## Supporting Information for

## Mixing and Matching Siderophore Clusters: Structure and Biosynthesis of Serratiochelins from *Serratia sp.* V4

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General procedures. UV-visible absorbance spectra were acquired on an Amersham Biosciences Ultrospec 5300 Pro Spectrophotometer. HPLC purifications were carried out on an Agilent 1100 or 1200 Series HPLC system equipped with a photo diode array detector. HPLC-MS analysis was performed on an Agilent 1200 Series HPLC system equipped with a diode array detector and a 6130 Series ESI mass spectrometer using an analytical Phenomenex Luna C18 column (5  $\mu$ m, 4.6 × 100 mm) operating at 0.7 mL/min with a gradient of 10 % MeCN in H<sub>2</sub>O to 100 % MeCN over 25 min. High resolution mass spectrometry (HR-MS) and tandem MS (MS/MS) were performed at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Mass Spectrometry Facility.  $^{1}$ H,  $^{13}$ C, and 2D NMR spectra were recorded in the inverse-detection probe of a Varian Inova spectrometer (600 MHz for  $^{1}$ H, 150 MHz for  $^{13}$ C). Chemical shifts were referenced to the residual solvent peaks in D<sub>2</sub>O.

Bacterial strains, plasmids, and growth conditions. Serratia sp. V4, the conjugative strain Escherichia coli S17-1  $\lambda$ Pir, E. coli ER1100A<sup>1</sup> and E. coli K12 were maintained on Luria Bertani agar (Novagen) at 30°C (Serratia sp. V4) or 37 °C (other strains, Table S5). The E. coli S17 strain containing plasmid pBTK30, later modified and used for targeted mutagenesis, was maintained in LB agar supplemented with 10  $\mu$ g/mL gentamicin. Stocks of all strains were kept in LB with 30% glycerol at -80°C.

A minimal medium was used to promote production of serratiochelin with glucose as the sole carbon source. The minimal medium consisted of (per L): 5.96 g Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 3.0 g K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 1.0 g NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, 0.5 g NaCl, 0.058 g MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and 5.0 g glucose, pH 7.0. A baffled Erlenmeyer flask containing 1 L of the minimal medium was inoculated with an overnight culture of *Serratia sp*. V4, which was incubated for 8 days with shaking at 10°C.

To examine whether serratiochelin is produced in the presence of iron, the minimal medium described above was supplemented with  $FeCl_3$  (50  $\mu$ M), and *Serratia sp.* V4 cultured in a similar fashion as above. After 8 days, the supernatant was analyzed by HPLC-MS (see general procedures).

Purification of Serratiochelin. After culturing *Serratia sp.* V4 in a minimal medium for 8 days, cells were removed by centrifugation and the spent medium passed through a pre-packed C18 Sep-Pak cartridge (2 g, Waters), which had been equilibrated in 10% MeCN (in  $H_2O$ ). Following application of the spent medium, the cartridge was washed with 10% MeCN and bound material eluted with 50% and 100% MeCN. The 50% fraction contained serratiochelin. This fraction was further purified by HPLC on a Supelco Discovery C18 column (10  $\mu$ m, 250 mm × 10 mm) using a gradient of 10% MeCN (in  $H_2O$ ) to 50% MeCN (in  $H_2O$ ) over 35 min. Both  $H_2O$  and MeCN contained 0.1% formic acid. Elution of serratiochelin was monitored at 316 nm.

Marfey's Analysis of Serratiochelin C. A small sample of serratiochelin C was hydrolyzed with 6 N HCl (1 mL) for 6 hours at 110°C. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and dried *in vacuo*. The crude hydrolysis product was re-dissolved in water (100 μL), and to this solution was added a solution of Marfey's reagent (180 μL of a 0.9 mg/mL solution) in acetone, followed by 20 μL of 1 N NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The reaction was heated to 40°C for 1 h, then acidified with 30 μL of 1 N HCl and diluted with MeOH (5 mL). Standards were prepared from 0.1 mg of D-Thr or L-Thr using the above procedure. The serratiochelin C Marfey's derivative and standards prepared from D- or L-Thr were analyzed by HPLC-MS using the following gradient: 0-4 minutes, 10% MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.1% formic acid; 4-24 minutes, linear gradient from 10% MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.1% formic acid to 50% MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.1% formic acid. The serratiochelin C Marfey's derivative was also co-injected with either standard. The retention times are as follows: serratiochelin C Marfey's derivative, 18.33 min; D-Thr Marfey's derivative, 19.39 min; serratiochelin C Marfey's derivative spiked with L-Thr Marfey's derivative, 18.38 min; serratiochelin C Marfey's derivative spiked with D-Thr Marfey's derivative, 18.32 min and 19.39 min (see Figure S4).

Generation of the Serratiochelin-Ga or -Fe Complexes. The Ga- and Fe-complexes of serratiochelin A (3) were generated as previously described with minor modifications. Briefly, serratiochelin A (1 mg/mL, 1 mL total volume) was transferred to a 4 mL scintillation vial equipped with a stir bar. A 20-fold excess of solid GaBr<sub>3</sub> or FeCl<sub>3</sub> was slowly added to the solution over 10 min. The mixture was stirred for an additional 10 min at room temperature and the mixture incubated at 4°C overnight. Excess GaBr<sub>3</sub> or FeCl<sub>3</sub> was removed by centrifugation followed by filtering the supernatant through a 0.2 μm syringe filter. The filtrate was then analyzed by HPLC-MS as described above (see general procedures).

Identification of the Serratiochelin Biosynthetic Cluster. To find the gene cluster responsible for serratiochelin biosynthesis, we first searched for a 2,3-dihydroxybenzoate-AMP ligase (EntE), which acylates the phosphopantetheine group of the aryl carrier protein EntB with 2,3-dihydroxybenzoate and is usually involved in the biosyntheses of siderophores that contain hydroxybenzoyl or dihydroxybenzoyl moieties.<sup>3</sup> By aligning the sequences for 2,3-dihydroxybenzoate-AMP ligases from *Serratia proteomaculans* 568 (Accession number NC\_009832), *Serratia odorifera* DSM4582 (Accession number NZ\_ADBY00000000) and *Serratia odorifera* 4Rx13SODc (Accession number NZ\_ADBX000000000), a set of degenerate primers were designed: forward primer 5'-CCGCCCCACTCTTCMATCGCCTG-3' and reverse primer 5'- CTGGTGCAGYTGGGCAACGTGG-3'. These primers were used to PCR-amplify the EntE-like gene from the genome of *Serratia sp.* V4. The product was purified by gel extraction and sequenced (Dana-Farber/Harvard Cancer Center DNA Resource Core, Boston, USA). The resulting 659 base pair (bp) sequence was aligned against the genomic sequence of *Serratia sp.* V4 (GenoTech Corporation, South Korea), and the open reading frames upstream and downstream of this fragment were then characterized using bioinformatic tools.

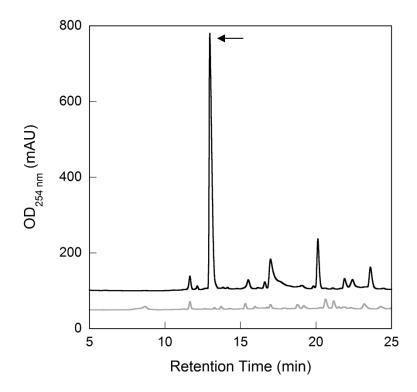
**Bioinformatic Analysis.** The nucleotide and amino acid sequences of the genes in the serratiochelin cluster were analyzed using the software package DNASTAR - Lasergene® 8.

