Supplementary Figure S1: Bar diagrams of pmoA-based T-RFLP fingerprint patterns obtained from 17 subsamples representing 10 different glacier forefields. The T-RFLP patterns were generated using the primer set A189f-A682r. The percentage abundance of 5 distinguishable T-RFs are indicated by different colors. The T-RF labeled “Others” refers to the sum of three minor T-RFs. In principle, the composition of the T-RF patterns showed a similar trend as those obtained by nested PCR (Fig. 4). Common to the patterns of both T-RFLP datasets is the dominant presence of either the combination of the 241-bp and 339-bp T-RFs, or the 243-bp T-RF. Discrepancies can be explained by different primer selectivity. The missing pmoA2-assigned 350-bp T-RF is only amplified by the primer set pmoA206f-mb661r and not by A189f-682r. In silico analysis suggests that the 111-bp T-RF represents Nitrosospira-like amoA that is efficiently detected by A189f-682r, but not by pmoA206f-mb661. The 75-bp T-RF may represent pmoA of Cluster 1 as mentioned above or Methylocaldum-related pmoA as suggested by in silico analysis, or a combination of both methanotroph groups. The pmoA of Methylocaldum, a type Ib methanotroph, is efficiently detected by the primer set A189f-682r, but not by pmoA206f-mb661.