

Aerobic deconstruction of cellulosic biomass by an insect-associated *Streptomyces*

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Supplementary Information

Figure S1 : Scanning electron microscopy images of ActE grown on different carbon sources including glucose, cellulose, xylan, switchgrass, ammonia ammonia fiber expansion-treated switchgrass (AFEX-SG) and ionic liquid-treated switchgrass (IL-SG). ActE cells were grown in minimum medium with the indicated substrate as a sole carbon source for 7 days at 30 °C. The scale bar indicates 5 µm.

Figure S2 : Fractionation of the ActE cellulose secretome and assays of reactions with different polysaccharides. (A) Anion exchange chromatography

was performed using the ActE cellulose secretome, and fractions were collected and analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Lowercase letters indicate protein identified by MALDI-TOF MS shown in Supplementary Table S1. (B) Results from hydrolysis assays for reaction with filter paper (FP), xylan, mannan and beta-1,3 glucan as detected by DNS assay of each fraction. The percentage reactivity relative to the maximum activity observed for each substrate is shown. Error bars indicate the standard deviation, with n = 3 for technical replicates.

Figure S3 : Temperature and pH profiles of the ActE secretome obtained from growth on AFEX-treated corn stover. (A) The effect of temperature on the deconstruction of AFEX-treated switchgrass (AFEX-SG) and ionic liquid-treated switchgrass (IL-SG). The relative activity of the ActE secretome was compared to the maximal rates determined for reaction with AFEX-SG (*blue star*), and IL-SG (*red star*) at pH 6.0. (B) The effect of pH on the AFEX-SG and IL-SG deconstruction activities in the indicated ActE secretomes. The maximal rates observed for AFEX-SG and IL-SG were at pH 7.0 (*blue star*) and pH 8 (*red star*), respectively. Reactions were carried out at 40 °C and the 0.1 M buffers used were citrate (pH 4.5), phosphate (pH 6-8), CHES (pH 9-10), and CAPS (pH 11). The reaction was performed for 20 h and the reducing sugar content was measured by DNS assay.

Figure S4 : Genome-wide changes in expression during growth of ActE on substrate cellobiose versus glucose visualized as a Cytoscape interaction

network. Nodes are genes (*circles*) or KEGG/CAZy functional categories (*yellow triangles*); edges indicate that the gene belongs to the indicated functional group as defined by either KEGG or CAZy analysis. Gene node sizes reflect expression intensity determined by microarray from growth on substrate as a \log_2 ratio. Node colors represent expression changes as the \log_2 ratio of substrate/glucose transcript intensities, where the genome-wide average transcriptional intensity was ~ 10.5 for both substrate and glucose. Transcripts with less than two-fold changes in expression intensity are colored white; transcripts with greater than two-fold increase in expression intensity during growth on substrate are shown as a red gradient; transcripts with greater than two-fold increase in expression intensity during growth on glucose are shown as a blue gradient.

Figure S5 : Genome-wide expression changes for growth on the substrate cellulose versus glucose visualized as a Cytoscape interaction network. Other information provided in the caption to Supplementary Fig. S4.

Figure S6 : Genome-wide expression changes for growth on the substrate xylan versus glucose visualized as a Cytoscape interaction network. Other information provided in the caption to Supplementary Fig. S4.

Figure S7 : Genome-wide expression changes for growth on the substrate switchgrass versus glucose visualized as a Cytoscape interaction network. Other information provided in the caption to Supplementary Fig. S4.

Figure S8 : Genome-wide expression changes for growth on the substrate IL-treated switchgrass versus glucose visualized as a Cytoscape interaction network. Other information provided in the caption to Supplementary Fig. S4.

Figure S9 : Genome-wide expression changes for growth on the substrate chitin versus glucose visualized as a Cytoscape interaction network. Other information provided in the caption to Supplementary Fig. S4.

Figure S10 : Expression of 167 predicted CAZy genes in ActE, highlighting group 2 genes. These genes showed no signal above the average genomic expression intensity ($\log_2 = 10.5$). (A) Clustering of genes with similar expression profiles. (B) Additional information on group 2 genes including expression profile, SACTE_locus ID, CAZy family, and annotated function.

Figure S11 : Expression of 167 predicted CAZy genes in ActE, highlighting group 3 genes. (A) Clustering of genes with similar expression profiles. (B) Additional information on group 3 genes including expression profile, SACTE_locus ID, CAZy family, and annotated function.

Table S1 : Proteins separated by ion exchange chromatography and identified by mass spectrometry.

