SUPPORTING INFORMATION for

Automated genome mining of ribosomal peptide natural products

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Materials and methods

Extraction of microbial metabolites. We obtained 16 *Streptomyces* strains described below in the Genome Datasets section. Strains were grown on ISP2 agar plates (4 g yeast extracts, 10 g malt extract, 4 g D-glucose, 18 g agar, ad 1000 ml water). Each agar plate was inoculated with each bacterial strain by 4 parallel streaks. The plates were incubated for 10 d at 28 °C. The agar was sliced into small pieces, covered with equal amount of Milli-Q water and n-butanol in a 50 ml centrifuge tube and shaken at 225 rpm for 12 h at 28 °C. The n-butanol layer was subsequently collected using transfer pipette and dried *in vacuo*.

Genome datasets. Genomes of 18 strains of *Streptomyces* were recently sequenced at Broad Institute and are available from the *Actinomycetales* database website.¹ Genomes of *Streptomyces griseus* IFO 13350 (AP009493) and *Streptomyces coelicolor*A3(2) (AL645882) are available from NCBI (**Table S1**).

Spectral datasets (CID) of microbial extracts. Collision-induced dissociation (CID) MS/MS datasets were collected with or without liquid chromatography (LC) separation in-line with mass spectrometry. For LC-MS, capillary columns were prepared by drawing a 360 µm O.D., 100 µm I.D. deactivated, fused silica tubing (Agilent) with a Model P-2000 laser puller (Sutter Instruments) (Heat: 330, 325, 320; Vel, 45; Del, 125) and were packed at 600 psi to a length of about 10 cm with C18 reverse-phase resin suspended in methanol. The column was equilibrated with 95% of solvent A (water, 0.1% AcOH) and loaded with 10 μ l (10 ng/ μ l in 10% CH₃CN) of bacterial butanol extract by flowing 95% of solvent A and 5% of solvent B (CH₃CN, 0.1% AcOH) at 200 µl/min for 15 mins. A gradient was established with a time-varying solvent mixture [(min, % of solvent A): (20, 95), (30, 60), (75, 5)] and directly electrosprayed into the LTQ-FT MS inlet (source voltage, 1.8 kV; capillary temperature, 180 °C). The first scan was a high resolution broadband scan. The subsequent six scans were low resolution data-dependent on the first scan. In each data-dependent scan, the top intensity ions excluded the ones in exclusion list were selected to be fragmented by CID which generated hundreds of fragmentation spectra collected as individual data events. The resulting .RAW files were converted to .mzXML using the program ReAdW (<u>http://tools.proteomecenter.org</u>).

Spectral datasets (HCD) of microbial extracts. Higher-energy collisional dissociation (HCD) datasets were acquired from samples prepared in 20% acetonitrile before injection. The constant flow capillary RPLC system used for peptide separations was similar to the previous report.² Briefly, the HPLC system consisted of a custom configuration of Agilent 1200 nanoflow pumps (Agilent Technologies), 2-position Valco valves (Valco Instruments Co., Houston, TX), and a PAL autosampler (Leap Technologies, Carrboro, NC), allowing for fully automated sample

analysis across four separate HPLC columns (3- μ m Jupiter C18 stationary phase, Phenomenex, Torrence, CA). Mobile phases consisted of 0.1% formic acid in water (A) and 0.1% formic acid acetonitrile (B). Flow rate through the capillary HPLC column was set as 300 nL/min. The HPLC system was equilibrated with 100% mobile phase A, and the following gradient was started 40 min after injection (5 μ L sample loop): 0-2 min, 0-8% buffer B; 2-20 min, 8-12% buffer B; 20-75 min, 12-80% buffer B; 75-97 min, 80-95% buffer B. ESI using an etched fused-silica tip (42) was employed to interface the RPLC separation to a LTQ Orbitrap Velos mass spectrometer (Thermo Scientific, San Jose, CA). Precursor ion mass spectra (automatic gain control was set to 1x10⁶) were collected for 400-2000 m/z range at a resolution of 60K followed by data-dependent HCD MS/MS (resolution 7.5K, normalized collision energy 45%, isolation window 2.5 Th, activation time 0.1 ms, AGC 5x10⁴) of the ten most abundant ions. A dynamic exclusion time of 30 s was used to discriminate against previously analyzed ions.

Genome mining of lanthipeptide gene clusters. Lanthipeptides are encoded by a lanthipeptide structural gene (LanA). LanA is not a suitable candidate for genome mining since it is extremely variable across different bacteria. Since no algorithms for predicting LanA exist, we focus on other more conserved biosynthetic enzymes in the lanthipeptide gene cluster. RiPPquest searches for the more conservative LANC-like domain (Pfam: PF05147) and capitalizes on the observation that there exists a LANC-like domain in close vicinity of each LanA gene.

