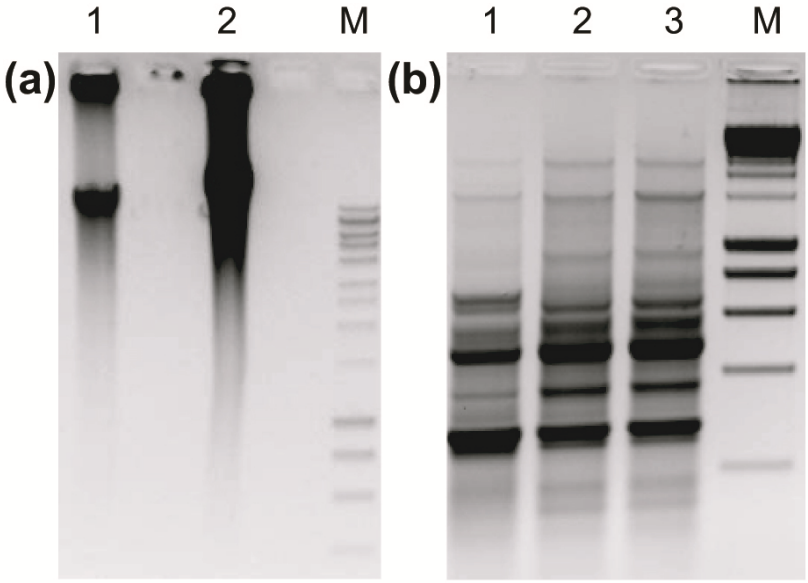
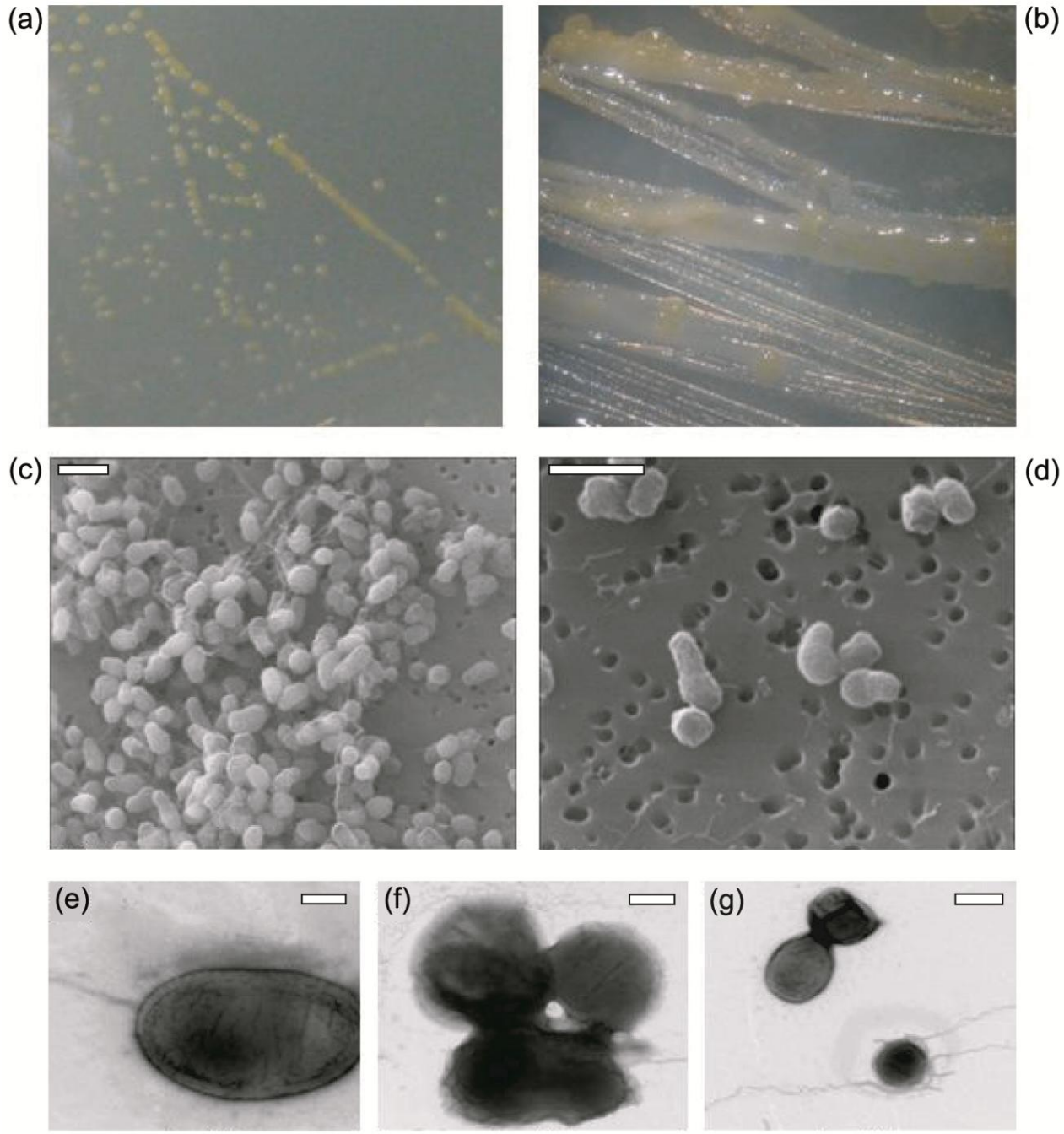
Supplementary file for: Miteva V., Rinehold K., Sowers T., Sebastian A., & Brenchley J. 2015**.** Abundance, viability and diversity of the indigenous microbial populations at different depths of the NEEM Greenland ice core. *Polar Research 34*. Correspondence: Vanya Miteva 432 South Frear Building, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, USA. Email: vim1@psu.edu.



Supplementary Fig. S1. Comparison of REPLI-g amplified genomic DNA from a North Greenland Eemian Ice Drilling core sample. (a) REPLI-g amplification for 2.5 h (1) and for 5h; (b) Enterobacterial repetitive intergenic consensus (ERIC) polymerase chain reaction profiles of original DNA (1), 2.5 h REPLI-g product (2) and 5h REPLI-g product (3).



Supplementary Fig. S2. Colony and cell morphology of isolate 633.05-i2a from 633.05 m deep North Greenland Eemian Ice Drilling core. Colonies grown at 25°C on (a) trypticase soy agar and (b) Reasoner's 2B agar; (b) is at 10 × magnification. (c, d) Scanning electron micrographs obtained using a model JEM 5400 microscope (JEOL, Peabody, MA, USA) at 20 kV; the bar is 1 μm. (e, f. g) Transmission electron micrographs of cells, negatively stained with uranyl acetate (2%), showing long flagella; the bar in (e) and (f) is 200 nm and in (g) 500 nm; images were taken under a model JEM 1200 EXII microscope (JEOL), at 80 kV.