

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 μm , 4.6 \times 100 mm) operating at 0.7 mL/min with a gradient of 10 % MeCN in H₂O 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. ¹H, ¹³C, and 2D NMR spectra were recorded in the inverse-detection probe of a Varian Inova spectrometer (600 MHz for ¹H, 150 MHz for ¹³C). Chemical shifts were referenced to the residual solvent peaks in D₂O.

Bacterial strains, plasmids, and growth conditions. *Serratia sp.* V4, the conjugative strain *Escherichia coli* S17-1 λ Pir, *E. coli* ER1100A¹ and *E. coli* K12 were maintained on Luria Bertani agar (Novagen) at 30°C (*Serratia sp.* V4) or 37 °C (other strains, Table S5).¹⁻² The *E. coli* S17 strain containing plasmid pBTK30, later modified and used for targeted mutagenesis, was maintained in LB agar supplemented with 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ gentamicin.² 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 Na₂HPO₄, 3.0 g K₂HPO₄, 1.0 g NH₄Cl, 0.5 g NaCl, 0.058 g MgSO₄, 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 FeCl₃ (50 μM), 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 H₂O). 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 μm, 250 mm × 10 mm) using a gradient of 10% MeCN (in H₂O) to 50% MeCN (in H₂O) over 35 min. Both H₂O 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 NaHCO₃. 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/H₂O + 0.1% formic acid; 4-24 minutes, linear gradient from 10% MeCN/H₂O + 0.1% formic acid to 50% MeCN/H₂O + 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, 18.35 min; L-Thr 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 GaBr₃ or FeCl₃ 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 GaBr₃ or FeCl₃ 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.³ 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_ADBX00000000), 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 BLAST⁴, FASTA,⁵ and InterProScan,⁶ and subsequent comparison of the query with sequences of characterized enzymes. Domain search and organization analysis was performed using ClustScan,⁷ Web-CD Search Tool,⁸⁻¹⁰ SMART,^{11,12} NRPSpredictor,¹³ NRPSpredictor2,¹⁴ and the PKS/NRPS Analysis Web-site.¹⁵

Generation of Phylogenetic Trees. Homology searches of the *Serratia sp.* V4 proteins, SchA, SchB, SchF1, SchF2, SchF3, and SchH were carried out using BLAST⁴ 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.¹⁶ The Maximum Sequence Difference allowed was 0.85 and the evolutionary distance model according to Grishin *et al.*¹⁷ 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 λ Pir, followed by mobilization into *Serratia sp.* V4. All insertional mutants, by a single crossover event, were selected on LB agar supplemented with 10 μ 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.

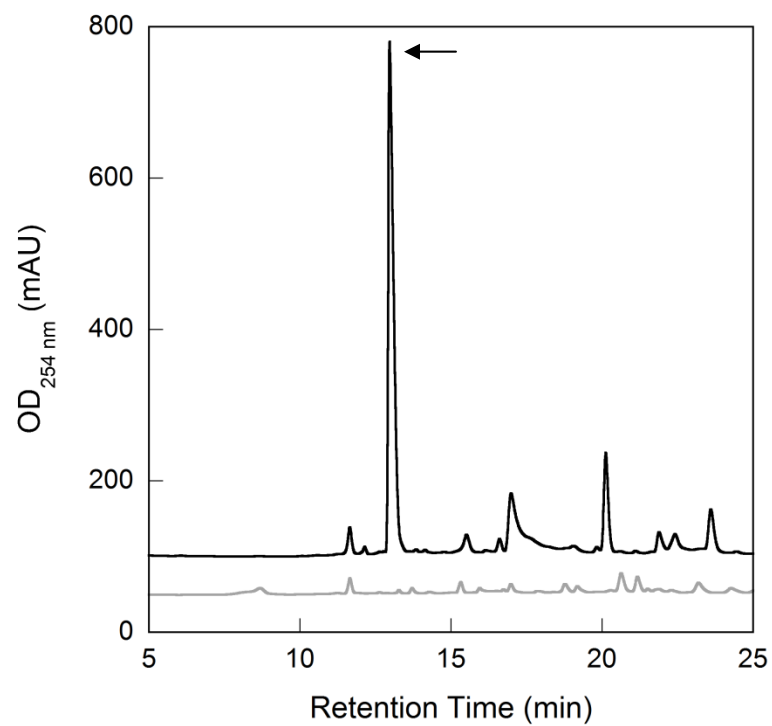


Figure S1. HPLC-MS analysis of the spent medium of *Serratia sp.* V4 grown in the absence (black) or presence (gray trace) of 50 μM FeCl_3 . The peak corresponding to serratiochelin, only produced in the absence of iron, is highlighted with an arrow.

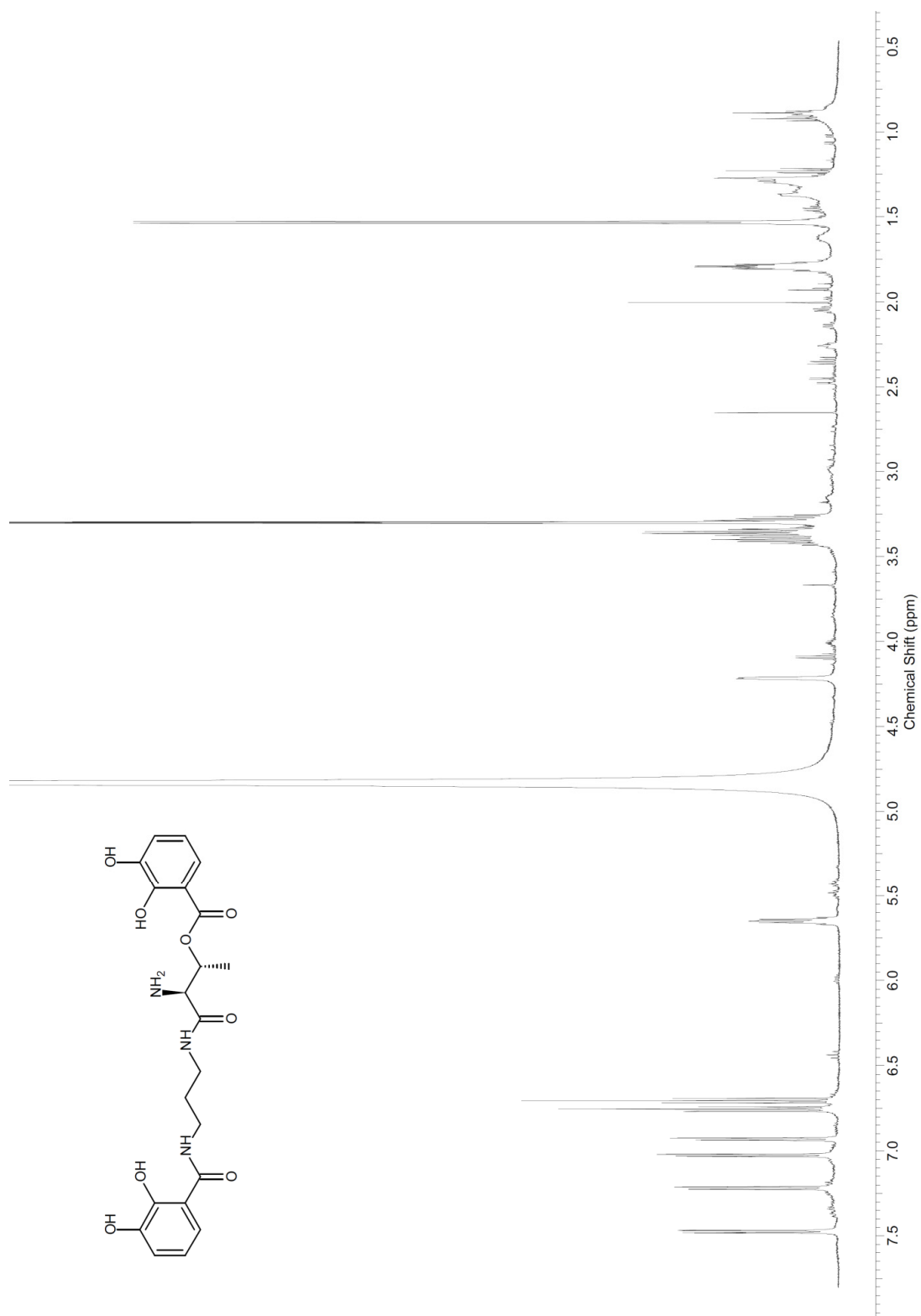
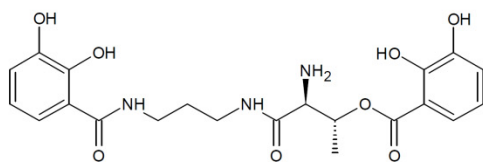
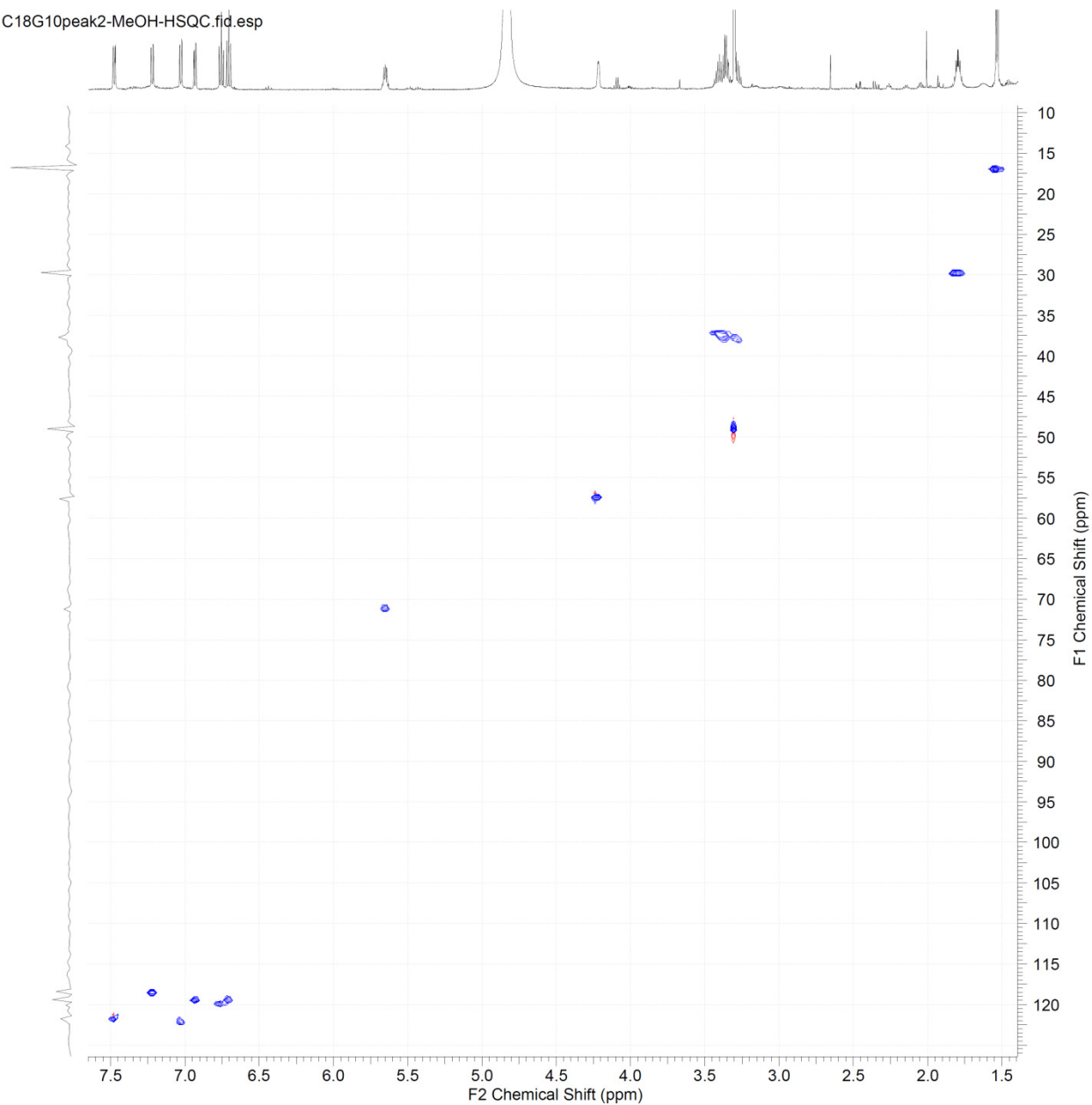
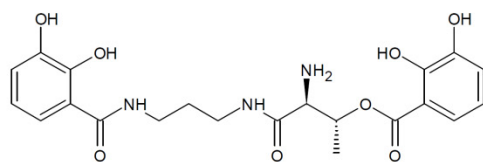


