

## **Supporting Information**

### **Insights into the methanogenic population and potential in subsurface marine sediments based on coenzyme F430 as a function-specific biomarker**

**MASANORI KANEKO\*<sup>1,2</sup>, YOSHINORI TAKANO<sup>2</sup>, MASASHI KAMO<sup>3</sup>,  
KAZUYA, MORIMOTO<sup>1</sup> TAKURO NUNOURA<sup>4</sup>, NAOHIKO OHKOUCHI<sup>2</sup>**

**<sup>1</sup>Geological Survey of Japan, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), 1-1-1 Higashi, Tsukuba 305-8567, Japan**

**<sup>2</sup>Biogeochemistry Research Center, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), 2-15 Natsushima-cho, Yokosuka 237-0061 Japan**

**<sup>3</sup>Research Institute of Science for Safety and Sustainability, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), 16-1 Onogawa, Tsukuba 305-8569, Japan**

**<sup>4</sup>Research Center for Bioscience and Nanoscience, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), 2-15 Natsushima-cho, Yokosuka 237-0061 Japan**

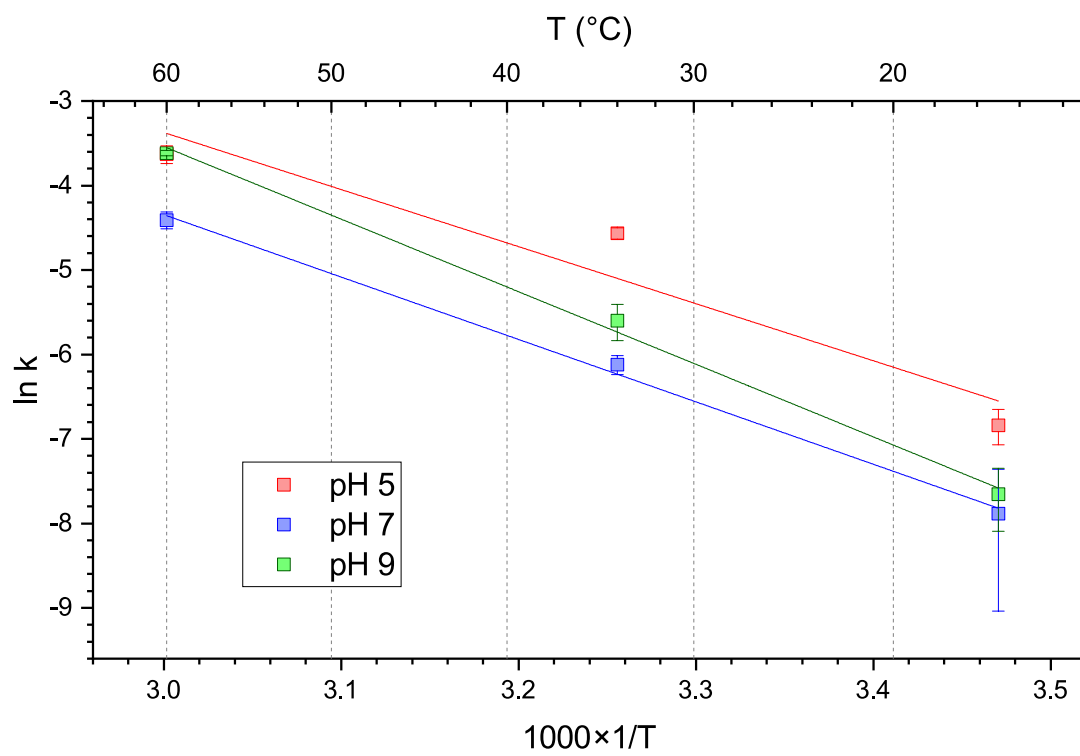


Figure S1. Arrhenius plot of growth of 12, 13-diepi-F430.

