

1 **SI Materials and Methods**

2 **Construction of mutant strains.** Gene deletions (1, 2) and antibiotic cassette
3 removals (3) were performed by P1 *vir* phage transduction using Keio mutants, as
4 previously described 22. BN1 was generated by deletion of *pagP* from BN0, an *lpxT*
5 and *eptA* double mutant (1, 4). Deletion of all three genes resulted in a strain producing
6 >95% of the prototypical, hexa-acylated *bis*-phosphorylated lipid A species (SI Appendix
7 Fig. S2). To double the potential lipid A profiles that one set of enzymes could yield,
8 BN2 was generated by removal of the Kan^R cassette and deletion of *lpxM* from BN1.
9 Strains were confirmed by PCR, ³²P radiolabeling, and MS (SI Appendix Table S2, Fig.
10 S2) (5).

11 **Plasmid construction and growth conditions.** Six genes, *lpxE*, *lpxF*, *lpxO*, *lpxR*,
12 *pagL*, and *pagP*, were cloned into pQLinkN (for primers see SI Appendix Table S2), as
13 previously described (6). Transformation of BN1 and BN2 with the plasmids yielded the
14 61 strains in Fig. 2c. All strains were grown at 37°C in Luria-Bertani Broth
15 supplemented with 100 µg/ml ampicillin where appropriate and 50 µM to 1 mM IPTG
16 with an optimized isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) concentration between
17 50 µM and 1 mM, as determined by TLC analysis of enzyme activity.

18 **Isolation of lipid A.** ³²P radiolabeled lipid A was isolated from 7 ml cultures for analysis
19 by TLC as previously described (5). Densitometry was calculated using Quantity One
20 software. For MS, lipid A was prepared from 15 ml cultures (7) and analyzed using a
21 MALDI-TOF/TOF (ABI 4700 Proteomics Analyzer) mass spectrometer in the negative
22 ion linear mode as previously described (7). For strains expressing both phosphatases,
23 LpxE and LpxF, lipids were detected in the positive mode.

1 **TLR Signaling Assays.** HEK-Blue™ hTLR4, HEK-Blue™ hTLR2, and THP1-XBlue™-
2 MD2-CD14 cell lines were purchased from Invivogen and maintained according to their
3 specifications. Whole cell aliquots and LPS samples were serial diluted for assays as
4 previously described (7) with the following modification: whole cell stimulation assays
5 were done in 30 µg/ml chloramphenicol instead of 50 U/ml – 50 µg/ml Pen-Strep to
6 maintain a bacteriostatic effect. At least two biological replicates were each done in
7 triplicate and one representative set was shown here, normalized to data for the BN1
8 pQLinkN strain.

9 **Purification of individual lipid A species.** Purification of 3-O-deacyl-4'-
10 monophosphoryl lipid A produced by strain BN1/pELP was performed by reverse-phase
11 chromatography as described previously (8) with ~ 0.4-0.6 mg of the target lipid
12 obtained per liter of culture. The amount of purified lipid A was quantified by phosphate
13 determination as previously described (9). Based upon TLC analysis, approximately
14 1/3rd of the lipid A synthesized is 3-O-deacyl-4'-monophosphoryl lipid A. Assuming there
15 are 10⁹ CFU/ml of bacteria at an OD₆₀₀ of 1.0 and ~10⁶ lipid A molecules per cell (4),
16 the maximum yield of the target lipid would be ~1 mg/L of culture.

17 **Isolation and quantification of LPS.** LPS was isolated from 13 of the strains as
18 previously described (7). Quantification was achieved using the 3-deoxy-D-*manno*-
19 octulosonic acid (Kdo) colorimetric assay (10) to normalize the samples to 0.5 mg/ml
20 using *E. coli* K12 LPS (LPS EK-Ultrapur, Invivogen) as a standard.

21 **Whole cell bacterial sample preparation.** Cells for assays were prepared by growing
22 a diluted overnight culture to an OD₆₀₀ of 1.0 and washing with sterile phosphate

1 buffered saline (PBS) to remove lysed cells or vesicle fragments. Cell pellets were
2 gently resuspended in 5 mls of PBS, and the OD₆₀₀ was measured. 5 x 10⁹ cells were
3 harvested by centrifugation, gently resuspended in 1 ml PBS and aliquoted for storage
4 at -80° C. CFU plating after storage at -80° C confirmed equivalent cell counts between
5 samples.

6 **Lipopolysaccharide stimulation assays and cytokine quantification.** THP-1 human
7 monocytes (ATCC) were maintained according to ATCC's specifications. THP-1
8 monocytes were differentiated into macrophages and stimulated for 24 h with 100 ng/ml
9 LPS as previously described (11). LPS samples were quantified as described above
10 and normalized to the number of LPS molecules. Culture supernatants from triplicate
11 wells were harvested and sent to Ocean Ridge Biosciences (Palm Beach Gardens, FL)
12 for Luminex quantification of the cytokines: TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, G-CSF, RANTES
13 and MCP-1.

14 **Mouse IgG and cytokine quantification.** All procedures were performed according to
15 IACUC and institutional guidelines. Monophosphoryl lipid A (MPLA) was purchased
16 from Invivogen and is referred to as MPL, for simplicity. Female Balb/cJ mice (Jackson)
17 (7 mice/group), 6-8 weeks old, were bled from the tail vein (~20 μ l) prior to primary
18 injection (day -1) and on day 28. Serum was stored at -20° C for further analysis.
19 Emulsions were prepared as described previously (12), and on day 1 mice were
20 immunized subcutaneously into the backpad with 50 μ l of an emulsion of 30 μ g
21 lysozyme from chicken egg white (HEL) with 6 pM of purified lipid A, determined by
22 phosphate quantification as previously described (9). Secondary and final
23 immunizations were performed intraperitoneally on day 21 and day 35, respectively,

1 with 50 μ l of the same emulsions. On day 36, serum was collected by heart puncture
2 for Luminex cytokine analysis.

3 Serum IgG titers were determined by ELISA serial dilution. Serum dilutions from
4 1/200 through 1/437000 were captured on HEL coated high binding ELISA plates
5 (Corning Costar 3590) and detected with 1/5000 anti-Mouse IgG HRP (Jackson
6 Immuno, 115-065-209). Plates were analyzed with GraphPad Prism software and titers
7 were determined as the point where the non-linear fitted curve determined 3-fold signal
8 above background.

9 **Statistical analysis.** Statistical analysis was performed using one-tailed T-tests. P-
10 values were calculated with an $n \geq 3$, $\alpha = 0.05$ or 0.01, as reported in the supplementary
11 figure legends for TLR4 assays and $n = 7$, $\alpha = 0.05$ for IgG titer analysis. Error bars on
12 graphs refer to standard deviation.

13 References

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19
20

Table S1. Bacterial strains and plasmids used in this study.

Strain or plasmid	Genotype or description	Source or reference
Strains		
W3110	Wild type, F ⁻ rph-1 INV(<i>rrnD</i> , <i>rrnE</i>)1 <i>rph-1</i>	<i>E. coli</i> Genetic Stock center (Yale)
MLK1067	W3110 <i>lpxM::Ωcam</i>	¹
CMR300	W3110 (<i>kdtA::kan</i>) pWMSbA	²
BN0	W3110 Δ <i>eptA</i> , Δ <i>lpxT</i>	This work
BN1	BN0 Δ <i>pagP</i>	This work
BN2	BN1 Δ <i>lpxM::kan</i>	This work
Plasmids		
pQLinkN	Vector containing a tac promotor, Amp ^r	³
pE	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i>	This work
pF	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxF</i>	This work
pL	pQLinkN containing <i>pagL</i>	This work
pO	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxO</i>	This work
pP	pQLinkN containing <i>pagP</i>	This work
pR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pEF	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>lpxF</i>	This work
pEL	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>pagL</i>	This work
pEO	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>lpxO</i>	This work
pEP	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>pagP</i>	This work
pER	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pFL	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxF</i> , <i>pagL</i>	This work
pFP	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxF</i> , <i>pagP</i>	This work
pFR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxF</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pLO	pQLinkN containing <i>pagL</i> , <i>lpxO</i>	This work
pLP	pQLinkN containing <i>pagL</i> , <i>pagP</i>	This work
pLR	pQLinkN containing <i>pagL</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pOP	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxO</i> , <i>pagP</i>	This work
pOR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxO</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pPR	pQLinkN containing <i>pagP</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pEFL	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>lpxF</i> , <i>pagL</i>	This work
pEFP	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>lpxF</i> , <i>pagP</i>	This work
pEFR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>lpxF</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pELO	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>pagL</i> , <i>lpxO</i>	This work
pELP	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>pagL</i> , <i>pagP</i>	This work
pELR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>pagL</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pEOP	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>lpxO</i> , <i>pagP</i>	This work
pEPR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>pagP</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pFLP	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxR</i> , <i>pagL</i> , <i>pagP</i>	This work
pFLR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxF</i> , <i>pagL</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pFPR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxF</i> , <i>pagP</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pLOP	pQLinkN containing <i>pagL</i> , <i>lpxO</i> , <i>pagP</i>	This work
pLOR	pQLinkN containing <i>pagL</i> , <i>lpxO</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pLPR	pQLinkN containing <i>pagL</i> , <i>pagP</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pOPR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxO</i> , <i>pagP</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pEFLP	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>lpxF</i> , <i>pagL</i> , <i>pagP</i>	This work
pEFLR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>lpxF</i> , <i>pagL</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pEFPR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>lpxF</i> , <i>pagP</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pELOP	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>pagL</i> , <i>lpxO</i> , <i>pagP</i>	This work
pELOR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>pagL</i> , <i>lpxO</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pELPR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>pagL</i> , <i>pagP</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pEOPR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxE</i> , <i>lpxO</i> , <i>pagP</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work

pFLPR	pQLinkN containing <i>lpxF</i> , <i>pagL</i> , <i>pagP</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work
pLOPR	pQLinkN containing <i>pagL</i> , <i>lpxO</i> , <i>pagP</i> , <i>lpxR</i>	This work

Table S2. Primers used in this study.

Primer name	Primer sequence
LpxEBamHlfor	5'- GCGGATCCATGCTCAAACAGACATTA -3'
LpxEBamHlrev	5'- GCGCGGCCGCTAAATAATCTCTCTATT -3'
LpxFBamHlfor	5'- GCGGATCCTTGGCAAGATTTTCATATC -3'
LpxFBamHlrev	5'- GCGCGGCCGCTCAATATTCTTTTTTACG -3'
PagLBamHlfor	5'- GCGGATCCATGTATATGAAGAGAATA -3'
PagLBamHlrev	5'- GCGCGGCCGCTCAGAAATTATAACTAAT -3'
LpxOEcoRlfor	5'- GCGAATTCATGTTTCGCAGCAATCATT -3'
LpxOBamHlrev	5'- GCGGATCCTCAGAGGAGGCTGAAAAG -3'
PagPBamHlfor	5'- GCGGATCCATGAACGTGAGTAAATAT -3'
PagPNotIrev	5'- GCGCGGCCGCTCAAAACTGAAAGCGCAT -3'
LpxRBamHlfor	5'- GCGGATCCATGAACAAATACAGCTAT -3'
LpxRNotIrev	5'- GCGCGGCCGCTCAGAAGAAGAAGGTGAT -3'

References

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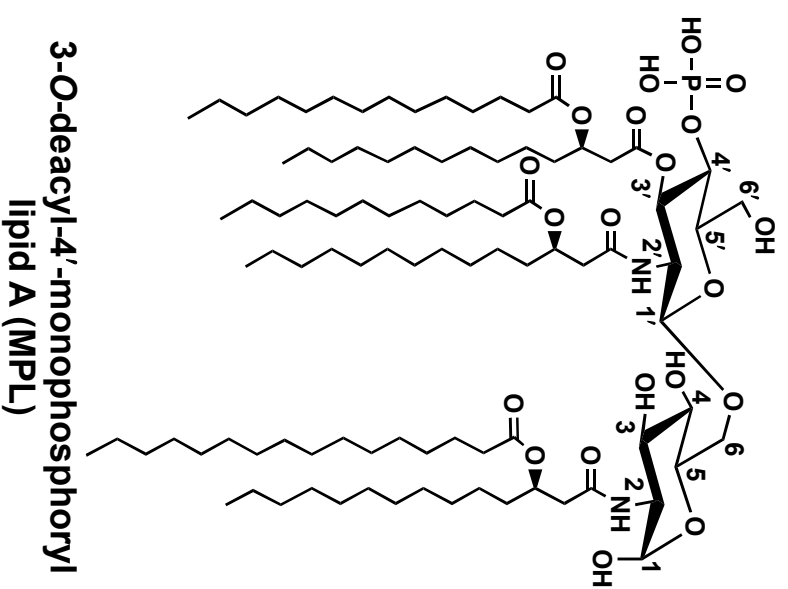
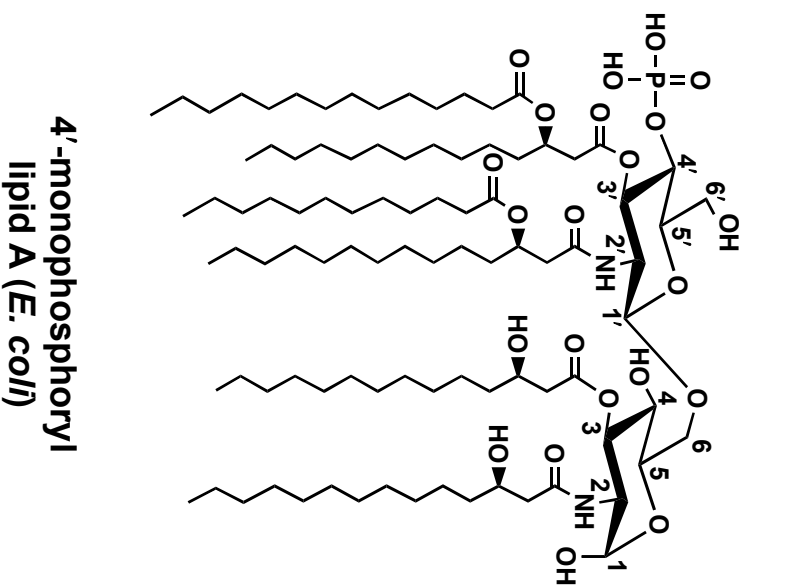


Fig. S1. Chemical structures of 4'-monophosphoryl lipid A and of 3-O-deacyl-4'-monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL).

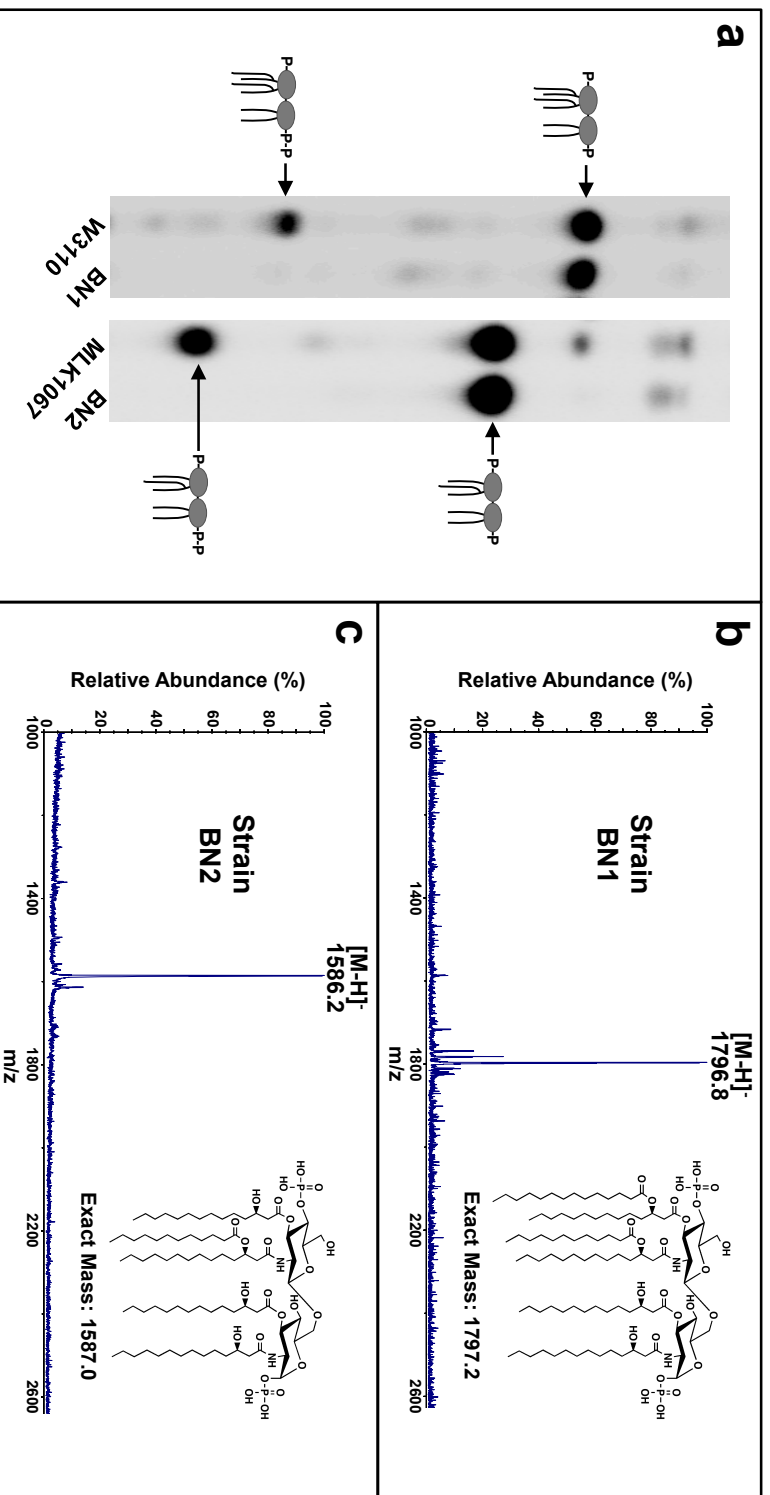
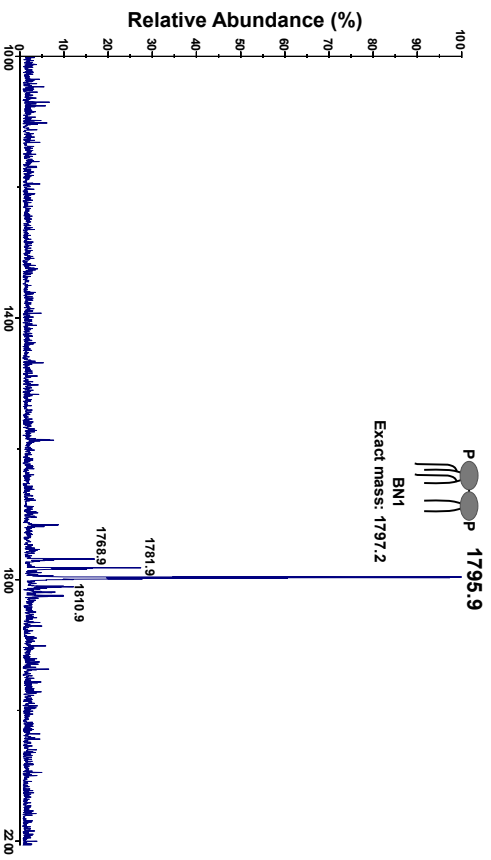


