microorganisms

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Supplementary Material

Natronomonas salsuginis sp. nov., a New Inhabitant of a Marine Solar Saltern

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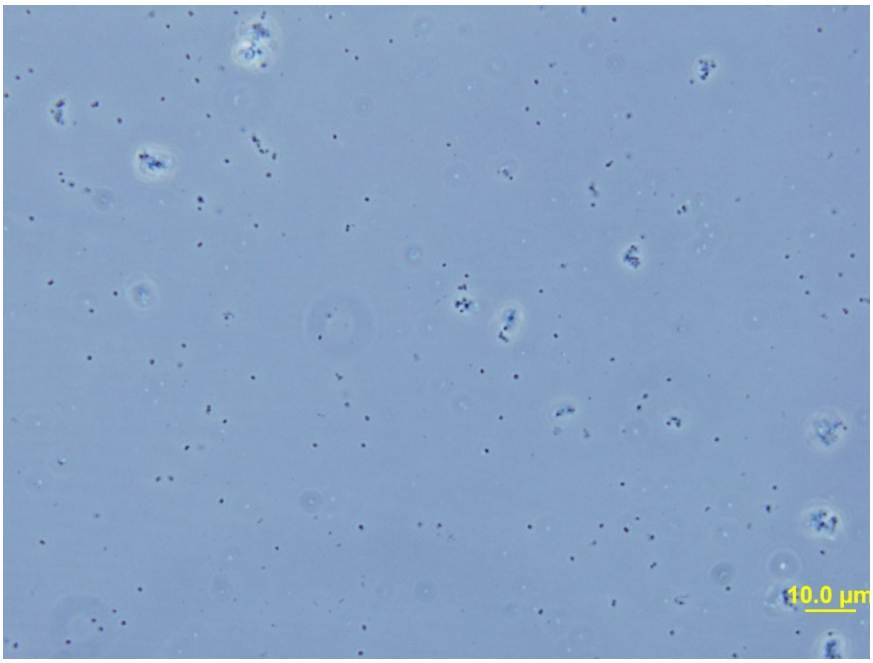

Figure S1. Phase-contrast photomicrograph of cells of strain F20-122^T cultured in liquid medium under optimal conditions. Scale bar, 10 µm.