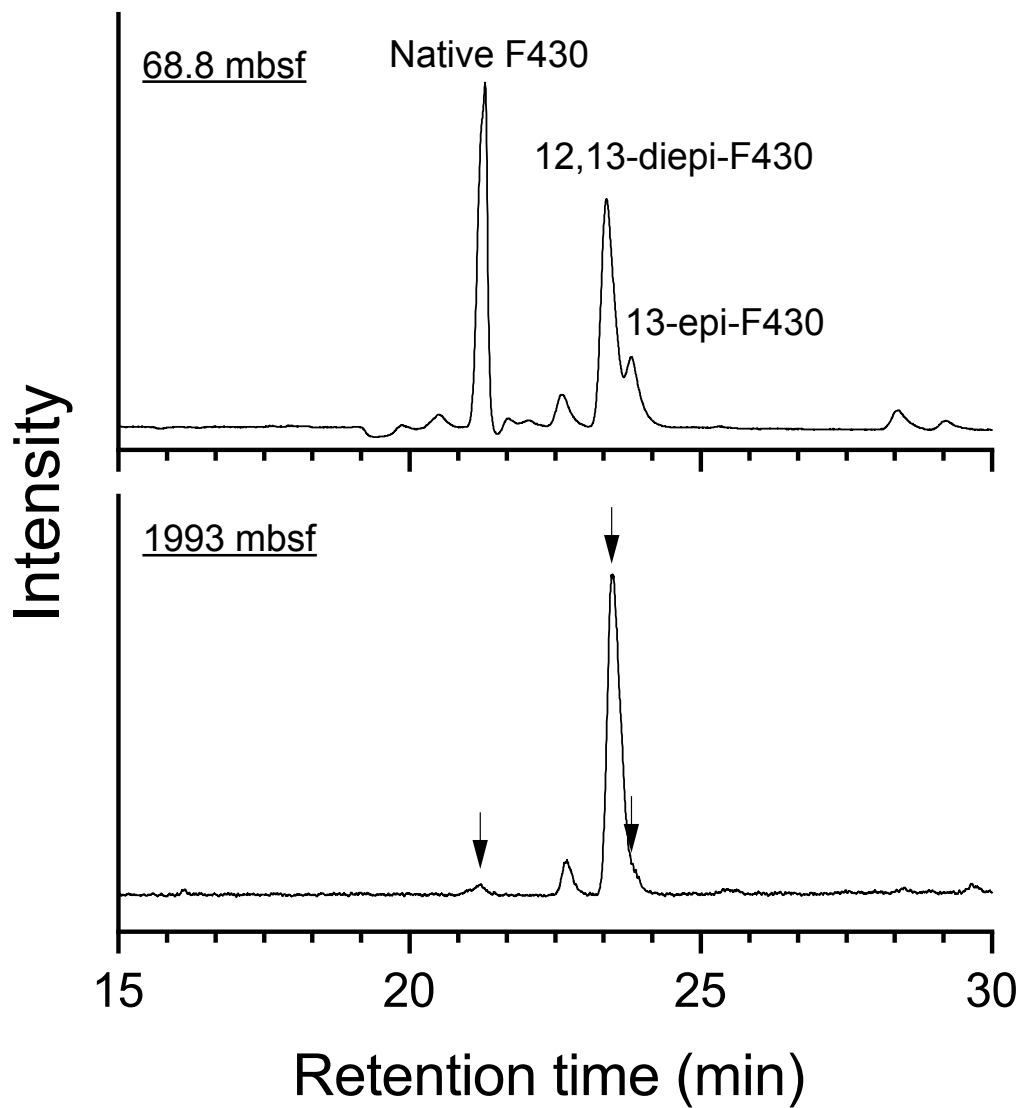


Figure S2. Representative MRM chromatograms of methyl esterified coenzyme F430 extracted from the marine sediments.

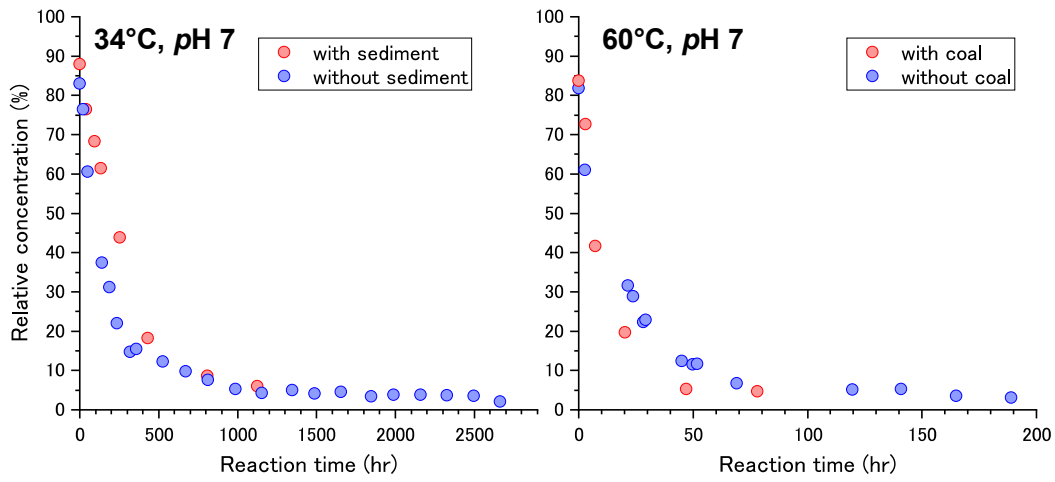


Figure S3. Degradation curves of native F430 with/without mineral matrices at the conditions of 34°C, pH7 and 60°C, pH7.

