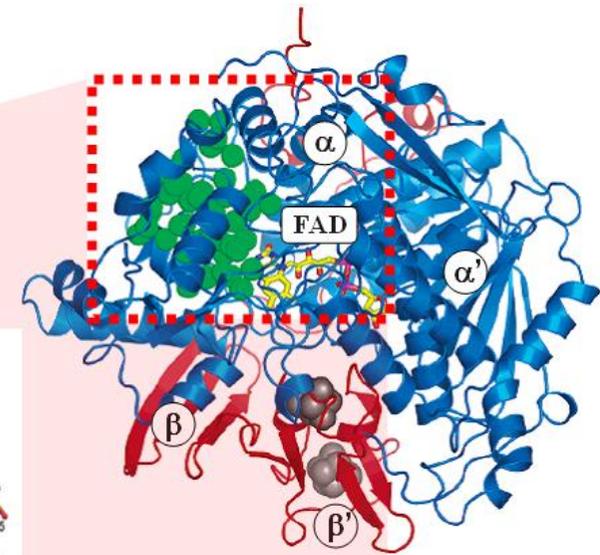
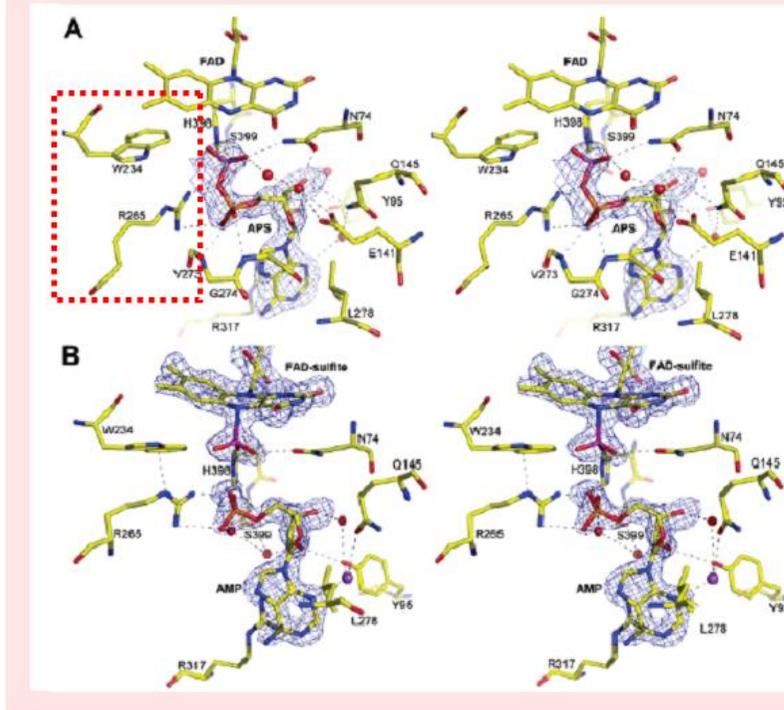


Figure S1. b) Relative amino acid composition of the *AprA* catalytic region. The frequency of the 20 amino acids present in the alignment (above) was plotted across phlyotypes as a range of percentages: between 0-5% (blue), 5-10% (red) and 10-15% (green).



Figure S1. c) Nucleotide codon composition for the *aprA* marker in gene sequences used in this study.

