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2       **Methanogens: principal methylators of mercury in lake periphyton**

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5       Stéphanie Hamelin<sup>‡\*</sup>, Marc Amyot<sup>†</sup>, Tamar Barkay<sup>§</sup>, Yanping Wang<sup>§</sup> and Dolors Planas<sup>‡</sup>

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7       <sup>‡</sup>GEOTOP, Université du Québec à Montréal C. P. 8888, Succursale Centre Ville,  
8       Montréal, Québec, Canada H3C 3P8

9       <sup>†</sup>Université de Montréal, Groupe de Recherche Interuniversitaire en Limnologie (GRIL),  
10      Département des sciences biologiques, C.P. 6128, Succursale Centre-ville, Pavillon  
11      Marie-Victorin, Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3C 3J7.

12      <sup>§</sup>Rutgers University, Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology, 76 Lipman Drive,  
13      New Brunswick, New Jersey 089015.

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15      \*Corresponding author e-mail: melosira@hotmail.com

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## 5      Table S1 Physico-chemical proprieties of the water at Girodeau station

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Phytoplankton biomass mg.L <sup>-1</sup>	3.98-13.22
% light penetration	5.26-50.00
pH	7.45-8.09
DOC mg.L <sup>-1</sup>	4.89-5.82
NO <sub>3</sub> mg.L <sup>-1</sup>	0.15-0.94
TP mg.L <sup>-1</sup>	0.04-0.06
SO <sub>4</sub> mg.L <sup>-1</sup>	13.16-20.70
THg ng.L <sup>-1</sup>	0.36-3.3
MeHg ng.L <sup>-1</sup>	0.05-0.30
T°C	21.6-23.2
O <sub>2</sub> mg.L <sup>-1</sup>	7.43-12.88

