

Supporting Information for:

Structural and functional characterization of Cals S11, a TDP-rhamnose 3'-O-methyltransferase involved in calicheamicin biosynthesis.

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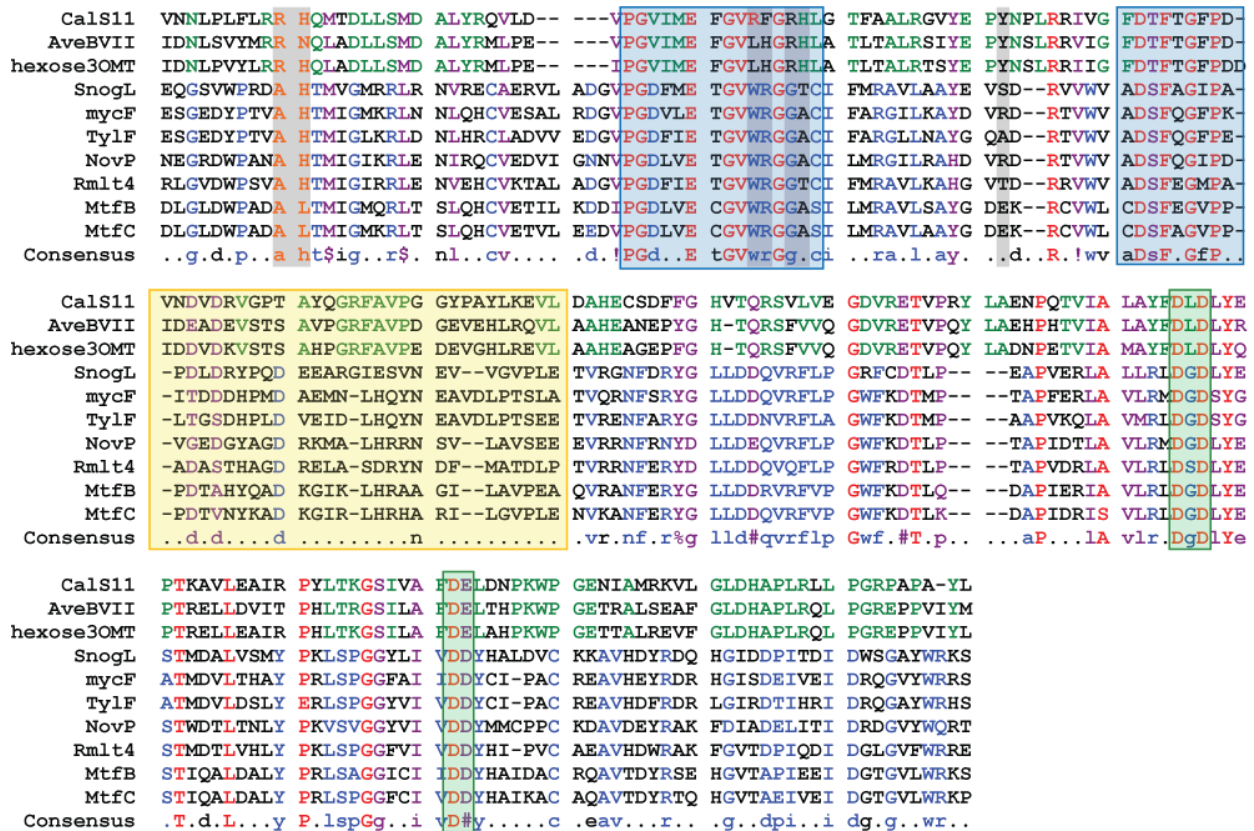


Figure S1. Multiple sequence alignment of CalS11 using DELTA-BLAST. AveBVII is a TDP-6-deoxy-L-hexose 3-O-MT from *Streptomyces avermitilis* (avermectin); hexose 3OMT is a NDP-hexose 3-O-methyltransferase from *Streptomyces rochei*; SnogL is a nogalose O-MT from *Streptomyces nogalater* (nogalamycin); MycF is a mycinose 3-O-MT from *Micromonospora griseorubida* (mycinamycin II); Ty1F is a mycinose 3-O-MT from *Streptomyces fradiae* (tylosin); NovP is a noviose 3-O-MT from *Streptomyces spheroids* (novobiocin); RmlT4, MtfB and MtfC are O-MTs from *Mycobacteria*. Residues in blue boxes are conserved motifs of MTs, which include a glycine-rich motif and a signature motif containing a conserved aspartate, both of which are key to cofactor binding; green boxes indicate conserved acidic residues involved in metal binding; the yellow box highlights the region within CalS11 and NovP which correlates to the flexible lid.

