Poly-specific trans-acyltransferase machinery revealed via engineered acyl-CoA synthetases

Irina Koryakina¹, John McArthur¹, Shan Randall², Matthew Draelos¹, Ewa M Musiol³, David C Muddiman², Tilmann Weber³, & Gavin J Williams¹*

¹ Department of Chemistry, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, USA

² W.M. Keck FT-ICR Mass Spectrometry Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, USA

³ Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tűbingen, Interfakultäres Institut fűr Mikrobiologie und Infektionsmedizin, Mikrobiologie/Biotechnologie, Tűbingen, Germany

*Corresponding author, e-mail: gavin_williams@ncsu.edu

Supplementary Figures

Figure S1. Steady state kinetic analysis of WT and mutant MatB enzymes. Determination of initial velocities was performed as described in the **Supplemental Methods**. ATP and CoA were constant while 16-23, 25-26 were varied.















Figure S2. RP-HPLC analysis of wild-type and variant MatB T207G/M306I catalyzed reactions using the malonate analogues (i) **16**, (ii) **17**, (iii) **18**, (iv) **19**, (v) **20**, (vi) **21**, (vii) **22**, (viii) **23**, (ix) **24**, (x) **25**, (xi) **26**. See **Experimental Section** for assay conditions and detection methods.



Figure S3. LC/MS-analysis of in vivo apo-ACP to holo-ACP conversion.

A) DEBS holo-ACP6

Deconvoluted spectra:

0.5

0 11500

11550

11600

11650

11700







11784.34

700 11750 11800 11850 Counts vs. Deconvoluted Mass (amu)

11958.25

12000

12050

11950

11888.24

11900



Component m/z:

0.1

0-1____

10938.32

11000





13000

13685.06

14000

12012.15 12843.94

12000

14659.80

15000

Counts vs. Deconvoluted Mass (amu)

15799.88 (

16000

17442.43

17000

18000

18790.01

19000

20000





Figure S4. ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) of methoxymalonate (**25**). See **Supporting Methods** for detailed synthesis.





Figure S5. ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) of azidoethylmalonate (**26**). See **Supporting Methods** for detailed synthesis.

Figure S6. ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) of propargylmalonate (**19**). See **Supporting Methods** for detailed synthesis.



Figure S7. Protein sequences used for exact mass determinations.

Kir ACP5 (substrate for KirCII experiments):

MASWSHPQFEKGALEVLFQGPGPEPAAAVPAPPAESAPAPAATAAGGDPESAVRDHVRTLLAA HLGMAPDRLPPDRVLSDVGVDSLGLRRLSRRLGATYGVDIPARMFGVGQTVRALARAVHDKYG PLPATATPEPNALVPRGSSAHHHHHHHHH

DEBS ACP6 (MCAT and DSZS experiments):

 $MGSSHHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMAAPAREMTSQELLEFTHSHVAAILGHSSPDAVGQDQPFTELGF\\DSLTAVGLRNQLQQATGLALPATLVFEHPTVRRLADHIGQQL$