Putative functional assignments of open reading frames were made by homology searches with BLAST<sup>4</sup>, FASTA,<sup>5</sup> and InterProScan,<sup>6</sup> and subsequent comparison of the query with sequences of characterized enzymes. Domain search and organization analysis was performed using ClustScan,<sup>7</sup> Web-CD Search Tool,<sup>8-10</sup> SMART,<sup>11,12</sup> NRPSpredictor,<sup>13</sup> NRPSpredictor2,<sup>14</sup> and the PKS/NRPS Analysis Web-site.<sup>15</sup>

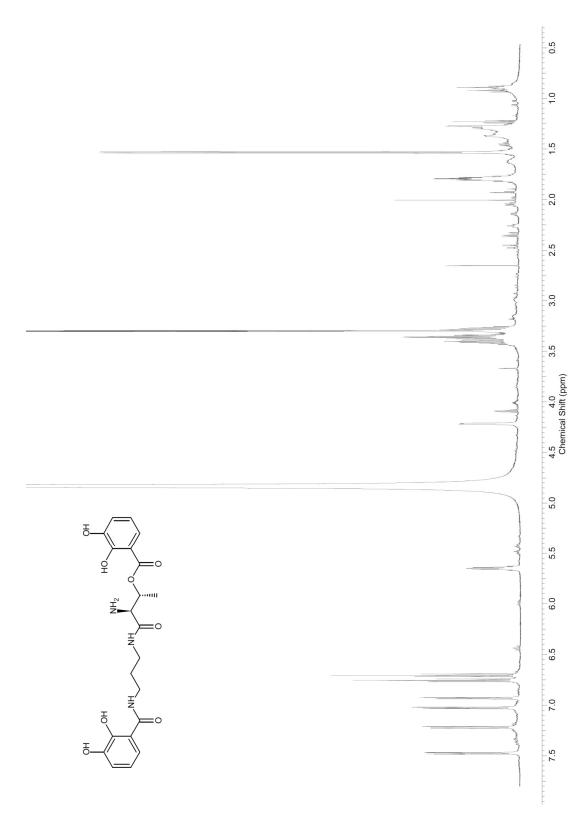
Generation of Phylogenetic Trees. Homology searches of the *Serratia sp.* V4 proteins, SchA, SchB, SchF1, SchF2, SchF3, and SchH were carried out using BLAST<sup>4</sup> and the entire NCBI database. The top 100 hits, corresponding to the 100 sequences in the database with the highest homology to the query sequence, were used for phylogenetic comparisons. Unrooted trees displaying phylogenetic distance between the sequences were generated using NCBI's BLAST Tree View Neighbor Joining algorithm. The Maximum Sequence Difference allowed was 0.85 and the evolutionary distance model according to Grishin *et al.* Was used. The online tool iTOL 18,19 was used to view and format the trees.

Construction of Targeted Mutants in *Serratia sp.* V4. Genes were selected for disruption by Campbell insertions, using a suicide vector with an R6K origin. This vector was derived from transposon pBTK30 as follows: the genes encoding for both the Mariner C9 transposase and ampicillin resistance were removed by digestion with restriction enzymes SpeI and StuI. In order to allow single crossover events, fragments of 600 to 1000 bp of DNA internal to the coding region of the genes were subcloned into the suicide vector. A 723 bp long SpeI-StuI fragment of *schC*, a 640 bp fragment of *schE*, a 662 bp fragment of *schB*, a 615 bp fragment of *schF0*, a 985 bp fragment of *schF2*, and a 762 bp fragment of *schH* were amplified using the primers shown in Table S6 and cloned into the vector to generate pSC30C, pSC30E, pSC30B, pSC30F0, pSC30F and pSC30H, respectively. The constructs were confirmed by PCR and by DNA sequencing.

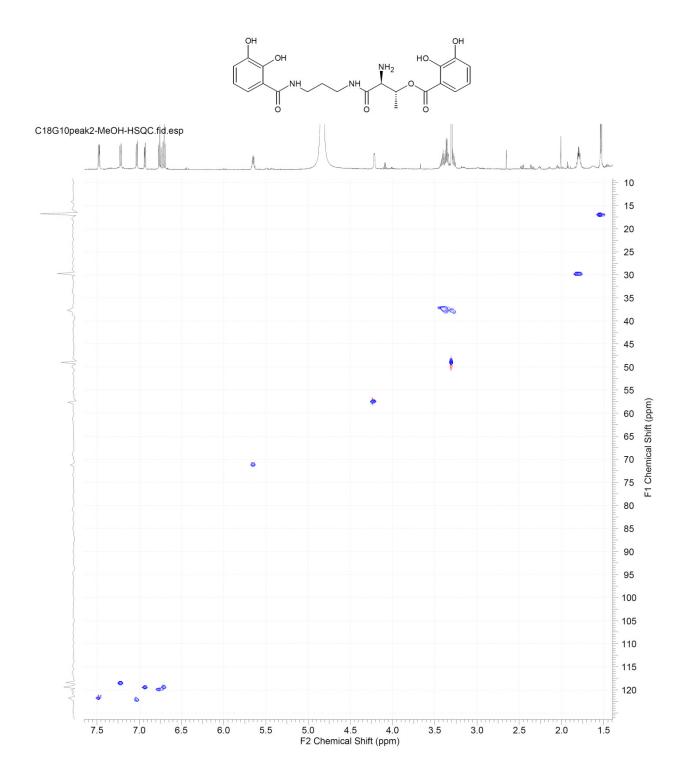
The plasmids generated in this fashion were transformed into  $E.\ coli\ S17-1\ \lambda Pir$ , followed by mobilization into  $Serratia\ sp.\ V4$ . All insertional mutants, by a single crossover event, were selected on LB agar supplemented with 10  $\mu g/mL$  gentamicin. The integration of the plasmid was confirmed by PCR, using two different sets of primers (Table S7): one set with a primer homologous to the chromosomal region upstream of the plasmid insertion site and a primer homologous to the sequence of the plasmid, and another set with primers homologous to the chromosomal region upstream and downstream of the plasmid.

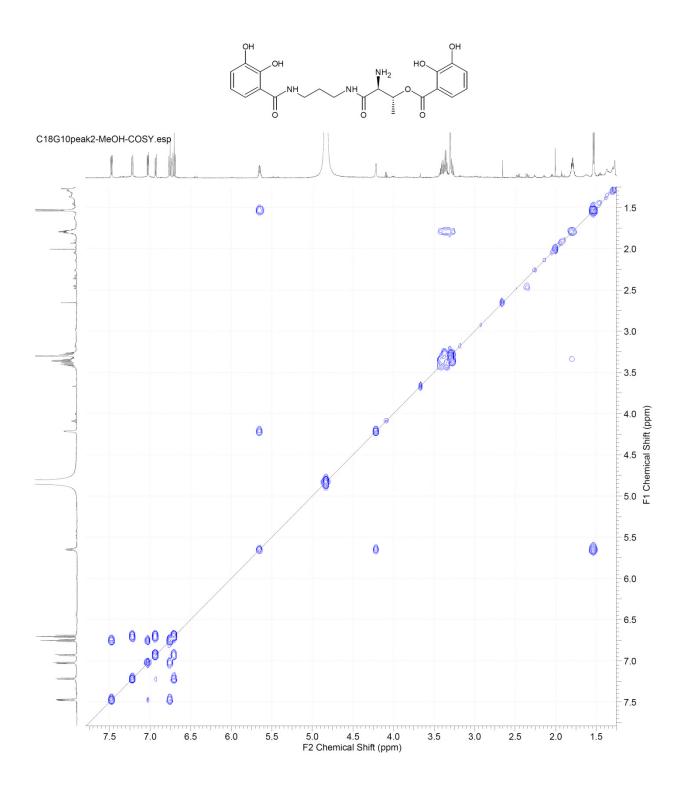


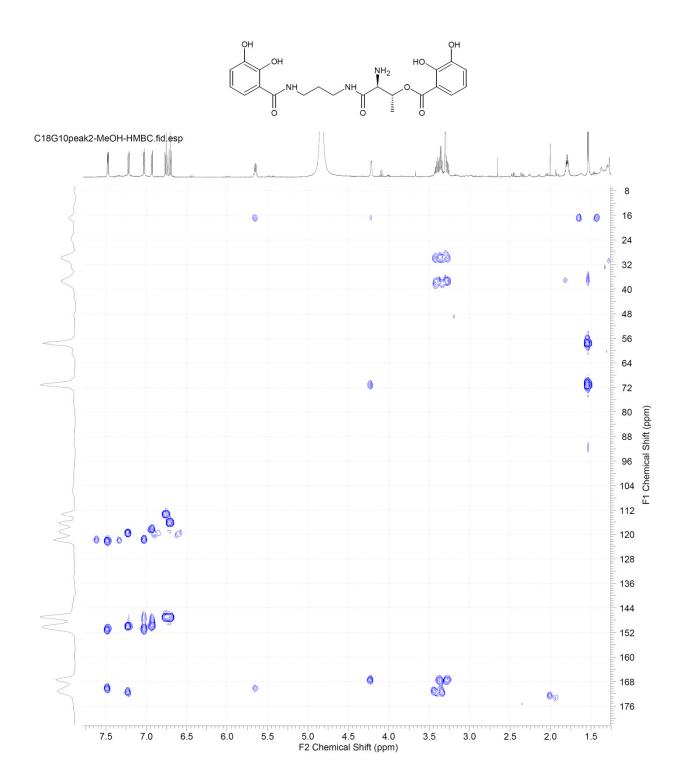
**Figure S1.** HPLC-MS analysis of the spent medium of *Serratia sp.* V4 grown in the absence (black) or presence (gray trace) of 50  $\mu$ M FeCl<sub>3</sub>. The peak corresponding to serratiochelin, only produced in the absence of iron, is highlighted with an arrow.

