

**Title:** The Presence of Two Cyclase Thioesterases Expands the Conformational Freedom of the Cyclic Peptide Occidiofungin

**Akshaya Ravichandran<sup>†</sup>, Ganyu Gu<sup>‡</sup>, Jerome Escano<sup>†</sup>, Shi-En Lu<sup>‡</sup>, Leif Smith<sup>†</sup>**

<sup>†</sup> Department of Biological Sciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843

<sup>‡</sup> Department of Biochemistry, Molecular Biology, Entomology and Plant Pathology, Mississippi State University, 32 Creelman St., Mississippi State, MS 39762

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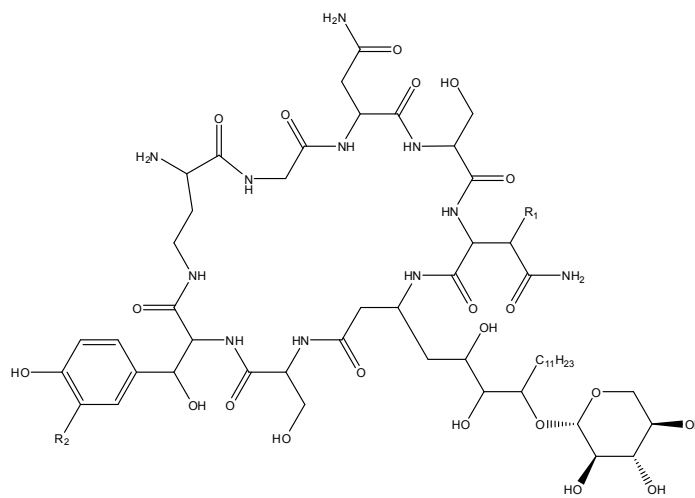
