Supporting Information

Denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE)

The amplification of the bacterial 16S rRNA genes for DGGE was performed with the primer set GM5F (GC-clamp at the 5'-end) (Muyzer et al. 1993) and 907 RM (Muyzer et al. 1998) using a touchdown protocol (Muyzer et al., 1995). The reaction mixture of 100 μ l included 10-100 ng DNA, 1 μ M of each primer, 100 mM of dNTPs, 1 x buffer (Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany), 1 x enhancer (Eppendorf) and 1.25 U of the Taq DNA Polymerase (Eppendorf). DGGE was carried out using a Bio-Rad D-Code system (Bio-Rad Laboratories). The following conditions were applied: 1 mm thick, 6% (w/v) polyacrylamide gels, 1x TAE electrophoresis buffer (pH 8.3), 20-80% denaturant. The gels were run at 60°C and a constant voltage of 200 V for 3.5 h. DGGE gels were stained with ethidiumbromide and bands were visualized under UV light.

Statistical sequence analysis

The software Distance-Based OTU and Richness (DOTUR) was applied to ARB distance matrices generated with the Jukes-Cantor correction to estimate operational taxonomic units (Schloss and Handelsman, 2005).

| ior an rour seaments. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Site | Cell counts [cell/g] | CARD-FISH [%] | | No. of 16S rRNA gene sequences analyzed ^b | | Richness estimator Chao1 [°] | |
| | | EUB338 I-III ^a | ARCH 915 | Bacteria | Archaea | Bacteria | Archaea |
| Anya's Garden | 2.9×10^{9} | 78 | 2 | 137 84 F/53 P | 13 13 F/0 P | 107 (88, 147) | 10 (8, 20) |
| Site F | 4.2×10^{9} | 75 | 6 | 111 74 F/37 P | 52 46 F/6 P | 173 (115, 301) | 64 (35, 165) |
| Quest | 3.6×10^{8} | 69 | 4 | 93 62 F/31 P | 84 56 F/28 P | 102 (74, 170) | 13 (11,27) |
| Oceanic sediment | 6.8×10^{7} | 70 | 8 | 154 78 F/76 P | 81 55 F/26 P | 139 (117, 181) | 14 (13, 21) |

Table S1: Cell and CARD-FISH counts, number of 16S rRNA gene sequences, and estimated Chao1 richness for all four sediments.

^a equimolar mixture of probes EUB338, EUB338-II, and EUB338–III covering about 90% of all members of *Bacteria* (Amann and Fuchs, 2008)
^b total numbers of sequences as well as number of full-length (F) and partial (P) sequences
^c Chao1 richness with lower and upper bound of 95% confidence interval

| Target group | Probe | Sequence (5' to 3') | Label | FA [%] ^a | Hybridization Temp (°C) | Reference |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Most Archaea | ARCH915 | GTGCTCCCCCGCCAATTCCT | HRP, Cy3 | 35 | 46 | Stahl and Amann, 1991 |
| Most Bacteria | EUB338 | GCTGCCTCCCGTAGGAGT | HRP, Cy3 | 35 | 46 | Amann et al., 1990 |
| | EUB338-II | GCAGCCACCCGTAGGTGT | HRP, Cy3 | 35 | 46 | Daims et al., 1999 |
| | EUB338-III | GCTGCCACCCGTAGGTGT | HRP, Cy3 | 35 | 46 | Daims et al., 1999 |
| control probe complementary to EUB338 | NON338 | ACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGC | HRP, Cy3 | 35 | 46 | Wallner et al., 1993 |
| Epsilonproteobacteria | EPSY549 | CAGTGATTCCGAGTAACG | HRP, Cy3 | 35 | 46 | Lin et al., 2006 |
| Epsilonproteobacteria | EP404 | AAAKGYGTCATCCTCCAA | Cy3 | 30 | 46 | Macalady et al., 2006 |
| Arcobacter spp. | Arc1430 | TTAGCATCCCCGCTTCGA | HRP, Cy3 | 20 | 46 | Snaidr et al., 1997 |
| Arcobacter spp. | Arc94 | TGCGCCACTTAGCTGACA | HPR | 20 | 46 | Snaidr et al., 1997 |
| Most Deltaproteobacteria and Gemmatimonadetes | Delta495a ^b | AGTTAGCCGGTGCTTCCT | HRP | 35 | 46 | Loy et al., 2002 |
| Competitor for Delta495a | cDelta495a | AGTTAGCCGGTGCTTCTT | - | - | - | Macalady et al., 2006 |
| Some Deltaproteobacteria | Delta495b ^b | AGTTAGCCGGCGCTTCCT | HRP | 35 | 46 | Loy et al., 2002 |
| Competitor for Delta495b | cDelta495b | AGTTAGCCGGCGCTTC(T/G)T | - | - | - | Lücker et al., 2007 |
| Some Deltaproteobacteria | Delta495c ^b | AATTAGCCGGTGCTTCCT | HRP | 35 | 46 | Loy et al., 2002 |
| Competitor for Delta495c | cDelta495c | AATTAGCCGGTGCTTCTT | - | - | - | Lücker et al., 2007 |
| Desulfosarcina-related bacteria | DSS658 | TCCACTTCCCTCTCCCAT | HRP, Cy3 | 60 | 46 | Manz et al., 1998 |
| Most Desulfovibrio spp. | DSV698 | GTTCCTCCAGATATCTACGG | HRP | 40 | 46 | Manz et al., 1998 |
| Gammaproteobacteria | GAM42a ^b | GCCTTCCCACATCGTTT | HRP, Cy3 | 35 | 46 | Manz et al., 1992 |
| Competitor for GAM42a | BET42a | GCCTTCCCACTTCGTTT | - | - | - | Manz et al., 1992 |
| Potential sulfur-oxidizing Gammaproteobacteria | GAM660 | TCCACTTCCCTCTAC | HRP | 35 | 46 | Ravenschlag et al., 2001 |
| most Flavobacteria, some Bacteroidetes, some Sphingobacteria, some Epsilon- | CF319a | TGGTCCGTGTCTCAGTAC | HRP, Cy3 | 35 | 46 | Manz et al., 1996 |