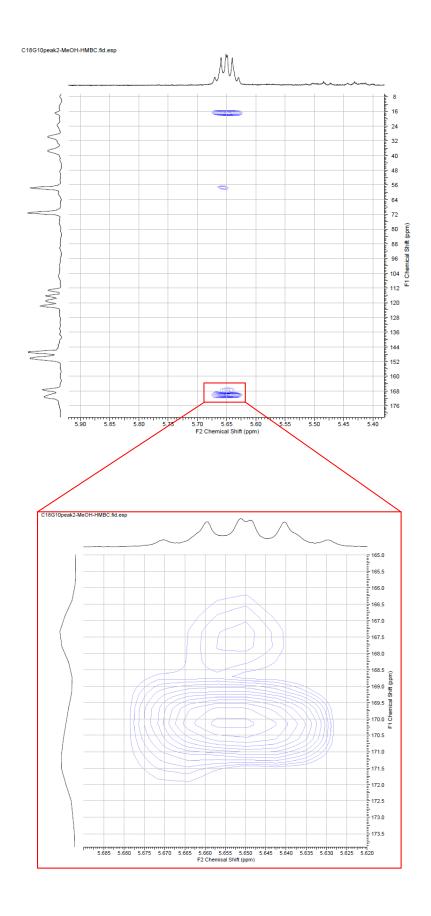


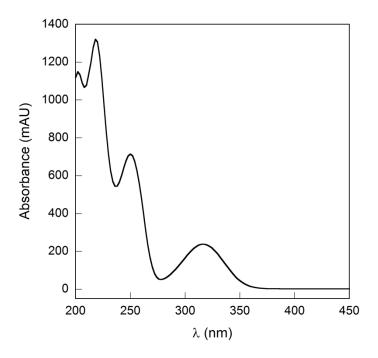
**Figure S2.** 1D and 2D NMR spectra for serratiochelin C (1) in deuterated methanol on pages S7–S11. Shown are <sup>1</sup>H (page S8), gHSQC (page S9), gCOSY (page S10), and gHMBC (page S11) spectra, and a magnified view of the downfield region of the gHMBC spectrum (page S12).



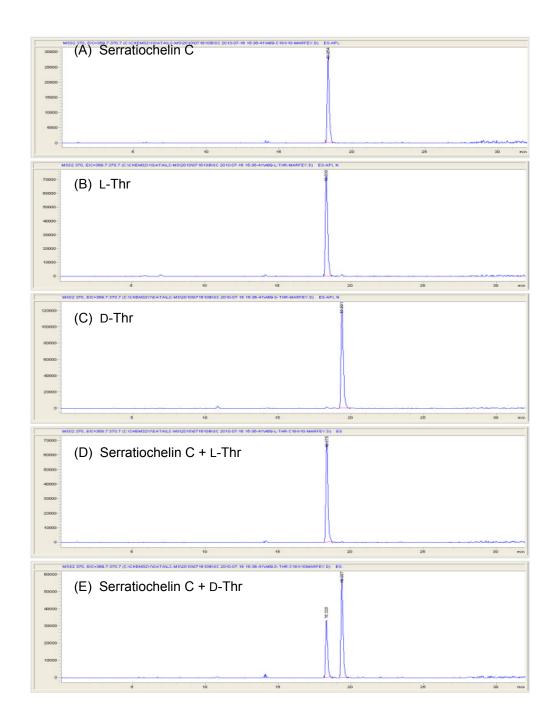




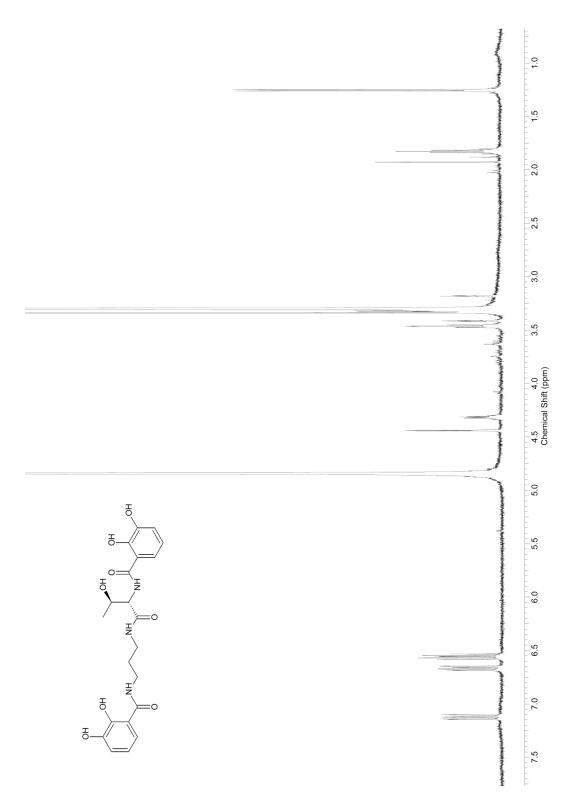




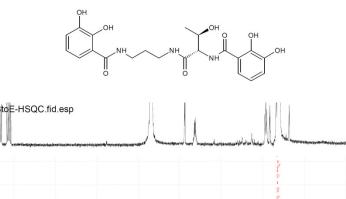
**Figure S3.** UV-visible spectrum of serratiochelin C (1) in  $H_2O/MeCN$  (1:1) containing 0.1% formic acid.