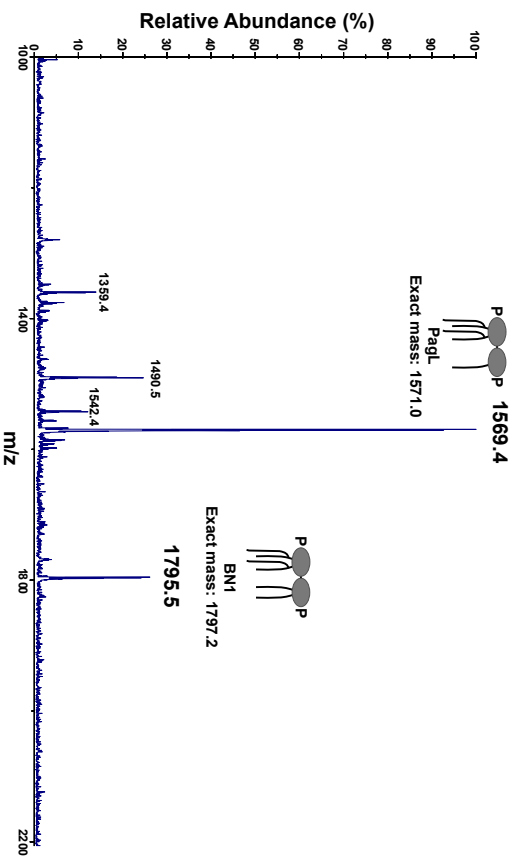
Fig. S2. Confirmation of mutant BN1 and BN2 strains. Radiolabeled lipid A of W3110 (*E. coli* K12), BN1, MLK1067, and BN2 was separated by TLC (a). W3110 synthesizes hexa-acylated lipid A with either two or three phosphate groups. BN1 is an *eptA*, *lpxT*, *pagP* mutant that loses the capacity to synthesize the lipid A species with three phosphate groups. These genes were deleted to eliminate modifications to the lipid A that occur under normal growth conditions. MLK1067 is an *lpxM* mutant of W3110 that synthesizes penta-acylated lipid A. BN2 is an *lpxM* mutant of the BN1 strain that produces only penta-acylated, bis-phosphorylated lipid A. b,c) BN1 and BN2 lipid A was analyzed by MALDI-TOF MS in negative ion linear mode. Ion peaks correspond to an appropriate exact mass (± 1) for BN1 hexa-acylated lipid A with two phosphates at m/z 1797.2 and BN2 penta-acylated lipid A with two phosphates at m/z 1587.0.

Fig. S3, a

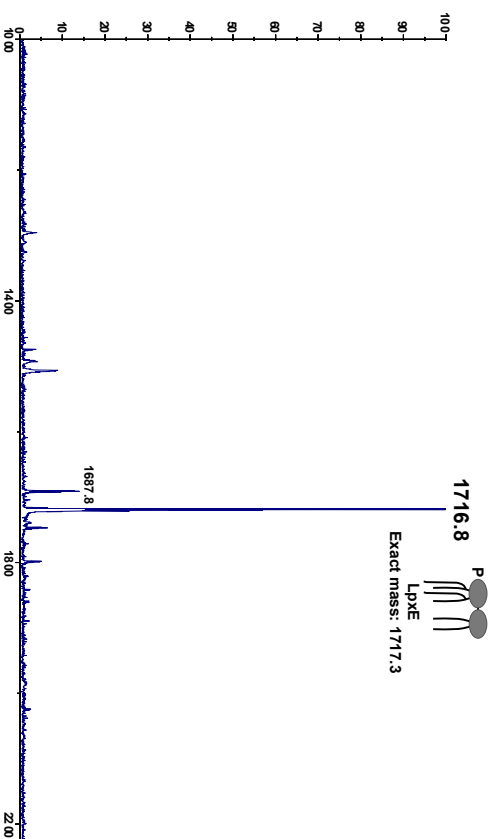
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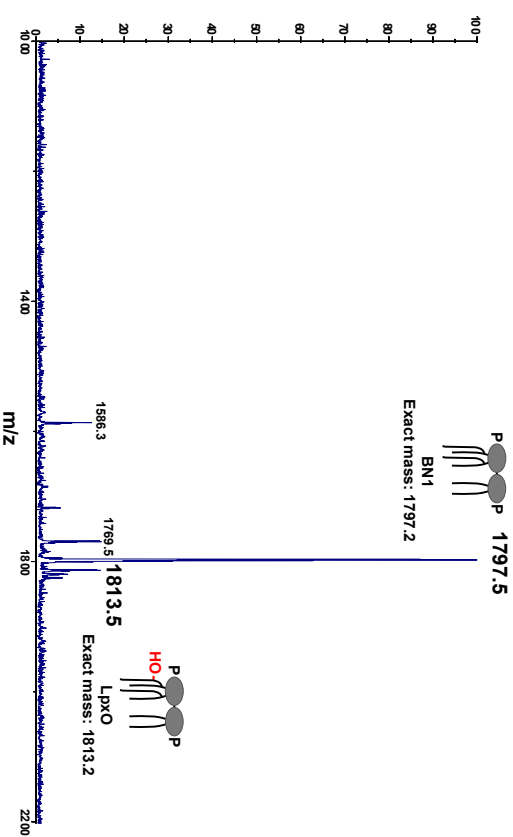
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BN1 pE

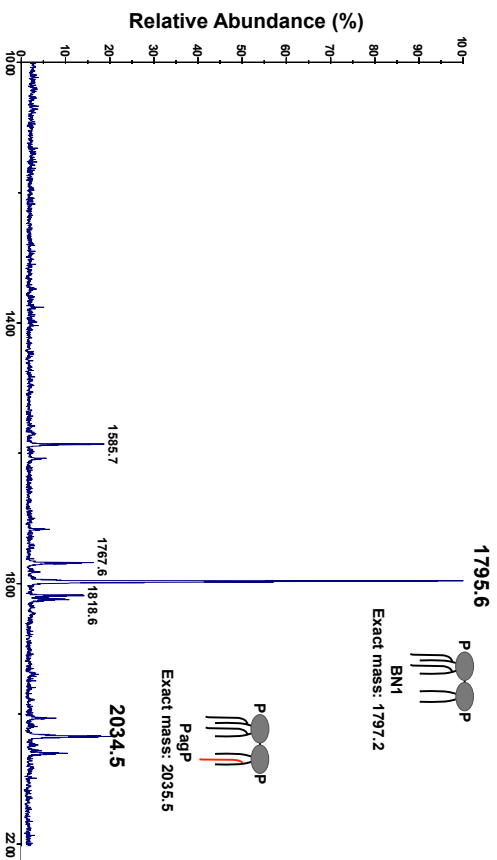


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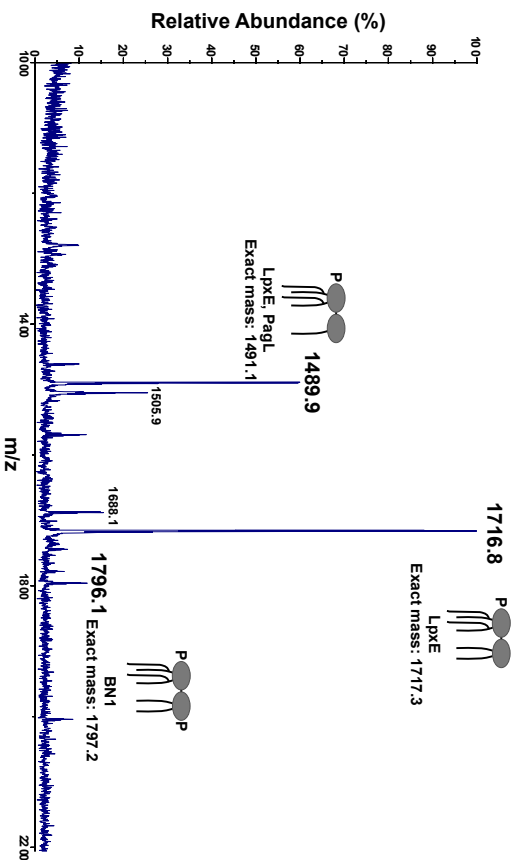


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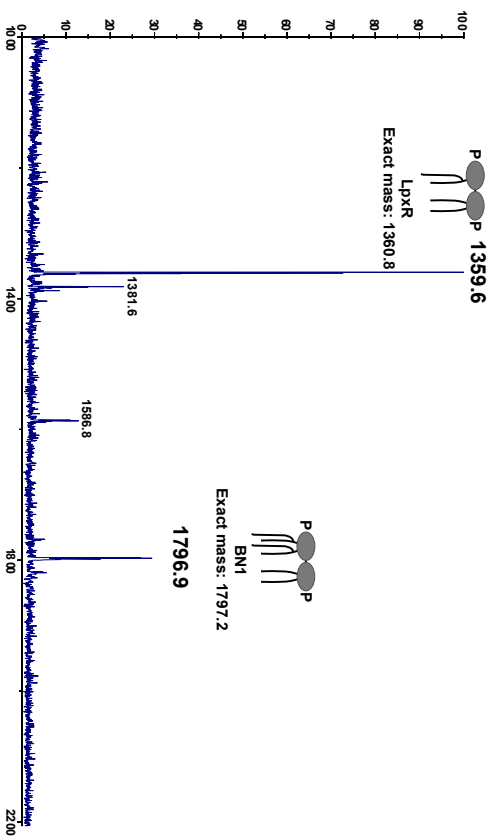
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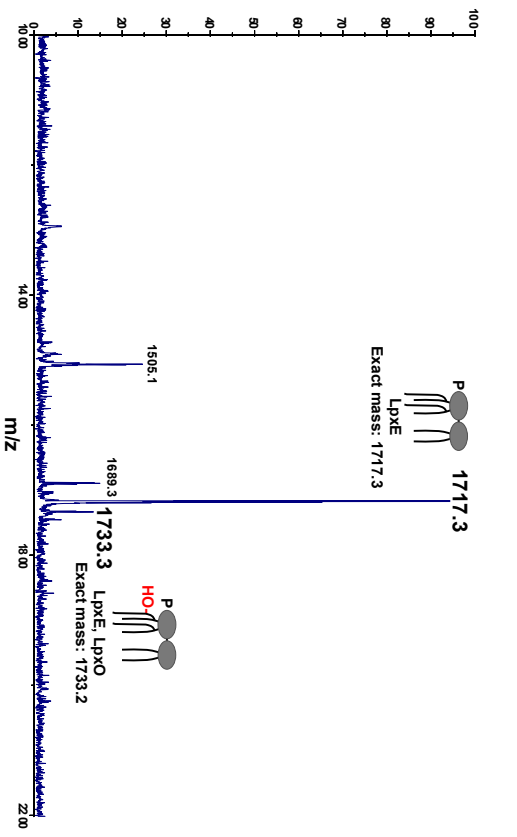
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BN1 pR

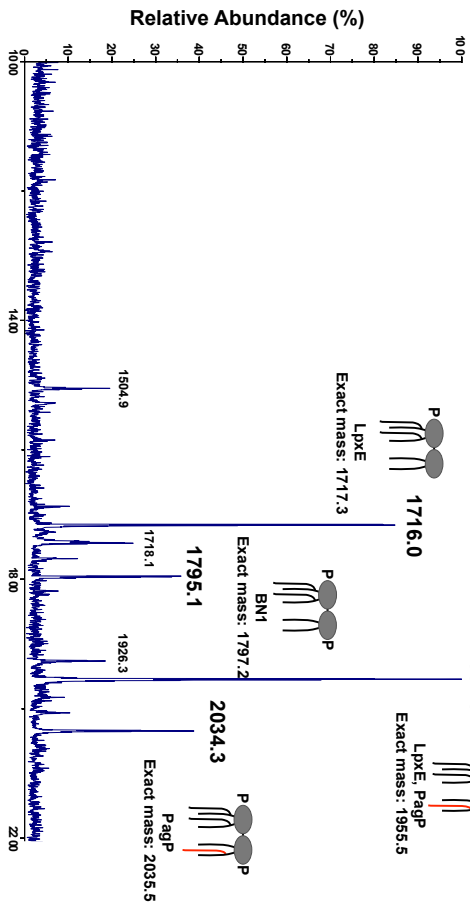


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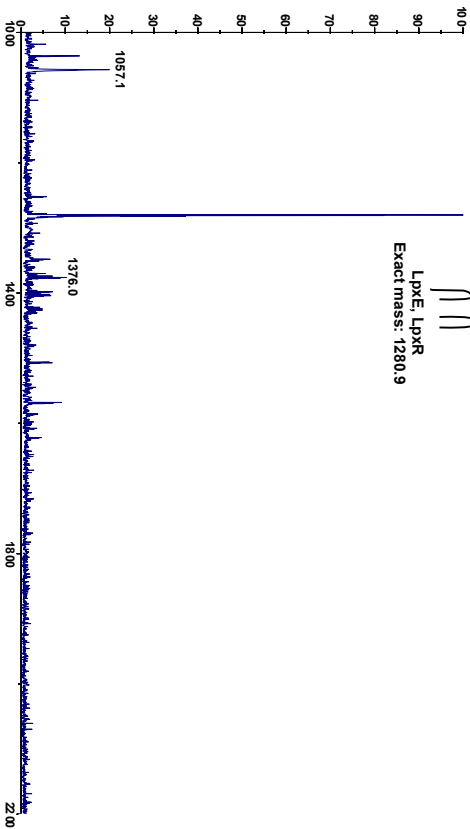


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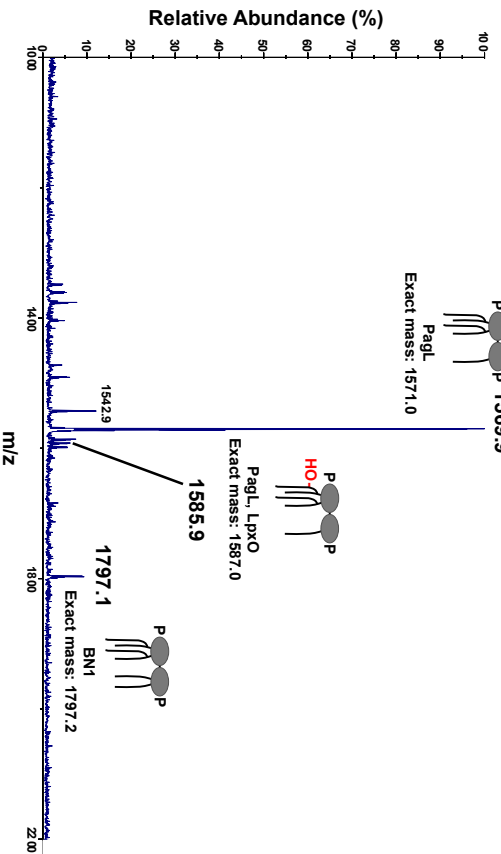
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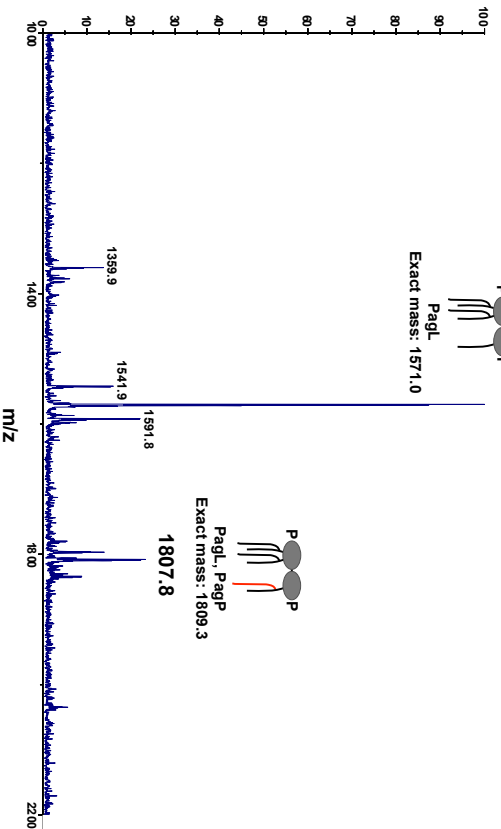
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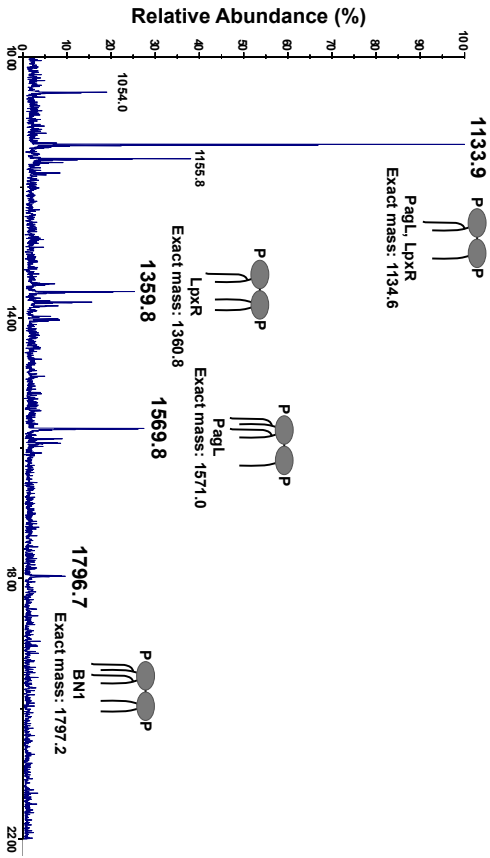


