

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

FIGURE S1: Phylogenetic analysis of the MCRA protein family. Phylogenetic tree of 148 representatives of the MCRA protein family. Clades with bootstrap support less than 0.6 are not marked, *clades with 0.8 – 1 bootstrap support, **clades with 0.6 – 0.8 bootstrap support. Names of the taxonomic phyla are indicated in the parentheses for every sequence analyzed.

FIGURE S2: Phylogenetic tree and multiple sequence alignment of FAD binding motif of MCRA from Streptococcus, Lactobacillus and Staphylococcus species. On the left panel value of non-synonymous/synonymous substitutions rate is indicated for the branches if exceeds 1. On the right panel alignment of FAD binding motifs from corresponding proteins are shown. Clusters supported by phylogenetic analysis and including majority of the sequences from Streptococcus, Lactobacillus or Staphylococcus species are marked respectively as “Streptococcus”, “Lactobacillus” and “Staphylococcus” on the right side of aligned sequences. Residues that are either identical or similar in >85% sequences in each cluster are shown on black and gray backgrounds, respectively. Gly and Glu residues of the central FAD binding motif are marked with *.

FIGURE S3: SPH purification. A. Non-tagged SPH, the crude cells extract (1), Source Q eluate (2) and Superdex S200 eluate (3). B. N-His-tagged SPH, HisTrap eluate. The 12% SDS-PAGE gels were stained by Coomassie blue for 20 min and destained by subsequent washing in distilled water.

FIGURE S4: UV-Vis spectra of SPH and its supernatant after heat precipitation (SPHsup), showing flavin-like absorbance. SPH spectra were recorded at the enzyme concentration of 10 mg/mL. For the reference, spectra of FAD and FMN are shown.

FIGURE S5: UV-Vis spectra of holo- and apo-SPH. Both holo- and apo-SPH were at concentration of 1 mg/mL. For the reference, a spectrum of FAD is shown.

FIGURE S6: Stop-flow kinetic analysis of holo-SPH reduction by linoleic acid. A & B. Stop-flow kinetic plots for 36-fold and 360-fold excess of linoleic acid. The reactions were performed at 37 °C by mixing equal volumes of the enzyme and the substrate solutions in buffer containing 50 mM MES/NaOH (pH 6.1), 50 mM NaCl, 2 % EtOH and 10 % glycerol with final concentration of the enzyme 5 µM and linoleic acid 180 µM and 1.8 mM respectively. Representative data for one out of five repetitions for the respective condition is presented.

FIGURE S7: Confirmation of *sph* deletion knockout in *S. pyogenes* M49 by PCR on genomic and mRNA levels. A. PCR of genomic DNA from the wild type (1) and the mutant (2), fragment of 1782 bp was formed from the wild type DNA but not from the mutant DNA upon amplification of *sph* ORF, quality of the DNA (DNAq) was checked with the genome specific primers homologous to the upstream region of *sph* gene, negative control (-). B. RT-PCR of total mRNA from the wild type (Wt) and the mutant (Δsph) confirmed *sph* expression in the wild type and no expression in the mutant during the exponential phase of growth, *gyrA* was used as the internal control, presence of genomic DNA was checked by genome specific primers as above, negative control (-), positive control (+).

FIGURE S8: Growth phenotypes of wild type and Δsph strains of *S. pyogenes* M49 without or with additives. A. Growth of the wild type and mutant strains in THY media. B & C. Growth of the wild type (B) and the mutant (C) in THY media with 10 % human blood serum (Serum), 10 µg/mL linoleic acid (18:2) and oleic acid (18:1). Representative data for one out of two repetitions for the respective condition is presented.

FIGURE S9: Effect of fatty acids in different formulations on minimal inhibitory concentration of cerulenin for wild type and Δsph strains of *S. pyogenes* M49. *A.* Growth in presence of 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ oleic (18:1) and linoleic acid (18:2). *B.* Addition of 1 % human albumin (Alb) and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ palmitic acid (16:0) with equal concentrations of oleic and linoleic acid. *C.* Effect on growth of 10 % human blood serum (Serum). Optical density was measured after overnight growth in presence of different concentrations of the respective compounds. Data represent means of two independent experiments.