Supplementary Tables

Enzymo	Doromotor	Malonate analog									
Linzyine	Farameter	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	26
WT	$k_{\rm cat}$ (s ⁻¹)	3.52 ±0.50	2.44 ±0.38	0.61 ±0.08	$N.D^{a}$	1.86 ±0.15	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$
	$K_{\rm m}({ m mM})$	0.07 ±0.05	0.12 ±0.06	1.12 ±0.3	$N.D^{a}$	1.49 ±0.25	$N.D^a$	$N.D^{a}$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$
	$\frac{k_{cat}}{(mM^{-1} s^{-1})}$	50.3	21	0.54	0.005^{b}	1.30	$N.D^{a}$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$
T207A	$k_{\rm cat}({\rm s}^{-1})$	2.80 ±0.19	2.53 ±0.06	2.42 ±0.06	1.72 ±0.08	3.38 ±0.23	$N.D^a$	0.85 ±0.04	$N.D^{a}$	$N.D^{a}$	1.99 ±0.14
	$K_{\rm m}({\rm mM})$	0.17 ±0.04	0.19 ±0.02	0.09 ±0.01	2.00 ±0.33	0.30 ±0.09	$N.D^a$	0.24 ±0.04	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	0.36 ±0.14
	$\frac{k_{cat}/K_{m}}{(mM^{-1} s^{-1})}$	16.5	13.3	26.9	0.86	11.3	$N.D^a$	3.54	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	5.53
T207G	$k_{\rm cat}({ m s}^{-1})$	2.11 ±0.23	4.16 ±0.60	4.49 ±0.50	1.10 ±0.14	2.47 ±0.23	$N.D^{a}$	1.41 ±0.23	0.62 ±0.12	$N.D^a$	1.89 ±0.14
	$K_{\rm m}({\rm mM})$	0.63 ±0.23	0.25 ±0.11	0.21 ±0.06	2.19 ±0.67	0.05 ±0.02	$N.D^a$	0.93 ±0.52	1.72 ±0.64	$N.D^a$	0.09 ±0.02
	$\frac{k_{cat}}{(\mathrm{mM}^{-1} \mathrm{s}^{-1})}$	3.34	16.6	21.4	0.50	49.5	0.03^{b}	1.52	0.36	$N.D^a$	21.1
T207S	$k_{\rm cat}$ (s ⁻¹)	2.22 ±0.10	2.13 ±0.2	6.11 ±0.62	1.45 ±0.12	5.30 ±0.82	$N.D^a$	0.68 ±0.08	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	1.28 ±0.08
	$K_{\rm m}({\rm mM})$	0.05 ±0.01	0.06 ±0.02	0.14 ±0.04	3.57 ±0.72	0.13 ±0.07	$N.D^{a}$	0.49 ±0.21	$N.D^{a}$	$N.D^{a}$	0.58 ±0.11
	$\frac{k_{cat}}{(\mathrm{mM}^{-1} \mathrm{s}^{-1})}$	44.4	35.5	43.6	0.41	40.80	$N.D^a$	1.39	$N.D^a$	0.004^{b}	2.21
M306I	$k_{\text{cat}}(\text{s}^{-1})$	1.60 ±0.19	2.05 ±0.3	4.91 ±0.52	$N.D^a$	3.42 ±0.69	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$
	$K_{\rm m}({\rm mM})$	0.12 ±0.05	0.44 ±0.13	0.17 ±0.05	$N.D^a$	0.55 ±0.28	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$
	$\frac{k_{cat}}{(\mathrm{mM}^{-1} \mathrm{s}^{-1})}$	13.4	4.7	29	0.01 ^b	6.20	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	0.08^b
M306V	$k_{\text{cat}}(s^{-1})$	1.38 ±0.14	0.60 ±0.09	0.92 ±0.15	$N.D^{a}$	0.47 ±0.03	$N.D^{a}$	$N.D^{a}$	$N.D^{a}$	$N.D^{a}$	$N.D^{a}$
	$K_{\rm m}({\rm mM})$	0.31 ±0.11	0.66 ±0.35	0.22 ±0.13	$N.D^a$	0.63 ±0.13	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^{a}$
	$\frac{k_{cat}/K_{m}}{(mM^{-1} s^{-1})}$	4.45	0.91	4.2	$N.D^{a}$	0.75	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	0.06^{b}
T207A/	$k_{\rm cat}$ (s ⁻¹)	1.89 ±0.15	3.15 ±0.46	2.65 ±0.14	$N.D^a$	1.60 ±0.14	$N.D^{a}$	1.20 ±0.19	$N.D^a$	0.31 ±0.02	1.55 ±0.12
M306I	$K_{\rm m}({\rm mM})$	0.53 ±0.14	0.61 ±0.26	0.10 ±0.02	$N.D^a$	0.40 ±0.11	$N.D^{a}$	0.49 ±0.23	$N.D^a$	2.28 ±0.49	0.07 ± 0.02
	$\frac{k_{cat}/K_{m}}{(mM^{-1} s^{-1})}$	3.6	5.16	26.5	0.10 ^b	4	0.02^b	2.47	$N.D^a$	0.14	22.1
T207 A /	k_{cat} (s ⁻¹)	1.16 ±0.04	2.86 ±0.14	3.44 ±0.31	1.14 ±0.10	0.29 ±0.02	0.56 ±0.04	1.12 ±0.15	$N.D^a$	0.18 ±0.01	2.78 ±0.33
M306V	$K_{\rm m}({ m mM})$	0.67 ±0.10	0.52 ±0.10	0.24 ±0.08	0.56 ±0.14	0.12 ±0.03	2.90 ±0.57	0.48 ±0.23	$N.D^{a}$	2.05 ±0.34	0.41 ±0.22
	$\frac{k_{cat}}{(\mathrm{mM}^{-1} \mathrm{s}^{-1})}$	1.73	5.5	14.3	2.04	2.4	0.19	2.34	$N.D^{a}$	0.09	6.8

Table S1. Steady state kinetic analysis of wild-type and MatB mutants.

