

## Supplementary Information

### Functional exchangeability of oxidase and dehydrogenase reactions in the biosynthesis of hydroxyphenylglycine, a non-ribosomal peptide building block

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**Table SI. BlastP Hits obtained using the first 276 amino acid residues of Caci3265**

Description <sup>a</sup>	Total Score <sup>b</sup>	Query cover <sup>c</sup>	E-value <sup>d</sup>	Ident <sup>e</sup>	Accession <sup>f</sup>
3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] synthase III <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> ATCC 13124	35.0	47	0.45	28	Q0TRH0.1
3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] synthase III <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	34.7	60	0.64	24	P49243.2
3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] synthase III <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> 2603V/R	33.9	48	1.1	23	P64113.1
3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] synthase IIIA, chloroplastic. <i>Cuphea wrightii</i>	33.5	29	1.9	28	P49244.2
3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] synthase III <i>Polynucleobacter necessarius</i>	32.3	57	3.4	26	A4SW4.1
Probable pectin lyase A <i>Neosartorya fischeri</i> NRRL 181	32.3	15	3.6	32	A1CYC2.2
Protein translocase subunit SecY <i>Pyropia yezoensis</i>	32.3	24	3.8	30	Q1XDJ1.1
3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] synthase III <i>Prochlorococcus marinus</i> str. MIT 9313	32.3	39	3.9	28	Q7V4F6.1
3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] synthase III <i>Aromatoleum aromaticum</i> EbN1	32.3	55	4.1	28	Q5P0D6.1
3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] synthase III <i>Bradyrhizobium diazoefficiens</i> USDA 110	32.0	60	4.5	23	Q89K89.1
3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] synthase III <i>Azoarcus</i> sp. BH72	32.0	51	4.7	27	A1K5Y5.1
3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] synthase III <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> NIES-843	32.0	44	5.3	24	B0JXE2.1

BlastP against Swiss-Prot database.

a. Only the best 12 hits are shown.

b. Total score: the total alignment scores from all alignment segments

c. Query cover: the percentage of query covered by alignment to the database sequence (%)

d. E-value: the best (lowest) Expect value of all alignments from that database sequence

e. Ident: the highest percent identity of all query-subject alignments (%)

d. Accession number of the matched database sequence

<b>Table SII. Primers used for sequencing</b>			
<b>Primer name</b>	<b>Primer sequence 5'-3'</b>	<b>Template</b>	<b>Fragment size<sup>a</sup></b>
Amir4598 fw-out	TCGTCGAAGTCCAGGGTGTC	<i>A. mirum</i> DSM 43827	1644
Amir4598 rv-out	GATTTGCCGACCGGGAATGG		
Caci3265 fw-out	CCGTCAATGACAGAGCAGAG	<i>C. acidiphila</i> DSM 44928	2546
Caci3265 rv-out	GCGGAAGACCTGGAGATAACC		
Csal1075 fw-out	TATGGCCGATGCTGTTGATG	<i>C. salexigens</i> DSM 3043	1505
Csal1075 fw-out	TGCCGAACTCTTCCGAAAGC		
Helo1144 fw-out	CGCCGTGTTCCGGTGAATAC	<i>H. elongata</i> DSM 3044	1493
Helo1144 rv-out	GCGCTTGTAAGTGTCTGATTC		
Kfla6052 fw-out	TCCTCGATGGCGTAGAACTG	<i>K. flavida</i> DSM 17836	1653
Kfla6052 rv-out	TCTACCCGAACACGCTCTAC		
SCO3228 fw-out	CCTCGTTGAGGAAGTTCATC	<i>S. coelicolor</i> M145	1462
SCO3228 rv-out	GCTTCGGCAGTTCCAACATC		
Snov4068 fw-out	GCGGCCGGACTTCTACAATG	<i>S. novella</i> DSM 506	1834
Snov4068 rv-out	CACTCGACGGACCTTTATAC		

a. Size of PCR amplified product in bp.

