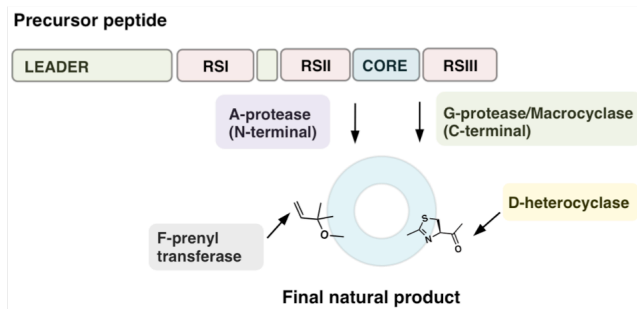




**Figure S1, related to Figure 1 and Introduction.**

The final natural product is encoded as a core sequence within a linear precursor peptide. Two proteases cleave off the core peptide from the precursor. They are the A-protease (PatA homolog) and the G-protease (PatG homolog) that carry out N- and C-terminal proteolysis, respectively. The G-protease is also a macrocyclase that carries out N-C cyclization of the core in tandem with proteolysis. Additional posttranslational enzymes may append further modification to the core, such as heterocyclization (conversion of cysteine, serine or threonine residues to azolines) or prenylation (to add isoprene units to serine, threonine or tyrosine residues).



**Figure S2 (A-F), related to Figure 2A and Results (Sequential enzymatic reactions reconstitute full-pathway activity)**

**A. Chemical structures and mass spectra of reaction intermediates formed during sequential addition of enzymes to 1 to yield the monoprenylated trunkamide derivative 6.** (i) Structures of intermediates 1-6. (ii) Mass spectra of each of the species 1, 2, 4 and 5 in reaction mixtures. (iii) LC trace (top) and mass spectrum (bottom) of TruF1 prenylation of reaction mixture containing the cyclic peptide 5, to yield the monoprenylated product 6. As judged from integration of chromatogram, only about 30% of 5 was singly prenylated to yield 6 and the doubly prenylated product was not detectable. (iv) FTMS of product 6 with a mass error of less than 3.5 ppm and (v) the corresponding MS/MS fragmentation spectrum showing loss of the prenyl group.

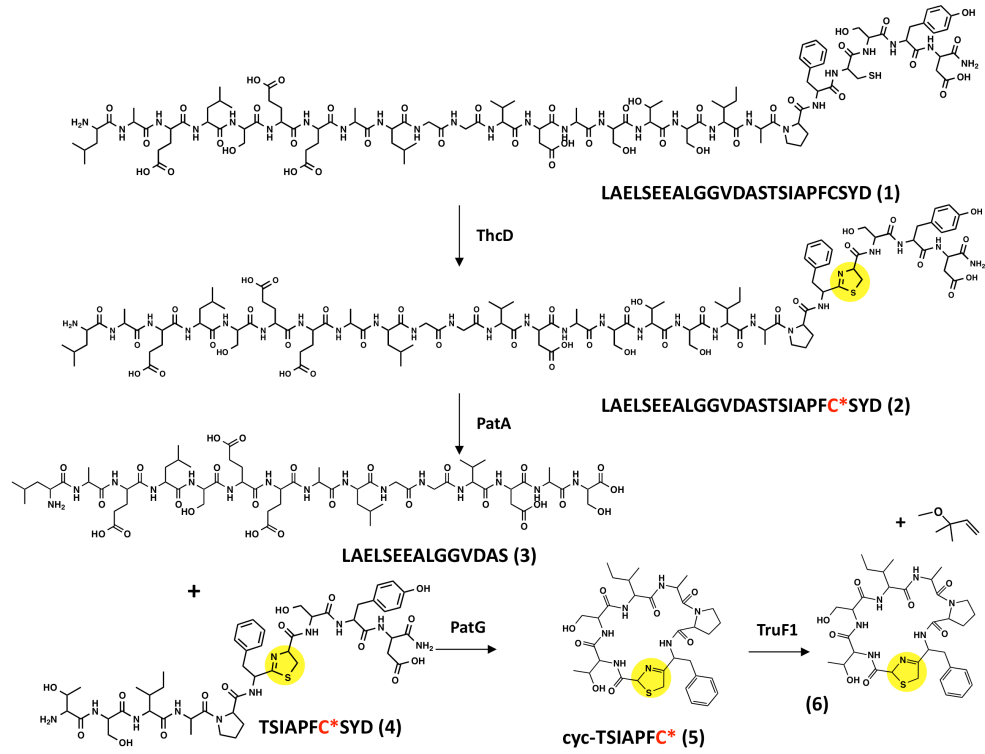
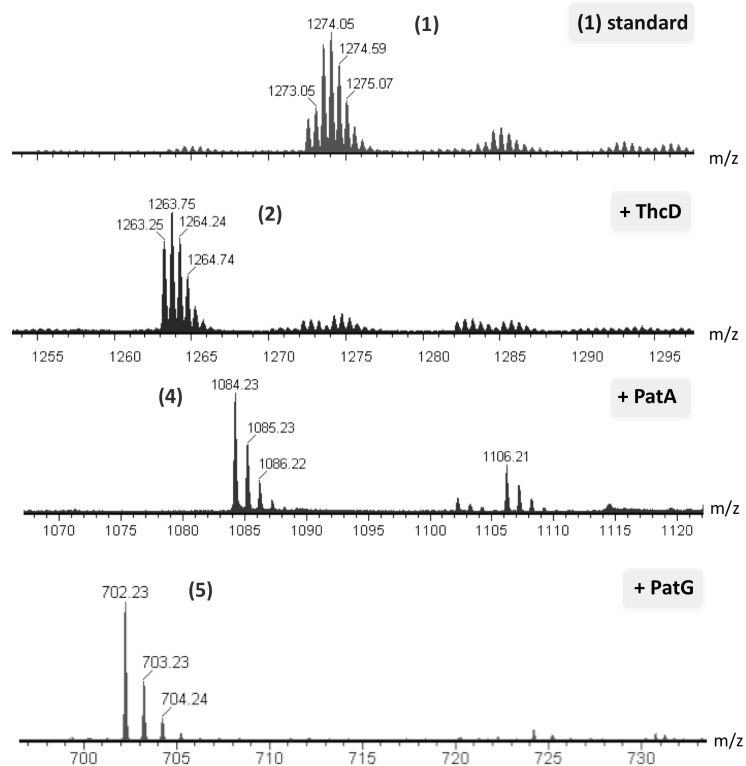
**B. Mass spectrum of the products 5 and 6 resulting from full-length TruG.** The activity of TruG on substrate 1 after reaction with ThcD and PatA, in comparison to the same reaction (shown in Figure S2-A) catalyzed by the PatG protease/macrocyclase domain. This shows that the full-length TruG and the PatG protease domain are functionally interchangeable.

**C. NMR characterization of product 5.** (i) Proton NMR, (ii) HSQC spectra, (iii) COSY spectra, (iv) ROESY and tabular interpretation of data in (v).

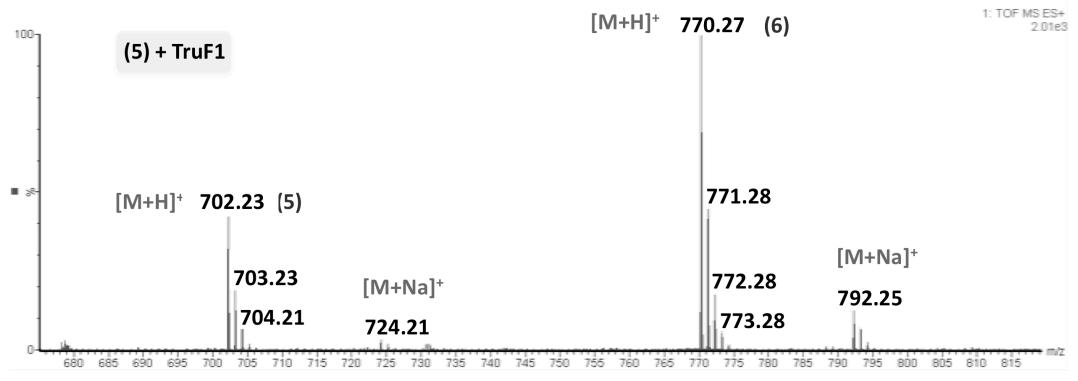
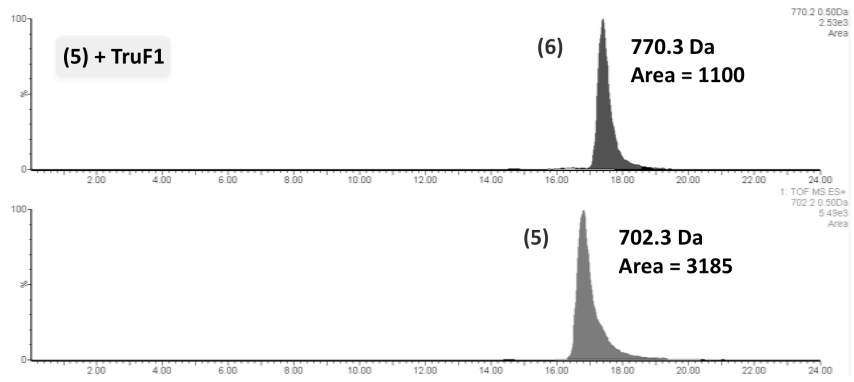
**D. Stepwise addition of enzymes results in nearly complete conversion of 1 to products 5 and 6.** Shown is a combined mass spectrum of the entire LC-MS chromatogram, in which only 5 and 6 are readily observed as major products. All other possible starting materials, side products, or intermediates resulting from these peptides were present in a combined total that was <5% of the peak height of 5, indicating that the reactions are highly selective and efficient.

**E. Purification of reaction intermediates 2 and 4 and subsequent conversion to their PatA and PatG products.** (i) On the left is the HPLC trace of reaction 1 + ThcD (top) and 1 + ThcD + PatA (bottom). The fractions marked by arrows were collected and their identity was confirmed to be 2 and 4 respectively by LC-MS. The LC traces are shown on the right. (ii) Mass spectra of the purified intermediates 2 and 4. (iii) Mass spectra of purified 2 and 4 after reaction with PatA and PatG, showing formation of products 4 and 5 respectively.

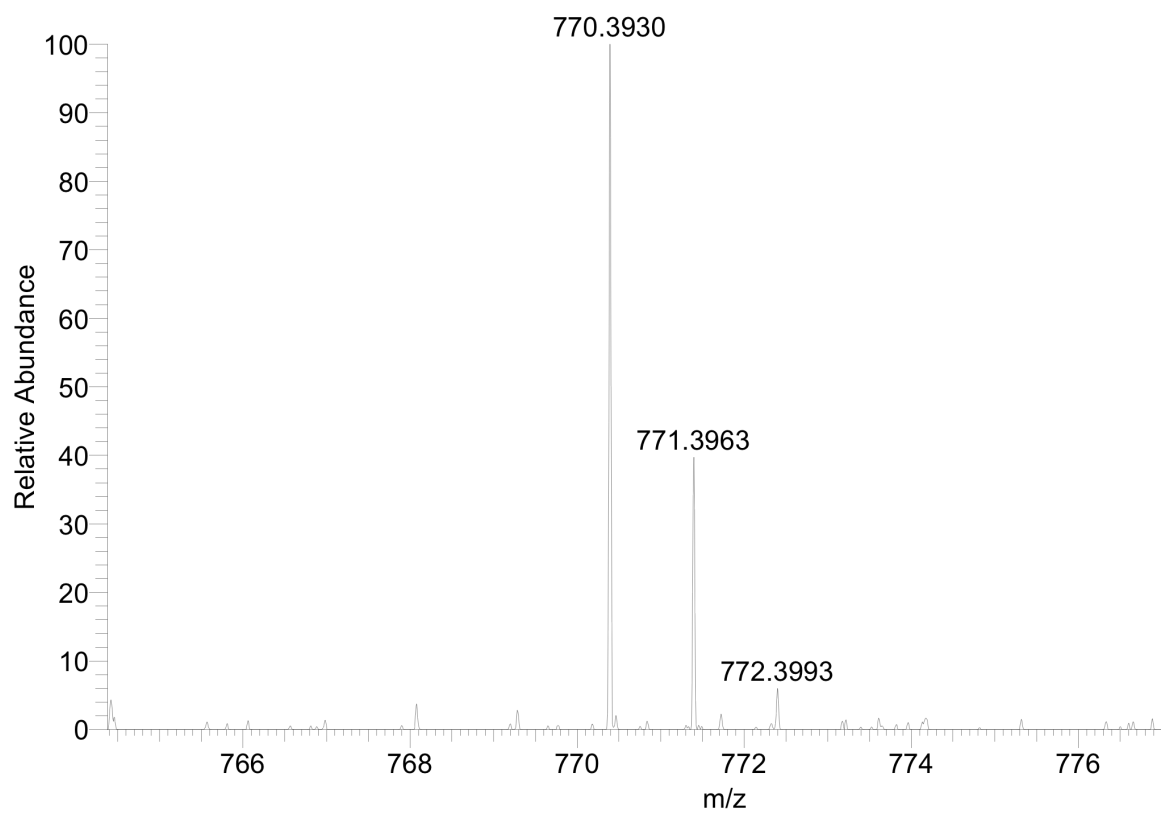
**F. Formation of product 5a from substrate 1a.** (i) Mass spectrum of product 5a with the corresponding structure is shown. The reaction was carried out for 24 h using substrate 5a (75  $\mu$ M) and PatG (10  $\mu$ M) in standard assay conditions as detailed in Methods. (ii) The graph shows the relative percentage of reaction completion to products 5 and 5a after a 24 h reaction, showing that formation of the proline containing macrocycle 5a was 4-folds slower.