T207G/ M306I	$k_{\rm cat}$ (s ⁻¹)	$N.D^a$	0.62 ±0.12	5.39 ±0.29	0.64 ±0.02	4.33 ±0.12	2.01 ±0.25	1.22 ±0.10	0.51 ±0.06	$N.D^a$	2.69 ±0.10
	$K_{\rm m}$ (mM)	$N.D^a$	0.80 ±0.38	0.10 ±0.02	0.74 ±0.09	0.09 ±0.01	0.23 ±0.09	0.45 ±0.16	0.82 ±0.32	$N.D^a$	0.11 ±0.02
	$\frac{k_{cat}/K_{m}}{(mM^{-1} s^{-1})}$	$N.D^a$	0.78	53.9	0.86	48	8.7	2.71	0.62	0.004^{b}	24.5
T207G/ M306V	$k_{\rm cat}$ (s ⁻¹)	$N.D^a$	0.17 ±0.02	6.17 ±0.37	$N.D^a$	4.27 ±0.39	1.68 ±0.17	0.56 ±0.04	0.42 ±0.06	$N.D^a$	1.74 ±0.21
	$K_{\rm m}({\rm mM})$	$N.D^{a}$	0.54 ±0.15	0.20 ±0.05	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{a}$	0.27 ±0.07	0.35 ±0.10	0.38 ±0.09	1.35 ±0.54	$N.D^{a}$	0.03 ±0.02
	$\frac{k_{cat}}{(\mathrm{mM}^{-1} \mathrm{s}^{-1})}$	$N.D^a$	0.31	30.9	0.02^{b}	15.8	4.8	1.48	0.32	$N.D^a$	58
T207S/	$k_{\text{cat}}(\text{s}^{-1})$	1.26 ±0.19	9.24 ±2.32	8.74 ±1.02	1.45 ±0.10	6.44 ±0.68	$N.D^a$	0.76 ±0.06	$N.D^a$	0.31 ±0.01	4.54 ±0.77
M306I	$K_{\rm m}({\rm mM})$	0.45 ±0.26	0.85 ±0.40	0.04 ±0.02	0.55 ±0.18	0.07 ±0.03	$N.D^a$	0.47 ±0.12	$N.D^a$	3.85 ±0.37	0.20 ±0.09
	$\frac{k_{cat}}{(\mathrm{mM}^{-1} \mathrm{s}^{-1})}$	2.8	10.9	218.5	2.64	92	0.02^{b}	1.62	$N.D^a$	0.08	22.7
T207S/	$k_{\text{cat}}(\text{s}^{-1})$	0.64 ±0.06	1.59 ±0.31	1.80 ±0.01	$N.D^a$	0.62 ±0.08	$N.D^a$	0.52 ±0.04	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	1.25 ±0.19
M306V	$K_{\rm m}~({ m mM})$	0.39 ±0.20	1.65 ±0.98	0.08 ±0.002	$N.D^a$	0.30 ±0.11	$N.D^a$	0.92 ±0.26	$N.D^a$	$N.D^a$	1.02 ±0.43
	$\frac{k_{cat}}{(\mathrm{mM}^{-1} \mathrm{s}^{-1})}$	1.64	0.96	22.5	0.02^{b}	2.1	$N.D^{a}$	0.57	$N.D^{a}$	$N.D^{a}$	1.23

Steady state kinetic parameters were determined as described in the **Experimental Section**, using a fixed concentration of CoA and ATP, and varied concentration of malonate analog.

^{*a*} Non-detectable. Estimated minimum detection limit is a k_{cat}/K_m of 0.004 mM⁻¹ s⁻¹.

