

**Chemistry & Biology, Volume 22**

**Supplemental Information**

**Delineating the Biosynthesis of Gentamicin X2,  
the Common Precursor of the  
Gentamicin C Antibiotic Complex**

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Xiaobo Duan, Zixin Deng, Peter F. Leadlay, and Yuhui Sun**

## Supplemental Information

### Inventory of Supplemental Information

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**Figure S1.** In-frame deletion of *genD2*, *genS2*, *genN* and *genD1* in *M. echinospora* ATCC 15835, and complementation of  $\Delta$ genD2,  $\Delta$ genS2,  $\Delta$ genN,  $\Delta$ genD1,  $\Delta$ genD2 $\Delta$ genK and  $\Delta$ genS2 $\Delta$ genK. Related to Figure 2.

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### Supplemental Experimental Procedures

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**Table S1. LC-HRMS analysis of *genD2-genS2-genN-genD1* knock-out mutants**

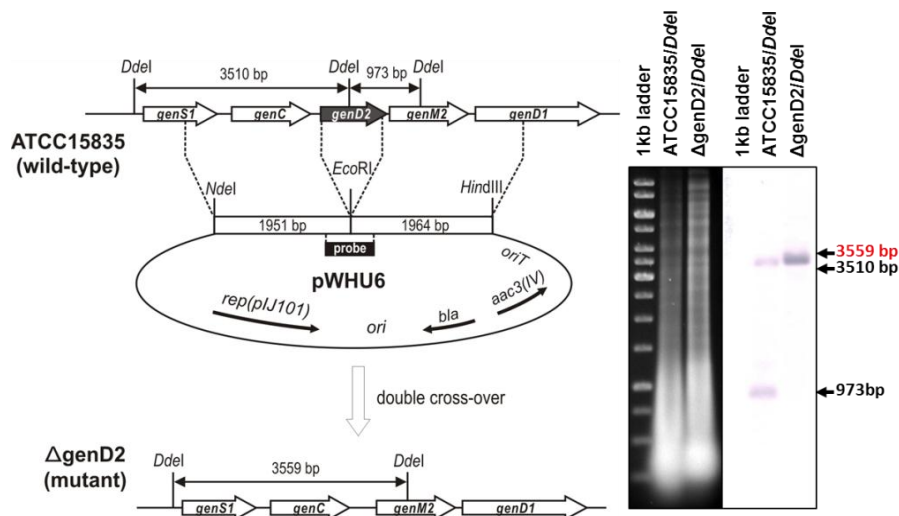
Strain	Gentamicin C complex production ( $\times 10^5$ )					Intermediates production ( $\times 10^5$ )				
	C1a	C2b	C2	C2a	C1	A2	A	A2e	X2	DAA2
wild-type	12.6	1.3	59.8	10.0	95.9	2.1	3.4	ND	2.2	ND
$\Delta$ genD2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	25.6	ND	30.3	ND	ND
$\Delta$ genS2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	47.4	ND	46.5	ND	ND
$\Delta$ genD2 $\Delta$ genK	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	69.1	ND	ND	ND	ND
$\Delta$ genS2 $\Delta$ genK	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	70.6	ND	ND	ND	ND
$\Delta$ genD2 $\Delta$ genK:: <i>genK</i>	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	27.8	ND	42.3	ND	ND
$\Delta$ genS2 $\Delta$ genK:: <i>genK</i>	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	27.8	ND	36.8	ND	ND
$\Delta$ genD1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	13.7	19.7	5.6	ND	ND
$\Delta$ genN	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	19.1	ND	18.1	ND	0.7

**ND, not detected**

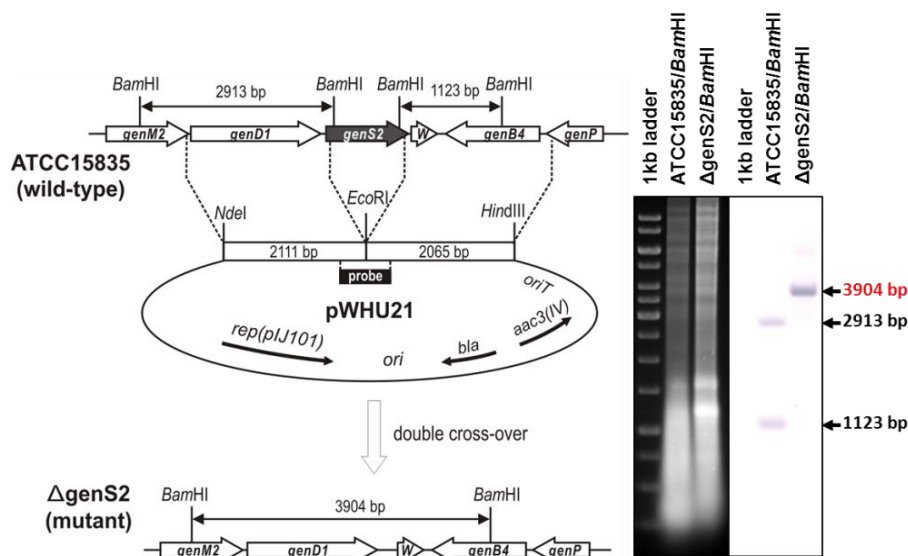
**Figure S1. In-frame deletion of *genD2*, *genS2*, *genN* and *genD1* in *M. echinospora* ATCC 15835, and complementation of  $\Delta$ *genD2*,  $\Delta$ *genS2*,  $\Delta$ *genN*,  $\Delta$ *genD1*,  $\Delta$ *genD2* $\Delta$ *genK* and  $\Delta$ *genS2* $\Delta$ *genK*. Related to Figure 2.**

Schematic representation of the in-frame deletions and complementations, and Southern blot confirmations are shown for each mutant. The arrows indicate the expected size of the fragments from the wild-type and mutants chromosomal DNA, respectively.

