

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

In *Salmonella enterica*, the Gcn5-related acetyltransferase MddA (formerly YncA) acetylates methionine sulfone and methionine sulfoximine, blocking their toxic effects

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Running title: MddA acetylates oxidized methionine in *S. enterica*

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### Supplementary tables

**Table S1. Strains and plasmids used in this study.**

Strain	Relevant genotype	Reference/source <sup>a</sup>
JE10079	<i>ara-9 mddA</i> <sup>+</sup>	Laboratory strain
<b>Derivatives of JE10079</b>		
JE18333	<i>mddA1::cat</i> <sup>+</sup>	
JE18543	<i>mddA1::cat</i> <sup>+</sup> / pNK972 <sup>b</sup>	
JE18622	$\Delta mddA2$	
JE18955	pMDD8	
JE18961	<i>mddA1::cat</i> <sup>+</sup> / pMDD8	
JE19029	<i>mddA1::cat</i> <sup>+</sup> / pMDD11	
JE19583	<i>metNI2703::kan</i> <sup>+</sup>	
JE19730	$\Delta mddA2$ <i>metNI2703::kan</i> <sup>+</sup>	
JE20027	$\Delta mddA2$ <i>glnP1561::Tn10d(tet)</i> <sup>+</sup> <sup>c</sup>	
JE20064	<i>glnPQ1562::cat</i> <sup>+</sup>	
JE20065	$\Delta mddA2$ <i>glnPQ1562::cat</i> <sup>+</sup>	
JE20067	$\Delta mddA2$ <i>metNI2703::kan</i> <sup>+</sup> <i>glnPQ1562::cat</i> <sup>+</sup>	
JE20073	$\Delta mddA2$ <i>glnPQ1562::cat</i> <sup>+</sup> / pGLN2	
JE20329	$\Delta mddA2$ <i>metNI2703::kan</i> <sup>+</sup> / pMETN1	
JE6583	<i>metE205 ara-9</i>	K. Sanderson via J. Roth
<b><i>E. coli</i> strains</b>		
<i>E. coli</i> C41(DE3)	<i>ompT hsdS</i> (r <sub>B</sub> m <sub>B</sub> ) gal λ (DE3) including at least one non-characterized mutation	(1, 2)
<b>Plasmids</b>		
pMDD7	<i>mddA</i> <sup>+</sup> cloned into pKLD66 <sup>d</sup>	

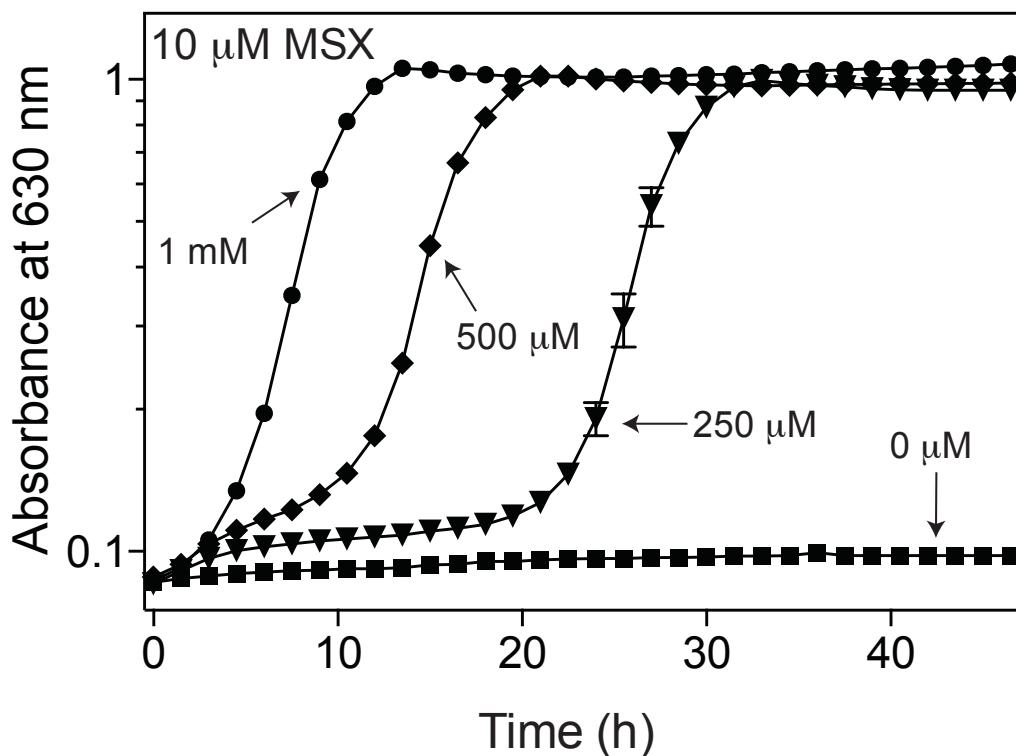
pMDD8	<i>mddA</i> <sup>+</sup> cloned into pBAD24 <sup>e</sup>	
pMDD10	<i>mddA3</i> cloned into pKLD66 <sup>d</sup> (encodes MddA <sup>E82Q</sup> )	
pMDD11	<i>mddA3</i> cloned into pBAD24 <sup>e</sup> , (encodes MddA <sup>E82Q</sup> )	
pGLN2	<i>glnPQ</i> <sup>+</sup> cloned into pBAD24 <sup>e</sup>	
pMETN1	<i>metNI</i> <sup>+</sup> cloned into pBAD24 <sup>e</sup>	
pNK972	<i>tph</i> <sup>+</sup> <i>bla</i> <sup>+</sup>	(3)

