

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

Characterization of a Metal-Independent CAZy Family 6 Glycosyltransferase from *Bacteroides ovatus*

Percy Tumbale and Keith Brew

Supplemental figure legends:

Supplemental Figure 1. An alignment of bacterial GT6 glycosyltransferases. The alignment was generated using MUSCLE and shaded using BOXSHADE. Positions with shaded backgrounds are identical in 70% of the sequences. The boxes denote regions of the active site that discussed in the text. The sequences are Wcmb, *Escherichia coli* Wcmb (AAV85960); Psych, hypothetical protein PscPRwf_0985 from *Psychrobacter sp. PRwf-1* (YP_001279885.1); Hs, putative glycosyltransferase from *Haemophilus somnus* 2336 (YP_001783501); Bs, *Bacteroides stercoris* (B0NSM3); Bo1, *Bacteroides ovatus* GT6a (A7LVT2); Bo2, *Bacteroides ovatus* GT6b (A7M0P3); Bc, *Bacteroides caccae* (A5ZC71); Fp, *Francisella philomiragia subsp. philomiragia ATCC 25015* (cont1.16, whole genome shotgun sequence); Hm, *Helicobacter mustelae* (from the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute Microbial Pathogens database (www.sanger.ac.uk); Sv1 and Sv2, GT6 sequences from *Subdoligranulum variabile* (NCBI Whole-Genome Shotgun Reads database).

Supplemental Figure 2. An alignment of mammalian, cyanophage PSSM-2 and selected putative phage GT6s from the Environmental Samples database. The sequences are : bova, bovine α -1,3 galactosyltransferase (GGTA1_BOVIN); dogFS, canine Forssman glycolipid synthase (GBGT1_CANFA); huA, human histo-blood group A synthase (BGAT_HUMAN); PSSM2, cyanophage PSSM-2 (Q58M87). The sequences designated GOS are from the Marine Metagenome: GOS_A, ctg_1101668274631; GOS_B, 1096626241734; GOS_C, 1096626359338; GOS_D, 1096626608311; GOS_E, 1096626802277; GOS_F, ctg_1101667133928; GOS_G, ctg_1101668196376; GOS_H, ctg_1096626132935; GOS_I, ctg_1096626203656.

Supplemental Figure 3. A homology model of the 3D structure of BoGT6a based on the structure of bovine α 3GT showing the residues subjected to mutagenesis. The coordinates were produced through the Swiss-Model website (swissmodel.expasy.org) and the structure is displayed in ribbon format using Chimera (Pettersen, E.F., Goddard, T.D., Huang, C.C., Couch, G.S., Greenblatt, D.M., Meng, E.C., and Ferrin, T.E. (2004) *J. Comput. Chem.* **25** 1605-1612). The chain is colored blue to red from N-terminus to C-terminus; the side chains of residues that have major effects on activity are purple and others are dark grey.

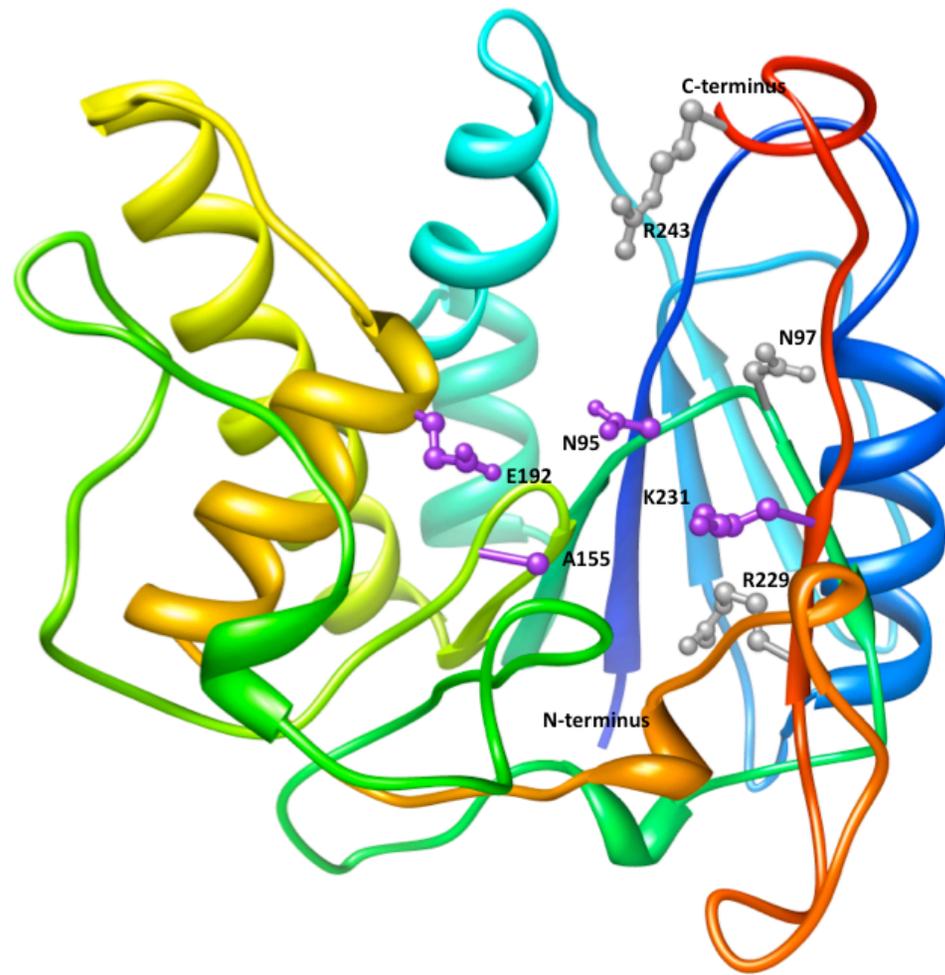


Figure 3