^b Saturation was not achieved and k_{cat}/K_m was calculated by linear regression analysis of the velocity versus substrate concentration plot (See **Figure S 1**)

		Conversion	n rate $(\%)^c$	m/z	m/z	
maionale/	Product retention time $(mins)^b$		T207G/	$(Da)^d$	$(Da)^e$	
acy1-COA	time (mms)	WT	M306I			
17/1	14.26	01.0	24 - 1	852.11 ^g	852.11 ^g	
10/1	14.30	91±0	24±1	403.55 ^{<i>h</i>}	403.57^{h}	
17/2	16.90	95 . 9	15 . 5	866.12 ^g	866.09 ^g	
17/2	10.80	85±8	45±5	410.56 ^h	410.55 ^{<i>h</i>}	
19/2	10.25	42+2	01+2	880.13 ^g	880.10 ^g	
10/3	19.25	42±2	91±3	417.57 ^{<i>i</i>}	417.55 ^{<i>i</i>}	
10/27	17 70	60.5 \ 11	01+5	890.12 ^g	890.12 ^g	
19/27	17.72	60.5±11	91±3	422.55^{h}	422.56 ^h	
20/28	20.52	81±5	80 1 2	892.13 ^{<i>g</i>}	892.10 ^g	
20/28	20.32		09±2	423.57^{h}	423.55 ^h	
21/20	21.67	$\mathbf{N} \mathbf{D}^{f}$	86±1	894.15 ^{<i>g</i>}	894.15 ^{<i>g</i>}	
21/27	21.07	N.D	00±4	446.57^{i}	446.57^{i}	
22/20	25 73	$\mathbf{N} \mathbf{D}^{f}$	02+6	908.17^{g}	908.17 ^g	
22/30	23.15	N.D	92±0	431.58 ^h	431.59 ^h	
23/31	24 99	$\mathbf{N} \mathbf{D}^{f}$	62+7	928.13 ^{<i>g</i>}	928.11 ^g	
20/31	24.99	N.D	02-1	884.14 ^j	884.14 ^{<i>j</i>}	
24/32	12 41	19+0 5	$\mathbf{N} \mathbf{D}^{f}$	868.10 ^g	868.10 ^g	
27/52	12.71	17±0.5	I.L	411.54^{h}	411.58^{h}	
25/33	14 40	1 54+0 02	14+2	882.12 ^g	882.12 ^g	
20/00	14.40	1.34±0.02	1712	418.55^{h}	418.56 ^h	
26/34	19.61	$\mathbf{N} \mathbf{D}^{f}$	86+3	921.14 ^g	921.14 ^g	
20/ JT	19.01	11.1	00-5	460.06^{i}	460.06^{i}	

Table S2. HPLC/ESI-MS analysis of acyl-CoA's produced by MatB catalyzed ligations. ^{*a*} See **Figure 2b** for structures of acyl-CoAs.

^b See Experimental Section for HPLC conditions.

^c Percent conversions were determined by HPLC and calculated by dividing the integrated area of the acyl-CoA product by the sum of the integrated area of the product plus the integrated area of the remaining CoA. See **Experimental Section** for reaction conditions.

^d Calculated mass of acyl-CoA product

^e Observed mass of acyl-CoA product

 $^{\it f}$ Non-detected. Estimated minimal detection limit is 0.2 % conversion.

^g [M-H]⁻¹

^h([M-CO₂-2H]⁻²)/2

ⁱ [M-2H]⁻²/2

 j [M-CO₂-H]⁻¹

Enzyme/ acyl-CoA ^a	Acylated product ^b	Calculated mass (Da) ^c	Observed mass (Da) ^d	Mass error (ppm) ^e	Percent conversion (%) ^f	Detected in negative control ^g	Activity ratio ^h
DSZS/1	Malonyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11707.73	11707.68	-4.27	84	Ν	-
DSZS/2	Methyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11722.76	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
DSZS/3	Ethyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11736.77	11736.63	-11.9	1	Y	1.0
DSZS/27	Propargyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11746.76	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
DSZS/28	Allyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11748.77	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
DSZS/29	Isopropyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11750.79	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
DSZS/30	Butyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11764.80	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
DSZS/31	Phenyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11740.78	11740.72	-5.11	2	Y	1.2
DSZS/ 32	Hydroxy-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11724.73	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
DSZS/33	Methoxy-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11738.75	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
DSZS/34	Azidoethyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11777.77	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
MCAT/1	Malonyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11707.73	11707.68	-4.27	85	Ν	-
MCAT/2	Methyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11722.76	$N.D^{i}$	-	-	-	-
MCAT/3	Ethyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11736.77	$N.D^{i}$	-	-	-	-
MCAT/27	Propargyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11746.76	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
MCAT/28	Allyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11748.77	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
MCAT/29	Isopropyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11750.79	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
MCAT/ 30	Butyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11764.80	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
MCAT/ 31	Phenyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11740.78	11740.70	-6.81	1	Y	1.7
MCAT/ 32	Hydroxy-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11724.73	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
MCAT/33	Methoxy-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11738.75	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
MCAT/ 34	Azidoethyl-ACP6 _{DEBS}	11777.77	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
KirCII/1	Malonyl-ACP5 _{Kir}	16664.43	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
KirCII/2	Methyl-ACP5 _{Kir}	16678.45	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
KirCII/3	Ethyl-ACP5 _{Kir}	16692.46	16692.51	3.00	15	Ν	-