We analyzed a 10 kb window centered at the structural LanA gene of 22 known lanthipeptides (**Fig. S 2**) and considered the most conserved genes and corresponding Pfam domains in these windows. Some of the identified Pfam domains are conserved in specific classes, e.g. the Lant_dehyd_N and Lant_dehyd_C domains occurring only in class I lanthipeptides, the Peptidase_C39 domain occurring only in class II lanthipeptides, and the Pkinase domain occurring only in class III lanthipeptides. However, the LANC-like domain (LanM/LanC1), the ABC_membrane domain, and the ABC_tran domain occur in the selected 10 kb window of all different classes of lanthipeptides. We have selected the LANC-like domain for Pfam domain search in RiPPquest due to its higher specificity to lanthipeptides (**Fig. S2**).

For each LANC-like domain in the microbial genome, a window of 10 kb centered at this domain is selected to form a database of putative core lanthipeptides for follow up MS/MS database search. Since lanthipetides usually appear in short ORFs, we further restrict our analysis to ORFs < 100 aa in the 6-frame translation of the genome. Because core lanthipeptides always appear at the C-terminus of an ORF, we only consider the peptide sequence of the C-terminal half of an ORF. This reduction the database size in RiPPquest searches is important since lanthipeptides are often poorly fragmented and identification of such poorly fragmented spectra in searches against large databases is problematic.

As an example, the *Streptomyces roseosporus* NRRL 11379 genome (approximately 9 Mb) has three lanthipeptide gene clusters, with a total of 132 short ORFs <100 aa, including three ORFs producing lanthipeptides SRO-2212, SRO3108³, and another hypothetical lanthipeptide producing ORF (**Fig. S3**). Because the LANC-like domain has between one to six hits to the genome of a *Streptomyces*, the database of putative core lanthipeptides is about 100 times smaller than for the whole *Streptomyces* genome.

Mass spectrometry analysis of lanthipeptide modifications. The most essential lanthipeptide modifications are dehydration of serine and threonine, and formation of the lanthionine and methyllanthionine bridges. Furthermore, a thiol elimination mechanism for lanthionine PTMs during mass spectrometry yields Cys and Dha at the position of Ser and Cys, respectively, in the core peptide³. **Fig. 1f,g** shows all possible modified (mature) peptides for a hypothetical core lanthipeptide Thr-Phe-Cys-Arg-Ser. From a mass spectrometry standpoint, there are eight possible products by accumulation of PTMs, resulting in six possible scenarios for observed mass shifts in mass spectrometry (allowing *Ser* \rightarrow *Dha*, *Ser* \rightarrow *Cys*, *Cys* \rightarrow *Dha* and *Thr* \rightarrow *Dhb*). The number of possible mature peptides increases exponentially with the number of serines, threonines and cysteines in the core peptide, making it time consuming to try all possible combinations of PTMs for every spectrum. For example, for the 22 aa core peptide of lanthipeptide SRO-2212 (TGSQVSLLVCEYSSLSVVLCTP), a total of 1088 possible mature peptides exist.

While RiPPquest is currently limited to lanthipetide analysis, it can be extended to the majority of other RiPP classes as soon as (i) it implements a biosynthetic rationale for transforming core into mature peptide for a specific RiPP class, and (ii) it implements a genome mining rationale for a specific RiPPs class.

Scoring peptide spectrum matches. All MS/MS database search tools score Peptide-Spectrum Matches (PSMs) with the goal to find out how well the experimental spectrum is explained by the theoretical spectrum formed by the fragment ions of the peptide (**Fig. 1i**). We have chosen to score PSMs using an advanced scoring function used in *de novo* peptide sequencing PepNovo⁴. In the brute force approach, one forms PSMs between each spectrum and the modified core peptide are close to each other (within 0.5 Da). In the case of lanthipeptide SRO-2212, 335 out of 1088 possible modifications of the core peptide are within 0.5 Da of the precursor mass of SRO-2212 (doubly charged 1107.04 m/z). Because it is time consuming to compare each spectrum against each possible modified peptide for large spectral datasets, we use the spectral alignment technique to efficiently find modifications of the core peptide that best matches the spectrum⁵⁻⁸.

