Supplementary Table S1. Biolog test results

Strains: 1, B390^T; 2, *T. aestuarii* JCM 13491^T; 3, *T. lutimaris* DSM 18961^T (data in columns 1–3 from this study); 4, *T. skagerrakense* D30^T (data from Frette *et al.*, 2004); 5, *T. skagerrakense* D28 (Frette *et al.*, 2004); 6, *T. litopenaei* B-I^T (Sheu *et al.*, 2007). +, Positive; –, negative; (+), weakly positive; ND, no data available. All strains were negative for utilization of Tween 80, *N*-acetyl-D-galactosamine, adonitol, L-arabinose, D-arabitol, i-erythritol, D-galactose, *myo*-inositol, α-D-lactose, lactulose, D-mannitol, D-psicose, D-raffinose, L-rhamnose, trehalose, xylitol, formic acid, D-galactonic acid lactone, D-galacturonic acid, D-gluconic acid, α-hydroxybutyric acid, β-hydroxybutyric acid, *p*-hydroxyphenylacetic acid, itaconic acid, D-saccharic acid, bromosuccinic acid, glucuronamide, D-alanine, L-phenylalanine, D-serine, DL-carnitine, phenylethylamine, putrescine, 2-aminoethanol, 2,3-butanediol, glycerol and DL-α-glycerol phosphate. All strains were positive for utilization of acetic acid, L-glutamic acid and L-proline.

Utilization of	1	2	3	4	5	6
α-Cyclodextrin	+	–	–	+	+	–
Dextrin	+	–	–	+	+	–
Glycogen	+	–	–	+	+	–
Tween 40	+	+	(+)	+	+	–
N-Acetyl-D-glucosamine	–	–	–	–	–	ND
Cellobiose	+	–	–	+	+	–
D-Fructose	–	–	–	ND	ND	–
L-Fucose	–	–	–	ND	ND	–
Gentiobiose	+	–	–	–	–	–
α-D-Glucose	+	–	–	+	+	+
Maltose	+	–	–	+	+	–
D-Mannose	+	–	–	+	+	–
Melibiose	–	–	–	ND	ND	–
Methyl β-D-glucoside	–	–	–	ND	ND	–
D-Sorbitol	–	–	–	ND	ND	–
Sucrose	–	–	–	+	+	–
Turanose	–	–	–	+	+	–
Pyruvic acid methyl ester	–	–	–	ND	ND	–
Succinic acid monomethyl ester	+	–	–	ND	ND	–
cis-Aconitic acid	–	–	–	+	+	–
Citric acid	–	–	–	+	+	–
D-Glucosaminic acid	–	–	–	+	–	–
D-Glucuronic acid	–	–	–	ND	ND	–
γ-Hydroxybutyric acid	–	+	–	+	–	–
α-Ketobutyric acid	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	+
α-Ketoglutaric acid	–	–	–	ND	ND	+
α-Ketovaleric acid	(+)	–	–	+	+	+
DL-Lactic acid	+	+	(+)	+	+	–
Malonic acid	–	–	–	+	–	–
Propionic acid	(+)	+	+	+	+	–
Quinic acid	–	–	–	+	–	–
Sebacic acid	–	–	–	ND	ND	–
Succinic acid	+	–	–	–	–	–
Succinamic acid	+	–	–	–	–	–
L-Alaninamide	–	–	–	ND	ND	–
L-Alanine	(+)	(+)	–	+	+	–
L-Alanyl glycine	(+)	(+)	(+)	+	+	–
L-Asparagine	(+)	+	+	+	+	–
L-Aspartic acid	+	+	+	+	+	–
Glycyl L-aspartic acid	+	+	+	+	+	–
Glycyl L-glutamic acid	+	+	+	+	+	–
L-Histidine	–	(+)	–	–	–	–

Utilization of	1	2	3	4	5	6
Hydroxy-L-proline	–	(+)	+	+	+	+
L-Leucine	(+)	(+)	(+)	+	+	–
L-Ornithine	+	(+)	(+)	+	+	–
L-Pyroglutamic acid	–	–	–	ND	ND	–
L-Serine	–	–	(+)	+	+	+
L-Threonine	(+)	–	(+)	+	+	+
γ-Aminobutyric acid	–	–	–	+	+	–
Urocanic acid	–	(+)	–	–	–	–
Inosine	–	–	–	+	+	–
Uridine	–	–	–	+	+	+
Thymidine	–	–	(+)	–	–	–
α-D-Glucose 1-phosphate	–	–	–	+	+	–
D-Glucose 6-phosphate	+	–	–	ND	ND	–

References

Frette, L., Jørgensen, N. O. G., Irming, H. & Kroer, N. (2004). *Tenacibaculum skagerrakense* sp. nov., a marine bacterium isolated from the pelagic zone in Skagerrak, Denmark. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* **54**, 519–524. Medline

Sheu, S.-Y., Lin, K.-Y., Chou, J.-H., Chang, P.-S., Arun, A. B., Young, C. C. & Chen, W.-M. (2007). *Tenacibaculum litopenaei* sp. nov., isolated from a shrimp mariculture pond. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* **57**, 1148–1153. Medline