

Supplemental Information

Polyketide Proofreading

by an Acyltransferase-like Enzyme

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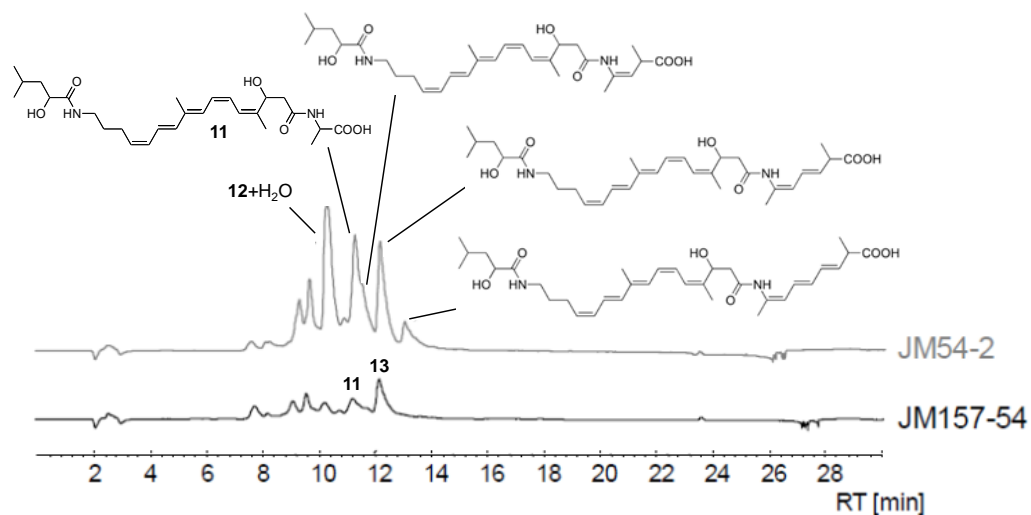
Supplemental information for
Polyketide Proofreading by an Acyltransferase-Like Enzyme

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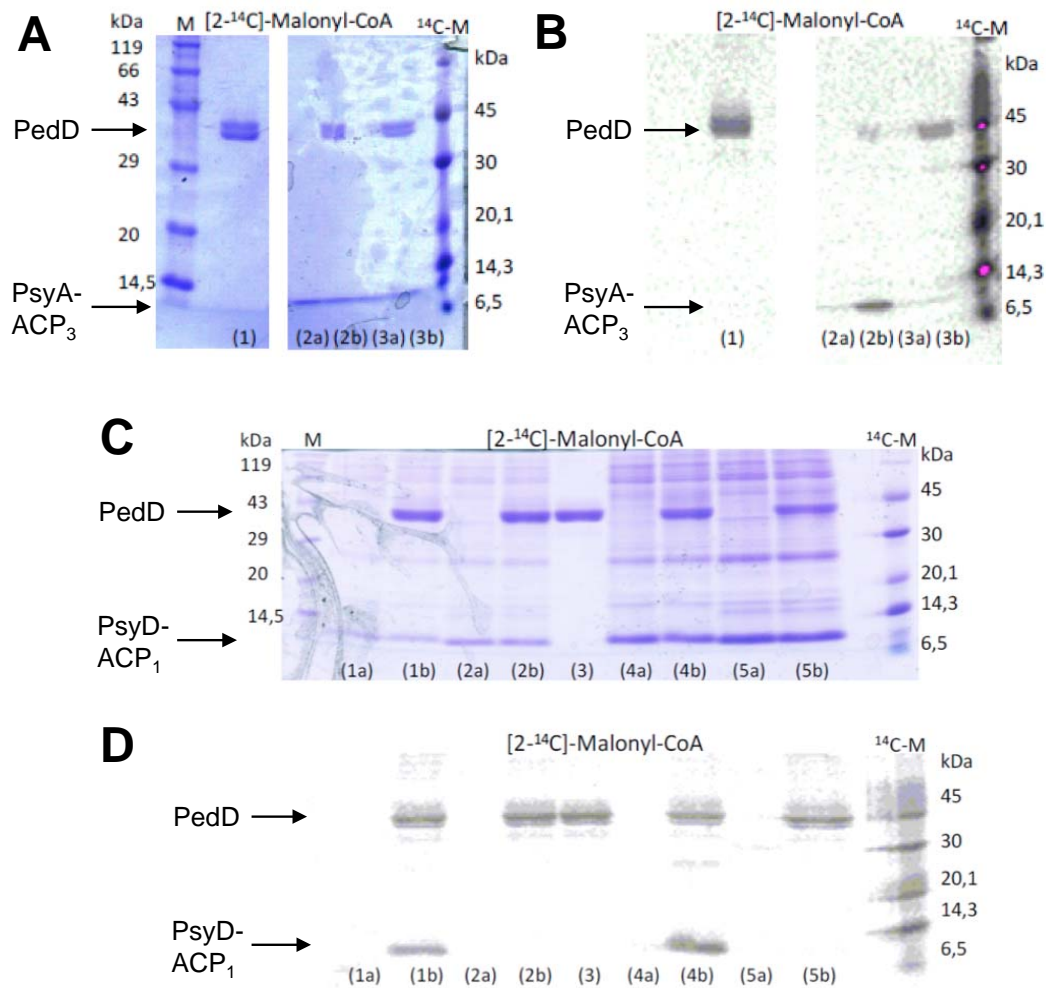
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Townsend,² Marco Oldiges,⁴ Christian Hertweck,³ Jörn Piel^{1,*}