**A****(i)****(ii)**

(iii)

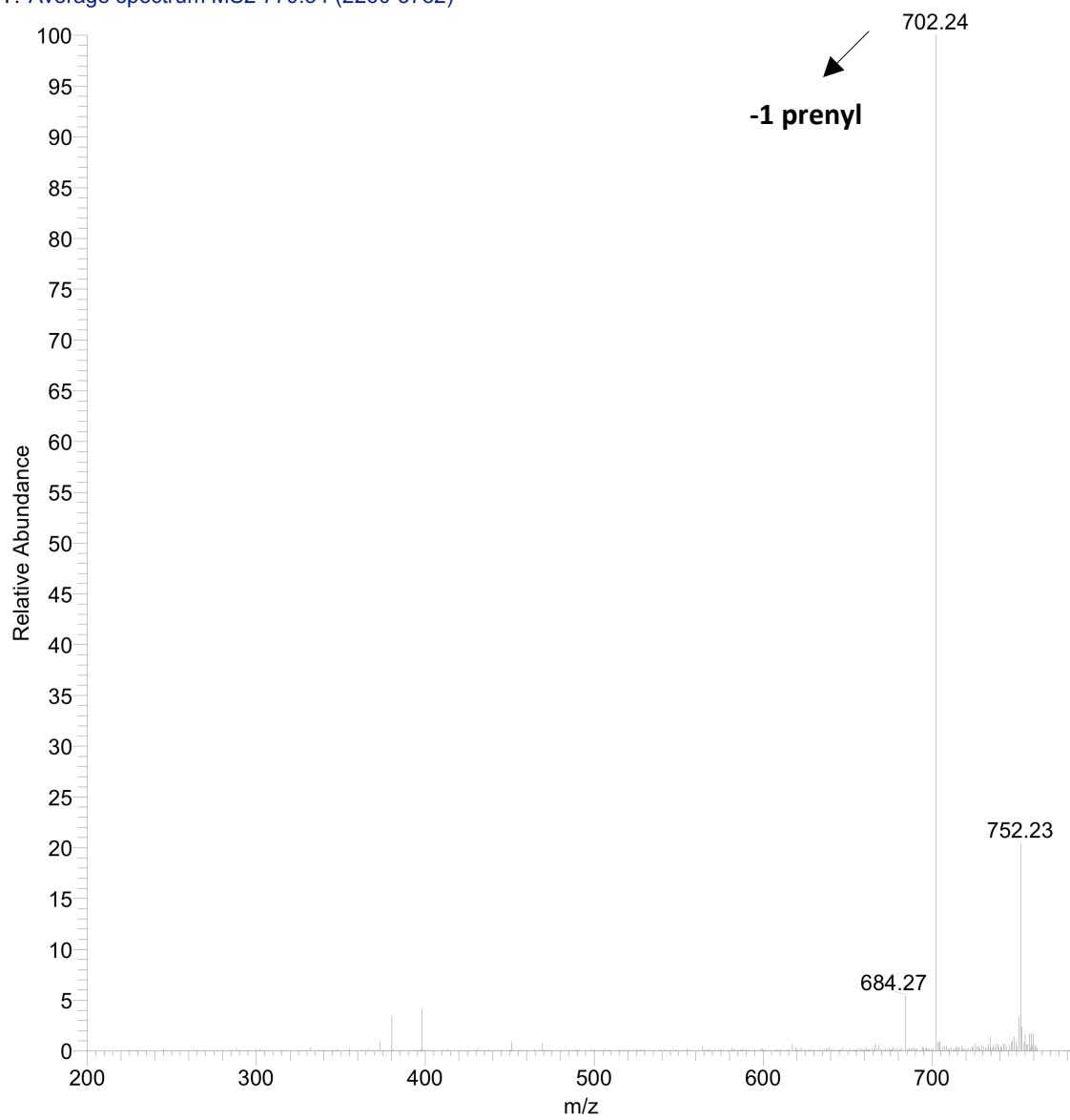


(iv)

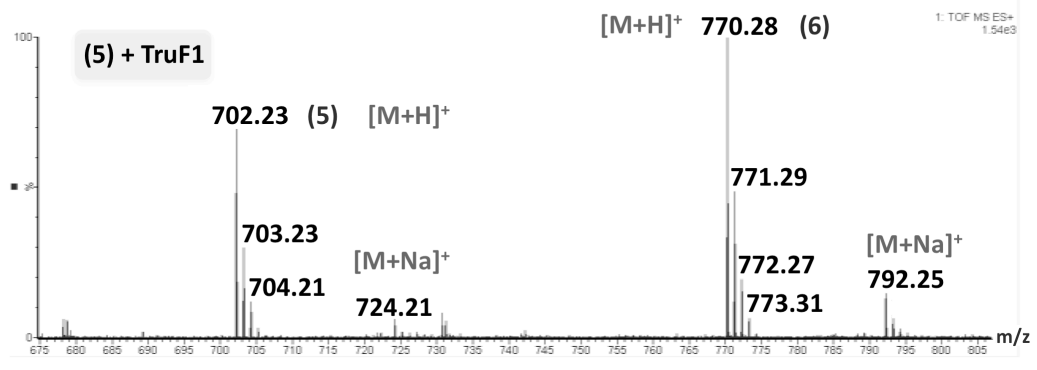
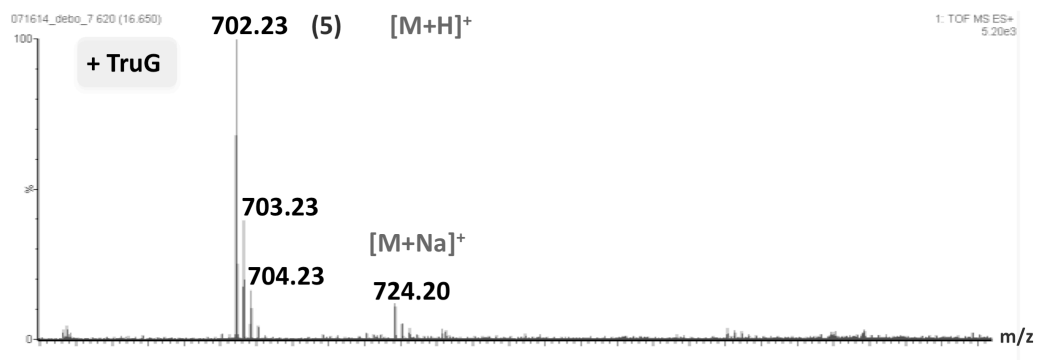


(v)

T: Average spectrum MS2 770.34 (2260-3782)



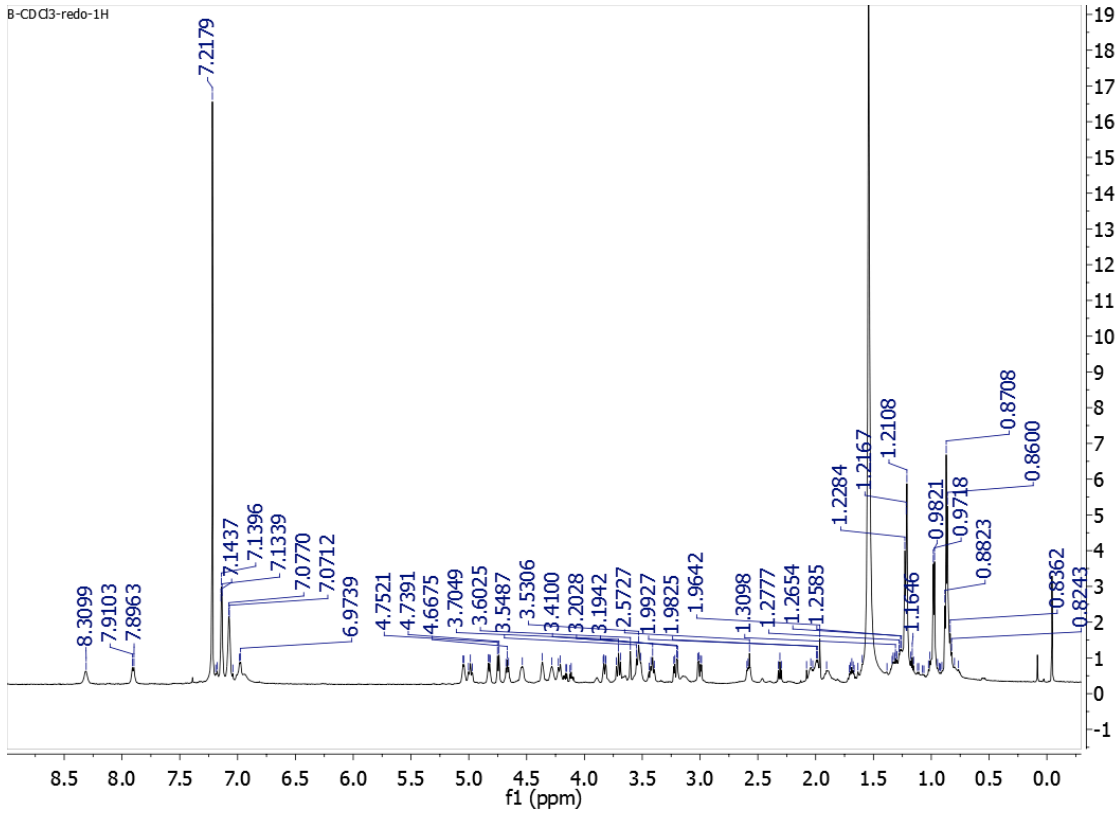
B

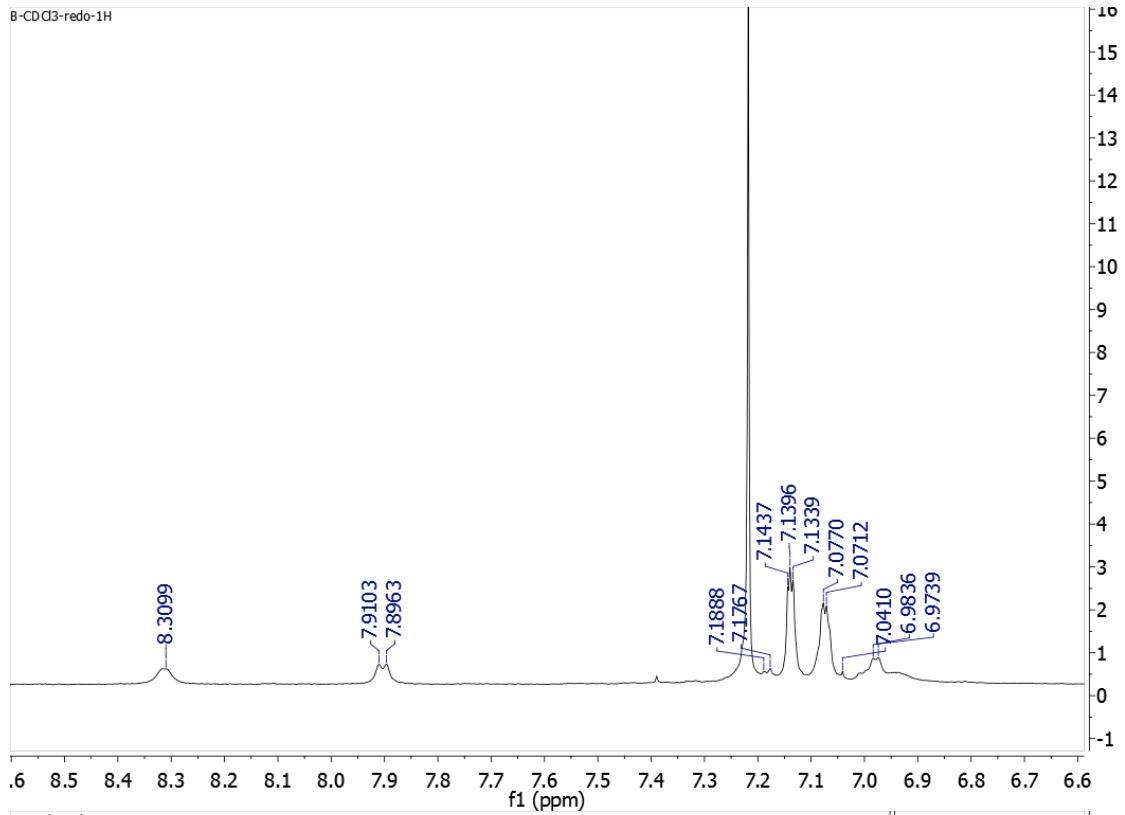




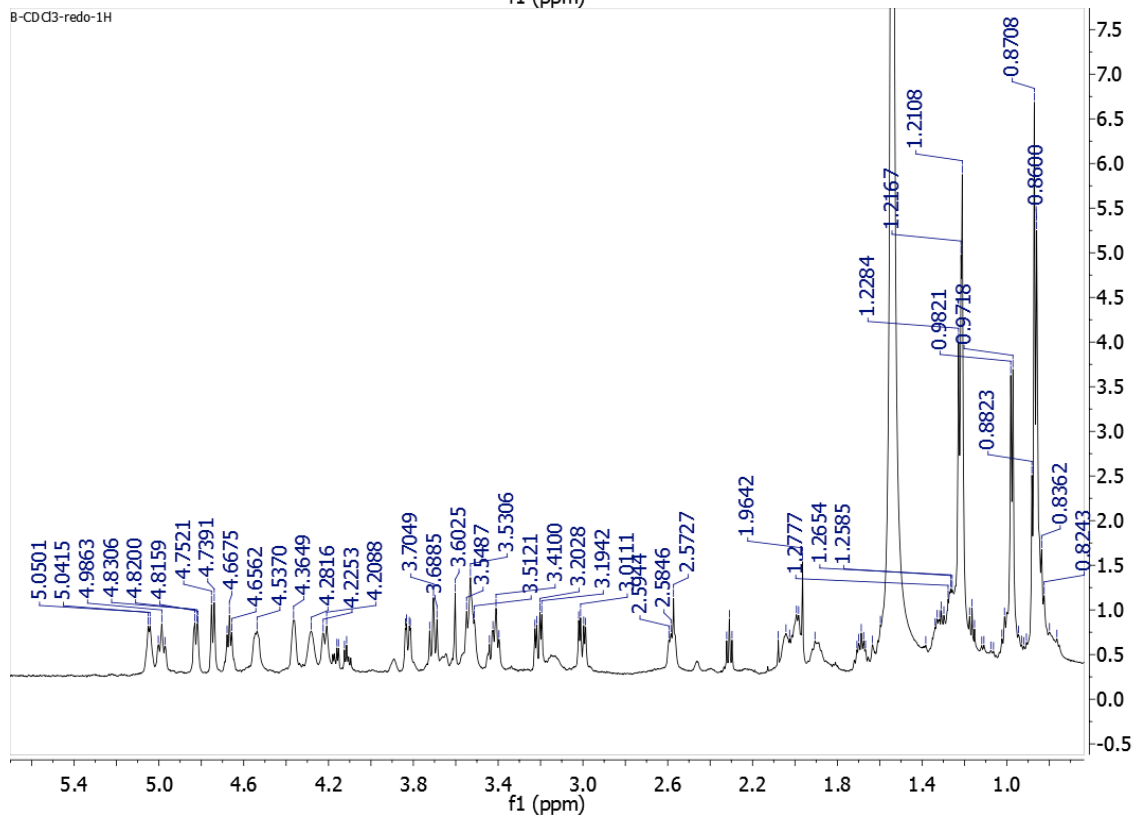
C

(i)