Converting scores to p-values. While PSM scores are useful for selecting top-scoring PSMs, they are notoriously unreliable for estimating the statistical significance of PSMs⁹. To convert scores into p-values, RiPPquest uses a recently developed MS-DPR approach for evaluating p-values of PSMs¹⁰. While other methods for evaluating p-values exist¹¹, MS-DPR is the only approach available today for evaluating p-values of PSMs formed by non-linear, e.g. cyclic peptides. Since many RiPPs are non-linear, estimating p-values via MS-DPR will be the only option when RiPPquest is extended from lanthipeptides to other non-linear RiPPs such as cyanobactins or lassopeptides.

Spectral networks. Spectral networks are a visualizion of spectra as familial groupings of corresponding peptides. Edges in a spectral network connect nodes corresponding to spectra that represent peptides differing from each other by a mutation or a modification. Such pairs of spectra connected by edges in the spectral network are revealed using the spectral alignment approach. Spectral networks enable discovery of novel homologs of known peptides, and novel families of related peptides. Most classes of RiPPs form families of related peptides, making spectral networks helpful in RiPP analysis. In particular, spectral networks reveal related lanthipeptides with stepwise *N*-terminal leader processing and different dehydration numbers.



Figure S1. (A) Lanthipeptide biosynthesis, exemplified by nisin. The 34 aa core peptide of nisin is encoded as the C-terminus of a 57 aa precursor protein. A lanthionine dehydratase (NisB) transforms Ser and Thr residues of the core peptide NisA into Dha and Dhb residues, respectively. Cyclase NisC introduces Lan and MeLan residues by bridging Dha and Dhb residues, respectively, to a Cys residue. Finally, protease NisP cuts the modified precursor peptide and releases the lanthipeptide nisin from the leader peptide. (B) Structures of lanthionine, methyllanthionine and labionin.

| | class I | | class I Class II | | | | | class III | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Nisin (Lactococcus lactis) | subtilin (<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>) | Geobacillin I (Geobacillus thermodenitrificans) | staphylococcin C55 (Staphylococcus aureus) | nukacin (Staphylococcus warneri) | mutacin K8 (Streptococcus mutans) | macedocin (Streptococcus macedonicus) | haloduracin (<i>Bacillus halodurans</i>) | mersacidin (Bacillus amyloliquefaciens) | SRO-3108 (Streptomyces roseosporus) | mutacin smb (Streptococcus mutans) | Lacticin 3147 (Lactococcus lactis) | lichenicidin (Bacillus licheniformis) | Geobacillin II (Geobacillus thermodenitrificans) | SRO-2212 (Streptomyes Roseosporus) | Amfs (Streptomyces griseus) | SAL-2242 (Streptomyces albus) | ramS (Streptomyces lividians) | sapB (Streptomyces coelicolor) | SVI-2129 (Streptomyces viridochromogenes) | Avermipeptin (Streptomyces roseosporus) | erythraeapeptin (Saccharopolyspora erythraea) |
| PF05147 (LANC_like) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF01580 (FtsK_SpoIIIE) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF00664 (ABC_membrane) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF01935 (DUF87) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF03412 (Peptidase_C39) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF04604 (L_biotic_typeA) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF04737 (Lant_dehyd_N) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF04738 (Lant_dehyd_C) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF00072 (Response_reg) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF00486 (Trans_reg_C) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF00437 (GSPII_E) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF02518 (HATPase_c) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF12844 (HTH_19) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF01078 (Mg_chelatase) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF00069 (Pkinase) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF07714 (Pkinase_Tyr) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF00006 (ATP-synt_ab) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF00512 (HisKA) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF07728 (AAA_5) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF00005 (ABC_tran) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF02441 (Flavoprotein) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure S2. List of common Pfam domains in lanthipeptide gene clusters. A colored square means the corresponding Pfam domain occurs within a 10 kb window centered at precursor lanthipeptides. The color is green if the number of occurrences of the domain in the whole microbial genome is less than 10, dark yellow if the number of occurrences is between 10-100, and light yellow if more than 100. Only lanthipeptide produced by microorganisms with known genome sequence are considered. While some of the Pfam domains are class specific (e.g. Lant_dehyd_N and Lant_dehyd_C occurring only in class I lanthipeptides, Peptidase_C39 occuring only in class II lanthipeptides, and Pkinase occurring only in class III lanthipeptides), LANC_like, ABC_membrane domain, and ABC_tran domain occur in all lanthipeptides, irrespective of their class. Among them LANC_like is preferred for lanthipeptide genome mining, due to its higher specificity to lanthipeptides.