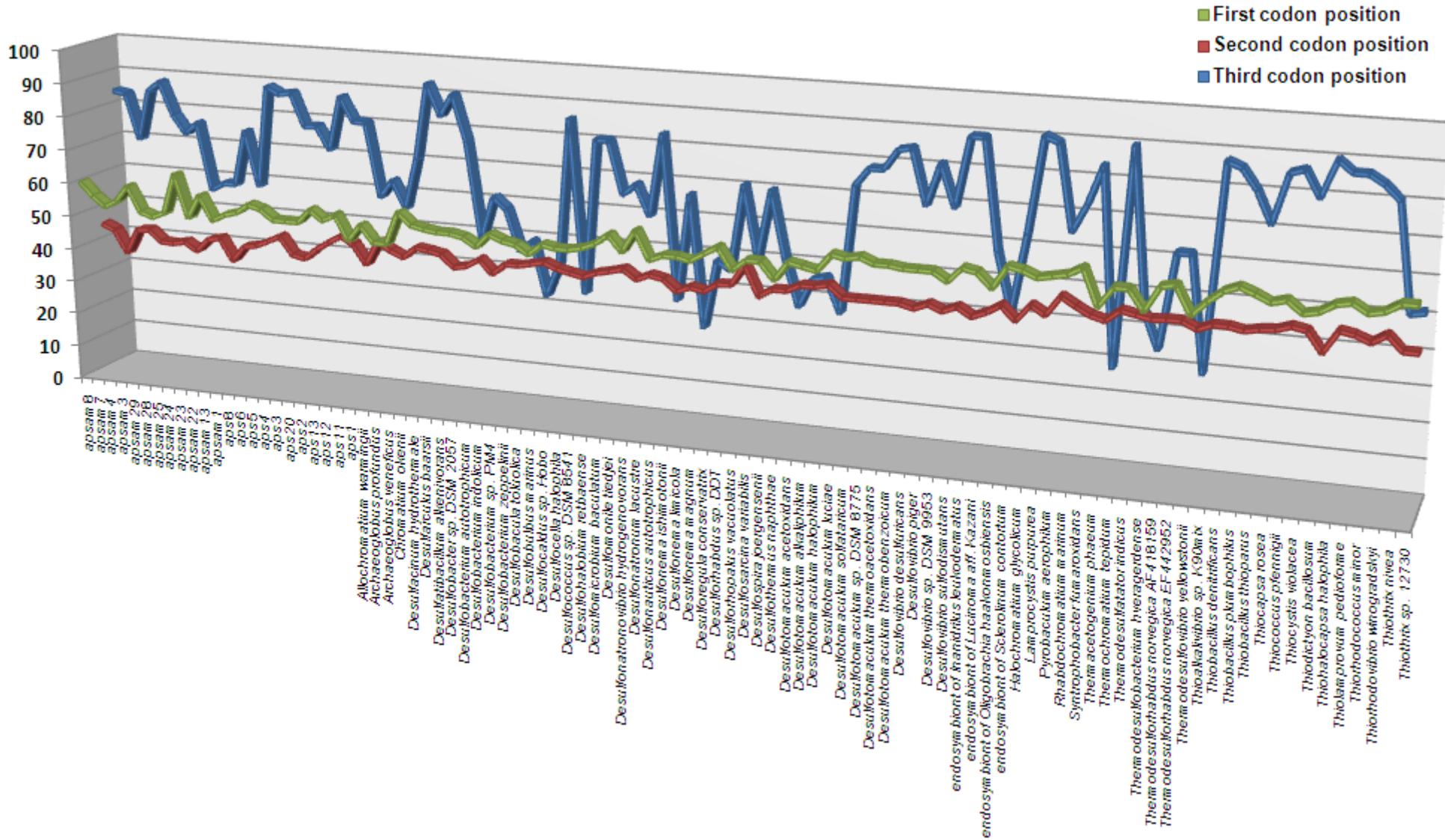


Figure S2. Alignment of 80 amino acid sequences with the corresponding fragment to the *McrA*, C-terminal domain (from 273 to 551 amino acid positions) has been characterized from *Methanosarcina barkeri* (1E6Y) (Grabare et al., 2000), *Methanothermobacter thermoautotrophicus* (1MRO) (Ermler et al., 1997) and *Methanopyrus kandleri* (1E6V) (Rospert et al., 1991). This alignment includes all of the functional active sites (marked with black background) of the Mcr_alpha_C domain: Phe-F^{a330}, Tyr-Y^{a333}, Phe-F^{a443}, Tyr-Y^{a444}, Gly-G^{a445}, Asn-N^{a481} and Val-V^{a482} positions (Klein et al.) reported for *Mtb. thermoautotrophicus** (Ermler et al., 1997). **Metanothermobacter thermoautotrophicus*, new name for *Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum* (Wasserfallen et al., 2000). Essential positions for amino acid modifications are marked with grey backgrounds as reported from PDB and UniProt databases. 132 from 139 positions were used for the phylogenetic reconstruction.