<b>Table SIII. Primers used for cloning</b>			
<b>Primer name</b>	<b>Primer sequence 5'-3'<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Template</b>	<b>Fragment size<sup>b</sup></b>
Amir4598 rv XhoI	<b>CTCGAGCCGCGCGTCGTCTTCC</b>	<i>A. mirum</i> DSM 43827	1198
Amir4598 fw NdeI	<b>CATATGGGCGTCCGCAACTCC</b>		
Caci3265 fw NdeI	<b>CATATGGCCGTGCATACAACTGTCCCG</b>	<i>C. acidiphila</i> DSM 44928	2058
Caci3265 rv XhoI	<b>CTCGAGGCACGTTTCAGGGCTCCATC</b>		
Csal1075 fw NdeI	<b>CATATGAAGAGAAGCATGCCGCGCAGAC</b>	<i>C. salexigens</i> DSM 3043	1232
Csal1075 rv XhoI	<b>CTCGAGACCGCCCATCTACCCTG</b>		
Helo1144 fw HindIII	<b>AAGCTTTGAGGTGACGGGTCAAC</b>	<i>H. elongata</i> DSM 3044	1206
Helo1144 rv NdeI	<b>CATATGGTGAAACGCCGTCCCTATG</b>		
Kfla6052 fw XhoI	<b>CTCGAGATCAGCCACAGGCTCTCC</b>	<i>K. flavida</i> DSM 17836	1144
Kfla6052 rv NdeI	<b>CATATGCCGATGGGTGACGGAG</b>		
SCO3228 fw XhoI	<b>CTCGAGTCATCCGTGGCTCCTGTC</b>	<i>S. coelicolor</i> M145	1146
SCO3228 rv NdeI	<b>CATATGGTGCGAGAGCCGCTCACG</b>		
Snov4068 fw HindIII	<b>AAGCTTCGCTTCGAGGCTTCTCAG</b>	<i>S. novella</i> DSM 506	1214
Snov4068 rv NdeI	<b>CATATGAAGATCGAGAGGATGATCAC</b>		

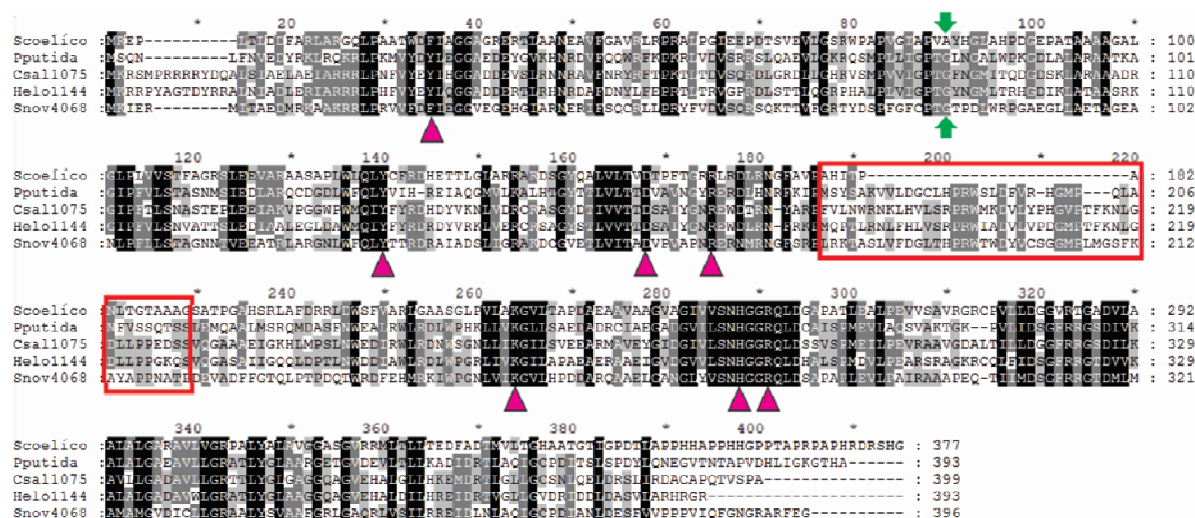
a. Sequences in bold represent restriction sites added to the original sequence. The names of the restriction enzymes recognizing these sites are included in the names of the primers.

b. Size of PCR amplified products in bp.

