

## **Bioremediation of cadmium-contaminated paddy soil using an autotrophic and heterotrophic mixture**

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## **SM: Materials and methods**

### Isolation and characterizations of heterotrophic isolates

High throughput sequencing technology was used to further identification of the 7 isolates. Total genomic DNA was extracted with HP Fungal DNA Kit (OMEGA) by reported methods.<sup>1</sup> Internal transcribed spacer (ITS) sequences were amplified by using primer pairs ITS4R(5'-TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3') and forward primers ITS7F (5'-GTGARTCATCGARTCTTTG-3'). The GTGARTCATCGARTCTTTG-3'). The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification procedures were performed as follows: initial denaturation at 94 °C for 5 min, followed by 35 cycles of 94 °C for 45 s, 62 °C for 45 s and 72 °C for 30 s, with final extension at 72 °C for 10 min<sup>2, 3</sup>. PCR products were quantified and purified by electrophoresis on agarose gel (1.0%) and purified using E.Z.N.A. DNA Gel Extraction KIT (OMEGA). The sequencing process was performed at Sangon Biotech (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

### Analysis of community succession in agitating bioleaching

The soil slurry was then centrifuged at 10000×g for 5 minutes. Subsequently, the total genomic DNA of soils was extracted using Fast DNA® SPIN Kit for Soil (MP Biomedicals Inc., USA) according to the instruction. The quality of DNA was examined according to the reported methods <sup>4</sup>. The V4 region of 16S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) was amplified by PCR using primers 515F(5'-GTGCCAGCMGCCGCGGTAA-3') and 806R(5'-GTGCCAGCMGCCGCGGTAA-3') combined with unique Illumina adapter sequences <sup>5</sup>. PCR products were purified by aforementioned methods and the 16S DNA sequencing process was performed on Illumina MiSeq sequencing platform of *Key Laboratory of Biometallurgy of Ministry of Education*.

## SM: Tables

Table S1 Growth conditions of 7 acid leaching strains

Strains	Energy source	Temperature /°C	pH
<i>A.caldus</i> DX	S	45	2.0
<i>A.thiooxidans</i> AO1	S	30	2.0
<i>Athiooxidans</i> ZJ	S	30	2.0
<i>L.ferriphilum</i> DX	FeSO <sub>4</sub>	40	1.6
<i>A. thiooxidans</i> DX	S	30	2.0
<i>A. caldus</i> S1	S	45	2.0
<i>F. acidiphilum</i> DX	FeSO <sub>4</sub>	45	1.0

Table S2 Alpha-diversity indexes of soils using different treatments on day 4.

Item	Shannon index	Simpson index	Evenness	OTU Number <sup>a</sup>
Origin Soil	3.7±0.05 a	0.75±0 a	0.5±0 a	1597±38 a
CK	3.1±0.18 ab	0.74±0 a	0.44±0.02 ab	1225±118 bc
9K Control	3.2±0.19 ab	0.73±0.01 a	0.44±0.02 ab	1378±54 ab
Att-sys	2.9±0.3 b	0.73±0.01 a	0.41±0.04 bc	1023±136 c
Htt-sys	1.8±0.07 c	0.69±0.01 b	0.36±0.01 c	176±22 d
Co-sys	3.1±0.21 b	0.74±0 a	0.44±0.02 ab	1074±97 c

<sup>a</sup> Mean ± standard deviation (n = 3). Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to the LSD test ( $P>0.05$ ). The indexes were calculated from OTU relative abundance of each replicate