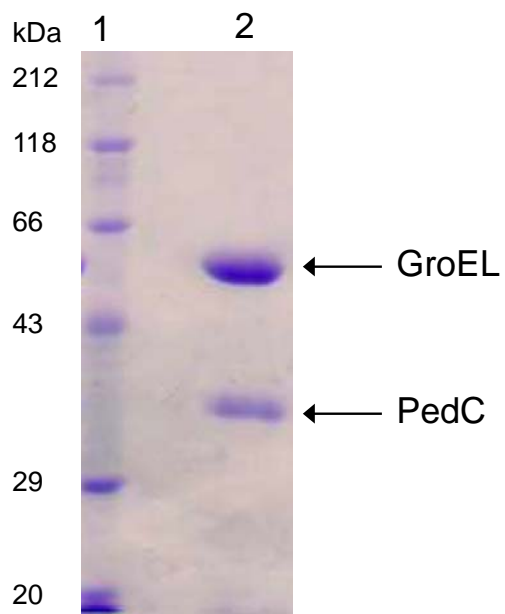
Supplemental Figure 1, related to Figure 2: HPLC traces of crude extracts of *B. amyloliquefaciens* JM54-2 (bacillaene TE deletion mutant) in comparison to JM157-54 (TE/*baeB* double mutant). Compounds were identified by LC-HRMS and LC-NMR analysis (Moldenhauer, et al., 2007; Moldenhauer, et al., 2010). In JM157-54 extracts only small amounts of compounds **11** and **13** could be detected.



