## **Supplementary Information**

#### **Acylation of Glycerolipids in Mycobacteria**

#### Shiva Kumar Angala<sup>1</sup>, Ana Carreras-Gonzalez<sup>2,3</sup>, Emilie Huc-Claustre<sup>1</sup>, Itxaso Anso<sup>4</sup>, Devinder  $\mathbf{Kaur}^{\mathbf{1}\P},$  Victoria Jones<sup>1</sup>, Zuzana Palčeková<sup>1</sup>, Juan M. Belardinelli<sup>1</sup>, Célia de Sousa-d'Auria<sup>5</sup>, Libin Shi<sup>1</sup>, Nawel Slama<sup>6</sup>, Christine Houssin<sup>5</sup>, Annaïk Quémard<sup>6</sup>, Michael McNeil<sup>1</sup>, Marcelo E. Guerin<sup>2,3,4,7¶</sup>, and Mary Jackson<sup>1\*</sup>

From the <sup>1</sup>Mycobacteria Research Laboratories, Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Pathology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523-1682; <sup>2</sup>Unidad de Biofisica, Centro Mixto Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas - Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea (CSIC-UPV/EHU), Barrio Sarriena s/n, Leioa, Bizkaia, 48940, Spain; <sup>3</sup>Departamento de Bioquímica, Universidad del País Vasco, Spain; <sup>4</sup>Structural Glycobiology Laboratory, Biocruces Bizkaia Health Research Institute, Cruces University Hospital, Bizkaia 48903; <sup>5</sup> Université Paris-Saclay, CEA, CNRS, Institute for Integrative Biology of the Cell (I2BC), Gif-sur-Yvette, France; <sup>6</sup>Institut de Pharmacologie et de Biologie Structurale (IPBS), CNRS, UPS, Université Toulouse III - Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, France; <sup>7</sup>IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, 48009, Bilbao, Spain.

\*Corresponding author: Mary Jackson; Mary.Jackson@colostate.edu;

¶ Present address: New England Newborn Screening Program; University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA 01605, USA.

¶¶Present address: Structural Glycobiology Laboratory, Department of Structural and Molecular Biology; Molecular Biology Institute of Barcelona (IBMB), Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), Barcelona Science Park, c/Baldiri Reixac 4-8, Tower R, 08028 Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

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#### **Supplementary Table 1: The PlsB and PlsC homologs of** *Mtb* **H37Rv.**

Genetic organization of *plsM* and *plsB2* in the genome of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv: *plsM* (in red) [*Rv2182c*] maps adjacent to three mannosyltransferase genes involved in the biosynthesis of phosphatidylinositol mannosides (PIM) and glycosylated derivatives, lipomannan and lipoarabinomannan*,*  including *pimB'* [*Rv2188c*], *mptA* [*Rv2174*] and *mptC* [*Rv2181c*] (in green)*. plsB2* (in red) maps adjacent to a putative *plsC* gene [*Rv2483c*] predicted to encode a bifunctional LPA acyltransferase/phosphoserine phosphohydrolase and another acyltransferase gene [*Rv2484c*] whose product was shown to display triacylglycerol synthase activity *in vitro* (both in blue) [Daniel *et al*., 2004].

\*Despite its primary sequence homology to bacterial PlsCs, Rv0502 actually lacks the conserved catalytic motif of glycerolipid acyltransferases and is thus unlikely to be functional.



Reference: Daniel, J., Deb, C., Dubey, V. S., Sirakova, T. D., Abomoelak, B., Morbidoni, H. R., and Kolattukudy, P. E. (2004) Induction of a novel class of diacylglycerol acyltransferases and triacylglycerol accumulation in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* as it goes into a dormancy-like state in culture. *J. Bacteriol.* **186**, 5017-5030

#### **Supplementary Table 2: Effect of silencing** *plsM* **on the fatty acid composition of** *Msmg***.**

GC/MS-based determination of fatty acid methyl ester compositions (expressed as percentages) of *Msmg* $\Delta p$ *lsM*/pSETetR- $p$ lsMsmg and the *Msmg* control strain harboring an empty pSETetR plasmid grown as in Fig. 1F in 7H9-OADC-Tyloxapol at 37 $^{\circ}$ C to the same OD<sub>600</sub> ( $\sim$  0.5-0.6) in the presence of 1, 5 and 50 ng/mL of ATc. Marked changes in fatty acid profiles are indicated in bold type. The results are means ± SD of duplicate cultures and are representative of two independent experiments using conditional mutant strains *Msmg*D*plsM*/pSETetR-*plsMsmg* and *Msmg*D*plsM*/pSETetR-*plsMtb.* C19 (TBSA), tuberculostearic acid.