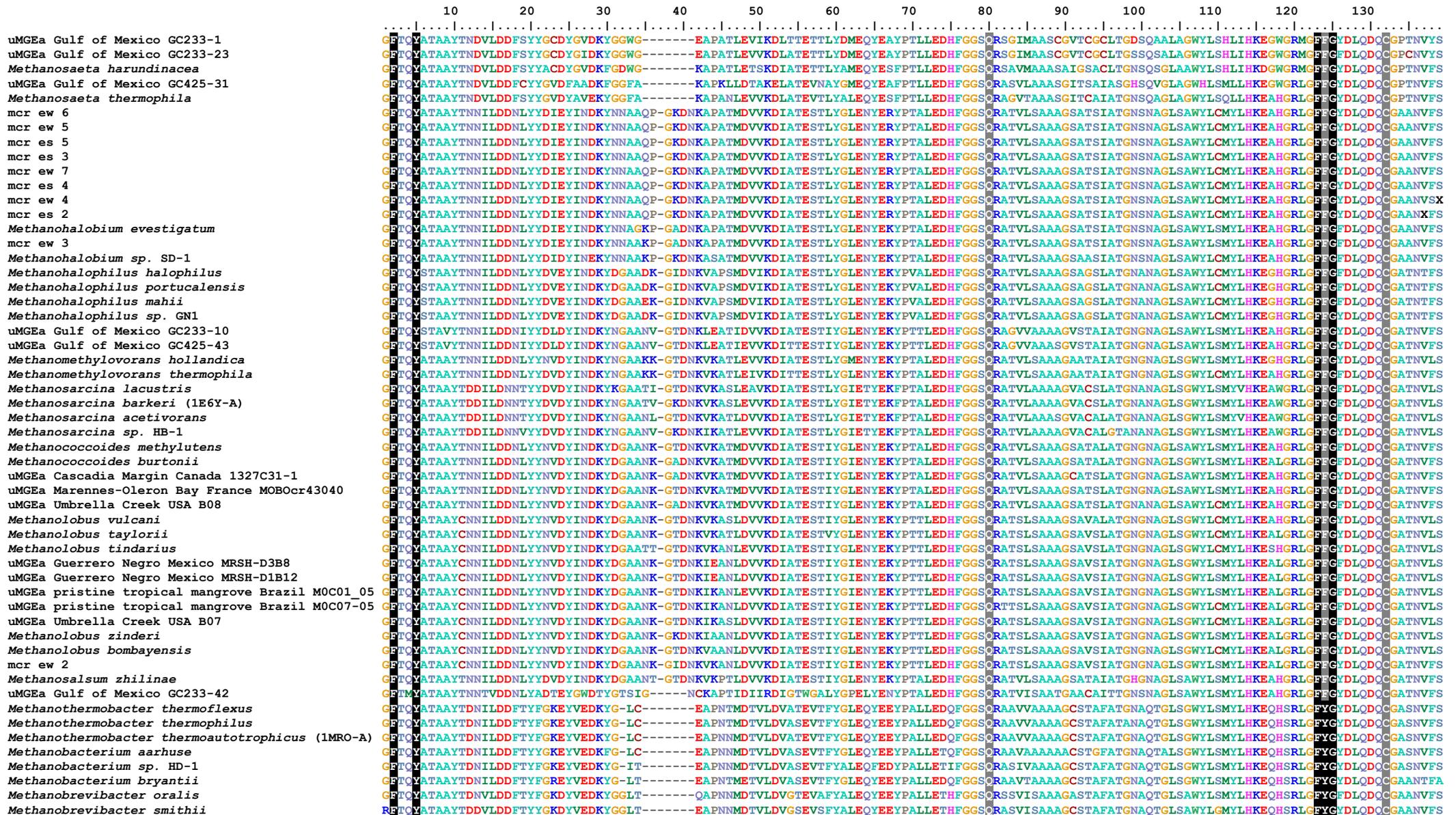
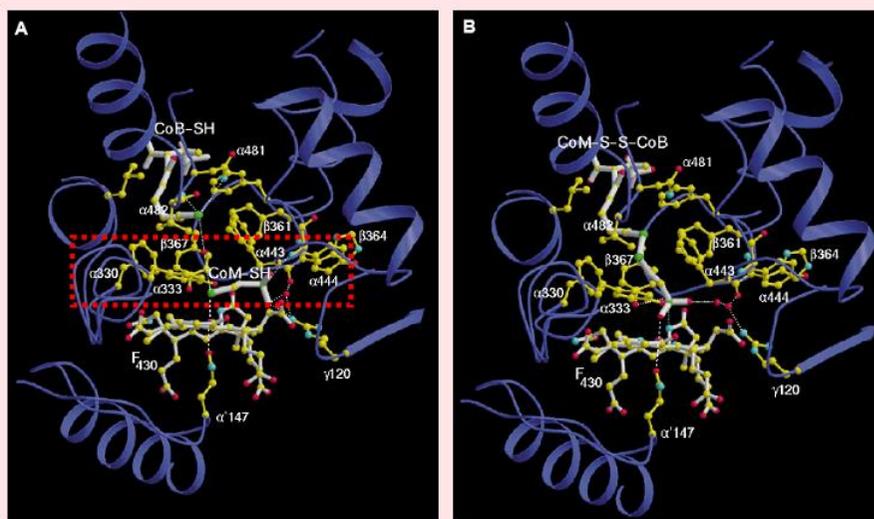
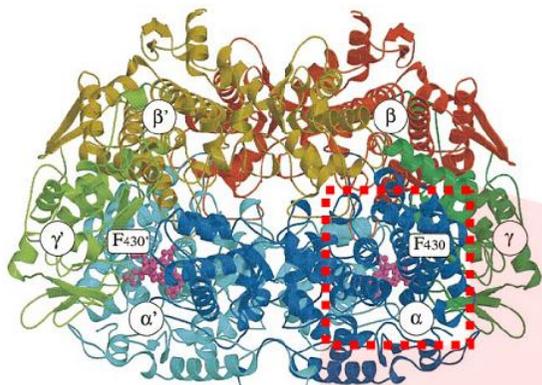