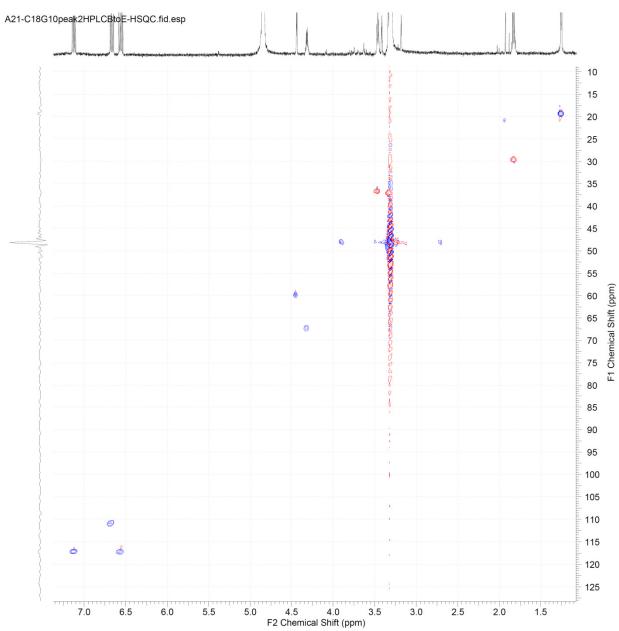


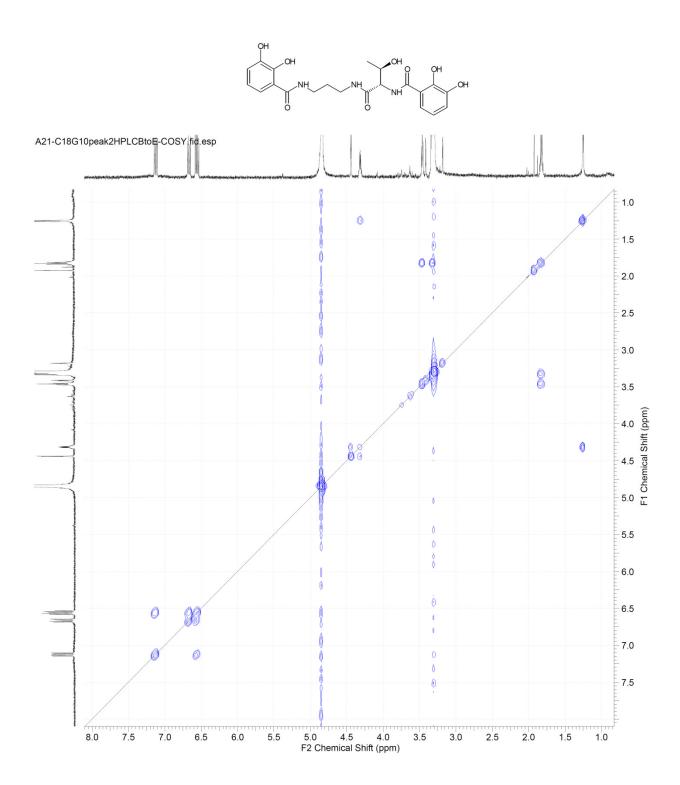
**Figure S4.** HPLC-MS traces for Marfey's analysis of serratiochelin C and D- or L-Thr. The mass ion for the Marfey's derivative of serratiochelin C (A), L-Thr (B), D-Thr (C), serratiochelin C spiked with the L-Thr derivative (D), and serratiochelin C spiked with the D-Thr derivative are shown. The data show that the Thr moiety in serratiochelin is L-Thr.

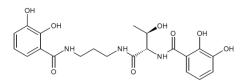


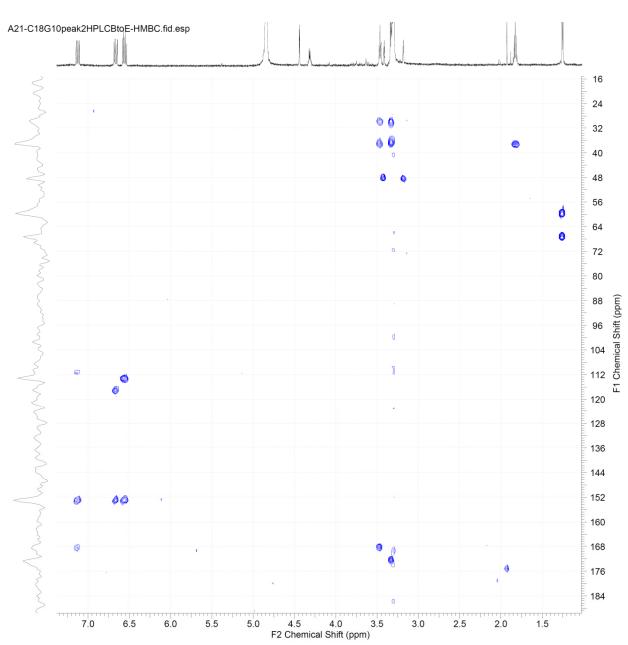
**Figure S5.** 1D and 2D NMR spectra for serratiochelin B (2) in deuterated methanol on pages S12–S15. Shown are <sup>1</sup>H (page S15), gHSQC (page S16), gCOSY (page S17), and gHMBC (page S18) spectra.

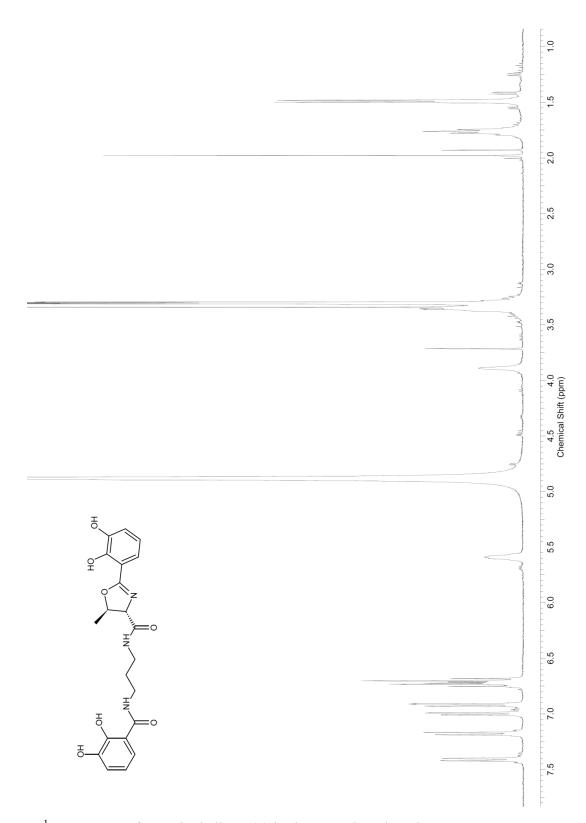




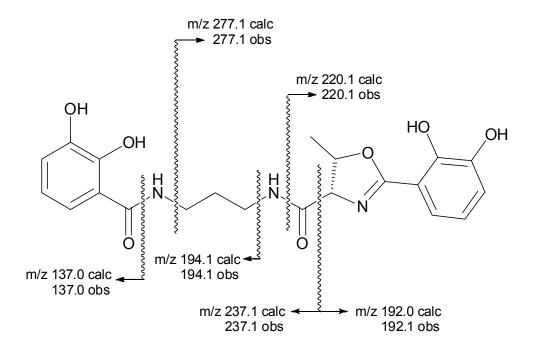




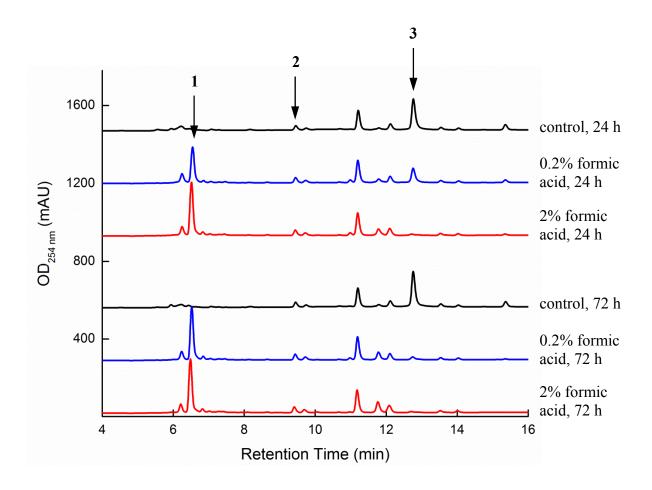




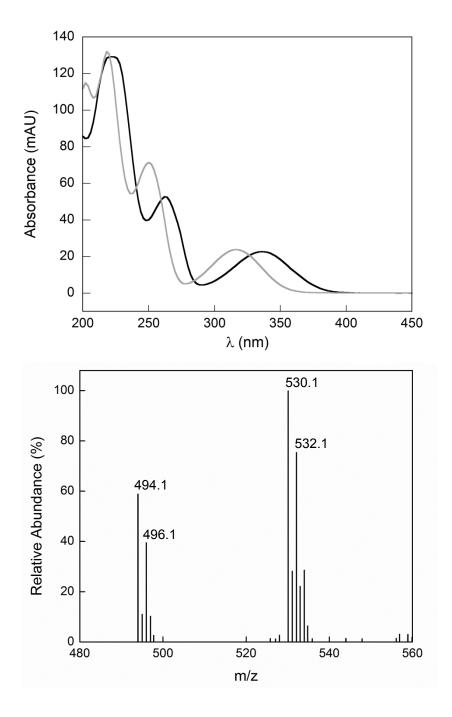
**Figure S6.** <sup>1</sup>H spectrum of serratiochelin A (3) in deuterated methanol.



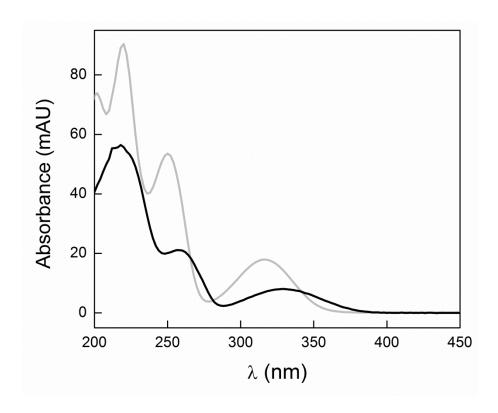
**Figure S7.** Results from tandem MS analysis of serratiochelin A (3). The fragments obtained along with the calculated and observed masses are shown.



