Supplementary Material

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

Ana Durán-Viseras, Cristina Sánchez-Porro and Antonio Ventosa*

Department of Microbiology and Parasitology, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Sevilla, 41012 Sevilla, Spain; anaduran@us.es (A.D.), sanpor@us.es (C.S.-P.), ventosa@us.es (A.V.)

* Correspondence: ventosa@us.es; Tel.: +34-954556765

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**Figure S1.** Phase-contrast photomicrograph of cells of strain F20-122T 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 moalapensis* 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 tetracyglycosyl diether.
Figure S3. Venn diagram showing the number of genes shared between the genome of strain F20-122<sup>T</sup> and closest related species *Natronomonas pharaonis* DSM 2160<sup>T</sup> and *Natronomonas moolapensis* 8.8.11<sup>T</sup>. An all-versus-all BLAST search and 70 % nucleotide identity was used for comparisons of all predicted protein-coding genes annotated from each genome.