Figure S1

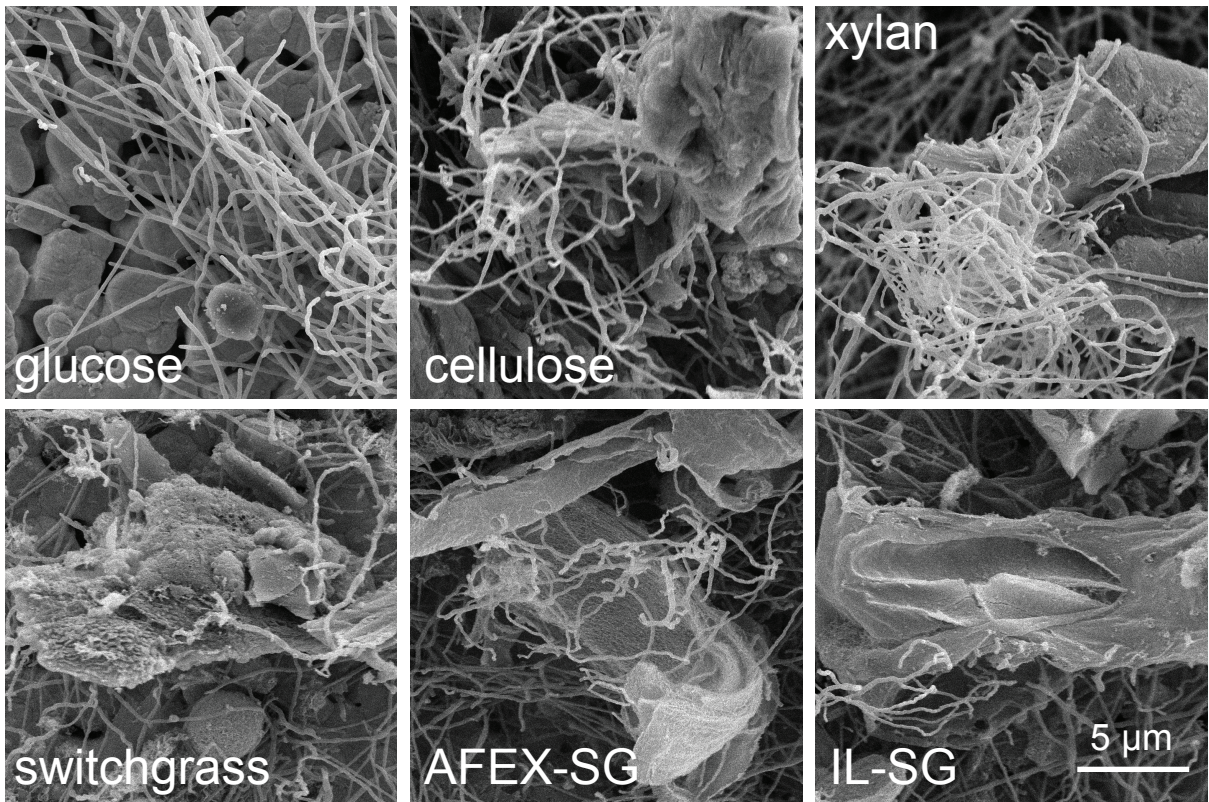


Figure S2

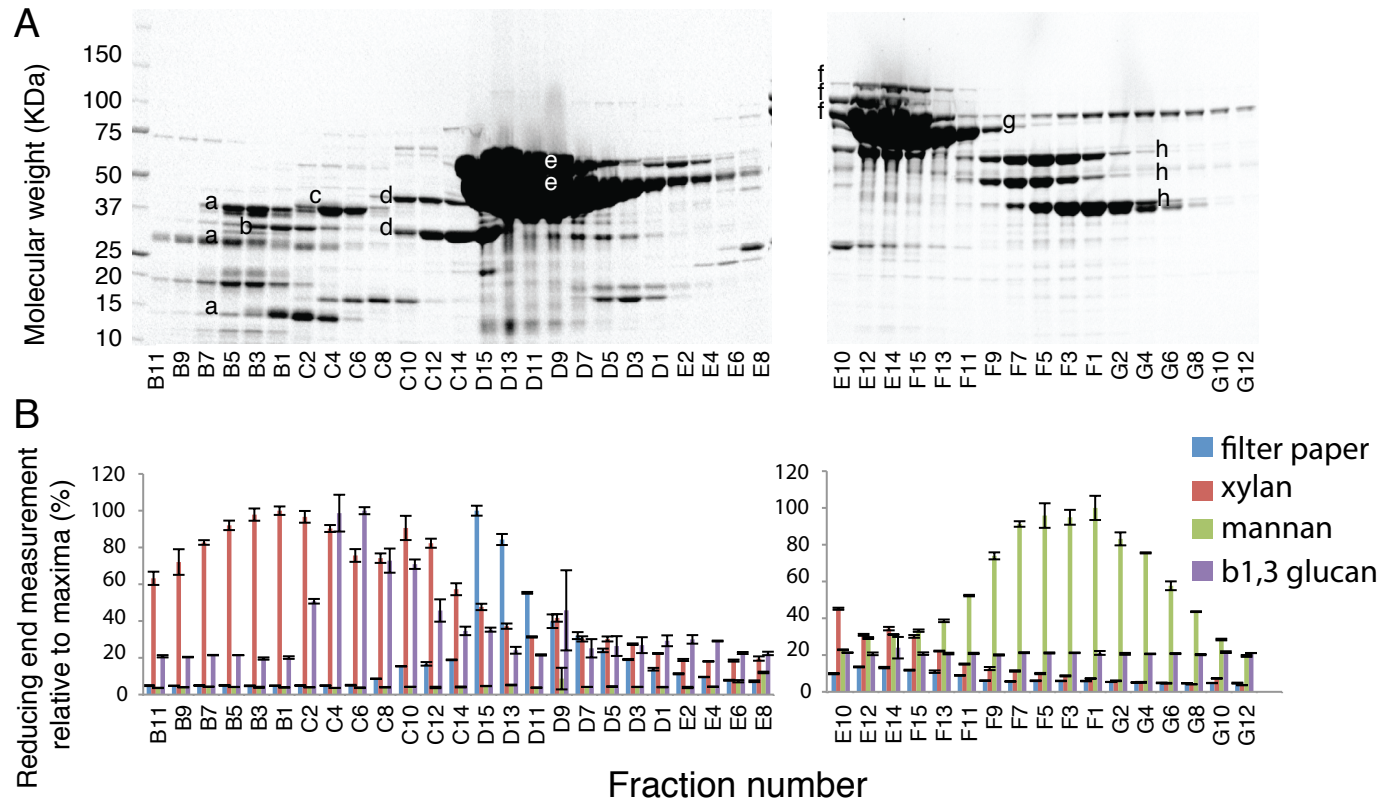


Figure S3