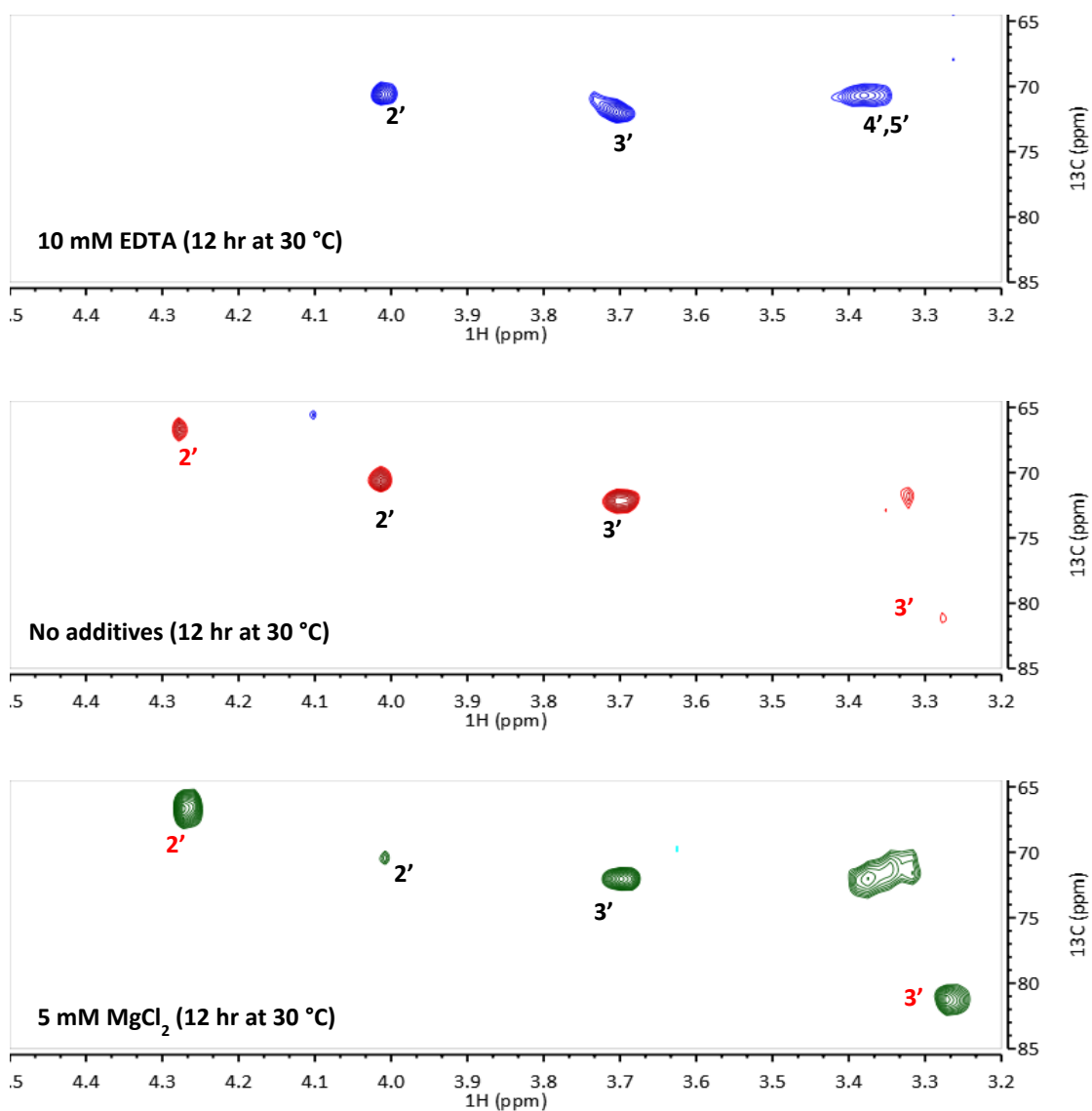


Figure S2. Metal dependency of CaIS11. Region of ^{13}C - ^1H HSQC spectrum where colors blue, red and green represent TDP-L- $[U\text{-}^{13}\text{C}]$ rhamnose and the corresponding ^{13}C -methylated product, respectively within a standard reaction (middle panel), a standard reaction containing 10 mM EDTA (top panel) and a standard reaction containing 5 mM MgCl_2 (bottom panel).

Table S1. Proteins structurally-related to CalS11.

PDB	Enzyme	Organism	P-Score	Rmsd	L1 ^a	L2 ^a	%ID
2WK1	NOVP Noviose-4'-O-MT	<i>Streptomyces caeruleus</i>	8.97E-11	2.54	206	242	19
3SSO	MycE Mycinamycin-2'-O-MT	<i>Micromonospora griseorubida</i>	3.9E-5	3.01	206	221	9
3BXO	DesVI TDP-Desosamine-3'-N,N-diMT	<i>Streptomyces venezuelae</i>	6.13E-5	3.03	206	152	7
3G XO	MmcR Mitomycin-7-O-MT	<i>Streptomyces lavendulae</i>	1.18E-4	3.08	206	183	6
3BUS	RebM Rebeccamycin-4'-O-MT	<i>Lechevalieria aerocolonigenes</i>	2.85E-4	3.04	206	251	8
4E2Z	TcaB9 TDP-tetronitrose-3'-C-MT	<i>Micromonospora chalcea</i>	4.22E-4	3.12	206	290	9
1QZZ	RdmB Aclacinomycin-10-hydroxylase	<i>Streptomyces purpurascens</i>	0.0011	3.24	206	250	6
3LST	CalO1 Orsellinic acid-O-MT	<i>Micromonospora echinospora</i>	0.00157	3.29	206	180	10
3PFG	TylM1 TDP-Mycaminose-3'-N,N-diMT	<i>Streptomyces fradiae</i>	0.00158	3.18	206	241	8

^aL1 and L2 indicate the number of amino acid residues of CalS11 and enzyme under question used for structural alignment.