Figure S2. a) Description of the catalytic sites for *McrA*.

Methyl-coenzyme M reductase (*Mcr*) (EC: 2.8.4.1) is a key enzyme in formation in methanogenic *Archaea*. It catalyzes the reduction of methyl-coenzyme M (methyl-CoM) with coenzyme B (Anderson et al.) to methane and the heterodisulfide of CoM and CoB (Ermler et al., 1997). This reaction proceeds under anaerobic conditions and requires a nickel-porphinoid prosthetic group, coenzyme F₄₃₀, which is in the EPR-detectable Ni (I) oxidation state in the active enzyme. *Mcr* is a 300 kDa hexamer protein arranged as $\alpha\beta^2\gamma^2$ subunits with two identical nickel porphinoid active sites, which form two long active site channels with F₄₃₀ embedded at the bottom (Grabarse et al., 2000). The evolutionary sequence region used in this work (see the alignment above) represents the C-terminal domain of the α -subunit (red rectangle), which is comprised of an all-alpha multi-helical bundle (blue and turquoise helices).



(A) The active site region of the *Mcr*_{ox1-silent} structure. The binding positions of the coenzymes suggest the active site between the nickel of coenzyme F₄₃₀ and the sulfur atom of CoB. The active site is coated mostly by non-polar and aromatic residues. Five mutually contacting Phe and Tyr side chains are arranged as ring forming a tunnel (Ermler et al., 1997).

(B) The active site region of the *Mcr* silent structure. Compared with the *Mcr*_{ox1-silent} structure, CoM has moved through the tunnel to form with CoB a heterodisulfide, the oxidation product of the reaction. The sulfonate moiety of CoM lost its interactions to the protein matrix and is coordinated to the Ni atom (Ermler et al., 1997).

The relative arrangement of the three coenzymes (CoM, CoB and CoF₄₃₀) suggests that the catalytic reaction takes place at the front side of CoF₄₃₀ in the channel between the nickel and the thiol groups of CoB. Each active site is lined up by an annular arrangement of Phe-F ^{α 330}, Tyr-Y ^{α 333}, Phe-F ^{α 443}, Phe-F ^{β 361} and Tyr-Y ^{β 367} flanked by further hydrophobic and aromatic residues. As can be seen in the alignment above, the Phe-F ^{α 330}, Tyr-Y ^{α 333}, Phe-F ^{α 443} amino acids are completely conserved in all *Mcr* sequences included in this work. Other studies on a catalytically inactive enzyme aerobically co-crystallized with CoM displayed a fully occupied CoM-binding site with no alternate conformations. The binding of CoM appears to induce specific conformational changes that suggest a molecular mechanism by which the enzyme ensures that methyl-coenzyme M enters the substrate channel prior to CoB, as required by the active-site geometry (Ermler et al., 1997).

Figure S2. b) Relative amino acid composition of the *McrA* catalytic region. The frequency of the 20 amino acids present in the alignment (above) was plotted across phylotypes as a range of percentages: between 0-5% (blue), 5-10% (red), 10-15% (green) and 15-20% (violet).