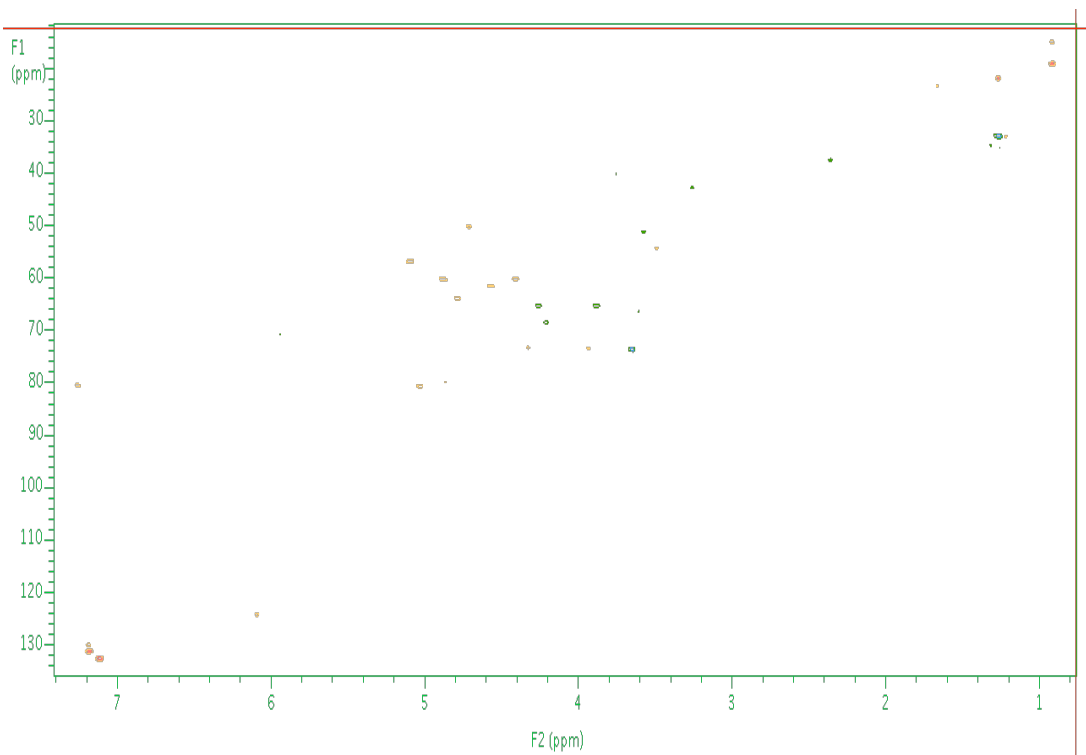




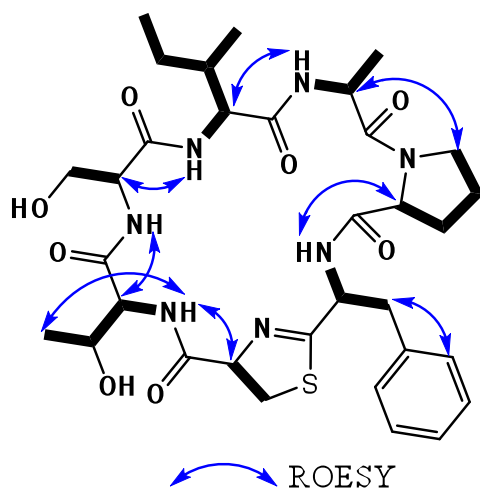
(ii)



(iii)



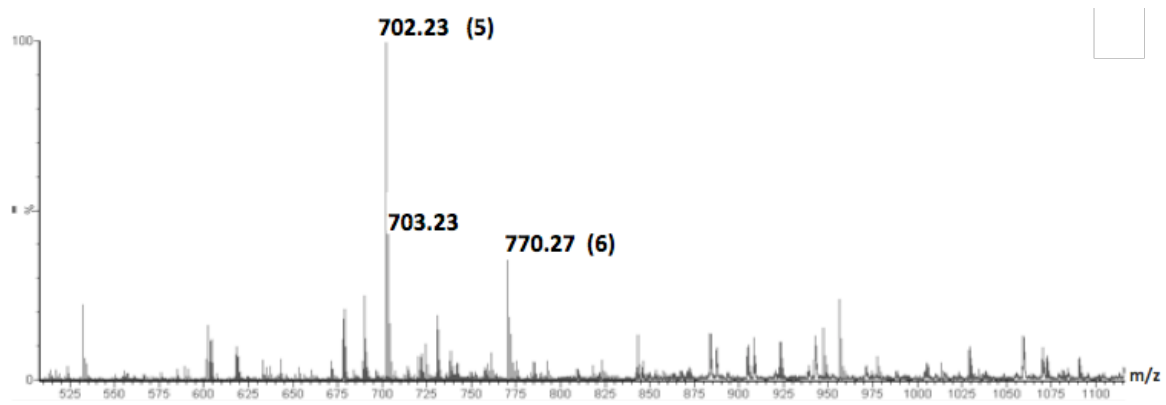
(iv)



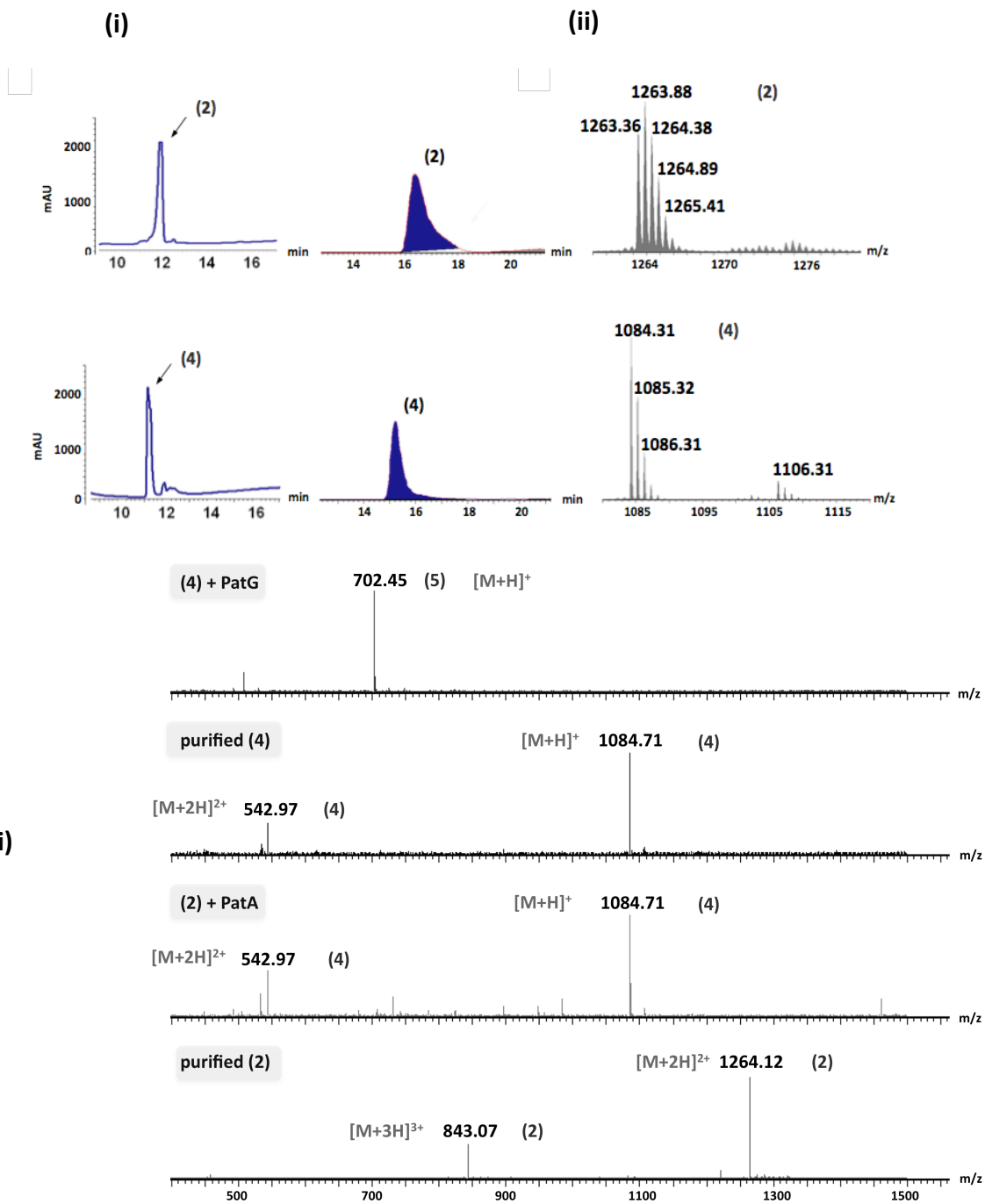
(v)

		<sup>1</sup> H NMR	HSQC
Ile	NH	7.15 m	
	α	4.54 dd (5.8, 8.0)	61.1
	β	2.07 m	ND
	γ	0.90 m; 1.28 m	18.9; 32.7
	δ	0.88 m	14.8
Ser	NH	7.01 m	
	α	4.40 m	59.8
	β	3.87 m; 4.25 m	65.0
Thr	NH	7.92 d (9.0)	
	α	4.86 dd (9.0, 2.9)	59.5
	β	4.31 m	72.6
	γ	1.00 m	ND
Thiazoline	α	5.01 dd (9.0, 8.0)	80.0
	β	3.72m; 3.56m	39.5
Phe	NH	8.31 h	
	α	5.08 m	55.9
	β	3.24 dd (14.0, 5.4); 3.04 dd (14.0, 5.3)	42.3
	Benzene ring	7.14~7.18 m	131.0~132.0
Pro	α	4.79 dd (9.3, 2.6)	63.5
	β	2.61 m; 1.73 m	ND
	γ	2.34 m; 1.64 m	37.2
	δ	3.57 m; 3.45 m	50.8
Ala	NH	7.03 m	
	α	4.69 dd (6.9, 6.8)	49.8
	β	1.24 m	ND

D

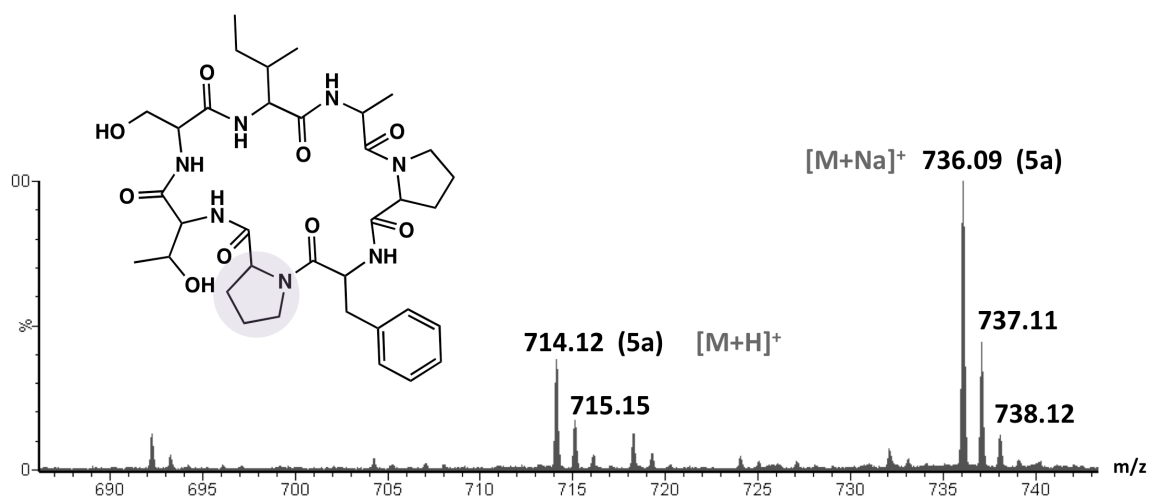


E

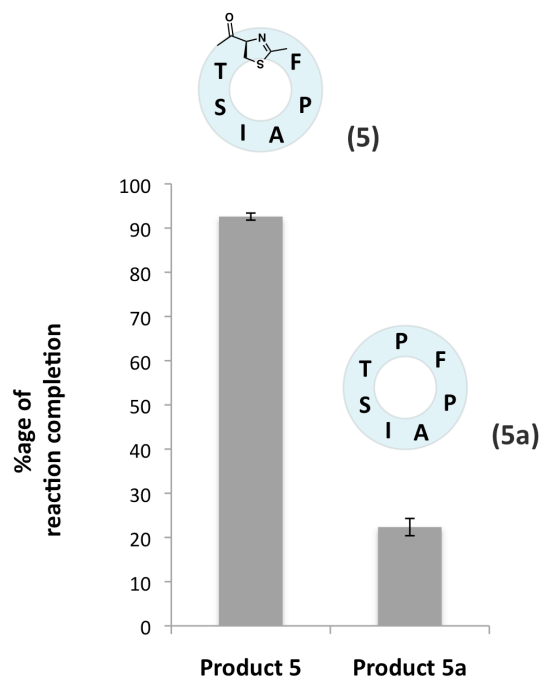


F

(i)



(ii)



**Figure S2 (G-K), related to Figure 2B and Results (One-pot synthesis of cyanobactins)**

**G. Accurate mass measurement of product 5 from a one-pot reaction.** Accurate mass measurement of cyclic peptide **5** (2.3 ppm error) from a one-pot reaction of starting substrate **1** with enzymes ThcD, PatA, PatG and TruF1 for 18 h.

