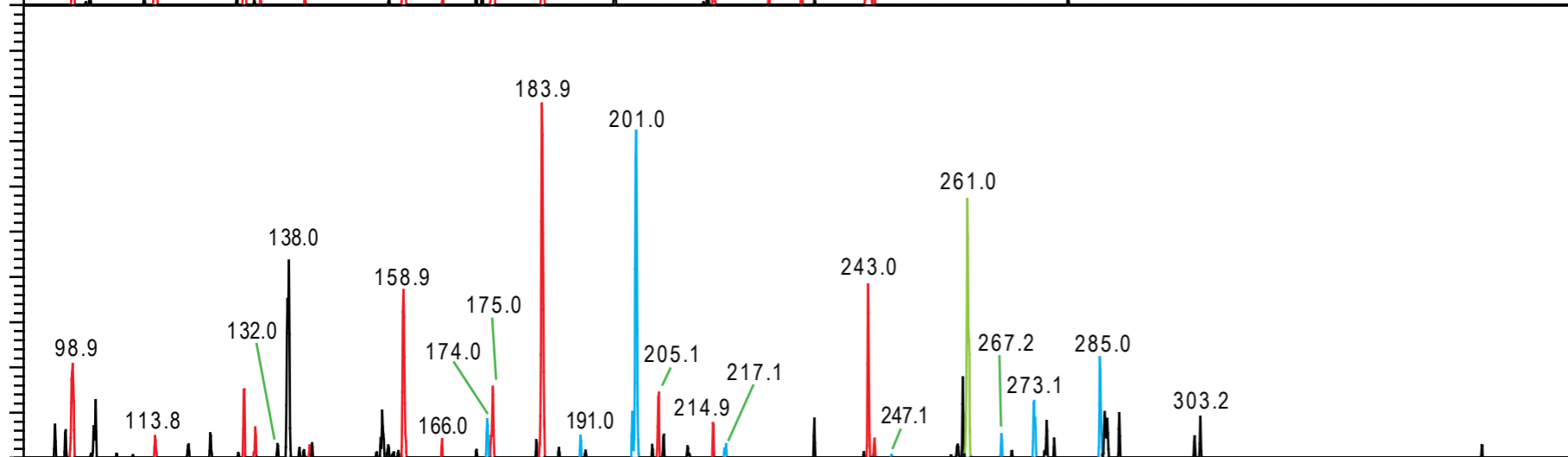
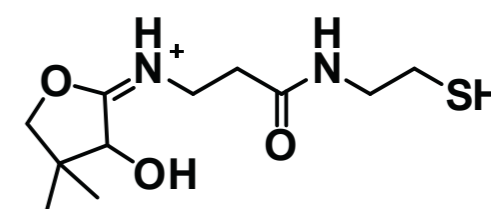
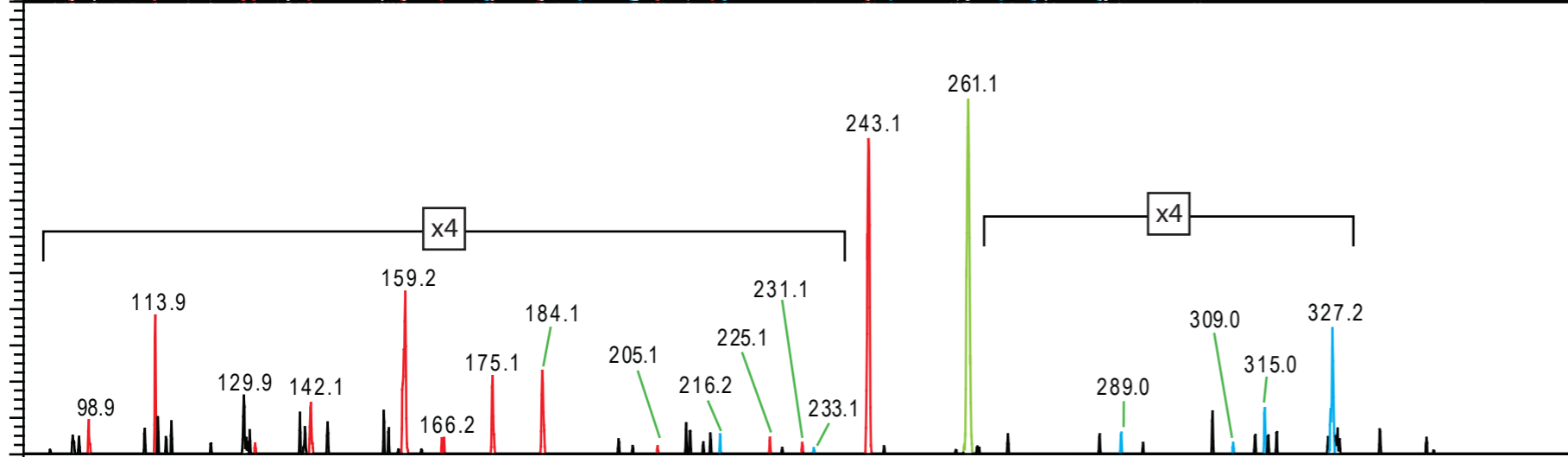
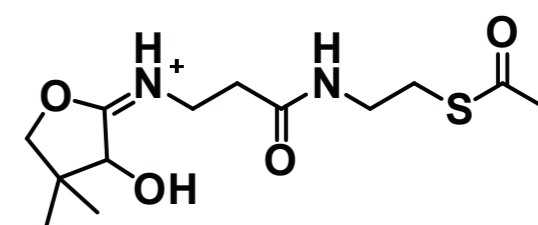