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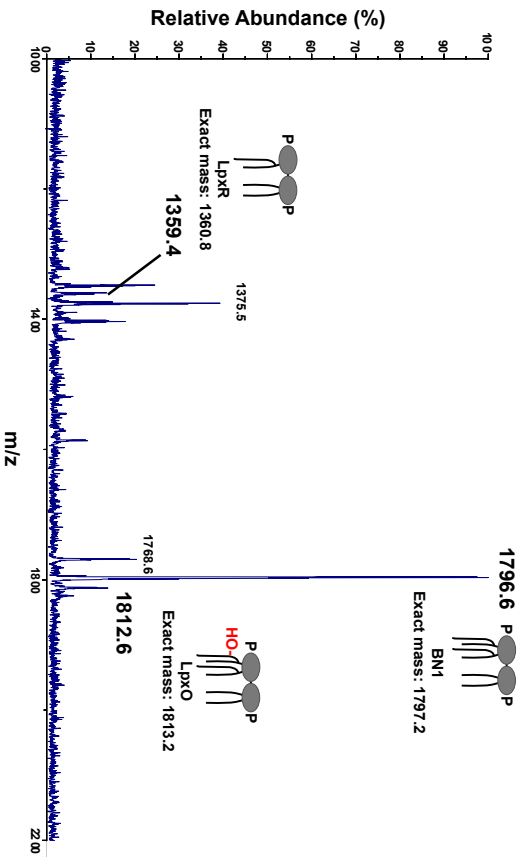


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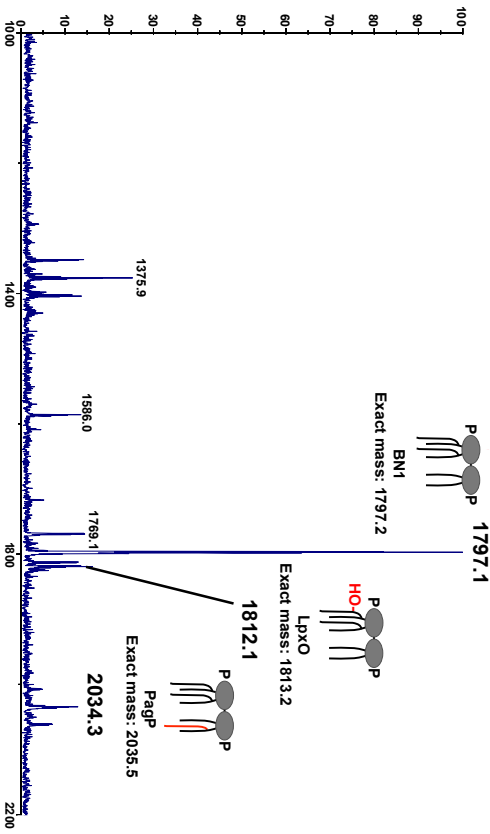
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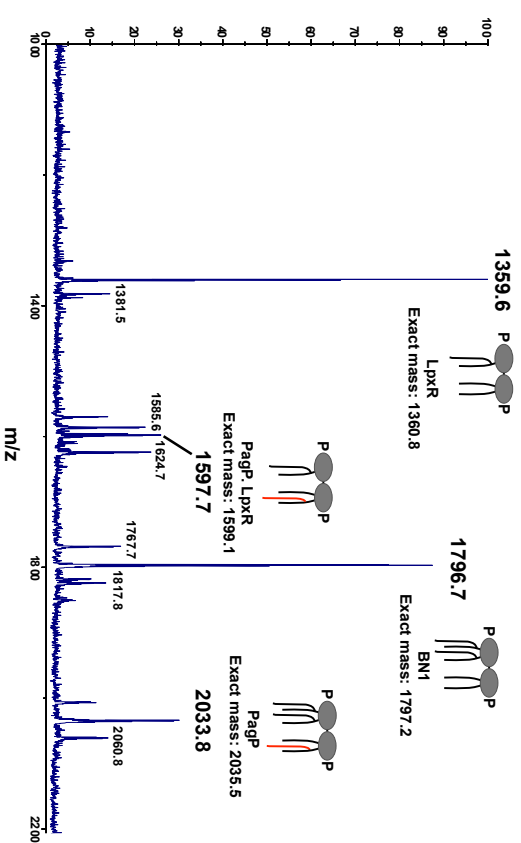
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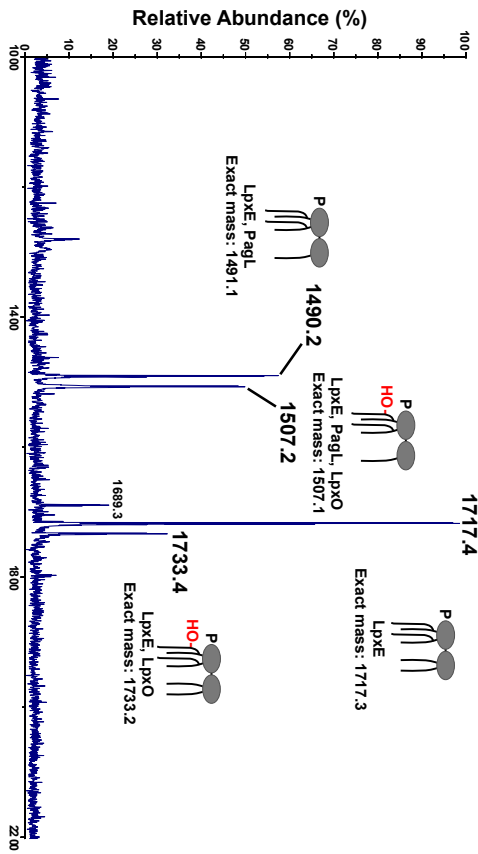


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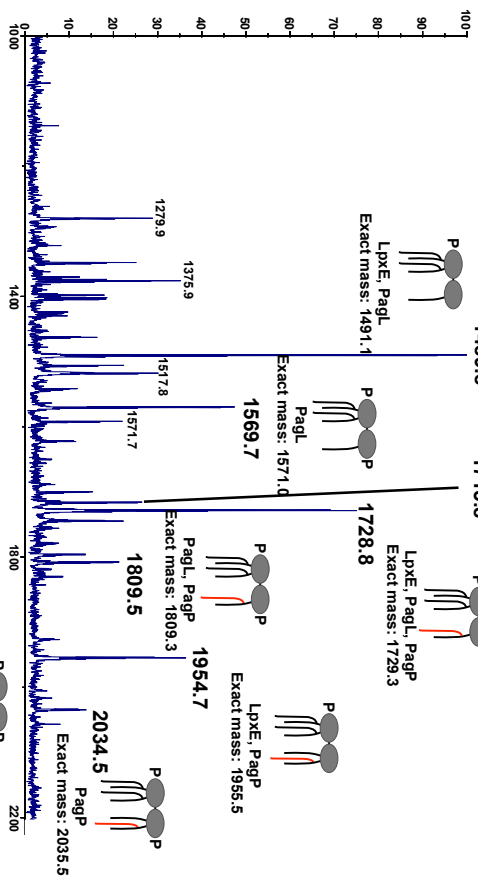


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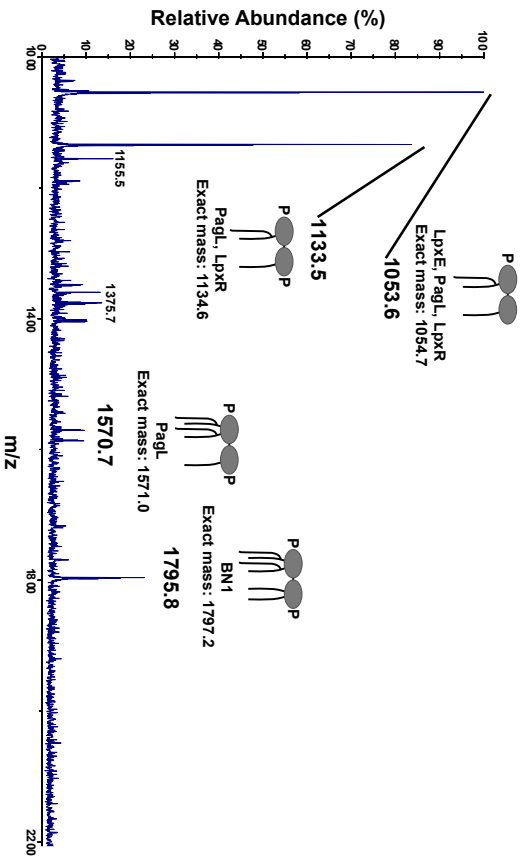
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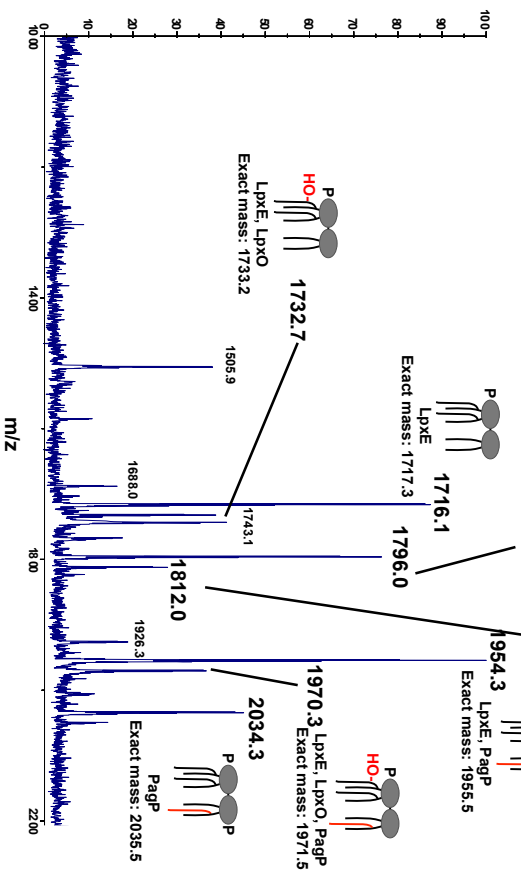
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BN1 PELR

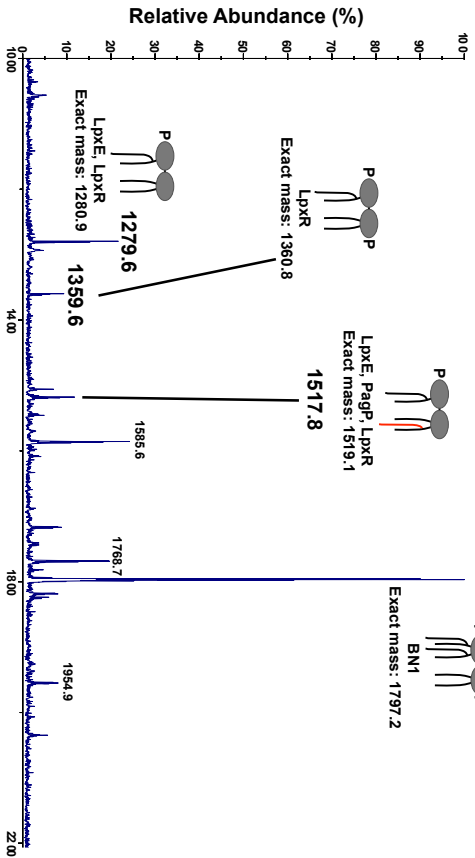


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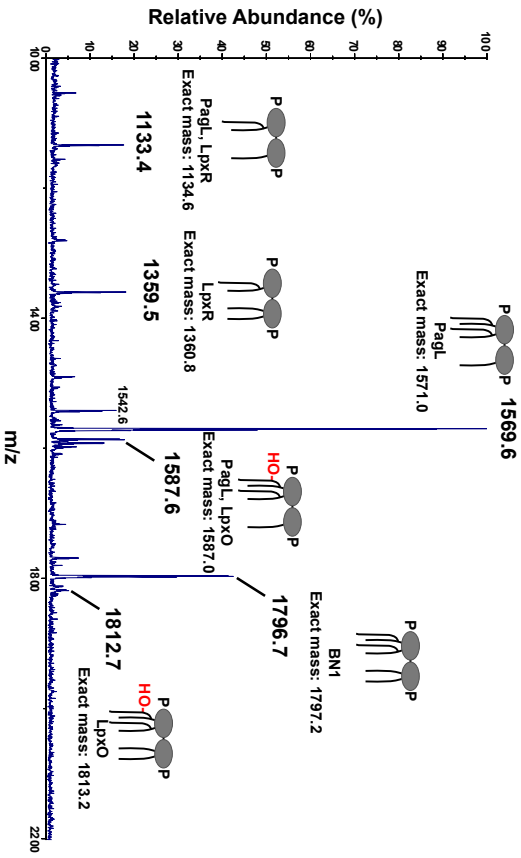


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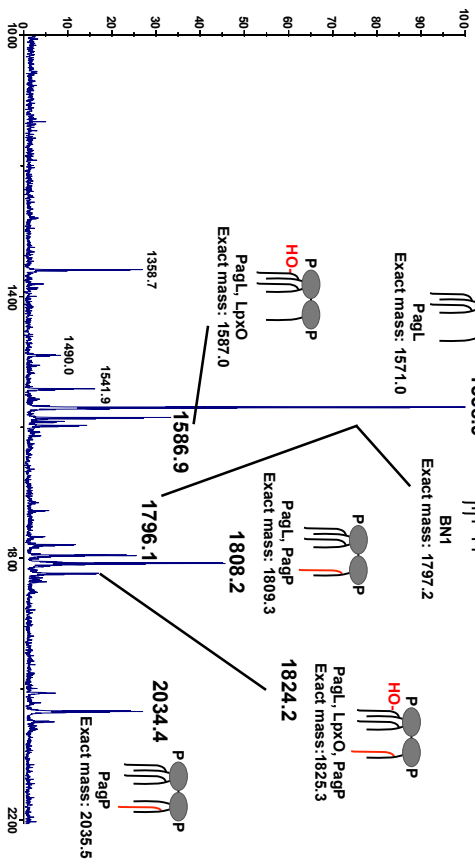
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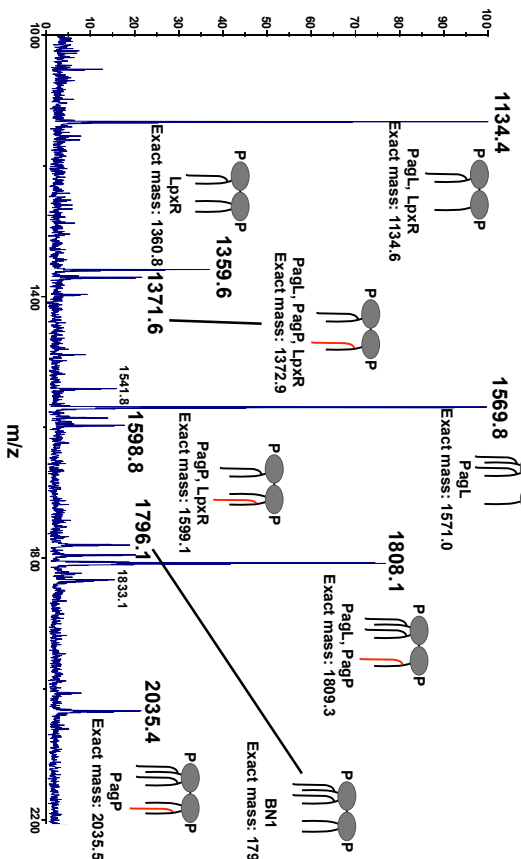
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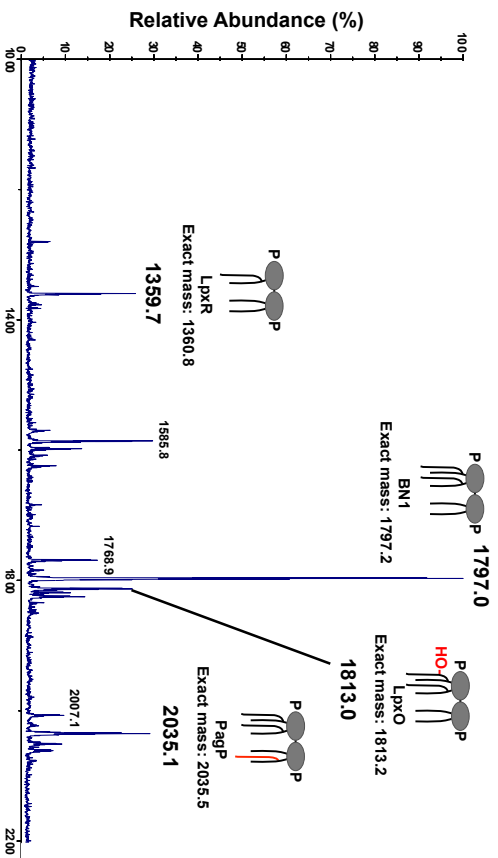