**H. A comparison of the amount of cyclic product 5 formed in one-pot reaction versus sequential addition of each enzyme.** As based on integration of the LC area peak, roughly the same amounts of product **5** were formed in both cases. The one-pot reaction was carried out for 7.5 h, whereas in case of the sequential reaction, PatG was added for 7.5 h to a reaction mixture of **1** treated with ThcD first and then PatA for 1 h each. The same starting concentration of substrate **1** (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) with ThcD (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ), PatA (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and PatG (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in the reaction mixture was maintained in both cases.

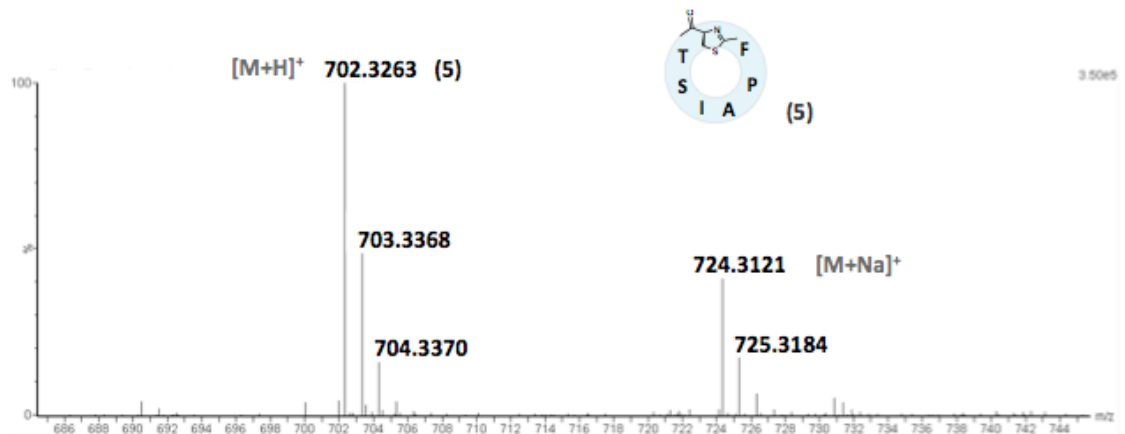
**I. One-pot reaction to 5 with higher amount of PatA.** The LC trace of an 18 h one-pot reaction with **1** (200  $\mu\text{M}$ ), ThcD (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ), PatA (7  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and PatG (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ). (i) The higher amounts of PatA in comparison to ThcD led to the non-heterocyclized proteolysed side-product **7** (bottom) along with the cyclic peptide **5** (top). (ii) Mass spectrum of the species **7** that also exists as a disulphide linked dimer.

**J. Mass spectrum of the monoprenylated product 6 from one-pot reaction.** Mass spectrum of the monoprenylated product **6** from one-pot reaction of **1** (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) with ThcD (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ), PatA (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ), PatG (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and TruF1 (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in reaction mixtures for 18 h. of **1** (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) with ThcD (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ), PatA (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ), PatG (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and TruF1 (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in reaction mixtures for 18 h.

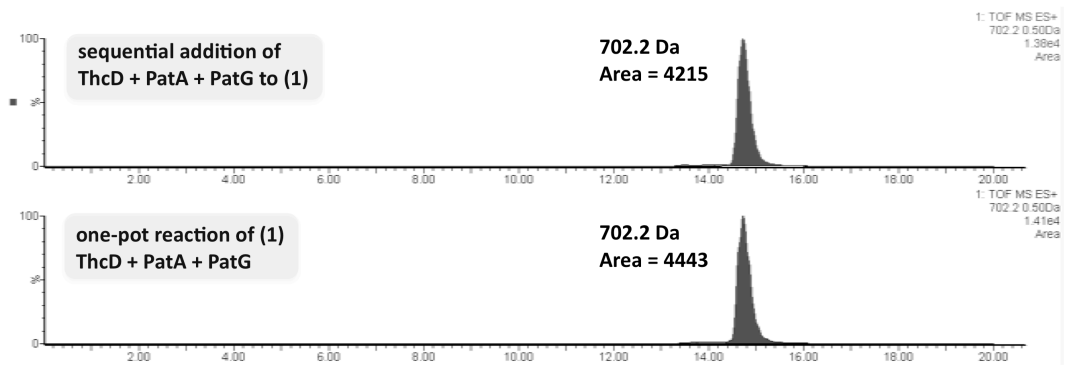
**K. Comparison of time-course of formation of the PatG product 5 in comparison to the ThcD product 2 and the PatA product 4.** (i) In a one-pot reaction with **1** (50  $\mu\text{M}$ ), ThcD (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ), PatA (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and PatG (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ), the time-course for the formation of the PatG product **5** was followed by LC-MS, showing that the reaction is not complete by 7.5 h. (ii) Under the same conditions of **1** (50  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and ThcD (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ), the reaction for formation of **2** reaches completion by 1 h (as deduced from the disappearance of **1** from the mass spectrum) (iii) Similarly the PatA reaction (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ) with purified intermediate **2** (50  $\mu\text{M}$ ) is also complete within 1 h (as deduced from the disappearance of **2** from the mass spectrum) to form the product **4** under the same reaction conditions. This shows that formation of the PatG product **5** is the limiting step in the one-pot reaction, since both ThcD and PatA activity reach completion much faster. Each data point is an average of duplicate reactions. The area is an absolute value from the integration of the displayed mass peak from the total ion chromatogram of the mass spectrum, representing relative abundance of the product species.



G

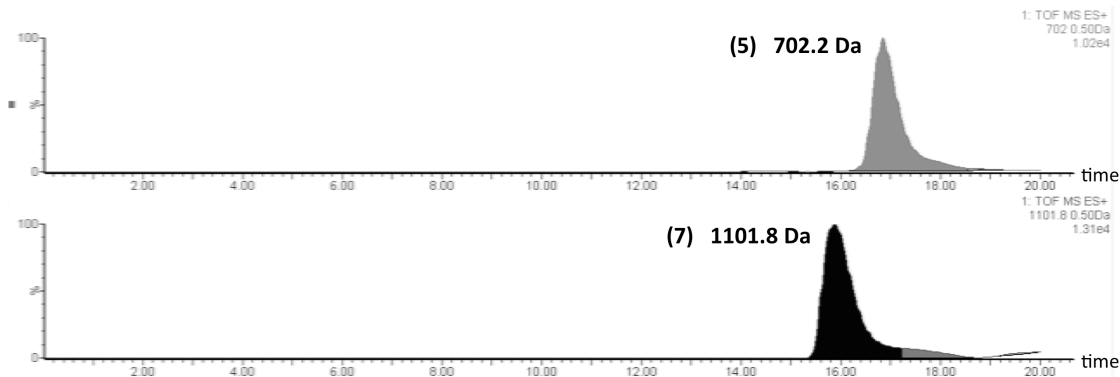


H

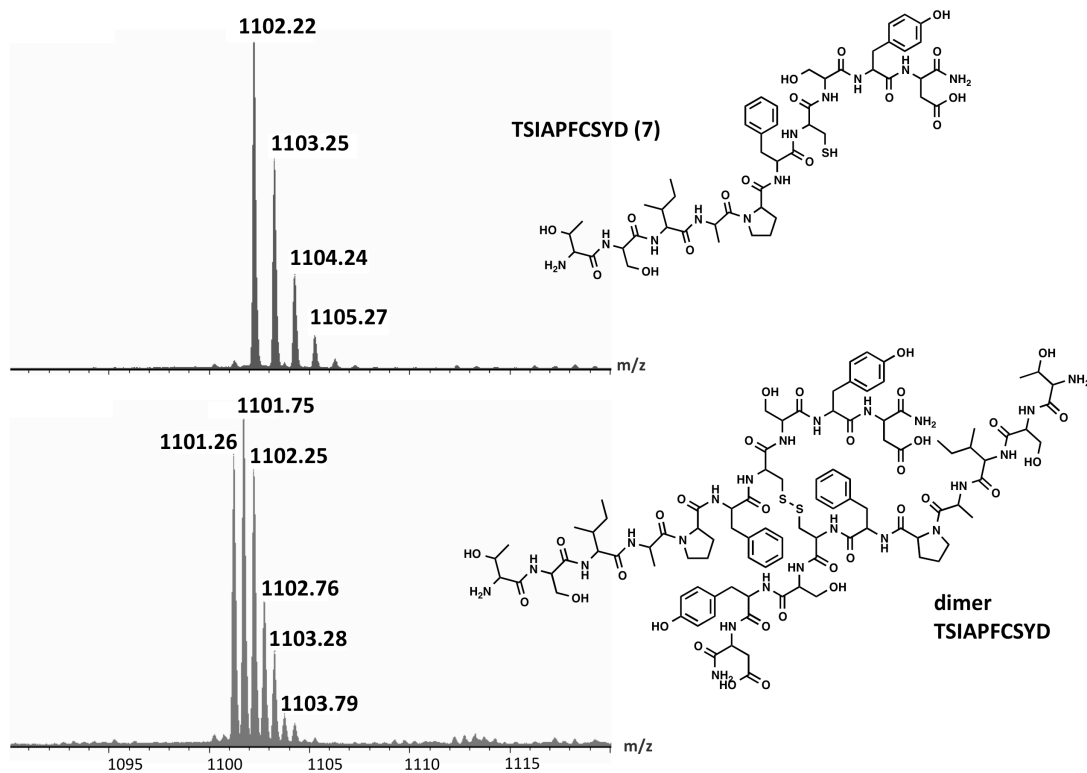


I

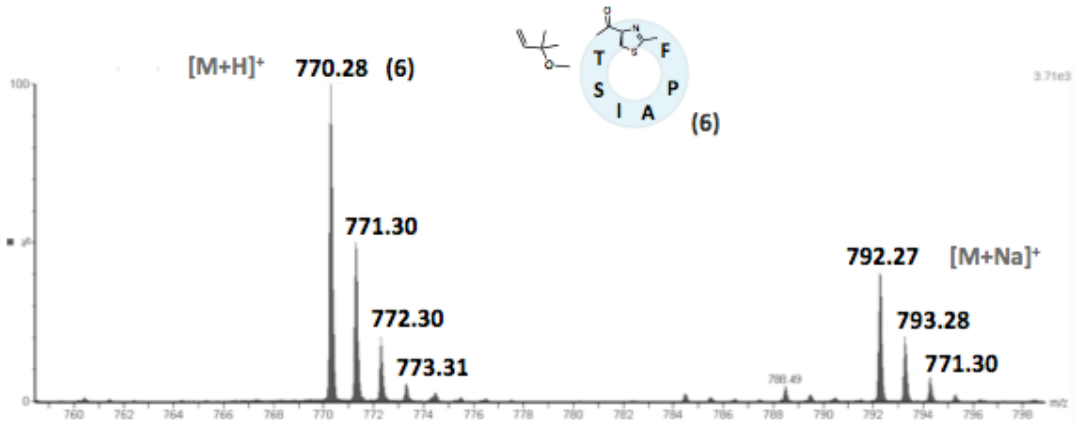
(i)



(ii)

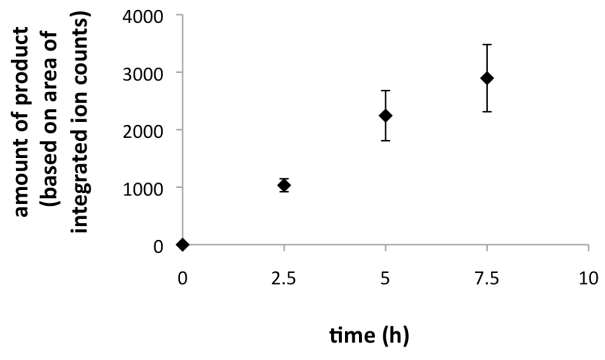


J

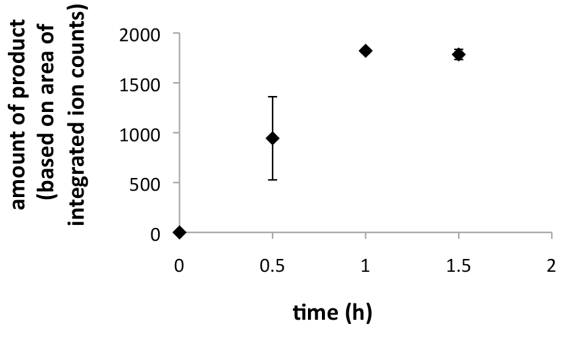


K

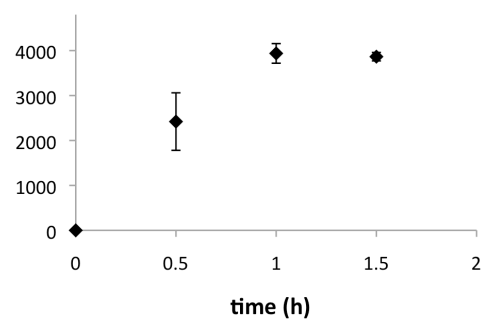
(i) Product formation of (5) in one-pot reaction starting from (1)



(ii) Product formation of (4) by PatA from precursor (2)



(iii) Product formation of (2) by ThcD from starting material (1)



**Figure S3 (A-I), related to Figure 3 and Results (Unprecedented macrocycle size plasticity)**

**A. Dependence of cyanobactin enzymes on DTT.** In presence of DTT, PatA activity is inhibited such that PatG cyclizes the ThcD product **2** to yield the large macrocycle **8** (top). In absence of DTT, PatA activity is uninhibited, such that the ThcD product **2** is cleaved to form **4**, which in turn is processed to **5** by PatG (bottom). Reactions were carried out in one pot with **1** (100  $\mu$ M), ThcD (2  $\mu$ M), PatA (2  $\mu$ M) and PatG (10  $\mu$ M) in optimised mixtures containing Tris pH 7.5 (50 mM), MgCl<sub>2</sub> (5 mM), CaCl<sub>2</sub> (10 mM), ATP (1 mM) and DTT (6 mM, if present) for 18 h.

**B. Mass spectrum of the product **8** resulting from full-length TruG activity.** Mass spectrum of the product **8** resulting from full-length TruG activity instead of the PatG protease domain.

**C. Mass spectrum of **8** from a one-pot reaction.** Mass spectrum of an 18 h one-pot reaction starting from substrate **1** (100  $\mu$ M) along with ThcD (2  $\mu$ M) and PatG (10  $\mu$ M) to lead to the macrocyclic product **8**.