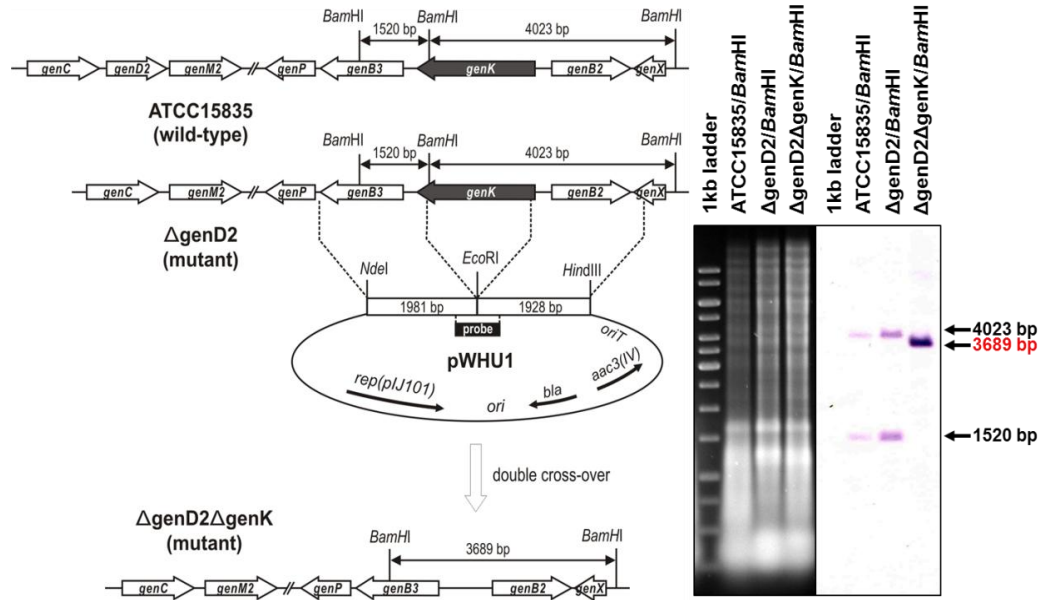
**A.  $\Delta$ *genD2***



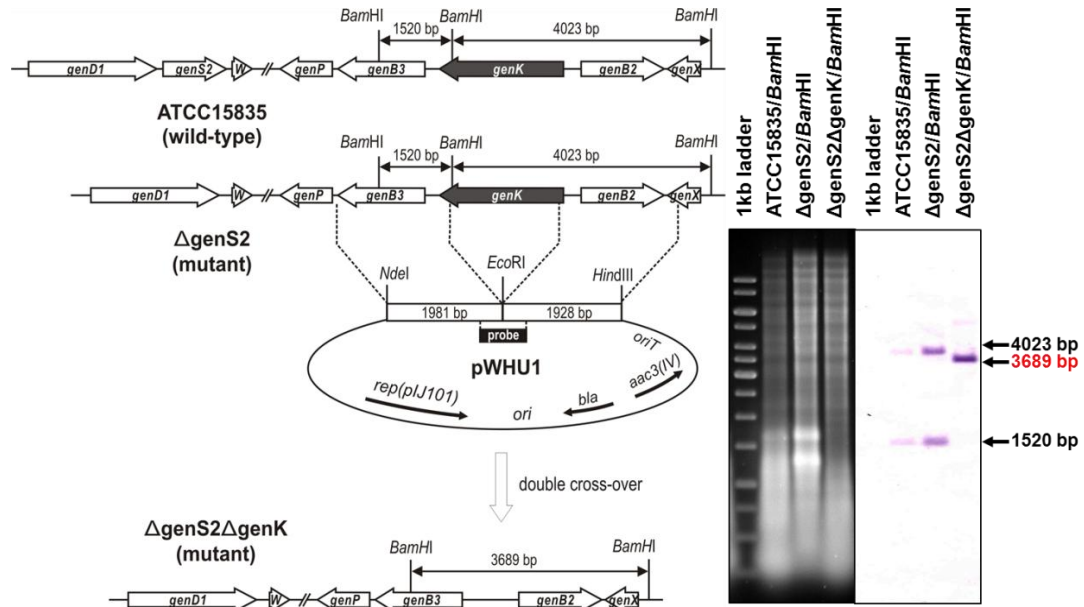
**B.  $\Delta$ *genS2***



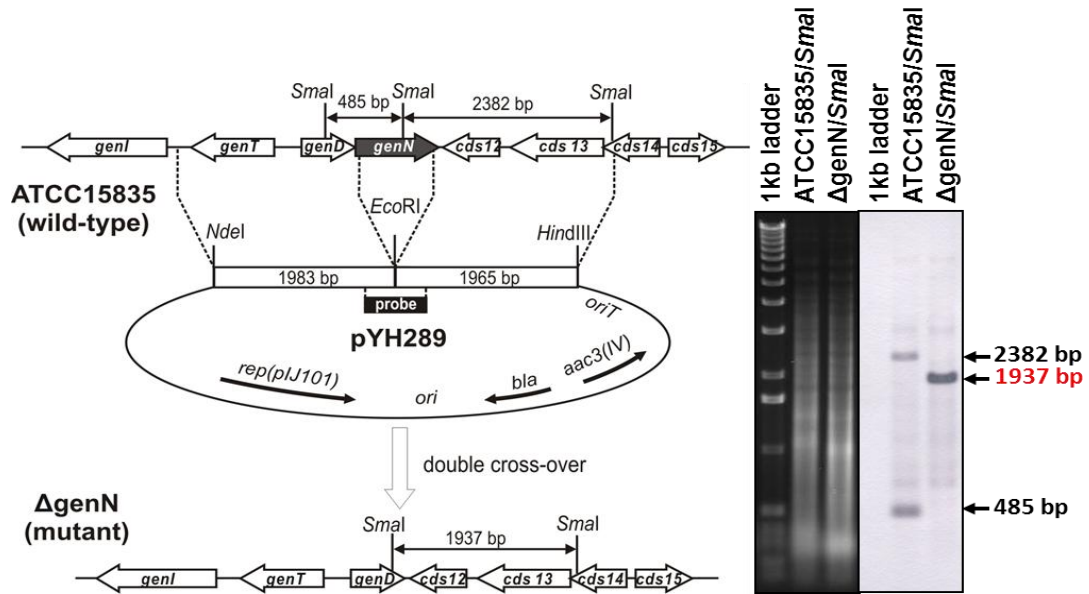
### C. $\Delta$ genD2 $\Delta$ genK



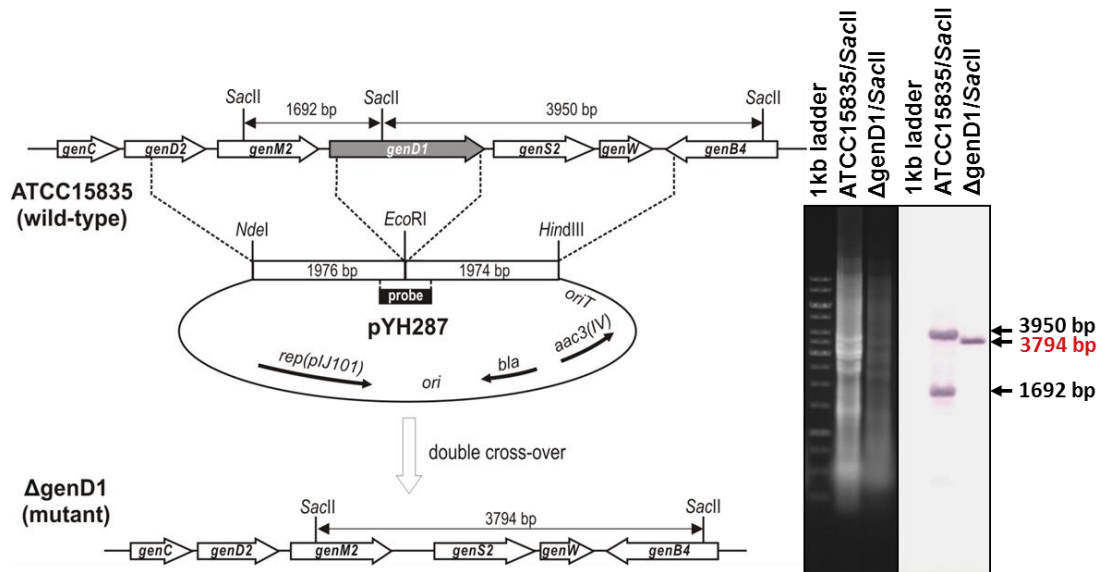
### D. $\Delta$ genS2 $\Delta$ genK



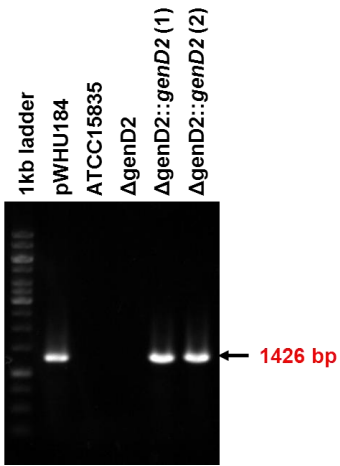
### E. $\Delta$ genN



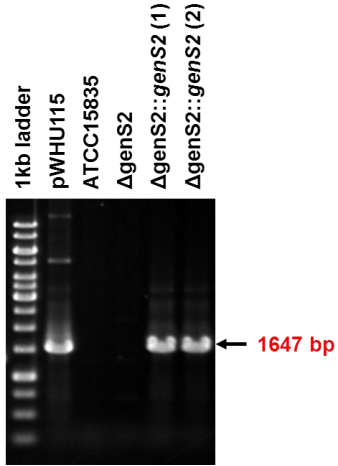
### F. $\Delta$ genD1



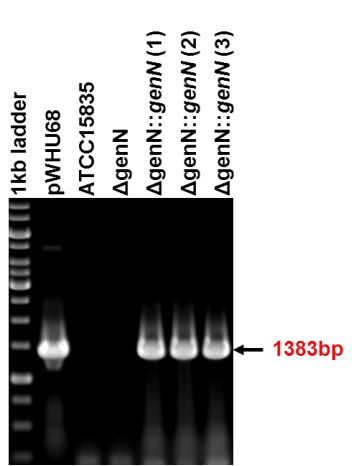
**G**  $\Delta$ genD2::genD2



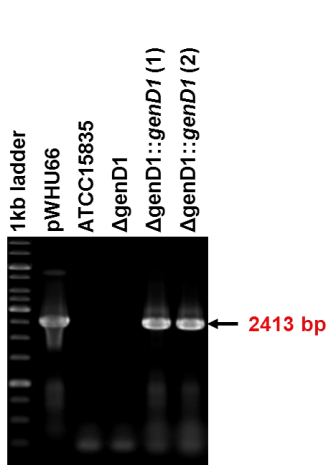
