

Supplemental figures

Fig. S1. Micrographs of sludge biomass in ANSBR 1 at the fully acclimated sludge. (a), phase-contrast microscopic image; (b), SYBR Green-stained microscopic image of the same field as (a), showing prominent fluorescent signals of microbial cells embedded in weakly stained extracellular matrices (shown by arrowheads).

Fig. S2. Standard PCR detection of bacterial *amoA* (a) and changes in the copy number of bacterial *amoA* and 16S rRNA genes as measured by real-time qPCR (b) in ANSBR 1 during 63 days of operation. The *amoA* and 16S rRNA genes were PCR-amplified with primer sets of *amoA*-1F/*amoA*-2R and 341f/934r, respectively. Symbols in Fig. S1b: closed squares, 16S rRNA gene; open circles, bacterial *amoA*; the plotted data show the averages of triplicate determinations with error bars.

Fig. S3. Neighbor-joining distance matrix tree showing phylogenetic positions of TM7 clones AN016 (OTU 33) and AN246 (OTU 34) within the candidate phylum TM7. The 16S rRNA gene sequences of representatives TM7 bacterium clones were retrieved from public database and incorporated into the tree. Subdivisions 1 and 2 are based on the classification system of Dinis et al. (18), which consist mainly of clones from

natural/wastewater environments and human/animals, respectively. The sequence of *Escherichia coli* (10) is used as an outgroup to root the tree. The nodes supported by a bootstrap value of more than 80% are shown by closed circles. Bar = 2% nucleotide substitution rate (K_{nuc}).