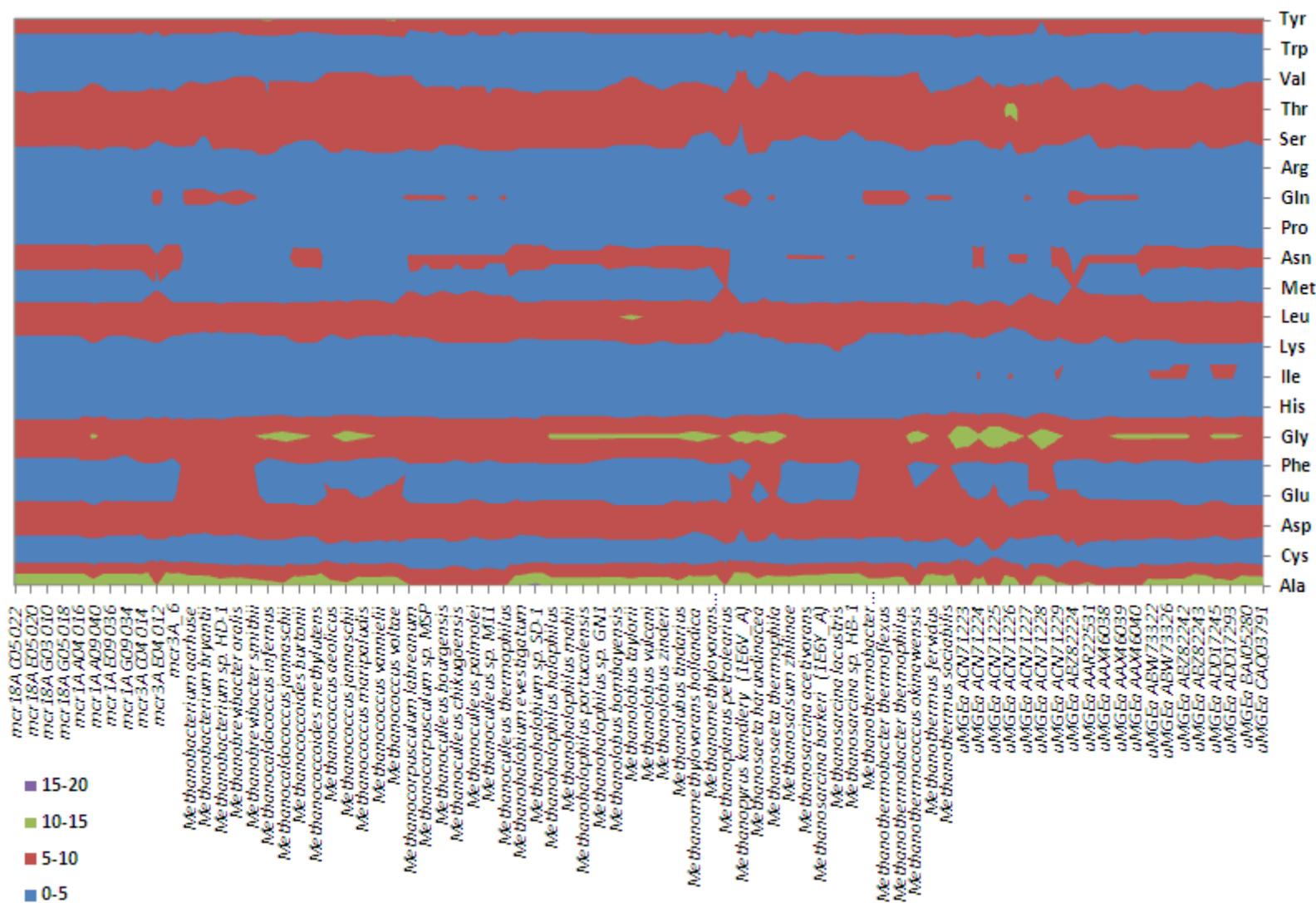


Figure S2. c) Nucleotide codon composition for the *mcrA* marker in gene sequences used in this study.