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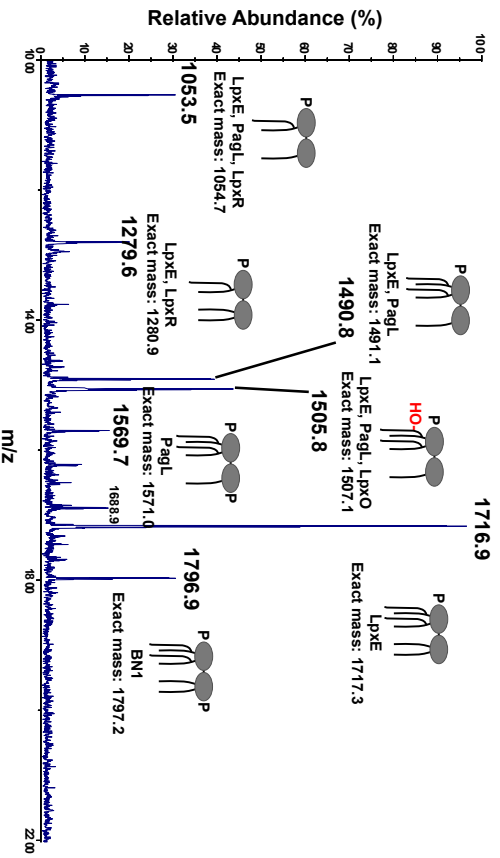


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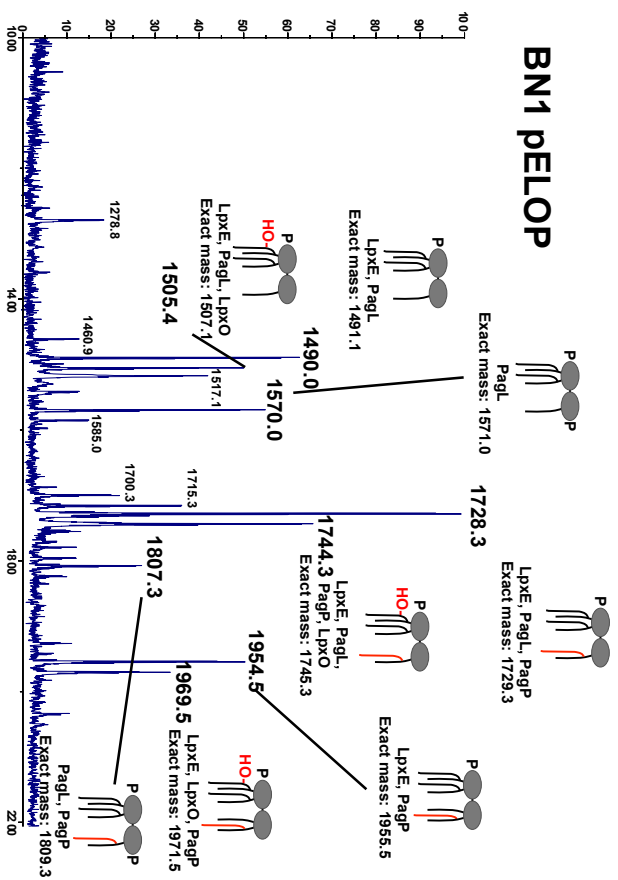
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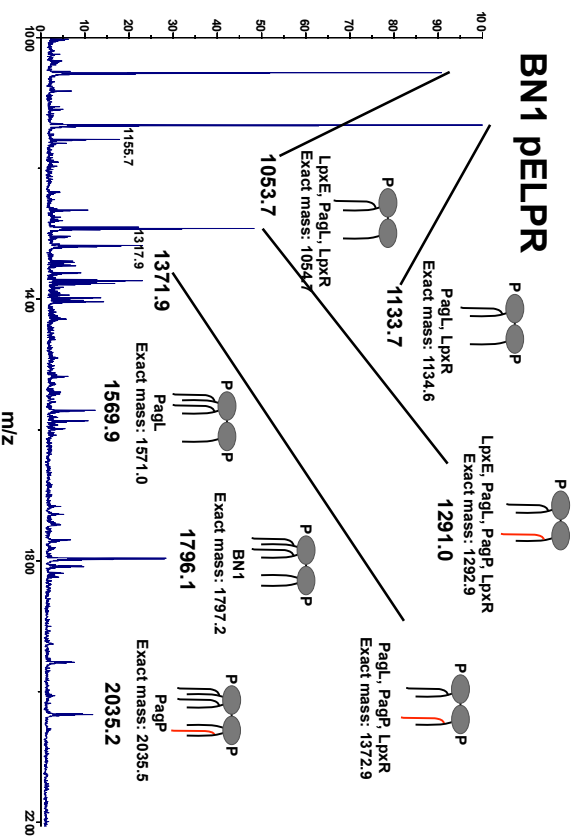
BN1 PELOR



BN1 PELOP

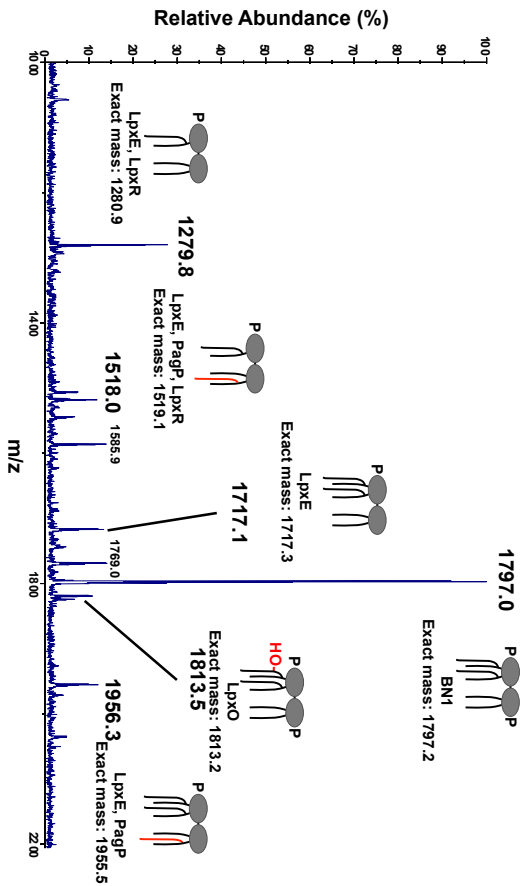


BN1 PELPR

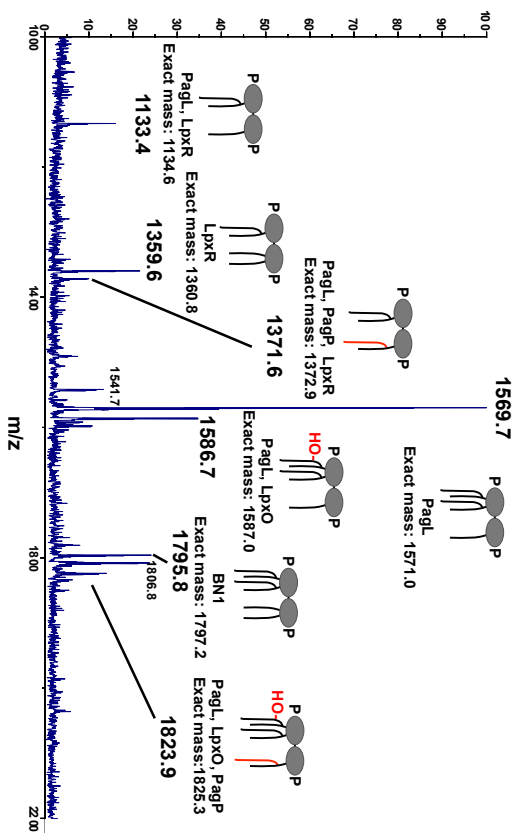


a, cont'd

BN1 PEOPR

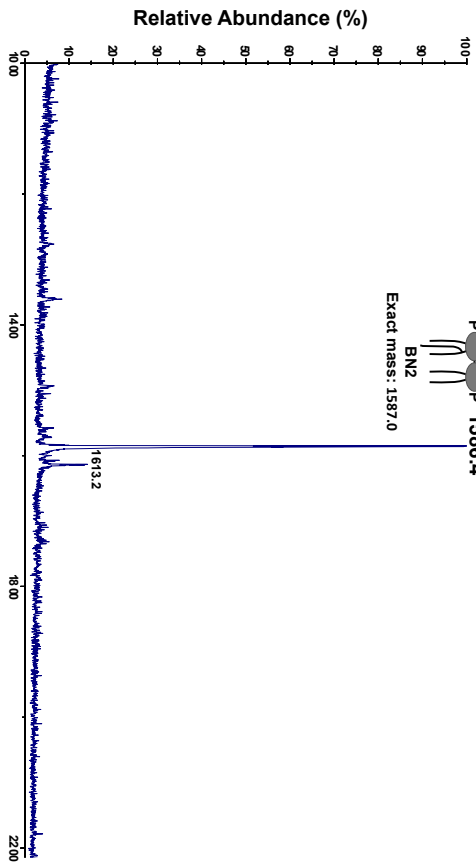


BN1 pLOPR

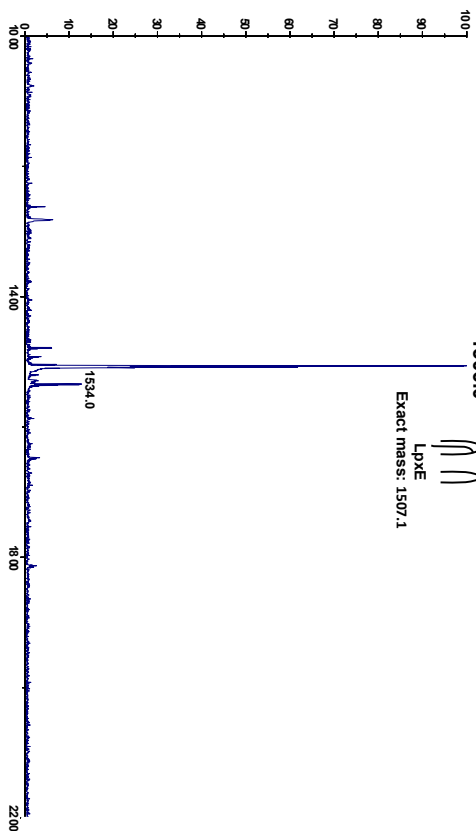


b

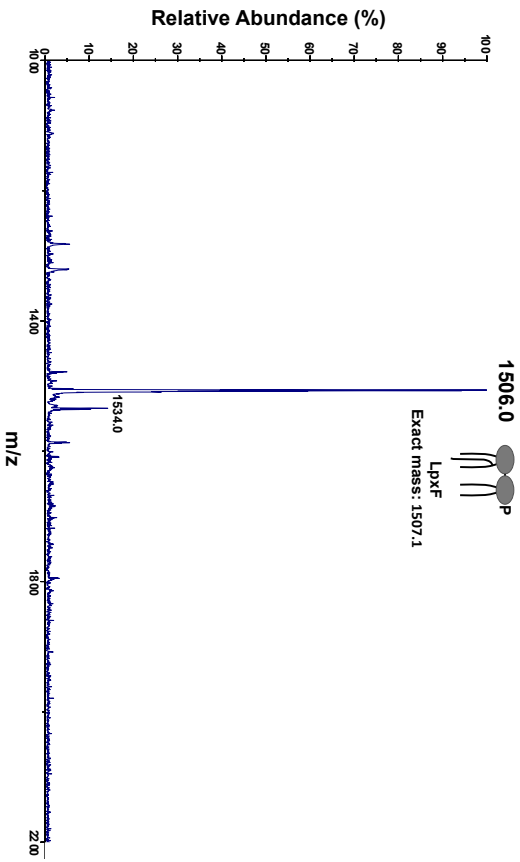
BN2



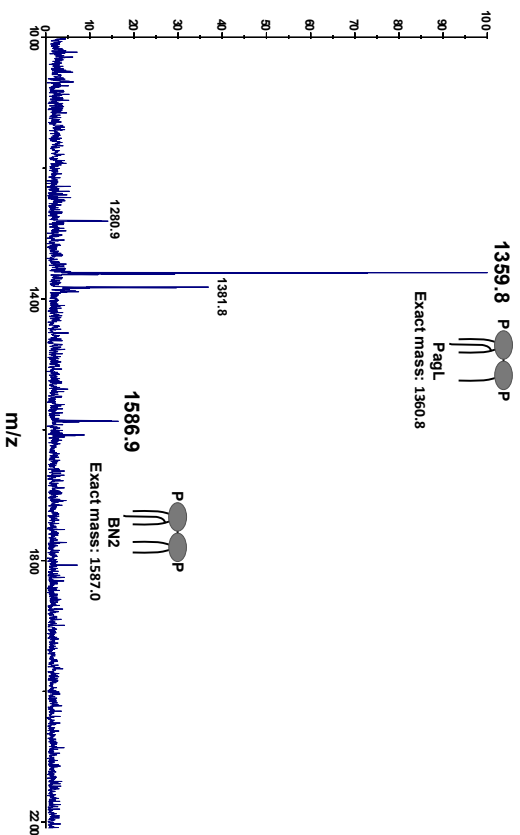
BN2 pE



BN2 pF

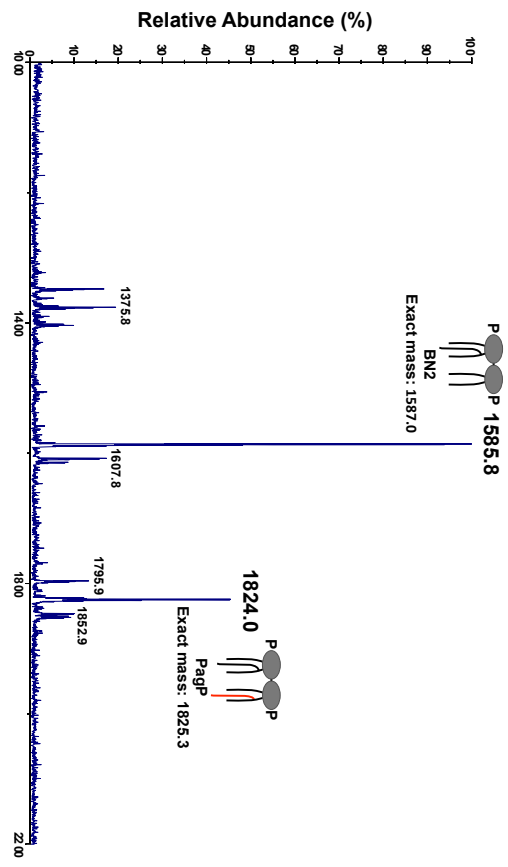


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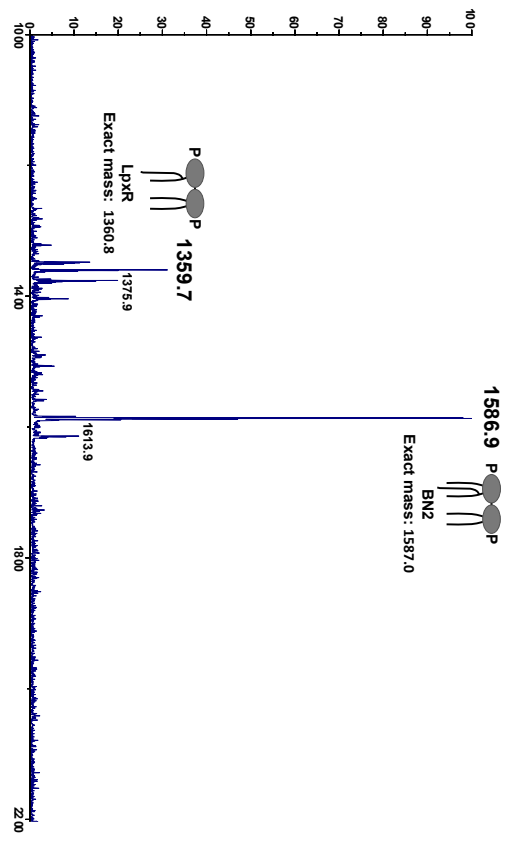