**Table SIV. Comparison of the CDA derivatives produced in M1144 and LW139.<sup>a</sup>**

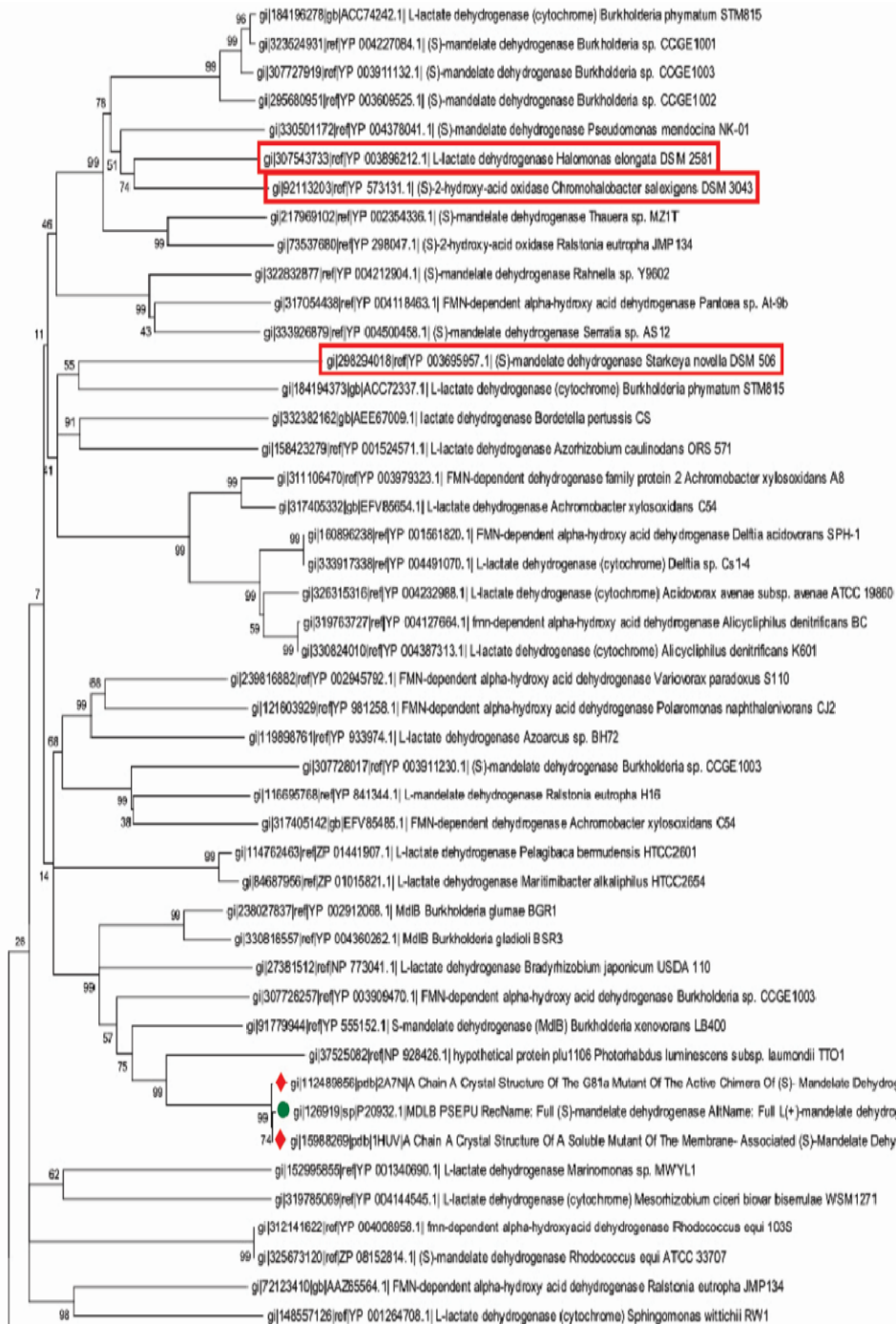
	<b>Apex RT</b>	<b>Start RT</b>	<b>End RT</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>%Area</b>	<b>Height</b>	<b>%Height</b>
<b>M1144 CDA-4B</b>	9.78	9.74	9.85	5224461597	0.89	2087381264	2.02
<b>M1144 CDA-4A</b>	9.98	9.85	10.07	3361268084	0.57	958614880	0.93
<b>LW139 CDA-4A</b>	9.94	9.93	10.07	37768147.1	0.02	55246448.3	0.16

a. Data were extracted from continuum spectra generated from the Q-Exactive system. Each chromatogram was visualized within the Thermo Xcalibur software and deconvolved using the inbuilt Genesis algorithm. This processing generated the relevant area-under-curve information for each CDA peak. The data generated were cross-referenced via retention time and associated mass spectra and subsequently compared against the total-ion-count of each full spectrum yielding a % area contribution to each sample analyzed.