**H**  $\Delta$ genS2::genS2



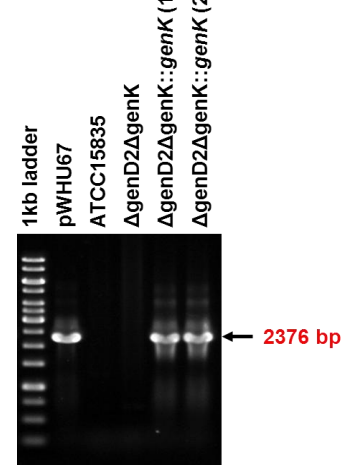
**I**  $\Delta$ genN::genN



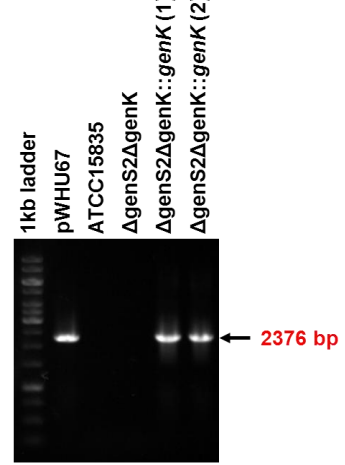
**J**  $\Delta$ genD1::genD1



**K**  $\Delta$ genD2 $\Delta$ genK::genK



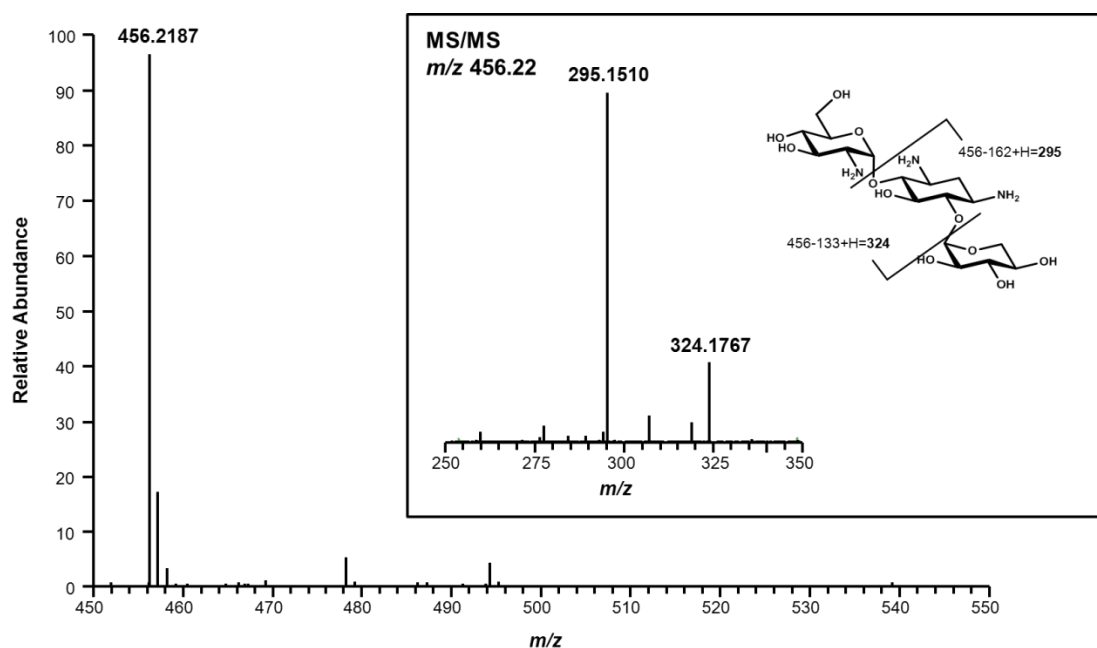
**L**  $\Delta$ genS2 $\Delta$ genK::genK



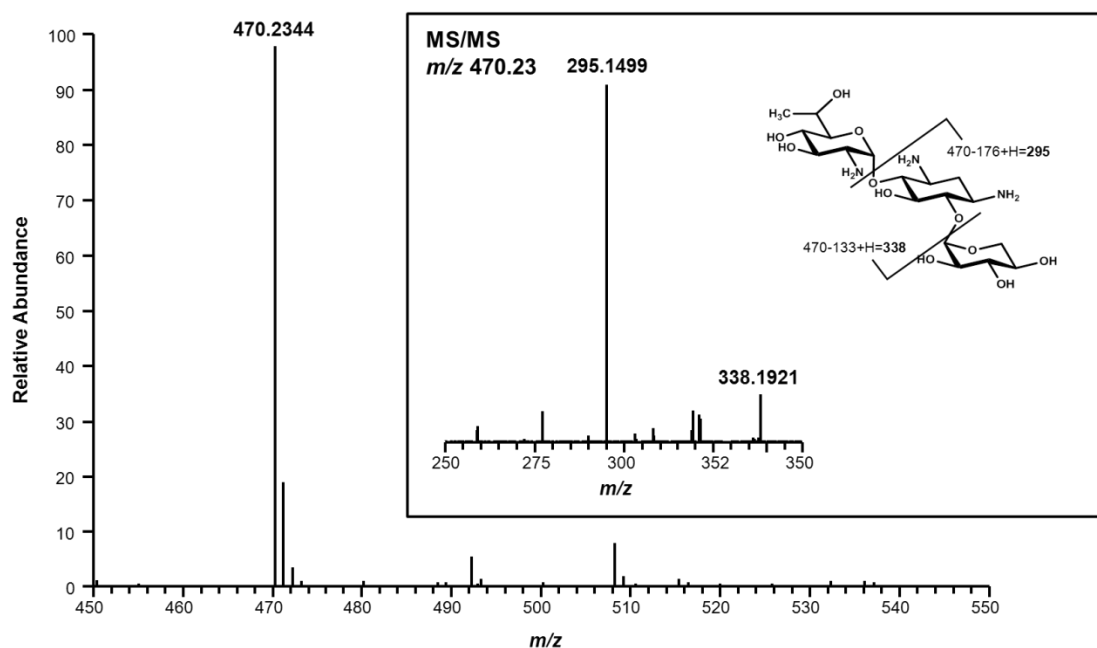
**Figure S2. MS and MS/MS spectra of gentamicin-related intermediates isolated from mutants of *M. echinospora*.** Related to Figure 2.