Figure S2. 1D and 2D NMR spectra for serratiochelin C (**1**) in deuterated methanol on pages S7–S11. Shown are ¹H (page S8), gHSQC (page S9), gCOSY (page S10), and gHMBC (page S11) spectra, and a magnified view of the downfield region of the gHMBC spectrum (page S12).

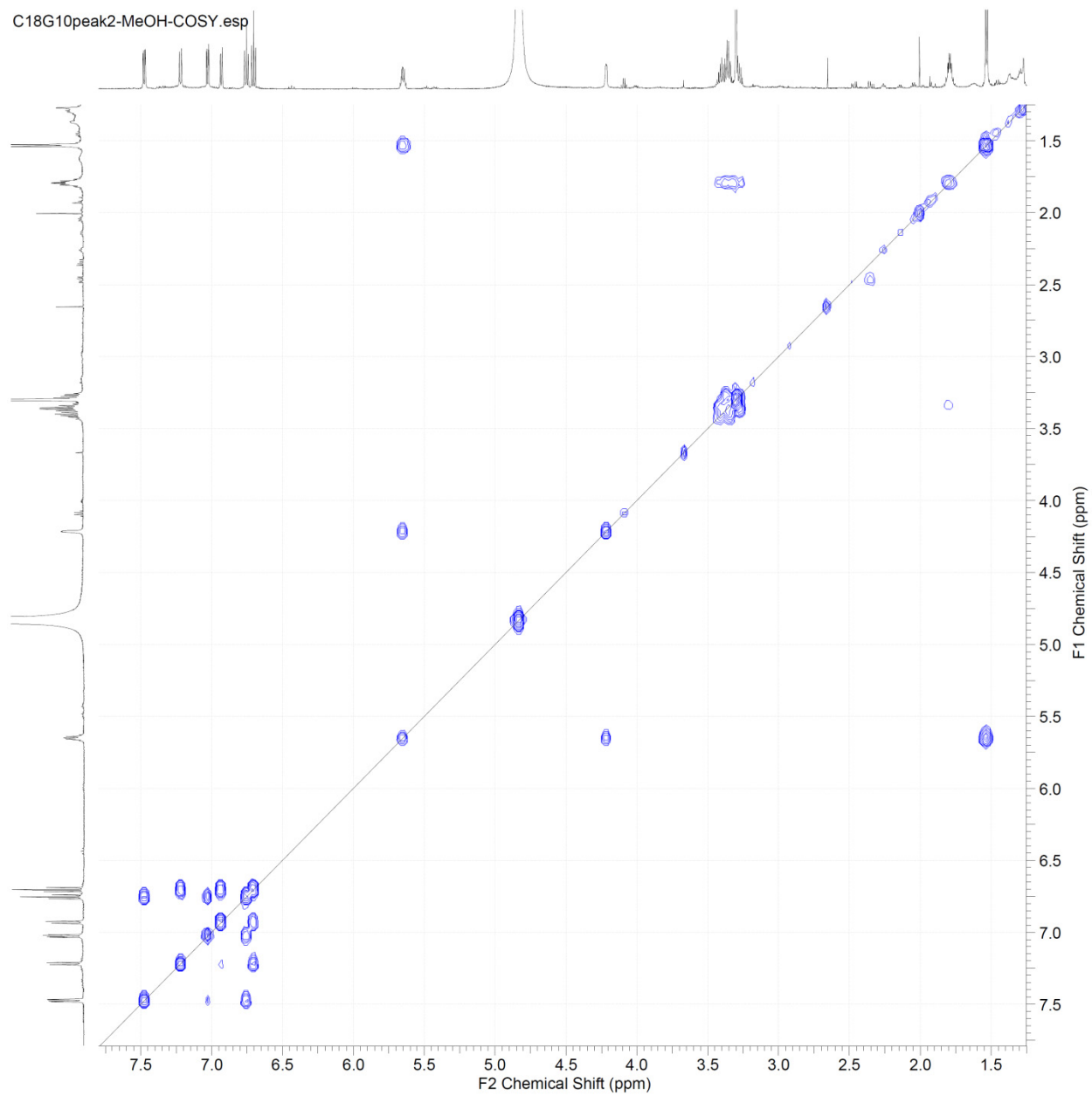


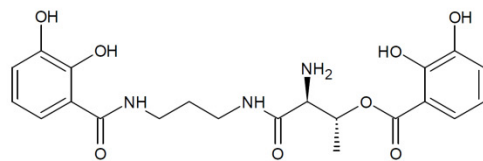
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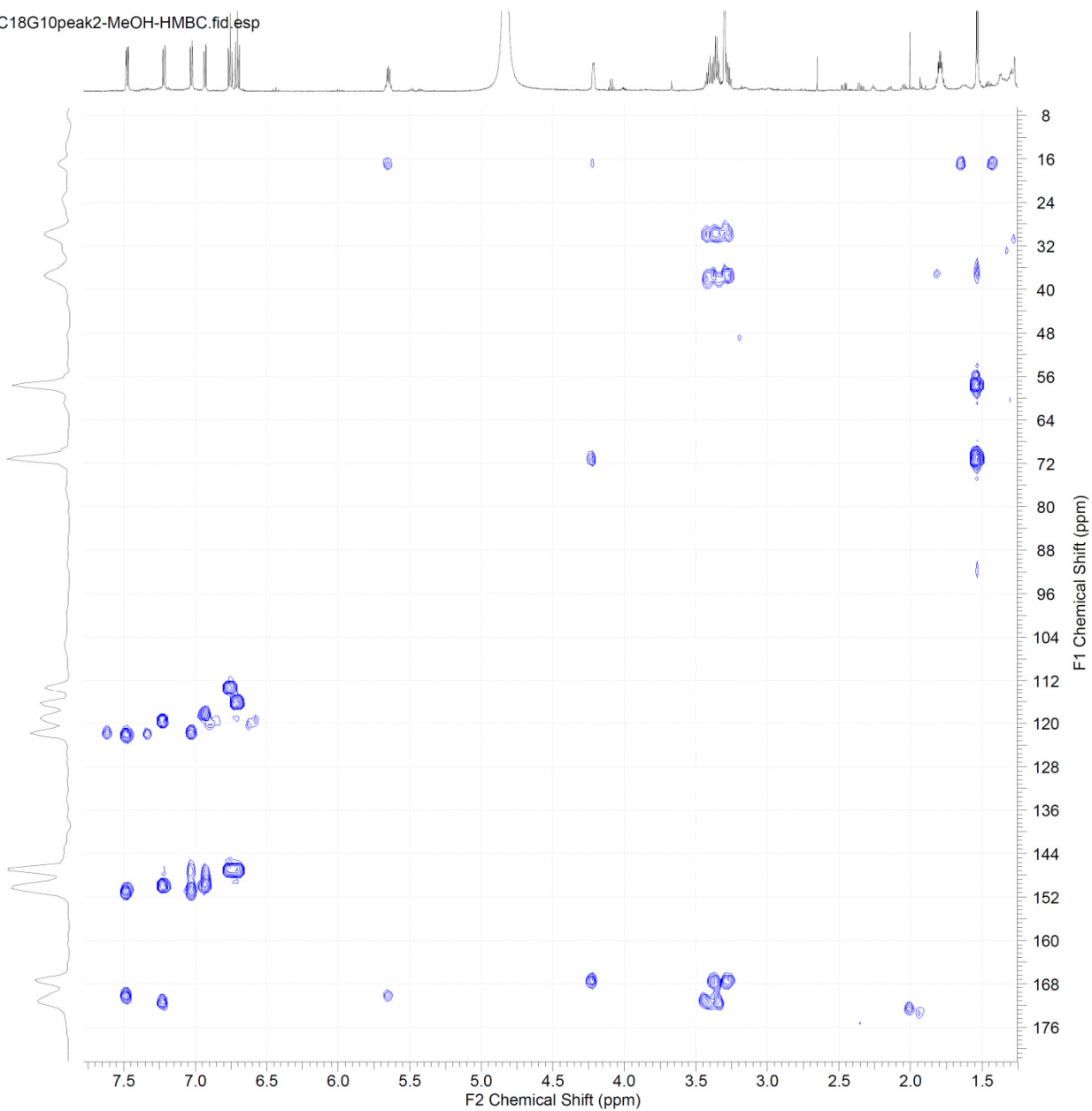


