- 1 **Supplementary Methods**–
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3 **PNPOx PMP to PLP conversion assay.** The rate of PMP conversion to PLP by the 4 FMN dependent MSMEG_5675 was determined using 0.5 µM of the enzyme 5 incubated with 200µM PMP and 100µM FMN in Tris pH 7.5, time points were taken 6 every time 10 minutes and quantified on an Agilent 1200 HPLC based on previously 7 published methods (Bisp *et al.*, 2002). Briefly, PLP and PMP were separated on a 8 Phenomenex (USA) Synergi 2.5µ hydro-RP 100A column equilibrated with 1- 9 octanesulfonic acid and 1.2mM triethylamine with 33mM phosphoric acid, adjusted to 10 pH 2.15 with KOH (mobile phase A) at 1ml/min. The compounds were separated over 11 a linear gradient from 0% acetonitrile to 20% acetonitrile over 1 min followed by an 12 increase to 40% acetonitrile over 4.5 minutes, the column was subsequently re-13 equilibrated in mobile phase A, prior to the subsequent injection. Rates were 14 determined as the loss of the substrate against a standard curve and calculated using 15 Chemstation. 16

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1 **Fig. S1** Thin layer chromatograms of aflatoxin degradation by *M. smegmatis* and 2 transposon mutated strains. For panel A, *M. smegmatis* soluble extract was incubated 3 with aflatoxin overnight and separated by TLC: lane 1, aflatoxin only; lane 2, 4 aflatoxin and soluble extract; lane 3 aflatoxin and boiled soluble extract. Panel B is a 5 representative TLC of cultures of *M. smegmatis* transposon mutants incubated for 19 6 hours with aflatoxin; the culture names are shown. Sequencing of the three mutants 7 unable to degrade aflatoxin shown here revealed that the transposon had inserted in 8 the N-terminal half of FGD for 8.11G and the C-terminal half of FbiC for 17.7G and 9 19.7E.

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1 **Fig. S2. Biosynthetic pathways of the cofactors F420 and FMN**. Both FMN (yellow 2 box) and F_{420} (green box) utilize the same biosynthetic pathway from GTP to a 3 phosphorylated intermediate (5-amino-6-ribityl-2butanone 4-phosphate). Riboflavin is 4 synthesized by the condensation of the dephosphorylated intermediate with a four-5 carbon precursor (red) derived from ribulose 5-phosphate and subsequently re-6 phosphorylated to form FMN. Alternatively, in *Mycobacteria*, FbiC catalyzes the 7 formation of Fo by condensation of the dephosphorylated intermediate with the 4- 8 hydroxy-phenylpyruvate (red). FbiA and FbiB catalyze the addition of the 9 phospholactone and γ-linked glutamates, respectively. FGD utilizes glucose-6- 10 phosphate to reduce F_{420} to $F_{420}H_2$, which is subsequently utilized as a cofactor for 11 FDR catalyzed reactions.

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1 **Fig. S3. Gel filtration chromatography of AFG1 degrading fractions from** *M.* 2 *smegmatis***.** Molecular weight standards (panels A and E) and three fractions from *M.* 3 *smegmatis* (panels B - D) were separated by gel filtration chromatography. The 4 retention time and molecular weight of the standards are shown, and the active 5 fractions from the *M. smegmatis* purified fractions are highlighted. The molecular 6 weights of the active fractions were calculated by plotting the molecular weight 7 standards. The three *M. smegmatis* fractions were purified by a 40-70% ammonium 8 sulfate cut followed by hydrophobic interaction chromatography prior to the gel 9 filtration chromatography.

1 **Fig. S4. Sequence alignment and structural domains.** Amino acid sequences of the 2 FDR-A and -B enzymes from *M. smegmatis* were aligned and the secondary structural 3 elements of MSMEG_3356 and MSMEG_3380 shown (panel A and B, respectively). 4 Panel C shows the alignment of the PNPOx enzymes from *M. smegmatis* 5 (MSMEG_5675), *M. tuberculosis* (rv2607), *H. sapiens* and *E. coli* with the secondary 6 structural elements of rv2607 shown (Pedelacq *et al.*, 2006). β strands are shown as 7 blue arrows and α helices as red cylinders. Identical amino acids are shown as red 8 letters, conserved residues as blue, homologous residues as green, and weakly similar 9 grey. The yellow triangles highlight the highly conserved glycine residue in the loop 10 between β strands 1 and 2. The yellow diamond highlights the conserved (putative) 11 phosphate binding residue, Trp in FDR-A and Lys in FDR-B and PNPOx.

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1 **Table S1 –** Proteomics/mass spec data

2 *Phyre analysis of all proteins gave the lowest E value scores to *M. tuberculosis*

3 protein rv2991 (non published sequence coordinates available on Phyre). They belong

4 to the FMN-binding split barrel superfamily, PNP-oxidase like enzymes.

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- 1 **Table S2** Number of putative FDR-A and -B enzymes in the *Actinomycetale* species
- 2 referred to in this study.

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4 1. *Rhodococcus jostii sp. RH1* shares 96% nucleotide identity in 16S DNA 5 sequence to the aflatoxin degrading *N. corynebacterioides* (DSM20151) 6 referred to in the text. No 16S DNA was available for *R. erythropolis* (DSM 7 14303).

- 8 2. The genome sequence of *Arthobacter sp FB24* was used for *Arthrobacter sp.* 9 *KW-ES* as it shared 98% sequence identity to the 16S DNA.
- 10 3. *M. Gilvum* shared 97% identity to the 16S DNA sequence of the aflatoxin 11 degrading *M. fluoranthenivorans* (DSM 44556)
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Table S3 - Primers for the expression work $\mathbf 1$

