SUPPLEMENTARY ONLINE MATERIAL

Diversity of benzylsuccinate synthase-like (*bssA*) genes in hydrocarbon-polluted marine sediments suggest substrate-dependent clustering

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The supplementary material includes : Figures S1 to S5 Tables S1 to S4 References

Figure S1a. Relative distribution of BTEX in M-OIL sample and in the original *Prestige* oil used in Mallorca microcosms. Ben (benzene), tol (toluene), et-ben (ethyl-benzene), *m/p*-xyl (*m*-xylene and *p*xylene), *o*-xyl (*o*-xylene).

Figure S1b. Relative distribution of alkanes in most polluted samples. Data are compared with the *Prestige* oil fingerprinting described in Alzaga *et al*., 2004 [\(1\)](#page--1-0). *sum of nC17 and pristane.

Figure S2. PCoA (Principal coordinate analysis) of distances between *assA* sequences present in the sediment samples collected from marine sediments (Figueiras beach, Rodas beach and Mallorca) and sequences available in the databases (see table S1). The positions of the sequences corresponding to isolates are labeled with a letter that indicates the taxonomic affiliation: *Betaproteobacteria* (b), *Desulfobacterales* (*Desulfatibacillum alkenivorans* AK-01) (d) and *Syntrophobacterales* (*Desulfoglaeba alkanexedens*) (s). The percentage of the variation between the samples by principal coordinate is indicated on the axes. A sequence cutoff of 2% of amino acid similarity (OTU $_{0.02}$) was used to select the sequences for the analysis.

Figure S3. Rarefaction curves of the BssA-like sequences from sediments samples (FI, Figueiras; M, Mallorca) with a sequence cutoff of 2% of amino acid similarity (OTU0.02).

Figure S4. Alignment of the consensus sequences of the different clusters determined in the study showing the frequency profiles of amino acids at each position (logo). Position numbers refer to *Thauera aromatica* K172 sequence. The active site cysteine residue is highlighted in yellow, while the specificity relevant residues shown in Figure 4 are highlighted in blue.

Figure S5. Unidentified clusters found in our analysis. The phylogenetic tree shows all BssA-like sequences from isolated strains and enrichment cultures deposited in databases and sequences annotated as putative pyruvate-formate lyase (pfl) enzymes from genomes and metadata (metagenomes). The analysis suggests the existence of non-classified clusters (highlighted in blue and green). Asterisks denote the sequences annotated as pfl from aromatic oxidizing strains that belong to cluster I (*) or unidentified cluster (**). A third sequence (BssA3) from *Desulfobacula toluolica* Tol2 annotated as BssA (2) groups in the HbsA cluster (***). The sequences retrieved from metagenomes are written in bold. Two sequences annotated as putative glycyl radical enzymes from Callaghan *et al*., 2010 (3) are included in the analysis (ADJ51105 and ADJ51106). Numbers in parentheses represents protein GenBank accession numbers or gene object ID (metagenomic data).

References

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Table S1. BssA-like sequences retrieved form the databases and used in the analysis.

* bssA like and nmsA like refers to BssA and NmsA sensu lato sequences, respectively.

¹ unpublished

² these sequences do not share ≥80% of the same region. They were included only for the analysis of Figure S6.

Table S2a. BTEX composition in the sediment samples.

Ben (bencene); **EtBen** (Ethylbencene), **Tol** (toluene), **m/p-xyl** (m-xylene and p-xylene), **o-xyl** (o-xylene)

nd = not detected

blq = below limit of quantification (<1 ppb)

Naphthalene (**N**), 1-methylnaphthalene (**1-MN**), 2-methylnaphthalene (**2-MN**), dimethylnaphthalene (**N2**), trimethylnaphthalene (**N3**), tetramethylnaphthalene (**N4**).

¹Sum of 1-MN and 2-MN.

^a Data for the Prestige oil fingerprinting analysis described in Alzaga et al., 2004.

*Methylated compounds with C1, C2 and C3 groups

 $nd = not detected$

blq = below limit of quantification (<1 ppb)

		Carbon source							
		Treatment	Oil (CI (95%))	Ben (CI (95%))	Tol (CI $(95%)$)	An (CI (95%))	Naph (CI (95%))	Ac (CI (95%))	
Mallorca	SRB (x10 ³)	None	23 (10-170)	$9.2(1-17)$	$9.2(1-17)$	$2.3(0.6-8)$	$0.21(0.0-0.7)$	92 (10-170)	
		Naph	42 (10-170)	$4.2(1-17)$	$4.2(1-17)$	$2.3(0.6-8)$	$0.92(0.2-3)$	42 (10-170)	
		Oil	92 (10-170)	15 (10-170)	15 (10-170)	14 (10-170)	$0.92(0.2-3)$	150 (10-170)	
	IRB(x10)	None			\sim			230 (66-800)	
		Naph	$2.3(0.6-8)$		$\overline{}$	$4.2(1-17)$		70 (16-300)	
		Oil		$2.3(0.6-8)$	$0.92(0.2-3.7)$			210 (61-730)	
		None	$2.3(0.6-8)$		$0.92(0.2-3.7)$			210 (61-730)	
	MnRB(x10)	Naph	$2.3(0.6-8)$	$0.36(0.05-2.5)$	$0.92(0.2-3.7)$	$0.92(0.2-3.7)$		$23(6.6-80)$	
		Oil		$0.36(0.05-2.5)$	$2.3(0.6-8)$		$\overline{}$	150 (4.1-52)	
Atlantic Islands ^a	SRB (x10 ³)	$F ^{b}$	nd	$1.0(1.9-49)$	$4.1(1.0-27)$	$0.33(0.1-0.9)$	$4.9(3-7.1)$	67 (44-100)	
		FI-PET	nd	$12.8(3.2-50)$	$7.6(2 - 26.8)$	$12.8(3.2-50)$	$12.8(3.2-50)$	48.9 (3.5-57.5)	
		RI	nd	$1.3(0.5-3.6)$	$0.03(0.01-0.09)$	$0.02(0.008 - 0.07)$	$0.8(0.3-1.8)$	$3.5(1.3-9)$	
	IRB(x10)	$F ^{b}$	nd	$0.3(0.04-2.4)$	$1.1(0.3-3.5)$		1.6	8.0	
		FI-PET	nd	$4.8(1.3-17.4)$	$2.4(0.5-10.9)$	$3.0(0.7-12.3)$	$3.0(0.7-12.3)$	30.6 (7.6-122)	
		R _l	nd						

Table S3. Most Probable Number of aromatic degrading bacteria in the Mallorca sediment microcosms and Atlantic Islands sediments.

a Data taken from Acosta-González et al., 2013 (29).

b Average values from FI-OX, FI-TR and FI-AN.

nd, not determined; -, no growth detected.

		Number of clones ¹		
Site	Sample	$(+)$	$(-)$	
	M-CON	51	19	
Mallorca	M-NAPH	44	26	
	M-OIL	50	20	
	FI-PET	68	2	
	FI-OX	49	21	
Figueiras	FI-TR	51	19	
	FI-AN	53	17	
	RI	43	27	

Table S4. Specificity of the bssA probe in each sample.

 $1(+)$ bssA-like sequences; (-) unrelated, non-bssA sequences

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