Table S3. FT-ICR mass spectrometry analysis of *trans*-AT catalyzed reactions.

KirCII/27	Propargyl-ACP5 _{Kir}	16702.45	16702.48	1.80	8	Ν	-
KirCII/28	Allyl-ACP5 _{Kir}	16704.46	16704.49	1.80	15	Ν	-
KirCII/29	Isopropyl-ACP5 _{Kir}	16706.48	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
KirCII/30	Butyl-ACP5 _{Kir}	16720.49	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
KirCII/31	Phenyl-ACP5 _{Kir}	16696.47	16696.45	-1.20	2	Y	0.7
KirCII/32	$Hydroxy-ACP5_{Kir}$	16680.42	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
KirCII/33	Methoxy-ACP5 _{Kir}	16694.44	$\mathbf{N}.\mathbf{D}^{i}$	-	-	-	-
KirCII/34	Azidoethyl-ACP5 _{Kir}	16733.46	16733.45	-0.60	2	Ν	-

^{*a*} See **Figure 2** for structures of acyl-CoAs.

^b ACP6_{DEBS} refers to ACP6 of module 6 from the erythronolide B PKS, ACP5_{Kir} refers to ACP5 of module 5 from the kirromycin PKS.

^c Calculated monoisotopic mass. See **Experimental Section** for details.

^{*d*} Observed mass of acylated ACP product.

^e Mass error = (Mass_{obs}-Mass_{calcd}/Mass_{calcd}) x 10^{6}

^{*f*} Percent conversion = (Area_{acyl-ACP}/Area_{*holo-ACP*}+Area_{acyl-ACP})

^g Reactions were performed in the absence of *trans*-AT enzyme to identify background acylation.

^{*h*} Activity ratio = conversion with enzyme/conversion without enzyme. Acyl-CoA is considered a substrate only when the acylation in the absence of *trans*-AT is zero.

^{*i*} Non detected.

Primer name	Primer sequence
MatB-T207G-FOR	GCCCTGCCGATCTTTCAT <u>GGG</u> CACGGTCTGTTCGTTG
MatB-T207G-REV	CAACGAACAGACCGTG <u>CCC</u> ATGAAAGATCGGCAGGGC
MatB-T207A-FOR	GCCCTGCCGATCTTTCAT <u>GCG</u> CACGGTCTGTTCGTTG
MatB-T207A-REV	CAACGAACAGACCGTG <u>CGC</u> ATGAAAGATCGGCAGGGC
MatB-T207S-FOR	GCCCTGCCGATCTTTCAT <u>TCT</u> CACGGTCTGTTCGTTG
MatB-T207S-REV	CAACGAACAGACCGTG <u>AGA</u> ATGAAAGATCGGCAGGGC

Table S4. Oligonucleotide sequences used in this study. Altered codons are underlined.

Supplementary Methods

Synthesis of 2-methoxymalonate (25). Dimethyl methoxymalonate (0.85 mL, 6.2 mmol) and NaOH (2.4g, 60 mmol) were added to a round bottom flask containing 10 mL H₂O and the mixture was stirred for 6 hours at 65°C. The solution was cooled on ice and 10 mL ice cold 12.1N HCl was added. The solution was extracted 6x with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and filtered. The solvent was removed under vacuum to give 2-methoxymalonate as a white solid (0.323 g, 39%). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, D₂O): 4.44 (s, 1H), 3.30 (s, 3H) (See Figure S4).