<sup>a</sup> All strains and plasmids were constructed during the course of this work, unless otherwise stated<sup>b</sup> pNK972 is a pBR322 derivative carrying the IS10 transposase gene described in (3)<sup>c</sup> Tn10d(*tet*<sup>r</sup>) is an abbreviation of Tn10Δ16Δ17 (4)<sup>d</sup> pKLD66 is an overexpression vector described in (2)<sup>e</sup> pBAD24 is a cloning vector described in (5)

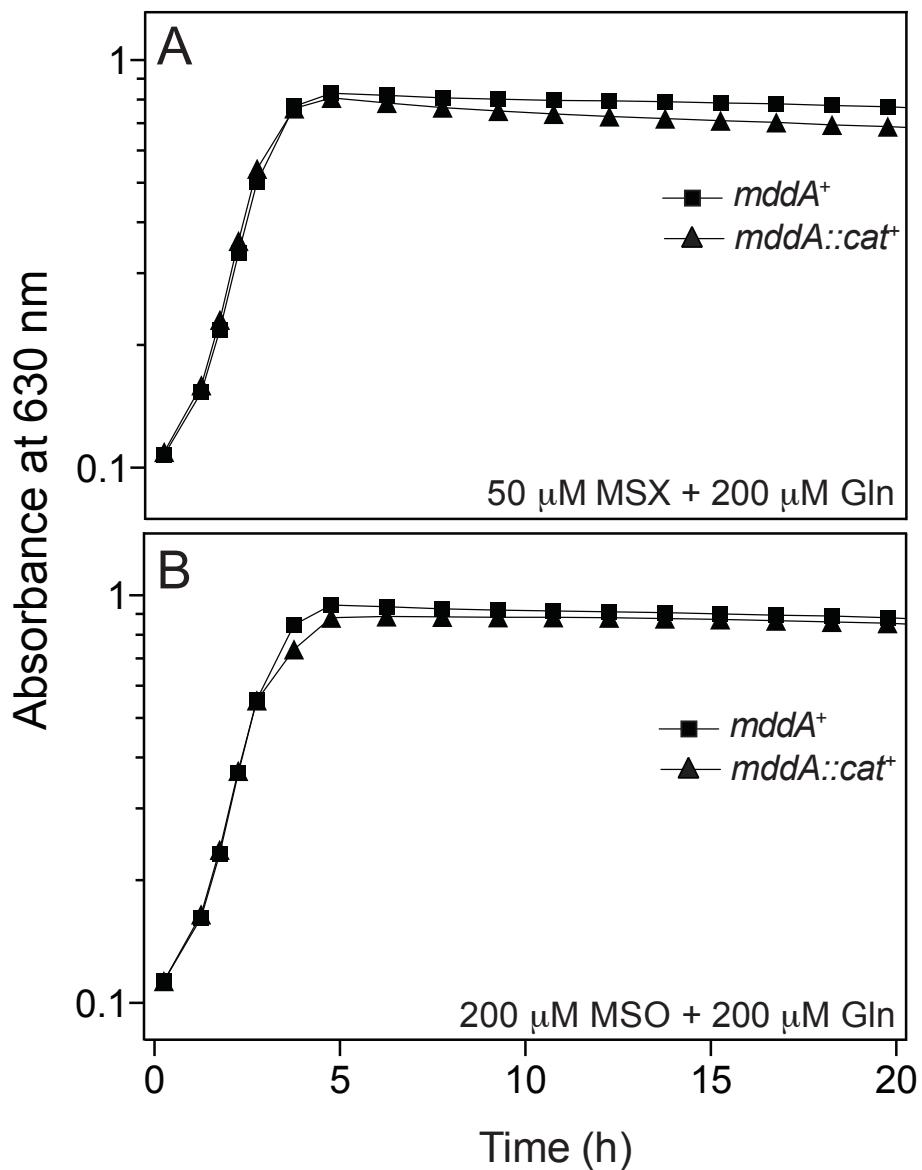
<b>Table S2. Primers used in this study.</b>	
Primer Name	Primer Sequence
<b>Cloning</b>	
5' <i>glnPQ</i> pBAD24	NNGCTCTCNTTATGCAGTTGACTGGAGCGCCATCT
3' <i>glnPQ</i> pBAD24	NNGCTCTCNTTATCAGGAGACGTGCTGTAAAAATTCC
5' <i>metNI</i> pBAD24	NNGCTCTCNTTATGATTAAACTTTCGAATATTACCA
3' <i>metNI</i> pBAD24	NNGCTCTCNTTATTACTTATGCGTGACAGCCCTGACG
5' <i>mddA</i> pBAD24	NNGCTCTCNTTATGACGATTGCGTTGCCGATAAAG