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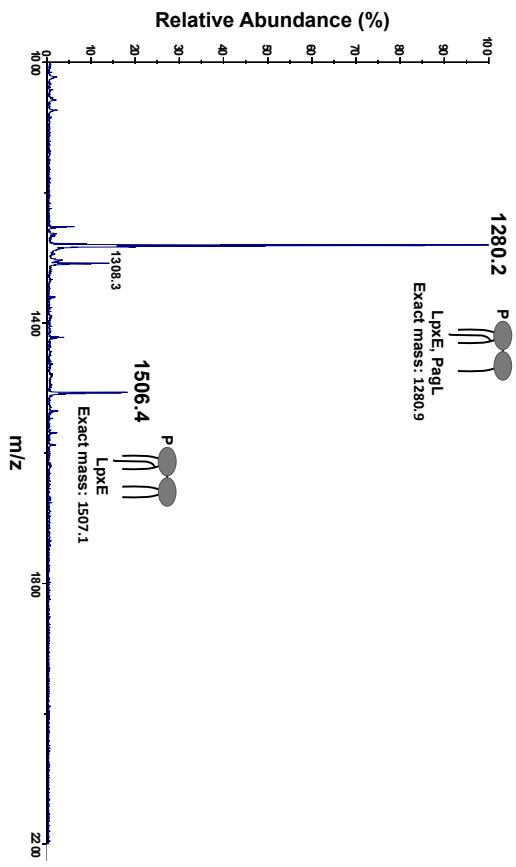
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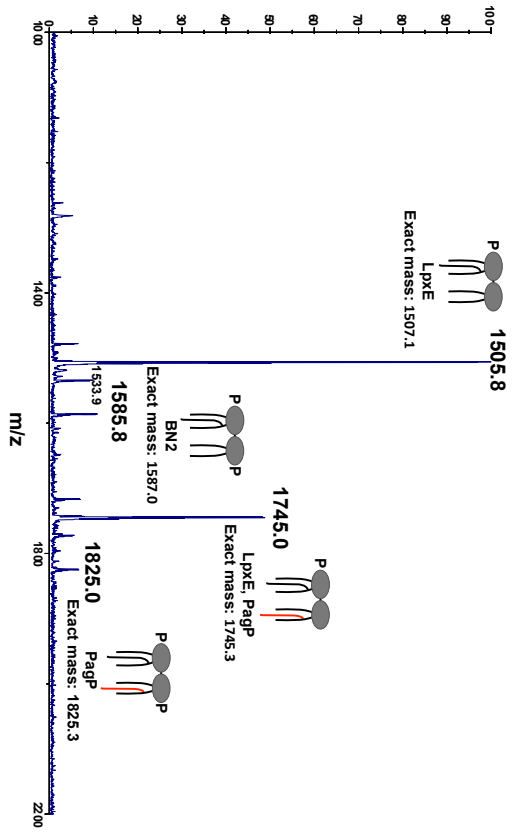
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BN2 pEL

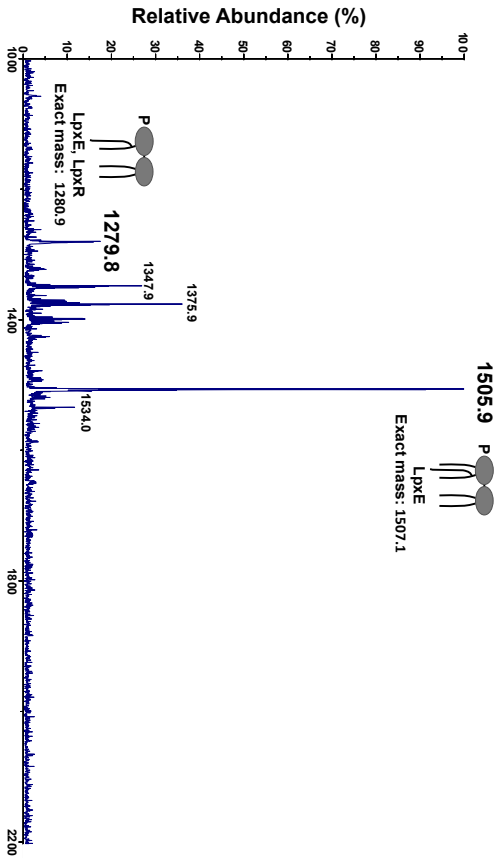


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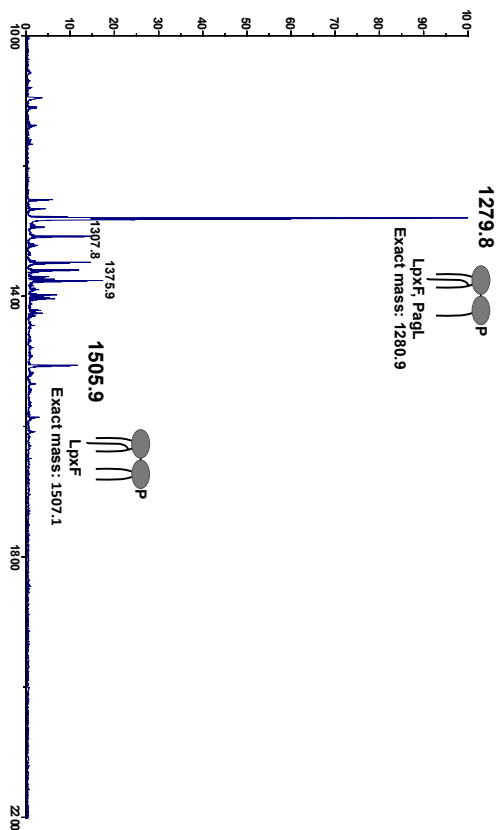


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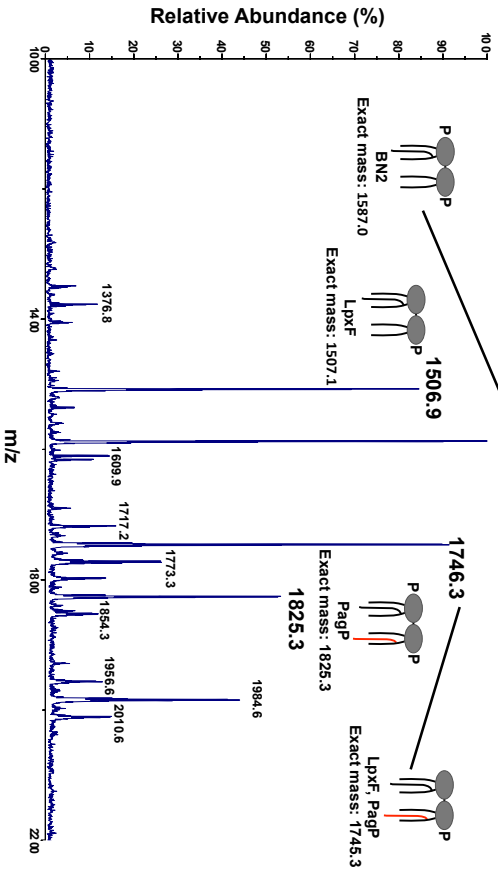
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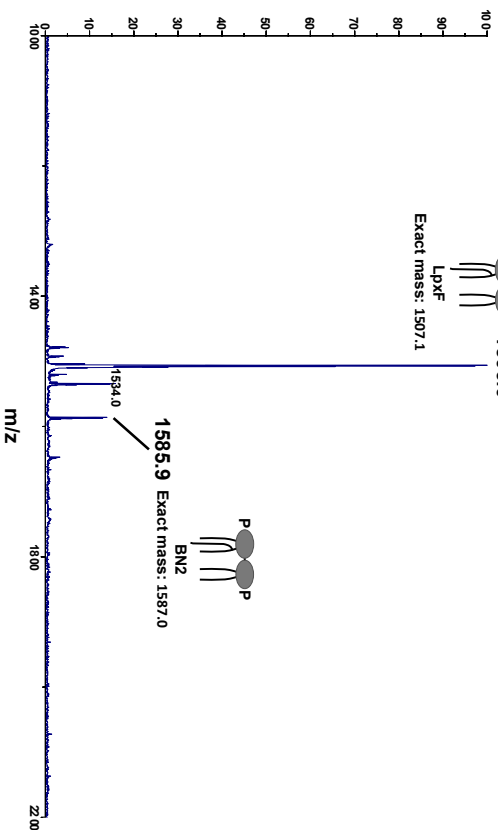
BN2 pFL



BN2 pFP

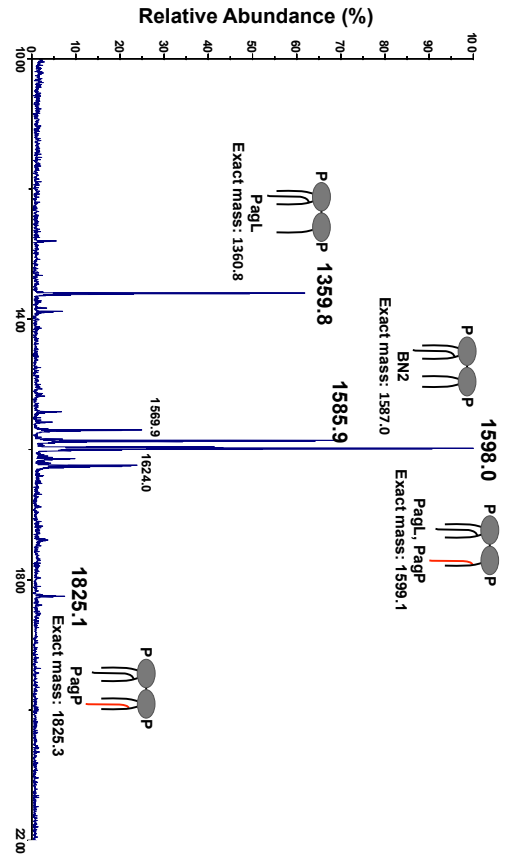


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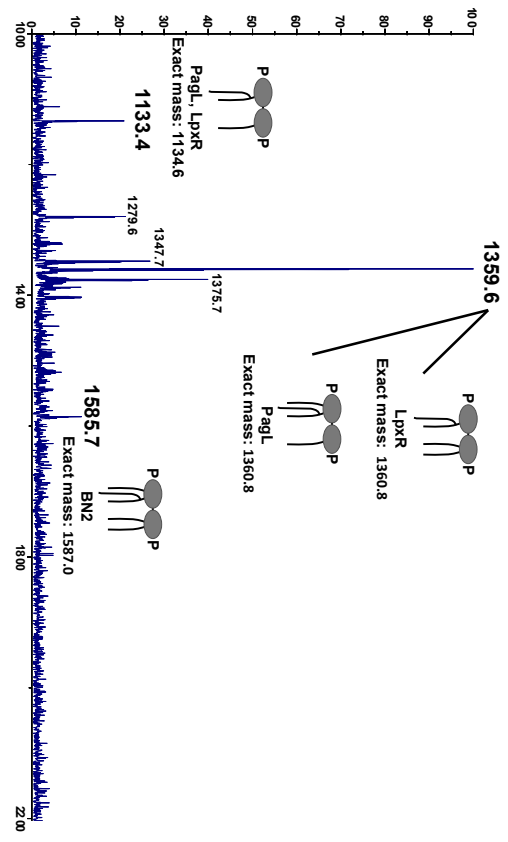


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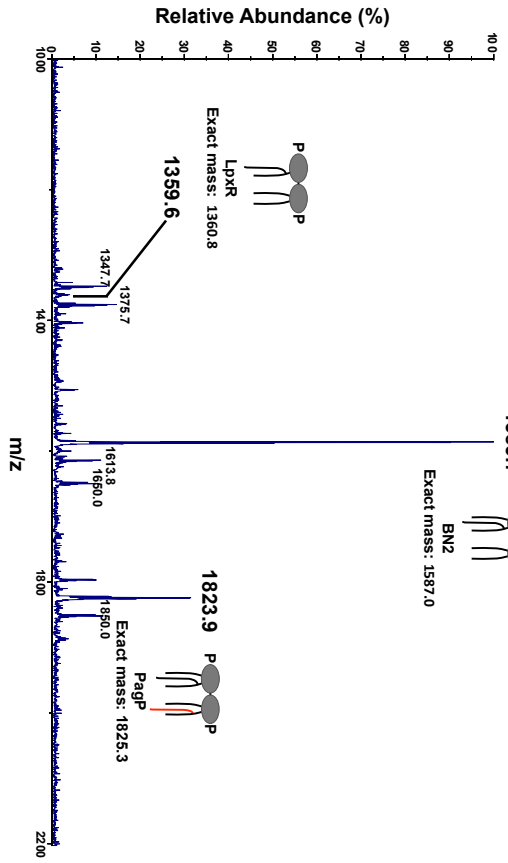
BN2 PLP



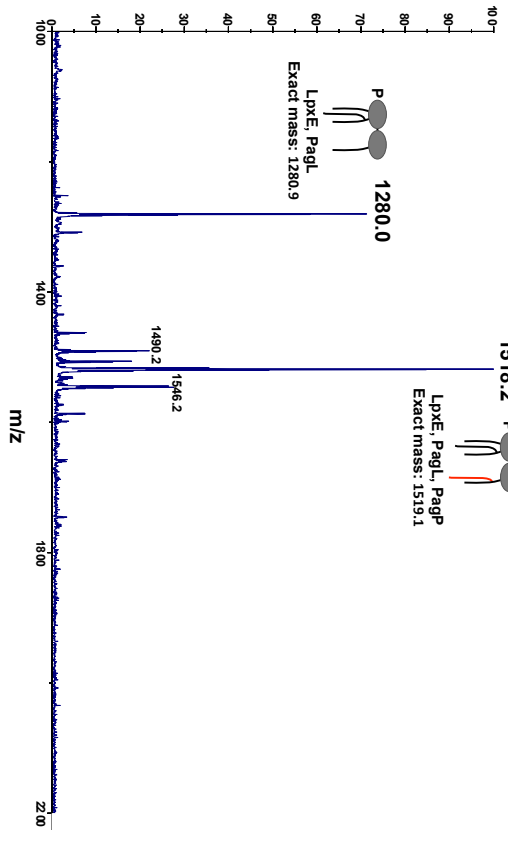
BN2 PLR



BN2 pPR

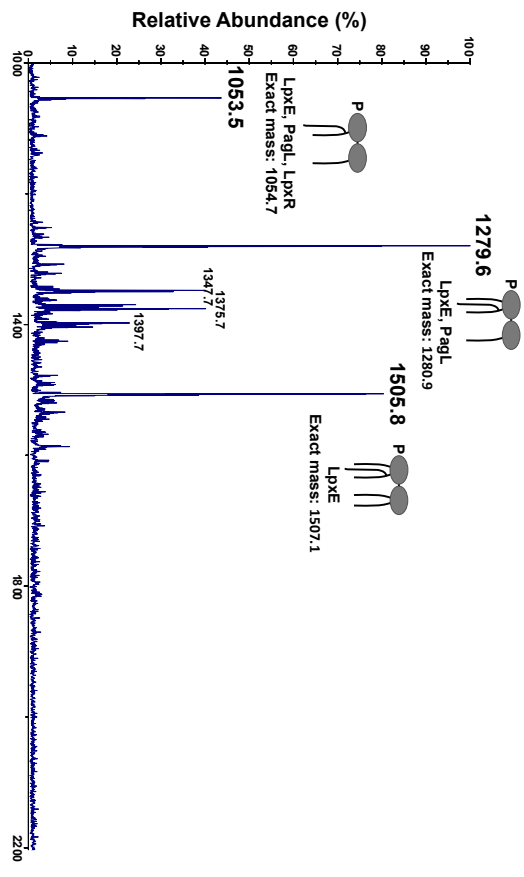


BN2 pELP

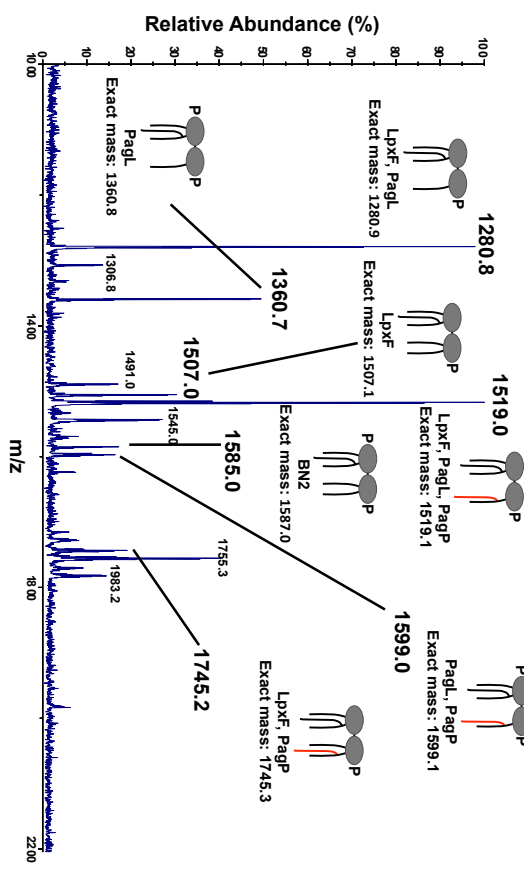


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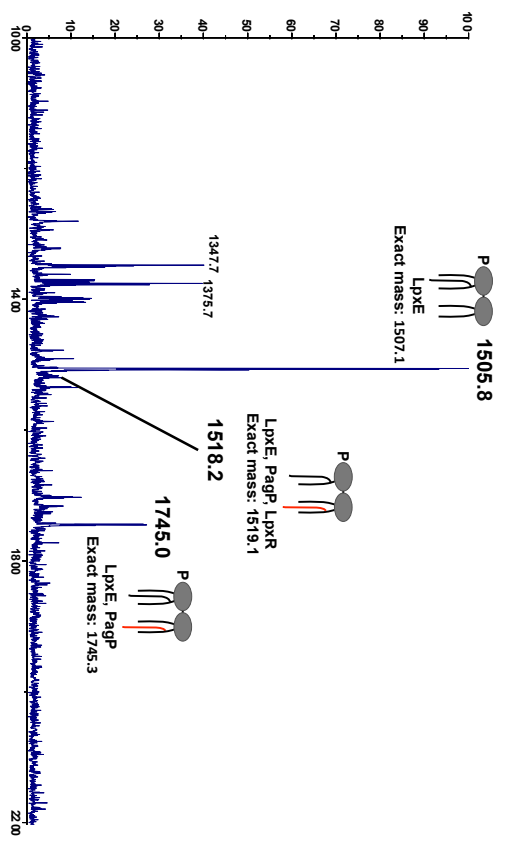
BN2 pELR