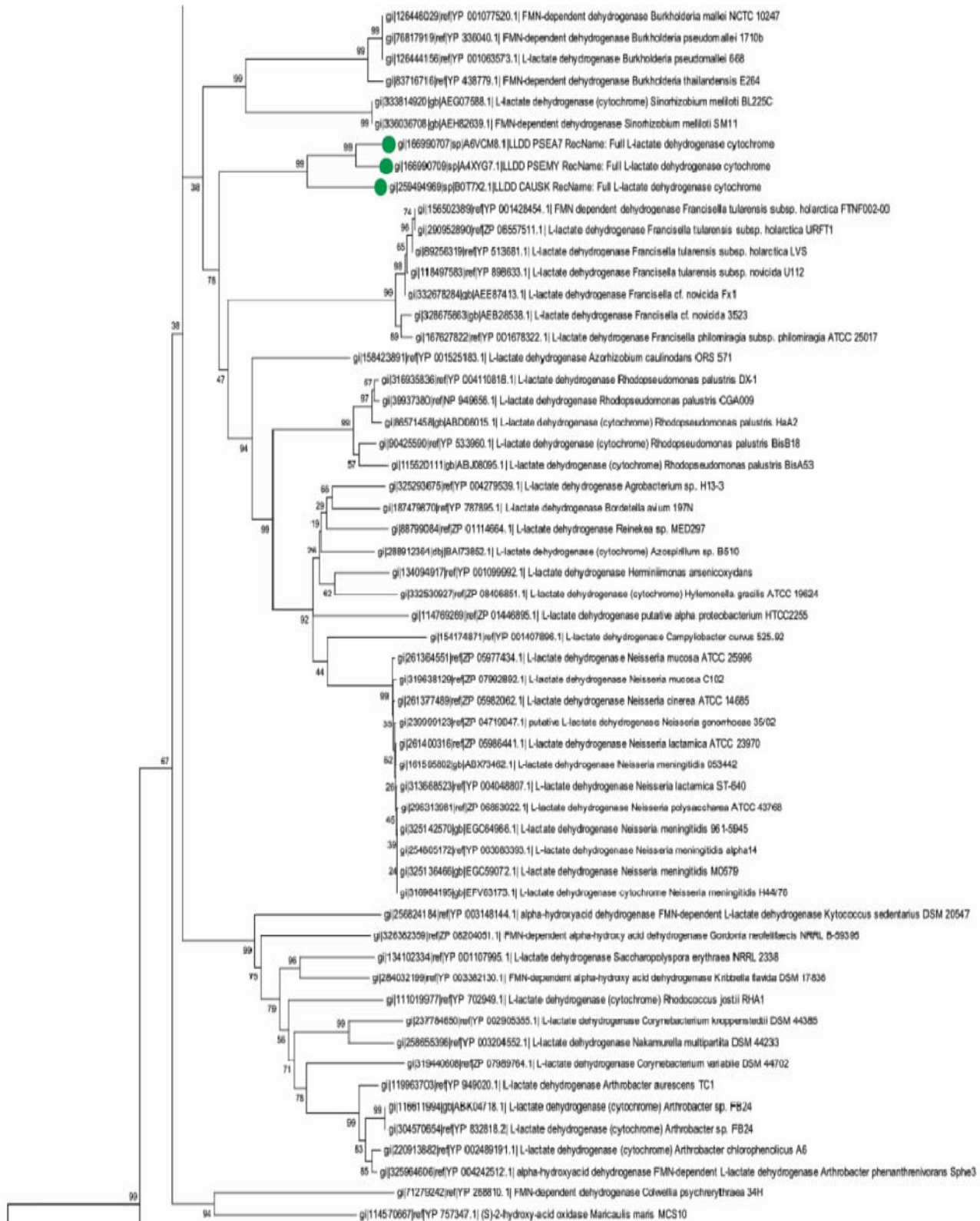
**Figure S1.** Alignment between the *S. coelicolor* HmO (Scoelico = Sco3228) and the L-mandelate dehydrogenase (MdlB) sequences from *P. putida* (Pputida), *C. salexigens* (Csa11075), *H. elongata* (Helo1144), and *S. novella* (Snov4068). The boxed segment of 39-aminoacids in *P. putida* MdlB (residues 177-215) is implicated in membrane association.<sup>17</sup> The pink triangles indicate the active site residues, Tyr<sup>26</sup>, Tyr<sup>131</sup>, Asp<sup>158</sup>, Arg<sup>165</sup>, Lys<sup>249</sup>, His<sup>273</sup>, and Arg<sup>276</sup> that are highly conserved among the  $\alpha$ -hydroxy acid oxidizing enzymes and are believed to be important for catalyzing the substrate oxidation half reaction.<sup>22</sup> The green arrows indicate the Gly81 residue in *P. putida* MdlB implicated in binding to the FMN that is conserved in the other dehydrogenases but changed to Ala in the oxidases.<sup>34</sup> Alignment was generated by using the CLUSTALW program.