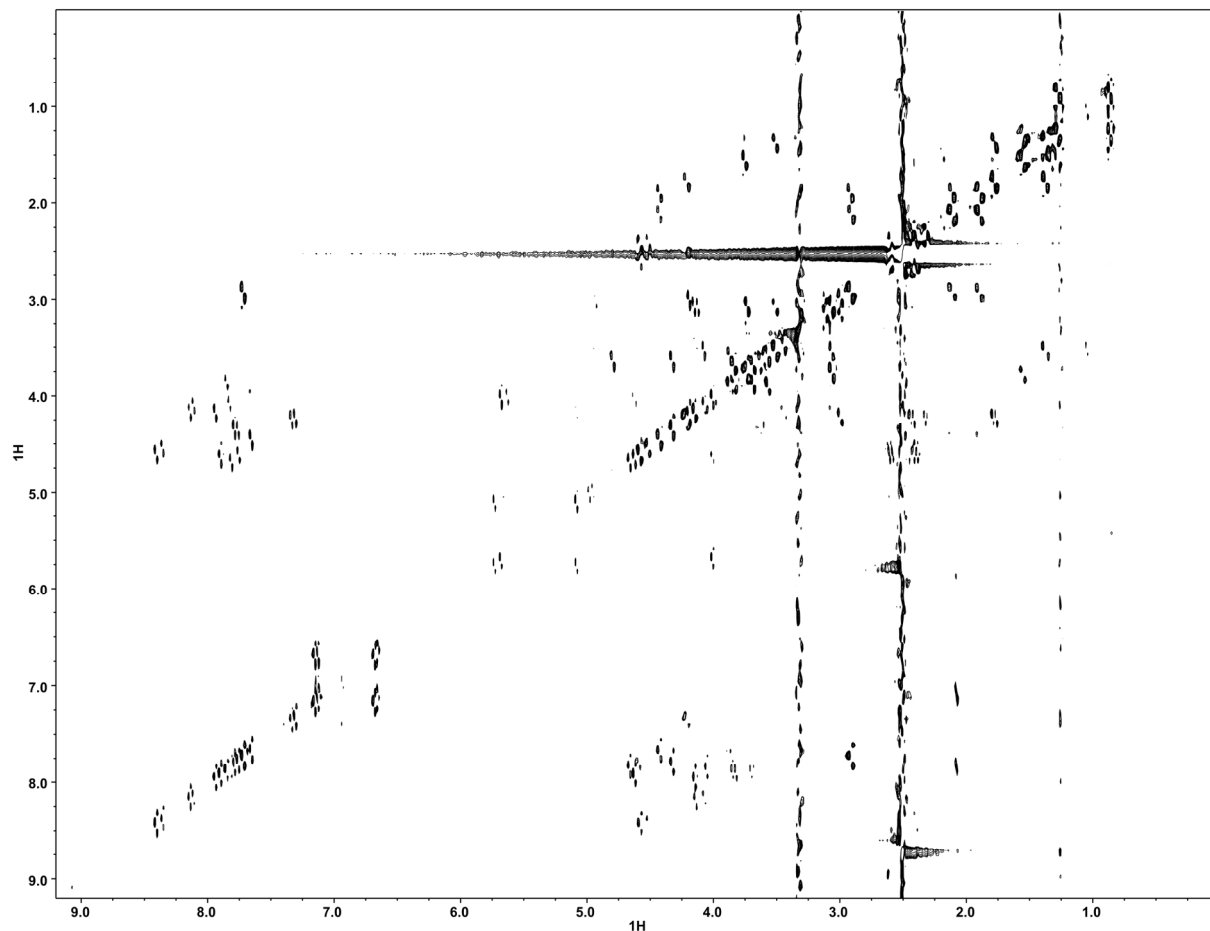
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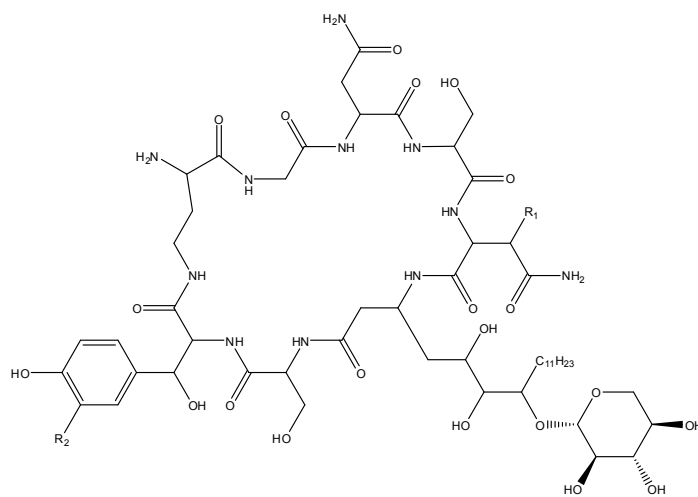
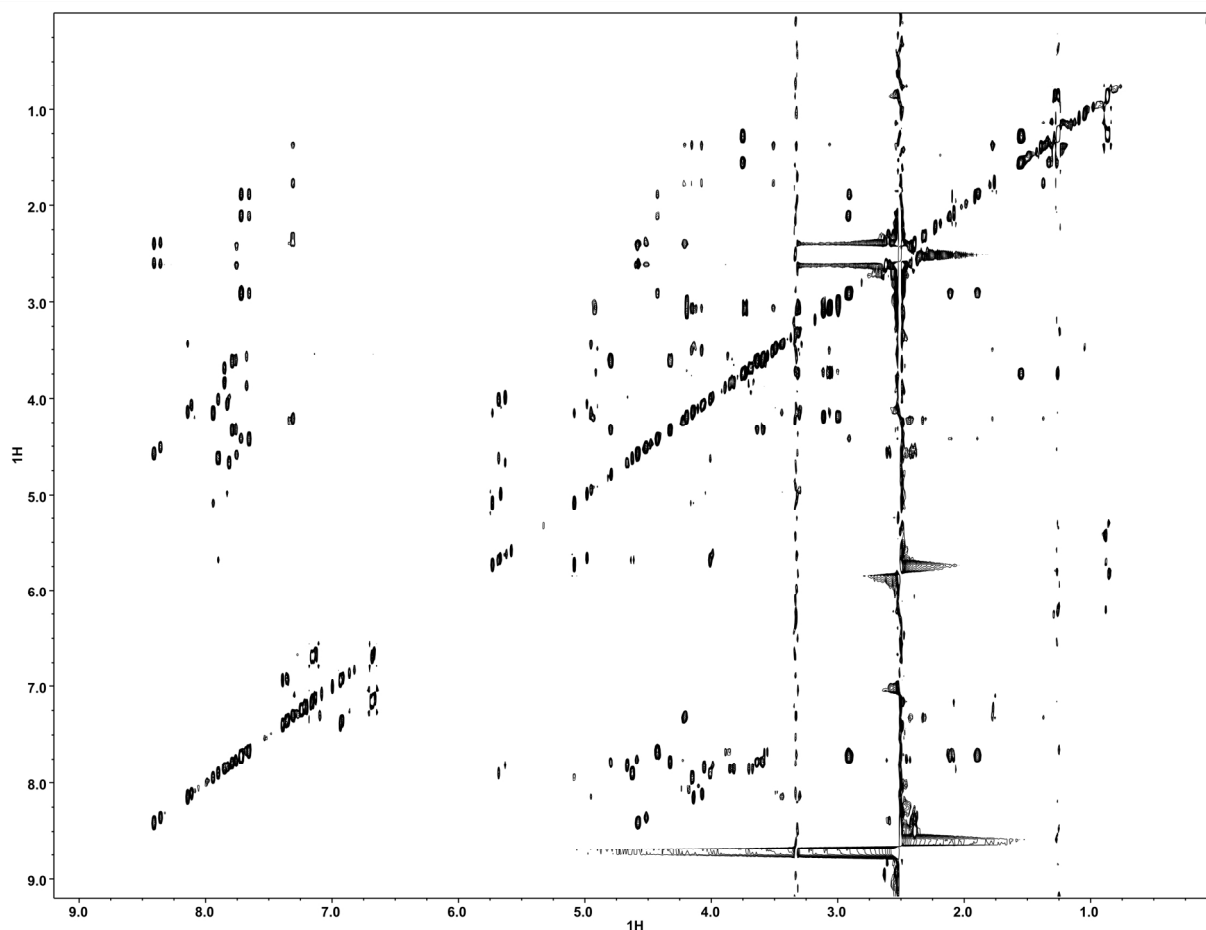
Fig. S7: Time-kill experiments performed against *Candida glabrata* ATCC66032.