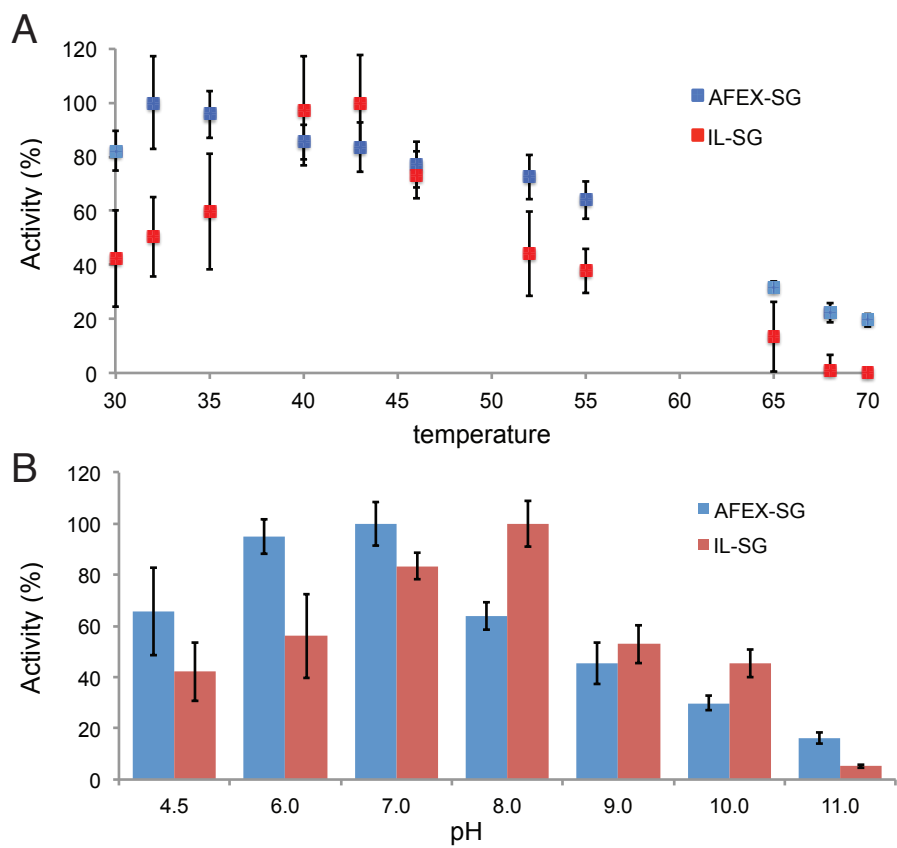


Figure S4

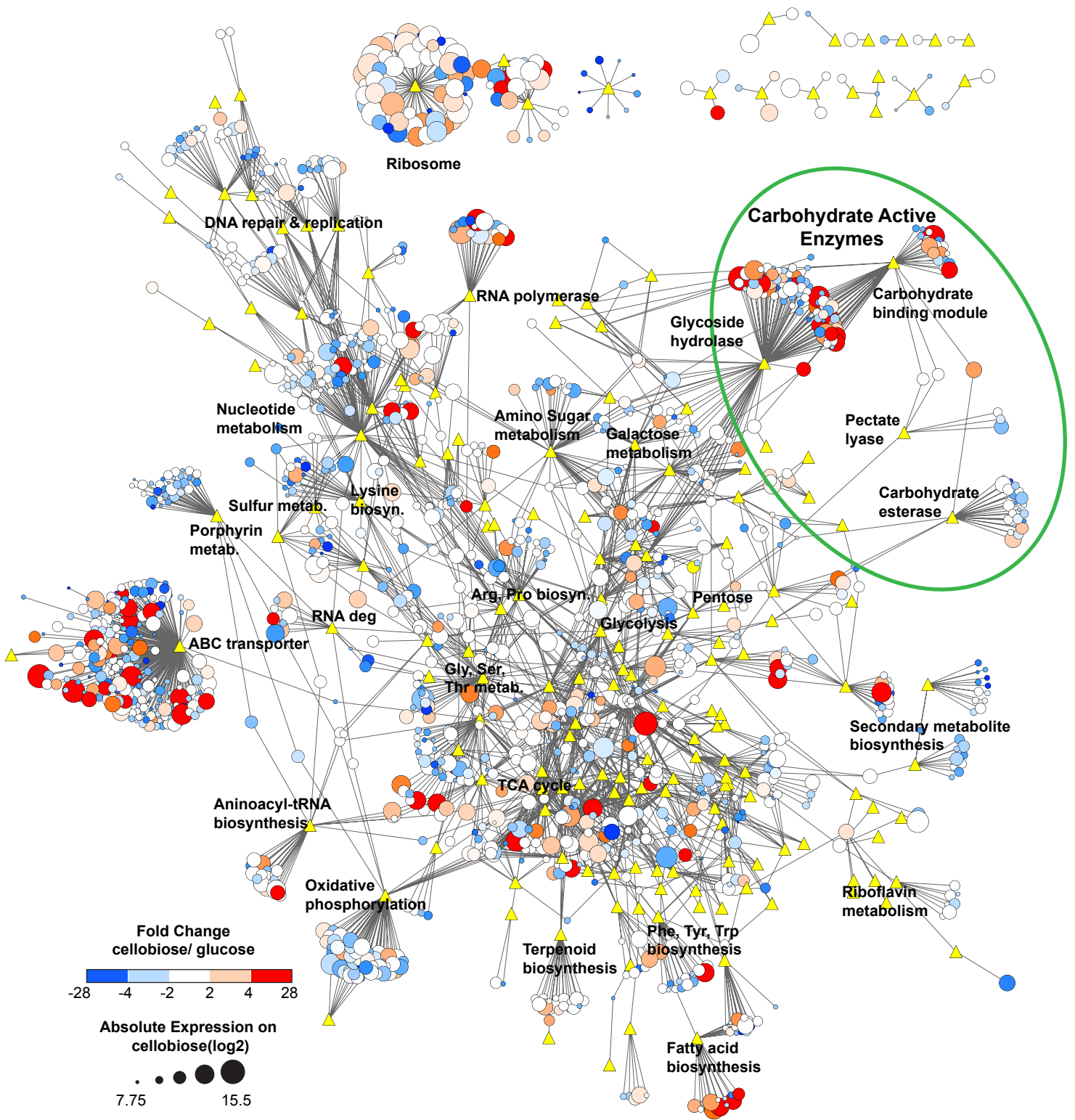


Figure S5