#### **Supplementary Table 3: MIC of various antibiotics against WT** *Msmg* **and** *Msmg* $\Delta p/sM/pMVGH1$ *plsCcoli.*

MIC values are in µg/ml. INH, isoniazid; EMB, ethambutol; STR, streptomycin; CIP, ciprofloxacin; RIF, rifampicin; AMP, ampicillin; CHL, chloramphenicol. MIC determinations were performed twice on two independent culture batches and on two independent *Msmg∆plsM/pMVGH1-plsCcoli* clones with the same results.



	Enzymatic	Charge	<b>Theoretical</b>	<b>Observed</b>	<b>Mass</b>	<b>Mass</b>
	<b>Products</b>		mass $(m/z)$	mass $(m/z)$	error (Da)	accuracy (ppm)
Synthetic standards	$sn-1$ LPA (C16:0)	$[M-H^+]$	409.2361	409.2397	0.00360	8.80
	$sn-1$ LPA (C18:0)	$[M-H^+]$	437.2675	437.2701	0.00260	5.95
	$sn-1$ LPA (C18:1)	$[M-H^+]$	435.2518	435.2553	0.00350	8.04
PlsMsmg enzymatic products	$sn-1$ LPA (C16:0)	$[M-H^+]$	409.2361	409.2396	0.00350	8.55
	$sn-2$ LPA (C16:0)	$[M-H^+]$	409.2361	409.2400	0.00390	9.53
	$sn-1$ LPA (C18:0)	$[M-H^+]$	437.2675	437.2711	0.00360	8.23
	$sn-2$ LPA (C18:0)	$[M-H^+]$	437.2675	437.2708	0.00330	7.55
	$sn-1$ LPA (C18:1)	$[M-H^+]$	435.2518	435.2558	0.00400	9.19
	$sn-2$ LPA (C18:1)	$[M-H^+]$	435.2518	435.2549	0.00310	7.12
	PA (C16:0/C16:0)	$[M-H^+]$	647.4657	647.4717	0.00600	9.27
	PA (C18:0/C18:0)	$[M-H^+]$	703.5283	703.5341	0.00580	8.24
	PA (C18:1/C18:1)	$[M-H^+]$	699.4970	699.4952	$-0.00180$	$-2.57$
	PA (C16:0/C18:0)	$[M-H^+]$	675.4970	675.4967	$-0.00030$	$-0.44$
	PA (C16:0/C18:1)	$[M-H^+]$	673.4814	673.4848	0.00340	5.05
	PA (C18:0/C18:1)	$[M-H^+]$	701.5127	701.5156	0.00293	4.18
PlsB2smg enzymatic products	$sn-1$ LPA (C16:0)	$[M-H^+]$	409.2361	409.2386	0.00250	6.11
	$sn-1$ LPA (C18:0)	$[M-H^+]$	437.2675	437.2718	0.00430	9.83
	$sn-1$ LPA (C18:1)	$[M-H^+]$	435.2518	435.2561	0.00430	9.88
	PA (C16:0/C16:0)	$[M-H^+]$	647.4657	647.4731	0.00740	11.43
	PA (C18:0/C18:0)	$[M-H^+]$	703.5283	703.5359	0.00760	10.80
	PA (C18:1/C18:1)	$[M-H^+]$	699.4970	699.5045	0.00750	10.72

**Supplementary Table 4: Molecular species of LPA and PA found in the PlsMsmg and PlsB2smg enzymatic products.**

#### **Supplementary Figure 1: Quantitative reverse-transcription PCR showing the level of expression of**  *plsCcoli* **(green) and** *plsCsubtilis* **(orange) in two independent** *Msmg***/pMVGH1-***plsCcoli* **and**  *Msmg***/pMVGH1-***plsCsubtilis* **transformants.**

Transformants were grown to  $OD_{600} \sim 0.2$  in 7H9-ADC-tyloxapol. *plsCcoli* and *plsCsubtilis* cDNA was normalized internally to the *sigA* cDNA in the same sample. Ratios of *plsCcoli*/*sigA* and *plsCsubtilis/sigA* mRNA are means  $\pm$  SD (n = 3 RNA extractions and RT-qPCR reactions). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



#### **Supplementary Figure 2: Glycerolipid composition of WT** *Msmg* **mc<sup>2</sup>155 and** *Msmg∆plsM*/pMVGH1-*plsC<sub>coli.</sub>*

(a) Relative abundance of glycerolipids in WT *Msmg* mc<sup>2</sup>155 and *Msmg∆plsM*/pMVGH1-*plsC<sub>coli</sub>* (clone # 32) grown in 7H9-ADC-tyloxapol at 37°C to an OD600 nm of ~ 0.8 (see growth curves in Fig. 2B). **(b)** Relative abundance (in percentages) of saturated and unsaturated species within each glycerolipid category (DAG, TAG, PE, CL, PI, Ac<sub>1</sub>PIM<sub>2</sub> and Ac<sub>2</sub>PIM<sub>2</sub>) in WT *Msmg* mc<sup>2</sup>155 and *Msmg∆plsM*/pMVGH1-*plsC<sub>coli</sub>* (clone # 32). The results shown in **(a)** and **(b)** are representative of two independent *Msmg∆plsM*/pMVGH1-*plsC<sub>coli</sub>*. clones.