Fig. S1

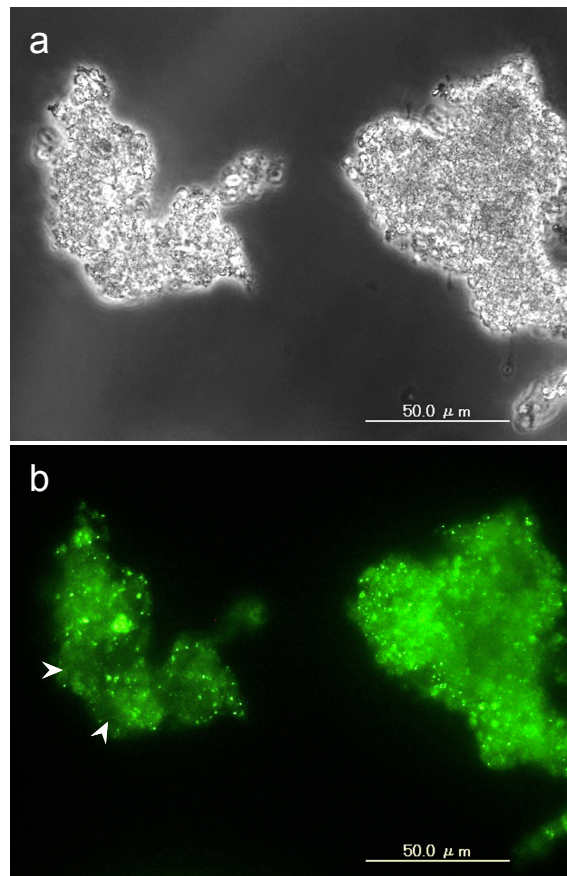


Fig. S2

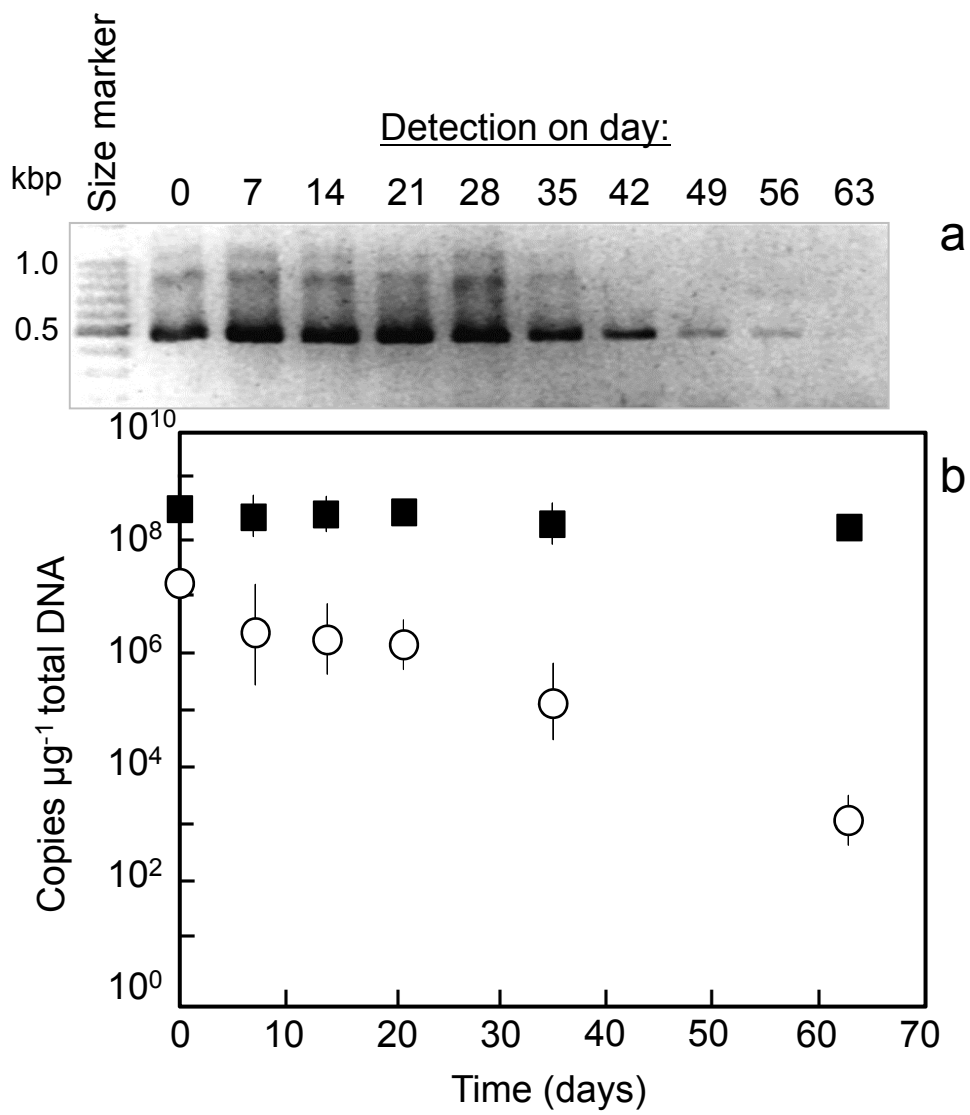
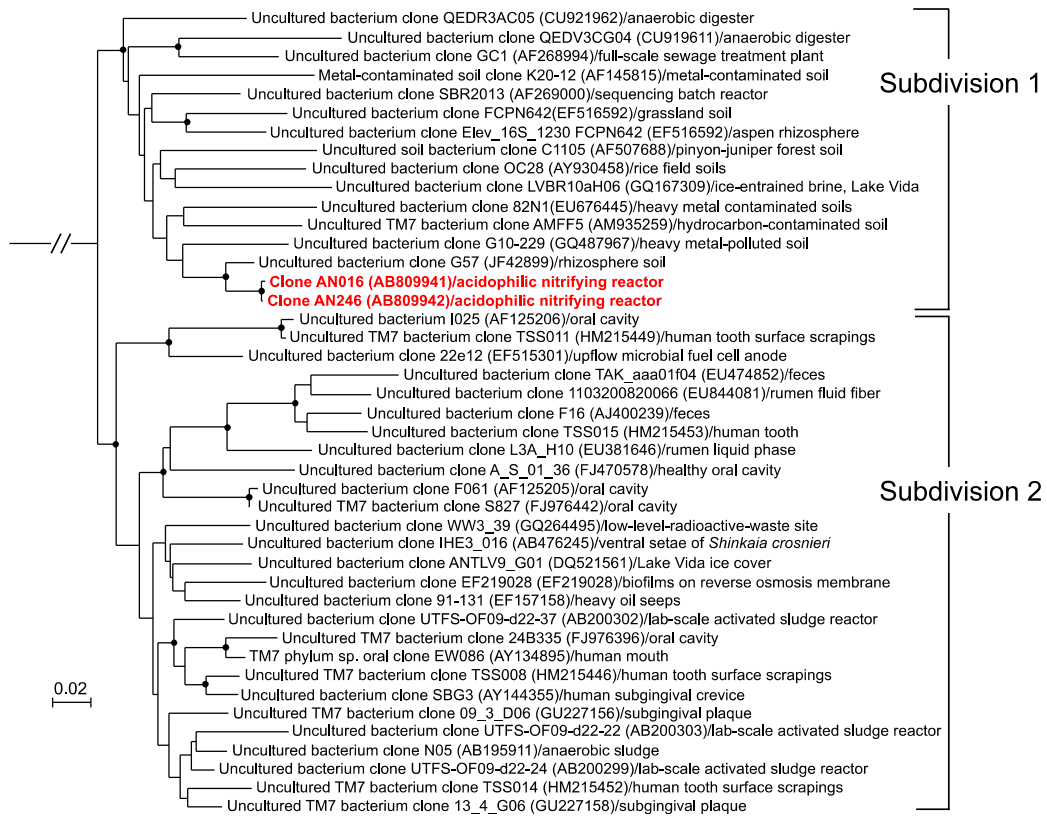