Selective ion monitoring on (A)  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  456.2188) ion of gentamicin A2 (**3**); (B)  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  470.2344) ion of gentamicin A2e (**7**); (C)  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  455.23478) ion of 3''-dehydro-3''-amino-gentamicin A2 (DAA2, [**9**]); (D)  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  469.2504) ion of gentamicin A (**6**); (E)  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  483.2661) ion of gentamicin Ae (**10**)

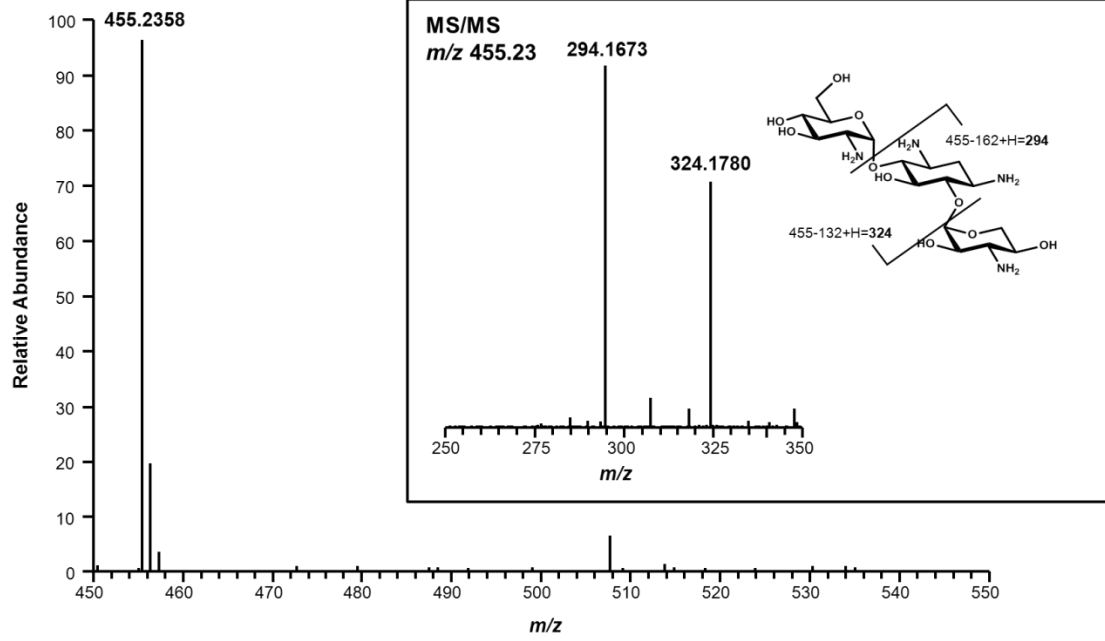
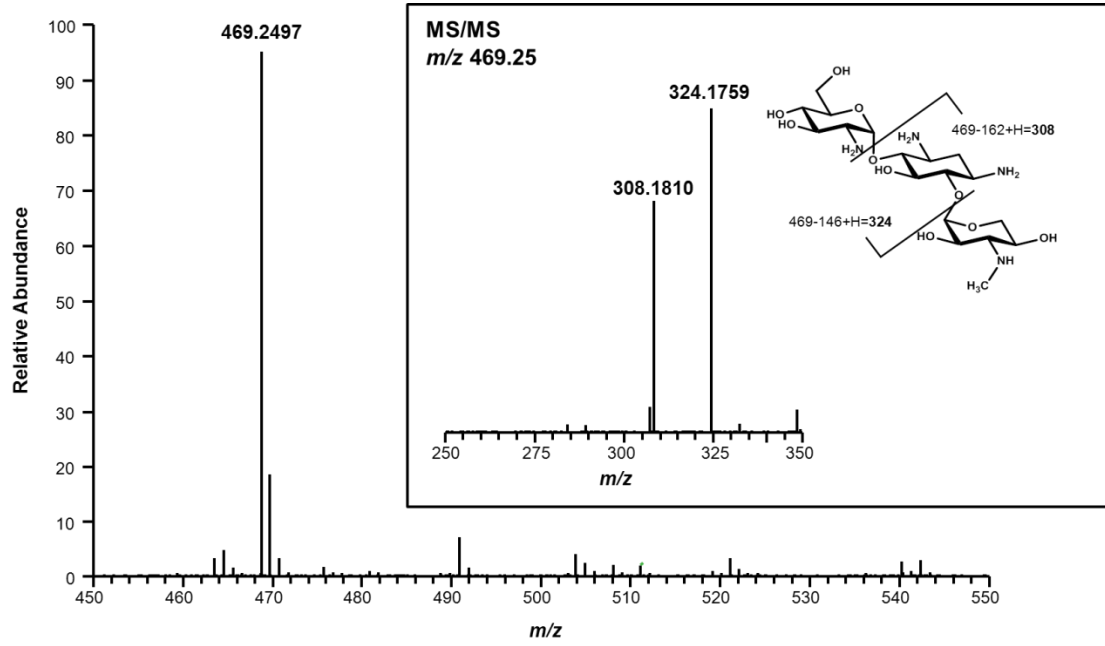
**A**