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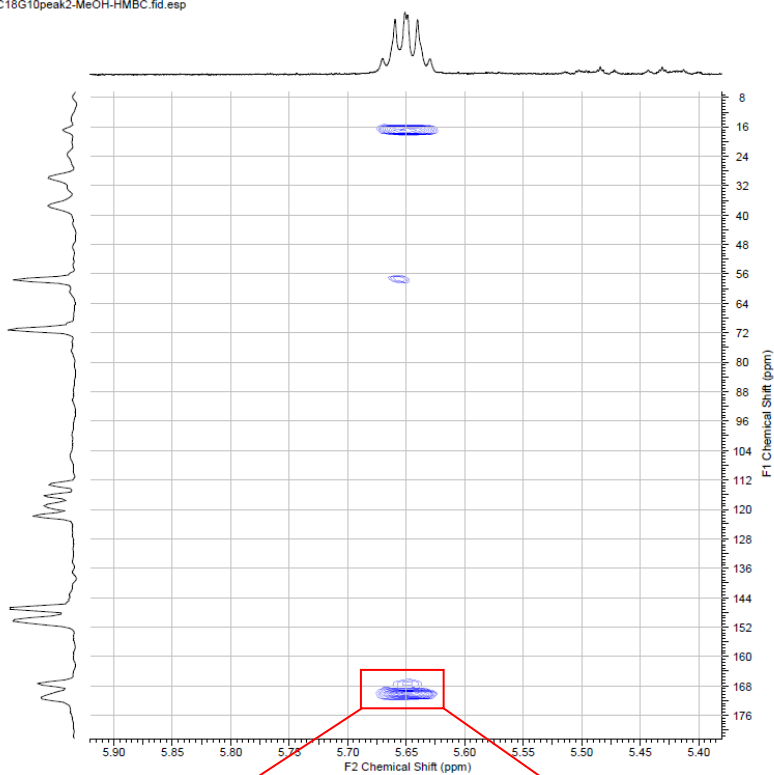




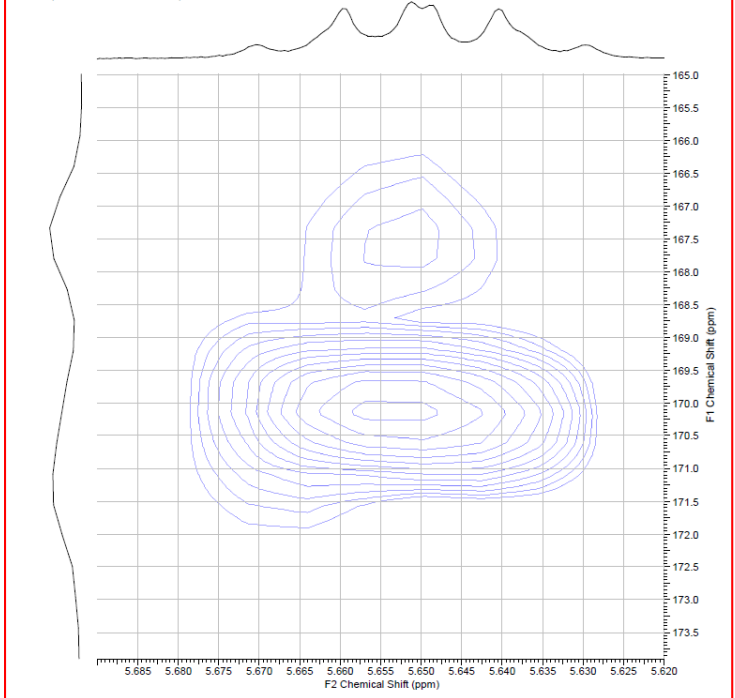
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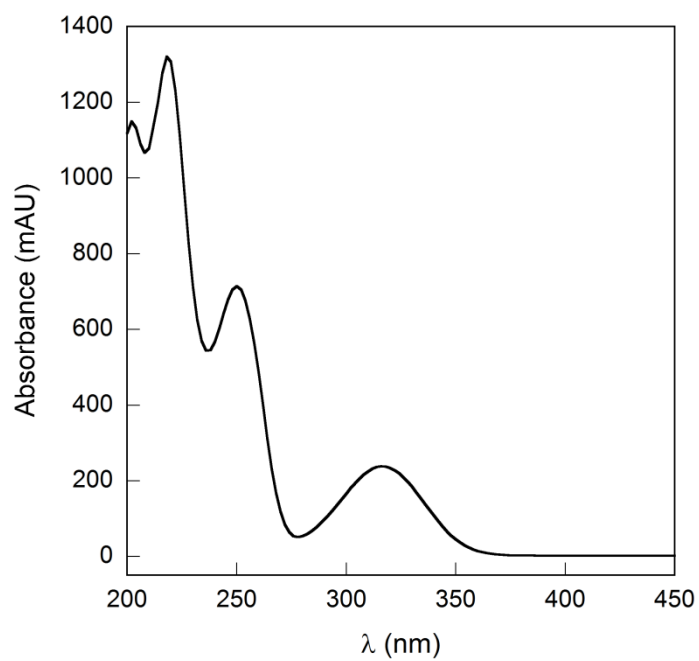


Figure S3. UV-visible spectrum of serratiochelin C (**1**) in H₂O/MeCN (1:1) containing 0.1% formic acid.

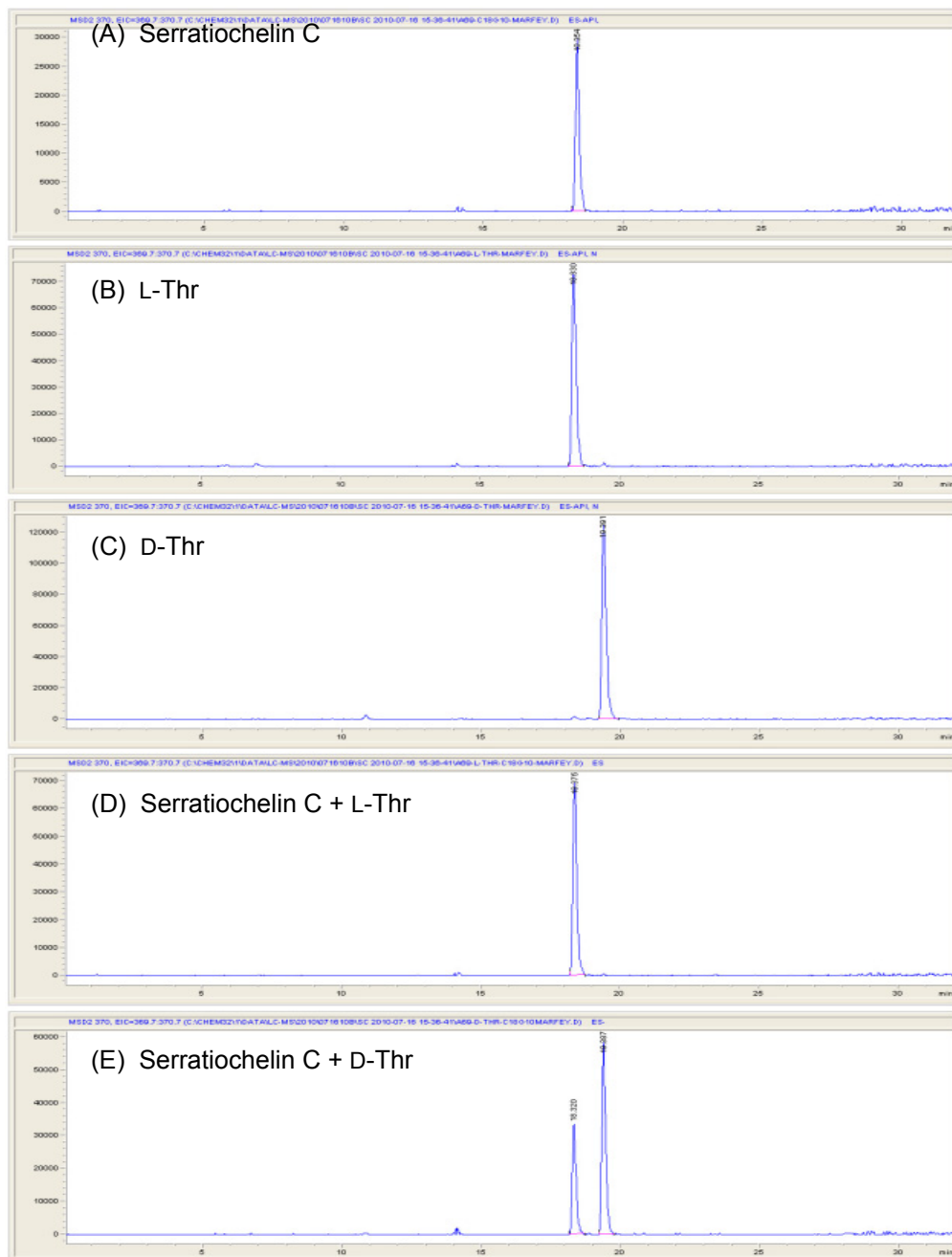


Figure S4. HPLC-MS traces for Marfey's analysis of serratiochelin C and D- or L-Thr. The mass ion for the Marfey's derivative of serratiochelin C (A), L-Thr (B), D-Thr (C), serratiochelin C spiked with the L-Thr derivative (D), and serratiochelin C spiked with the D-Thr derivative are shown. The data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