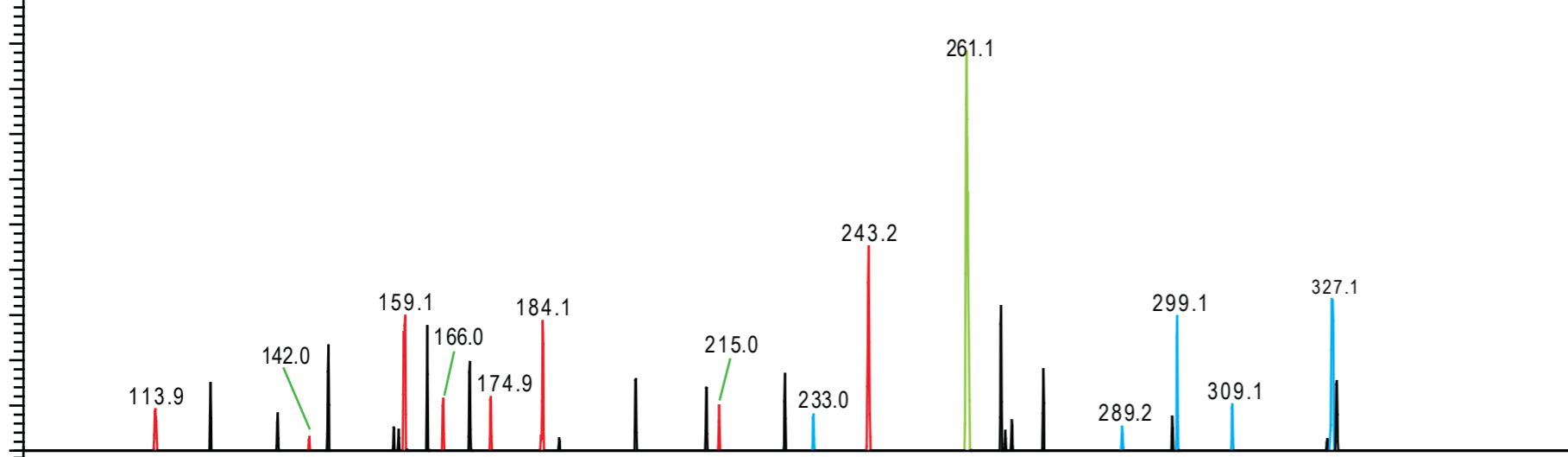
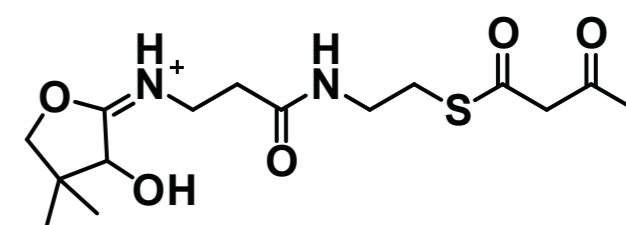
Fragment	m/z
a	132.1
b	142.1
c	149.1
d	159.1
e	166.1
f	175.1
g	184.1
h	205.1
i	215.1
j	225.1
k	231.1
l	243.1