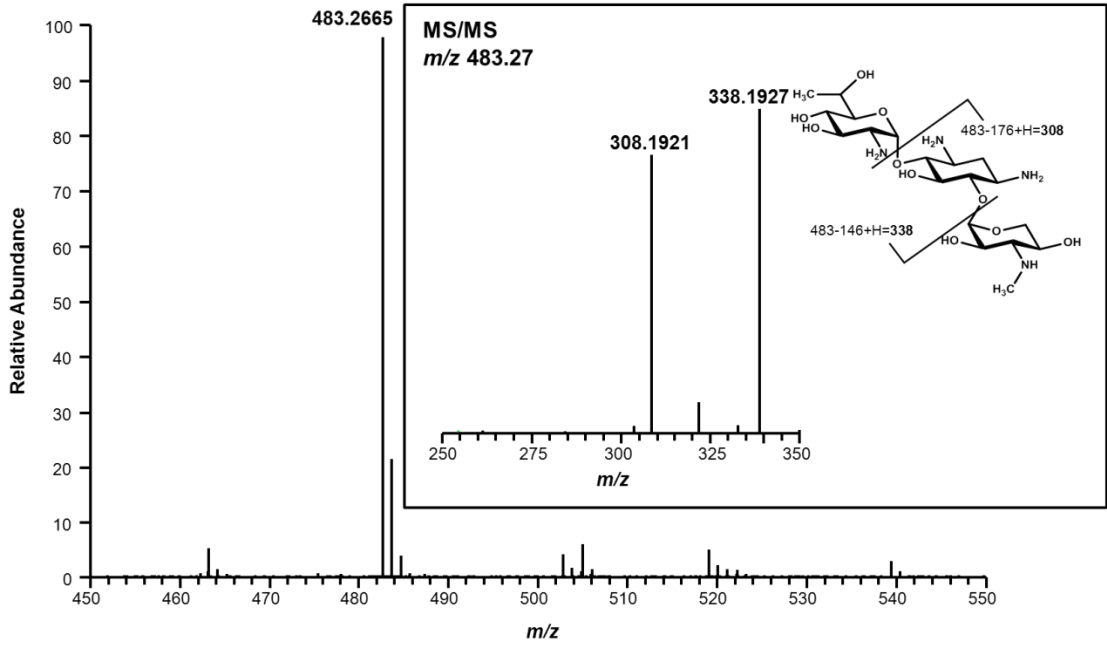
**B**





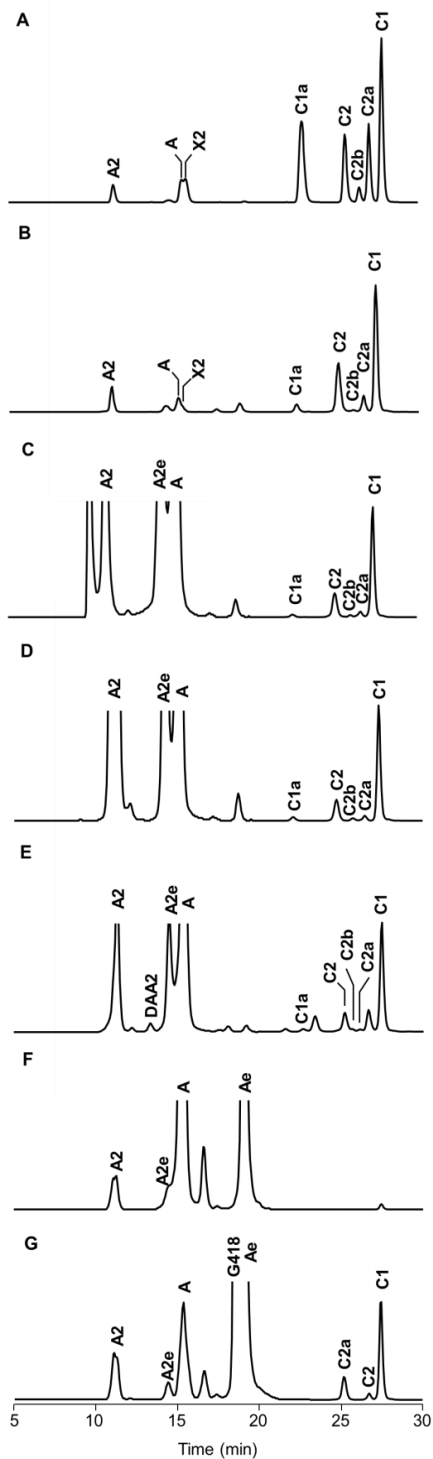
**C****D**

**F**



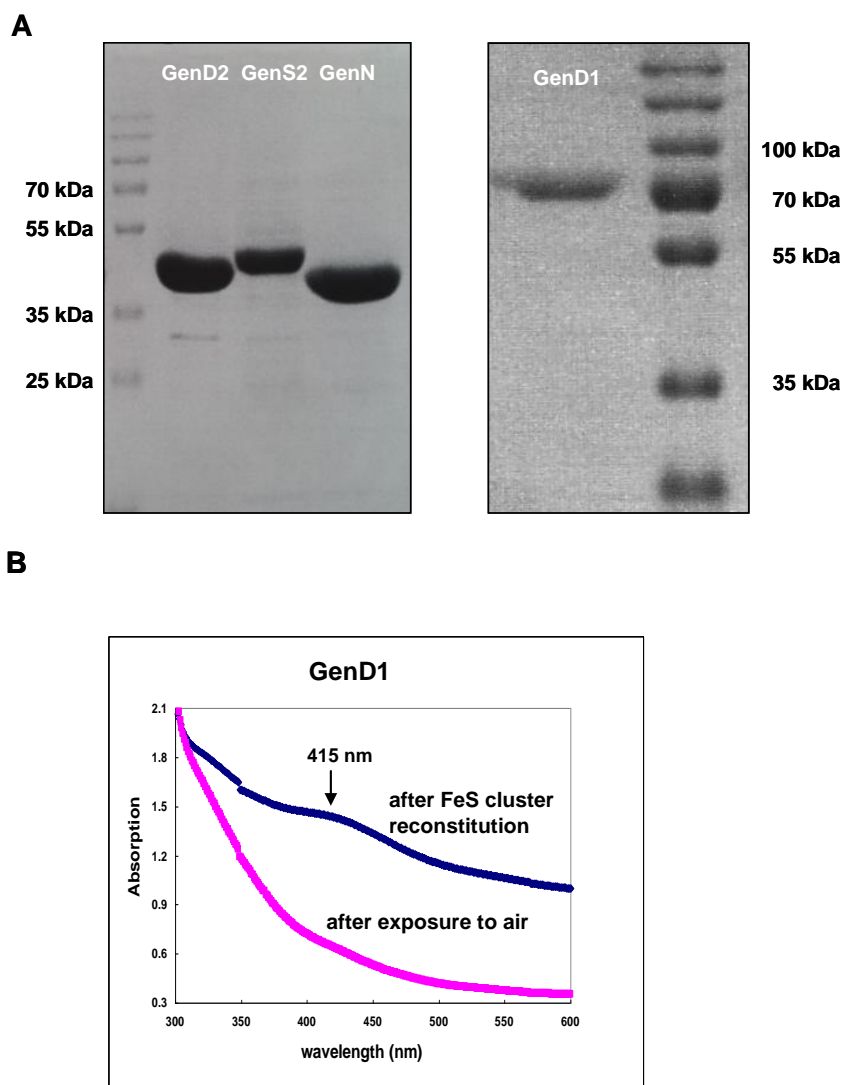
**Figure S3. LC-ESI-HRMS analysis of the production of the gentamicin C complex and gentamicin-related metabolites by *Micromonospora echinospora* mutants when fed with gentamicin A or G418. Related to Figure 2.**

Total ion current trace of (A) gentamicin standard; and fermentation culture extracts from (B) wild-type; (C)  $\Delta$ genD2 mutant fed with gentamicin A; (D)  $\Delta$ genS2 mutant fed with gentamicin A; (E)  $\Delta$ genN mutant fed with gentamicin A; (F)  $\Delta$ genD1 mutant fed with gentamicin A; (G)  $\Delta$ genD1 mutant fed with G418 (5).



**Figure S4. Characterization of purified recombinant GenD2, GenS2, GenN and GenD1.** Related to Figure 3 and 4.

(A) SDS-PAGE gel of GenD2, GenS2, GenN and GenD1; (B) UV-visible absorption spectra of GenD2, GenS2 and GenD1.



**Figure S5. LC-ESI-HRMS analysis of GenD2-, GenS2- and GenN-catalyzed modifications on kanamycin B and tobramycin.** Related to Figure 3.