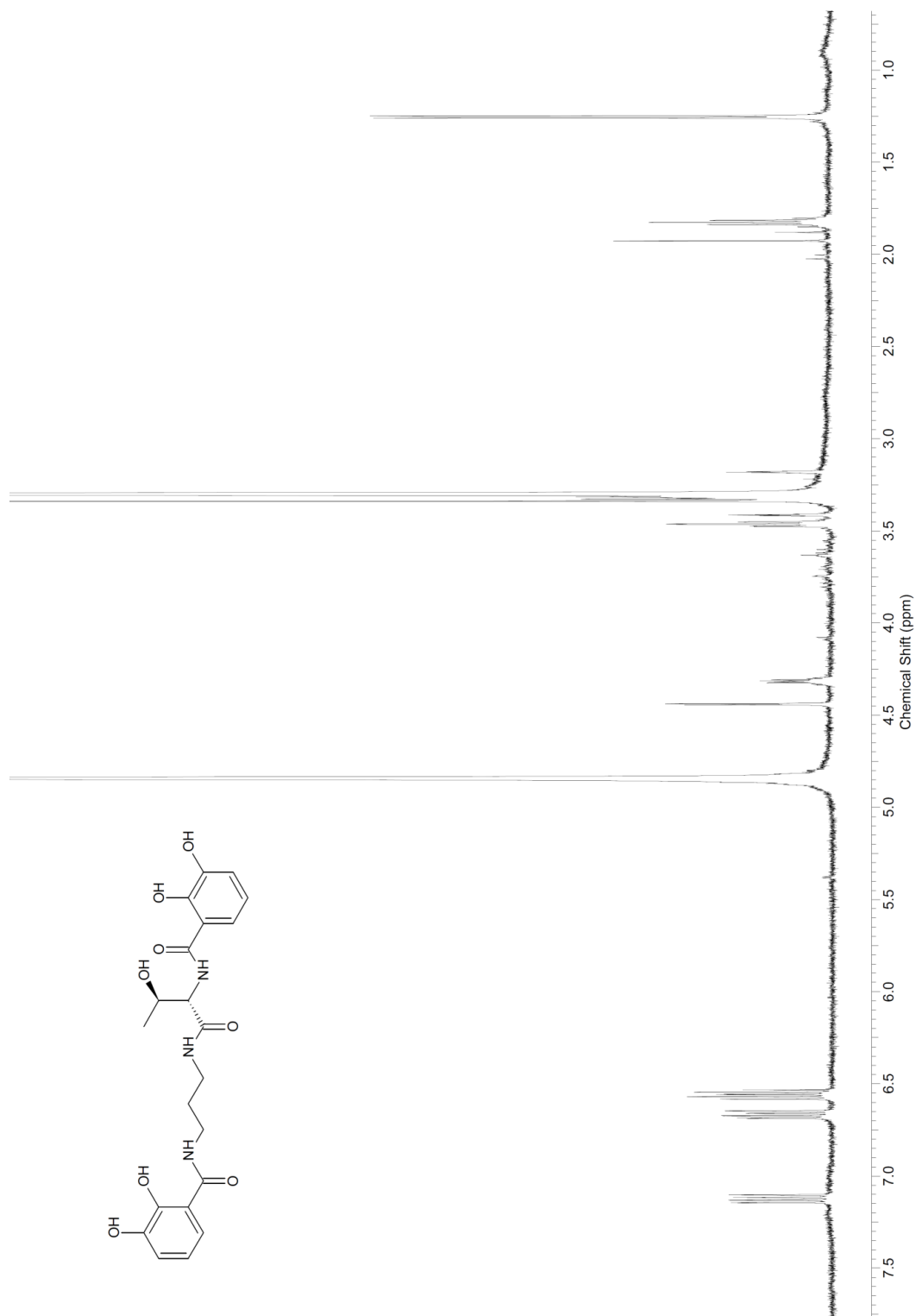
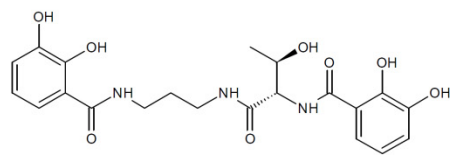
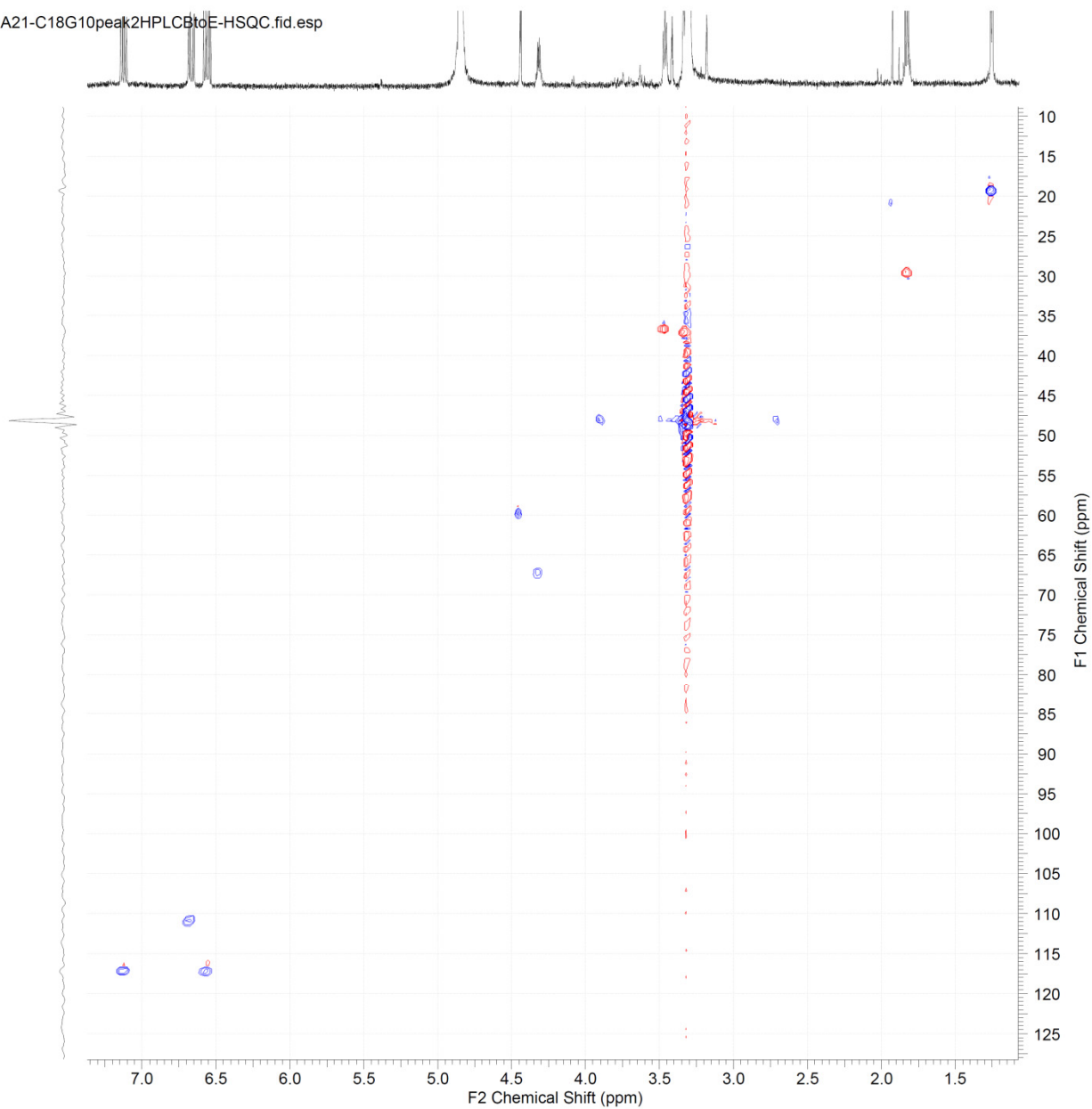
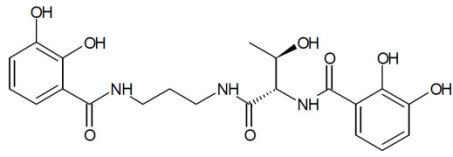


Figure S5. 1D and 2D NMR spectra for serratiochelin B (**2**) in deuterated methanol on pages S12–S15. Shown are ^1H (page S15), gHSQC (page S16), gCOSY (page S17), and gHMBC (page S18) spectra.