Fig. S1: COSY60 NMR Spectrum of Occidiofungin from *ocfN* mutant MS14GG88 recorded at 600 MHz in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>



Occidiofungin: R1 (-H or -OH); R2 (-H or -Cl)

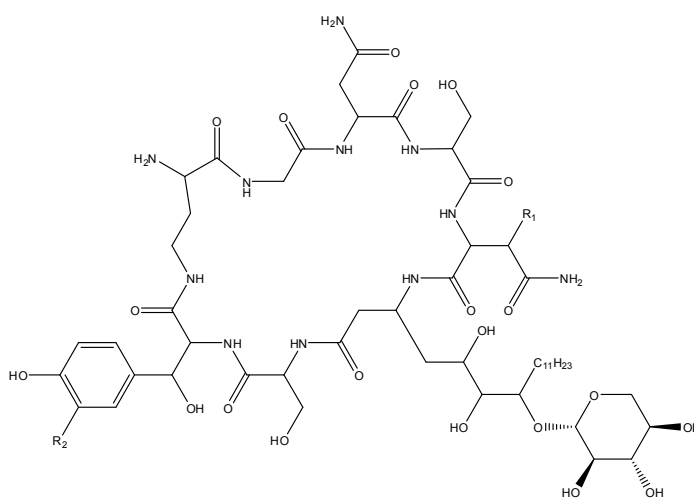
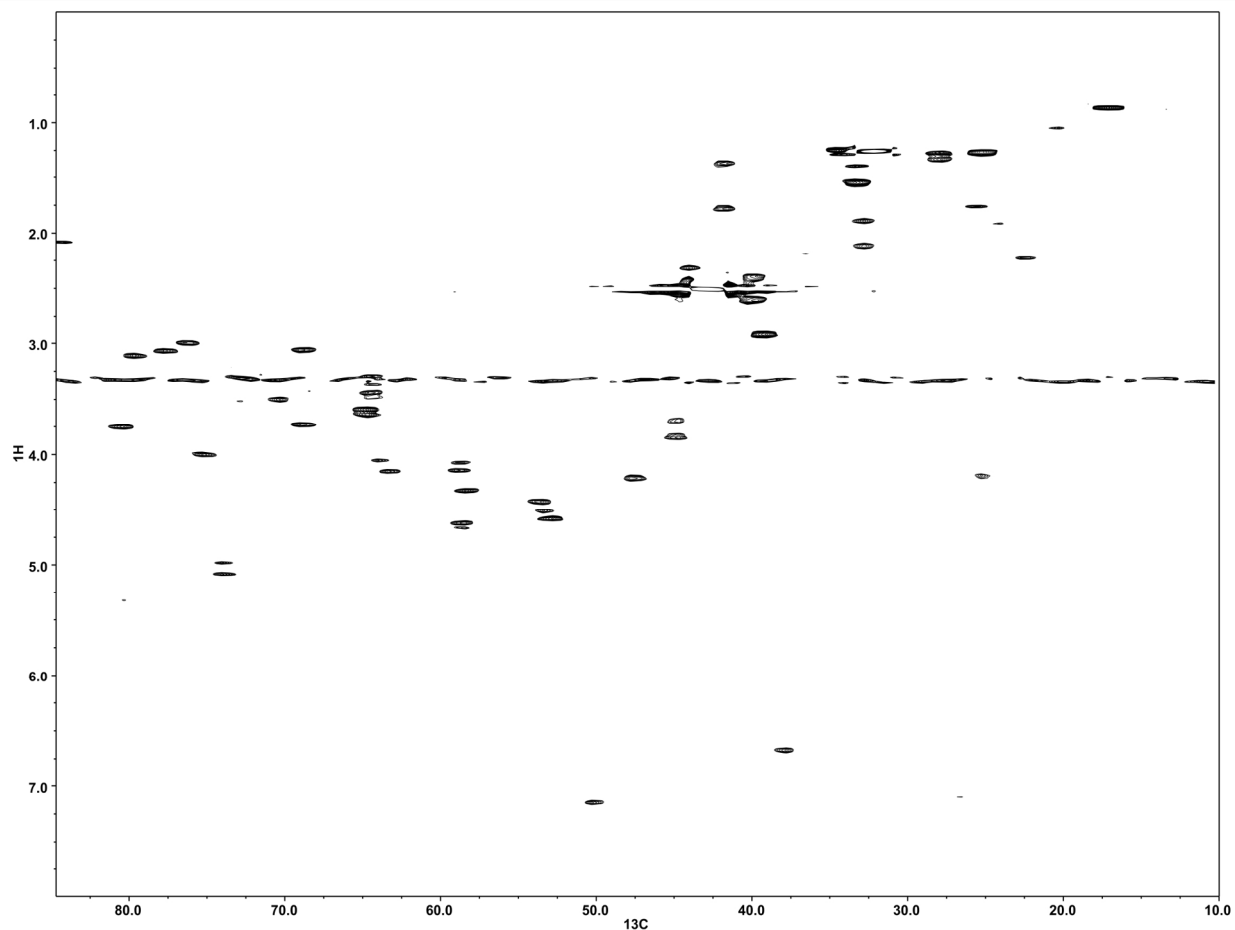
Fig. S2: TOCSY60 NMR Spectrum of Occidiofungin from *ocfN* mutant MS14GG88 recorded at 600 MHz in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>



Occidiofungin: (R1, -H or -OH); (R2, -H or -Cl)



Fig. S4:  $^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC NMR Spectrum of Occidiofungin from *ocfN* mutant MS14GG88 recorded at 600 MHz in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$



Occidiofungin: (R1, -H or -OH); (R2, -H or -Cl)

Fig. S5: One-dimensional NMR temperature titration curves for occidiofungin derived from *ocfN* mutant MS14GG88 and wild-type strain MS14.