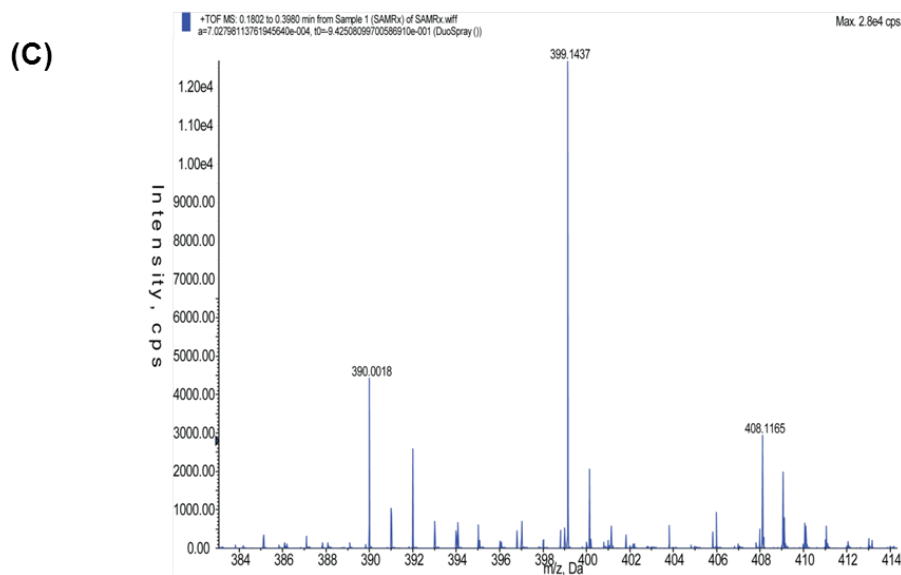
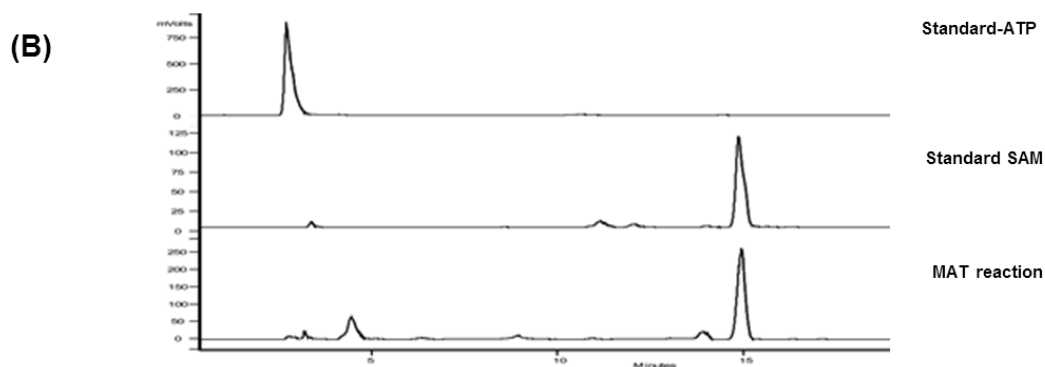
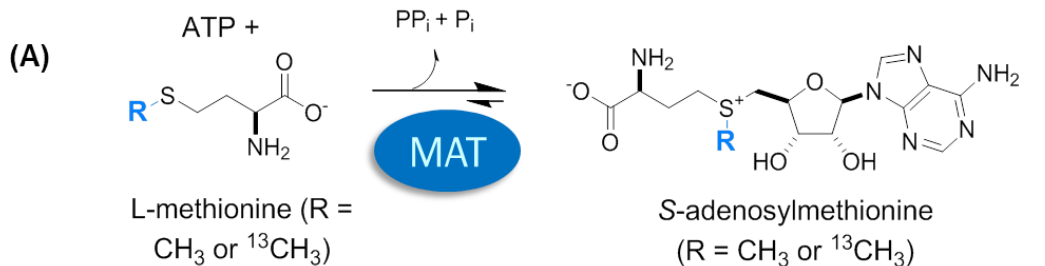


Figure S3. Methionine adenosyltransferase (MAT) reaction. (A) Methionine adenosyltransferase reaction. (B) HPLC chromatogram [Gemini-NX C-18 5 μ m, 250 x 4.6 mm column (Phenomenex, Torrance, California, USA) with a gradient of 5% to 50% CH₃CN (solvent B) over 20 min (A = 20 mM sodium phosphate buffer pH 3.5 and 1 g/L 1-octanesulfonic acid (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO); flow rate = 1 mL min⁻¹; A₂₅₄ nm] of standards (ATP and SAM) and a corresponding MAT reaction (1.1 mM L-methionine, 1.2 equivalent of ATP and 50 μ g *Sulfolobus solfataricus* methionine adenosyltransferase in 20 mM NaH₂PO₄ buffer, 10 mM MgCl₂, 100 mM KCl, pH 8.0 at 37 °C for 1 hr). (C) HRMS mass of MAT reaction product; *m/z* 399.1437, calcd 399.1446.

