Identification of enriched hyperthermophilic microbial communities from a deep-sea hydrothermal vent chimney under electrolithoautotrophic culture conditions.

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Supplementary Figure S1: Screening of potentials in abiotic and anaerobic conditions to select the lowest potential before water electrolysis. Potentials are expressed vs. SHE.





Supplementary Figure S2: A) Cyclic Voltammograms (scan rate = 20 mV/s) of the abiotic control, and of the experiments at inoculation time and after 30 days for each condition (Nitrate, Oxygen and Sulfate). B) Reduction peaks extracted from Cyclic Voltammograms (scan rate = 20 mV/s) where the baseline have been subtracted with the software QSoas. The ΔI of reduction peaks are expressed in inversed values. Cyclovoltammetries carried out with a 3 M Ag/AgCl reference electrode (E= +0.165 V vs SHE at 80°C).





Supplementary Figure S3: Heatmap representation of the distribution of dominant OTUs (>0.5%) over the different electron acceptors (Liquid: Liquid Media/planktonic cells). OTUs and samples clustering were performed with centroid average method and with Pearson distance measurement method. The red taxa represent the *Archaea* members and black taxa, the *Bacteria*. RStudio: Integrated Development for R. RStudio, PBC, Boston, MA URL http://www.rstudio.com/ and the package gplots by Warnes et al. (2020).



Supplementary Figure S4: Correlation between maximum current and proportion of *Archaeoglobales* in the total community measured by Metabarcoding and weighted by the total qPCR quantification. The data were obtained from the 4 enrichments presented in this study, 2 subcultures from Nitrate enrichment and one enrichment on Fe(III)Oxide enrichment, not presented in this study.

	Time (days)														
Transient compounds	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	12	13	15	16	18	21
Benzoate like	5.6	0.0	29.4	19.8	24.2	25.5	54.4	55.0	76.6	76.2	94.8	103.4	116.1	99.0	128.4
Methanol	3.2	0.0	0.0	10.8	16.1	31.5	9.0	36.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	4.6	5.4
Formate	1.9	61.5	8.4	54.9	21.8	70.5	23.4	63.0	25.8	17.0	32.6	23.6	0.0	13.4	22.0
Cystine	12.3	35.5	30.2	23.7	30.6	23.6	17.7	13.8	9.6	7.8	1.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	19.4
Acetoacetate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	4.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lactate	6.6	30.0	24.0	15.0	10.6	31.5	9.2	37.0	11.0	12.2	17.2	16.0	27.6	11.0	13.0
Threonine	1.9	11.5	2.6	3.6	4.0	3.0	4.2	0.0	2.2	2.0	0.0	2.0	8.7	1.2	4.0
Succinate	1.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Ethanol	2.2	177.0	40.6	37.5	42.5	47.5	29.8	86.0	16.8	0.0	33.6	0.0	57.9	0.0	6.4
Alanine	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	12.0	10.5	13.8	0.0	20.2	0.0	54.2	93.6	178.5	179.8	236.6
Acetamide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	25.5	48.6	54.0	57.6	69.2	39.4	35.8	18.9	10.6	6.4
2-Aminoisobutyric acid	4.8	67.0	0.0	5.1	4.2	6.5	15.2	28.0	19.6	21.6	12.0	13.2	8.1	0.0	0.0
3-hydroxyisovalerate	4.6	37.5	7.6	28.2	6.6	34.5	9.4	81.0	13.8	8.0	14.4	11.2	23.4	9.8	14.6

Supplementary Table S1: Evolution of transient compounds (in μ M) over the enrichment on Nitrate measured by NMR.



Supplementary Figure S5: Rarefaction curves of 16S rDNA sequences for bacterial and archaeal diversities in the different samples. LM: Liquid media; Biofilm (cathode). Curves were calculated on OTUs at 97% similarity.