DAG, diacylglycerol; TAG, triacylglycerol; FFA, free fatty acids; PA, phosphatidic acid; PS, phosphatidylserine; PE, phosphatidylethanolamine; PG, phosphatidylglycerol; CL, cardiolipin; PI, phosphatidyl-*myo*-inositol; Ac1PIM2, tri-acylated forms of phosphatidyl-*myo*-inositol dimannosides; Ac2PIM2, tetra-acylated forms of phosphatidyl-*myo*-inositol dimannosides. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Degree of unsaturation

#### **Supplementary Figure 3: Sliding motility and biofilm-forming capacity of the** *Msmg plsM* **knock-out mutant rescued with** *plsCcoli***.**

(a) Sliding motility of WT  $Msmg$  mc<sup>2</sup>155 and  $Msmg\Delta plsM/pMVGH1-plsC_{coll}$  (clone # 32) on M63-glucose (Glc) plates with (left pictures) or without (right pictures) added Tween 80. **(b)** Surface pellicle formation in Sauton's medium at 37°C by WT Msmg mc<sup>2</sup>155 (measured after 5 days) and two independent  $Msmg\Delta plsM/pMVGH1-plsC<sub>coli</sub>$  clones (# 32 and # 34) measured after 20 days. Despite the longer incubation time, the *plsCcoli* rescued mutants failed to form a thick surface pellicle at the air-liquid interface.



M63 agar + 0.2 % Glc 103 agar + 0.2 % Glc<br>+ 0.05 % Tween 80 M63 agar + 0.2 % Glc





#### **Supplementary Figure 4: Purification of recombinant, hexahistidine-tagged, forms PlsMsmg and PlsB2smg from** *E. coli* **BL21(DE3).**

1 ug (lane 1) and 2 ug (lane 2) of the recombinant PlsMsmg (expected size  $\sim$  27.0 kDa) and PlsB2smg (expected size ~ 88.3 kDa) proteins used in enzyme assays were loaded onto 15% Tris-Glycine-SDS PAGE gels and revealed by Coomassie blue staining.



**Supplementary Figure 5: Characterization of the G3P acyltransferase activity of PlsMsmg** *in vitro***. (a)** Time course. Reactions were carried out as described under Methods with [ 14C(U)]G3P as the radiolabeled acceptor substrate (20 µM final concentration), 4 µg of purified PlsMsmg and 20 µM C16:0- CoA. The data shown are the means and standard deviations of two assays  $(n = 2$  independent biological samples). **(b)** C16:0-CoA and C16:0-ACP (each used at 2.5 and 10  $\mu$ M) were compared as acyl donors in reactions containing 20 µg of purified PlsMsmg (or the corresponding mock purification) and 10 µM [ 14C(U)]G3P. Reactions were run for 30 min. **(c)** Enzyme concentration-dependent formation of LPA (C16:0). Reactions were run for 10 min in the presence of 20  $\mu$ M  $\lceil$ <sup>14</sup>C(U)]G3P, 20  $\mu$ M C16:0-CoA and 2, 5 or 20 µg of purified PlsMsmg. The product of the reaction was analyzed by TLC in the solvent system  $CHCl<sub>3</sub>:CH<sub>3</sub>OH:H<sub>2</sub>O$  (65:25:4 by vol.). The results shown in panels a, b and c are representative of two to three independent experiments. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



#### **Supplementary Figure 6: Extracted ion chromatograms (EICs) showing the lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) products resulting from the incubation of membranes prepared from** *Msmg***/pMVGH1 and**  *Msmg* $\Delta p$ *lsM*/pMVGH1- $p$ *lsC<sub>coli</sub>* with [<sup>13</sup>C]-G3P and C18:1-CoA.

In both membrane preparations, oleyl transfer exclusively occurs at position *sn*-1 of G3P. The results shown are representative of duplicate enzymatic reactions with each membrane preparation.