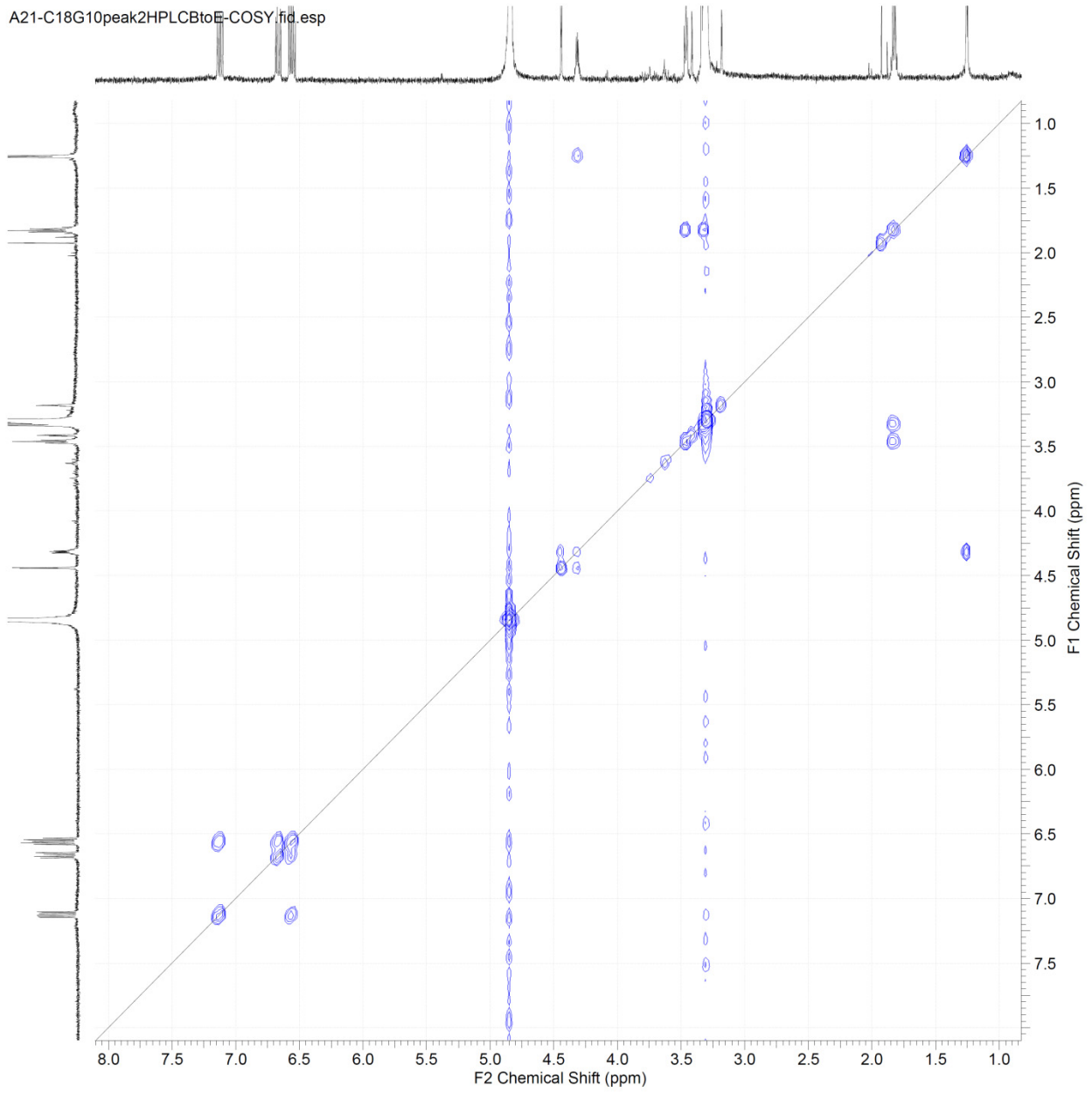


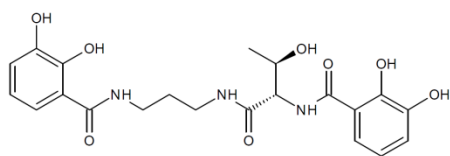
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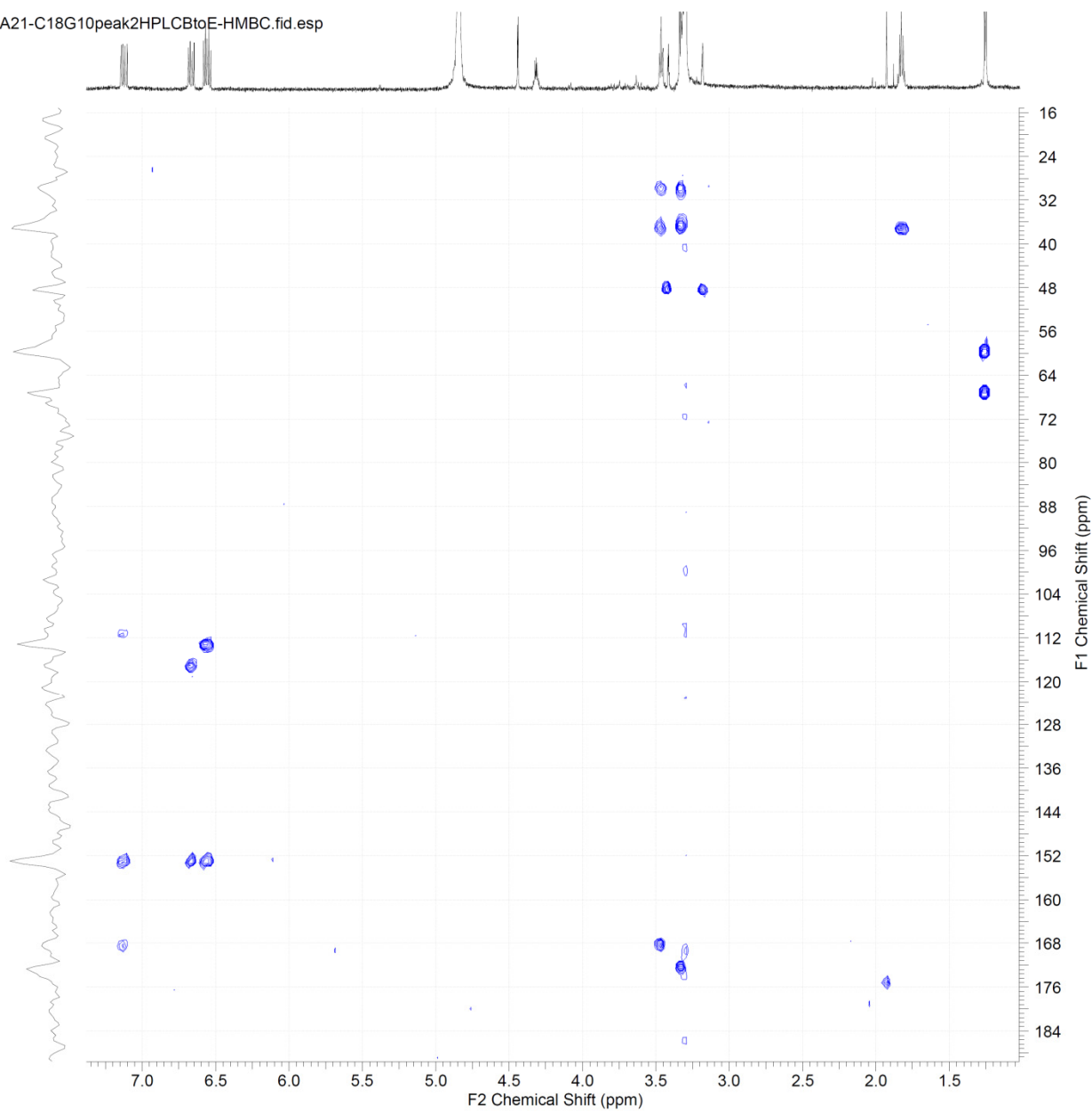


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A21-C18G10peak2HPLCBtoE-HMBC.fid.esp



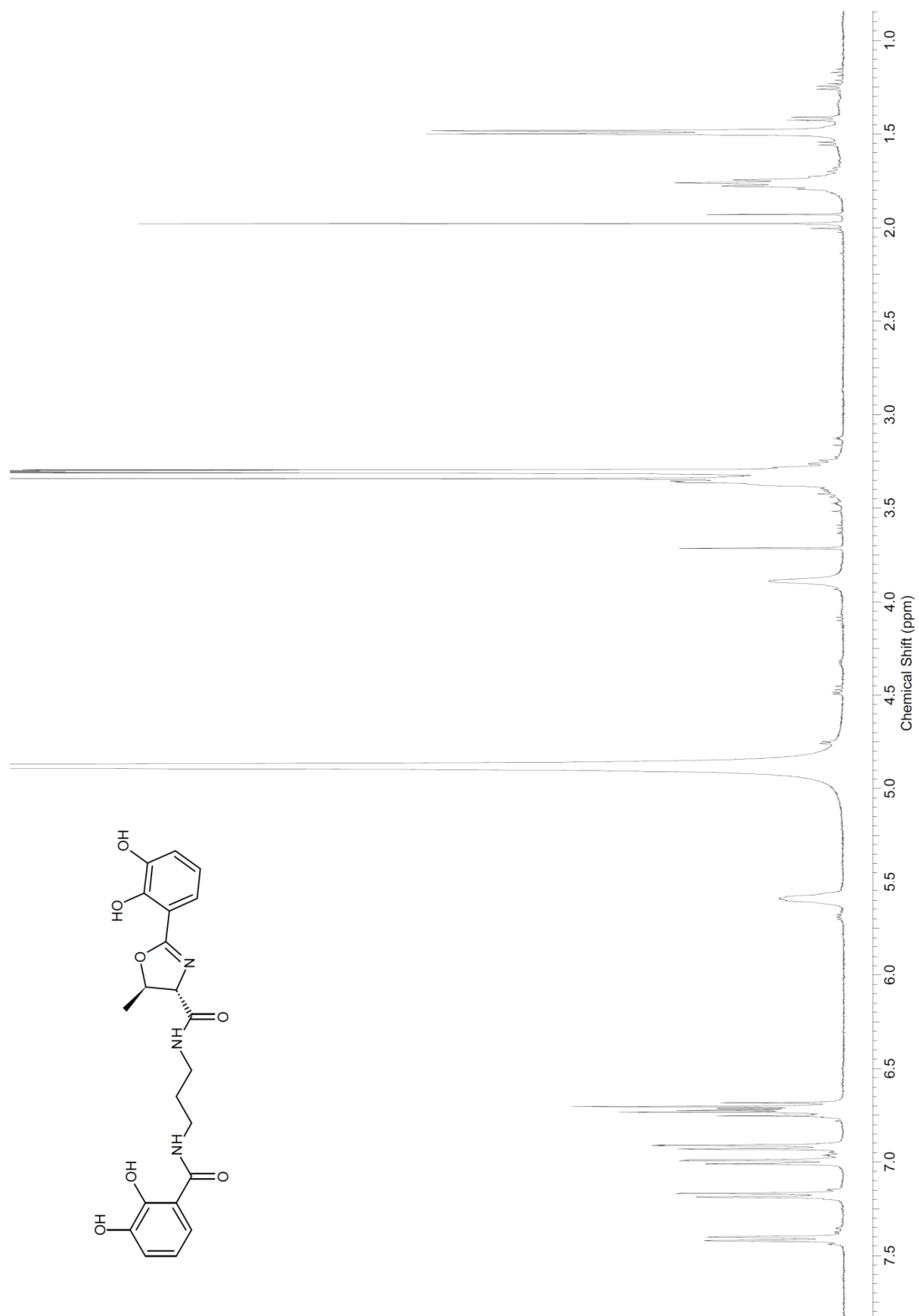


Figure S6. ¹H spectrum of serratiochelin A (**3**) in deuterated methanol.