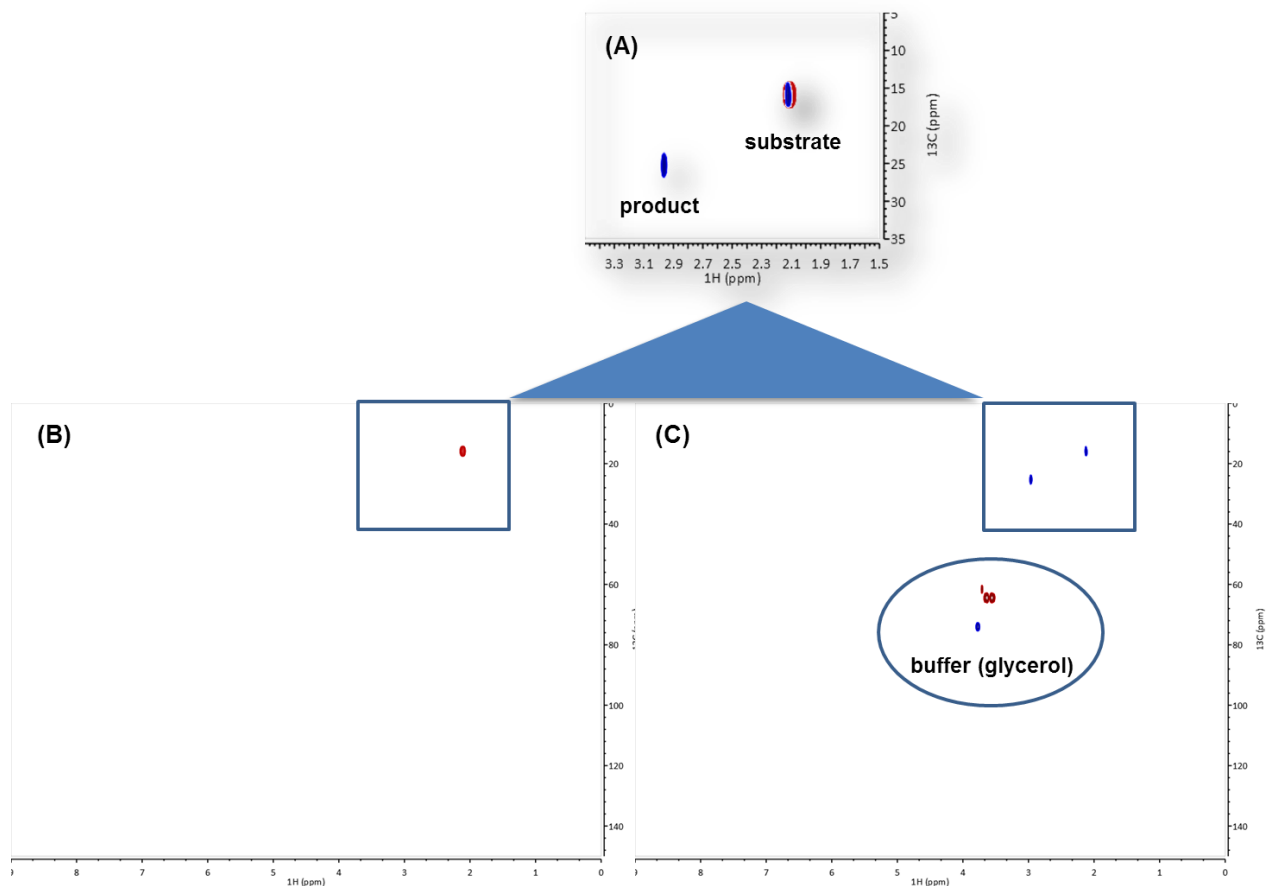


Figure S4. NMR of Methionine adenosyltransferase (MAT) reaction. (A) Overlay of region of ^{13}C - ^1H HSQC spectrum consisting of S- CH_3 groups of [S - ^{13}C -methyl]-L-methionine and the corresponding ^{13}C -methylated product ($^{13}\text{CH}_3$ -SAM). Spectrum colored in red corresponds to reference [S - ^{13}C -methyl]-L-methionine spectrum and that in blue is that from a partial MAT reaction containing S- CH_3 groups of substrate and product. The NMR chemical shifts of S- CH_3 groups of [S - ^{13}C -methyl]-L-methionine and $^{13}\text{CH}_3$ -SAM are ^1H -2.12 ppm/ ^{13}C -15.9 ppm and ^1H -2.96 ppm/ ^{13}C -25.4 ppm, respectively. For comparison, the full ^{13}C - ^1H HSQC spectrum of [S - ^{13}C -methyl]-L-methionine (B) and the corresponding ^{13}C -methylated product (^{13}C -SAM) (C) are also provided. The circled signals arise from residual glycerol within the buffer.