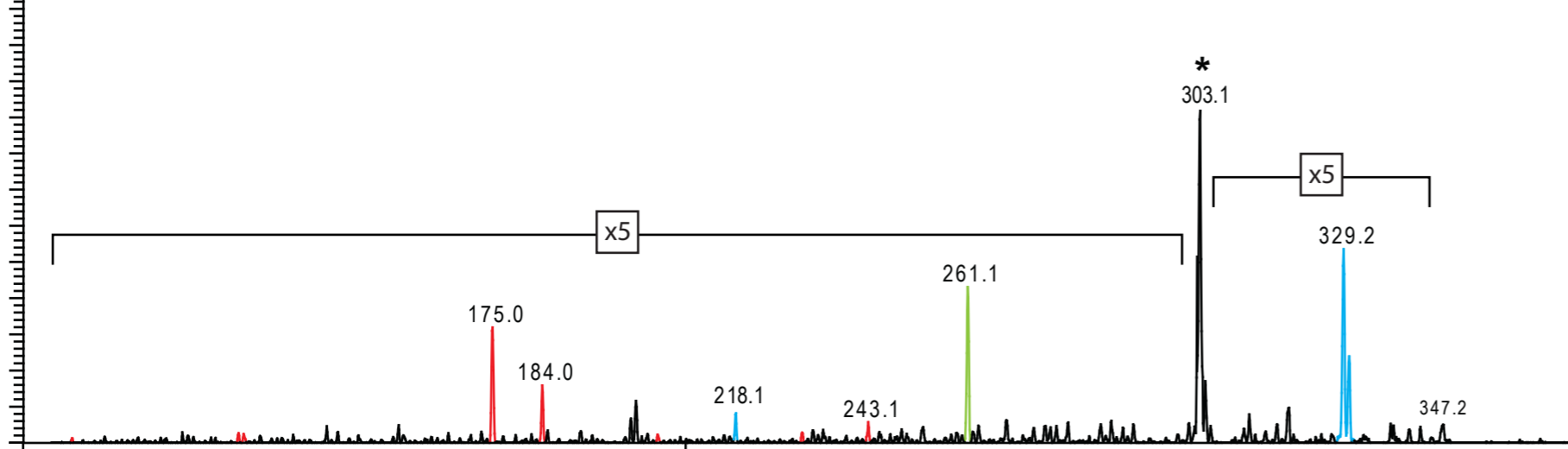
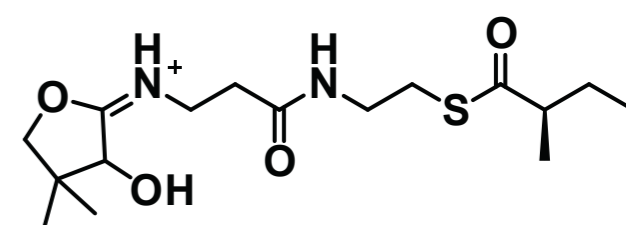
Fragment	m/z	+42 Da m/z
a	132.1	174.1
b	142.1	-
c	149.1	191.1
d	159.1	201.1
e	166.1	-
f	175.1	217.1
g	184.1	-
h	205.1	247.1
i	215.1	257.1
j	225.1	267.1
k	231.1	273.1
l	243.1	285.1