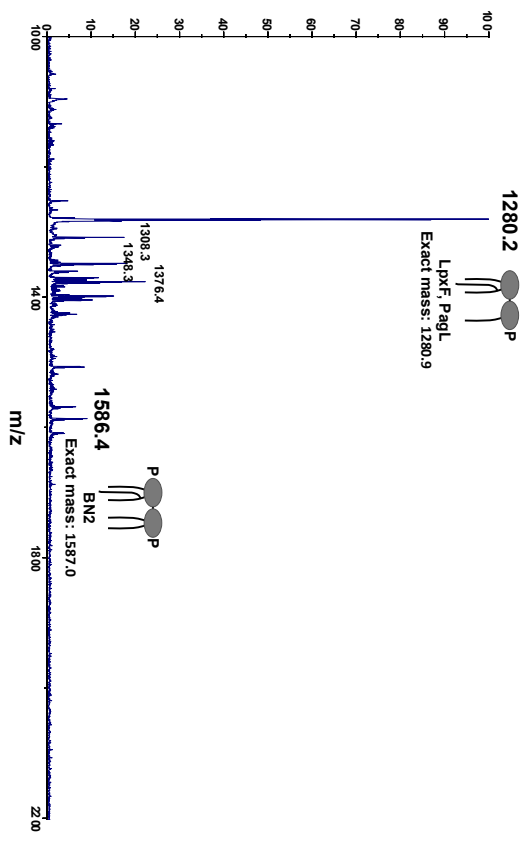
BN2 pFLP



BN2 pEPR

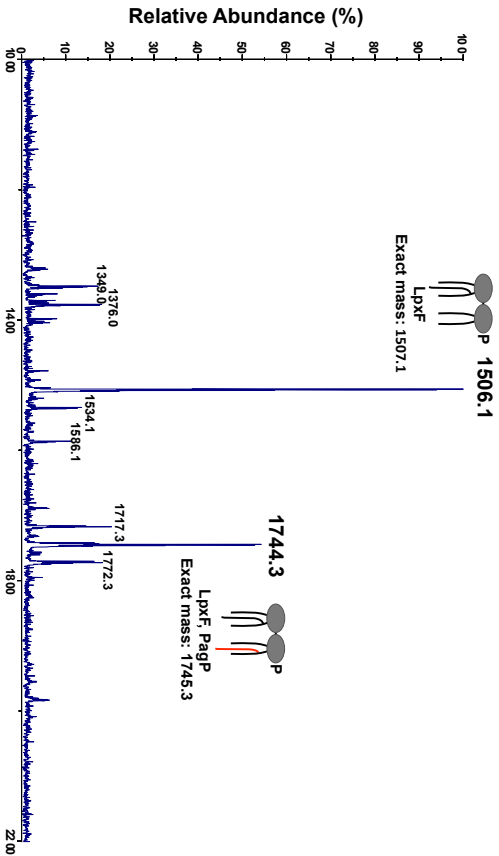


BN2 pFLR

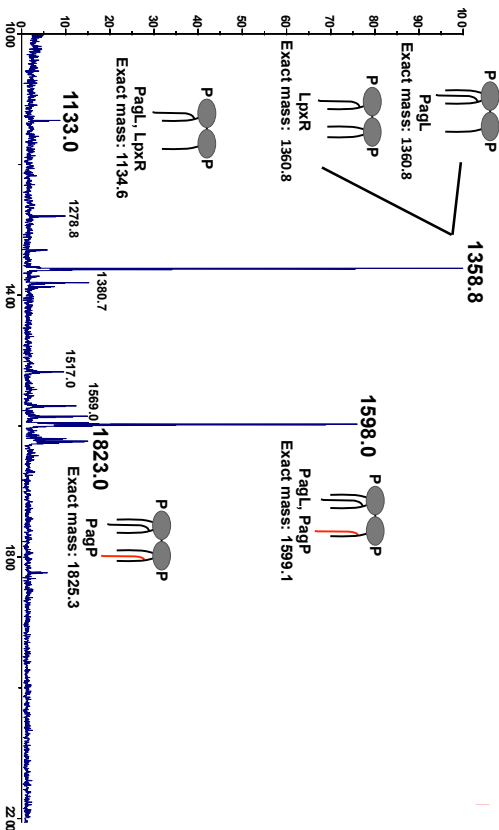


b, cont'd

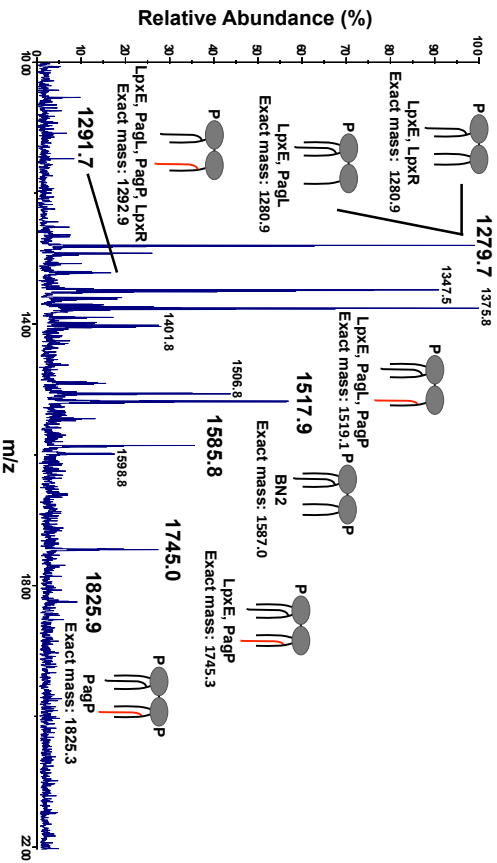
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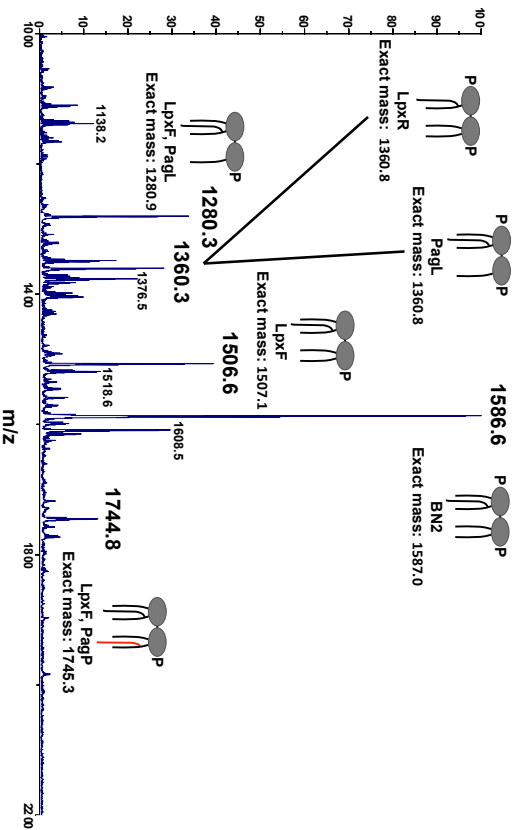
BN2 pLLPR



BN2 pELPR

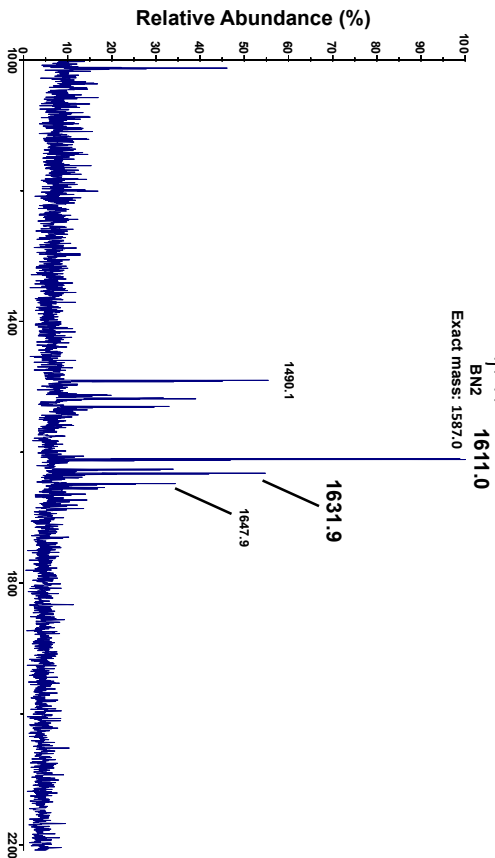


BN2 pFLPR

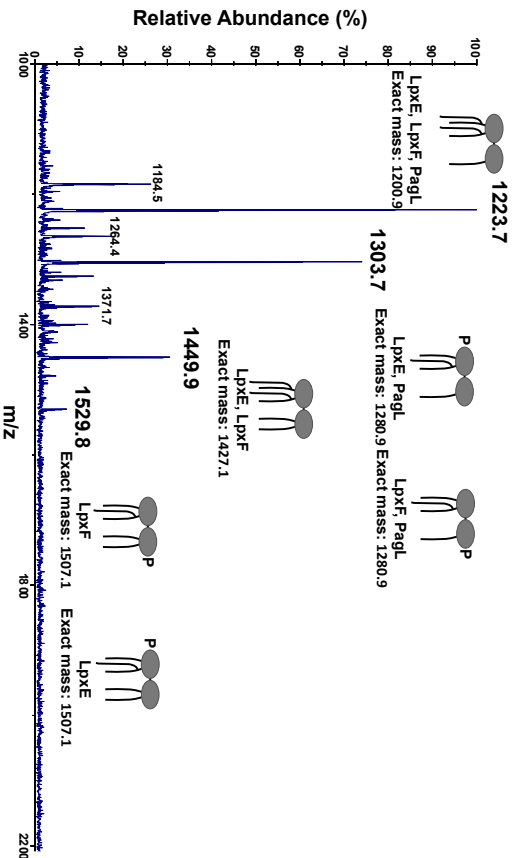


C

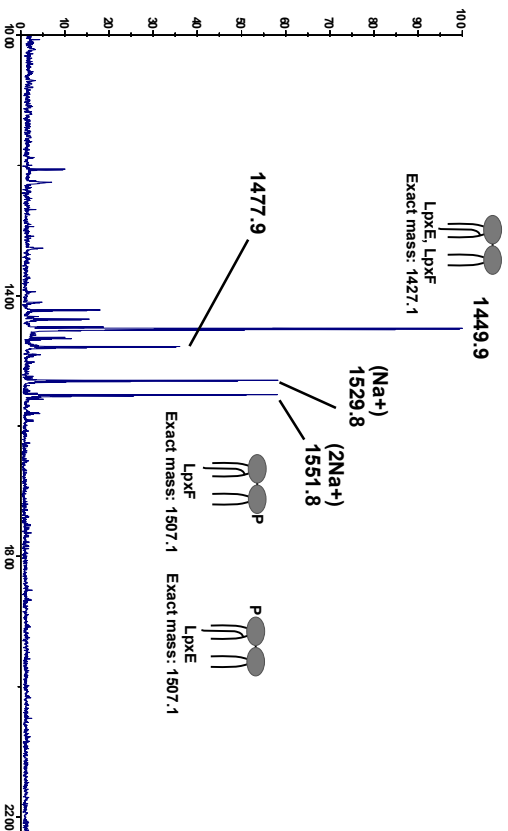
BN2



BN2 pEFL



BN2 EF



BN2 pEFP

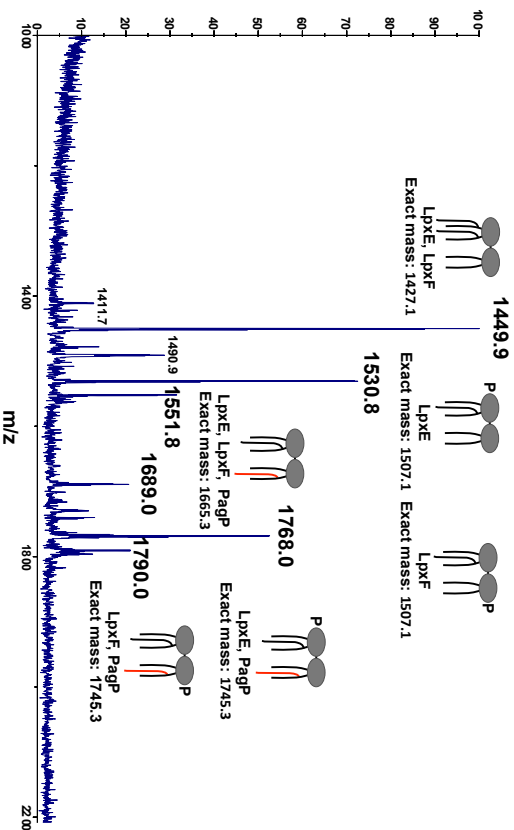


Fig. S3. Mass spectra of combinatorial strains. All spectra, excluding the 3 examples presented in the main text, can be found in this figure. Lipid A structures corresponding to the mass peak are depicted by cartoons next to the peak. Peak clusters at $m/z \sim 1375$ correspond to phospholipid contamination, confirmed by TLC isolation of the species. The labile 1-phosphate can be lost, resulting in a mass difference of ~ 80 mass units. a,b) Negative ion mode MS of BN1 and BN2 strains, respectively, confirmed the activity of the enzymes expressed in combinations. A minor species of penta-acylated lipid A can be observed in some enzyme combinations, corresponding to a peak at $m/z \sim 1585$. c) Positive ion mode MS was done for all strains expressing both phosphatases, LpXE and LpXF. Positive mode often results in single or double sodium adducts on the molecules, resulting in peak masses that are ~ 23 or 46 mass units higher than the exact mass of each structure.

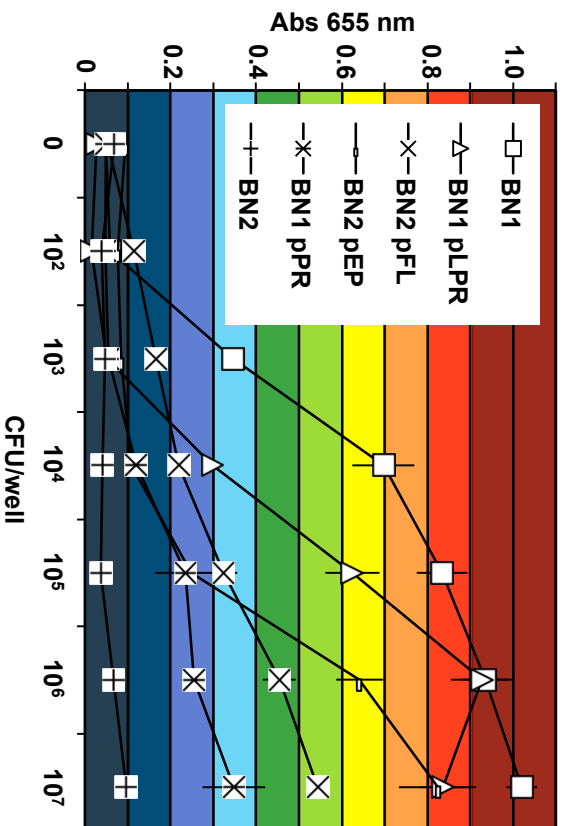


Fig. S4. Colorimetric designations based on TLR4 stimulation by BN1. Selected samples are shown in the graph to illustrate the range of TLR4 stimulation that results from incubation of whole bacteria cells with HEK-Blue cells expressing TLR4, MD-2 and CD14. Color scale is based on the stimulation curve of the BN1 sample and represents the delineations of the colorimetric scale used in Fig. 2c,d.