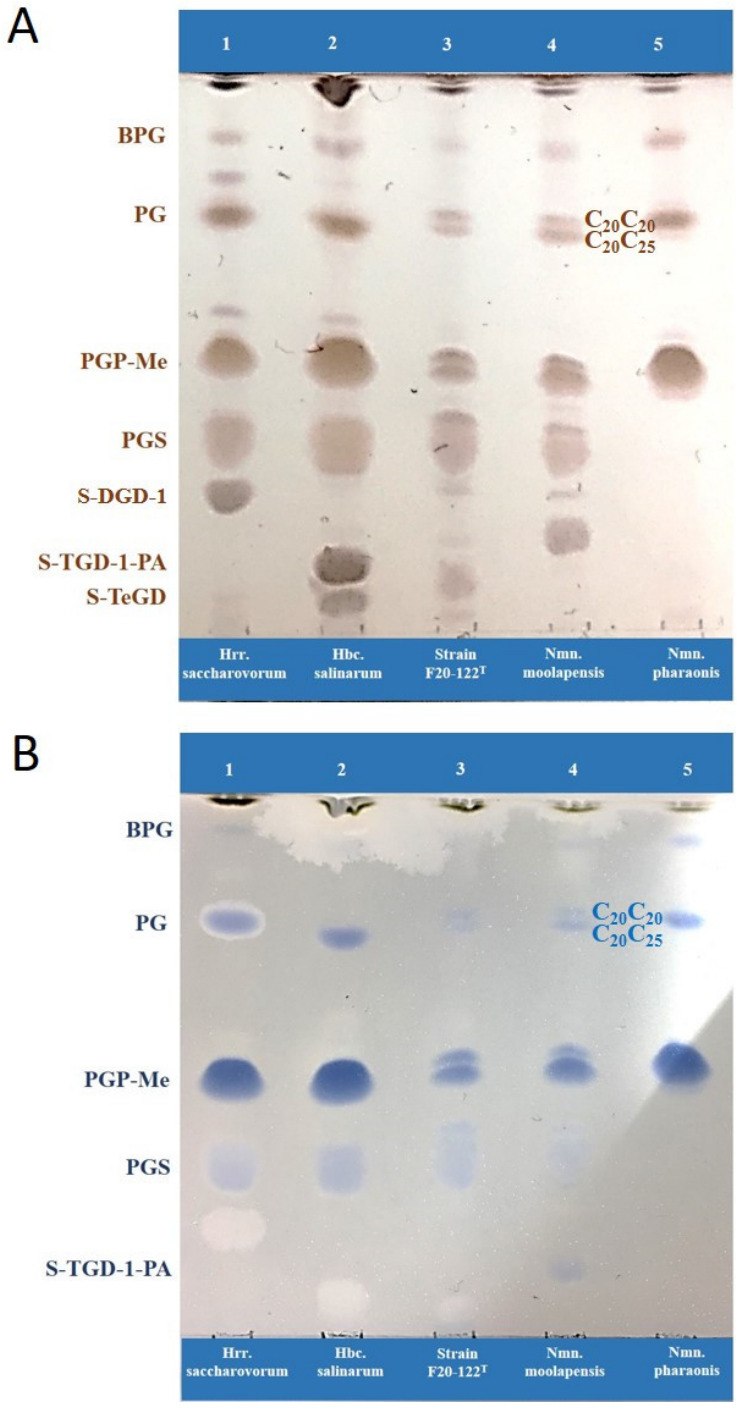

Figure S2. High performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) of polar lipids extracted from strain F20-122^T and some other haloarchaeal species. A) The plate was revealed with sulfuric acid 5 % in water, followed charred by heating at 160 °C. B) The plate was revealed with molybdenum blue spray reagent. Lanes: 1, *Halorubrum saccharovorum* DSM 1137^T; 2, *Halobacterium salinarum* DSM 3754^T; 3, Strain F20-122^T; 4, *Natronomonas moolapensis* CECT 7526^T; 5, *Natronomonas pharaonis* CECT 4578^T.

Abbreviations: BPG, biphosphatidylglycerol; PG, phosphatidylglycerol; PGP-Me, phosphatidylglycerol phosphate methyl ester; PGS, phosphatidylglycerol sulfate; S-DGD-1, sulfated diglycosyl diether; S-TGD-1-PA, sulfated triglycosyl diphytanyl archaeol ester linked to phosphatidic acid; S-TeGD, sulfated tetraglycosyl diether.

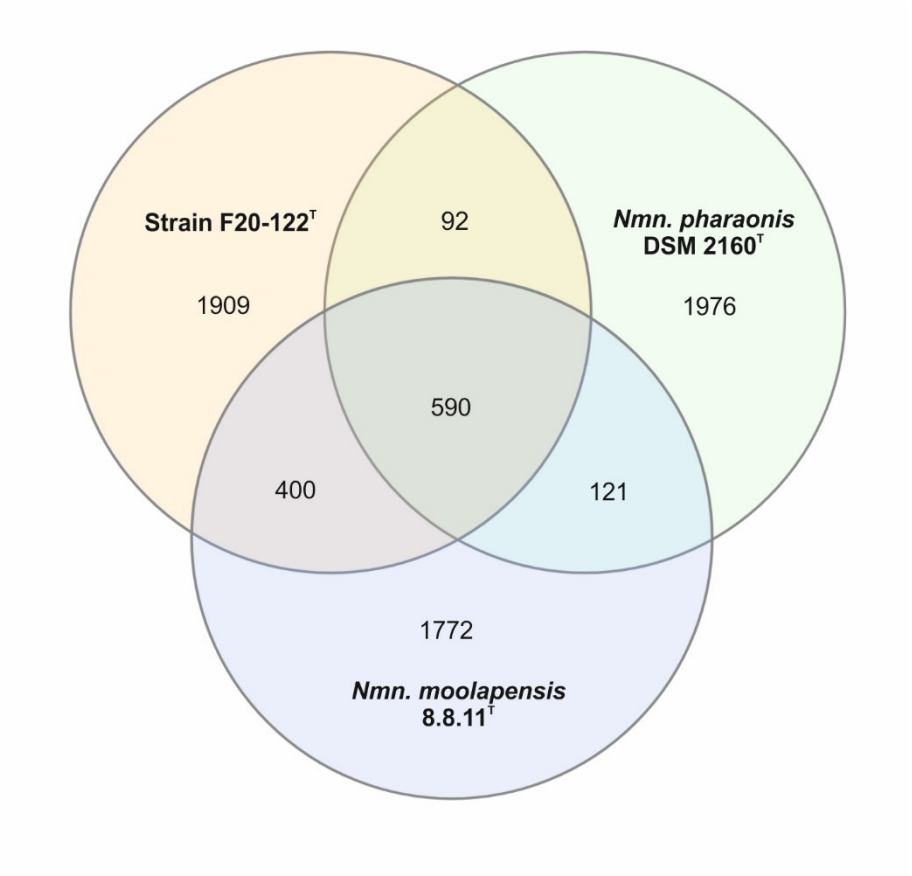

Figure S3. Venn diagram showing the number of genes shared between the genome of strain F20-122^T and closest related species *Natronomonas pharaonis* DSM 2160^T and *Natronomonas moolapensis* 8.8.11^T.An all-versus-all BLAST search and 70 % nucleotide identity was used for comparisons of all predicted protein-coding genes annotated from each genome.