FIGURE S1



FIGURE S2

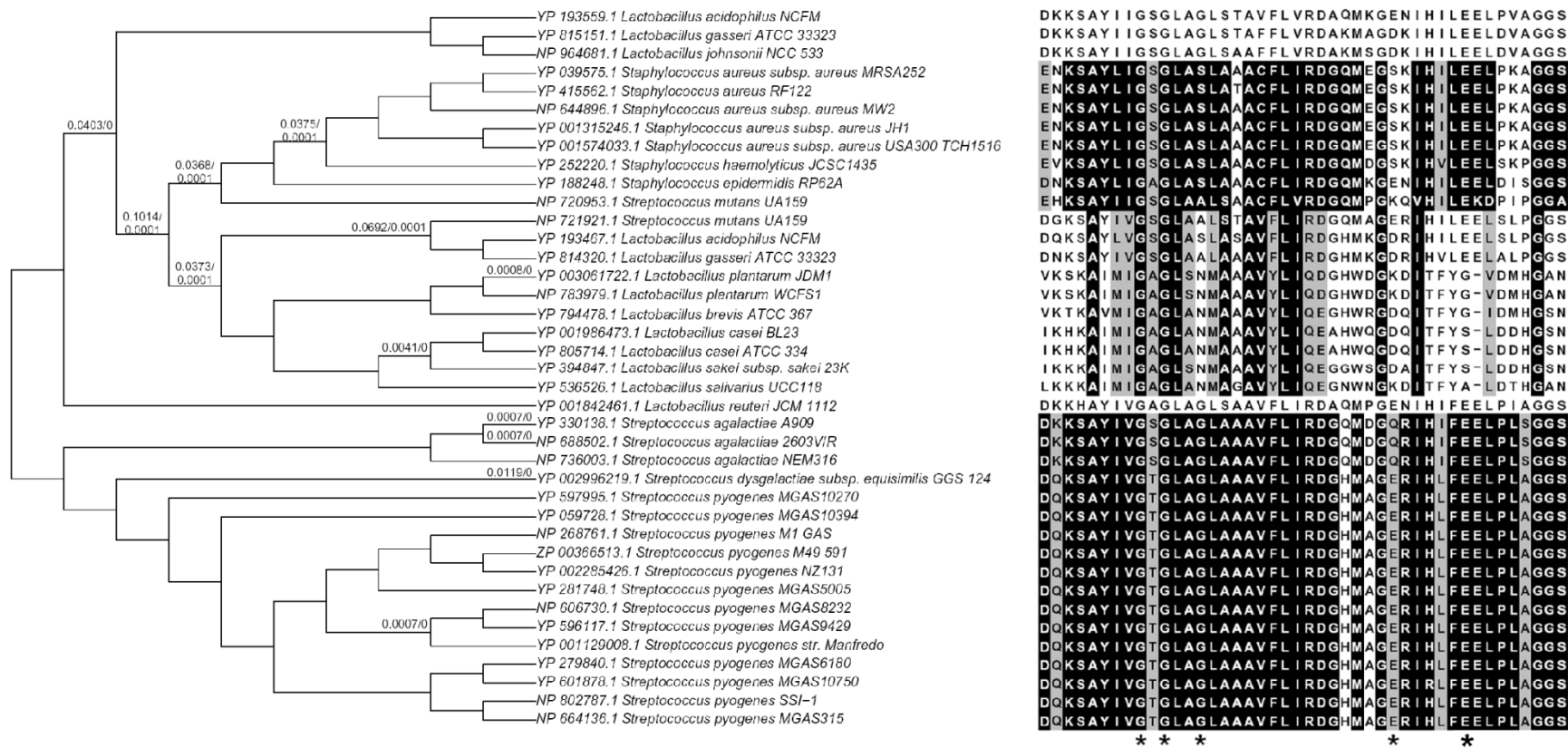
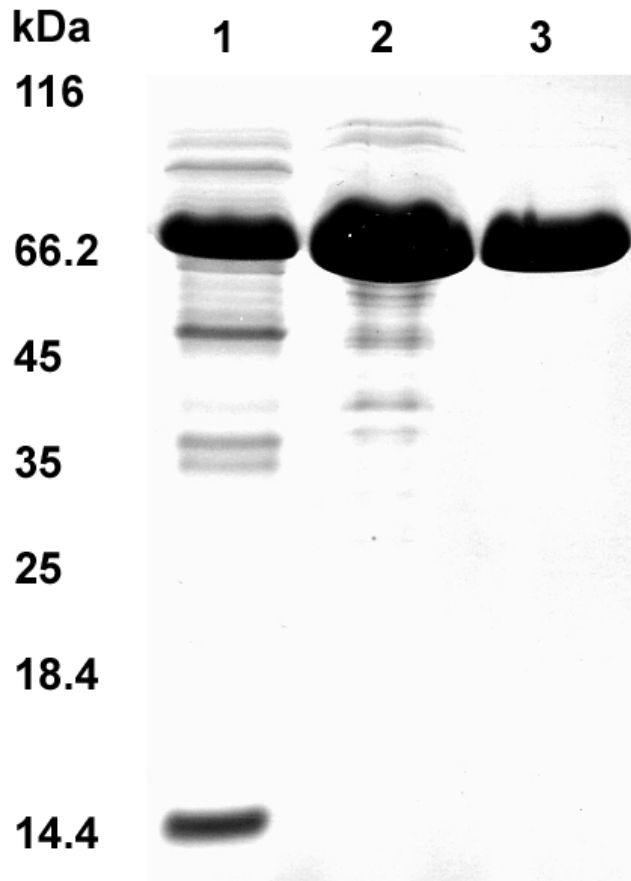