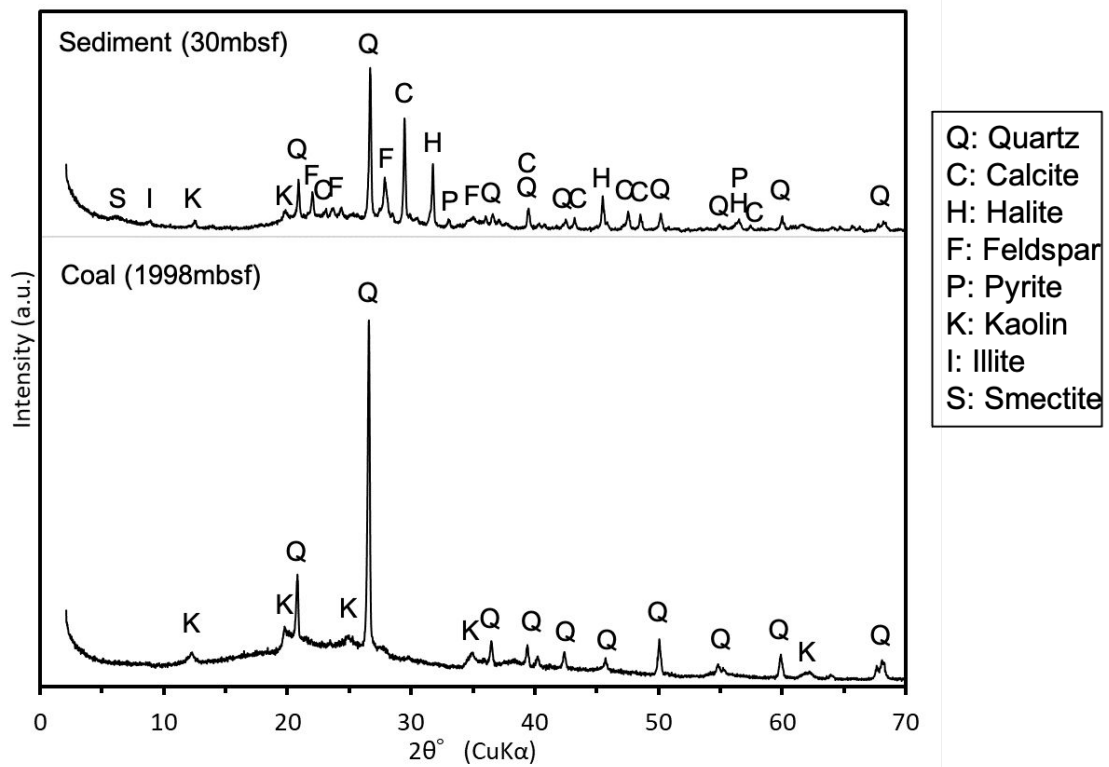


Figure S4. Powder XRD patterns of sediment and coal used in F430 degradation experiment.

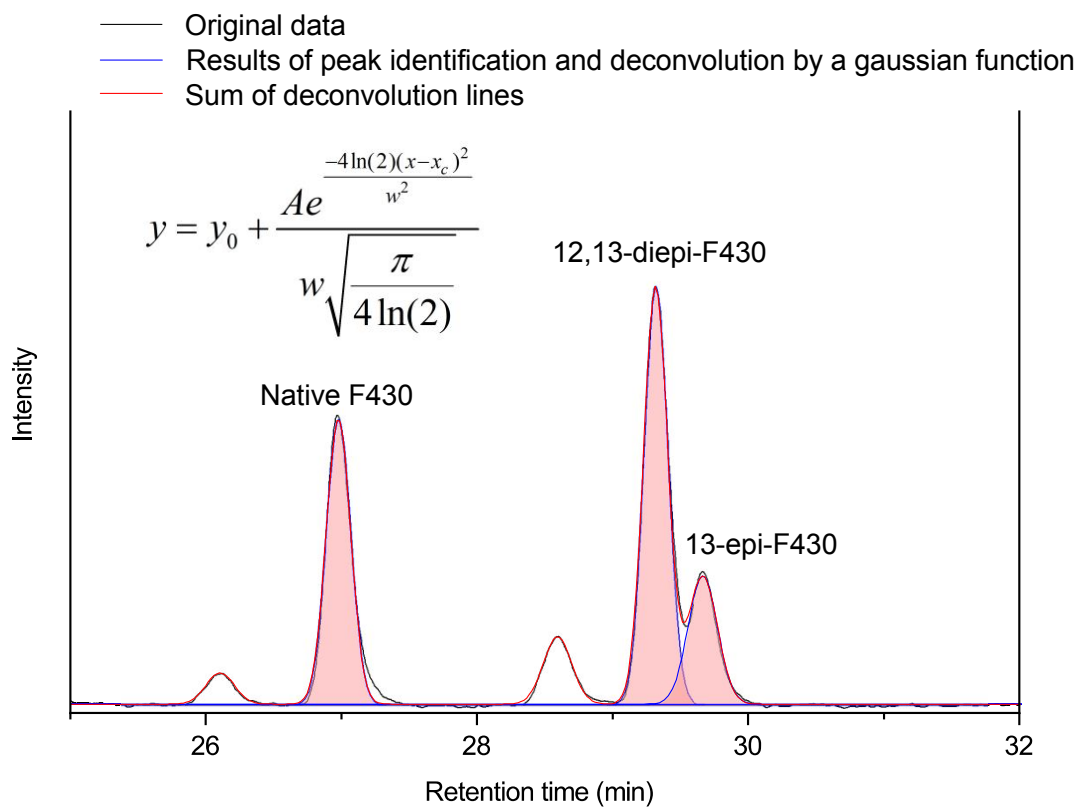


Figure S5. Peak deconvolution to quantify coenzyme F430 and its epimers.