

**Additional file 2. Table S1. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> formation during NAD<sup>+</sup> reduction by NOX.** The H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> formed was measured as previously described [1].

| NADH consumed (μM) | H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> formed (μM) | Ratio NADH/H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 8.14               | 6.77                                      | 0.83                                     |

The enzyme produces exclusively H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> as previously described Park et al.. The fact that the recovery of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was sometimes less than 100 % (70–80 %), could be explained by the observation that the amount of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> measured, was influenced by the time period between the NADH conversion and the actual measurement of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Apparently, the amount of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in the assay mixture slowly decreased, despite the absence of NADH, which was already completely converted at that moment.

1. Kengen SWM, Van Der Oost J, De Vos WM: **Molecular characterization of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-forming NADH oxidases from *Archaeoglobus fulgidus*.** *Eur J Biochem* 2003, **270**:2885-2894.