**Figure S8.** Stability of serratiochelins as a function of formic acid concentration and time of incubation. HPLC-MS analysis of the spent medium of *Serratia sp.* V4 cultures after treatment with no acid (black traces), 0.2% formic acid (blue traces), or 2% formic acid (red traces) for 24 h or 72 h. The peaks corresponding to serratiochelins A (3), B (2), and C (1) are marked. In the presence of acid, and as a function of time of incubation, 3 hydrolyzes to give 1.

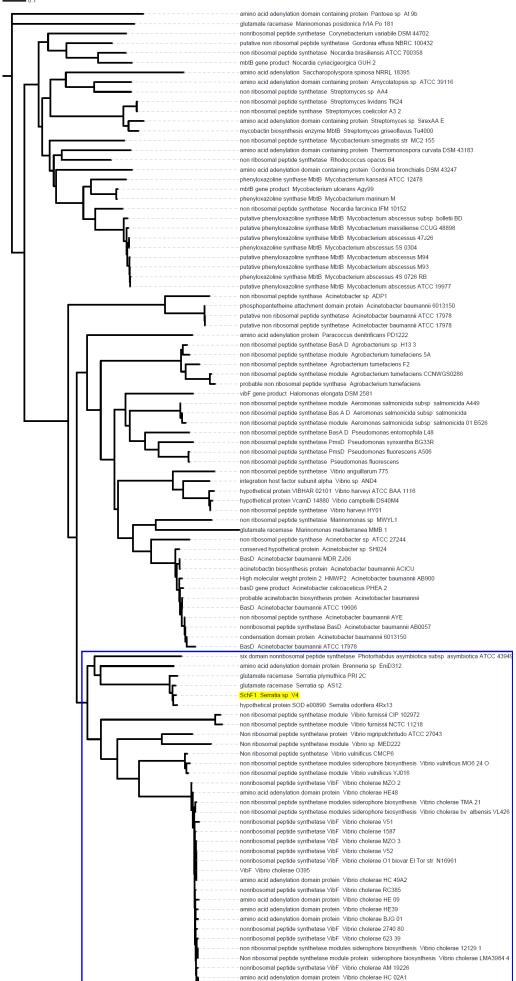


**Figure S9.** Characterization of Ga-serratiochelin A. (Top) Comparison of the UV-visible spectrum of serratiochelin A (**3**, gray trace) with that of Ga-serratiochelin A (black trace). The spectrum of the Ga-complex is red-shifted relative to the apo-form of **3**. (Bottom) Negative mode ESI-MS spectrum of Ga-serratiochelin A. Both the tetradentate Ga-complex, in which Ga is chelated by three catechol hydroxyl groups and the oxazoline nitrogen ([M-H] -: calc. 494.0, expt. 494.1), as well as the hexadentate, bis-aqua form of the same complex ([M-H] : calc. 530.1, expt. 532.0) are observed. A similar result was obtained with Fe-serratiochelin A (data not shown).

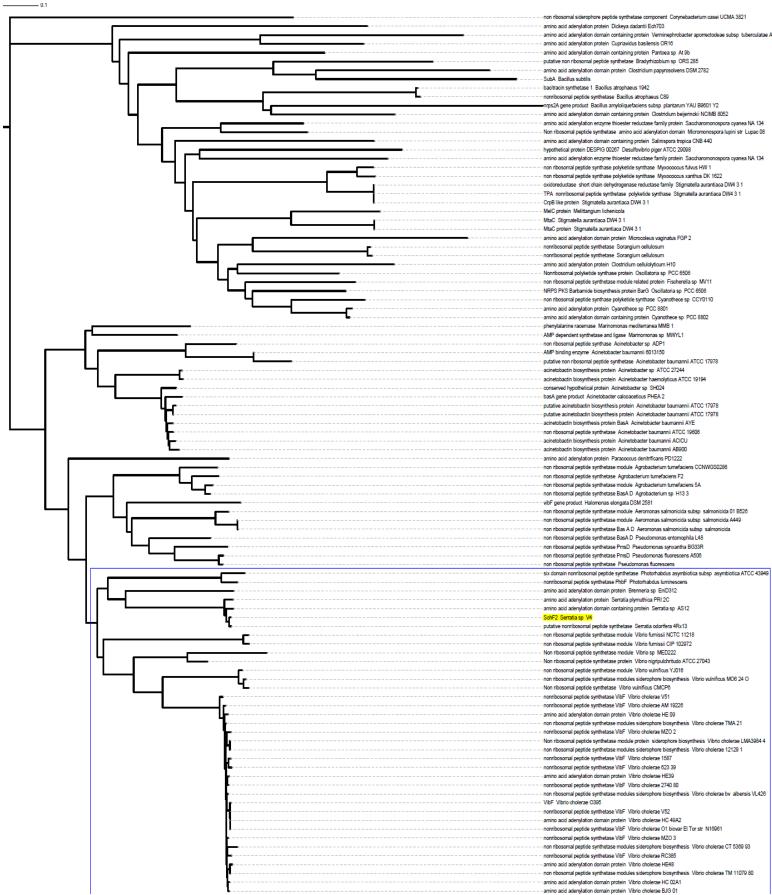


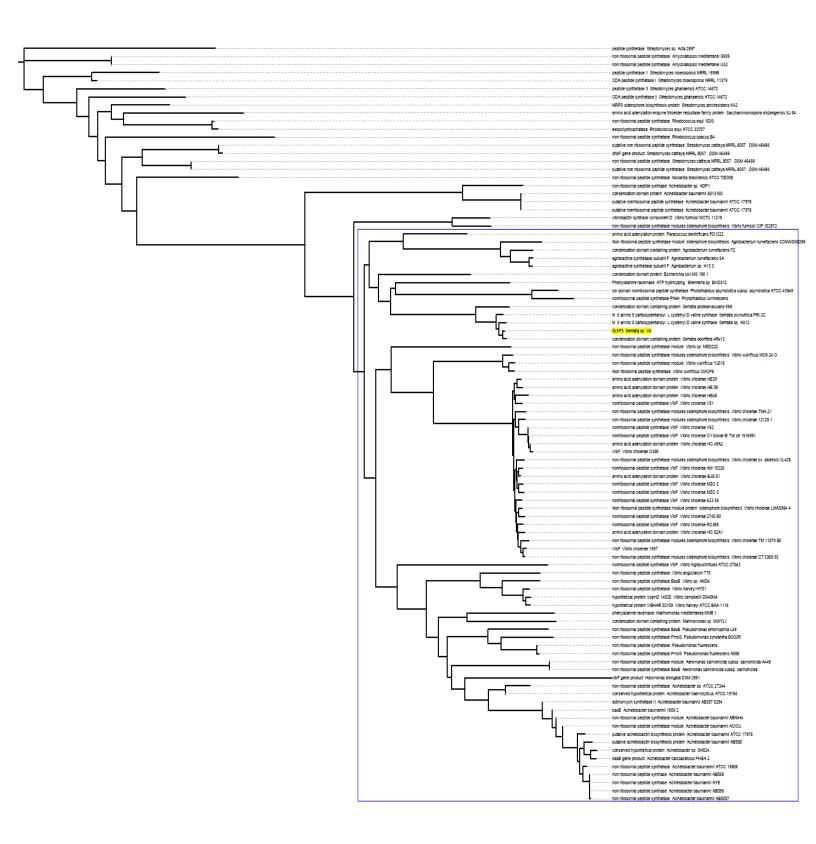
**Figure S10.** Characterization of Ga-serratiochelin B. Comparison of the UV-visible spectrum of serratiochelin B (2, gray trace) with that of Ga-serratiochelin B (black trace). The spectrum of the Ga-complex is red-shifted relative to the apo-form of 2. Serratiochelin B has a significantly lower affinity for Ga and Fe than serratiochelin A.