**D. MS data showing that compound **8** is macrocyclic.** (i) FT-ICR MS/MS spectrum of linear peptide **2**, with clear b and y fragments (see Table S1 for peak assignments). (ii) FT-ICR MS/MS of cyclic peptide **8**, showing that all expected b and y fragments for a linear peptide is absent. This assignment was further supported by proteolytic digestion and MS/MS of **8** (see Figure S4 and Table S2 for details).

**E. NMR characterization of **8**.** (i) Proton NMR, (ii) COSY spectra, (iii) HSQC spectra, (iv) tabular interpretation of spectrum and (v) pure lyophilized **8**.

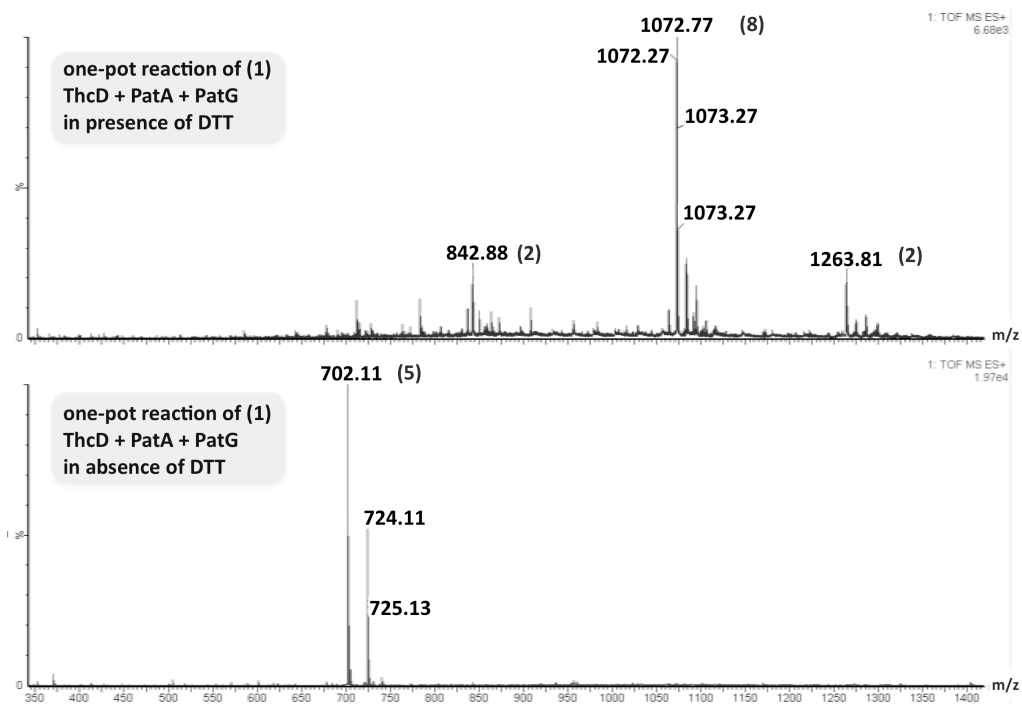
**F. Quantification of yield.** (i) HPLC trace of increasing amounts of purified **8**, (ii) a standard curve of the same that was used to compute yield of reaction.

**G. A time-course of the one-pot reaction leading to **8** in comparison to the same (in presence of PatA) leading to **5**.** Each data point is an average of a set of duplicate reactions. Reactions were carried out with **1** (100  $\mu$ M), ThcD (2  $\mu$ M), PatA (2  $\mu$ M, if present) and PatG (10  $\mu$ M) in reaction mixtures. The X-axis represents time and the Y-axis represents area that is an absolute value obtained from the integration of the displayed mass peak from the total ion chromatogram of the mass spectrum, representing relative abundance of the product species.

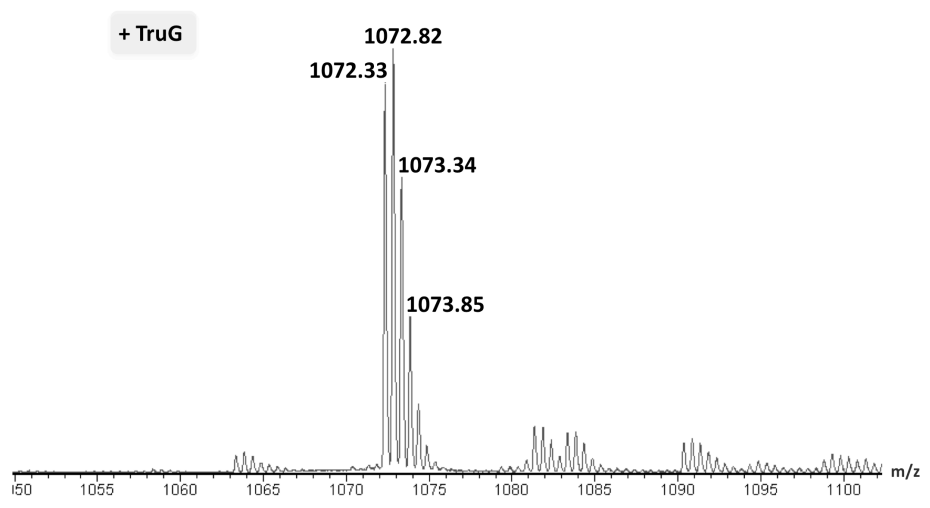
**H. Formation of cyclic peptide **11**.** Formation of product **11** containing 5 amino acids from substrate **9** using ThcD and PatG. The reaction scheme is given on the right, whereas on the left the mass spectrum of the ThcD reaction with **9** (top) and the reaction after subsequent addition of PatG (bottom) is shown. Reactions were carried out with **9** (100  $\mu$ M), ThcD (2  $\mu$ M) and PatG (10  $\mu$ M) for 18 h.

**I. Possible macrocycle size of 43 residues.** Predicted core peptide size of 43 residues from a precursor peptide sequence found in a cyanobactin biosynthetic gene cluster in *Calothrix* sp. PCC 7103.

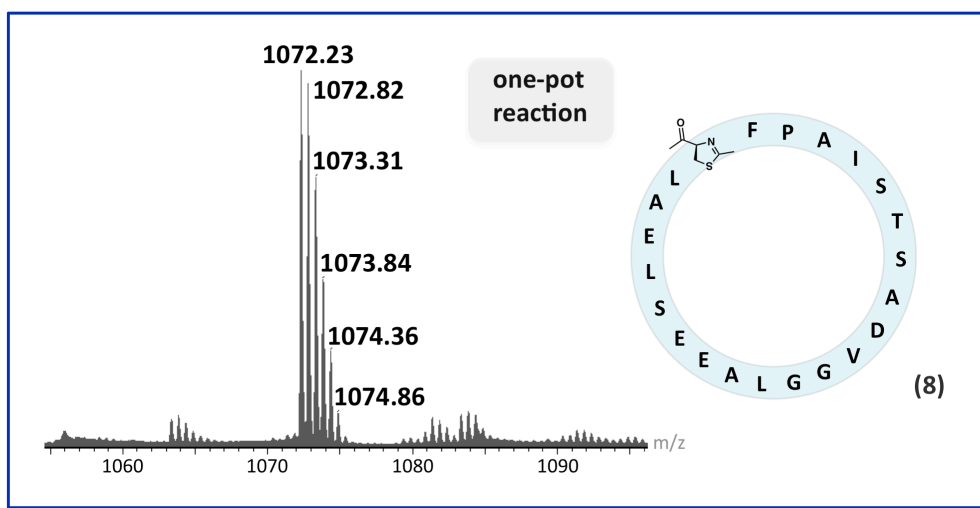
A



**B**



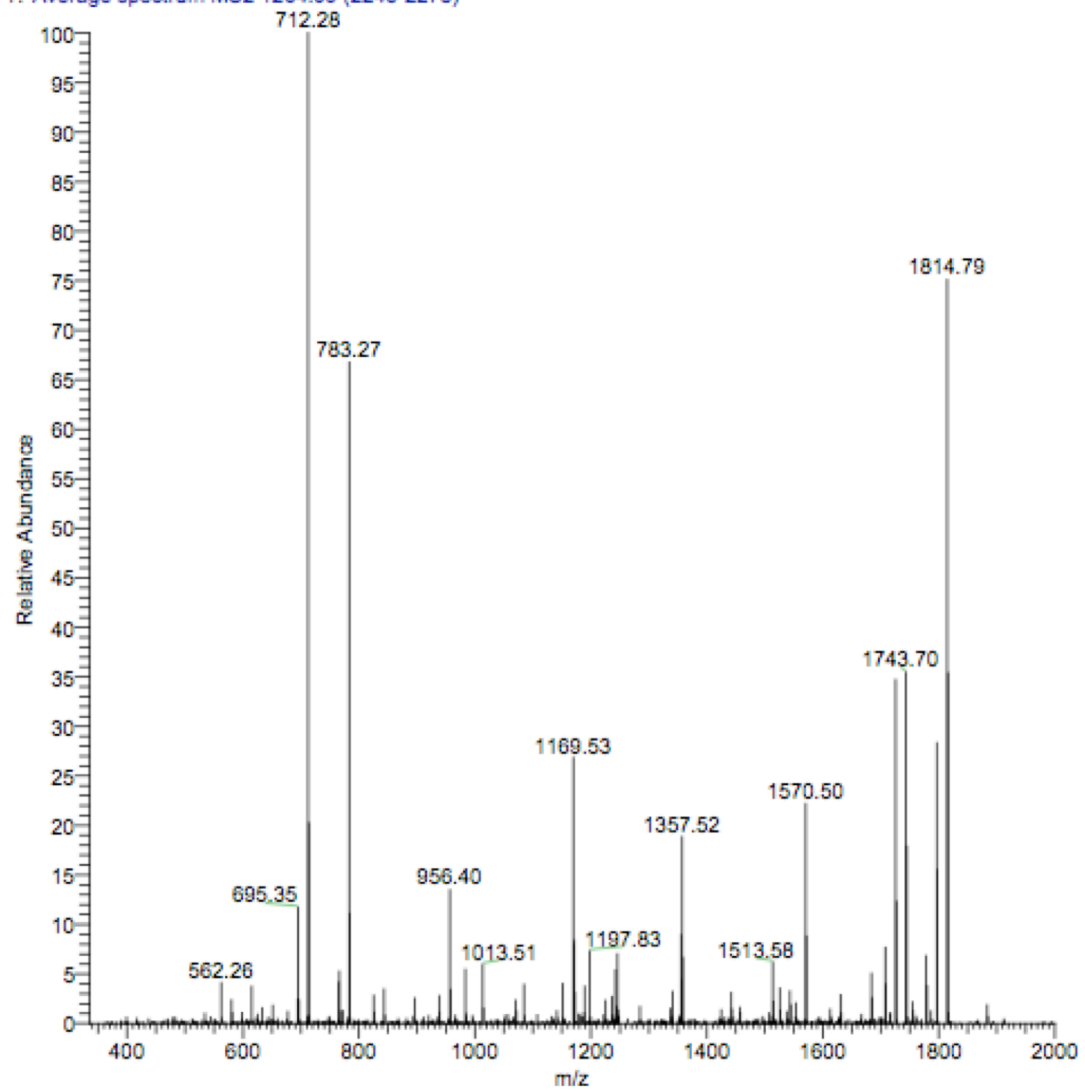
**C**



D

(i)

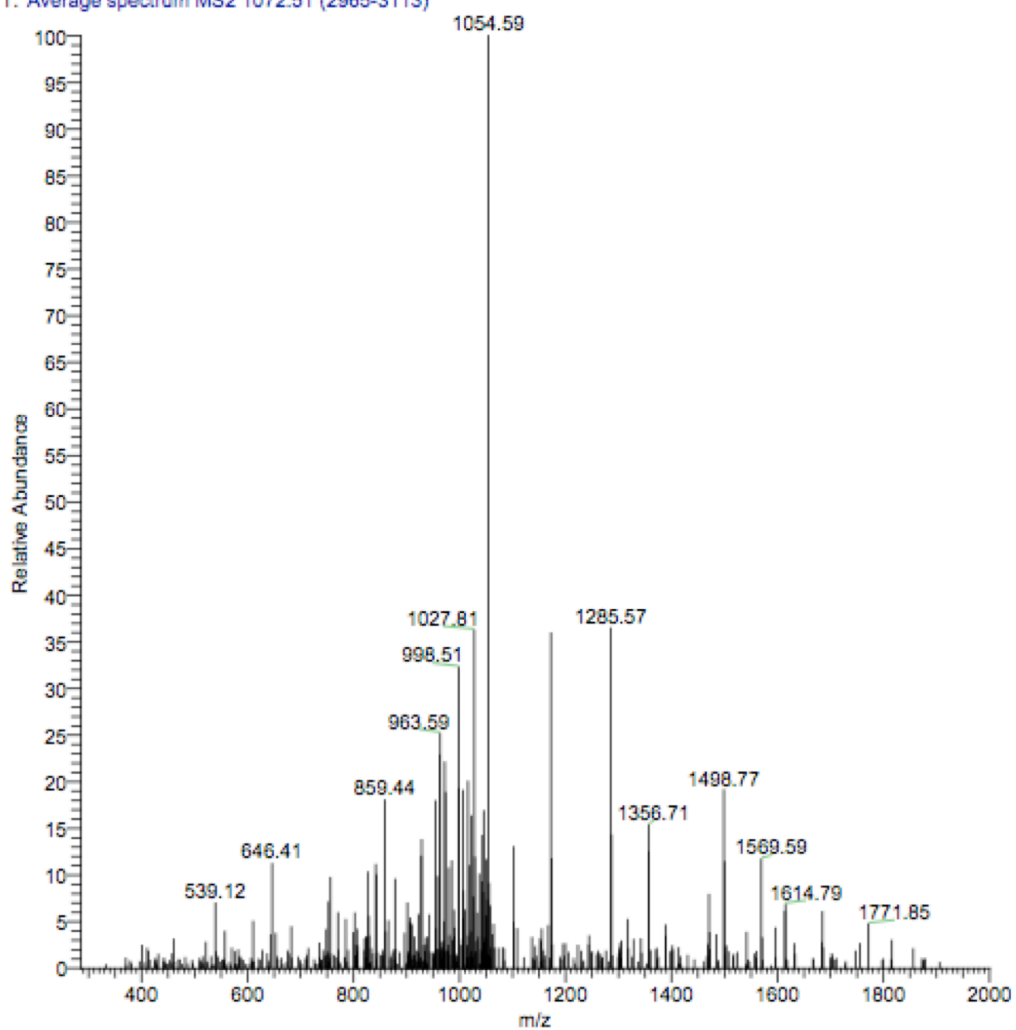
T: Average spectrum MS2 1264.09 (2243-2278)