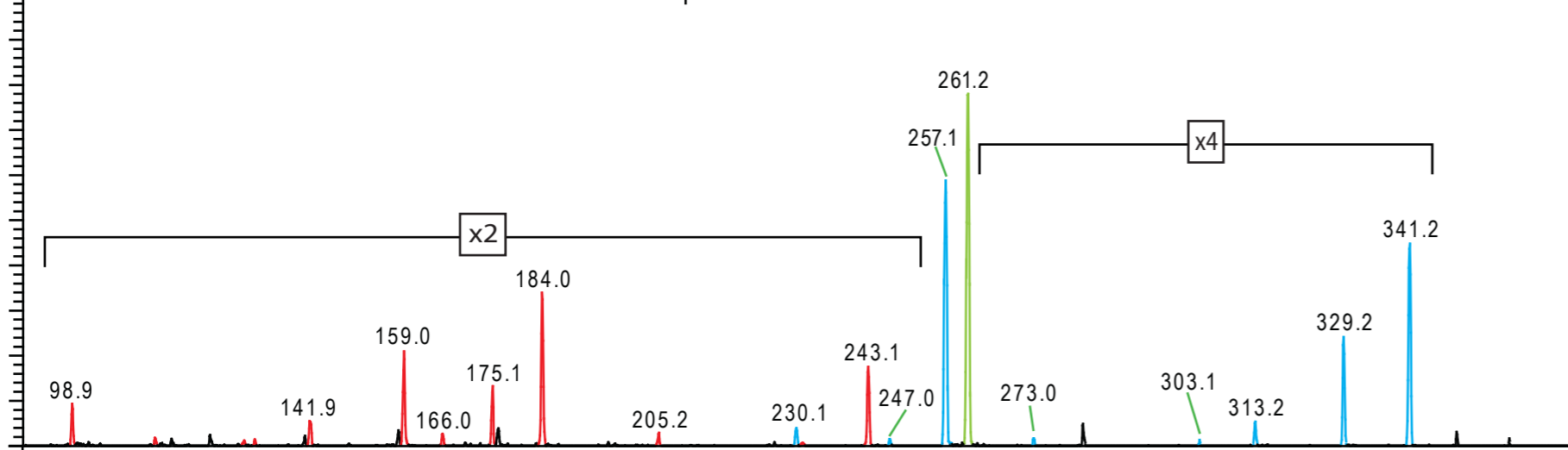
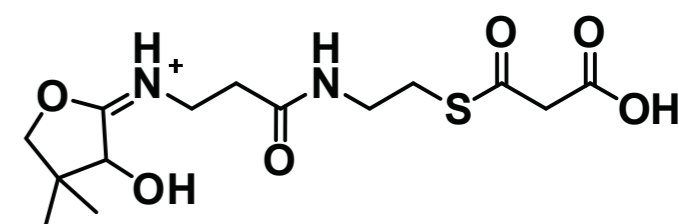
Fragment	m/z	+84 Da m/z
a	132.1	216.1
b	142.1	-
c	149.1	233.1
d	159.1	243.1
e	166.1	-
f	175.1	259.1
g	184.1	-
h	205.1	289.1
i	215.1	299.1
j	225.1	309.1
k	231.1	315.1
l	243.1	327.1



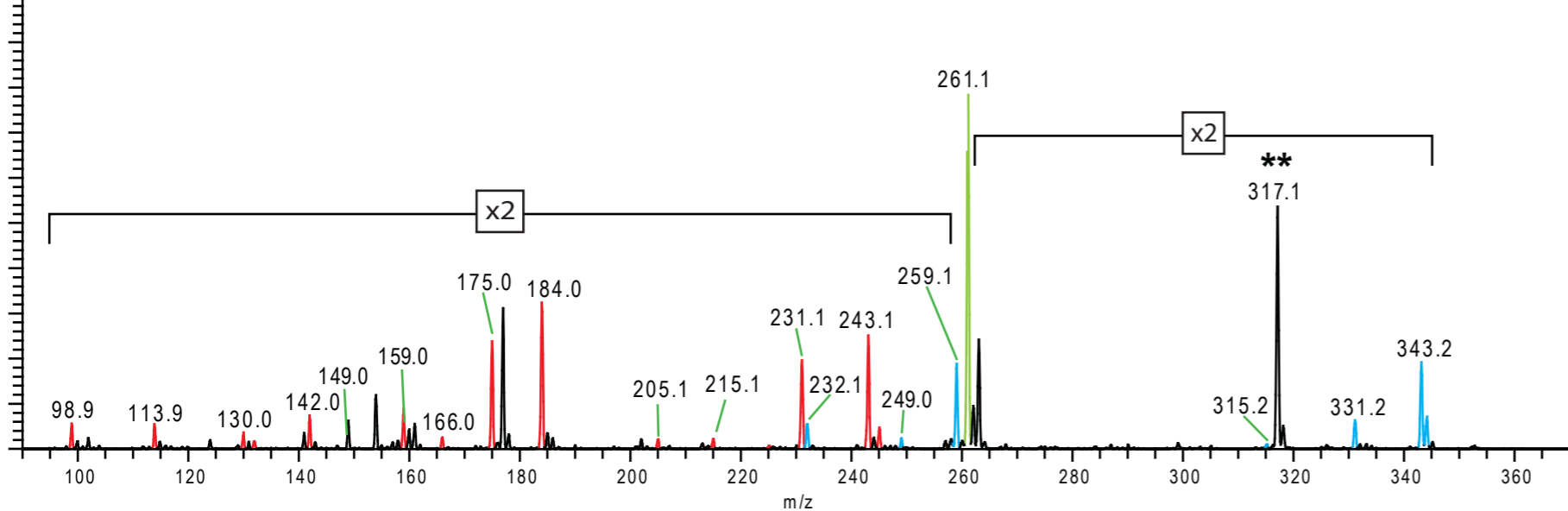
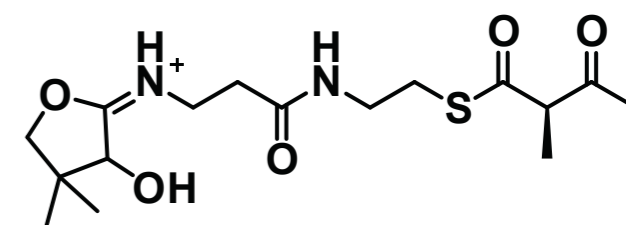
Fragment	m/z	+84 Da m/z
a	132.1	216.1
b	142.1	-
c	149.1	233.1
d	159.1	243.1
e	166.1	-
f	175.1	259.1
g	184.1	-
h	205.1	289.1
i	215.1	299.1
j	225.1	309.1
k	231.1	315.1
l	243.1	327.1