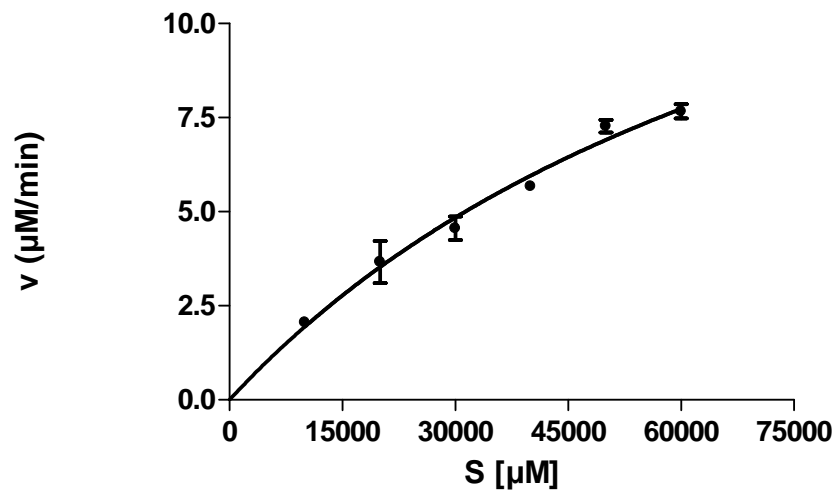
Supplemental Figure 2, related to Figure 4. Acyltransfer assay using PedD, radiolabeled malonyl-CoA, and two integrated ACPs of the multimodular psymberin PKS. **A:** SDS-PAGE analysis of assays containing the ACP of PsyA, module 3. Lane 1, PedD only; lane 2a, *holo*-ACP; lane 2b, PedD + *holo*-ACP; lane 3a, *apo*-ACP; lane 3b, PedD + *apo*-ACP. All assays contained [2-¹⁴C]-malonyl-CoA. **B:** Autoradiogram of the same gel. **C:** SDS-PAGE analysis of assays containing the ACP of PsyD, module 1. Lane 1a, *holo*-ACP; lane 1b, PedD + *holo*-ACP; lane 2a, *apo*-ACP; lane 2b, PedD + *apo*-ACP; lane 3, PedD; lane 4a, *holo*-ACP; lane 4b, PedD + *holo*-ACP, lane 5a, *apo*-ACP; lane 5b, PedD + *apo*-ACP. For assays of lanes 4a to 5b, the ACP was concentrated 10× using Vivaspin ultrafiltration columns (molecular weight cut-off 5000). **D:** Autoradiogram of the same gel. All assays contained [2-¹⁴C]-malonyl-CoA.



Supplemental Figure 3, related to Figure 5. SDS-PAGE analysis of purified PedC used for the hydrolysis assays. Samples were stained with Coomassie brilliant blue for visualization. Lane 1, molecular weight marker; lane 2: purified PedC with GroEL after affinity chromatography.



Supplemental Figure 4, related to Figure 5. Rate versus substrate concentration for the hydrolysis of 3-hydroxybutyryl-SNAC (**5**) by PedC. Calculated kinetic parameters are $K_m = 88.48 \pm 27.97$ mM, $k_{cat} = 76.48$ min⁻¹, $v_{max} = 0.01912 \pm 0.0041$ mM min⁻¹, and $k_{cat}/K_m = 14.41$ M⁻¹s⁻¹.



Supplemental Table 1. Constructs and their respective antibiotic resistance cassettes, additives, inducer and expression strains.

construct	plasmid	additive	inducer	expression host
PedC (C-terminal strep tag)	pHN38 + pGro7	arabinose (0.5 mg mL ⁻¹)	anhydrotetracycline (200 ng mL ⁻¹)	<i>E. coli</i> BL21DE3
PedC (N-terminal MBP tag)	pH66	glucose monohydrate (2 g L ⁻¹)	IPTG (1 mM)	<i>E. coli</i> BL21DE3
PedC (C-terminal His ₆ tag)	pET-pedC + pG-Tf2	tetracycline (50 ng mL ⁻¹)	IPTG (1 mM)	<i>E. coli</i> BL21- Gold(DE3)
PedD (N-terminal His ₈ tag)	pKZ178	-	IPTG (0.5 mM)	<i>E. coli</i> BL21DE3
GroES/L	pGro7	arabinose (0.5 mg mL ⁻¹)	-	<i>E. coli</i> BL21DE3
RhiG and mutants (N-terminal His ₆ tag)	pNB121, pNB146, pNB147	-	IPTG (0.5 mM)	<i>E. coli</i> BL21DE3
PsyD-ACP1 (N-terminal His ₈ tag)	pHN66, pHN78	-	IPTG (0.75 mM)	<i>E. coli</i> BL21DE3
PsyA-ACP3 (N-terminal His ₈ tag)	pHN60, pHN77	-	IPTG (0.75 mM)	<i>E. coli</i> BL21DE3
PedN (N-terminal His ₈ tag)	pKZ124, pKZ161	-	IPTG (0.4 mM)	<i>E. coli</i> BL21DE3
PedI3 (N-terminal His ₈ tag)	pKZ123, pKZ176	-	IPTG (1 mM)	<i>E. coli</i> Rosetta gami 2 (DE3) pLysS
BaeB (N-terminal His ₈ tag)	pKJ7	-	IPTG (0.5 mM)	<i>E. coli</i> BL21DE3

Supplemental Table 2: Sequence of PCR primers used for cloning of obtained constructs. Introduced restriction sites are marked with bold letters.