0.1



Low-confidence MdlB orthologs

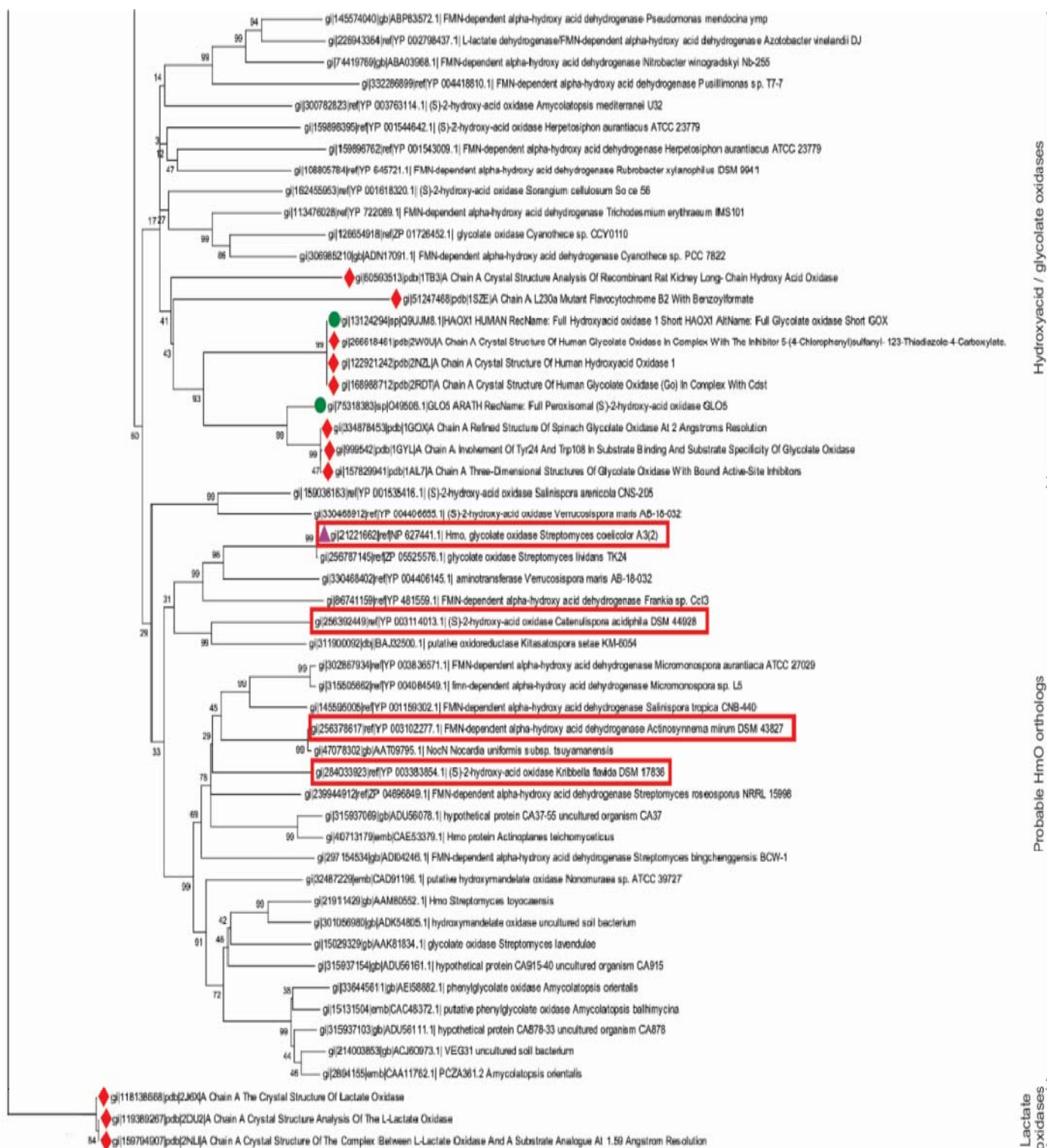
High-confidence MdlB orthologs



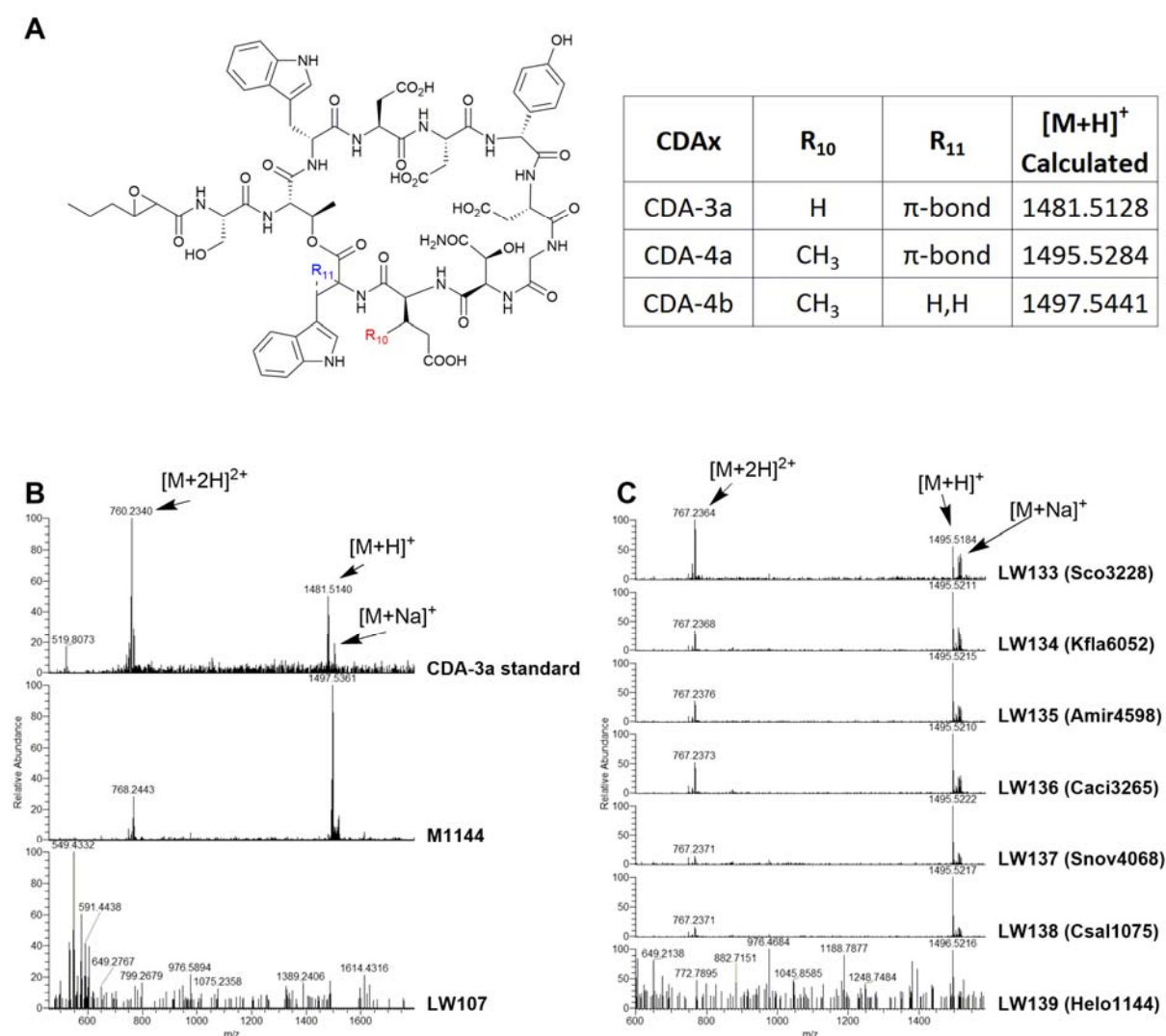
Probable lactate dehydrogenases

Probable lactate dehydrogenases



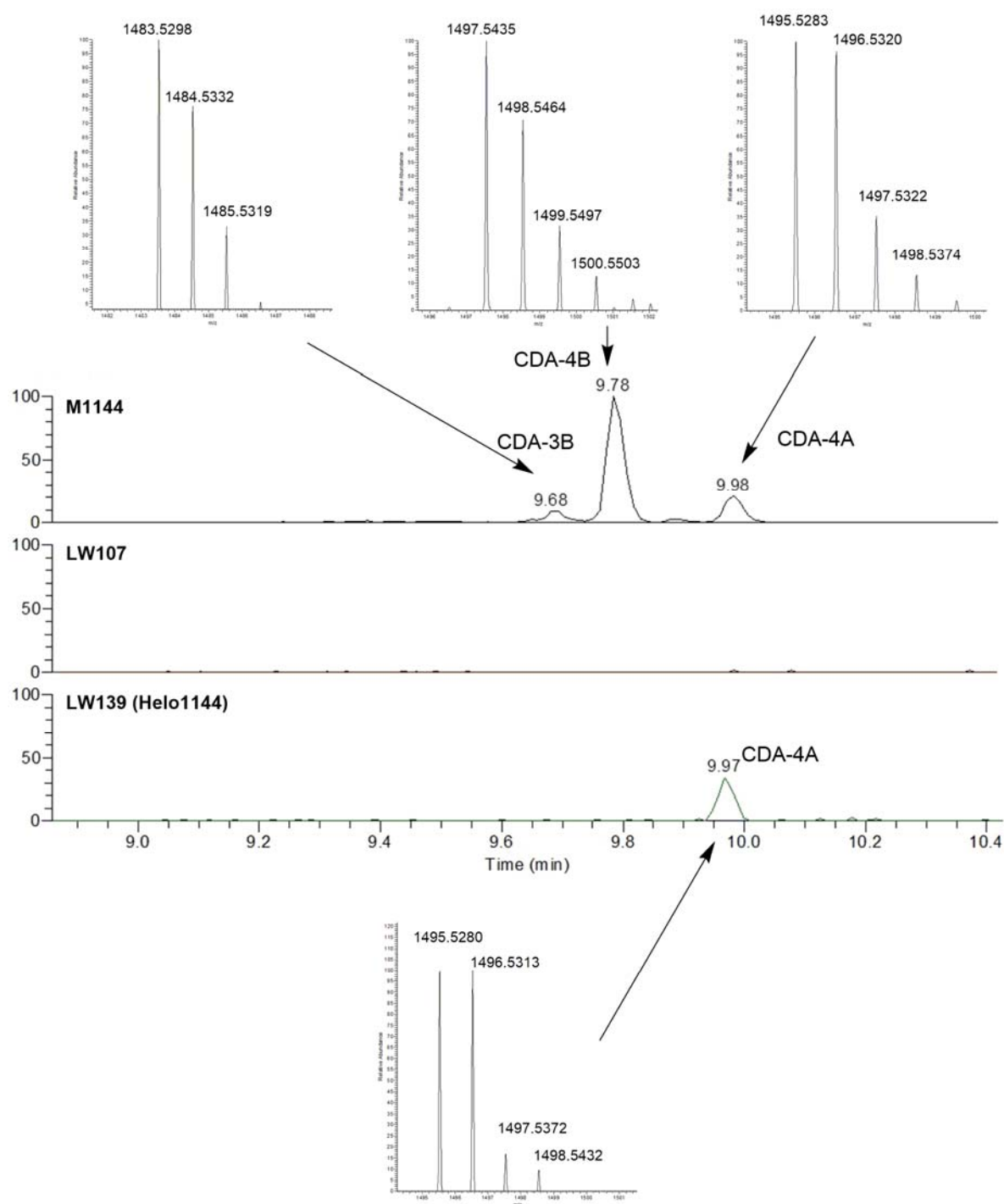


**Figure S2. Phylogenetic Tree of the HmO and MdlB homologs.** BLAST hits of HmO and MdlB proteins were combined in one alignment and in one phylogenetic tree. The evolutionary distances were calculated using the Poisson correction method<sup>39</sup> and a phylogenetic tree was created using the neighbour-joining method within MEGA5.<sup>40</sup> Red diamonds represent amino acid sequences with protein structures in the PDB database, green circles represent entries from the