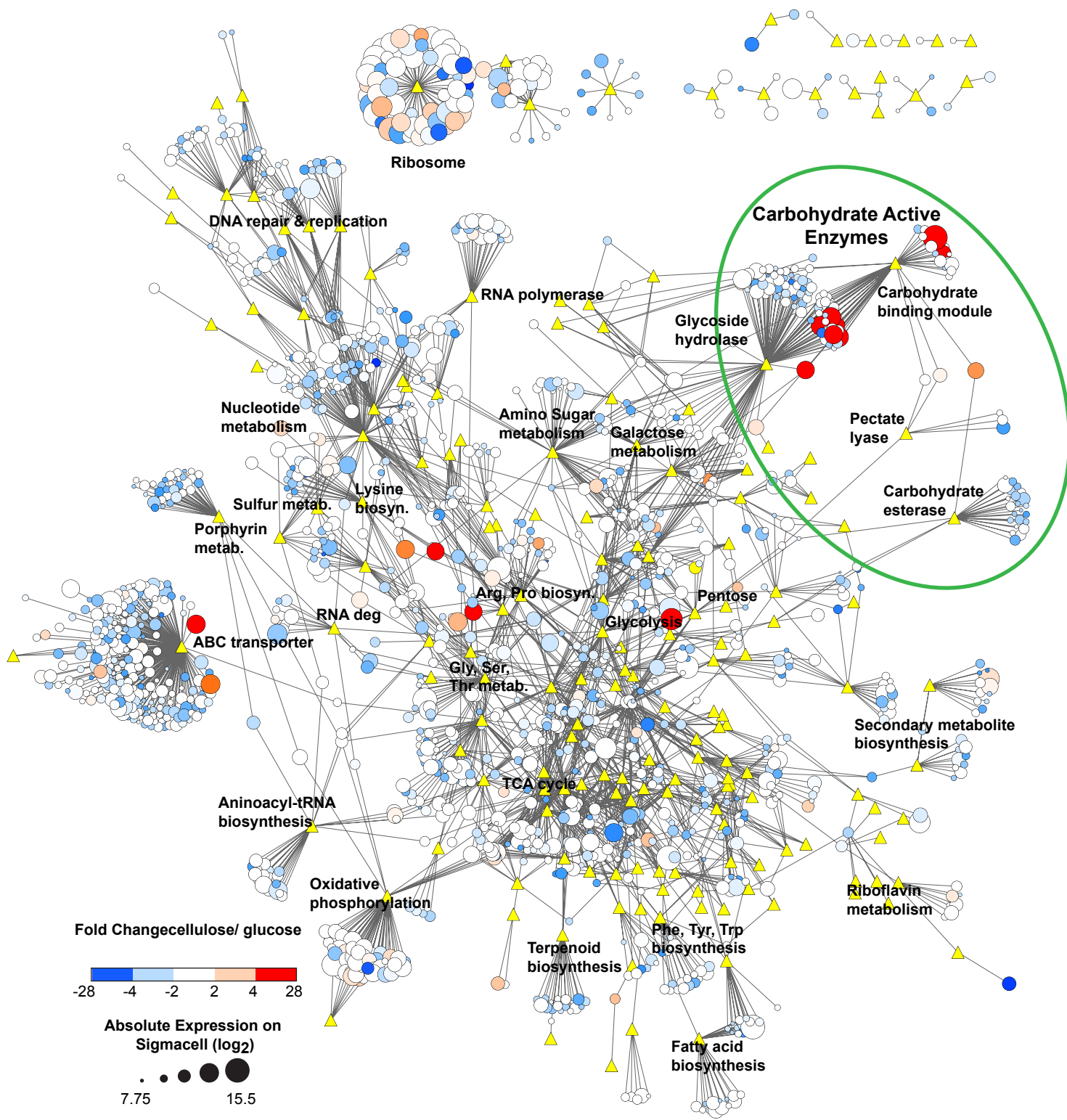


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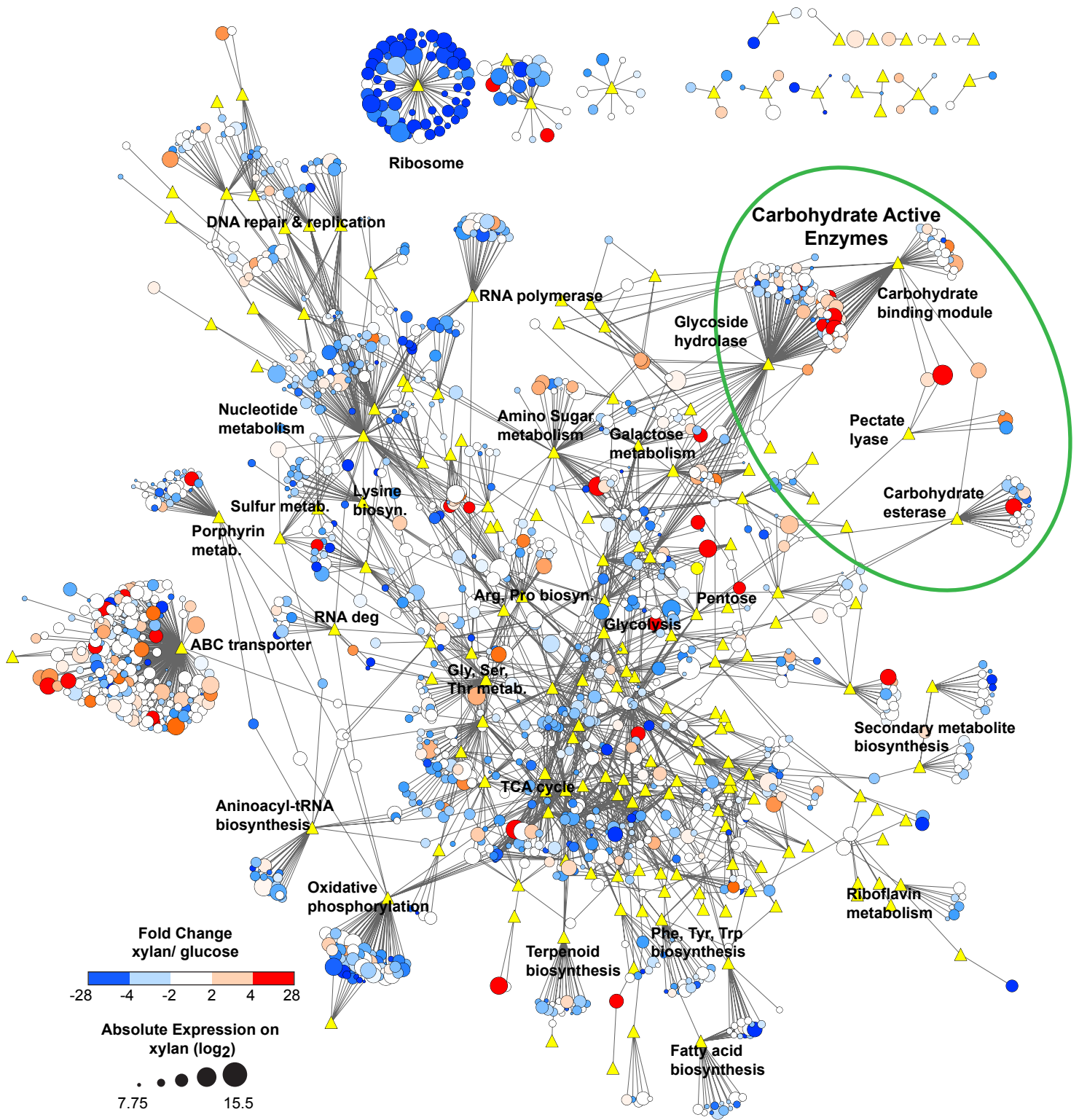