3' <i>mddA</i> pBAD24	NNGCTCTCNTTATCAGCAGGCGTCCGGCGCGGGCGTGT
5' <i>mddA</i> pTEV16	NNGCTCTCNCAGCATGACGATTGCGTTGCCGATAAAG
3' <i>mddA</i> pTEV16	NNGCTCTCNTTATCAGCAGGCGTCCGGCGCGGGCGTGT
<b>Mutagenesis</b>	
5' <i>mddA</i> G244C	GTTTCGCTATACCGTCCAGCACTCGGTTATGTC
3' <i>mddA</i> G244C	GAACATAAACCGAGTGCTGGACGGTATAGCGAAAAC
<b>Strain deletions</b>	
5' <i>glnPQ</i> DEL	TGACTATTACACCACGGTAACAGGAACGACATATGGTGTAGGCTGG AGCTGCTTC
3' <i>glnPQ</i> DEL	CCCTCCTGCCGCAGGGCTGGAAGGGCGATATCTCACATATGAATAT CCTCCTTAG
5' <i>metNI</i> DEL	CTCCGCTCATTTCATTACGATAATAAGAATCAATGGTGTAGGCTGG AGCTGCTTC
3' <i>metNI</i> DEL	TTTCCTTAATGAGTATTGTGTTGTTAACGTTACATATGAATATCC TCCTTAG
5' <i>mddA</i> DEL	TATCGTAAACATTCCCTGGGGTTCCCTATGGTGTAGGCTGGAGCTGCT TC
3' <i>mddA</i> DEL	AAAAGATGAGCGTC GCGACTGGTTCATCACATATGAATATCCTCCTTAG