Table S2: Oligonucleotide probes and hybridization conditions used in this study.

proteobacteria ^a Formamide (FA) concentration in hybridization buffer.
^b Competitor probes are required.

| Table S3: Accession numbers of 16S rRNA gene sequences at | ffiliated to |
|---|--------------|
| the uncultivated Gammaproteobacteria JTB255/BD3-6. | |

| 16S rRNA sequences | ACC |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Logatchev sediment clone Quest_014 | FN 553598 |
| Logatchev sediment clone Quest _015 | FN 553599 |
| Logatchev sediment clone Quest _028 | FN 553611 |
| Logatchev sediment clone Quest _030 | FN 553613 |
| Logatchev sediment clone Quest _031 | FN 553614 |
| Logatchev sediment clone Quest _036 | FN 553618 |
| Logatchev sediment clone Quest _037 | FN 553619 |
| Logatchev sediment clone Quest _043 | FN 553623 |
| Logatchev sediment clone Quest _054 | FN 553629 |
| Logatchev sediment clone Quest _055 | FN 553630 |
| Logatchev sediment clone Quest _071 | FN 553644 |
| Logatchev sediment clone Quest 074 | FN 553646 |
| Logatchev sediment clone Quest 020 | FN 553666 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC_004 | FN 553444 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _014 | FN 553454 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC 017 | FN 553457 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC 025 | FN 553465 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _026 | FN 553466 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _041 | FN 553480 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _043 | FN 553482 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _047 | FN 553486 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _048 | FN 553487 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _050 | FN 553489 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _055 | FN 553494 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _069 | FN 553508 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _070 | FN 553509 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p006 | FN 553767 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p012 | FN 553772 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p014 | FN 553774 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p031 | FN 553790 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p036 | FN 553794 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p037 | FN 553795 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p056 | FN 553814 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p060 | FN 553817 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p062 | FN 553819 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p063 | FN 553820 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p064 | FN 553821 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p067 | FN 553823 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p073 | FN 553828 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p079 | FN 553833 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p080 | FN 553834 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p082 | FN 553836 |
| Logatchev sediment clone OC _p083 | FN 553837 |



Figure S1: Active black smoker and diffuse venting sites at the Logatchev hydrothermal vent field (modified after Petersen et al., 2009). Sampling sites are indicated by blue coloured squares.



Figure S2: DGGE fingerprints of PCR-amplified bacterial 16S rRNA sequences from the surface sediments (0-1 cm) of site F, Anya's Garden and Quest sampled in 2005 and 2007 (A) and depth profiles of site F sediment to a depth of 10 cm sampled in 2007 (B).



Figure S3: Depth profiles of porewater sulfate determined for sediment cores from Anya's Garden (AG), site F and Quest and of dissolved methane concentrations in AG and Quest sediment cores.

В

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