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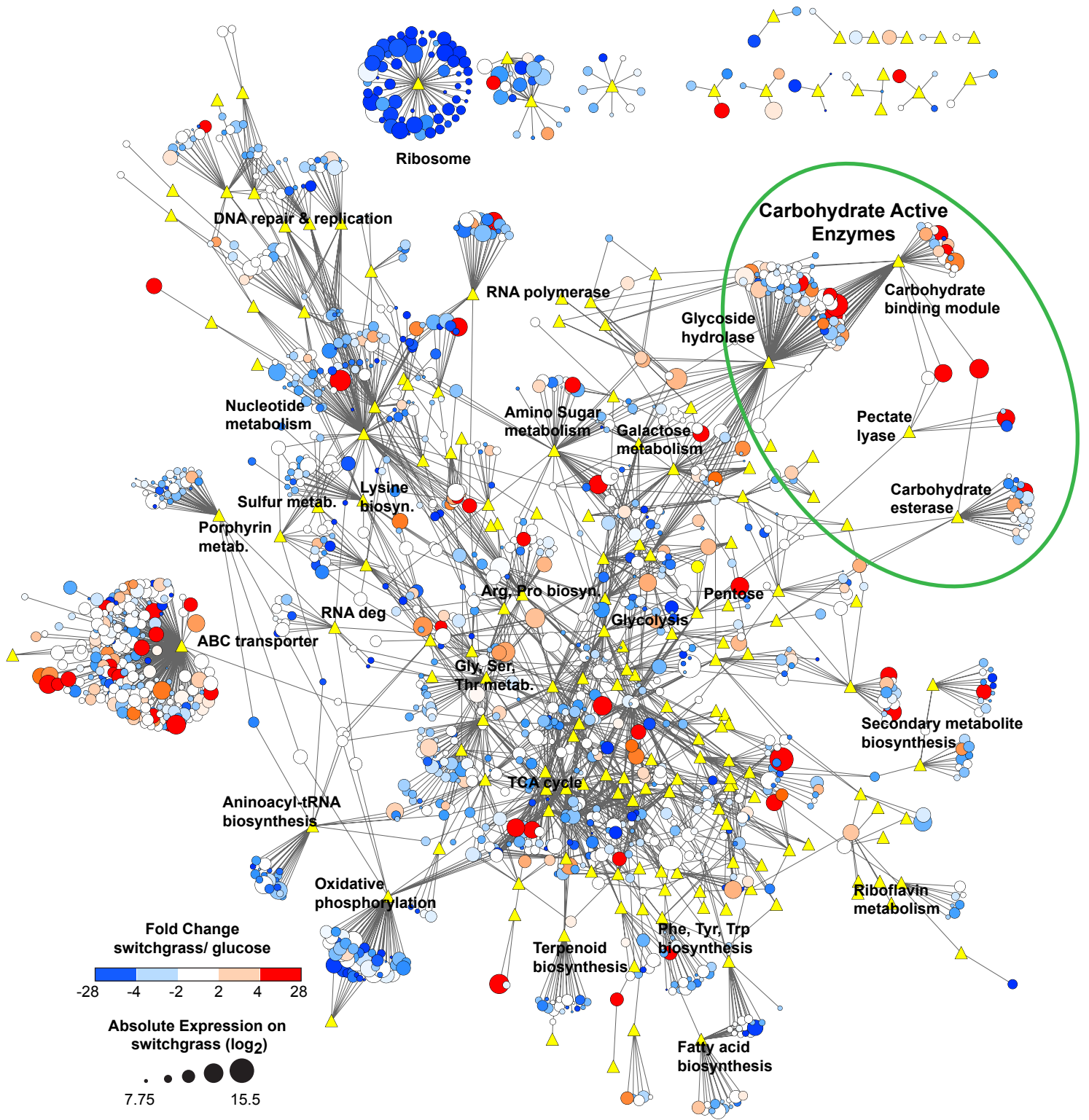