Synthesis of 2-(2-azidoethyl)malonic acid (26). Diethyl cyclopropyl-1,1-dicarboxylate (50 mmol), sodium azide (100 mmol) and triethylamine hydrochloride (100 mmol) were dissolved in 50 mL NMP. The reaction was stirred at reflux for 60 hours at 90°C. The reaction was cooled and diluted with 200 mL diethyl ether. The organic layer was washed 7x with 100 mL H₂O, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and filtered. The solvent was removed under vacuum to yield diethyl 2-(2-azidoethyl)malonate (26a) as a brown oil (8.9 g, 78% yield). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.2 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 3.47 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.1 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.25 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 6H) (See Figure S5).

26a (2.5 mmol) was added to 15% w/v aqueous NaOH (7.5 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 48 hours at room temperature. 10 mL H₂O was added, and the aqueous solution was washed with diethyl ether. The solution was cooled on ice and HCl was slowly added to adjust the pH to 2. The solution was extracted 6x with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and filtered. The solvent was removed under vacuum to give 2-(2-azidoethyl)malonic acid (**26**) as a white solid (0.225 g, 52%). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, D₂O): 3.4 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.0 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H).

Synthesis of 2-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)malonic acid (19). Dimethyl propargylmalonate (0.94 mL, 6.2 mmol) and NaOH (2.4g, 60 mmol) were added to a round bottom flask containing 10 mL H₂O and the mixture was stirred for 6 hours at 65°C. The solution was cooled on ice and 10 mL ice cold 12.1N HCl was added. The solution was extracted 6x with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and filtered. The solvent was removed under vacuum to give 2-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)malonic acid as a white solid (0.298 g, 34%). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, D₂O): 3.59 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.6 (d of d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 3H), 2.26 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H) (See Figure S6).

Cloning DSZS and MCAT. The gene for DSZS² from *Sorangium cellulosum* was synthesized by GeneScript and subcloned into pET28a *via NcoI* and *Hin*dIII restriction sites. The *FabD* gene coding MCAT was PCR amplified from genomic DNA of *Streptomyces coelicolor* A3(2) using the following primers: 5'-CGGATC<u>CATATG</u>CTCGTACTCGTCGCTC-3' and 5'-CGG<u>CTCGAG</u>TCAGGCCTGGGTGTGCTCG-3' (restriction sites underlined). *FabD* was cloned into pET28a via *NdeI* and *XhoI* restriction sites.

Site-directed mutagenesis. Site-specific MatB variants were constructed by using the Stratagene QuikChange II Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit, as described by the manufacturer. Constructs were confirmed to carry the correct mutation(s) by DNA sequencing. Oligonucleotide sequences used for mutagenesis are given in **Table S4**.

Expression and purification of WT and mutant MatB. *E. coli* BL21(DE3) pLysS competent cells were transformed with the suitable plasmid and positive transformants were selected on LB agar supplemented with 30 µg/mL kanamycin. A single colony was transferred to LB (3 mL) supplemented with kanamycin (30 µg/mL) and grown at 37 °C and 250 rpm overnight. The culture was used to inoculate LB media (1L) supplemented with kanamycin (30 µg/mL). One liter culture was incubated at 37 °C and 250 rpm to an $O.D_{600}$ of 0.6, at which time protein synthesis was induced by the addition of IPTG to a final concentration of 1 mM. After incubation at 18 °C and 200 rpm for 18 h, cells were collected by centrifugation at 5,000 *g* for 20 min, and resuspended in 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0 (20 mL) containing

NaCl (300 mM) and then lysed by sonication. Following centrifugation at 10,000 *g*, the soluble extract was loaded onto a 1 mL HisTrap HP column (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ) and purified by fast protein liquid chromatography using the following buffers: wash buffer [20 mM phosphate (pH 7.4) containing 0.5 M NaCI and 20 mM imidazole] and elution buffer [20 mM phosphate (pH 7.4) containing 0.5 M NaCI and 200 mM imidazole]. The purified protein was concentrated using an Amicon Ultra 10,000 MWCO centrifugal filter (Millipore Corp., Billerica, MA) and stored as 10% glycerol stocks at -80 °C. Protein purity was verified by SDS-PAGE. Protein quantification was carried out using the Bradford Protein Assay Kit from Bio-Rad.