FIGURE S3

A



B

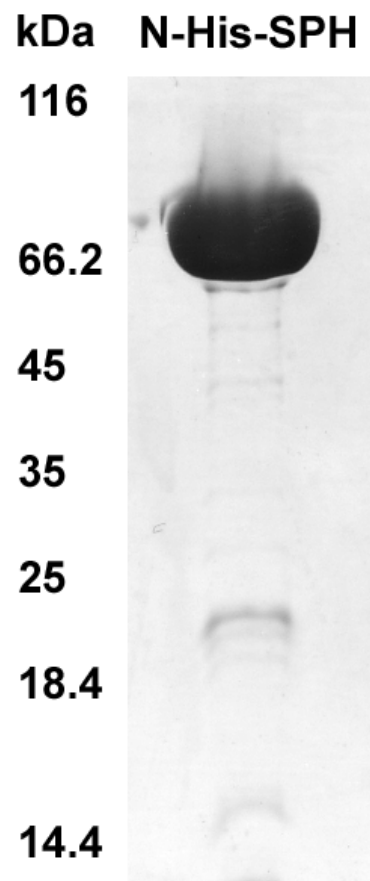


FIGURE S4

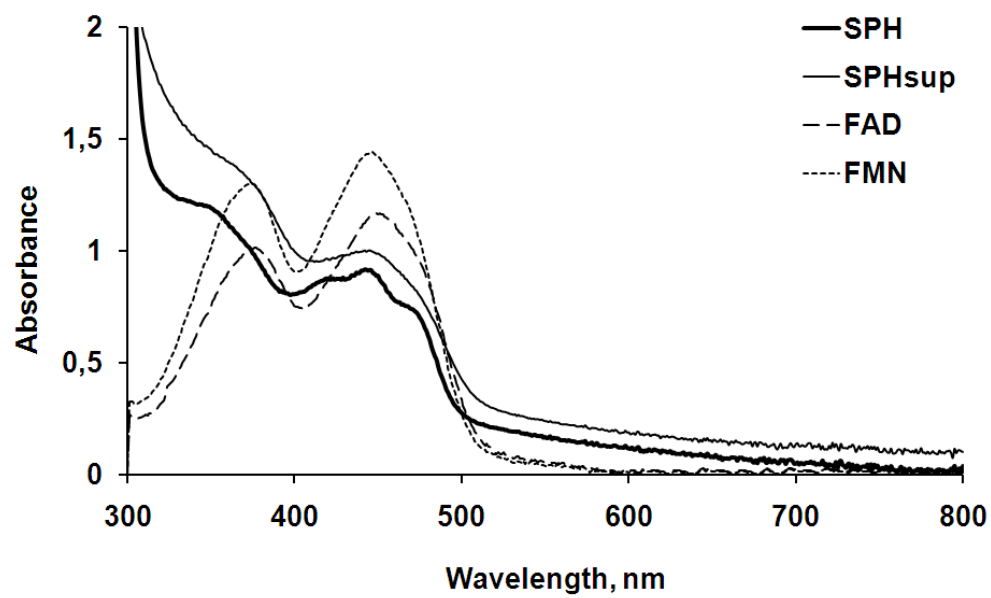


FIGURE S5

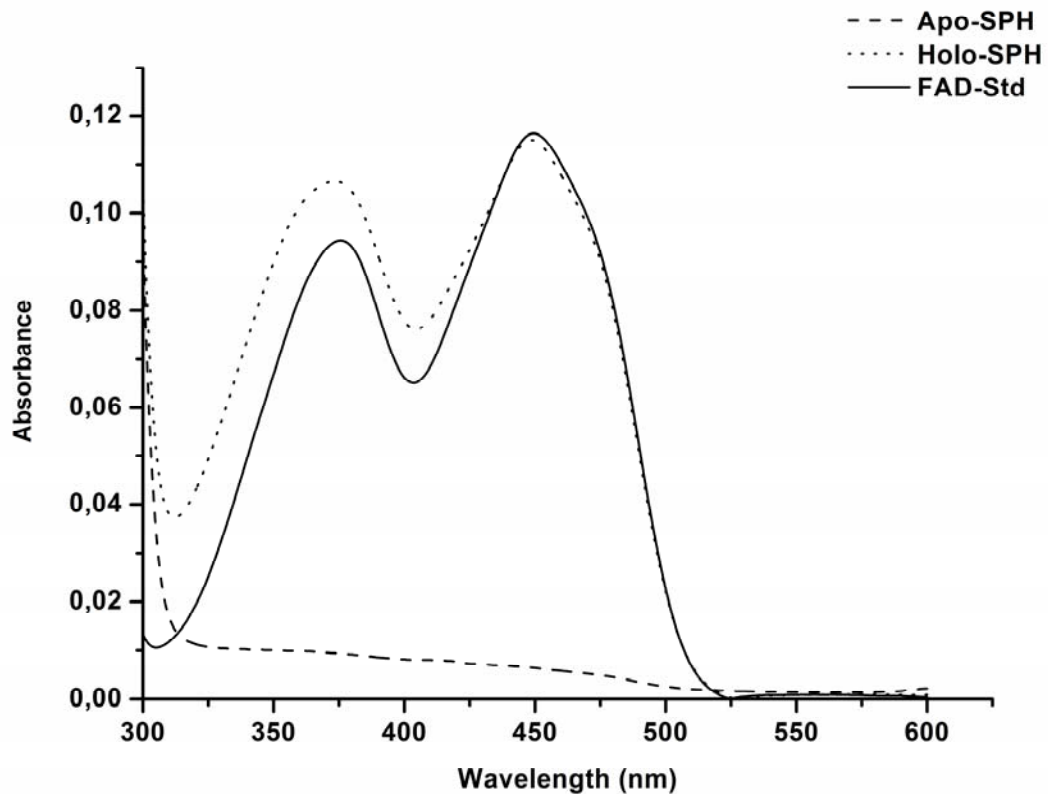


FIGURE S6