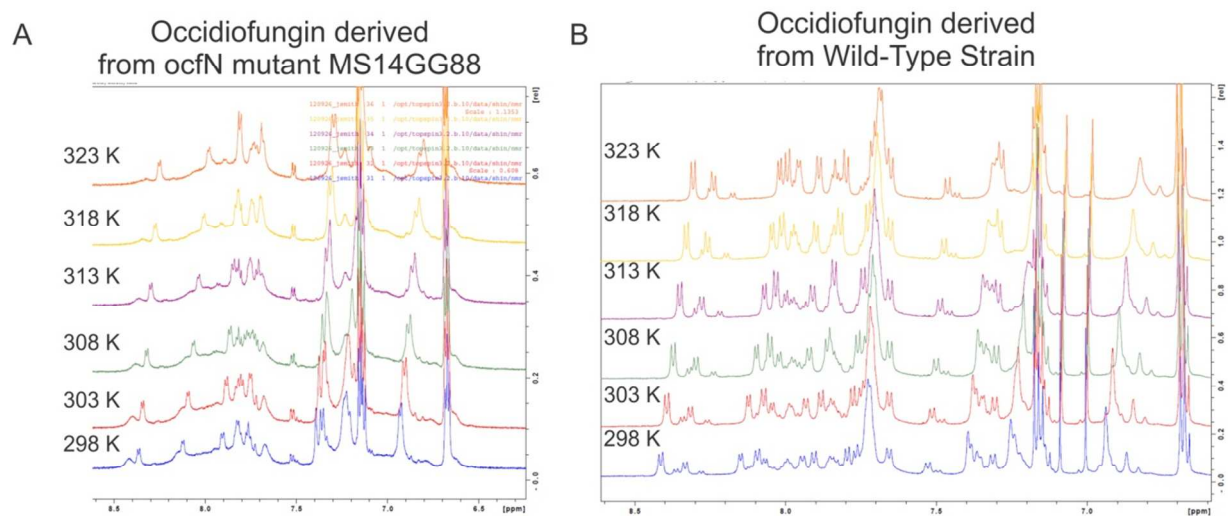


Fig. S6: TOCSY fingerprint region (NH correlations) for occidiofungin derived from *ocfN* mutant MS14GG88 and wild-type strain MS14 at 50°C.

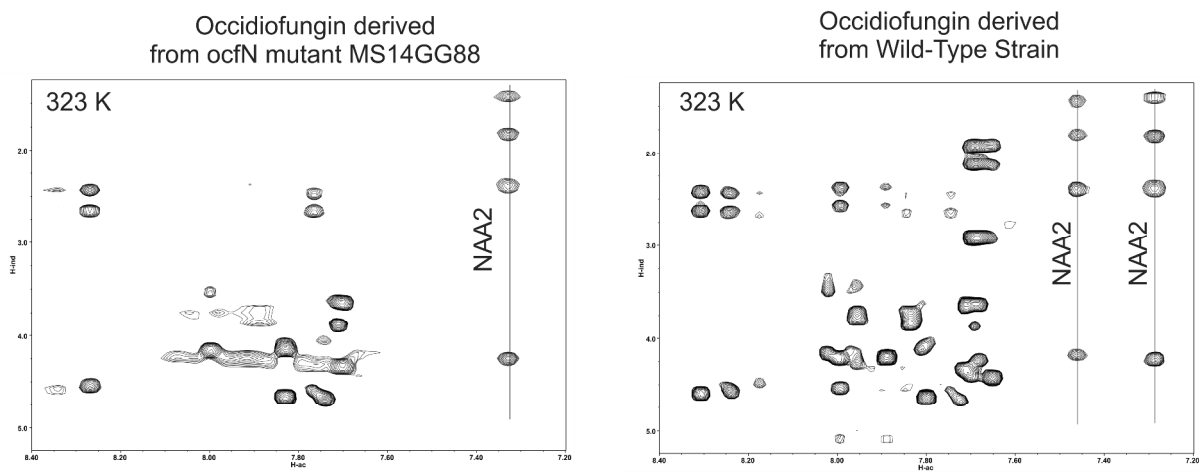


Fig. S7: Time-kill experiments performed against *Candida glabrata* ATCC66032. Solid black lines and dashed grey lines correspond to samples treated with occidiofungin derived from wild-type strain MS14 and *ocfN* mutant MS14GG88, respectively. Circles, squares, and triangles represent samples treated with 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  of occidiofungin, respectively. The diamond represent the sample treated with the blank control.