A - Streptomyces roseosporus NRRL 11379

4



| 496083 EamA | | LANC_like | Rnf-Nqr Zeta_toxin | 4506083 |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| (+2) | 4498588-4498822 | Peptidase_C39 Fee | OB_C_FtsK_SpolIIE_SMC_NDUF982 | |
| (+3) | 4498333-4498552 | • | MDMPI_C | с |
| (-1)P | IN | Ribosomal_S7 DUF3 | 254 DUF1602 | |
| (-2) | NUDIX | | | |
| (-3) | RHH_3 | PriCT_2 | DUF160 | 2 |

4498588-4498822 : MDIVRSWKDADYRLSLGSEAPAHPSGEGLTAITDEELTEINGAGSGVLGTLGCCSCLPWYSGWTVCGLACNPGKPCKN 4498333-4498552 : MNLVRAWKDPEYRATLSEAPANPAGLVELADDQLDGVAGG**TTWACATVTLTVTVCSPTGTLCGSCSMGTRGCC**(SRO-3108)



5269181-5269310 : MALLDLQAMDTPAEDSFGELATGSQVSLLVCEYSSLSVVLCTP(SRO-2212)

B - Streptomyces roseosporus NRRL 15998



4445361-4445595 : MDIVRSWKDADYRLSLGSEAPAHPSGEGLTAITDEELTEINGAGSGVLGTLGCCSCLPWYSGWTVCGLACNPGKPCKN 4445106-4445325 : MNLVRAWKDPEYRATLSEAPANPAGLVELADDQLDGVAGG**TTWACATVTLTVTVCSPTGTLCGSCSMGTRGCC**(SRO-3108)

Figure S3. Lanthipeptide gene clusters predicted by RiPPquest in the genome of (A) *Streptomyces roseosporus* NRRL 11379, (B) *Streptomyces roseosporus* NRRL 15998. The figure shows all Pfam domains discovered in a 10,000 bp window centered at LANC_like domain, and predicted lanthipeptide precursor ORFs.

C - Streptomyces sp. AA4

| 0 29642-39642 | 2545321-255 | 5321 3477872-348 | 7872 3972 | 411-3982411 | | 889 | 95810-89058 | 10 8924392-893 | 4392 91756 |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 29642 | | | | | | DUF | 571 C | UF427 Nup160 | 39642 |
| (+2) | | DUF1470 | | | | 0 | | | |
| (+2) | | | | Mo | tilin_ghrelin | TauE | Trypsin | | |
| (+3) | | | | • | | | | | |
| (-1)ATP | _bind_1 Robl_LC7 HA | TPase_c HAMP N | лт | | | | | | |
| (-2) | MarR 2 | | > | LANC like | | | | SBP | bac 3 |
| (-3) | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 2545321 | | | | | Changel | | 0.074.0 | | 2555321 |
| (+1) | | | | | Stannio | | | | LJJJJJLI |
| (+2) | DUF1602 | | | | | | | | |
| (+3) | | | | | PAP2 | | | | |
| (-1) | ABC_tran ABC_ | nembrane | MDMPI_N | LANC_like | - | | | Radial_s | poke |
| (-2) TauE | M | DMPI_N | - | Р | kinase | | | 0 | |
| (-2) MDM | IPI_N Peptidase_S | Peptidase_S9_N | 2549875-2 | 2550001 DUF95 | 1 | | | | |
| 2549875-2 | 2550001 : MALLDLQGL | EAPGGKGGGGGSTL | TVLGCASHTP | PSNVSLLLCH | | | | | |
| 3477872 | DUF1470 | | PspC | | | | | | 3487872 |
| (+2) | | DUF1602 | 0 | MD | MPI_N | | MDMPI_N | DUF1470 | |
| (+2) | | 0 | | 0 | | | TauE | MFS_1 | |
| (+3) | AB | tran ABC memb | rane | | | D | UF3617 | | |
| (-1) | Pac luc | | | | | lycP cubetra | to UTU 1 | 127 Mothy | transf 10 |
| (-2) | | leidse | | | | Lysk_substra | | | transi_10 |
| 3972411 (+1) | h_N_Acyl-CoA_dh_M | JbiA Phage_holir | 1_2 | UbiA | CB5CB5 | MDMPI_ ArsB | N Voltag | je_CLC CBS | 3982411 |
| (+3) | FU | SC Beta-lac | tamase Te | TR_N MDMPI_N | MDM | IPI_N | | | |
| (-1) | _ | | | 0 | 0 | | | Mago-bir | nd |
| (-1) | | м | icrovir_lysis | LANC_like | | DUF2201 | | APH CCT | |
| (-2) | | | _0 | CheY-bindin | q | 0 | | | |
| (-3) | | | Drine De | o | - | | | | 8905810 |
| (+1) | | | | MDMD | | Math | dtere nef 10 | | |
| (+2) | | | | | | Methy | muransf_19 | | |
| (+3) | DUF1 | 602 | | LANC_like | NB-ARC | | FUSC | loprim HATPase | _c |
| (-1) -HeH Me | rR-DNA-bind | | | | | | | | |
| (-2) | | MerR-DNA-bind | | | | | | | |
| (2) | 5-FTHF_cyc-lig | 0 | | | | | DUF21 | 02 | |
| (-3) 8924392 (+1) | | | ATP_trans O | f | Plant NM | P1 | 0 | | 8934392 |
| (+2) | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| (+3)-OMPI_N | | | | | | | | | |
| (-1) | | | | LANC_like | Pkinase | | | | |
| (-2) | 0 | | | APH | | DNA_ligase | | ligase_A_M | |
| (-3)M | ethyltransf_19 | Peptidase_M50 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Figure S3. Lanthipeptide gene clusters predicted by RiPPquest in the genome of (C) *Streptomyces* sp. AA4. The figure shows all Pfam domains discovered in a 10,000 bp window centered at LANC_like domain, and predicted lanthipeptide precursor ORFs.