## Supplementary figures

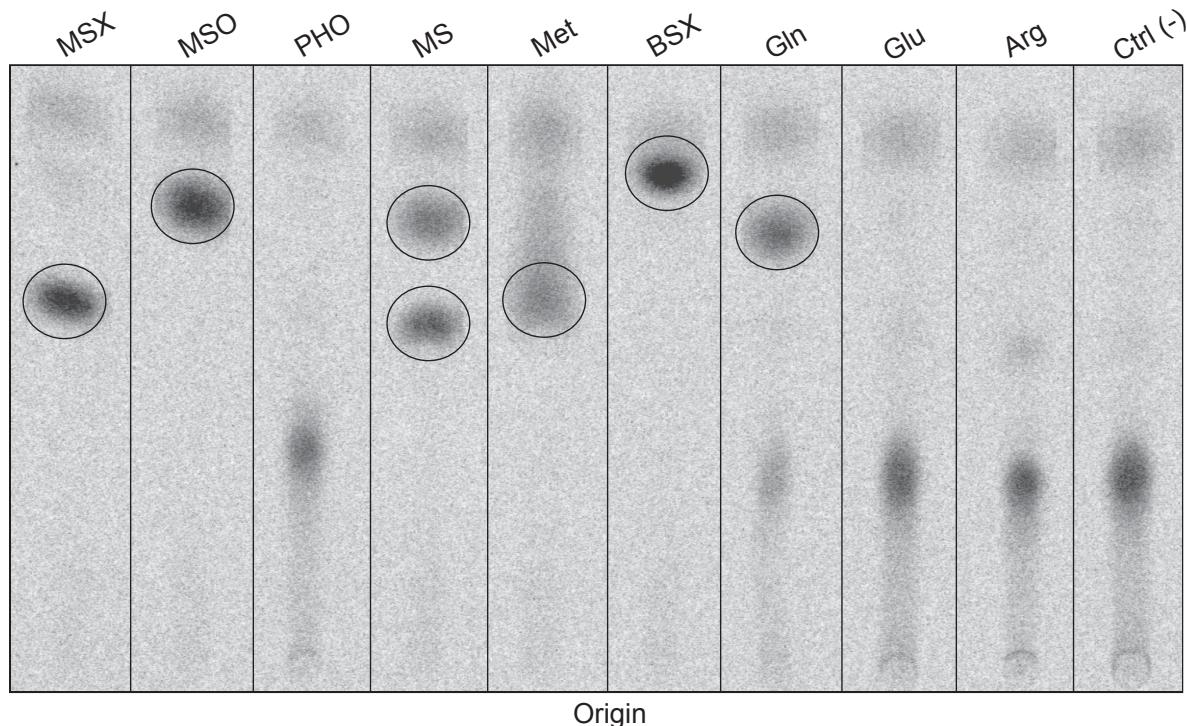
**Figure S1. High levels of MddA<sup>E82Q</sup> variant allow an *mddA1::cat<sup>+</sup>* strain to grow in the presence of MSX.** Growth of the *S. enterica* strain *mddA1::cat<sup>+</sup>* / pMDD11 (encodes MddA<sup>E82Q</sup>) in NCE minimal medium (glycerol, 22 mM) was examined in the presence of MSX (10  $\mu$ M) and increasing concentrations of inducer (L-(+)-arabinose; 250  $\mu$ M, 500  $\mu$ M, and 1000  $\mu$ M), as indicated. Growth curves were performed using a microplate reader (Bio-Tek Instruments) as described under *Materials and Methods*. The strain analyzed was JE19029 (*mddA1::cat<sup>+</sup>* / pMDD11 *mddA3<sup>+</sup>*, which encodes MddA<sup>E82Q</sup>). Error bars represent standard deviation.



**Supplemental Figure 2. Addition of glutamine fully restores growth of an *mddA* strain exposed to MSX and MSO in rich medium.** Growth of the *S. enterica* strains *mddA*<sup>+</sup> and *mddA1::cat*<sup>+</sup> was examined with (A) MSX (50  $\mu$ M) and (B) MSO (100  $\mu$ M), with the addition of glutamine (200  $\mu$ M). The medium used was nutrient broth. Growth curves were performed using a microplate reader (Bio-Tek Instruments) as described under *Materials and Methods*. The following strains were analyzed: *mddA*<sup>+</sup> (JE10079) and *mddA1::cat*<sup>+</sup> (JE18333). Error bars represent standard deviation.



**Supplemental Figure 3. *SeMddA*<sup>WT</sup> acetylates methionine derivatives.** The substrate specificity of *SeMddA*<sup>WT</sup> was examined using thin layer chromatography. Reactions included 1 µg of *SeMddA*<sup>WT</sup> or *SeMddA*<sup>E82Q</sup> (neg. ctrl), [ $1-^{14}\text{C}$ ]-acetyl-CoA, and 0.5 mM of substrate. After exposure of the TLC plate to a phosphor screen the resulting image was detected using a Typhoon Trio+ Variable Mode Imager (GE Healthcare).



### Supplementary references

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