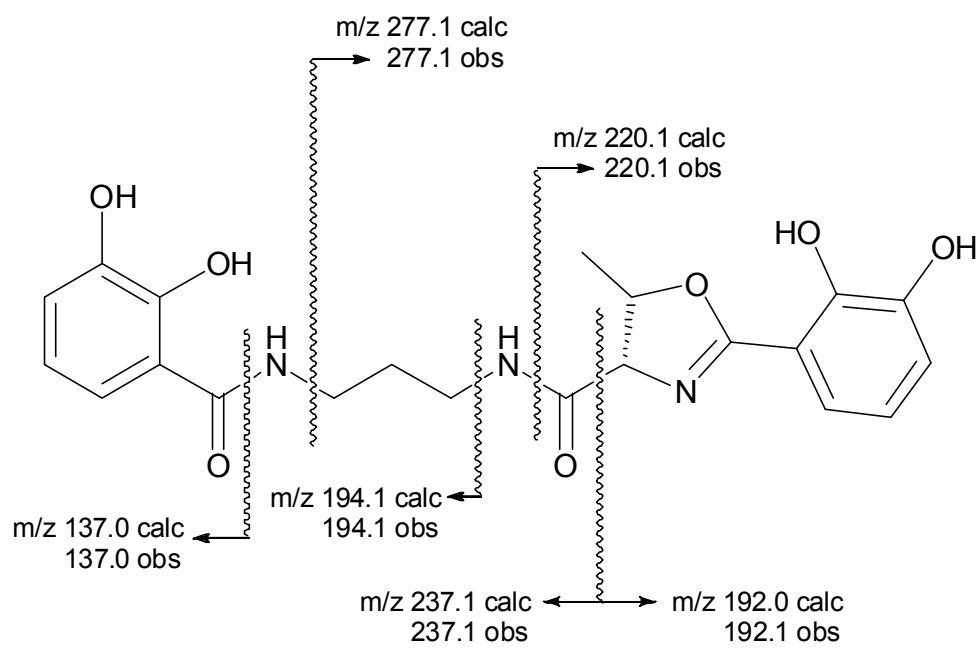


Figure S7. Results from tandem MS analysis of serratiochelin A (**3**). The fragments obtained along with the calculated and observed masses are shown.

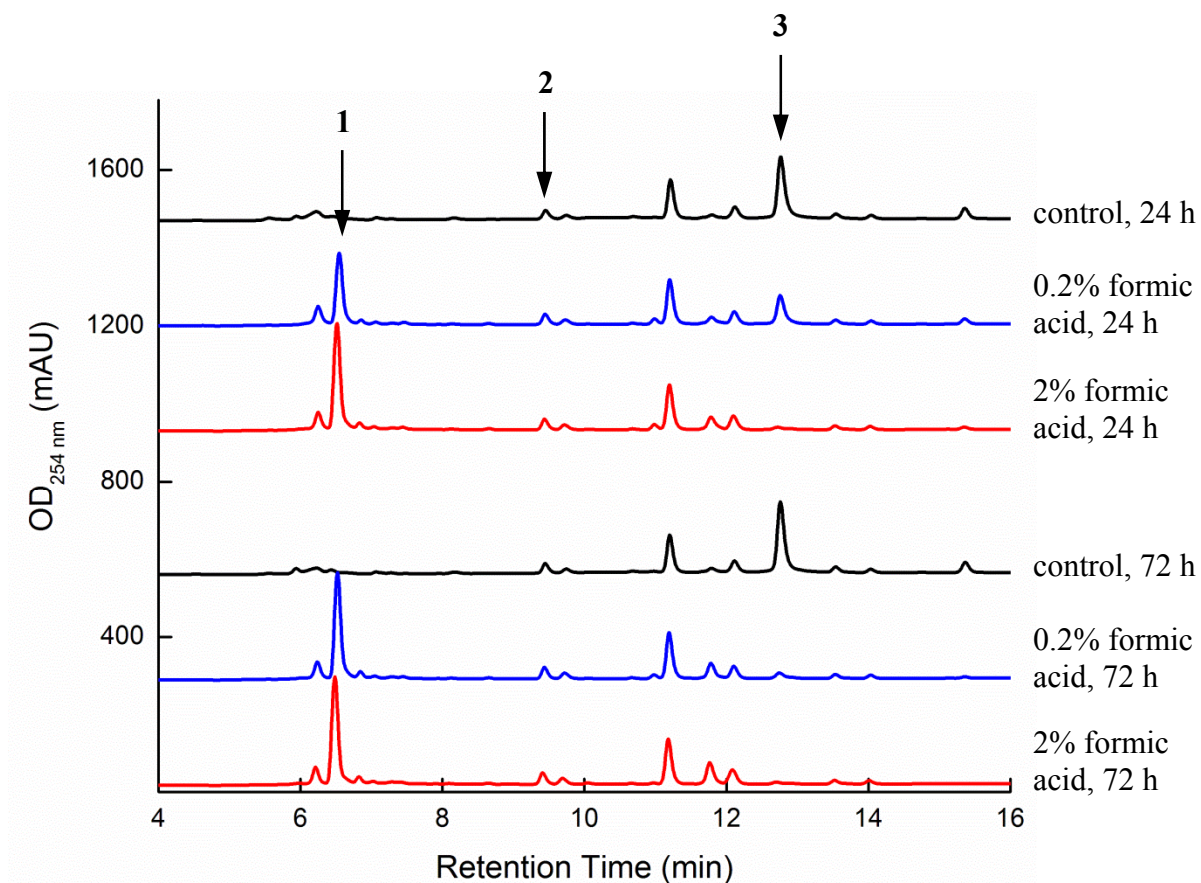


Figure S8. Stability of serratiochelins as a function of formic acid concentration and time of incubation. HPLC-MS analysis of the spent medium of *Serratia sp.* V4 cultures after treatment with no acid (black traces), 0.2% formic acid (blue traces), or 2% formic acid (red traces) for 24 h or 72 h. The 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**.

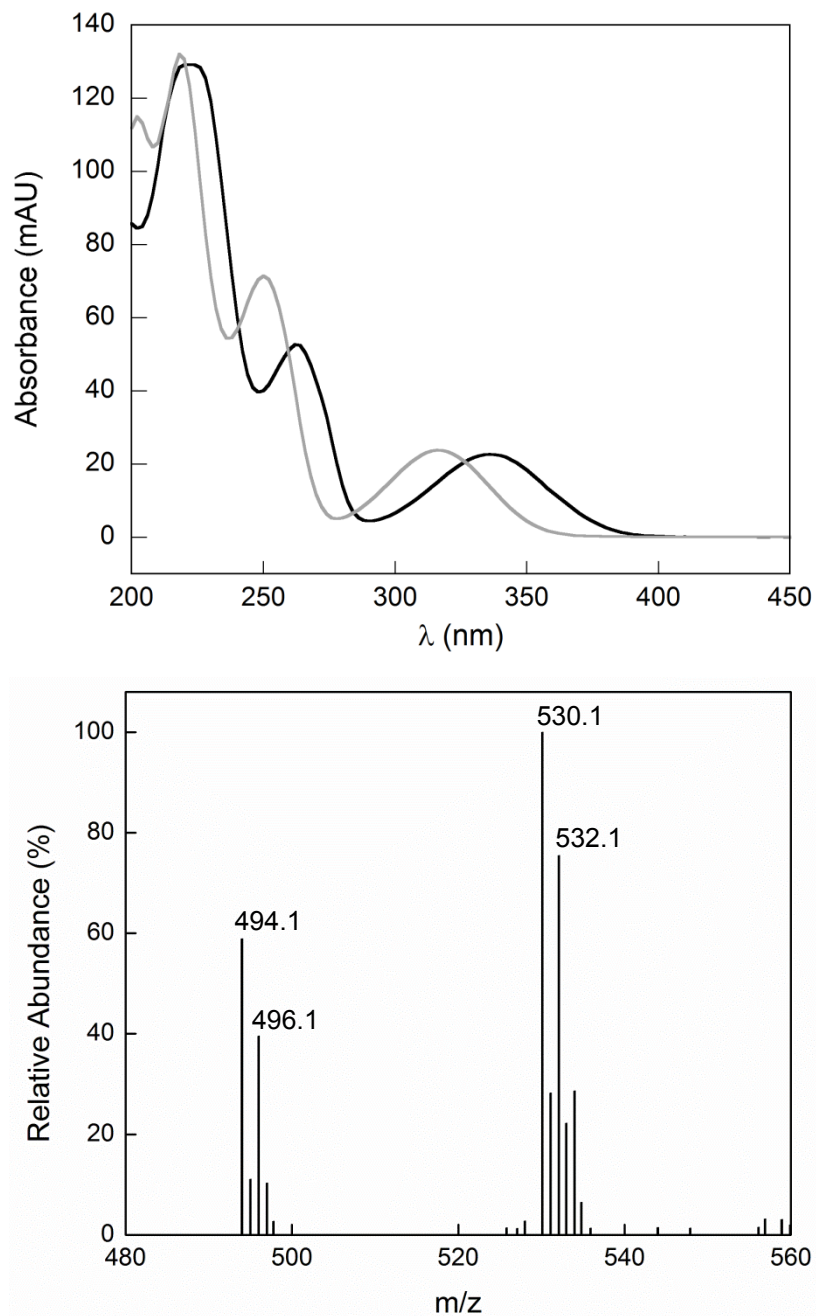


Figure S9. Characterization of Ga-serratiochelin A. (Top) Comparison of the UV-visible spectrum of serratiochelin A (**3**, gray trace) with that of Ga-serratiochelin A (black trace). The spectrum of the Ga-complex is red-shifted relative to the apo-form of **3**. (Bottom) Negative mode ESI-MS spectrum 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).