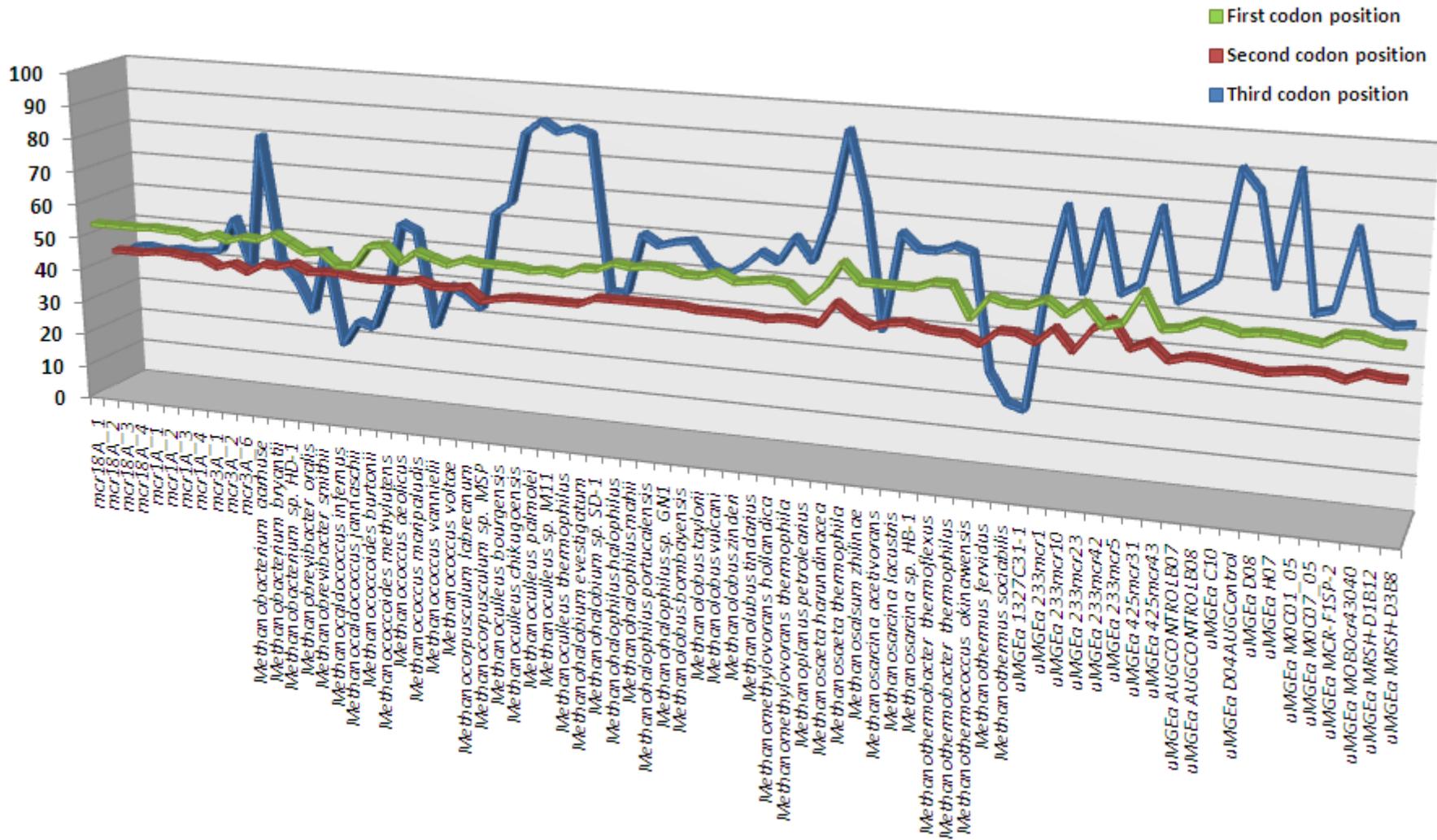


Figure S3. Correspondence analysis of Relative Synonymous Codon Usage (RSCU) for McrA sequences from halophiles, non-halophiles and Tirez phylotypes. The distribution of all codons (including the start and stop codons *) for every amino acid across the three datasets is shown on the X axis. The frequency of each codon (%) is represented with bars on the left Y axis. RSCU values for each codon across the three datasets are represented with differentiated dots on the right Y axis. In the absence of any codon usage bias, the RSCU value would be 1.00. A codon that is used less frequently than expected will have a value of less than 1.00 and *vice versa* for a codon that is used more frequently than expected.