(ii)

T: Average spectrum MS2 1072.51 (2965-3113)



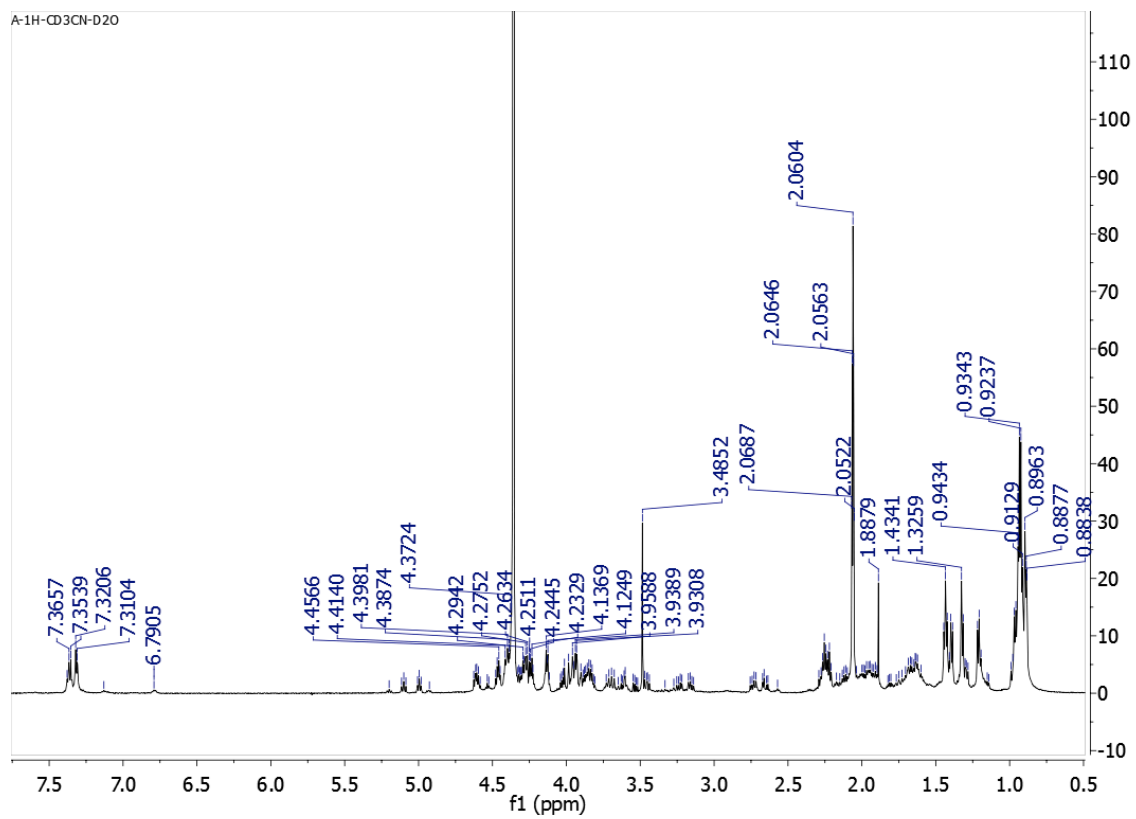
**Table S1, related to Figure 3**

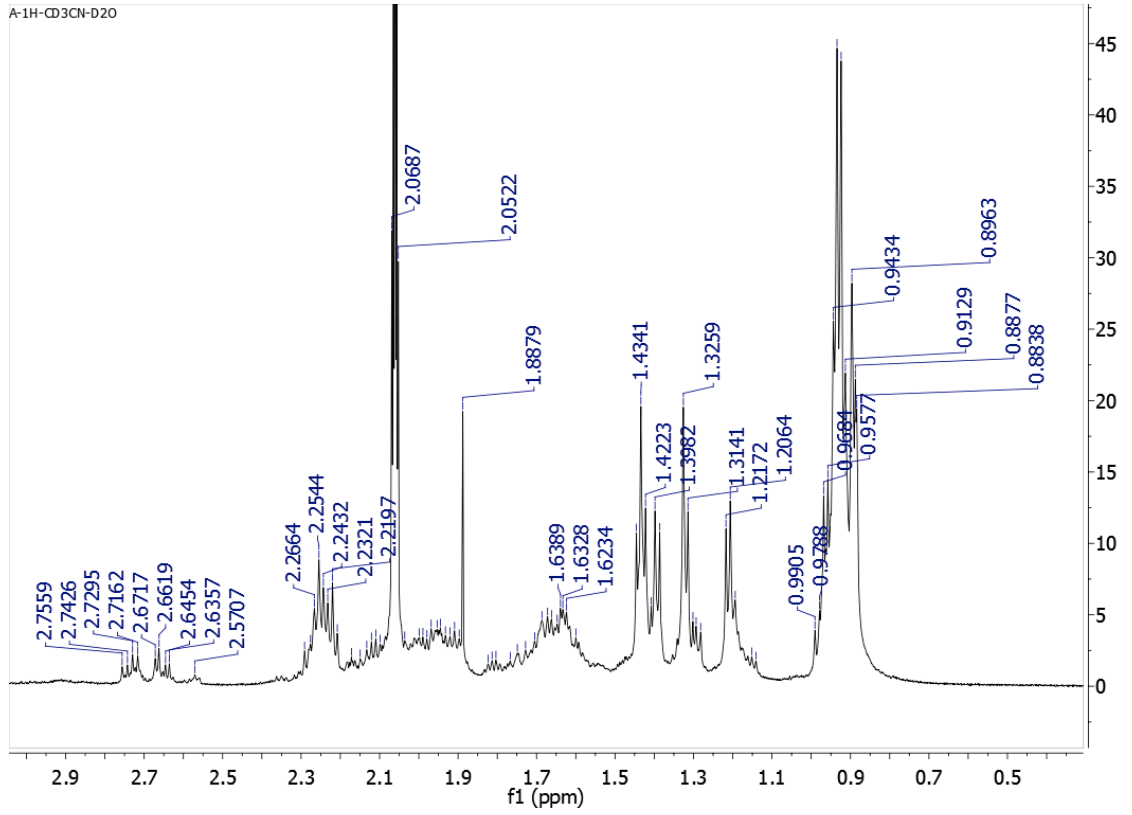
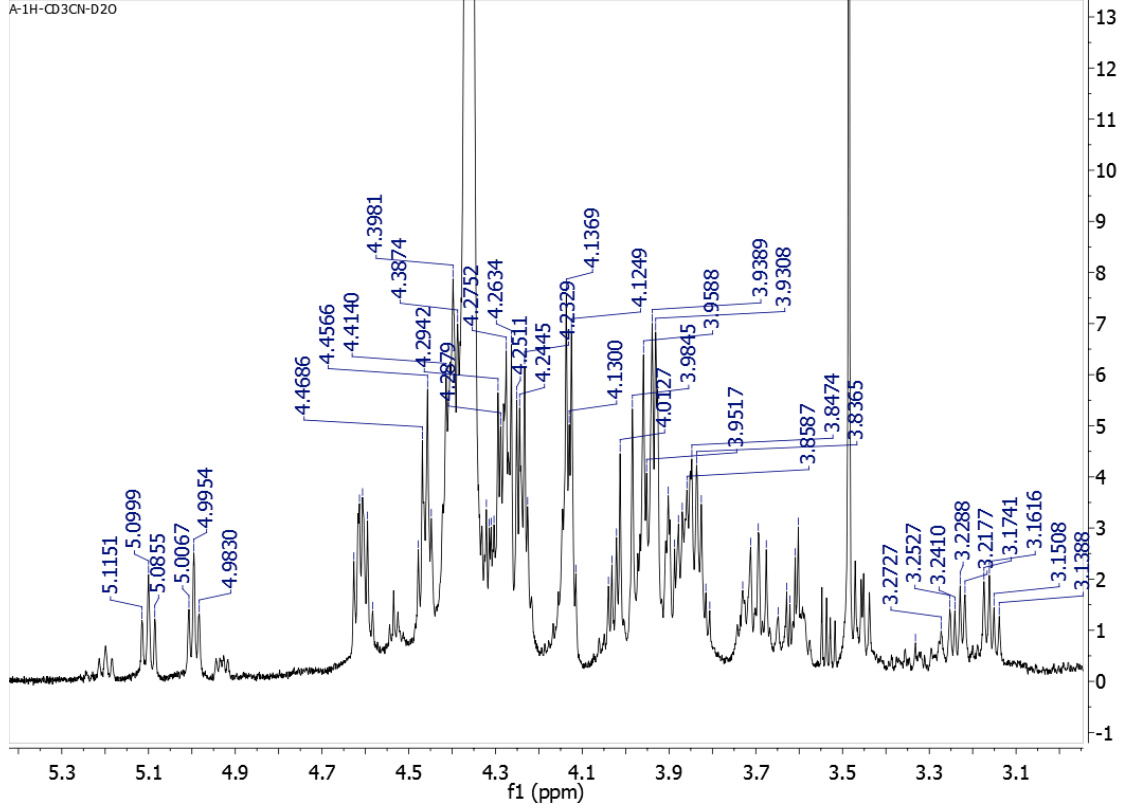
Interpretation of FT-ICR MS/MS spectrum shown in Fig. S3-D (i).

Sequence	b	b <sup>++</sup>	b <sup>++</sup> -H <sub>2</sub> O	b-H <sub>2</sub> O	Sequence	y	y <sup>++</sup>	y <sup>++</sup> -H <sub>2</sub> O	y-H <sub>2</sub> O
L	-	-	-	-	LAELSEALGGVDASTSIAPFC*SYD	-	-	-	-
LA	-	-	-	-	AELSEALGGVDASTSIAPFC*SYD	-	-	-	-
LAE	-	-	-	-	ELSEALGGVDASTSIAPFC*SYD	-	-	-	-
LAEL	-	-	-	-	LSEALGGVDASTSIAPFC*SYD	-	1107.13	-	-
LAELS	-	-	-	-	SEELGGVDASTSIAPFC*SYD	-	-	-	-
LAELSE	-	-	-	-	EELGGVDASTSIAPFC*SYD	-	-	-	-
LAELSEE	-	-	-	-	EALGGVDASTSIAPFC*SYD	1883.78	-	-	-
LAELSEEA	843.37	-	-	825.34	ALGGVDASTSIAPFC*SYD	1754.68	-	-	-
LAELSEEAL	956.41	-	-	938.38	LGGVDASTSIAPFC*SYD	1683.68	-	-	-
LAELSEEALG	1013.51	-	-	995.52	GGVDASTSIAPFC*SYD	1570.51	-	-	-
LAELSEEALGG	1070.52	-	-	-	GVDASTSIAPFC*SYD	1513.58	-	-	-
LAELSEEALGGV	1169.53	-	-	1151.57	VDASTSIAPFC*SYD	1456.56	-	-	-
LAELSEEALGGVD	1284.55	-	-	-	DASTSIAPFC*SYD	1357.52	-	-	-
LAELSEEALGGVDA	1355.69	-	-	1337.61	ASTSIAPFC*SYD	1242.55	-	-	-
LAELSEEALGGVDAS	1442.46	-	-	1424.55	STSIAPFC*SYD	1171.53	-	-	-
LAELSEEALGGVDAST	1543.57	-	-	1525.63	TSIAPFC*SYD	1084.46	-	534.27	-
LAELSEEALGGVDASTS	1630.57	-	-	1612.82	SIAPFC*SYD	983.35	-	-	-
LAELSEEALGGVDASTSI	1743.71	-	-	1725.84	IAPFC*SYD	896.31	-	-	-
LAELSEEALGGVDASTSIA	1814.79	-	-	1796.75	APFC*SYD	783.27	-	-	765.43
LAELSEEALGGVDASTSIAP	-	957.64	-	-	PFC*SYD	712.28	-	-	695.35
LAELSEEALGGVDASTSIAPF	-	-	-	-	FC*SYD	-	-	-	-
LAELSEEALGGVDASTSIAPFC*	-	-	-	-	C*SYD	-	-	-	-
LAELSEEALGGVDASTSIAPFC*S	-	-	-	-	SYD	-	-	-	-
LAELSEEALGGVDASTSIAPFC*SY	-	1197.83	-	-	YD	-	-	-	-
LAELSEEALGGVDASTSIAPFC*SYD	-	-	1245.78	-	D	-	-	-	-