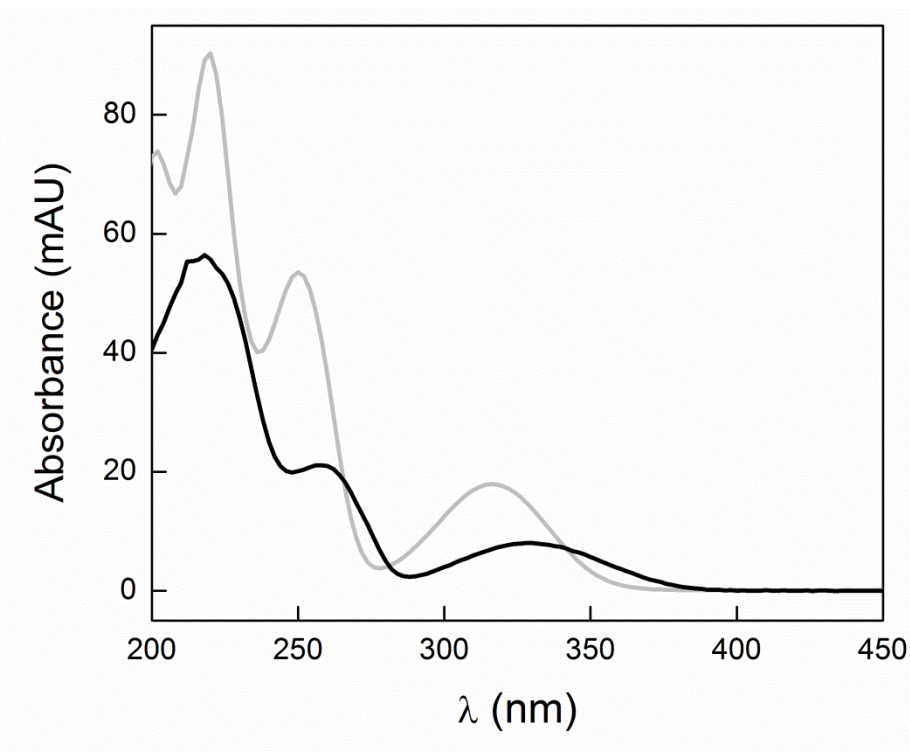
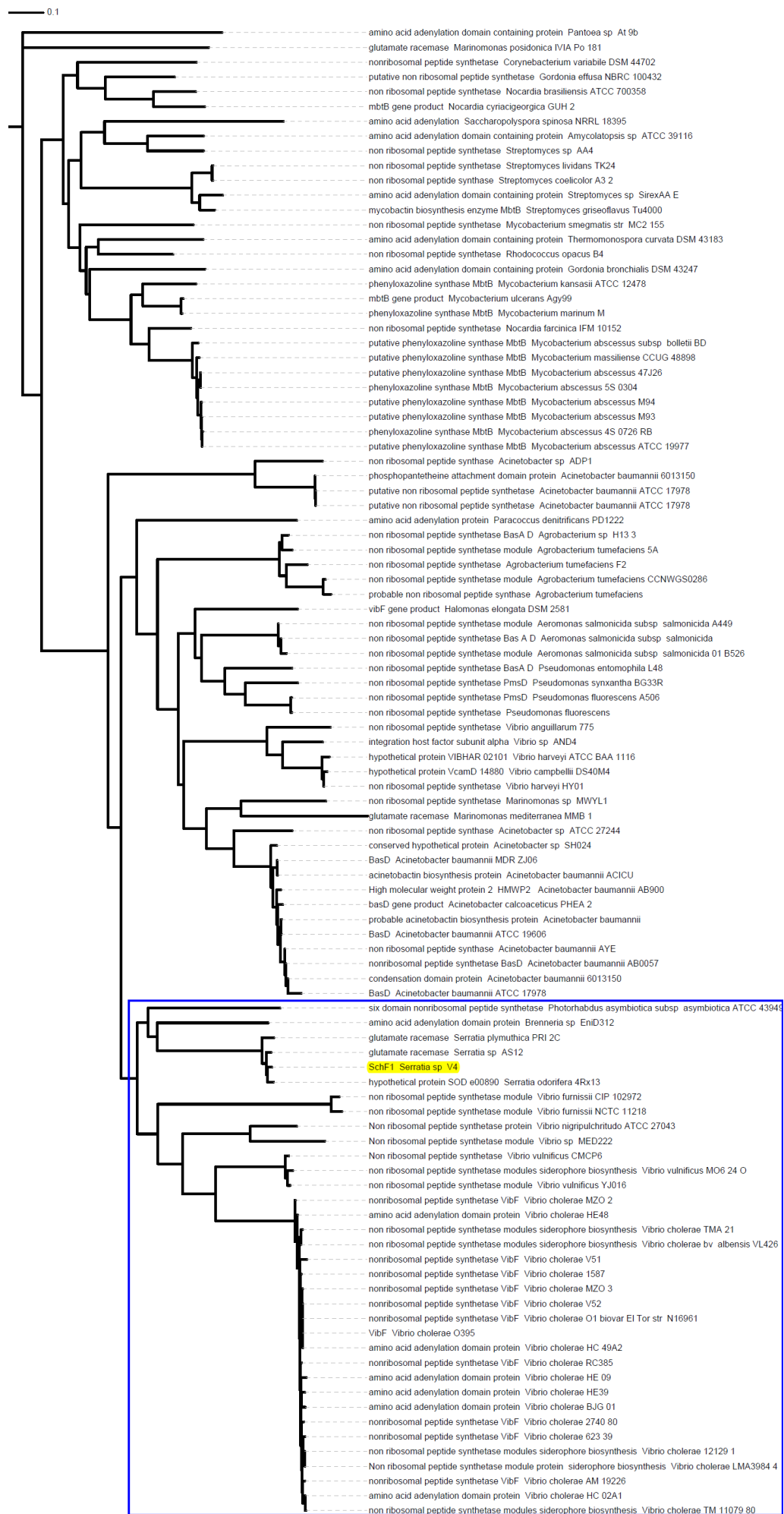


Figure S10. Characterization of Ga-serratiochelin B. Comparison of the UV-visible spectrum of serratiochelin B (**2**, gray trace) with that of Ga-serratiochelin B (black trace). The spectrum of the Ga-complex is red-shifted relative to the apo-form of **2**. Serratiochelin B has a significantly lower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