Fragment	m/z	+86 Da m/z
a	132.1	218.1
b	142.1	-
c	149.1	235.1
d	159.1	245.1
e	166.1	-
f	175.1	261.1
g	184.1	-
h	205.1	291.1
i	215.1	301.1
j	225.1	311.1
k	231.1	317.1
l	243.1	329.1



Fragment	m/z	+98 Da m/z
a	132.1	230.1
b	142.1	-
c	149.1	247.1
d	159.1	257.1
e	166.1	-
f	175.1	273.1
g	184.1	-
h	205.1	303.1
i	215.1	313.1
j	225.1	323.1
k	231.1	329.1
l	243.1	341.1



Fragment	m/z	+100 Da m/z
a	132.1	232.1
b	142.1	-
c	149.1	249.1
d	159.1	259.1
e	166.1	-
f	175.1	275.1
g	184.1	-
h	205.1	305.1
i	215.1	315.1
j	225.1	325.1
k	231.1	331.1
l	243.1	343.1

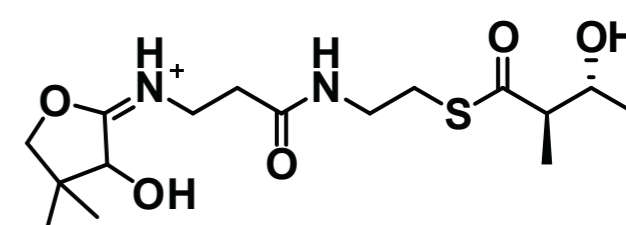


Figure SI-1. Linear trap MS3 confirmation of intermediate-loaded pantetheine ejection ions.

In addition to using FT-ICR-MS2 to verify the identity of all observed intermediate-loaded pantetheine ejection ions, ejection ions were subsequently trapped (during the same experiment) and subjected to additional rounds of tandem-MS. Pantetheine ejection ions yield a characteristic pattern of fragment ions, by which their identity can be confirmed (green colored peaks). The LovF intermediates remained bound to thiol-containing pantetheine fragments, resulting in mass shifts of these fragments (blue colored peaks). Each of the intermediate-loaded pantetheine ejection ions also yielded a prominent peak at 261.1 m/z (red colored peaks) as some of the ejection ions trapped in each experiment released their covalently bound intermediate during CID. Two unique pantetheine ejection ion fragmentation patterns occurred: The malonyl-loaded pantetheine ejection ions were observed to predominantly undergo a McLafferty type rearrangement resulting in acetyl-loaded, intact pantetheine ion (labeled *) at 303.1 m/z . This ion was trapped and fragmented again in the linear ion trap, giving the same fragmentation pattern that would be observed from MS³ fragmentation of an actual acetyl-loaded pantetheine ejection ion. MS³ of the β -hydroxy- α -methylbutyryl-loaded pantetheine ejection produced a moderate amount of the standard fragment ions, but also produced a prominent ion with a mass of 317.1 m/z (labeled **). This mass is consistent with that of a pantetheine ejection ion bearing a 56 Da species ion, and likely was the result of a β -elimination reaction upon MS³. Subsequent MS⁴ of the 317.1 m/z species resulted in the typical diagnostic pattern of pantetheine ejection ions in which the thiol containing fragments all showed a mass-addition of 56 Da.