Primer name	Sequence (5'-3')
FP-cat- <i>Bam</i> HI	AA AGGATCC GACAGCTTATCATCGGCAATA
RP-cat- <i>Xba</i> I	AAAT CTAGAG GCGTAGAGGATCTGGAGC
RP-H-vor-Promotor- <i>Xba</i> I	AAAT CTAGAT TTTCTCCATCTCATACGTACTGTGGTG
FP-H-vor-Promotor- <i>Not</i> I	AA AGCGG CCGCCATCCGATTACGTTTATCGAAATTACG
RP-nach-BaeB-2- <i>Kpn</i> I	AA AGGTACC AGAAGGCGGTCAAATGGATCA
FP-nach-BaeB-2- <i>Apa</i> I	AA AGGGCC CGTTCTATCTAACTAGCTTTTCTTTTGAGG
RP-Promotor- <i>Apa</i> I	AA AGGGCC CTGTCACCATTCCCATTAAAAGAT
FP-Promotor- <i>Bam</i> HI	AA AGGATC CTAACAACGTTTATGTGAGACTAAACC
FP-erm- <i>Xba</i> I	AAAT CTAGAC GAGGAATTTGTATCGATAAGAAATAG
RP-erm- <i>Apa</i> I	AA AGGGCC CATAATAGGAATTGAAGTTAAATTAGATGCT
BaeB_low-GC_pHis8-3_for	GGATCC ATGGATCATACATATGAAGTGCATCAA
BaeB_low-GC_pHis8-3_rev	AAGCTT TTACTTAAAATGAAACAGCCCTTTTGG
pedC_FP	ATGGTAG GTCTC AAATGAAAGACTTGCAAAATATACAGAACAC
pedC_RP	ATGGTAG GTCTC AGCGCTACGTTGGTCGAGTTCGAGCAGA
pedC-5	GATACATAT GAAAG ACTTGCAAAATATACAGAAC
pedC-3	GATT CTCG AGACGTTGGTCGAGTTCGAGC
pedD_FP	AA AGAATT CAAATCGTACCTTTTTCCCGGG
pedD_RP	AAAA AGCTT TACCACACCTTTTCAACTAAA
ped I3_pRSETf	AAA AGATCT GAGCAGAAGGTA TATGCGGTCATT
pedI3_pRSETr	AAA AGATCT TCATATCAGGCTCCGTACGTACTG
pedN_pRSETf	AAA AGATCT ATCCGCGAACGCATTTTCAATGTGATTGCGAGA AATACGCTTGAAGTCCTT
pedN_pRSETr	AAA AGATCT TCACTGTACATACTGGCTGAG
PsyA-ACP3 for	GGATCC ACGTCGAGCGGGAACTTGCGACAGTGG
PsyA-ACP3 rev	CGGCCG TAAACGCATACCGCTTCGAGCTGCTGCGC
PsyD-ACP1 for	GGATCC ACTTCGTCGCCAAAGGGCAATCTGACCG

PsyD-ACP1 rev	CGGCCGTCAAGGTATACACGCTTCGATGTGGGCAGCCAA
Expr_tAT_F	GAATTCAGGACGAAATCTATGCCGTA
Expr_tAT_R	AAGCTTTACGATCAGCGGCTTTGTT

Supplemental References

Moldenhauer, J., Chen, X.H., Borriss, R., and Piel, J. (2007). Biosynthesis of the antibiotic bacillaene, the product of a giant polyketide synthase complex of the trans-AT family. *Angewandte Chemie, International Edition in English* 46, 8195-8197.

Moldenhauer, J., Götz, D.C.G., Albert, C.R., Bischof, S.K., Schneider, K., Süßmuth, R.D., Engeser, M., Gross, H., Bringmann, G., and Piel, J. (2010). The final steps of bacillaene biosynthesis in *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* FZB42: Direct evidence for beta,gamma-dehydration by a *trans*-acyltransferase polyketide synthase. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 49, 1465-1467.