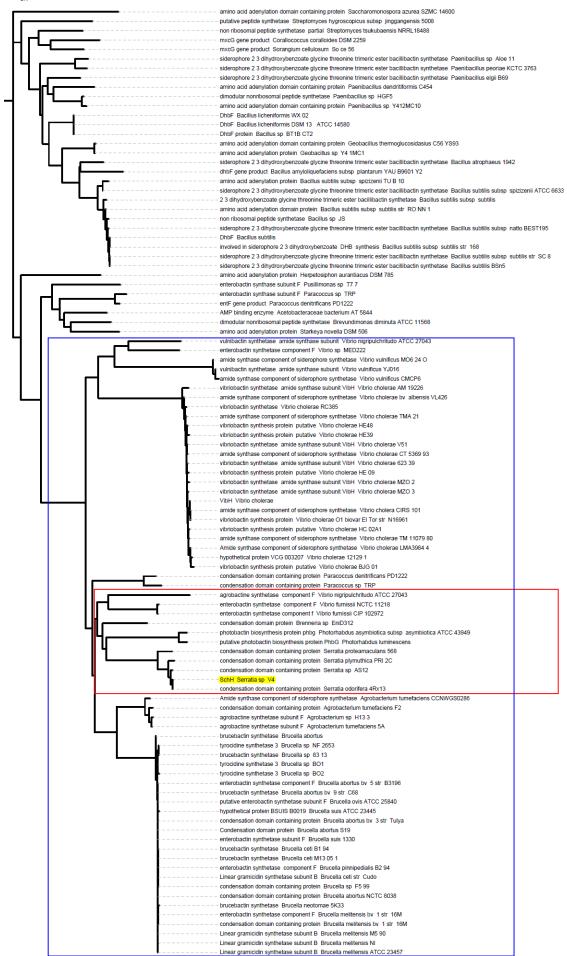
**Figure S11.** Phylogenetic analyses of vibriobactin-like genes in the *sch* cluster. On the next four pages follow phylogenetic trees for SchF1 (page S25), SchF2 (page S26), SchF3 (page S27), and SchH (page S28). The clade incorporating *Serratia* sp. V4 and the *Vibrio spp.* common ancestor is marked in blue (*Vibrio cholera* strains) or in red (*Vibrio furnissii* and *Vibrio nigripulchritudo* strains). The *Serratia sp.* V4 query protein is highlighted in yellow. In all four cases, the proteins in the *sch* cluster grouped in the same clade as the homologous proteins involved in vibriobactin biosynthesis in a number of *Vibrio* species. Proteins SchF1, SchF2 and SchF3 share common ancestry with *Vibrio spp.* strains. SchH (page S27) is predicted to share a more recent common ancestor with its orthologs in *V. furnissii* and *V. nigripulchritudo*, but also displays a high level of homology with *V. cholera* strains, sharing the same clade at a higher level.



non ribosomal peptide synthetase modules siderophore biosynthesis. Vibrio cholerae TM 11079 80







**Figure S12.** Phylogenetic analyses of enterobactin-like genes in the *sch* cluster. On the next two pages follow phylogenetic trees for SchA (page S30) and SchB (page S31). The *Serratia sp.* V4 query protein is highlighted in yellow. In both cases, of the top 100 sequences, the majority include the corresponding enterobactin genes from *Escherichia* and related strains.

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2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Dickeya dadantii Ech703
    short chain dehydrogenase reductase SDR Pantoea sp At 9b
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Pantoea sp Sc1
    entA gene product Pantoea vagans C9 1
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Pantoea agg
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Pantoea sp SL1 M5
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Serratia sp M24T3
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Serratia odorifera DSM 4582
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Serratia proteamaculans 588
- 2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Serratia sp AS12
    SchA Serratia sp V4
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Serratia odorifera 4Rx13
     outative 2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase PhbA Photorhabdus luminescens
 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Photorhabdus asymbiotica subsp asymbiotica ATCC 43949
 - 2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Brenneria sp EniD312
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Dickeya dadantii Ech703
   cbsA gene product Dickeya dadantii 3937
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Dickeya zeae Ech1591
   short chain dehydrogenase reductase SDR Dickeya dadantii Ech586
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Escherichia blattae DSM 4481
   short chain dehydrogenase reductase SDR Enterobacter cloacae SCF1
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Yokenella regensburgei ATCC 43003
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Enterobacter cancerogenus ATCC 35316
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Enterobacter sp 638
   short chain dehydrogenase reductase SDR Enterobacter asburiae LF7a
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Enterobacter cloacae subsp. dissolvens SDM
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Enterobacter cloacae subsp. cloacae ATCC 13047
   entA gene product Enterobacter cloacae EcWSU1
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Enterobacter mori LMG 25706
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Enterobacter horn
                                                                       echei ATCC 49162
   Dehydrogenases with different specificities related to short chain alcohol dehydrogenases. Enterobacter cloacae subsp. cloacae NCTC 9394
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Klebsiella oxytoca 10 5242
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Klebsiella oxytoca KCTC 1686
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Klebsiella oxytoca 10 5250
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Klebsiella oxytoca 10 5243
   ·2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Klebsiella oxytoca 10 5245
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   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Klebsiella pneumoniae subsp. pneumoniae NTUH K2044
   - 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Klebsiella sp MS 92 3
   - 2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Citrobacter youngae ATCC 29220
                      ate 2 3 dehydrogenase Citrobacter koseri ATCC BAA 895
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Salmonella bongori NCTC 12419

    2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Salmonella enterica subspienterica serovar Paratyphi A str. ATCC 9150

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   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Escherichia coli UTI89
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   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Escherichia ∞li TA280
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Escherichia coli DEC2A
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   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Escherichia coli 83972
    entA gene product Escherichia coli str. clone D i2
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Escherichia coli CFT073
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   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase enterobactin siderophore Escherichia coli AA86
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Escherichia coli M605
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Escherichia coli B185
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Escherichia coli E24377A
    short chain dehydrogenase reductase SDR Escherichia coli W
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Escherichia coli str K 12 substr MG1655
   Chain X Crystal Structure Of E Coli Enta A 2 3 Dihydrodihydroxy Ben
   entA gene product Shigella dysenteriae Sd197
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Escherichia coli H736
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Shigella dysenteriae 1012
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Shigella boydii 965 58
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Shigella sonnei Ss046
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Escherichia coli SMS 3 5
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Escherichia coli 042
   entA gene product Escherichia ∞li O157 H7 str EDL933
   2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Escherichia coli 3 2608
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2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Escherichia coli TA124
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2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Stepherichia coli 12264

2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Escherichia coli OK1357 2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase Escherichia coli E110019

2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Escherichia coli MS 84 1 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Shigella boydii Sb227 EntA Escherichia coli 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Shigella flexneri 5 str 8401 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate 2 3 dehydrogenase Shigella flexneri 2a str 2457T