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2 **Figure S1 Supplementary informations for water samples collection and analysis**3 Water samples for THg and MeHg were collected in duplicate and stored in Teflon  
4 bottles that had previously been acid-washed and thoroughly rinsed with ultrapure water.  
5 Preservation was assured by adding 0.4% ultraclean hydrochloric acid and samples were  
6 kept in the dark and refrigerated (4°C) until analysis. Analysis were carried out using an  
7 automated Tekran 2600 following U.S. Environmental Protection Agency method 1631.  
89 Samples of all other analytes were collected in duplicate in Nalgene HDPE bottles. DOC,  
10 NO<sub>3</sub> and SO<sub>4</sub> were determined in filtered samples using 0.45 µm polyethersulfone (PES)  
11 membranes. Colorimetric method following potassium persulfate oxidation at 120°C was  
12 used to measure TP (Astoria 2; MDL: 0.2 µg L-1). The DOC concentration was measured  
13 by high-temperature combustion on a platinum catalyst using a Shimadzu TOC-5000  
14 Analyser (MDL: 0.10 mg L-1). NO<sub>3</sub> was measured by an auto-sampler (Lachat, FIA)  
15 with respective MDLs of 5 and 1 µg L-1. SO<sub>4</sub> was analysed by ion chromatography  
16 using a DIONEX-DX500 (MDLs: 0.05 and 0.03 mg L-1 respectively).  
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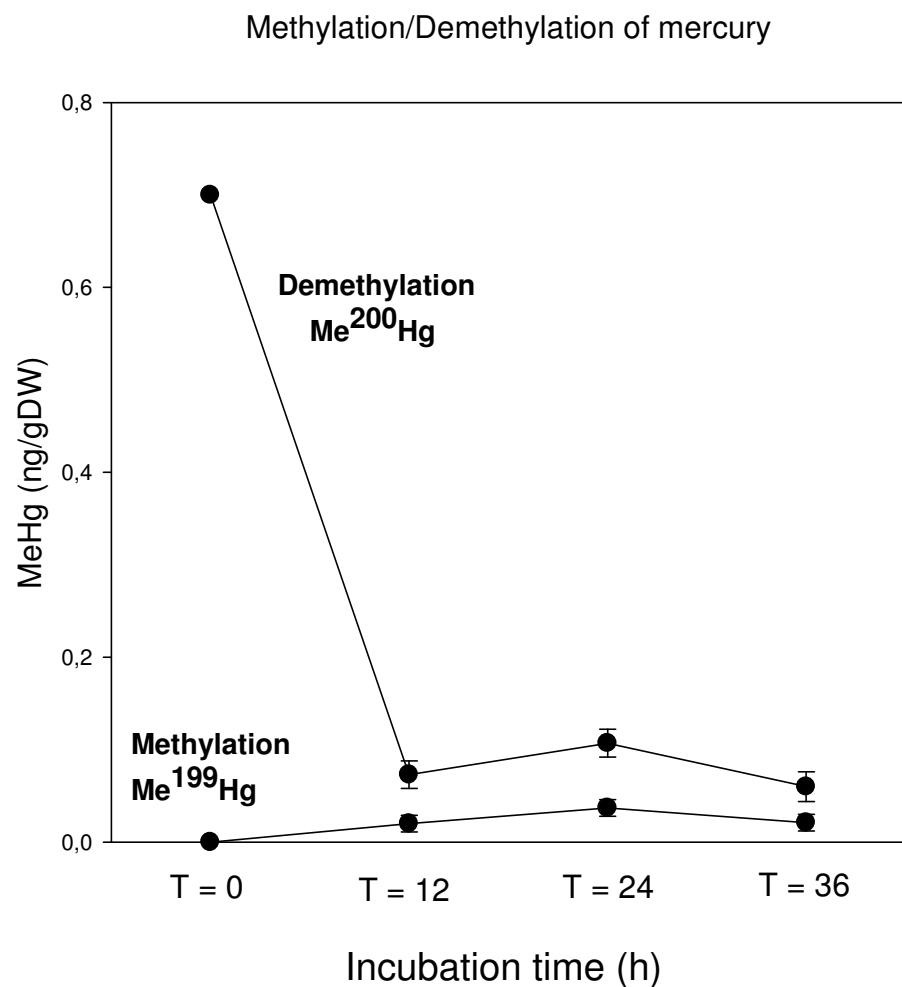
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1 Table S2: Clones representing active Bacteria and Archaea in periphyton samples from  
2 MHg/DHg incubations with and without metabolic inhibitors. Bacterial clones were  
3 obtained from bacterial library with primers 27f/519r and archaeal clones were obtained  
4 from archaeal library with primers 344f/ 907r.  
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Treatment	Clone	Most similar to the 16S rRNA gene of (% identity)	Lineage: kingdom, order, family
Control	LSP_periphyton_1	<i>Streptococcus</i> sp., (98%)	Bacteria, Lactobacillales, Streptococcaceae
	LSP_periphyton_2	<i>Neisseria</i> sp., (99%)	Bacteria, Neisseriales, Neisseriaceae
	LSP_periphyton_3	<i>Halobacterium</i> sp., (99%)	Archaea, Halobacteriales, Halobacteriaceae
	LSP_periphyton_4	<i>Streptococcus</i> sp., (99%)	Bacteria, Lactobacillales, Streptococcaceae
	LSP_periphyton_5	<i>Acidobacteriia</i> sp., (98%)	Bacteria, Acidobacteriales, Acidobacteriaceae
	LSP_periphyton_6	<i>Actinomycetales</i> (99%)	Bacteria, Actinomycetales
	LSP_periphyton_7	<i>Oscillatoria</i> sp., (99%)	Bacteria, Oscillatoriales, Oscillatoriaceae
	LSP_periphyton_8	<i>Oscillatoria</i> sp., (99%)	Bacteria, Oscillatoriales, Oscillatoriaceae
	LSP_periphyton_9	<i>Actinomycetales</i> (99%)	Bacteria, Actinomycetales
BESA	LSP_periphyton_10	<i>Actinomycetales</i> (99%)	Bacteria, Actinomycetales
	LSP_periphyton_11	<i>Methanococcales</i> (98%)	Archaea, Methanococcales
	LSP_periphyton_12	<i>Francisella</i> sp., (100%)	Bacteria, Thiotrichales, Francisellaceae
	LSP_periphyton_13	<i>Actinomycetales</i> (98%)	Bacteria, Actinomycetales
	LSP_periphyton_14	<i>Alishewanella</i> sp., (97%)	Bacteria, Enterobacteriales, Enterobacteriaceae
	LSP_periphyton_15	<i>Methanobacteriales</i> (98%)	Archaea, Methanobacteriales
	LSP_periphyton_16	<i>Methanosarcinales</i> (97%)	Archaea, Methanosarcinales
	LSP_periphyton_17	<i>Actinomycetales</i> , (98%)	Bacteria, Actinomycetales
	LSP_periphyton_18	<i>Neisseria</i> sp., (99%)	Bacteria, Neisseriales, Neisseriaceae
	LSP_periphyton_19	<i>Sphingomonas</i> sp., (99%)	Bacteria, Sphingomonadales, Sphingomonadaceae
Molybdate	LSP_periphyton_20	<i>Vogesella</i> sp. (98%)	Bacteria, Neisseriales, Neisseriaceae
	LSP_periphyton_21	<i>Ideonella</i> sp., (98%)	Bacteria, Burkholderiales, Comamonadaceae
	LSP_periphyton_22	<i>Pseudomonas</i> sp., (98%)	Bacteria, Pseudomonadales, Pseudomonadaceae
	LSP_periphyton_23	<i>Francisella</i> sp., (100%)	Bacteria, Thiotrichales, Francisellaceae
	LSP_periphyton_24	<i>Escherichia coli</i> , (99%)	Bacteria, Enterobacteriales, Enterobacteriaceae
	LSP_periphyton_25	<i>Corynebacterium</i> sp., (100%)	Bacteria, Actinomycetales, Corynebacteriaceae
	LSP_periphyton_26	<i>Exiguobacterium</i> sp., (98%)	Bacteria, Bacillales, Bacilliaceae
	LSP_periphyton_27	<i>Methanobacteriales</i> (98%)	Archaea, Methanobacteriales
	LSP_periphyton_28	<i>Methanococcales</i> , (99%)	Archaea, Methanococcales
	LSP_periphyton_29	<i>Neisseriaceae</i> (98%)	Bacteria, Neisseriales, Neisseriaceae
	LSP_periphyton_30	<i>Actinomycetales</i> , (100%)	Bacteria, Actinomycetales
	LSP_periphyton_31	<i>Neisseria</i> sp., (98%)	Bacteria, Neisseriales, Neisseriaceae

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3     Figure S2: Course of isotopic MeHg during 48h methylation/demethylation incubation using  $\text{Me}^{200}\text{Hg}$  and  $\text{Me}^{199}\text{Hg}$

1 Table S3 Mean mercury methylation and demethylation rates following 48h incubation  
2 with and without addition of metabolic inhibitors

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Treatment	Mean Km ± Std error (in d <sup>-1</sup> )	Mean Kd ± Std error (in d <sup>-1</sup> )
Control	0.0017 ± 0.0002	0.1873 ± 0.0301
DCMU	0.0008 ± 0.0001	0.1650 ± 0.0310
BESA	nd	0.1949 ± 0.0269
Chloramphenicol	0.0007 ± 0.0003	0.1500 ± 0.0363
Molybdate	0.0753 ± 0.0031	nd

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