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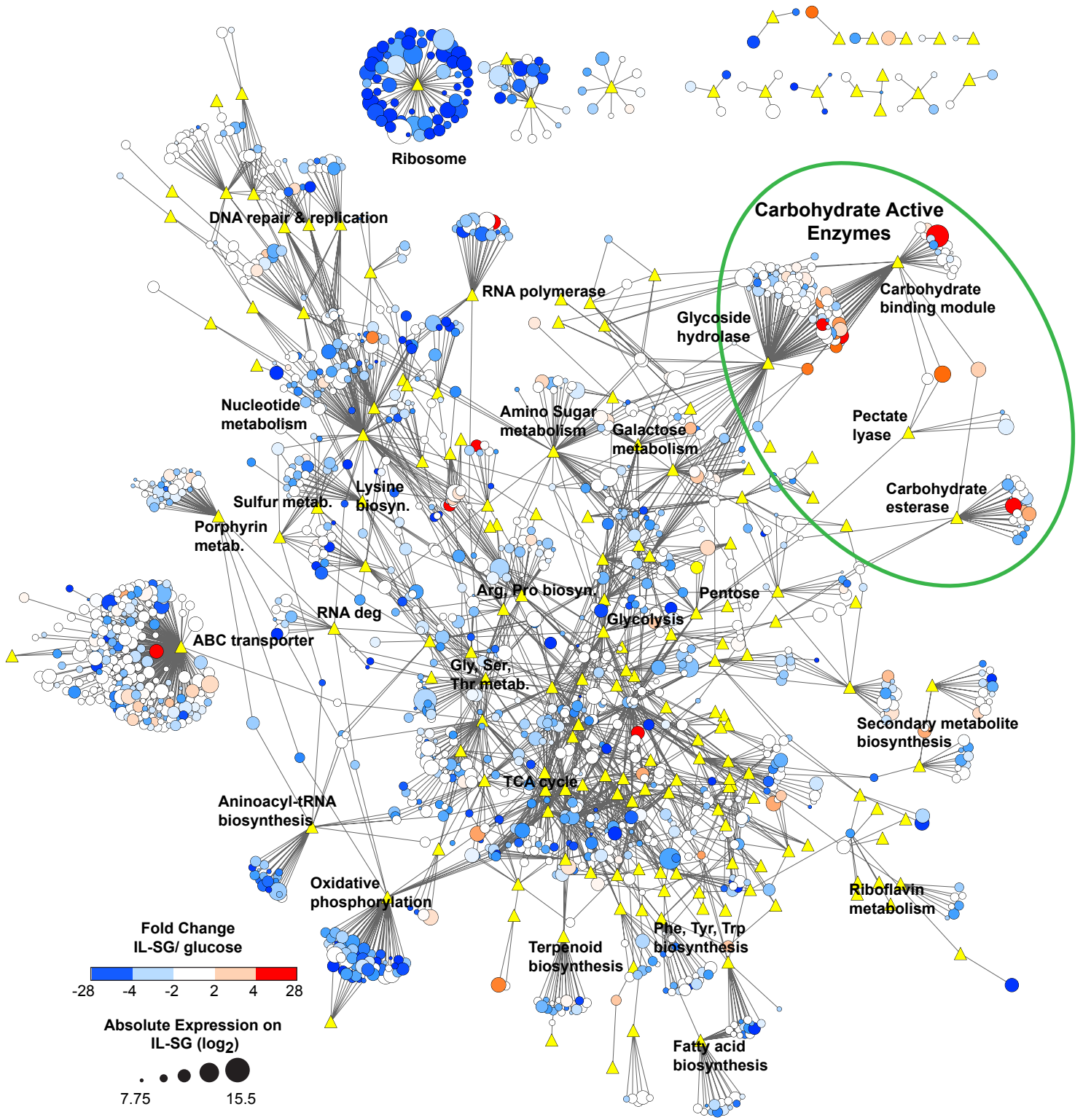