entA Escherichia coli DEC10E

S30

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isochorismatase Escherichia blattae DSM 4481
   entB gene product. Cronobacter turicensis z3032
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   putative isochorismatase Cronobacter sakazakii ES15
   isochorismatase Pantoea sp At 9b
entB gene product Pantoea vagans C9 1
    isochorismatase Pantoea agglomerans IG1
   isochorismatase Pantoea sp SL1 M5
     sochorismatase Serratia sp M24T3
  isochorismatase transposase Serratia odorifera DSM 4582
isochorismatase Serratia proteamaculans 568
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    SchB Serratia sp V4
  isochorismatase Serratia sp AS12
  ·isochorismatase Yokenella regensburgei ATCC 43003
   isochorismatase Enterobacter cloacae SCF1
   isochorismatase Enterobacter sp 638
  isochorismatase hydrolase Enterobacter asburiae LF7a
  entB gene product Enterobacter cloacae EcWSU1
   isochorismatase Enterobacter cancerogenus ATCC 35316
   isochorismatase Enterobacter cloacae subsp dissolvens SDM
   isochorismatase Enterobacter cloacae subsp. cloacae ATCC 13047
   isochorismatase Enterobacter mori LMG 25706
   isochorismatase Enterobacter cloacae subsp cloacae GS1
   Isochorismate hydrolase Enterobacter cloacae subsp cloacae NCTC 9394
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli O157 H7 str EC4024
  isochorismatase Enterobacter hormaechei ATCC 49162
   isochorismatase Klebsiella oxytoca 10 5246
   isochorismatase Klebsiella oxytoca 10 5250
   isochorismatase Klebsiella oxytoca 10 5242
   isochorismatase Klebsiella oxytoca KCTC 1686
  isochorismatase Klebsiella oxytoca 10 5243
   isochorismatase Klebsiella oxytoca 10 5245
   isochorismatase Klebsiella sp 4 1 44FAA
   Isochorismatase Klebsiella variicola At 22
  enterobactin isochorismatase Klebsiella sp 1 1 55
   entB gene product Klebsiella pneumoniae 342
   entB gene product Klebsiella pneumoniae subsp pneumoniae MGH 78578
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate synthetase Enterobacter aerogenes KCTC 2190
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate synthetase. Klebsiella pneumoniae subsp. pneumoniae HS11286
  · 2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate synthetase Klebsiella pneumoniae KCTC 2242
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate synthetase isochroismatase Klebsiella pneumoniae subsp pneumoniae NTUH K2044
   isochorismatase Klebsiella sp MS 92 3
   isochorismatase Citrobacter sp 30 2
  isochorismatase Citrobacter youngae ATCC 29220
   isochorismatase Salmonella bongori NCTC 12419
  phosphopantetheine attachment site. Salmonella enterica subsp. houtenae str. ATCC BAA 1581
   isochorismatase Salmonella enterica subsp enterica serovar Typhi str CT18
   isochorismatase Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica serovar Javiana str. GA MM04042433
  -hypothetical protein SARI 02339 Salmonella enterica subsp. arizonae serovar 62 z4 z23 str. RSK2980
   isochorismatase Salmonella enterica subsp enterica serovar Alachua str R6 377
   isochorismatase Salmonella enterica subsp enterica serovar Tennessee str CDC07 0191
   isochorismatase Salmonella enterica subsp enterica serovar Johannesburg str S5 703
   isochorismatase Salmonella enterica subsp enterica serovar Adelaide str A4 669
  - 2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate synthetase Salmonella enterica subsp enterica serovar Choleraesuis str SCSA50
   2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate synthetase. Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica serovar Typhimurium str. LT2
   hypothetical protein SPAB 02966 Salmonella enterica subsp enterica serovar Paratyphi B str SPB7
   isochorismatase Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica serovar Saintpaul str. SARA23
  - 2 3 dihydro 2 3 dihydroxybenzoate synthetase Salmonella enterica subsp enterica serovar Senftenberg str SS209
   isochorismatase Salmonella enterica subsp enterica serovar Schwarzengrund str SL480
   isochorismatase Escherichia albertii TW07627
   Isochorismatase Escherichia coli PCN033
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli B185
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli E101
   isochorismatase Isochorismate Iyase 2 3 dihydro 2 3dihydroxybenzoate synthase Enterobactin synthetase component B Enterochelin synthase B Escherichia coli TA143
   isochorismatase Isochorismate Iyase 23 dihydro 23dihydroxybenzoate synthase Enterobactin synthetase component B Enterochelin synthase B Escherichia coli M718
  phosphopantetheine attachment site. Escherichia coli MS 21.1
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli 536
   isochorismatase Escherichia fergusonii ECD227
   isochorismatase Escherichia fergusonii B253
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli TW10509
   isochorismatase Escherichia fergusonii ATCC 35469
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli M863
   phosphopantetheine attachment site protein Escherichia coli MS 69 1
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli UMN026
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli 101 1
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli SMS 3 5
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli IAI39
   entB gene product Escherichia coli O127 H6 str E2348 69
   Chain A Crystal Structure Of The Two Domain Non Ribosomal Peptide Synthetase Entb Containing Isochorismate Lyase And Aryl Carrier Protein Domains
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli STEC MHI813
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli 042
   entB gene product Escherichia coli O157 H7 str EDL933
   phosphopantetheine attachment site Escherichia coli MS 116 1
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli KD1
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli CFT073
    Isochorismatase Escherichia coli SCI 07
   entB gene product Escherichia coli NA114
   isochorismatase Isochorismate Iyase 2 3 dihydro 2 3dihydro xybenzoate synthase Enterobactin synthetase component B Enterochelin synthase B Escherichia coli TA206
   isochorismatase Shigella boydii 965 58
   isochorismatase Shigella boydii 5216 82
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli H120
   Isochorismatase Escherichia coli W26
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli E24377A
   conserved hypothetical protein Escherichia coli B354
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli 97 0246
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli ED1a
   isochorismatase Isochorismate Iyase 2 3 dihydro 2 3dihydro xybenzoate synthase Enterobactin synthetase component B Enterochelin synthase B Escherichia coli TA280
   isochorismatase Escherichia coli DEC8C
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isochorismatase Escherichia coli B7A

**Table S1.** NMR Data for serratiochelin C (1) acquired in CD<sub>3</sub>OD at 600 MHz. The structure and numbering scheme of 1 is shown above the table.

Position	δ <sub>H</sub> ( <i>J</i> in Hz)	δς	COSY	НМВС
1		113.4		
2		150.9		
3		146.8		
4	7.03, dd (7.9, 1.5)	122.0	H-5	C-2, C-3, C-6
5	6.75, t (8.1)	120.1	H-4, H-6	C-1, C-3
6	7.48, dd (8.2, 1.5)	121.7	H-5	C-2, C-4, C-7
7		170.1		
9	5.65, dq (6.5, 1.5)	71.3	H-10, H-25	C-7, C-10, C-11, C-25
10	4.22, m	57.6	H-9	C-9, C-11, C-25
11		167.3		
13	3.38, m; 3.27, m	38.0	H-14	C-11, C-14, C-15
14	1.79, dtd (13.4, 6.7, 6.7)	29.7	H-13, H-15	C-13, C-15
15	3.43, m; 3.35, m	37.4	H-14	C-13, C-14, C-17
17		171.4		
18		116.3		
19		150.0		
20		147.0		
21	6.93, dd (7.9, 1.5)	119.4	H-22	C-19, C-20, C-23
22	6.71, t (8.1)	119.4	H-21, H-23	C-18, C-20
23	7.22, dd (8.1, 1.3)	118.4	H-22	C-17, C-19, C-21
25	1.53, d (6.4)	16.8	H-9	C-9, C-10

**Table S2.** NMR Data for serratiochelin B (2) acquired in CD<sub>3</sub>OD at 600 MHz. The structure and numbering scheme of 2 is shown above the table.

Position	δ <sub>H</sub> ( <i>J</i> in Hz)	δς	COSY	НМВС
1		114.0		
2		153.9		
3		153.9		
4	6.68, dd (7.5, 1.3)	111.8	H-5	C-2, C-6
5	6.57, t (8.2)	118.1	H-4, H-6	C-1, C-3
6	7.14, dd (8.2, 1.2)	118.0	H-5	C-2, C-4, C-7
7		169.4		
9	4.44, d (3.2)	60.6	H-23	
10		173.2		
12	3.33, m	37.9	H-13	C-10, C-13, C-14
13	1.83, q (6.8)	30.4	H-12, H-14	C-12, C-14
14	3.46, t (7.0)	37.5	H-13	C-12, C-13, C-16
16		169.2		
17		114.0		
18		153.6		
19		153.6		
20	6.66, dd (7.5, 1.3)	111.6	H-21	C-18, C-22
21	6.55, t (7.8)	117.9	H-20, H-22	C-17, C-19
22	7.11, dd (8.4, 1.3)	117.9	H-21	C-16, C-18, C-20
23	4.31, m	68.1	H-9, H-24	
24	1.25, d (6.5)	20.1	H-23	C-9, C-23

**Table S3.** Annotation of the serratiochelin biosynthetic cluster A.<sup>a</sup>

Gene	AA length	Predicted Function	Strain (UniProtKB #)	% Identity	% Similarity
schA	252	2,3-dihydroxybenzoate- 2,3-dehydrogenase	Serratia odorifera 4Rx13 (D1RU45)	100	100
schB	284	Isochorismatase	Serratia odorifera 4Rx13 (D1RU46)	99.6	100
schC	402	Isochorismate synthase	Serratia odorifera 4Rx13 (D1RU48)	99.5	100
schE	541	Enterobactin synthase subunit E	Serratia odorifera 4Rx13 (D1RU47)	98.7	100
schF0	1325	Amino acid adenylation domain protein	Serratia sp. AS13 (G0C7N5)	97.9	99.2
schG	561	Acetolactate synthase	Serratia sp. AS13 (G0C7P0)	100	100
schl	319	Iron-enterobactin transporter periplasmic binding protein	Serratia odorifera 4Rx13 (D1RU49)	99.7	100
schJ	422	Enterobactin exporter EntS	Serratia odorifera 4Rx13 (D1RU50)	99.8	99.8
schK	319	Iron-enterobactin transporter periplasmic binding protein	Serratia odorifera 4Rx13 (D1RU49)	99.7	100
schL	339	ABC-type transporter, integral membrane subunit	Serratia sp. AS9 (G0BC03)	98.8	99.7
schM	266	Iron-chelate- transporting ATPase	Serratia sp. AS9 (G0BC04)	99.2	99.6
schN	457	Enterobactin/ferric enterobactin esterase	Serratia odorifera 4Rx13 (D1RU56)	99.3	100
schO	759	TonB-dependent siderophore receptor	Serratia sp. AS9 (G0BC08)	98.8	99.7
schP	531	ABC-type transporter, periplasmic subunit	Serratia sp. AS12 (G0BTV6)	98.3	99.2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Predicted functions are from FASTA, BLAST, and InterProScan searches as well as other online bioinformatic tools (see general procedures) conducted between 12/5/2011 to 4/25/2012.