D - Streptomyces albus J1074



Figure S3. Lanthipeptide gene clusters predicted by RiPPquest in the genome of (D) *Streptomyces albus* J1074, (E) *Streptomyces sviceus* ATCC 29083. The figure shows all Pfam domains discovered in a 10,000 bp window centered at LANC like domain, and predicted lanthipeptide precursor ORFs.



F - Streptomyces ghanaensis ATCC 14672

SMC_N

(-3) -

Mg_chelatase ABC_membrane

Figure S3. Lanthipeptide gene clusters predicted by RiPPquest in the genome of (F) *Streptomyces ghanaensis* ATCC 14672, (G) *Streptomyces griseoflavus* Tü4000. The figure shows all Pfam domains discovered in a 10,000 bp window centered at LANC_like domain, and predicted lanthipeptide precursor ORFs.

YkuD

H - Streptomyces griseoflavus Tü4000



Figure S3. Lanthipeptide gene clusters predicted by RiPPquest in the genome of (H) *Streptomyces griseoflavus* Tü4000. The figure shows all Pfam domains discovered in a 10,000 bp window centered at LANC_like domain, and predicted lanthipeptide precursor ORFs.

- Streptomyces griseus IFO 13350



Figure S3. Lanthipeptide gene clusters predicted by RiPPquest in the genome of (I) *Streptomyces griseus* IFO 13350. The figure shows all Pfam domains discovered in a 10,000 bp window centered at LANC_like domain, and predicted lanthipeptide precursor ORFs.

J - Streptomyces lividans TK24



Figure S3. Lanthipeptide gene clusters predicted by RiPPquest in the genome of (J) *Streptomyces lividans* TK24, (K) *Streptomyces* sp. E14. The figure shows all Pfam domains discovered in a 10,000 bp window centered at LANC like domain, and predicted lanthipeptide precursor ORFs.

L-Streptomyces sp. SPB74



Figure S3. Lanthipeptide gene clusters predicted by RiPPquest in the genome of (L) *Streptomyces* sp. SPB74, (M) *Streptomyces* sp. SPB78. The figure shows all Pfam domains discovered in a 10,000 bp window centered at LANC_like domain, and predicted lanthipeptide precursor ORFs.

N - Streptomyces viridochromogenes DSM 40736



8180403-8180517 : MALLDLQTIETEERTDGGGASTVSLLSCISAASVLLCL(Informatimicin)

Figure S3. Lanthipeptide gene clusters predicted by RiPPquest in the genome of (N) *Streptomyces viridochromogenes* DSM 40736. The figure shows all Pfam domains discovered in a 10,000 bp window centered at LANC_like domain, and predicted lanthipeptide precursor ORFs.



Figure S3. Lanthipeptide gene clusters predicted by RiPPquest in the genome of (O) *Streptomyces* sp. Mg1. The figure shows all Pfam domains discovered in a 10,000 bp window centered at LANC_like domain, and predicted lanthipeptide precursor ORFs.

O-Streptomyces sp. Mg1

P-Streptomyces coelicolor A3(2)



Figure S3. Lanthipeptide gene clusters predicted by RiPPquest in the genome of (P) *Streptomyces coelicolor A3(2)*. The figure shows all Pfam domains discovered in a 10,000 bp window centered at LANC_like domain, and predicted lanthipeptide precursor ORFs.



Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. CID spectrum of TGSQVSLLVCEYSSLSVVLCTP (+2) with annotations from *S. roseosporus* NRRL 15998 (4 Dehyd).







Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. HCD spectrum of GSQVSLLVCEYSSLSVVLCTP (+3) with annotations from *S. roseosporus* NRRL 15998 (4 Dehyd).



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1

1

1

1

1

b16

b17

b18

b19

b20

-0.398

-0.091

-0.341

-0.249

0.362

Π

Π

Π

Π

П

1614.416

1713.772

1826.578

1895.705

1996.7



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| Detector | Observed m/z [Th] | Charge | Species | Difference [Th] |
|----------|-------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|
| orbitrap | 116.071 | 1 | y1 | 0 |
| orbitrap | 130.072 | 3 | b4 | -0.021 |
| orbitrap | 217.122 | 1 | y2 | -0.002 |
| orbitrap | 238.126 | 2 | b5 | 0.095 |
| orbitrap | 435.224 | 2 | b9 | 0.005 |
| orbitrap | 684.355 | 1 | у7 | -0.384 |
| orbitrap | 701.357 | 1 | b7 | 0.339 |
| orbitrap | 998.506 | 1 | b10 | 0 |

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Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. HCD spectrum of TTWACATVTLTVTVCSPTGTLCGSCSMGTRGCC (+3) with annotations from *S. roseosporus* NRRL 15998 (9 Dehyd).



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Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2.** CID spectrum of {TTWAC}⁺⁵⁴ATVTLTVTVCSPTGTLCGSCSMGTRGCC (+3) with annotations from *S. roseosporus* NRRL 15998 (9 Dehyd).



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Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. CID spectrum of TLTVTVCSPTGTLCGSCSMGTRGCC (+2) with annotations from *S. roseosporus* NRRL 15998 (5 Dehyd).



Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. CID spectrum of LTVTVCSPTGTLCGSCSMGTRGCC (+2) with annotations from *S. roseosporus* NRRL 15998 (5 Dehyd).



Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. CID spectrum of TVTLTVTVCSPTGTLCGSCSMGTRGCC (+2) with annotations from *S. roseosporus* NRRL 15998 (7 Dehyd).



Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. CID spectrum of VTLTVTVCSPTGTLCGSCSMGTRGCC (+2) with annotations from *S. roseosporus* NRRL 15998 (6 Dehyd).



Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. CID spectrum of TVTVCSPTGTLCGSCSMGTRGCC (+2) with annotations from *S. roseosporus* NRRL 15998 (5 Dehyd).



Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. HCD spectrum of TVTVCSPTGTLCGSCSMGTRGCC (+2) with annotations from *S. roseosporus* NRRL 15998 (5 Dehyd).



Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. CID spectrum of TVTVCSPTGTLCGSCSMGTRGCC (+2) with annotations from *S. roseosporus* NRRL 15998 (4 Dehyd).



| Detector | Observed m/z [Th] | Charge | Species | Difference [Th] |
|----------|-------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|
| П | 459.192 | 1 | b6 | -0.044 |
| П | 709.244 | 1 | b15-23 | -0.107 |
| Π | 822.284 | 1 | b16-23 | -0.14 |
| П | 840.343 | 1 | у9 | -0.089 |
| E | 892.069 | 2 | b21 | 0.116 |
| Π | 900.64 | 2 | y20 | 0.18 |
| П | 953.508 | 1 | y10 | 0.018 |
| П | 1000.475 | 2 | b23 | -0.213 |
| П | 1015.008 | 2 | y23 | -0.009 |
| Π | 1177.239 | 1 | b14 | -0.355 |
| П | 1290.422 | 1 | b15 | -0.229 |
| Π | 1671.623 | 1 | y18 | -0.225 |
| Π | 1742.797 | 1 | y19 | -0.087 |
| Π | 1783.006 | 1 | b21 | 0.108 |
| Π | 1799.717 | 1 | y20 | -0.196 |
| П | 1999.605 | 1 | b23 | -0.143 |

Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. CID spectrum of TDGGGASTVSLLSCISAASVLLCL(+2) with annotations from *S. viridochromogenes* DSM 40736 (6 Dehyd).



Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. HCD spectrum of TDGGGASTVSLLSCISAASVLLCL(+2) with annotations from *S. viridochromogenes* DSM 40736 (6 Dehyd).



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Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. CID spectrum of GGGASTVSLLSCISAASVLLCL(+2) with annotations from *S. viridochromogenes* DSM 40736 (6 Dehyd).



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Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. HCD spectrum of GGASTVSLLSCISAASVLLCL(+2) with annotations from *S. viridochromogenes DSM 40736* (6 Dehyd).



Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. CID spectrum of GSQVSLLVCEYSSLSVVLCTP (+2) with annotations from *S. griseus* IFO 13350 (4 Dehyd).



Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. HCD spectrum of SRASLLLCGDSSLSITTCN (+2) with annotations from *S. lividans* TK24 (4 Dehyd).



| Detector | Observed m/z [Th] | Charge | Species | Difference [Th] |
|----------|-------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|
| orbitrap | 133.06 | 1 | y1 | -0.018 |
| orbitrap | 437.278 | 1 | b5 | 0.05 |
| orbitrap | 569.731 | 2 | b12 | -0.051 |
| orbitrap | 755.803 | 2 | b16 | 0.065 |
| orbitrap | 966.538 | 1 | b10 | 0.033 |
| orbitrap | 1023.536 | 1 | b11 | 0.022 |
| orbitrap | 1061.484 | 1 | y11 | -0.068 |
| orbitrap | 1138.575 | 1 | b12 | 0.008 |

Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. HCD spectrum of TGSRASLLLCGDSSLSITTCN (+2) with annotations from *S. lividans* TK24 (4 Dehyd).



Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. HCD spectrum of GSQISLLICEYSSLSVTLCTP (+2) with annotations from *S. albus* J1074 (4 Dehyd).



Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. HCD spectrum of TGSQISLLICEYSSLSVTLCTP (+2) with annotations from *S. albus* J1074 (4 Dehyd).



Figure S4. Annotation of lanthipeptide MS/MS spectra discovered by automated peptidogenomics from **Table S2**. HCD spectrum of TGSQISLLICEYSSLSVTLCTP (+2) with annotations from *S. albus* J1074 (5 Dehyd).



Figure S5. MS/MS analysis of informatipeptin.

Modifications of Organism Precursor peptide sequence mature peptide S. viridochromogenes MALLDLQTIETEER-----TDGGGASTVS-LLSCI---SAASVLLCL MALLDLQTIESEER----SAASVLLCL chartreusis N/A S. avermitilis (Avi) MALLDLQTMESDEH-----TGGGGGASTVS-LLSCV---SAASVLLCL 1Lan + 1Lab MALLDLQNMESEEL-----NGGGASTVS-LLSCV---SAGSVILCV S. cattleya N/A MALLDLQTMEADET----SAASITLCL N/A S. scabiei MEMVLELOELDAPNELAYG----DPSHGGGSNLSLLASCAN--STVSLLTCH S. erythraea (Eri) 1Lan + 1Lab 2Lab C. acidiphila (AciA) MTEEMTLLDLQGMEQTETDSWGGS-GHGGGGGDSGLSVTG-CNGH--SGISLL-CDL S. coelicolor (SapB) MNLFDLOSMETPKEEAMGDVE-----TGSRAS-LLLCGD---SSLSITTCN 1Lan + 1Lab griseus (AmfS) MALLDLQAMDTPAEDSFGELR-----TGSQVS-LLVCEY---SSLSVVLCTP 1Lan + 1Lab S. Kribella flavida (FlaA) MALLDLQGLETPGYGHGGHH-----HGGSTLTVLG-CGSQRPSNLSLLLCH N/A

Figure S6. Sequence comparison of precursor peptides in homologous class III lanthipeptide gene clusters in *Streptomyces* genomes. Ser/Ser/Cys motifs for lanthionine/labionin posttranslational modification are highlighted in red and orange. Characterized modifications of corresponding lanthipeptides are listed based on Voeller, *et al. Chembiochem* (2012), Wang, *et al. ACS Chem. Biol.* (2012) and Voeller, *et al. J. Am. Soc. Chem.* (2013). N/A – modifications not known.

A – Streptomyces roseosporus NRRL 15998



Figure S7. Spectral networks of MS/MS datasets for characterization of lanthipeptide homologs and PSM confirmation. (A) Spectral network of *Streptomyces rososporus* NRRL 15998 with SRO-2212 and SRO-3108 spectral clusters.

SRO-2212 cluster



Figure S7. Spectral networks of MS/MS datasets for characterization of lanthipeptide homologs and PSM confirmation. (A) Spectral network of *Streptomyces rososporus* NRRL 15998 with SRO-2212 and SRO-3108 spectral clusters.



Figure S7. Spectral networks of MS/MS datasets for characterization of lanthipeptide homologs and PSM confirmation. (A) Spectral network of *Streptomyces rososporus* NRRL 15998 with SRO-2212 and SRO-3108 spectral clusters.