Selective ion monitoring was carried out on

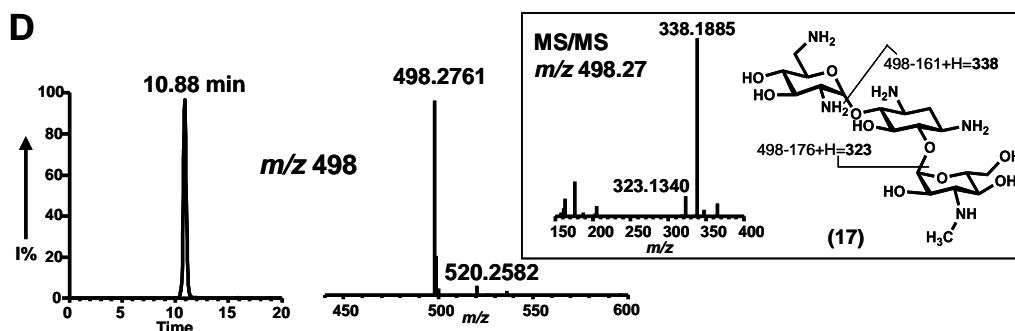
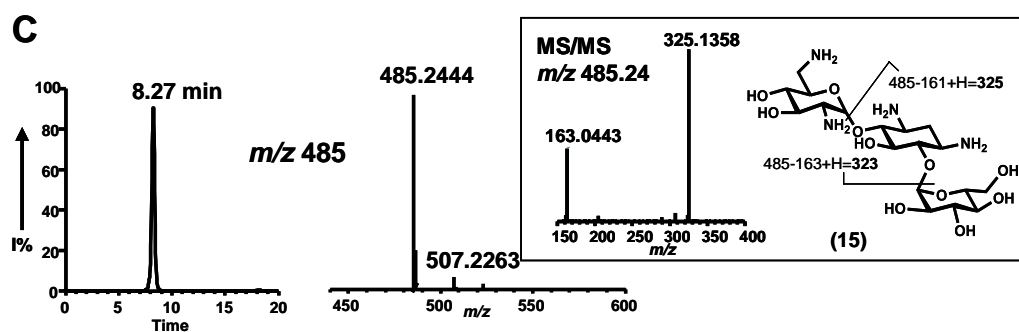
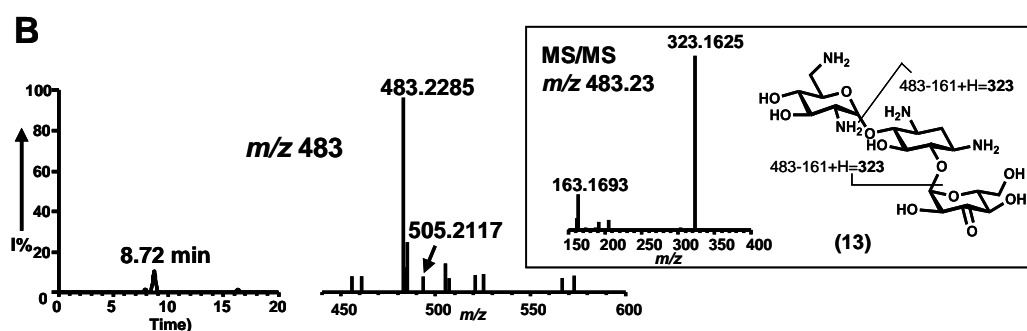
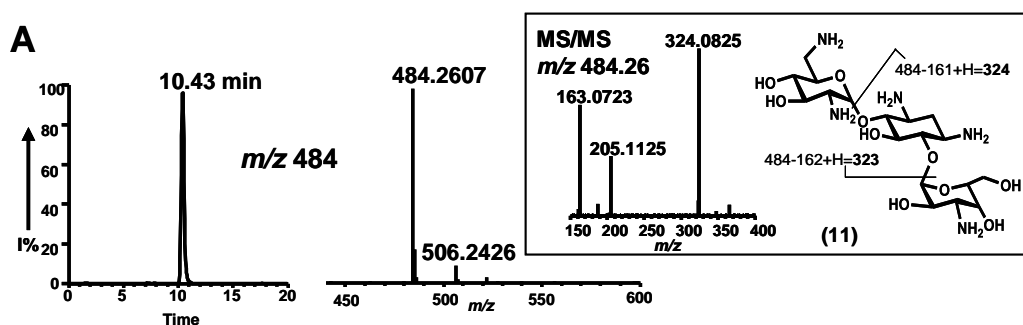
(A)  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  484) and  $[M+Na]^+$  ( $m/z$  506) ions of kanamycin B (**11**);

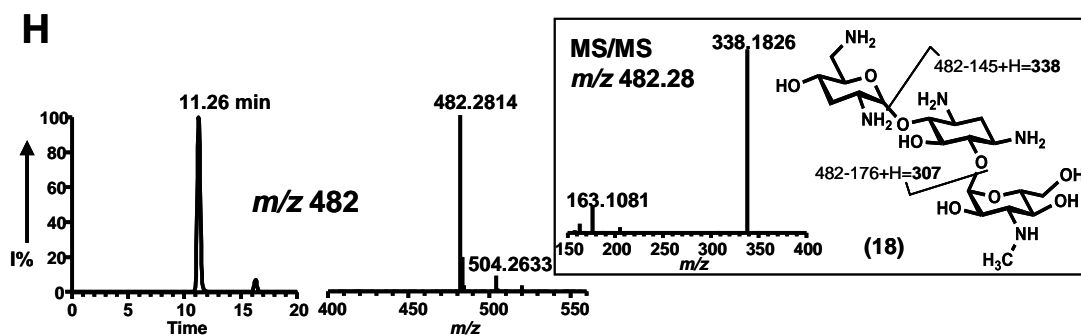
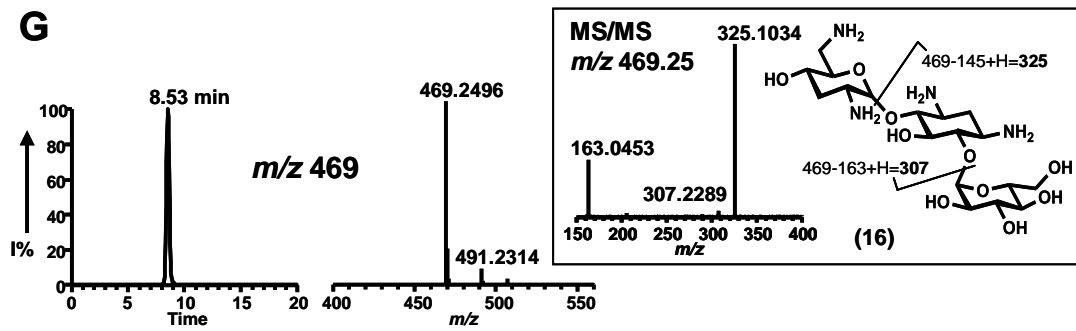
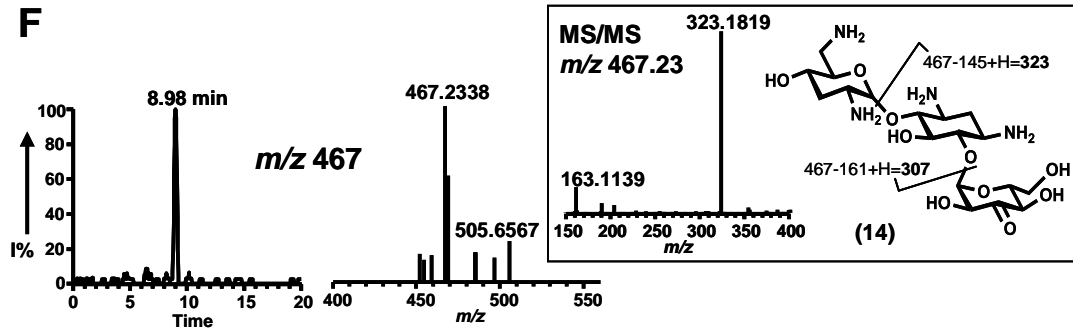
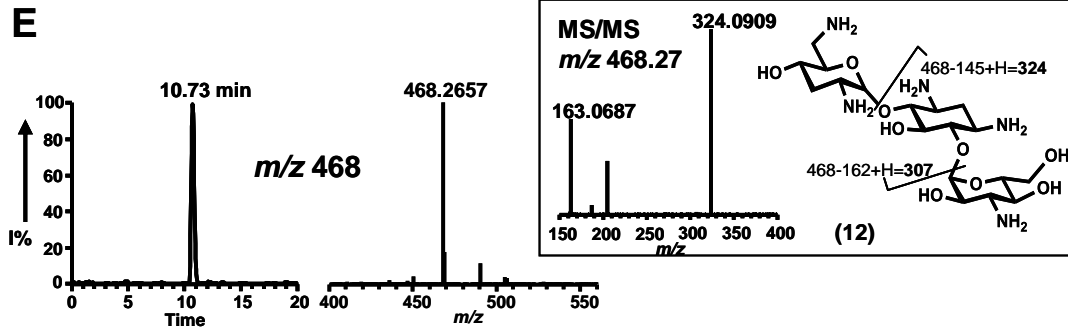
(B)  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  483) and  $[M+Na]^+$  ( $m/z$  505) ions of 3''-deamino-3''-oxo-kanamycin B (**13**), the product of GenS2 catalyzed de-amination of **11**;

(C)  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  485) and  $[M+Na]^+$  ( $m/z$  507) ions of 3''-deamino-3''-hydroxy-kanamycin B (**15**), the product of GenD2 catalyzed hydrogenation of **13**;

(D)  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  498) and  $[M+Na]^+$  ( $m/z$  520) ions of 3''N-methyl-kanamycin B (**17**), the product of GenN catalyzed methylation of **11**.