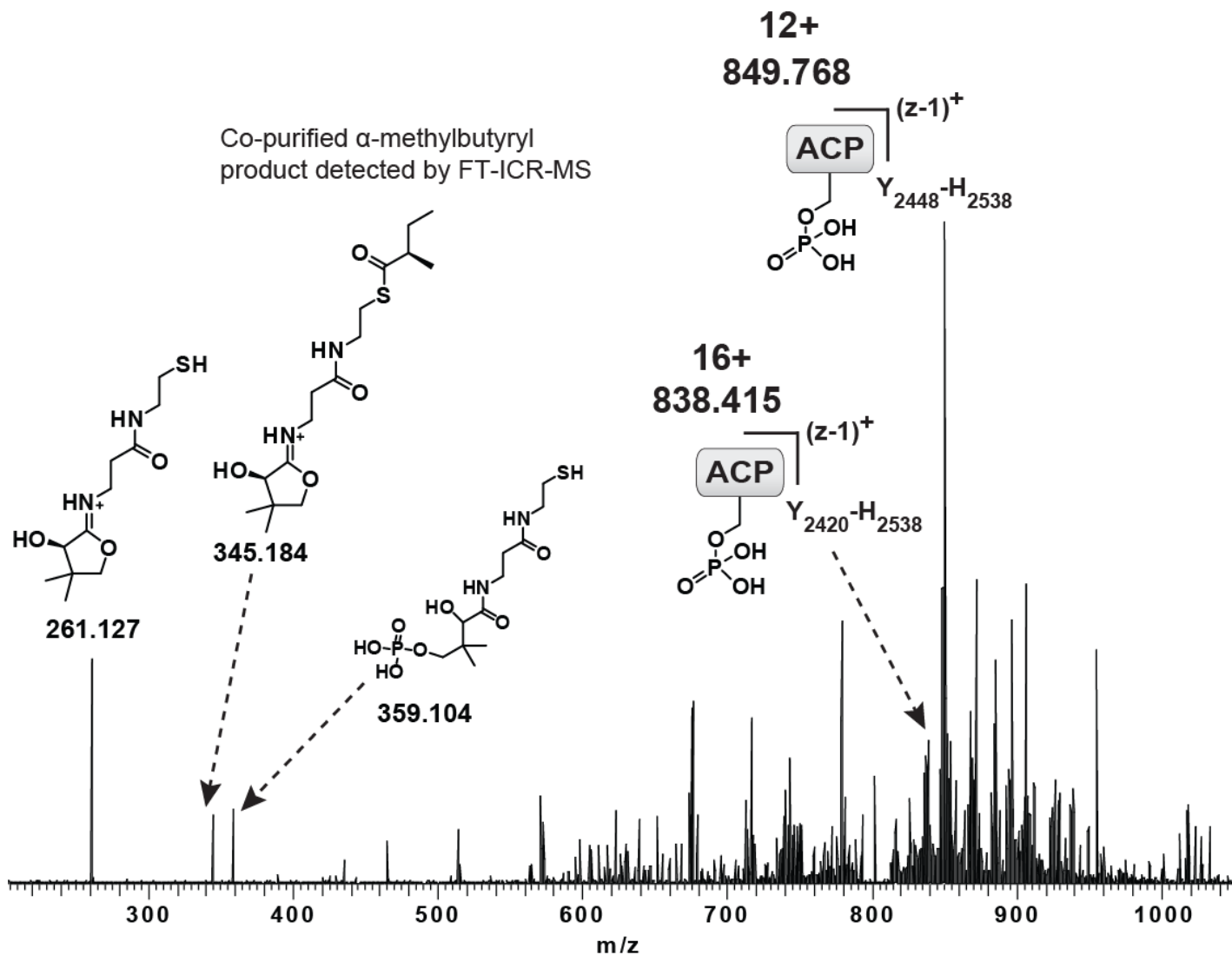


Figure SI-2. Detection of α -methylbutyrate by PPant ejection. FT-ICR-MS² of *holo*-LovF active site peptide following incubation with acetoacetyl-CoA, SAM, and NADPH. A low intensity α -methylbutyryl-loaded PPant ejection ion (345.184 *m/z*) was detected and could be distinguished from the adjacent acetoacetyl-loaded PPant ejection ion (345.148 *m/z*). An increase in the HPLC retention time of the ACP active site bearing covalently bound α -methylbutyrate resulted overlap in elution times of the Y₂₄₂₀-H₂₅₃₈ α -methylbutyryl-S-ACP peptide with the Y₂₄₄₈-H₂₅₃₈ ACP peptide bearing other intermediates generated from the *in vitro* reaction. As a result, post-ejection parent phosphopeptides for both Y₂₄₂₀-H₂₅₃₈ and the Y₂₄₄₈-H₂₅₃₈ ACP peptides were detected.