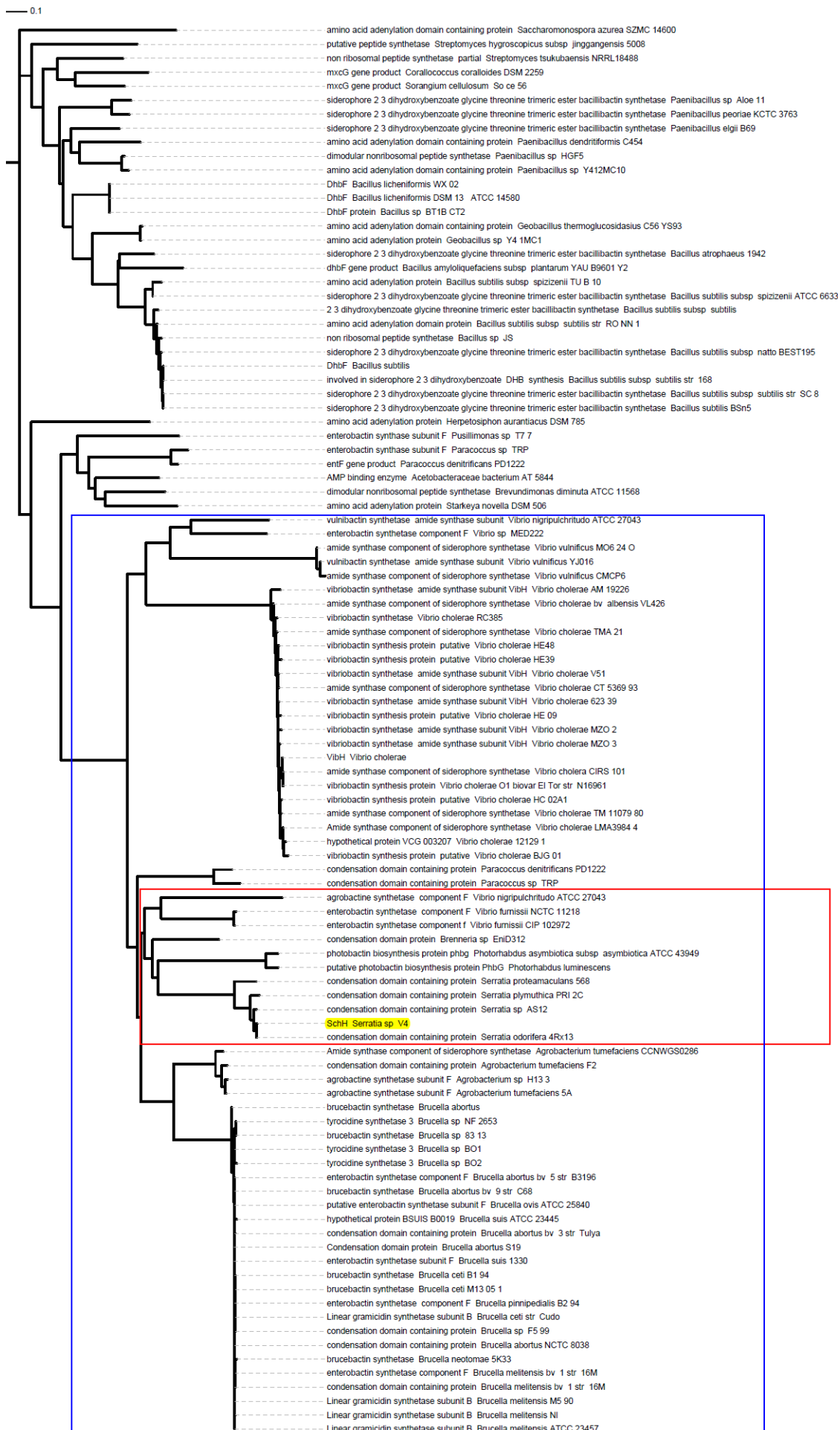


Figure S12. Phylogenetic analyses of enterobactin-like genes in the *sch* cluster. On the next two pages follow phylogenetic trees for SchA (page S30) and SchB (page S31). The *Serratia sp.* V4 query protein is highlighted in yellow. In both cases, of the top 100 sequences, the majority include the corresponding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



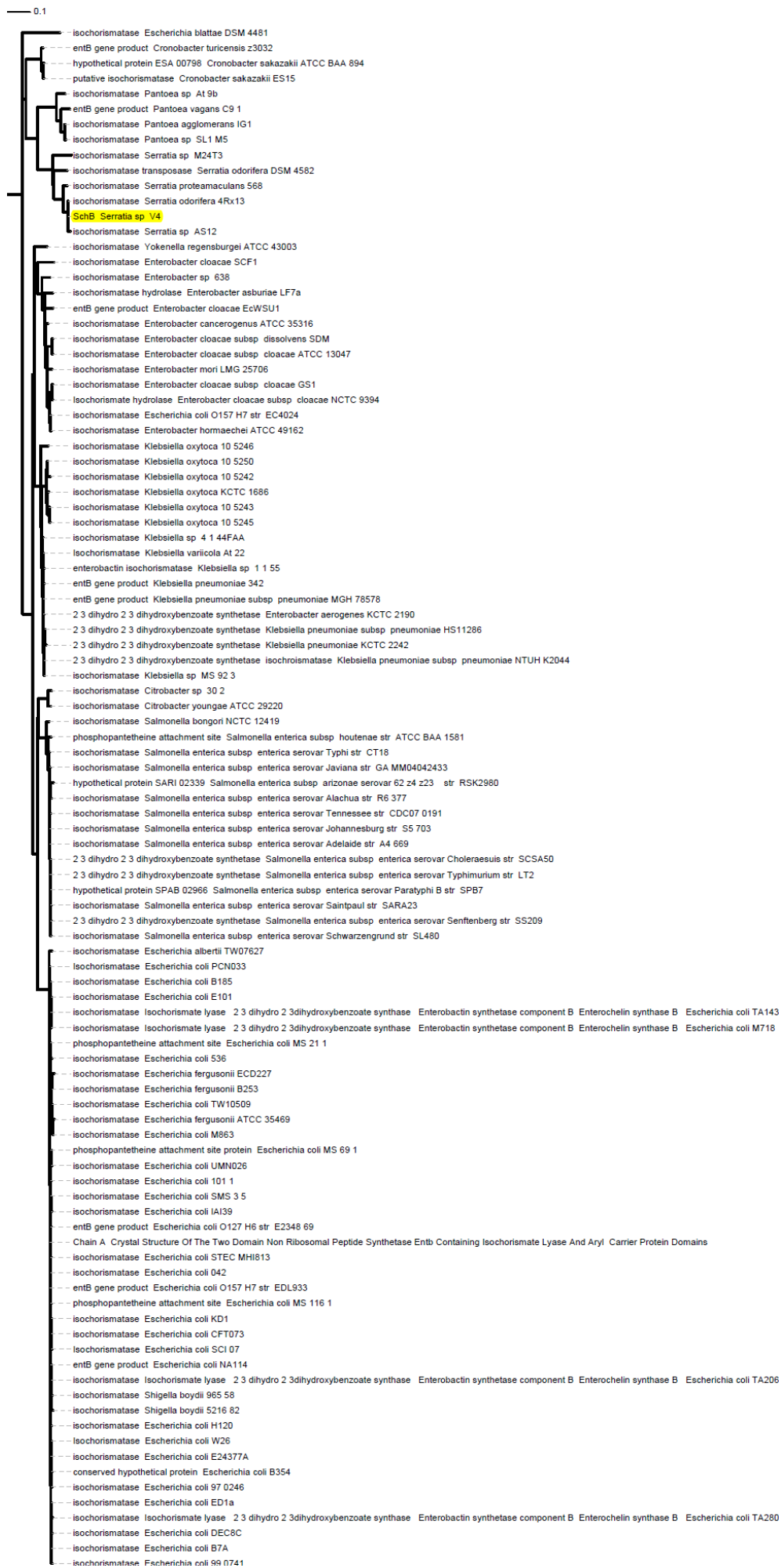
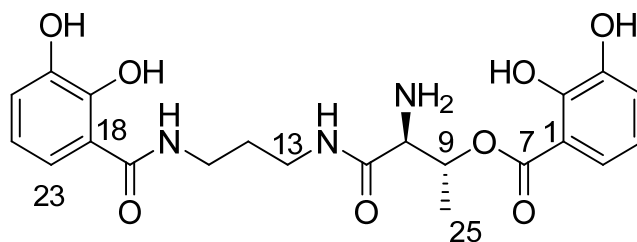
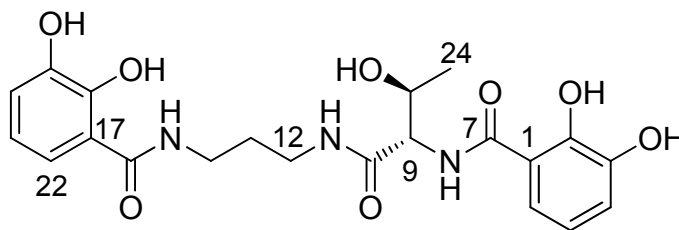


Table S1. NMR Data for serratiochelin C (**1**) acquired in CD₃OD at 600 MHz. The structure and numbering scheme of **1** is shown above the table.



Position	δ_H (J in Hz)	δ_C	COSY	HMBC
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 CD₃OD at 600 MHz. The structure and numbering scheme of **2** is shown above the table.



Position	δ_H (<i>J</i> in Hz)	δ_C	COSY	HMBC
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.^a

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

^a 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.^a

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

^a 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. cholerae*-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.

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

*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
<i>schH</i> -Fw	5' CCG GAC TAG TCG GGC GAT AAC CCT CAC TGT CG 3'
<i>schH</i> -Rv	5' CCG GAG GCC TCG GCA GCG TAT TGA CCG CC 3'
<i>schF2</i> -Fw	5' CCG GAC TAG TCG ATC GCG GCG GGC ACT CG 3'
<i>schF2</i> -Rv	5' CCG GAG GCC TGC CAA GCA GGC GCA GGG CG 3'
<i>schE</i> -Fw	5' CCG GAC TAG TGG GCT TGC ACA GTG GCG ATA CC 3'
<i>schE</i> -Rv	5' CCG GAG GCC TCG GCA CCA GCG CCG TCA CG 3'
<i>schF0</i> -Fw	5' CCG GAC TAG TCG CCT TAC GCC AAT GCC TAT GC 3'
<i>schF0</i> -Rv	5' CCG GAG GCC TGG TGG ATG CGG GTG GTT GGC 3'
<i>schB</i> -Fw	5' CCG GAC TAG TGC GTT ACT GAT CCA CGA TAT GC 3'
<i>schB</i> -Rv	5' CCG G AG GCC T GC GGC CAA CTC CAT GAT ACG 3'
<i>schC</i> -Fw	5' CCG GCC GCG TTG TTT ATT CCC CAG C 3'
<i>schC</i> -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
<i>schH</i> -up	5' GGC TGC CGT TGT CGC CGG CG 3'
<i>schH</i> -dw	5' CCG CGA TCG GCG GCA ATC TGC 3'
<i>schF2</i> -up	5' GGC CCT CAG CCT GCC GGA TCC 3'
<i>schF2</i> -dw	5' CGA TCA ACC CCG CCA GCG TCA GC 3'
<i>schE</i> -up	5' GCG GGC GTT TGG CCT GAA CC 3'
<i>schE</i> -dw	5' CCC TGA GTG GTG AGA ATA TGC CG 3'
<i>schF0</i> -up	5' CGG TTT TCG GCC CGG CGG 3'
<i>schF0</i> -dw	5' GCG TAC CAC CCA GCG AAT AAC 3'
<i>schB</i> -up	5' GGT CGA TAC GCT GCC GCT CAC C 3'
<i>schB</i> -dw	5' CGA AGC CAA TTA CCT CGG CAC C 3'
<i>schC</i> -up	5' GCG TTT CGC CCA CCG CGG G 3'
<i>schC</i> -dw	5' CCT TGG TTC AGG CCA AAC GCC 3'
Plasmid	5' CCA GGG TTT TCC CAG TCA CG 3'

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