(E)  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  468) and  $[M+Na]^+$  ( $m/z$  490) ions of tobramycin (**12**);  
 (F)  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  467) and  $[M+Na]^+$  ( $m/z$  489) ions of 3''-deamino-3''-oxo-tobramycin (**14**), the product of GenS2 catalyzed de-amination of **12**;  
 (G)  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  469) and  $[M+Na]^+$  ( $m/z$  491) ions of 3''-deamino-3''-hydroxy-tobramycin (**16**), the product of GenD2 catalyzed hydrogenation of **14**;  
 (H)  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  482) and  $[M+Na]^+$  ( $m/z$  504) ions of 3''N-methyl-tobramycin (**18**), the product of GenN catalyzed methylation of **12**.  
 MS/MS analysis of  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  484),  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  483),  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  485),  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  498) MS<sup>2</sup> analysis of  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  468),  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  467),  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  485) and  $[M+H]^+$  ( $m/z$  482) ions are also shown.





## Supplemental Experimental Procedures

### 1. List of oligonucleotide primers used in this work

Primer	Oligonucleotide sequences (5' to 3')	Restriction Site
genD2-L1	CGC <b>CATATG</b> AGAGATGGAAGTGGC	<i>NdeI</i>
genD2-L2	CCG <b>GAATTC</b> CACTCGGGGATC	<i>EcoRI</i>
genD2-R1	GTG <b>GAATTC</b> AATGCCTGACAACAAG	<i>EcoRI</i>
genD2-R2	CAG <b>AAGCTT</b> CTCGCCCTCCCG	<i>HindIII</i>
genD2-CK1	GCTGCGGTTCGACAACAAGC	
genD2-CK2	TTGGACGGGATCGGCAGCAC	
genS2-L1	CGT <b>CATATG</b> TGTCGCATTCCCACCG	<i>NdeI</i>
genS2-L2	GGC <b>GAATTC</b> CTGGTGCATGGTGTTC	<i>EcoRI</i>
genS2-R1	GAG <b>GAATTC</b> CAGGACATGCTGGATG	<i>EcoRI</i>
genS2-R2	CTG <b>AAGCTT</b> TACAACATCGGCCAGG	<i>HindIII</i>
genS2-CK1	TGGAGAACTACTGGGTGAAGCA	
genS2-CK2	TCGACCGTGACCTTGAGGAA	
genD2-a	CACGG <b>CATATG</b> CTGCCGATGG	<i>NdeI</i>
genD2-b	GGGG <b>GAATTC</b> TTGTCAGGCATTCAT	<i>EcoRI</i>
genS2-a	CCG <b>CATATG</b> ACGCAGAACTGGCCA	<i>NdeI</i>
genS2-b	GCC <b>GAATTC</b> GATCATAGGCTCTTC	<i>EcoRI</i>
genK-CK1	CGGGCGAACCTTCGGGATA	
genK-CK2	CCGTCAGCGTTGGCAATAA	
genD1-L1	GGC <b>CATATG</b> GCTCGCGGCCG	<i>NdeI</i>
genD1-L2	AAG <b>GAATTC</b> CGTGAGGGTCCACC	<i>EcoRI</i>
genD1-R1	CCG <b>GAATTC</b> GCCCTCGGGGC	<i>EcoRI</i>
genD1-R2	GTG <b>AAGCTT</b> GATCGGCCGACATCG	<i>HindIII</i>
genD1-CK1	GAAGCTCGCCGATGCCA	
genD1-CK2	CAGGTGAAGCGGTGGTG	
genD1-a	CGC <b>CATATG</b> ACCGTCACTAACAAG	<i>NdeI</i>
genD1-b	CCG <b>GAATTC</b> TCAGCGGCTACCTGCCCC	<i>EcoRI</i>

genN-L1	GCG <u>CATATG</u> CTCGTAGACCCAGTTC	<i>NdeI</i>
genN-L2	CTG <u>GAATTC</u> CGAGCCTCCGACGATC	<i>EcoRI</i>
genN-R1	GAC <u>GAATTC</u> CTGCGGGGCTGACCCC	<i>EcoRI</i>
genN-R2	GAG <u>AAGCTT</u> GCCGCGACTCCGACC	<i>HindIII</i>
genN-CK1	GGATGGGATGCCAACGACC	
genN-CK2	ACCGCGACGACGATGACG	
genN-a	CGC <u>CATATG</u> ATCGTCGGAGGCTCG	<i>NdeI</i>
genN-b	CCG <u>GAATTC</u> CTAGCCCCGATGAGCCG	<i>EcoRI</i>
pGenD1-For	GGAGTCCT <u>CATATG</u> ACCGTCACTAACAAGA	<i>NdeI</i>
pGenD1-Rev	5GGCCAGGGCC <u>GGATCC</u> GGACGGGGTCGCCA	<i>BamHI</i>
pGenD2-For	GTGGGTGCTG <u>CATATG</u> GTTG AGCGCCTGGG	<i>NdeI</i>
pGenD2-Rev	CCCAACACGT <u>GAATTC</u> CGCCCATCGGGTCG	<i>EcoRI</i>
pGenN-For	ACTCTCGGGAGTAG <u>CATATG</u> ATCGTCGGAG	<i>NdeI</i>
pGenN-Rev	GGTGCGGT <u>GGATCC</u> AACCTG TGGCAGGGCC	<i>BamHI</i>
pGenS2-For	GGCAG GTAGCCG <u>CATATG</u> ACGCAGAACTG	<i>NdeI</i>
pGenS2-Rev	TCGCCGATCGG <u>GAATTC</u> TTCGAGGGATCGG	<i>EcoRI</i>

Primer pairs for amplification of left- or right-flanking fragments of a target gene, for PCR/sequencing confirmation, for complementation plasmid construction, and for cloning target genes for over-expression are marked with suffixes –L1/–L2, -R1/-R2, –a/-b, CK1/CK2, or –For/-Rev, respectively.