C

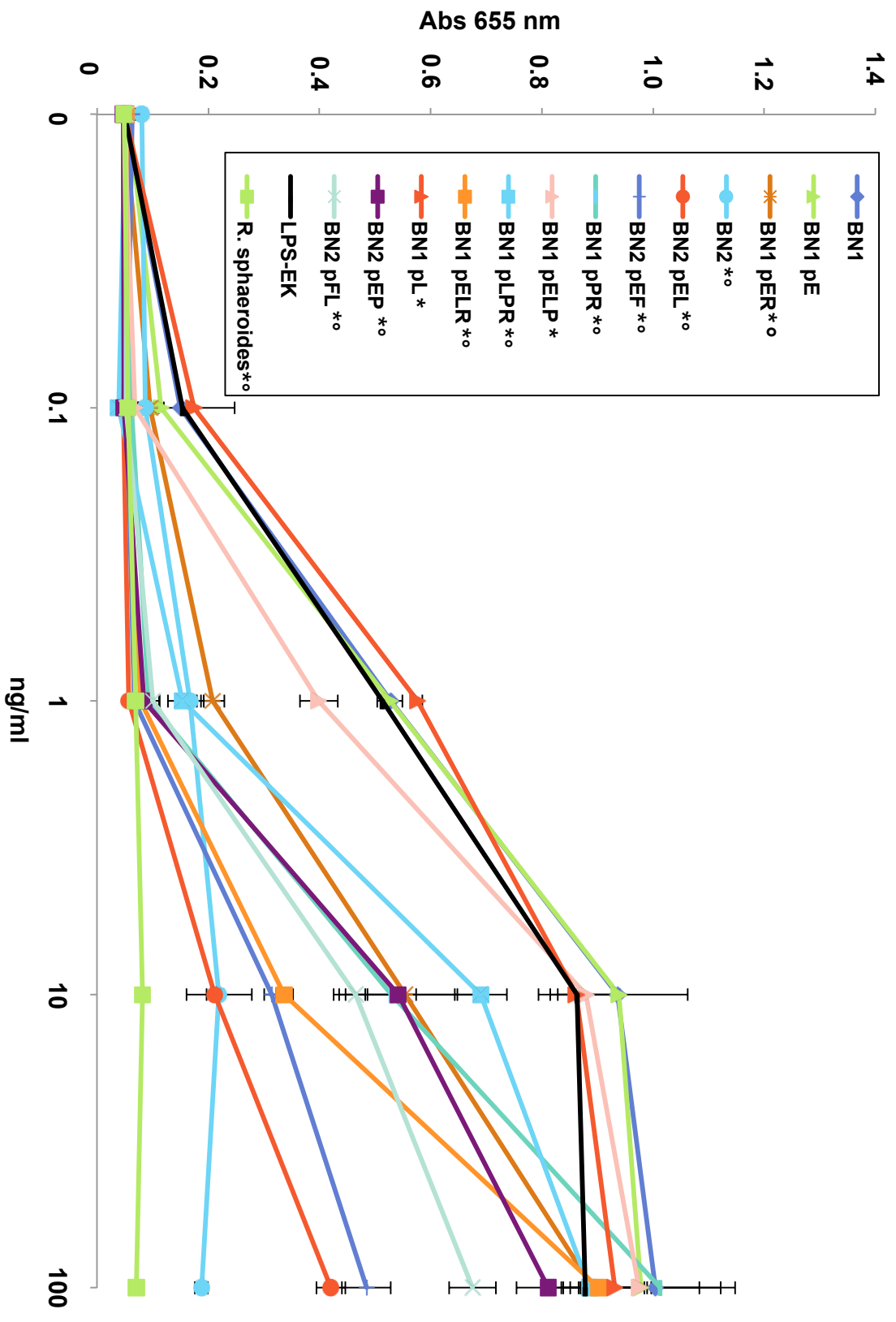


Fig. S5. Graphical representation of TLR4 stimulation by whole bacterial cells and LPS. All TLR4 data used to generate the colorimetric scale presented in Figure 2c is graphed here. a) TLR4 stimulation is shown of all strains in the BN1 background. These are split into three graphs due to number of samples. Significance is indicated by an asterisk and the p-values for samples that are significantly different from the BN1 background strain are listed below. First graph: PR, 1.98×10^{-7} ; PEL, .001; PER, 8.38×10^{-7} ; PELOR, 9.02×10^{-7} ; PELPR, 1.17×10^{-6} ; PPR, 1.12×10^{-6} ; PLPR, 8.25×10^{-6} . Second graph: PLO, .001; PLR, 1.77×10^{-6} ; POR, 7.46×10^{-7} ; PELP, .003; PELR, 3.26×10^{-7} ; PEOP, .008; PEOPR, 3.26×10^{-6} . Third graph: PEPR, 1.70×10^{-6} ; PLOR, 2.68×10^{-6} ; POPR, 7.97×10^{-6} ; PELOP, .007; PEOPR, 3.26×10^{-6} ; PLOPR, 3.17×10^{-7} . b) TLR4 stimulation is shown of all strains in the BN2 background, split into three graphs due to number of samples. The p-values for the significantly different samples follow. First graph: BN2, 2.06×10^{-7} ; PE, 2.32×10^{-7} ; PF, 2.39×10^{-7} ; PL, 7.46×10^{-7} ; PP, 1.55×10^{-5} ; PR, 7.7×10^{-7} ; PEF, 2.03×10^{-7} ; PEL, 2.94×10^{-7} ; PER, 6.95×10^{-7} ; PFP, 1.00×10^{-6} . Second graph: PFR, 4.16×10^{-7} ; PLP, 4.88×10^{-6} ; PLR, 5.26×10^{-7} ; PPR, 5.65×10^{-6} ; PEF, 6.70×10^{-6} ; PEFP, 3.02×10^{-6} ; PEFR, 2.20×10^{-7} ; PELP, 3.42×10^{-7} ; PELR, 8.33×10^{-7} ; PEPR, 6.01×10^{-7} . Third graph: PFLP, 3.14×10^{-4} ; PFLR, 3.36×10^{-6} ; PFP, 4.89×10^{-7} ; PLPR, 1.62×10^{-6} ; PEFPL, 2.25×10^{-7} ; PEFLLR, 3.02×10^{-7} ; PEFPP, 2.08×10^{-7} ; PELPR, 9.88×10^{-7} ; PFLPR, 8.68×10^{-6} . c) TLR4 stimulation with LPS is shown. The p-values for the significantly different samples at 1 ng/ml LPS follow, and are indicated by asterisks: BN1 PL, 9.4×10^{-3} ; BN1 PELP, 2.3×10^{-3} ; BN1 PPR, 1.42×10^{-6} ; BN1 PELR, 1.60×10^{-6} ; BN1 PLPR, 1.84×10^{-5} ; BN1 PER, 2.16×10^{-5} ; BN2 PEP, 1.1×10^{-5} ; BN2 pFL, 2.89×10^{-6} ; BN2 pEF, 1.43×10^{-6} ; BN2 PEL, 1.05×10^{-5} ; BN2, 1.95×10^{-5} . P-values at 10 ng/ml are indicated by BN1 PPR, 3.67×10^{-4} ; BN1 PELR, 4.12×10^{-5} ; BN1 PLPR, 2.65×10^{-3} ; BN1 PER, 4.93×10^{-3} ; BN2 PEP, 2.58×10^{-3} ; BN2 pFL, 1.10×10^{-4} ; BN2 pEF, 3.48×10^{-5} ; BN2 PEL, 1.94×10^{-5} ; BN2, 6.53×10^{-5}

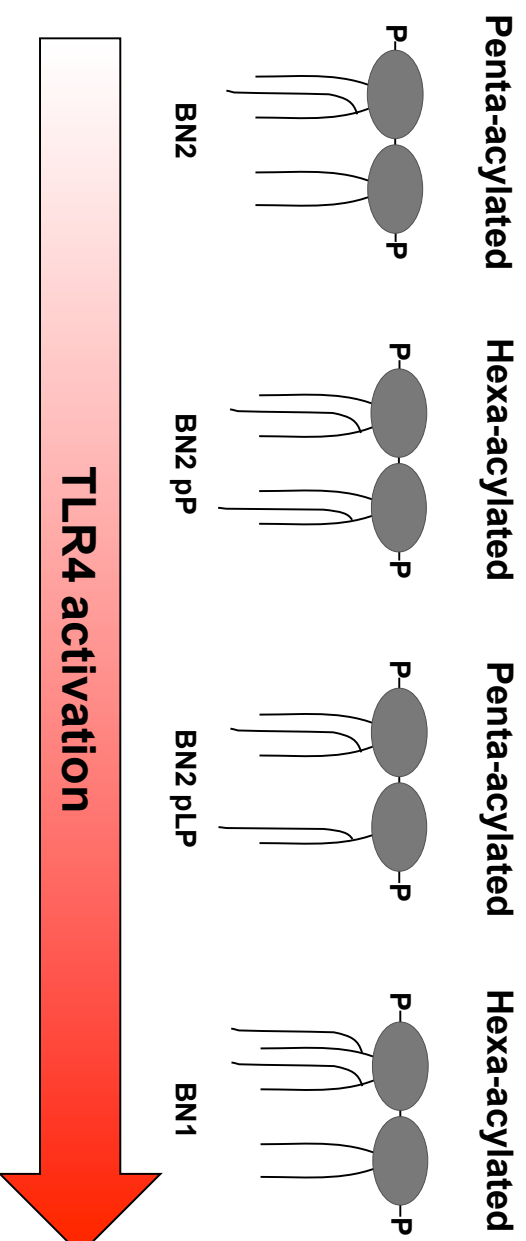
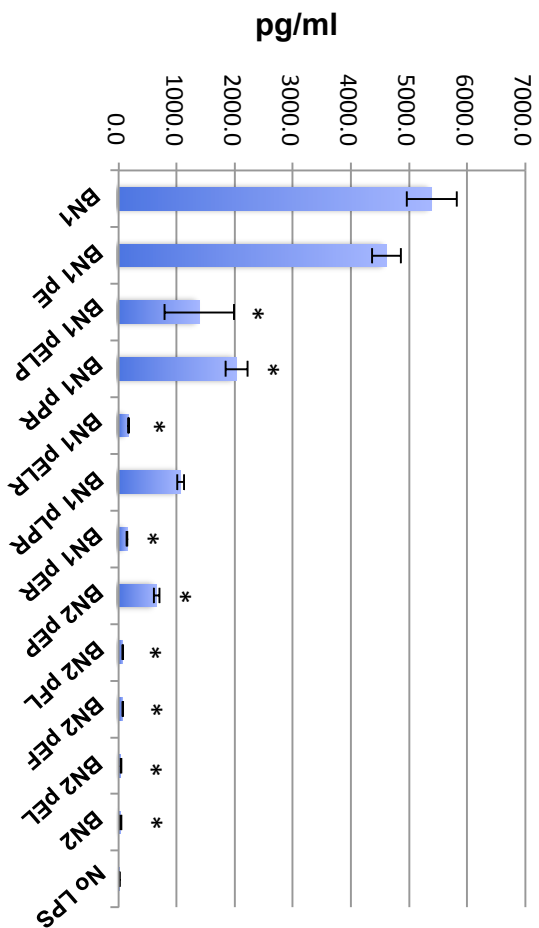


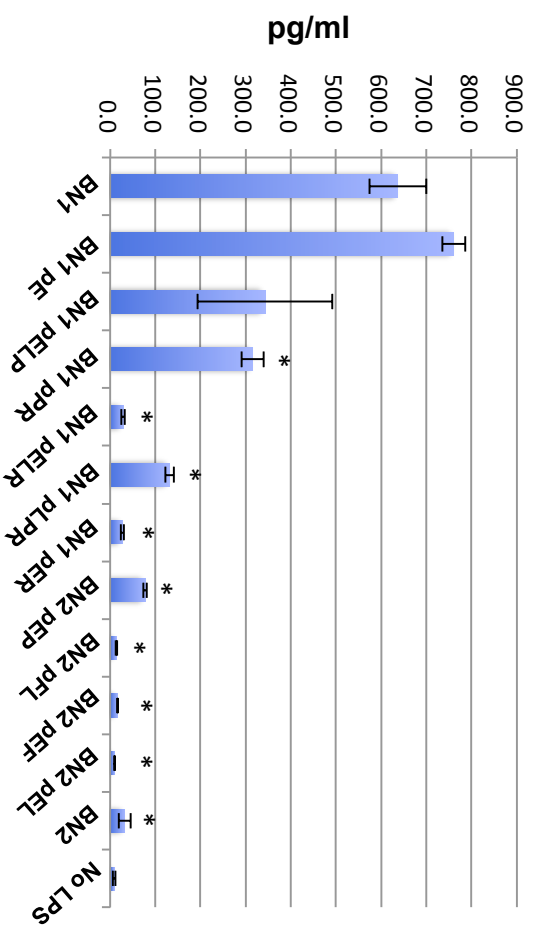
Fig. S6. An example of the effect of acyl chain position on TLR4 activation. BN2, which is penta-acylated, is unstimulatory. Expression of PagP in the BN2 strain increases stimulation. Including PagL expression, in BN2 pLP, further increases stimulation, even though more lipid A molecules are then penta-acylated.