# SM: Figures

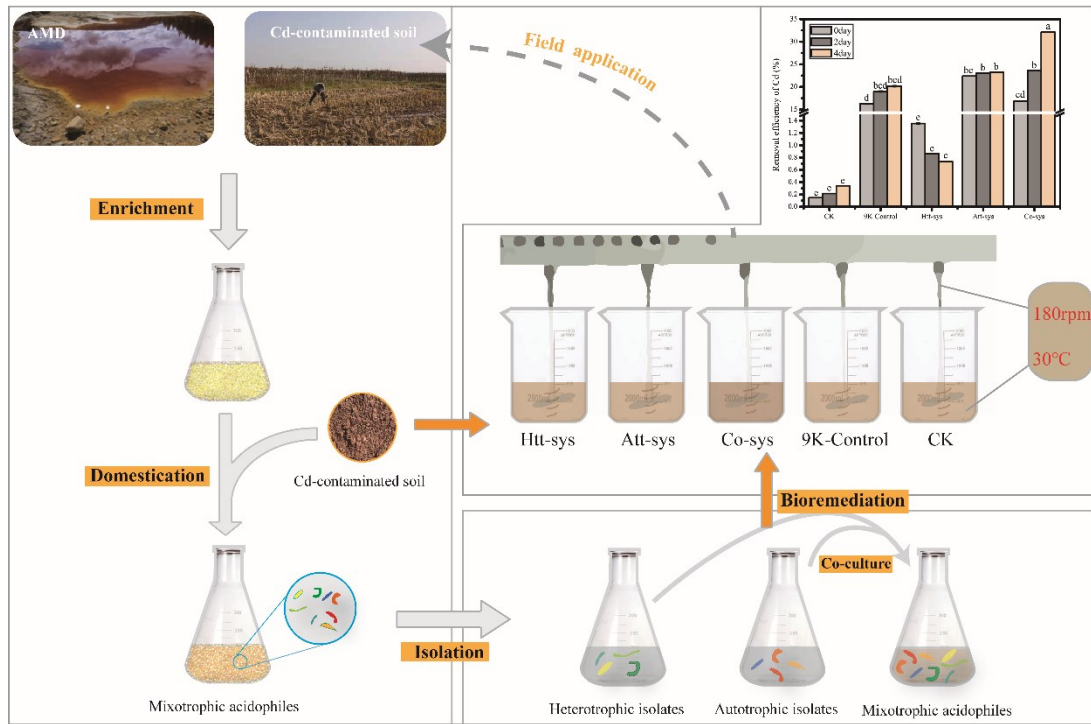


Fig. S1 Graphic Abstract of the experimental process in this paper



Fig. S2 The growth of 7 isolates on plates with bromocresol green indicator

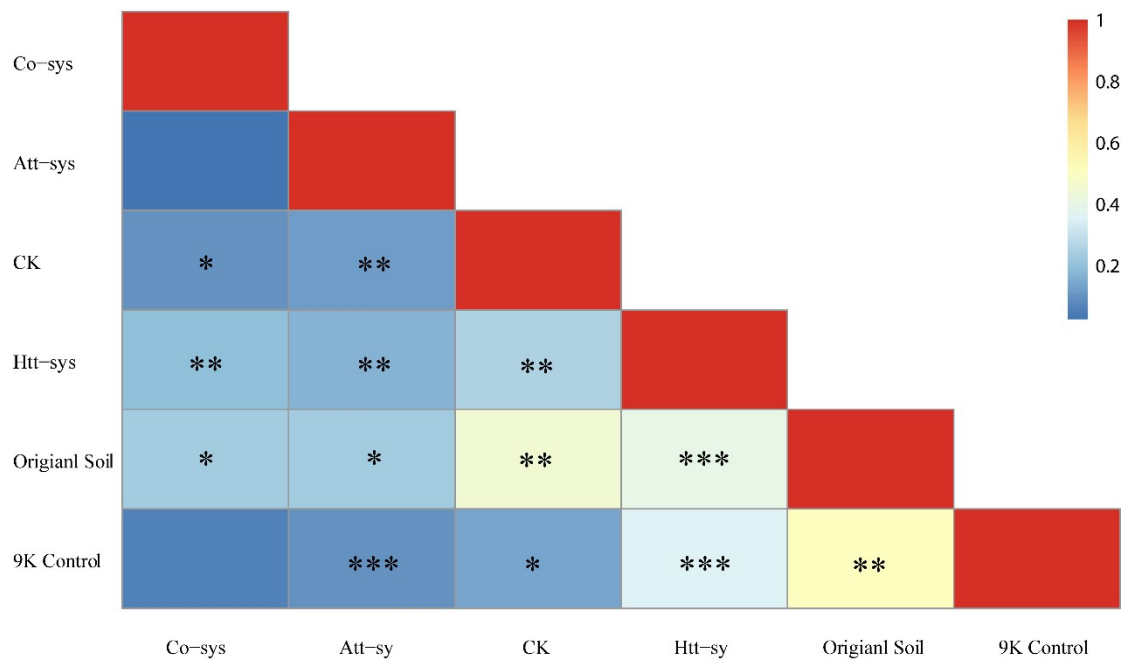


Fig. S3 PerMANOVA using distance matrices, “\*” means  $p < 0.05$ , “\*\*” means  $p < 0.01$  and “\*\*\*” mean  $p < 0.001$ .

## Reference

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