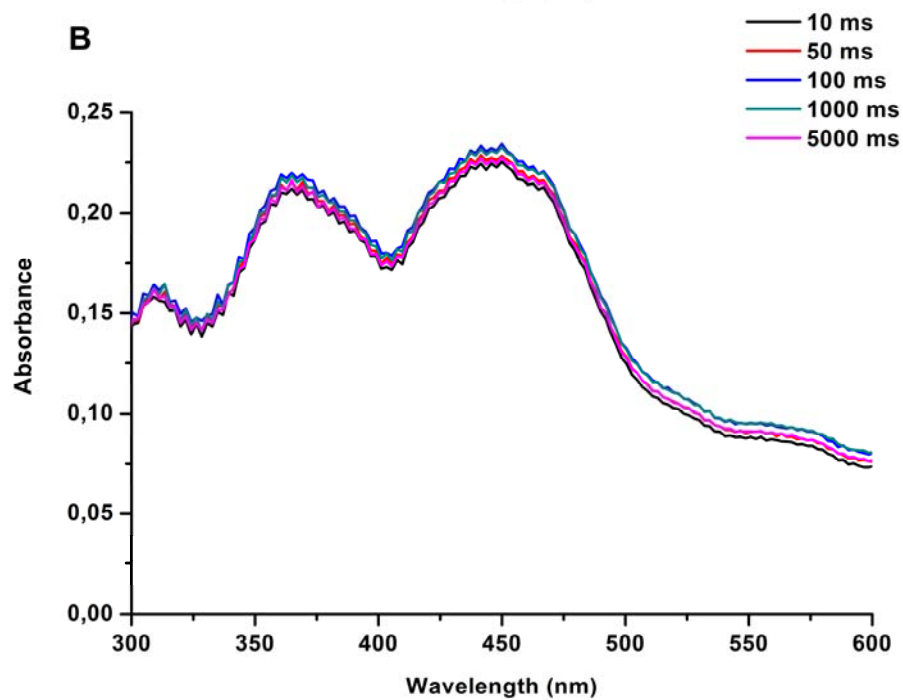
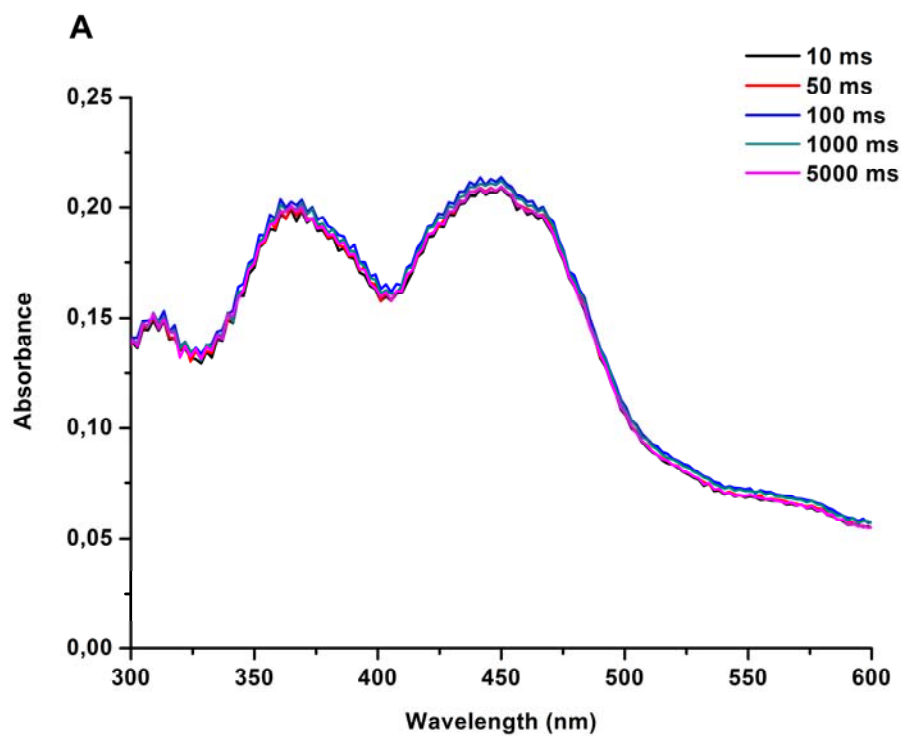