#### **Supplementary Figure 7: LC-MS analysis of the products resulting from PlsB2smg acyltransferase assays using** *sn***-1-LPA-C16:0 (left panel) and** *sn***-1-LPA-C18:0 (right panel) and as acceptor substrates and C18:1-CoA as the acyl donor.**

The non-enzymatic spontaneous transmigration of the acyl chain from position-1 to position-2 of the *sn*-1- LPA acceptor substrates generates  $sn-2$ -LPA acceptor substrates ( $sn-2$ -LPA-C<sub>16:0</sub> in the left panel and  $sn-$ 1-LPA-C18:0 in right panel) that PlsB2smg efficiently uses in the transfer of C18:1 from C18:1-CoA to position *sn*-1 generating 1-oleoyl-2-palmitoyl-*sn*-G3P (left panel) and 1-oleoyl-2-stearoyl-*sn*-G3P (right panel). The position of the oleyl chain in the reaction products was ascertained by enzymatic digestion with phospholipase A2 which yielded, in both cases, the expected *sn*-1-LPA-C18:1 products comigrating with the 1-oleoyl-2-hydroxy-G3P commercial standard.



#### **Supplementary Figure 8: A model for PlsMtb and PlsB2tb substrates recognition.**

**(A)** A model for 3D structure prediction of PlsMtb by Alphafold2. The ribbon representation is colored in grey. **(B)** The palmitoyl moiety of C16:0-CoA makes interactions with W2, H41, S47, F48, P51, L52, F60, F80, Y81, S84, Q86 along the groove's walls and with F6, K7 and Y3 in the bottom, supporting PlsMtb's specificity for C16-length donor substrates. The 4-phosphopantetheinate moiety of C16:0-CoA is placed nearby the catalytic residues H41 and D46 and stabilized by Y117 with the adenosine 3´,5´-ADP moiety making interactions with residues R91, T121, R137, T133, R194, Y216 and K132. G3P is stabilized by R122, Y66 and N77 residues (in orange), which perform H bond interactions with the phosphate group of the ligand, facilitating the correct orientation of the OH2 in the catalytic site of the enzyme. **(C)** Cartoon representation of the 3D structure prediction of PlsB2tb by Alphafold2. The predicted N-terminal HAD domain is shown in orange, the acyltransferase domain displaying a α/β architecture is colored in grey, while the C-terminal α helical domain is shown in light blue. **(D)** The stearoyl moiety of C18:0-CoA makes interactions with E290, M289, V233, P286, S317, M314, M319, M299, V236, V283 and Y279 along the groove's walls. The 4-phosphopantetheinate moiety of C18:0-CoA is placed nearby the catalytic residues H276 and D281 and further stabilized by L305, N304 and I322, with the adenosine 3',5'-ADP moiety making interactions with residues N325, I326, K368, N328, K333, R466 and R324. The phosphate group of G3P is stabilized by the R358 and R360 residues, and T357, facilitating the correct orientation of the OH1 in the catalytic site of the enzyme.



#### **Supplementary File 1: Lipidomics Reporting Checklist for LC/MS analyses**

(see next 10 pages)

## **Separation Workflow**



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#### **Overall study design**

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#### **Analytical platform**



#### **Quality control**



#### **Method qualification and validation**



## **1) MG[M+NH4]+ / Lipid identification**



## **1) MG[M+NH4]+ / Lipid quantification**

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### **2) FA[M-H]- / Lipid identification**



## **2) FA[M-H]- / Lipid quantification**



## **3) DG[M+NH4]+ / Lipid identification**



#### **3) DG[M+NH4]+ / Lipid quantification** F



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## **4) TG[M+NH4]+ / Lipid identification**



# **4) TG[M+NH4]+ / Lipid quantification**



## **5) LPE[M-H]- / Lipid identification**



## **5) LPE[M-H]- / Lipid quantification**



## **6) PA[M-H]- / Lipid identification**



## **6) PA[M-H]- / Lipid quantification**



## **7) PS[M-H]- / Lipid identification**



## **7) PS[M-H]- / Lipid quantification**



## **8) PG[M-H]- / Lipid identification**



## **8) PG[M-H]- / Lipid quantification**



## **9) PE[M-H]- / Lipid identification**



## **9) PE[M-H]- / Lipid quantification**



## **10) CL[M-H]- / Lipid identification**



#### **10) CL[M-H]- / Lipid quantification** <u>expertise</u>



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## **11) PI[M-H]- / Lipid identification**



## **11) PI[M-H]- / Lipid quantification**



### **12) Ac1PIM2[M-H]- / Lipid identification**



## **12) Ac1PIM2[M-H]- / Lipid quantification**



## **13) Ac2PIM2[M-H]- / Lipid identification**



#### **13) Ac2PIM2[M-H]- / Lipid quantification** <u>estas de la p</u>



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## **Figure S5C: Uncropped Image**

