

Table S1. Bacterial strains, plasmids, and primers used.

Strain/plasmid/primer	Characteristic(s)	Reference
Bacterial strains		
<i>E. coli</i> DH5 α	F- ϕ 80dlacZ Δ M15 Δ (lacZYA-argF)U169 <i>deoR recA1 endA1</i> <i>hsdR17</i> (rK ⁻ , mK ⁺) <i>phoA supE44</i> λ - <i>thi-1 gyrA96 relA1</i>	Takara
<i>E. coli</i> BL21 (DE3)	F- <i>ompT hsdSB</i> (rB ⁻ mB ⁻) <i>gal dcm</i> (DE3)	Sigma
<i>Echinicola rosea</i> JL3085 ^T	Wild-type halotolerant bacterium	[54]
Plasmids ^a		
pET-22b(+)	Amp ^r ^a ; T7lac promoter	Invitrogen
pET22b_ <i>xynT</i>	pET-22b(+); Amp ^r ; carries <i>E. rosea xynT</i>	This study
Primers ^b		
<i>XynT</i> _F	<i>tcggaattaattcggatccg</i> ATGGTGGGAGCTTATCAAAC	This study
<i>XynT</i> _R	<i>aagcttgcgacggagctcgggtggtggtggtggtg</i> CTAGTATTGATTTGATAAAT	

^a Amp^r: resistance to ampicillin.

^b Italic sequences indicate the complementary sequences to the EcoRI restriction sites on pET-22b(+) plasmid.

^c Underline sequences indicate the nucleotides encoding the His-tag sequence.