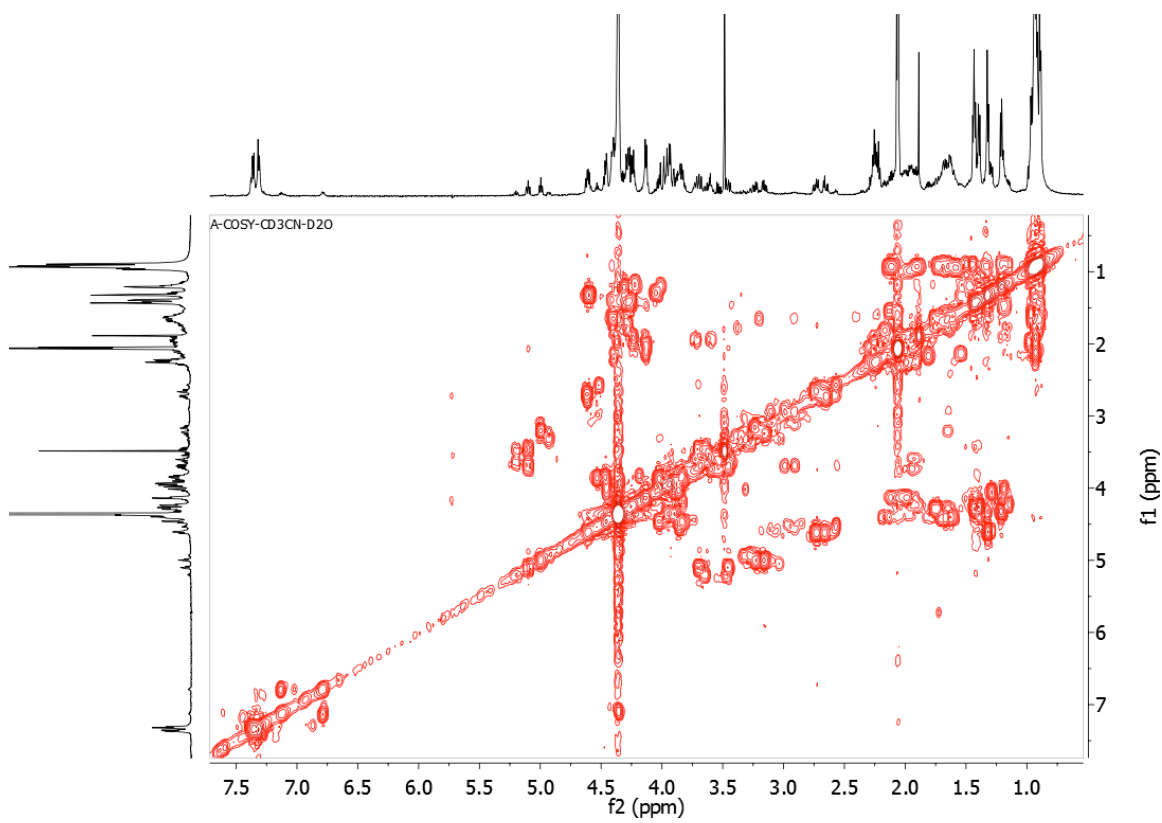
E

(i)

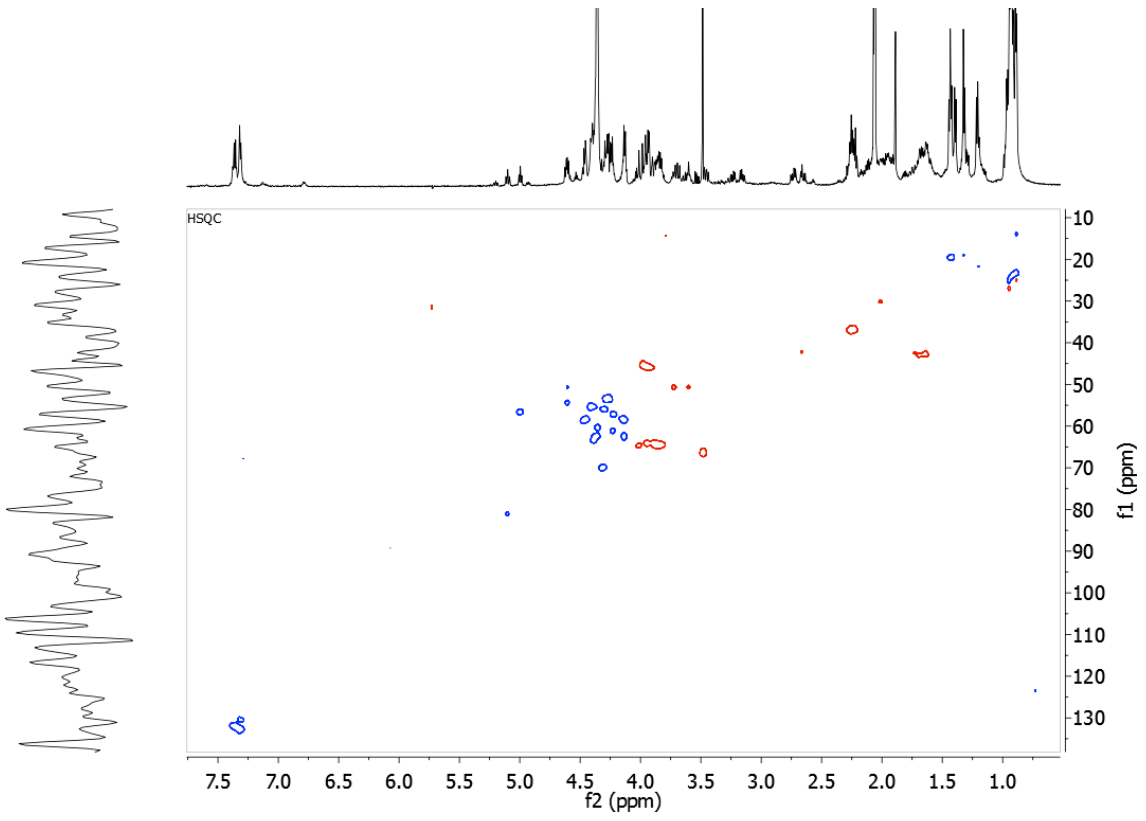




(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

		<sup>1</sup> H NMR	HSQC
Ile	α	4.23 m	61.4
	β	1.93 m	ND
	γ	0.94 m; 1.89 m	ND
	δ	0.90 m	ND
Ser-1	α	4.45 m	58.3
	β	3.87 m; 3.82 m	64.5
Ser-2	α	4.47 m	58.7
	β	4.00 m; 3.85 m	64.3
Ser-3	α	4.36 m	60.3
	β	3.95 m	64.2
Thr	α	4.22 m	57.4
	β	4.31 m	70.0
	γ	1.21 m	22.0
Ala-1	α	4.60 m	54.5
	β	1.31 m	19.6
Ala-2	α	4.27 m	55.9
	β	1.43 m	19.8
Ala-3	α	4.28 m	55.9
	β	1.42 m	19.8
Ala-4	α	4.26 m	55.9
	β	1.39 m	19.8
Asp	α	4.61 m	54.3
	β	2.74 m; 2.66 m	41.9
Val	α	4.12 m	62.3
	β	2.10 m	ND
	γ	0.94m; 0.95m	ND
Gly-1	α	3.93 m	46.1
Gly-1	α	3.94 m	45.8
Leu-1	α	4.40 m	55.2
	β	1.64 m	43.0
	γ	1.60 m	ND
	δ	0.98 m	ND
Leu-2	α	4.41 m	55.2
	β	1.66 m	43.0
	γ	1.63 m	ND
	δ	0.95 m	ND
Leu-3	α	4.27 m	53.5
	β	1.73 m	42.5
	γ	1.68 m	ND
	δ	0.93 m	ND

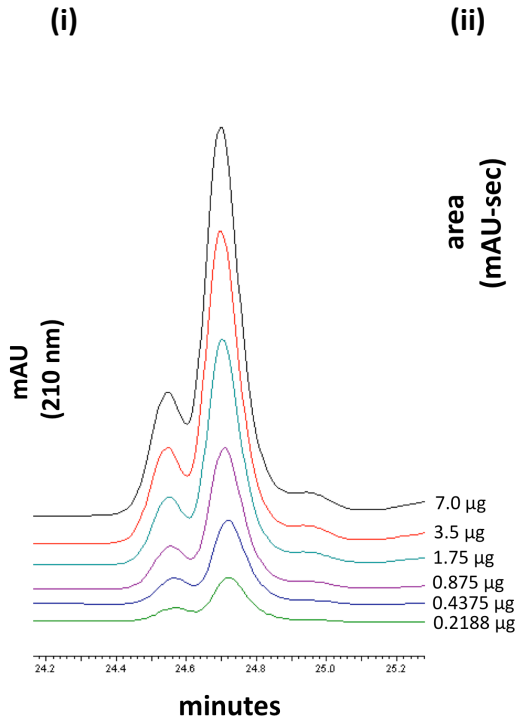
Glu-1	$\alpha$	4.11 m	58.5
	$\beta$	1.96 m	30.8
	$\gamma$	2.23 m	37.2
Glu-1	$\alpha$	4.11 m	58.2
	$\beta$	2.00 m	30.8
	$\gamma$	2.23 m	37.2
Glu-1	$\alpha$	4.11 m	58.3
	$\beta$	1.98 m	30.8
	$\alpha$	2.23 m	37.2
Thiazoline	$\beta$	5.10 d (9.2, 9.0)	81.0
	$\beta$	3.69 m; 3.45 m	38.8
Phe	$\alpha$	4.99 dd (7.0, 6.9)	56.4
	$\beta$	3.23 m, 3.15 m	ND
	Benzene ring	7.30~7.38 m	130.1 ~134.1
Pro	$\alpha$	4.23 m	61.3
	$\beta$	1.92 m, 1.29 m	ND
	$\gamma$	2.04 m, 1.91 m	ND
		3.72 m, 3.59 m	50.7

(v)

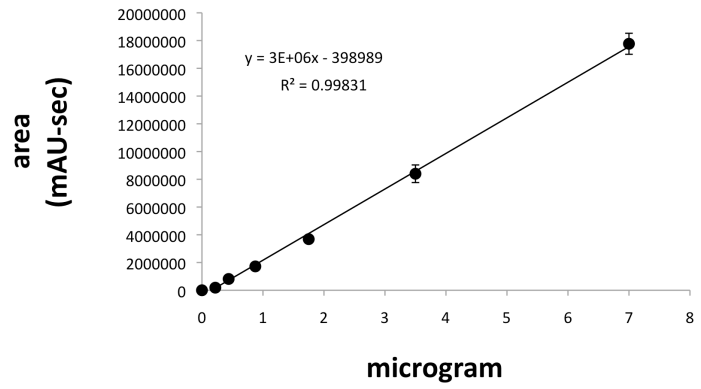




F



(ii)



Yield calculation:

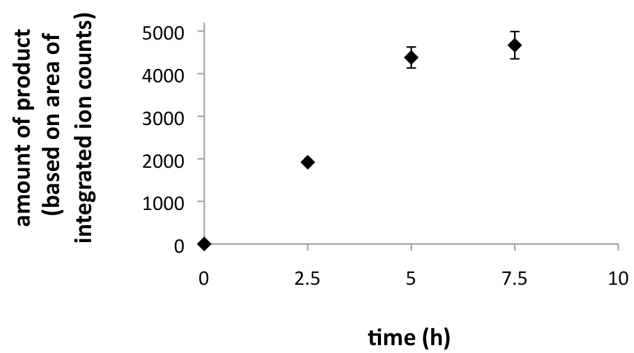
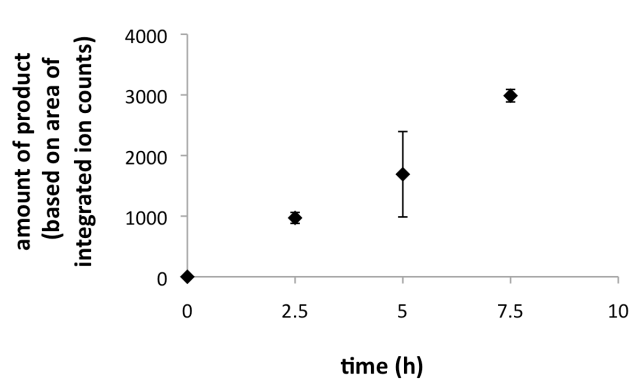
$$y = 7976775$$
$$x = 2.8 \text{ ug}$$

$$x_{\text{observed}} = 2.8 \text{ ug} \Rightarrow 1.3 \text{ nmol}$$
$$x_{\text{expected}} = 3.5 \text{ ug} \Rightarrow 1.6 \text{ nmol}$$

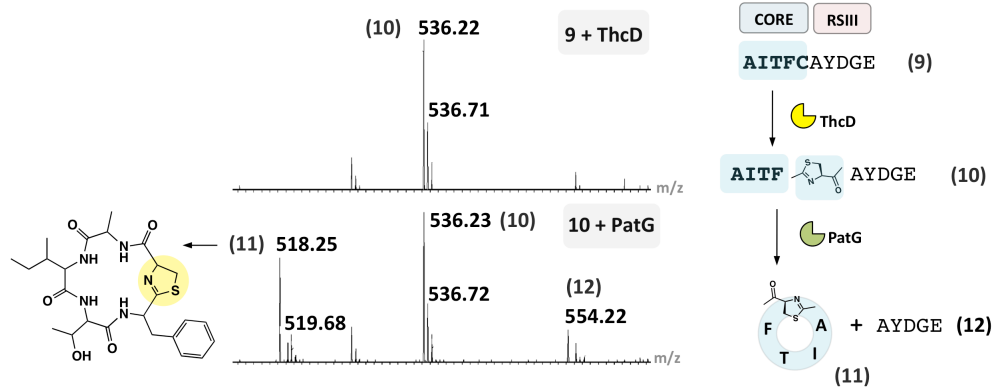
(if yield is 100%)

yield = 81.3%

**G**



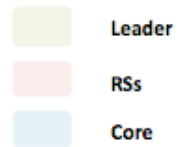
H



I

MNKQNLIPKAAQPVNRIITGQLPAQLAELSEEVLQLHDDTSASVLAS

LEMANTPDCVSCGTCCNFCSCVSGCPACNACGRCCDCGGCCRCRSYDGDDAE

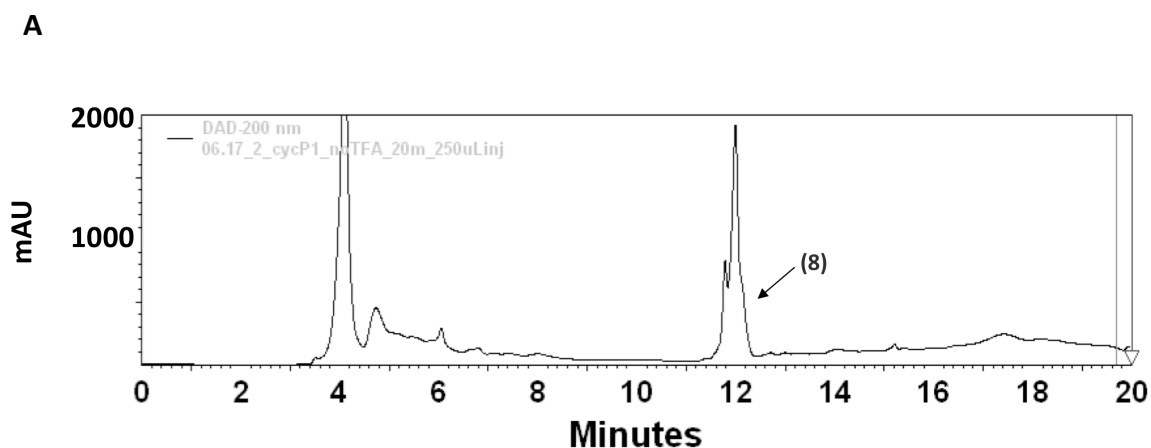


**Figure S4 (A-C), related to Figure 4 and Results (Enzymatic reactions in designed unnatural synthesis)**

**A. Purification of macrocycle 8.** HPLC trace (UV was monitored at 200 nm) of the purification of **8** from a one-pot reaction of **1** (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) with ThcD (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and PatG (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in 1.0 mL reaction volume for 18 h.