Fig. S3



Supplemental table

Table S1. Phylogenetic assignment of the PCR-DGGE clones from ANSBR 1 by homology search with the BLAST and RDP-11 Seqmatch algorithms.

| DGGE clone | Phylogenetic group assigned | BLAST sequence match | | RDP sequence match | |
|------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| | | Closest relative (accession number) | % similarity | Closest relative as the type strain (accession number) | % similarity |
| a | <i>Chloroflexi</i> | Uncultured bacterium Amb_16S_837 (EF018570) | 89 | <i>Caldilinea aerophila</i> STL-6-01 ^T (AB067647) | 81 |
| b | <i>Gammaproteobacteria</i> | Uncultured bacterium FCPT619 (EF515934) | 100 | <i>Rhodanobacter ginsengisoli</i> GR17-7 ^T (EF166075) | 92 |
| c | <i>Gammaproteobacteria</i> | <i>Dokdonella ginsengisoli</i> Gsoil 191 ^T (AB245362) | 95 | <i>Dokdonella ginsengisoli</i> Gsoil 191 ^T (AB245362) | 92 |
| d | TM7 | Uncultured candidate division TM bacterium Skagen89 (DQ64071) | 96 | | |
| e | <i>Gammaproteobacteria</i> | Uncultured bacterium 8 (DQ011842) | 100 | <i>Rhodanobacter ginsengisoli</i> GR17-7 ^T (EF166075) | 91 |
| f | <i>Actinobacteria</i> | <i>Rhodococcus wratislaviensis</i> NCIMB 13082 ^T (Z37138) | 100 | <i>Rhodococcus wratislaviensis</i> NCIMB 13082 ^T (Z37138) | 100 |
| g | <i>Alphaproteobacteria</i> | <i>Acidicella facilis</i> ATCC 35904 ^T (D30774) | 98 | <i>Acidocella facilis</i> ATCC 35904 ^T (D30774) | 98 |