**Table S4.** Annotation of the serratiochelin biosynthetic cluster B.<sup>a</sup>

Gene	AA length	Predicted Function	Strain (UniProtKB #)	% Identity	% Similarity
schF1	530	Glutamate racemase	Serratia odorifera AS13 (G0C5K3)	97.2	99.2
schF1	530	N-terminal domain of Non-ribosomal peptide synthetase module protein	Vibrio cholerae M66-2 VM66_2132	44	60
schF2	1030	Putative nonribosomal peptide synthetase	Serratia odorifera 4Rx13 (D1RVM4)	98.8	99.5
schF2	1030	Mid-protein domain of nonribosomal peptide synthetase VibF	Vibrio cholerae M66-2 VM66_2132	50	64
schF3	917	Condensation domain- containing protein	Serratia odorifera 4Rx13 (D1RVM7)	97.9	99.1
schF3	917	C-terminal portion of Nonribosomal peptide synthetase VibF	Vibrio cholerae M66-2 VM66_2132	38	56
schH	448	Condensation domain- containing protein	Serratia odorifera 4Rx13 (D1RVM3)	99.3	100
schH	448	Vibriobactin synthetase	Vibrio cholerae M66-2 VM66_0733	31	45
schQ	707	TonB-dependent siderophore receptor	Serratia odorifera 4Rx13 (D1RVM6)	100	100
schQ	707	Ferric vibriobactin receptor	Vibrio cholerae M66-2 VM66_2134	43	60
schR	532	Transporter	Serratia odorifera 4Rx13 (D1RVM2)	99.6	100
schR	532	Peptide ABC transporter	Vibrio cholerae M66-2 VM66_1620	36	56

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Predicted functions are from FASTA, BLAST, and InterProScan searches as well as other online bioinformatic tools (see general procedures) conducted between 12/5/2011 to 4/25/2012. For each sequence, results from a FASTA search as well as a *V. cholera*-targeted BLAST search (from img.jgi.doe.gov/cgi-bin/w/main.cgi) are shown.

Table S5. Bacterial strains and plasmids used in this study.

St	rain or Plasmid	Characteristic	Reference number	Source
	Escherichia coli			
	E. coli S17-1 λPir	Tp <sup>r</sup> Sm <sup>r</sup> Kn <sup>r</sup> recA, thi, pro, hsdR-M <sup>†</sup> RP4: 2-Tc:Mu: Km Tn7 <i>λPir</i> ; RP4; cloning and conjugative strain	ZK2162	Laboratory stock
	E. coli ER1100A	Defective in the production of siderophore; <i>E. coli ΔEntF</i>		SI Ref. 1
St	E. coli K12	<del></del>	ZK638	Laboratory stock
Strains	<i>Serratia</i> sp.			
	V4	Siderophore producer, wildtype	ZK4911	This study
	V4 schB:: Gen <sup>r</sup>	schB insertional mutant	ZK4954	This study
	V4 schE:: Gen <sup>r</sup>	schE insertional mutant	ZK4952	This study
	V4 schC:: Gen <sup>r</sup>	schC insertional mutant	ZK4964	This study
	V4 schH:: Gen <sup>r</sup>	schH insertional mutant	ZK4984	This study
	V4 schF2:: Gen <sup>r</sup>	schF2 insertional mutant	ZK4987	This study
	V4 schF0:: Gen <sup>r</sup>	schF0 insertional mutant	ZK4962	This study
	pBTK30*	With an R6K ori and Gen <sup>r</sup> cassette; Mariner C9 and Amp <sup>r</sup> cassette removed and renamed pSC30;	-	SI Ref. 2
	pSC30C	pSC33 with a 723 bp long Spel-Stul fragment of schC	ZK4951	This study
spi	pSC30E	pSC33 with a 640 bp long Spel-Stul fragment of schE	ZK4950	This study
Plasmids	pSC30B	pSC33 with a 662 bp long Spel-Stul fragment of schB	ZK4949	This study
	pSC30H	pSC33 with a 762 bp long Spel-Stul fragment of <i>sch</i> H	ZK4958	This study
	pSC30F	pSC33 with a 985 bp long Spel-Stul fragment of schF2	ZK4968	This study
	pSC30EF	pSC33 with a 615 bp long Spel-Stul fragment of schF0	ZK4956	This study

<sup>\*</sup>Provided by Dr. Josh Sharp, Children's Hospital Boston, USA

**Table S6.** List of forward (Fw) and reverse (Rv) primers used for PCR amplification of inserts and for confirmation of constructs. SpeI (Fw) and StuI (Rv) restriction sites have been added.

Primer Name	Primer Sequence
schH-Fw	5' CCG GAC TAG TCG GGC GAT AAC CCT CAC TGT CG 3'
schH-Rv	5' CCG GAG GCC TCG GCA GCG TAT TGA CCG CC 3'
schF2-Fw	5' CCG GAC TAG TCG ATC GCG GCG GGC ACT CG 3'
schF2-Rv	5' CCG GAG GCC TGC CAA GCA GGC GCA GGG CG 3'
schE-Fw	5' CCG GAC TAG TGG GCT TGC ACA GTG GCG ATA CC 3'
schE-Rv	5' CCG GAG GCC TCG GCA CCA GCG CCG TCA CG 3'
schF0-Fw	5' CCG GAC TAG TCG CCT TAC GCC AAT GCC TAT GC 3'
schF0-Rv	5' CCG GAG GCC TGG TGG ATG CGG GTG GTT GGC 3'
schB-Fw	5' CCG GAC TAG TGC GTT ACT GAT CCA CGA TAT GC 3'
schB-Rv	5' CCG G AG GCC T GC GGC CAA CTC CAT GAT ACG 3'
schC-Fw	5' CCG GCC GCG TTG TTT ATT CCC CAG C 3'
schC-Rv	5' CCG GAG GCC TCG AAC AGG CCG CGA TCA AAG G 3'
Conf-Fw	5' CCA GGG TTT TCC CAG TCA CG 3'
Conf-Rv	5' GGC ACA TCA AGG CCA AGC CC 3'

**Table S7.** List of primers used for the PCR confirmation of gene interruptions. Up and dw refer to annealing upstream and downstream of the gene of interest.

Primer Name	Primer Sequence
schH-up	5' GGC TGC CGT TGT CGC CGG CG 3'
schH-dw	5' CCG CGA TCG GCG GCA ATC TGC 3'
schF2-up	5' GGC CCT CAG CCT GCC GGA TCC 3'
schF2-dw	5' CGA TCA ACC CCG CCA GCG TCA GC 3'
<i>schE</i> -up	5' GCG GGC GTT TGG CCT GAA CC 3'
schE-dw	5' CCC TGA GTG GTG AGA ATA TGC CG 3'
schF0-up	5' CGG TTT TCG GCC CGG CGG 3'
schF0-dw	5' GCG TAC CAC CCA GCG AAT AAC 3'
<i>schB</i> -up	5' GGT CGA TAC GCT GCC GCT CAC C 3'
schB-dw	5' CGA AGC CAA TTA CCT CGG CAC C 3'
schC-up	5' GCG TTT CGC CCA CCG CGG G 3'
schC-dw	5' CCT TGG TTC AGG CCA AAC GCC 3'
Plasmid	5' CCA GGG TTT TCC CAG TCA CG 3'

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