

Table S1: Variable nucleotide positions in the 473 bp *intII* fragment amplified using primers HS463a and HS464 (Stokes *et al.* 2006). n = numbers of accessions in DNA databases that conform to the listed sequence, and whether these originated from clinical or environmental sources.

Position	24	47	52	57	75	78	87	92	93	99	108	114	119	123	126	132	134	137	138	146	147	150	153	156	176	192	197	218	222	225	249	256	264	267	274	304	306	334	360	365	368	376	386	390	391	405	414	ACC. No.
Source - n																																																
Clinical >250	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	T	C	C	G	G	G	G	C	T	T	G	G	T	T	G	A	A	G	G	A	A	C	G	C	C	G	G	T	G	A	T	T	T	G	T	G	KC417379				
Environ. 14																																											EF470987					
Clinical 1																																											AF288045					
Environ. 1																																											EU531492					
Environ. 1	A																																										EU531491					
Environ. 1																																											EF471006					
Clinical 1																																											CP000744					
Environ. 1																																											EU531479					
Environ. 1																																											EU327987					
Environ. 1																																											CP001220					
Environ. 1	G																																										EU531477					
Environ. 1																																											EU531490					
Environ. 1		A																																									EU531494					
Environ. 1	C			A	A			T	T	C	A		A	A	C	C	A	C	C	A	A	C	A	A	A	T	G	G	A	T	A	A	T			G	C	C	A	C	T	EF471015						

Stokes H.W., Nesbø C.L., Holley M., Bahl M.I., Gillings M.R. & Boucher Y. (2006). Class 1 integrons potentially predating the association with Tn402-like transposition genes are present in a sediment microbial community. *Journal of Bacteriology*, 188, 5722-5730.