FIGURE S8

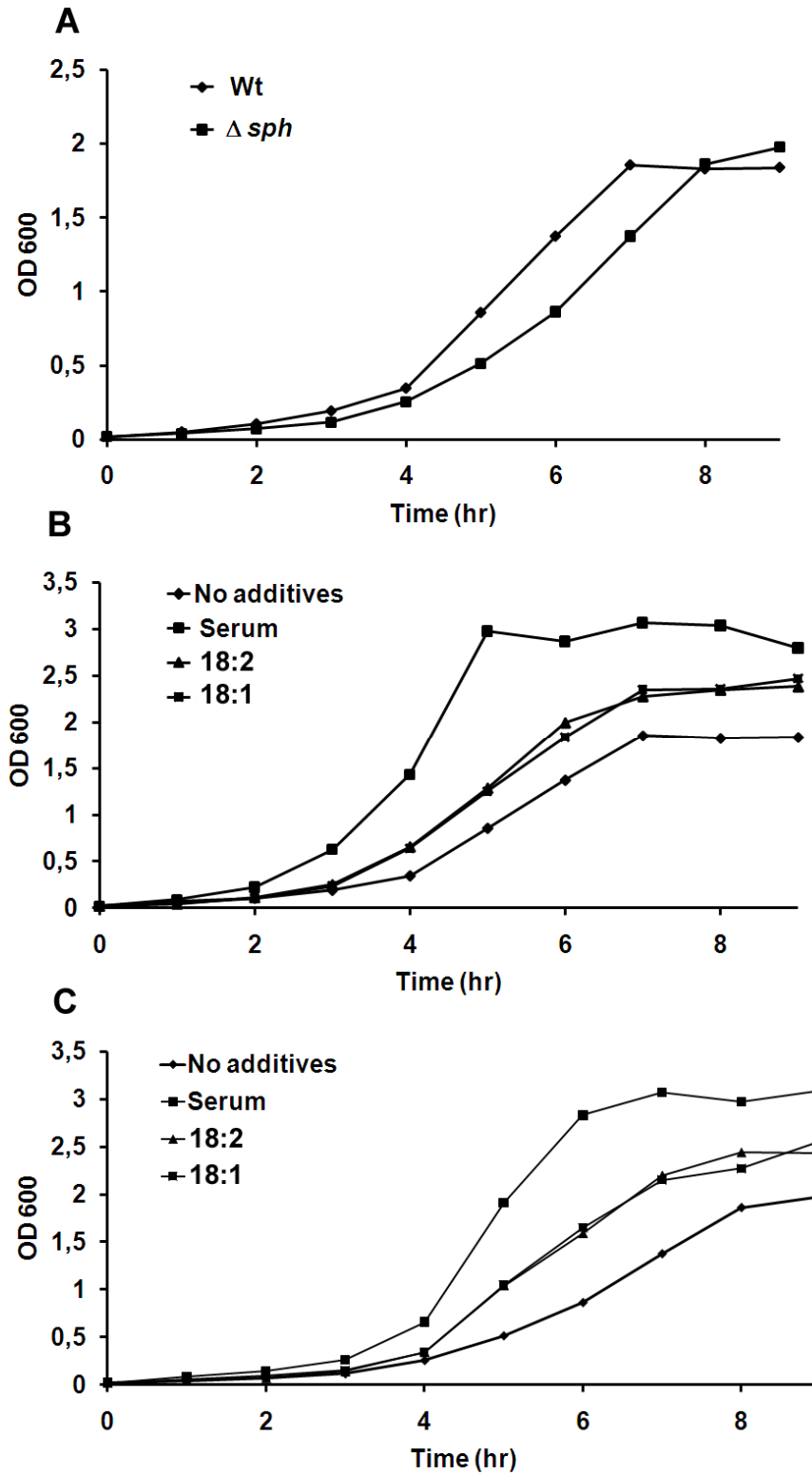


FIGURE S9