Figure S9

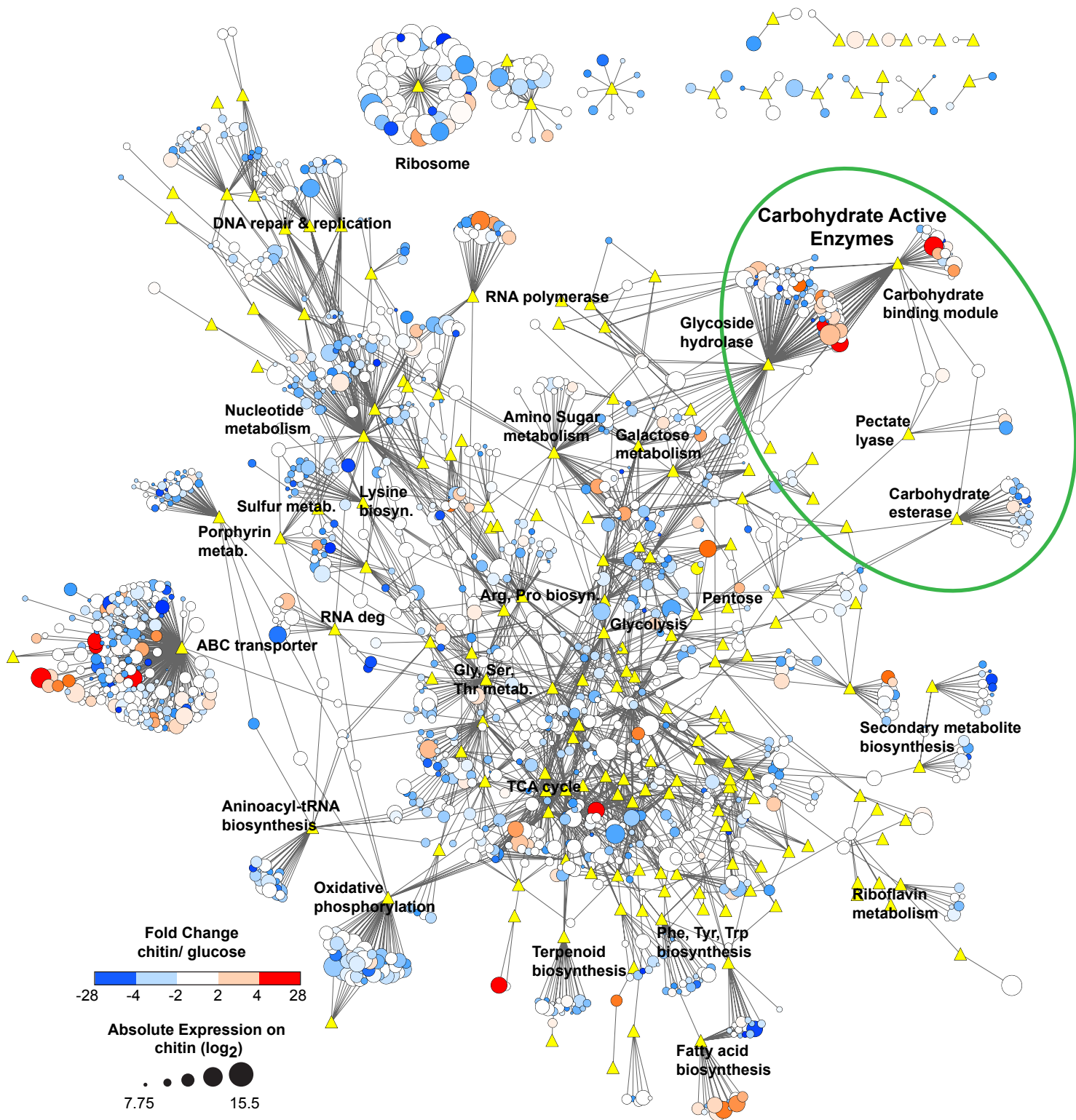


Figure S10

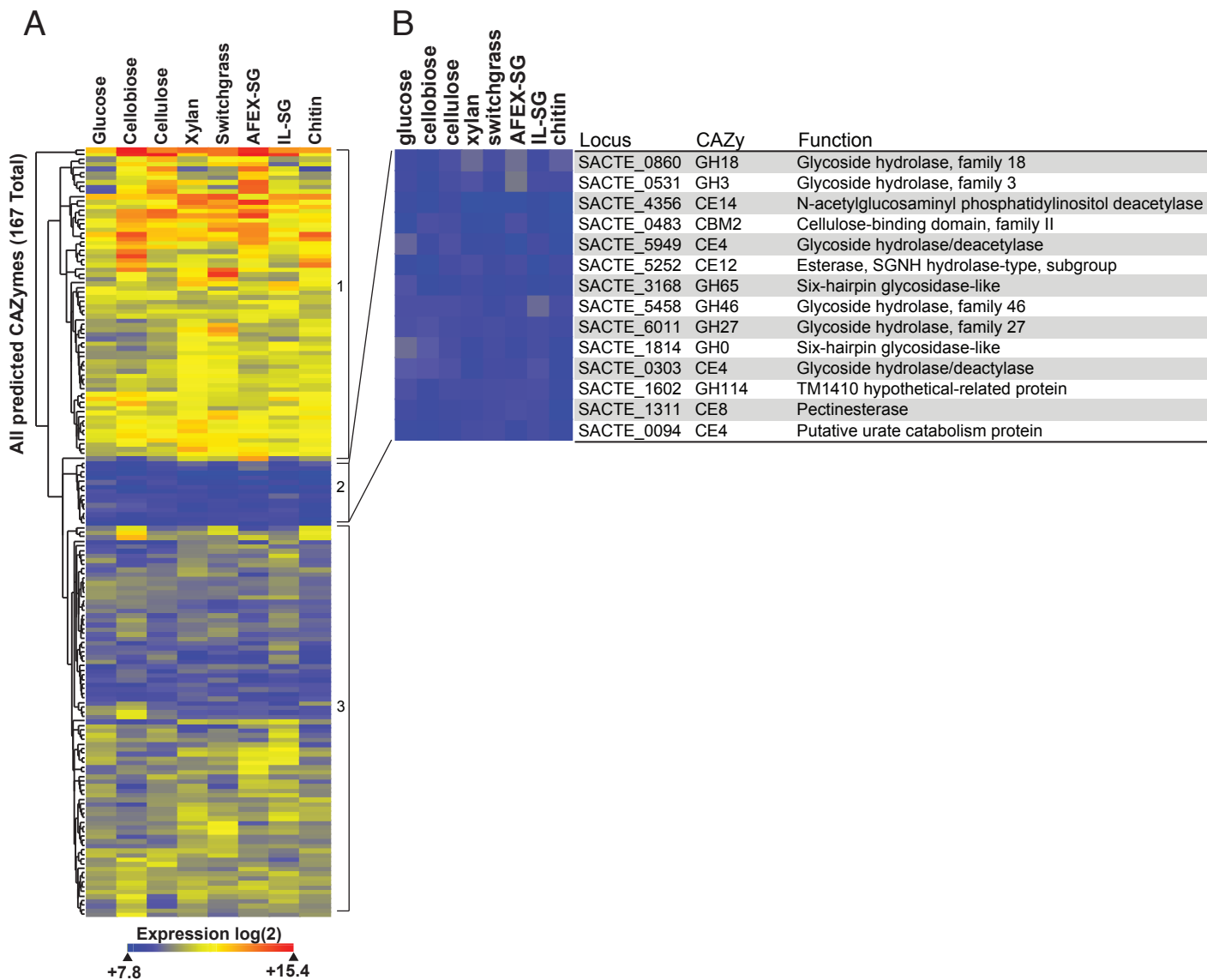


Figure S11

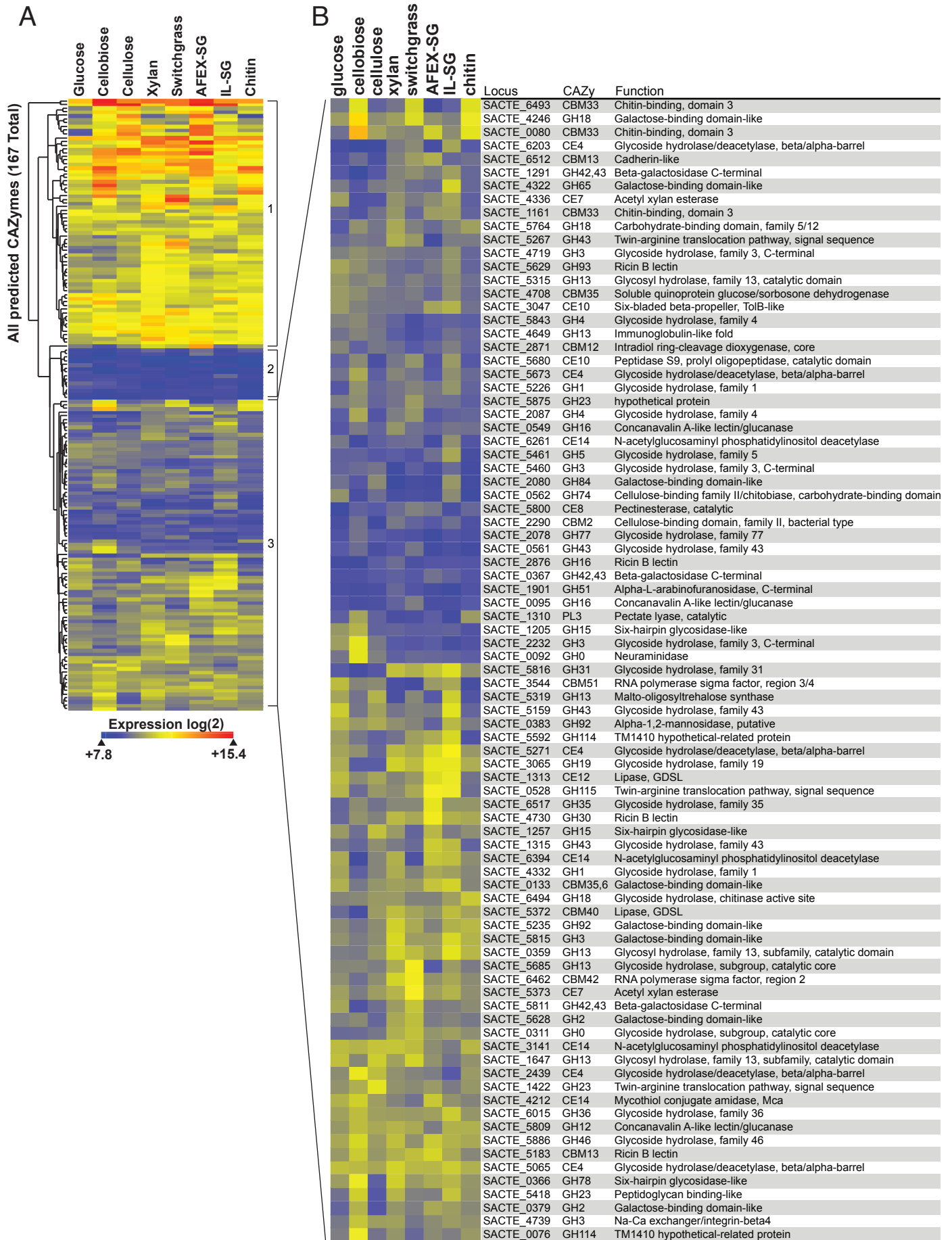


Table S1 : Proteins separated by ion exchange chromatography and identified by mass spectrometry.

Protein band ^a	Locus	Catalytic domain	CBM	Functional class ^b
a	SACTE_3159	CBM33	CBM2	cellulase
b	SACTE_0265	GH10	CBM2	xylanase
c	SACTE_4755	GH64		beta-1,3-glucanase
d	SACTE_0482	GH5	CBM2	cellulase
e	SACTE_0237	GH6	CBM2	cellulase
f	SACTE_0236	GH48	CBM2	cellulase
g	SACTE_3717	GH9	CBM2	cellulase
h	SACTE_2347	GH5	CBM2	mannanase

^a Protein bands labeled in Figure 3A were identified by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry. ^b Function identified by assays of individual fractions from ion exchange chromatography.