## 2. List of bacterial strains and plasmids used in this study

Strain/Plasmid	Characteristics	Reference
<b><i>E.coli</i></b>		
DH10B	Host for general cloning	Invitrogen
NovaBlue	Host for general cloning	Novagen
BL21(DE3)	Host for recombinant protein expression	Novagen
ET12567/pUZ8002	Donor strain for conjugation between <i>E.coli</i> and <i>Streptomyces</i>	MacNeil et al., (1992)
<b><i>Micromonospora echinospora</i></b>		
ATCC15835	Gentamicin producing wild-type strain	Weinstein et al., (1963)

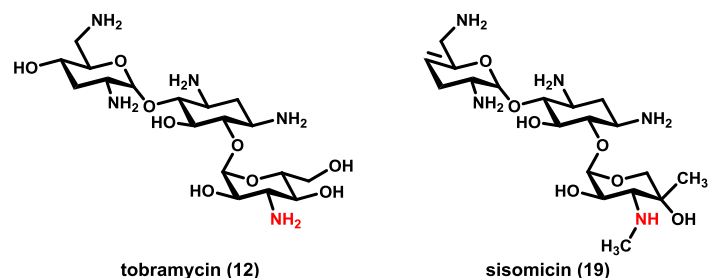
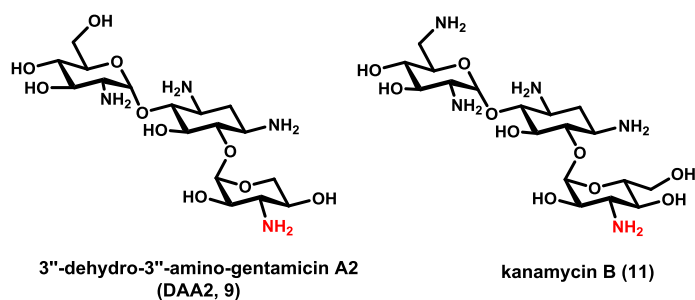


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$\Delta$ genD2	<i>genD2</i> single in-frame deletion mutant	This work
$\Delta$ genS2	<i>genS2</i> single in-frame deletion mutant	This work
$\Delta$ genD2 $\Delta$ genK	<i>genD2</i> and <i>genK</i> in-frame deletion mutant	This work
$\Delta$ genS2 $\Delta$ genK	<i>genS2</i> and <i>genK</i> in-frame deletion mutant	This work
$\Delta$ genD2:: <i>genD2</i>	Self-complementation of <i>genD2</i> in $\Delta$ genD2	This work
$\Delta$ genD1:: <i>genD1</i>	Self-complementation of <i>genD1</i> in $\Delta$ genD1	This work
$\Delta$ genS2:: <i>genS2</i>	Self-complementation of <i>genS2</i> in $\Delta$ genS2	This work
$\Delta$ genN:: <i>genN</i>	Self-complementation of <i>genN</i> in $\Delta$ genN	This work
$\Delta$ genD2 $\Delta$ genK:: <i>genK</i>	Self-complementation of <i>genK</i> in $\Delta$ genD2 $\Delta$ genK	This work
$\Delta$ genS2 $\Delta$ genK:: <i>genK</i>	Self-complementation of <i>genK</i> in $\Delta$ genS2 $\Delta$ genK	This work
<b>Plasmid</b>		
pUC18	Vector for sub-cloning and DNA sequencing	Takara
pYH7	<i>E. coli-Streptomyces</i> shuttle vector	Sun et al., (2009)
pWHU1	<i>genK</i> in-frame deletion construct	Guo et al. (2014)
pWHU6	<i>genD2</i> in-frame deletion construct	This work
pWHU21	<i>genS2</i> in-frame deletion construct	This work
pYH287	<i>genD1</i> in-frame deletion construct	This work
pYH289	<i>genN</i> in-frame deletion construct	This work
pWHU67	<i>genK</i> self-complementation construct	Guo et al., (2014)
pWHU115	<i>genS2</i> self-complementation construct	This work
pWHU184	<i>genD2</i> self-complementation construct	This work
pWHU66	<i>genD1</i> self-complementation construct	This work
pWHU68	<i>genN</i> self-complementation construct	This work
pET28/genD2	for over-expression of recombinant GenD2	This study
pET28/genS2	for over-expression of recombinant GenS2	This study
pET28/genN	for over-expression of recombinant GenN	This study
pET28/genD1	for over-expression of recombinant GenD1	This study
pDB1282	for over-expression of iron-sulfur cluster ( <i>isc</i> ) biosynthetic genes	Zheng et al., 1998

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### 3. Structures of 3''-dehydro-3''-amino-gentamicin A2 and its homologs, kanamycin B, tobramycin and sisomicin.



### 4. Purification of gentamicin A2

Purification of gentamicin A2 (**3**) from extracts of the  $\Delta$ genS2 $\Delta$ genK mutant fermentation broth after cation exchange (see Experimental Procedures) was performed on a Waters 2535 semi-preparative HPLC system using a ZORBAX SB-C18 (9.4  $\times$  250 mm, 5 $\mu$ , Agilent) semi-preparative column, with as mobile phase (A) 0.2% TFA in water adjusted to pH 2 with  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  and (B) acetonitrile. Elution of gentamicin A2 was carried out isocratically at 95% A for 15 min at a flow rate of 4 ml/min. The column eluate was directed to an Evaporative Light Scattering Detector (ELSD, Alltech 3300) with 2ml/min splitting, and the rest of the eluate was collected in 1 ml fractions. The atomization temperature of ELSD was 55 $^\circ\text{C}$  and the drift tube temperature was 48  $^\circ\text{C}$ . Fractions containing gentamicin A2 were pooled and further confirmed by LC-ESI-HRMS.

### 5. Kinetic study of GenN with kanamycin B

8.5 nM GenN was incubated in 500  $\mu\text{l}$  Tris-HCl (50 mM, pH 7.5) buffer at 30 $^\circ\text{C}$  with kanamycin B (**11**) at concentrations of 30, 40, 50, 60 and 70  $\mu\text{M}$  in the presence of 250  $\mu\text{M}$  SAM. An 80  $\mu\text{l}$  aliquot of each reaction was taken out after 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 min incubation and mixed immediately with an equal volume of ice cold chloroform to precipitate the enzyme. The reactions were analyzed by LC-ESI-MS. The product 3''-N-methylkanamycin B (**17**) was quantified

based on the peak integration of the selected ion. Data points are the mean value of three replicates.

## **6. Conditions for LC-ESI-MS analyses**

LC-ESI-HRMS analysis of gentamicin-related metabolites and in vitro assays were performed on a Thermo LTQ-Orbitrap XL instrument using a Luna C18 column (250 mm × 4.6 mm, 5 μ, Phenomenex) with a flow rate of 0.4 ml/min. LC-MS analysis of proteins was carried out on a ThermoFinnigan LCQ fitted with an ESI source connected to an Agilent HP 1100 HPLC system using a Nucleosil C4 column (250 mm × 2 mm, 5 μ, Macherey-Nagel). The mobile phase and gradients used for HPLC are as follows:

### **HPLC gradient used for analysis of gentamicin-related metabolites**

Mobile phase A: 0.2% TFA in water; Mobile phase B: acetonitrile. 2% B to 14% B over 18 min, then to 90 % B within 1 min, maintained at 90% B for 5 min, returned to 2% B over 1 min and maintained at 2% B for a further 5 min. The injection volume was 5 μl for each gentamicin standard (500 μg ml<sup>-1</sup>) and 20 μl for each sample. Each cultivation and analysis was performed in triplicate.

### **HPLC gradient for analysis of aminoglycosides in enzymatic assays**

Mobile phase A: 0.2% TFA in water; Mobile phase B: 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile. 2%B to 8%B over 9 min then to 90%B over 1 min, maintained at 90%B for 4 min, returned to 2%B over 1 min and then maintained at 2%B for a further 5 min. flow rate 0.6 ml/min.

### **HPLC gradient for analysis of 5'-deoxyadenosine in enzymatic assays**

Mobile phase A: 0.1% TFA in water; Mobile phase B: 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile. 0%B to 20% B over 30 min. 0.6 ml/min.

### **HPLC gradient for analysis of proteins**

Mobile phase A: 0.1% TFA in water; Mobile phase B: 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile. 35% B to 45 % B over 5 min, increasing gradient of B to 75% over 20 min, gradient to 95% within 2 min, maintained at 95% B for 7 min, followed by a gradient from 95% B to 35%B within 3 min;

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