B – Streptomyces viridochromogenes DSM 40736



Figure S7. Spectral networks of MS/MS datasets for characterization of lanthipeptide homologs and PSM confirmation. (B) Spectral network of *Streptomyces viridochromogenes* DSM 40736 with the informatipeptin spectral cluster (SVI-2129).



Figure S7. Spectral networks of MS/MS datasets for characterization of lanthipeptide homologs and PSM confirmation. (B) Spectral network of *Streptomyces viridochromogenes* DSM 40736 with the informatipeptin spectral cluster (SVI-2129).

C – Streptomyces viridochromogenes DSM 40736



Figure S7. Spectral networks of MS/MS datasets for characterization of lanthipeptide homologs and PSM confirmation. (C) Spectral network of *Streptomyces griseus* IFO 13350 with the AmfS spectral cluster.

AmfS cluster



Figure S4. Spectral networks of MS/MS datasets for characterization of lanthipeptide homologs and PSM confirmation. (C) Spectral network of *Streptomyces griseus* IFO 13350 with the AmfS spectral cluster.

D – Streptomyces albus J1074



Figure S7. Spectral networks of MS/MS datasets for characterization of lanthipeptide homologs and PSM confirmation. (D) Spectral network of *Streptomyces albus* J1074 with the SAL-2242 spectral cluster.



Figure S7. Spectral networks of MS/MS datasets for characterization of lanthipeptide homologs and PSM confirmation. (D) Spectral network of *Streptomyces albus* J1074 with the SAL-2242 spectral cluster.



Figure S8. Elution profiles of compounds related to (A) Informatipeptin and (B) SRO-2212. The distinct elution profiles show these compounds are distinct compounds, rather than mass spectrometry adducts.



Figure S8. Elution profiles of compounds related to (C) SRO-3108. The distinct elution profiles show these compounds are distinct compounds, rather than mass spectrometry adducts.

Table S1. List of the *Streptomyces* strains used in this study, along with the number of lanthipeptide gene clusters predicted and their known lanthipeptides. Predicted gene clusters are shown in **Fig. S3**.

| Species | # Predicted lanthipeptide clusters | Known lanthipeptides |
|--|--|----------------------|
| Streptomyces roseosporus NRRL 11379 | 3 | |
| Streptomyces roseosporus NRRL 15998 | 2 | SRO-2212, SRO-3108 |
| Streptomyces sp. AA4 | 6 | |
| Streptomyces albus J1074 | 3 | SAL-2242 |
| Streptomyces sviceus ATCC 29083 | 1 | |
| Streptomyces ghanaensis ATCC 14672 | 2 | |
| Streptomyces hygroscopicus ATCC 53653 | 1 | |
| Streptomyces pristinispiralis ATCC 25486 | 1 | |
| Streptomyces griseoflavus Tü4000 | 5 | |
| Streptomyces griseus IFO 13350 | 6 | AmfS |
| Streptomyces lividans TK24 | 3 | SapB |
| Streptomyces sp. E14 | 2 | |
| Streptomyces sp. SPB74 | 2 | |
| Streptomyces sp. SPB78 | 1 | |
| Streptomyces viridochromogenes DSM 40736 | 3 | Informatipeptin |
| Streptomyces sp. Mg1 | 5 | |
| Streptomyces coelicolor A3(2) | 3 | SapB |

Table S2. Informatipeptin gene cluster analysis from *Streptomyces viridochromogenes* DSM 40736.

| Gene | Size [aa] | Predicted function | Closest homolog (similarity/identity) [%/%] |
|--------------|-----------|------------------------|---|
| SSQG_07264 | 470 | Protease | protease [Streptomyces chartreusis NRRL 12338] (99/95) |
| SSQG_07265 | 714 | Sporulation regulator | hypothetical protein SchaN1_19165 [Streptomyces chartreusis NRRL 12338] (96/92) |
| SSQG_07266 | 158 | Regulatory protein | two-component system response regulator [Streptomyces chartreusis NRRL 12338] (97/93) |
| SSQG_07267 | 699 | Transporter (RamB) | ABC transporter ATP-binding protein [Streptomyces chartreusis NRRL 12338] (78/74) |
| N/A | 38 | Precursor peptide | AmfS protein [Streptomyces chartreusis NRRL 12338] (100/97) |
| sequence gap | 522 | Transporter (RamA) | ABC transporter ATP-binding protein [Streptomyces chartreusis NRRL 12338] (92/89) |
| SSQG_07268 | 897 | Lanthionine synthetase | membrane translocator [Streptomyces chartreusis NRRL 12338] (96/93) |
| SSQG_07269 | 842 | Regulatory protein | regulatory protein [Streptomyces chartreusis NRRL 12338] (94/91) |

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