Fig. S7, a

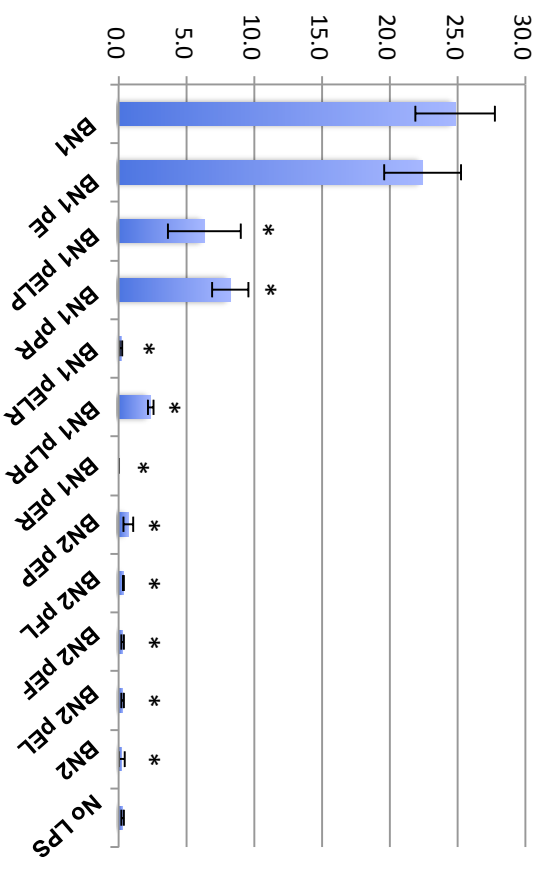
TNF- α



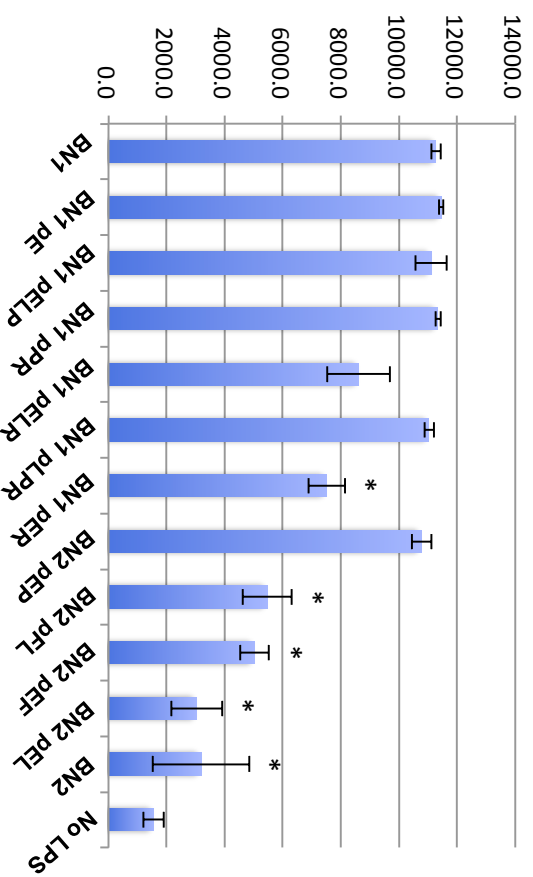
IL-1 β



IL-6

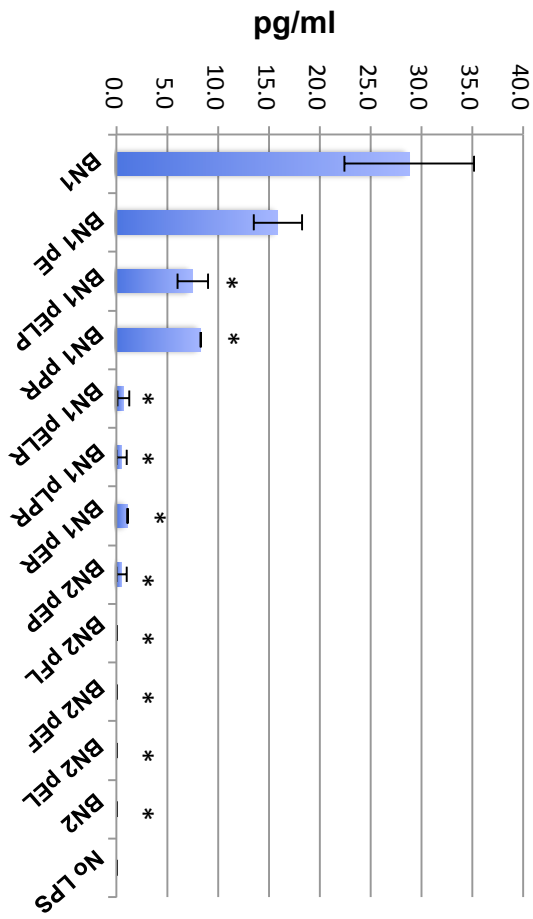


IL-8

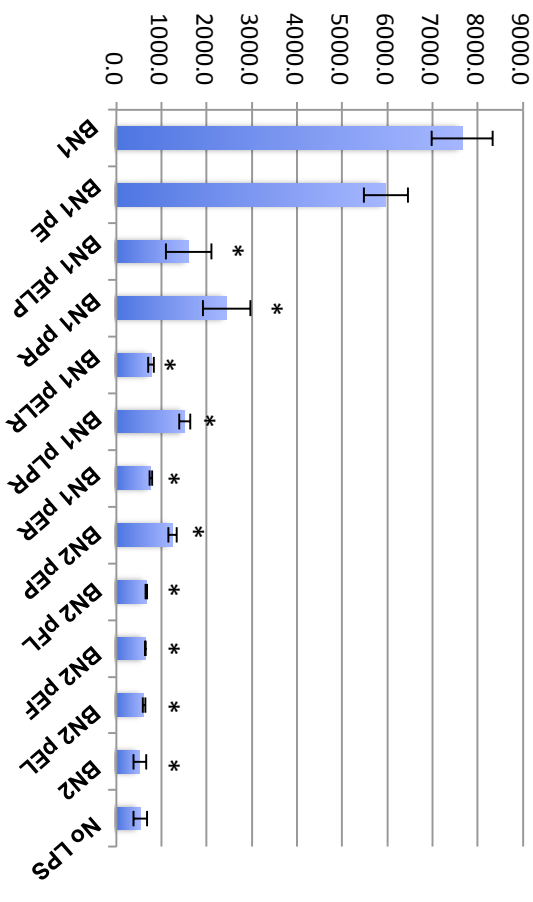


b

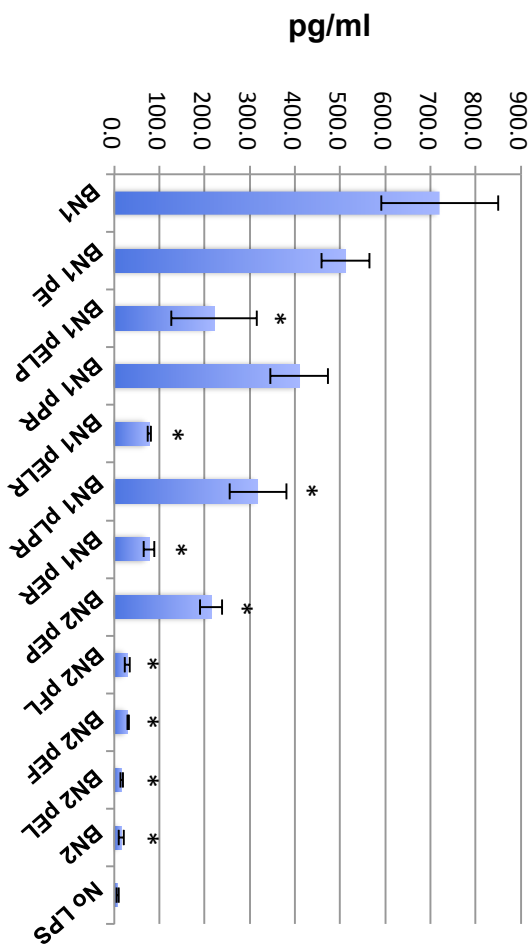
G-CSF



RANTES



MCP-1



C

	BN1 pE	BN1 pER	BN1 pELP	BN1 pELR	BN1 pPR	BN1 pLPR	BN2	BN2 pEF	BN2 pEL	BN2 pFL	BN2 pEP
G-CSF	3.01E-02	6.21E-07	4.89E-03	1.64E-03	1.89E-05	1.63E-03	4.38E-07	4.38E-07	4.38E-07	4.38E-07	1.63E-03
IL-1β	3.57E-02	7.77E-05	3.49E-02	7.84E-05	1.22E-03	1.68E-04	8.65E-05	7.19E-05	6.89E-05	7.06E-05	1.09E-04
IL-6	3.74E-01	6.20E-10	1.33E-03	1.35E-04	8.93E-04	1.93E-04	1.36E-04	1.36E-04	1.36E-04	7.14E-10	1.49E-04
IL-8	1.40E-01	5.42E-04	6.30E-01	1.34E-02	5.50E-01	1.38E-01	1.10E-03	3.17E-05	8.84E-05	3.02E-04	7.95E-02
MCP-1	6.23E-02	1.03E-03	5.78E-03	1.01E-03	2.03E-02	8.45E-03	7.15E-04	7.73E-04	7.16E-04	7.67E-04	2.67E-03
RANTES	2.49E-02	6.06E-05	2.39E-04	6.15E-05	4.64E-04	1.02E-04	5.72E-05	5.63E-05	5.54E-05	5.70E-05	8.32E-05
TNF-α	5.38E-02	3.04E-05	7.21E-04	3.10E-05	2.50E-04	6.77E-05	2.80E-05	2.87E-05	2.81E-05	2.88E-05	4.70E-05

Fig. S7. Cytokine analysis of THP-1 cells exposed to LPS.

All individual cytokine data used to generate Figure 5b and c is presented here in picograms/ml. Asterisks indicate statistical significance with a P value < 0.01 (a) Cytokines induced by the MyD88 pathway: TNF-α, IL-6, IL-1β, and IL-8.

(b) Cytokines induced by the Trif pathway: G-CSF, RANTES, MCP-1. (c) P values of all samples are compared to BN1.

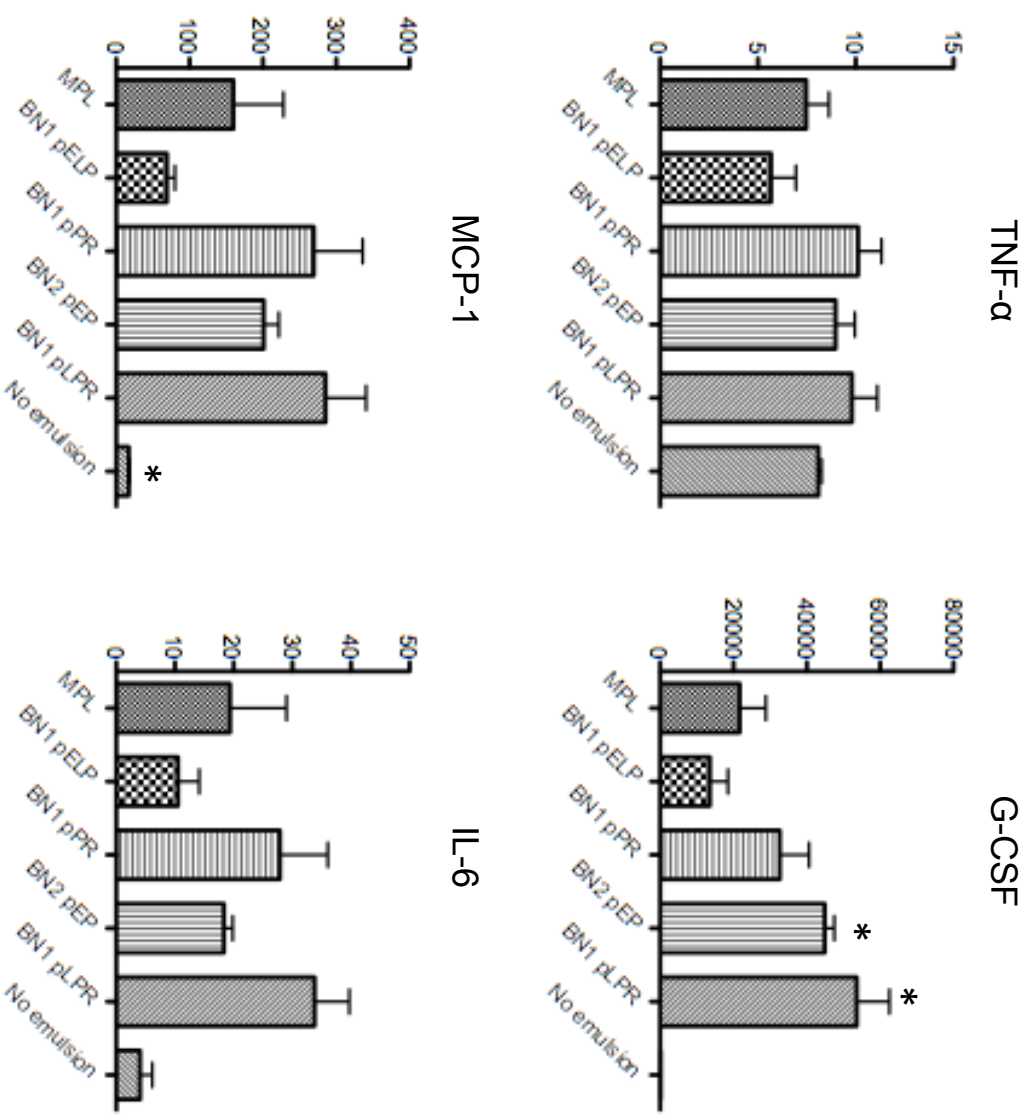


Fig. S8. Cytokine analysis of serum from immunized mice. Immunized mice were bled 24 hours after final immunization and cytokine levels in serum were measured by Luminesx.

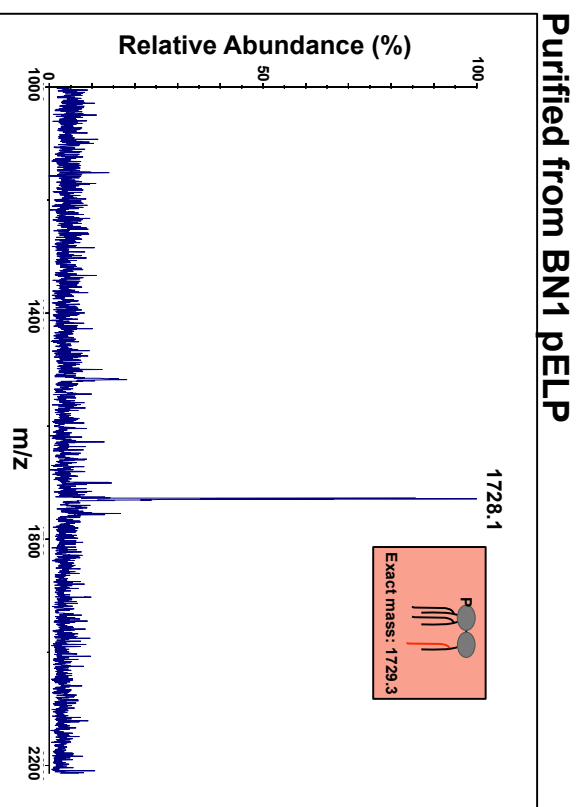
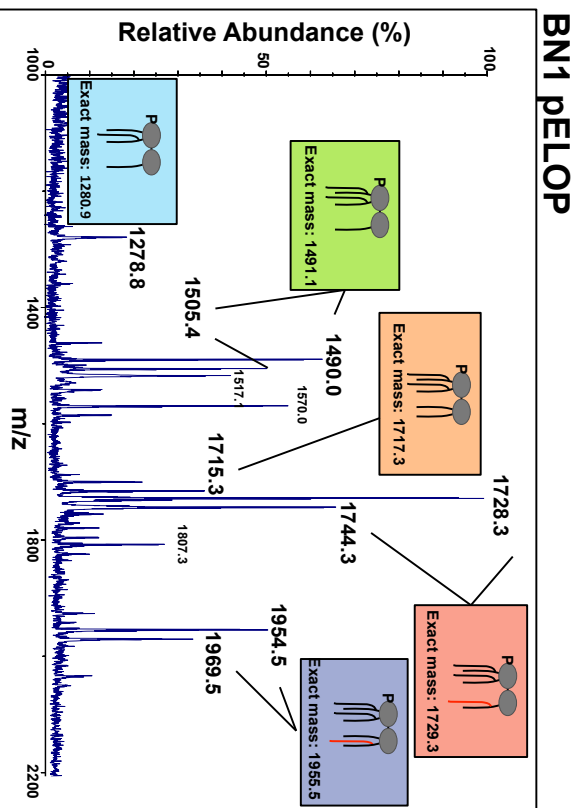
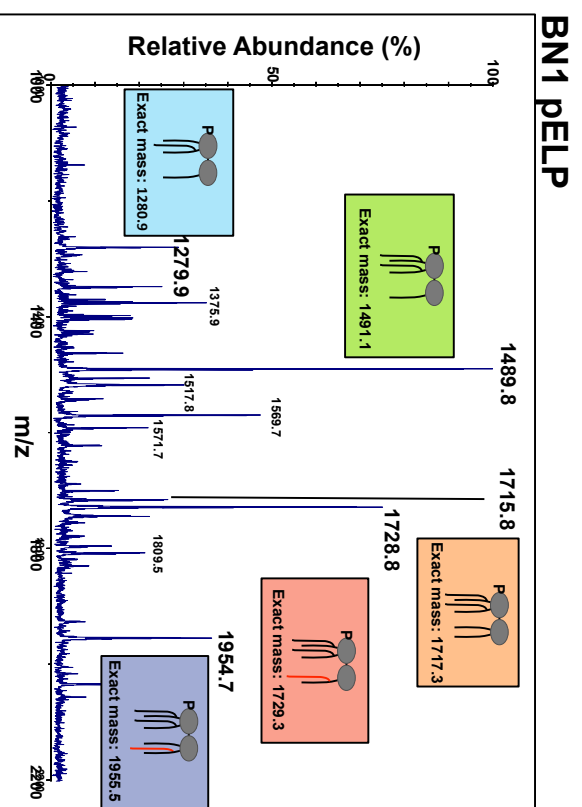
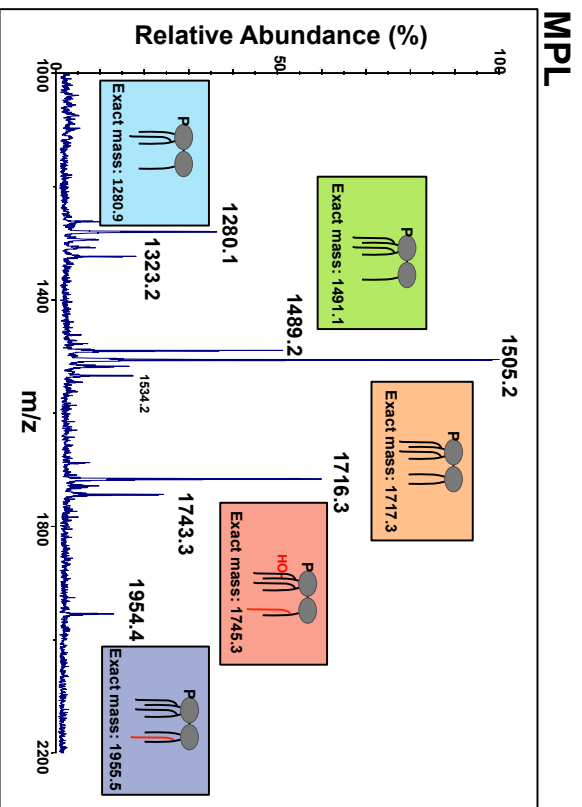


Fig. S9. MS of engineered strains compared to MPL from *S. minnesota*. MS data is presented of MPL from *S. minnesota*, the two strains from the library that produce similar profiles, even without additional chemical treatment, and the purified 3-O-deacyl-4'-monophosphoryl lipid A. Colored boxes indicate structures with the same phosphorylation and acyl chain patterns. Red box indicates the hydroxylated and nonhydroxylated 3-O-deacyl-4'-monophosphoryl lipid A, the most notable species of MPL.

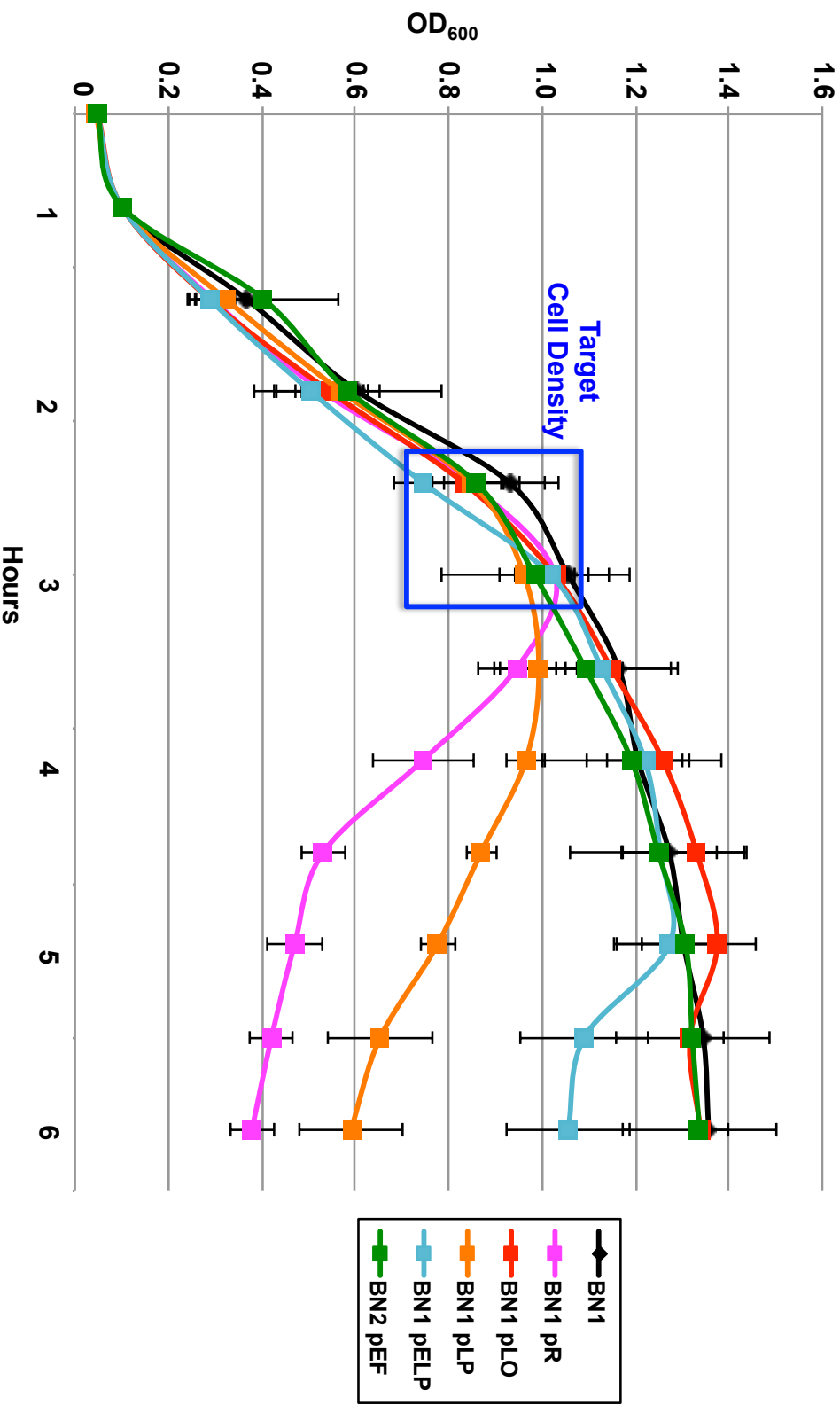


Fig. S10. Growth curves of engineered strains. An example graph is shown that represents the growth curve of the strains. All 61 strains reach an OD₆₀₀ of at least 0.8, although many do not survive stationary phase, as represented by strain BN1 pR in purple. The background strain, BN1 is shown in black. The blue square indicates the target cell density when cells were harvested for experiments.