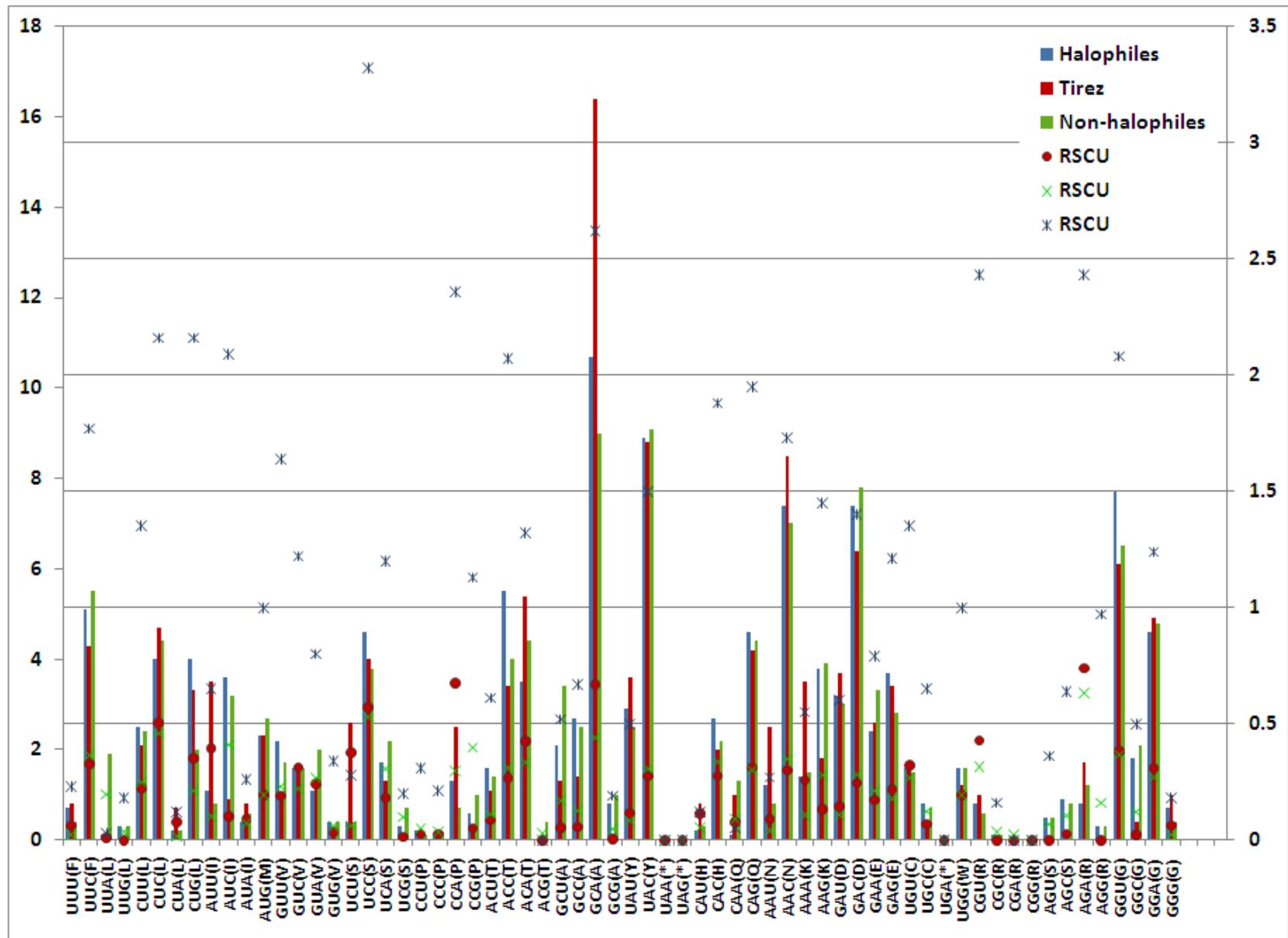
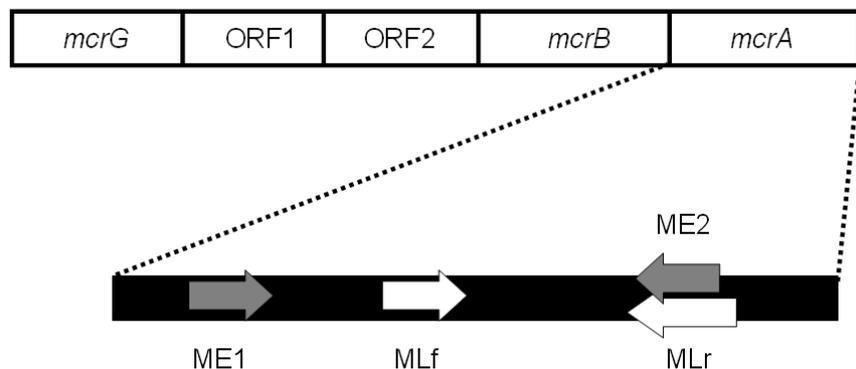


Figure S4. Diagram of the target sites for primer pairs within *mcr*. Modified from (Hales et al., 1996)



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