SwissProt database. Boxed in red, the selected proteins tested *in vivo* and/or *in vitro* in the present paper.

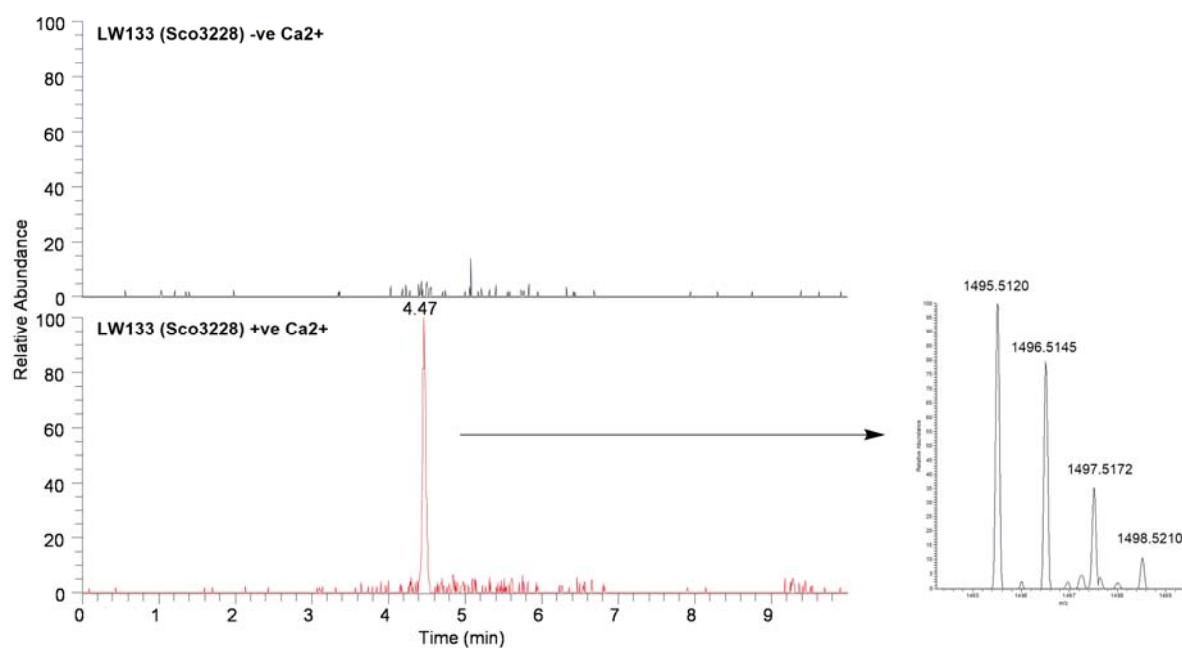


**Figure S3.** MS analysis of CDA production in *S. coelicolor* M1144 (the parent), LW107 (*hmO::Tn5*) and its complemented strains. A sample of pure, previously fully characterized CDA-3a is provided for comparison.<sup>53</sup> (A) Structure and calculated theoretical masses of CDA variants identified in this study. (B) Masses detected in the peaks identified from extracted chromatograms (*m/z* 1480-1600) from figure 5A at 4.4 mins: CDA-3a pure standard (mass accurate to 0.8 ppm); M1144: *S. coelicolor* parent containing a wild type L-HPG operon (mass accurate to 5 ppm); LW107: M1144 *hmO::Tn5*. The WT strain M1144 can be seen to produce mainly CDA-4b. (C) Masses detected in the peaks identified from extracted chromatograms (*m/z* 1480-1600) from figure 5B at 4.4 mins: LW133: *hmO* mutant strain complemented with *S. coelicolor hmO*; LW134, LW135, and LW136: LW107 expressing Hmo homologs Kfla6052, Amir4598, Caci3265, respectively; LW137, LW138, LW139: LW107 complemented with MdlB orthologs, Snov4068, Csal1075 and Helo1144, respectively. No detectable CDA could be found in LW107 and only a trace in LW139. All other samples showed evidence of CDA-4a production, which represents a shift in production from CDA-4b produced by M1144. The reason for this shift is not speculated on. All masses are accurate to < 5 ppm.