Determination of MatB kinetic parameters

Enzyme assays were carried out in a total volume of 200 μ l 100 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7) containing 2 mM MgCl₂ and 1 μ g pure enzyme. Kinetic parameters k_{cat} and K_M were determined with **16-23**, **25-26** as variable substrates, keeping ATP and coenzyme A concentrations constant (0.4 mM and 0.2 mM, respectively). Each experiment was performed in triplicate. The incubation time of assays was 5-40 min, depending on the enzyme/substrate, such that product formation was still linear with respect to time. Aliquots were removed and quenched with an equal volume of ice-cold methanol, centrifuged at 10,000 g for 10 min, and cleared supernatants used for HPLC analysis on a Varian ProStar HPLC system. A series of linear gradients was developed from 0.1% TFA (A) in water to methanol (HPLC grade, B) using the following protocol: 0-32 min, 80% B; 32-35 min, 100% A. The flow rate was 1 mL/min, and the absorbance was monitored at 254 nm using Pursuit XRs C18 column (250 x 4.6 mm, Varian Inc.). Concentration of product formed was determined as described above, and initial velocities were fitted to the Michaelis-Menten equation using SigmaPlot.

Expression and purification of DSZS, MCAT, DEBS holo-ACP6, KirCII, and Kir holo-ACP5.

DSZS was over-expressed in *E. coli* BL21(DE3) as a C-terminally His₆-tagged fusion protein and purified as previously described². MCAT was over-expressed in *E. coli* BL21(DE3) as an N-terminally His₆tagged fusion protein and purified as previously described³. *Apo*-ACP6 from the *Saccharopolyspora erythraea* erythromycin biosynthetic gene cluster was cloned in pET28a as described⁴ and over-expressed as the *apo*-ACP in *E. coli* BL21(DE3) as an N-terminally His₆-tagged fusion protein as previously described³. The kirromycin *trans*-AT KirCII, harbored in pET52 3C/LIC⁵, was over-expressed in Rosetta2(DE3) pLysS as an N-terminally His₆-tagged fusion protein as previously described⁵. DEBS *holo*-ACP6 and Kir *holo*-ACP5 were prepared via *in vivo* phosphopantetheinylation by co-expression of *apo*-ACP6_{DEBS} or *apo*-ACP5_{Kir} with Sfp. This was achieved using a two-plasmid system: ACP5-pET52 3C/LIC (ampicillin resistant) or ACP6-pET28a (kanamycin resistant) with Sfp-pSU20 (chloramphenicol resistant)⁶. Each ACP/Sfp pair was over-expressed in *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) pLysS grown at 37 °C with shaking at 250 rpm. DEBS *holo*-ACP6 was purified as described for MatB. KirCII and Kir *holo*-ACP5 were purified as previously described⁵.

Supplementary References

- 1. Piasecki, S.K. *et al.* Employing modular polyketide synthase ketoreductases as biocatalysts in the preparative chemoenzymatic syntheses of diketide chiral building blocks. *Chem. Biol.* **18**, 1331-1340 (2011).
- 2. Wong, F.T., Jin, X., Mathews, II, Cane, D.E. & Khosla, C. Structure and Mechanism of the trans-Acting Acyltransferase from the Disorazole Synthase. *Biochemistry* **50**, 6539-6548 (2011).
- 3. Koppisch, A.T. & Khosla, C. Structure-based mutagenesis of the Malonyl-CoA: Acyl carrier protein transacylase from Streptomyces coelicolor. *Biochemistry* **42**, 11057-11064 (2003).
- 4. Ye, Z., Bair, M., Desai, H. & Williams, G.J. A photocrosslinking assay for reporting protein interactions in polyketide and fatty acid synthases. *Molecular BioSystems* **7**, 3152-3156 (2011).
- 5. Musiol, E.M. *et al.* Supramolecular templating in kirromycin biosynthesis: the acyltransferase KirCII loads ethylmalonyl-CoA extender onto a specific ACP of the trans-AT PKS. *Chem. Biol.* **18**, 438-444 (2011).
- 6. Bartolome, B., Jubete, Y., Martinez, E. & Delacruz, F. Construction And Properties Of A Family Of Pacyc184-Derived Cloning Vectors Compatible With Pbr322 And Its Derivatives. *Gene* **102**, 75-78 (1991).