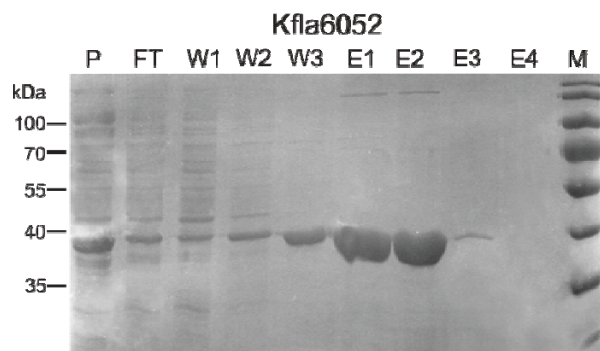
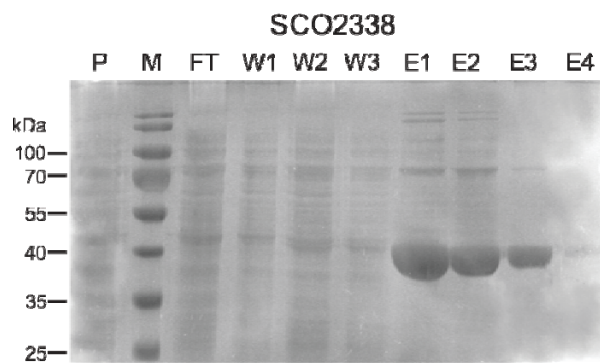
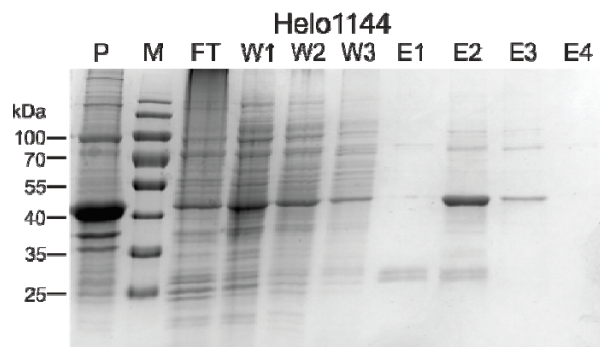
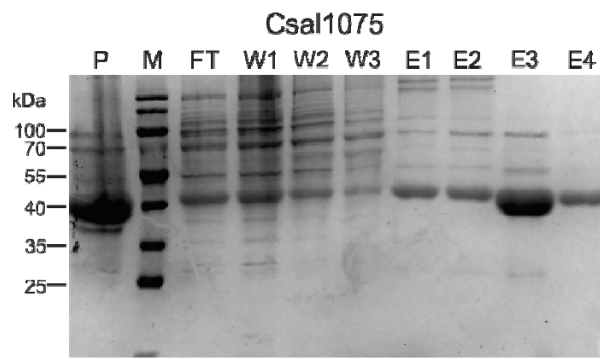




**Figure S4.** High resolution LC-MS analysis of CDA production in *S. coelicolor* M1144 (the parent), LW107 (*hmO::Tn5*), and LW139 complemented with MdlB ortholog Helo1144. Shown are extracted ion chromatograms for the mass range of known CDA variants ( $m/z = 1480$ - $1600$ ). Retention times of peaks are shown (min). Associated masses for major peaks are also shown. M1144 can be seen to produce mainly CDA-4b with smaller amounts of CDA-3b and CDA-4a. LW107 does not produce any detectable CDA as expected. LW139 can be seen to produce CDA-4a. All detected mass have an accuracy of less than 1 ppm.



**Figure S5.** MS analysis of CDA production in *S. coelicolor* LW133 (*hmO* mutant strain complemented with *S. coelicolor hmO*) with or without the addition of calcium to the culture medium. Shown are extracted ion chromatograms for the mass range of known CDA variants ( $m/z = 1480$ - $1600$ ). Retention times of peaks are shown (minutes). CDA production is seen only in the presence of calcium (lower plot). The peak corresponds to a mass of 1495.5120 (theoretical mass of CDA-4a is 1495.5284 (5 ppm difference)).



**Figure S6. Purification of the HmO and MdlB homologs tested *in vitro*.**

P = insoluble fraction corresponding to membranes and cell debris; FT: flow through; W1-3: wash fractions; E1-4: elution fractions. Buffer composition is detailed in Methods.