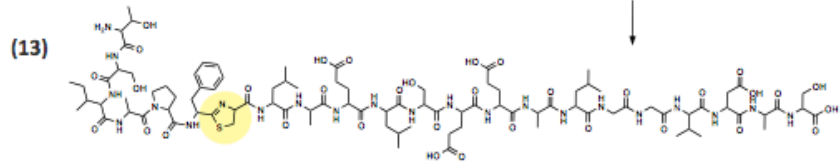
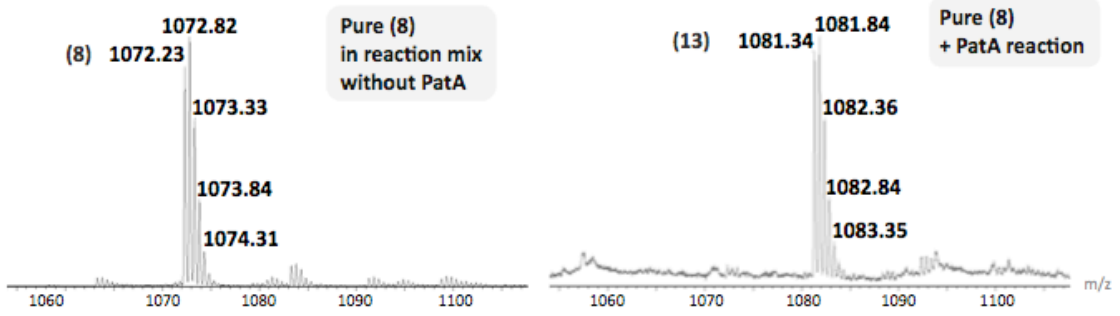
**B. Reaction of 8 (200  $\mu\text{M}$ ) with PatA (7  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in optimised assay conditions.** (i) Mass spectrum of the product **13** formed in this reaction in comparison to a negative control reaction lacking PatA (on the left). (ii) FT-ICR MS/MS of product **13** the interpretation of which is given in Table S2. (iii) The high-resolution MS spectrum of **13** was recorded with an error of less than 2.5 ppm. It is to be noted that ring opening of **8** further confirmed the structure of **8** to be a N-C macrocycle.

**C. Time-course of formation of PatA products 13 and 4.** Substrate **1** (50  $\mu\text{M}$ ) was converted to heterocyclized product **2** with ThcD (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ). Subsequent addition of PatG (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) afforded the macrocycle **8**. To this reaction PatA (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ) was added and formation of the linearized product **13** was followed with time (bottom). In a control reaction, boiled PatG was added to the ThcD reaction before addition of PatA, such that the linear species **2** was the substrate for PatA, and the formation of the subsequent product **4** was followed with time (top). The X-axis represents time and the Y-axis represents area that is an absolute value from the integration of the displayed mass peak from the total ion chromatogram of the mass spectrum, representing relative abundance of the product species.

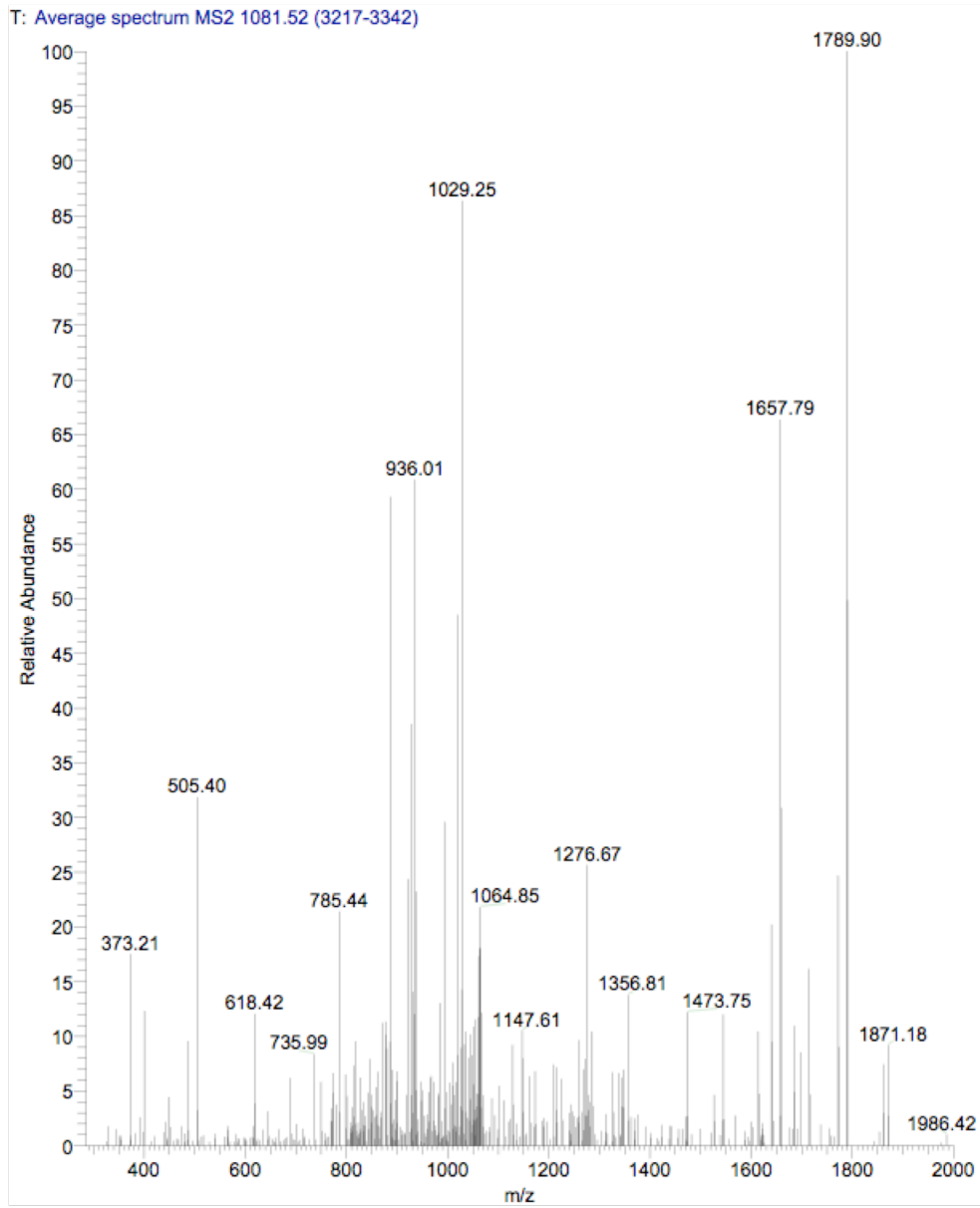


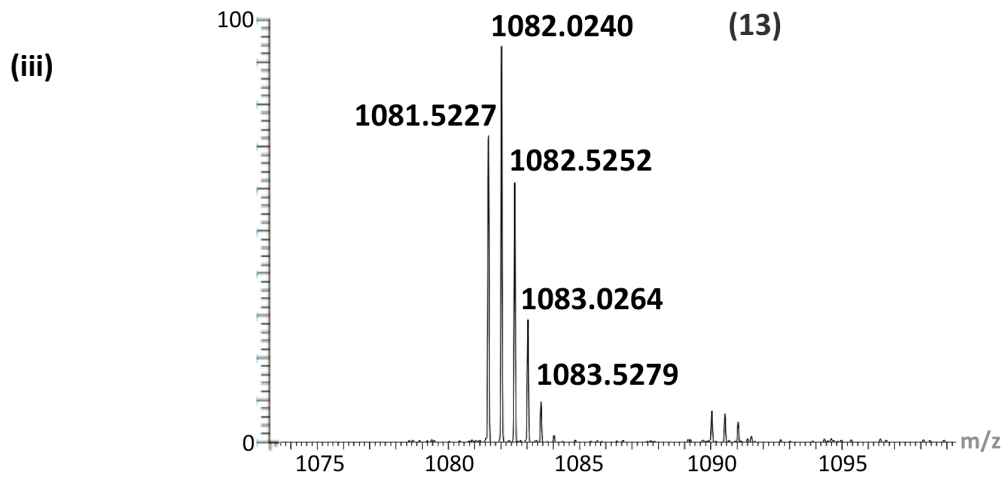
B

(i)



(ii)



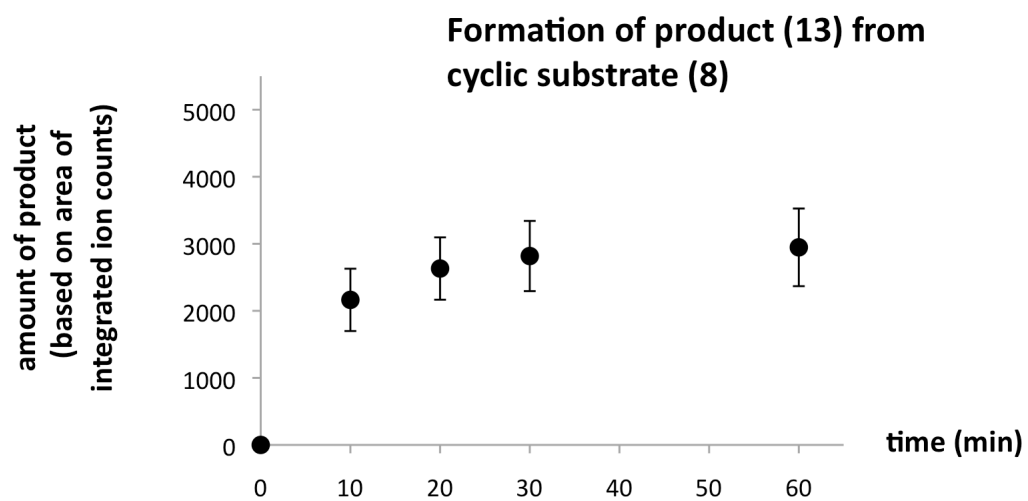
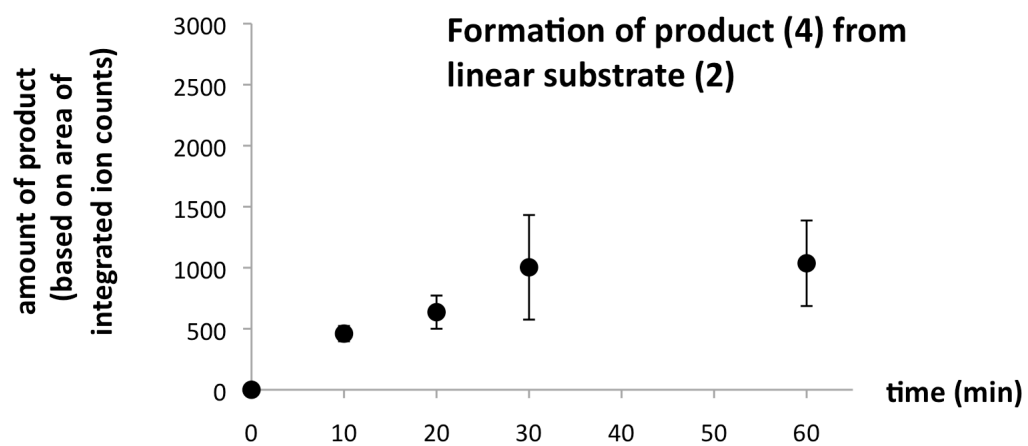


**Table S2, related to Figure 4**

Interpretation of FT-ICR MS/MS spectrum shown in Figure S4-B (ii).

Sequence	b	b <sup>++</sup>	b <sup>++</sup> -H <sub>2</sub> O	b-H <sub>2</sub> O	Sequence	y	y <sup>++</sup>	y <sup>++</sup> -H <sub>2</sub> O	y-H <sub>2</sub> O
T	-	-	-	-	TSIAPFC*LAELSEEALGGVDAS	-	-	-	-
TS	-	-	-	-	SIAPFC*LAELSEEALGGVDAS	-	-	-	-
TSI	-	-	-	-	IAPFC*LAELSEEALGGVDAS	-	-	-	-
TSIA	373.21	-	-	-	APFC*LAELSEEALGGVDAS	1861.80	-	-	-
TSIAP	-	-	-	-	PFC*LAELSEEALGGVDAS	1789.90	-	-	-
TSIAPF	-	-	-	-	FC*LAELSEEALGGVDAS	-	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*	-	-	-	-	C*LAELSEEALGGVDAS	-	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*L	-	-	-	-	LAELSEEALGGVDAS	-	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*LA	886.68	-	-	-	AELSEEALGGVDAS	-	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*LAE	-	-	-	-	ELSEEALGGVDAS	1276.67	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*LAEL	1128.59	-	-	-	LSEEALGGVDAS	1147.61	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*LAELS	-	-	-	-	SEEALGGVDAS	-	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*LAELSE	-	-	-	-	EALGGVDAS	-	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*LAELSEE	1473.75	-	-	-	EALGGVDAS	818.52	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*LAELSEEA	1544.82	-	-	1526.29	ALGGVDAS	689.38	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*LAELSEEA	1657.79	-	-	1693.95	LGGVDAS	618.42	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*LAELSEEA	1714.97	-	-	-	GGVDAS	505.40	-	-	487.29
TSIAPFC*LAELSEEA	1771.91	886.68	877.39	-	GVDAS	-	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*LAELSEEA	1871.18	936.01	927.34	-	VDAS	-	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*LAELSEEA	1986.42	993.55	984.89	-	DAS	-	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*LAELSEEA	-	1029.25	1020.19	-	AS	-	-	-	-
TSIAPFC*LAELSEEA	-	-	1064.85	-	S	-	-	-	-

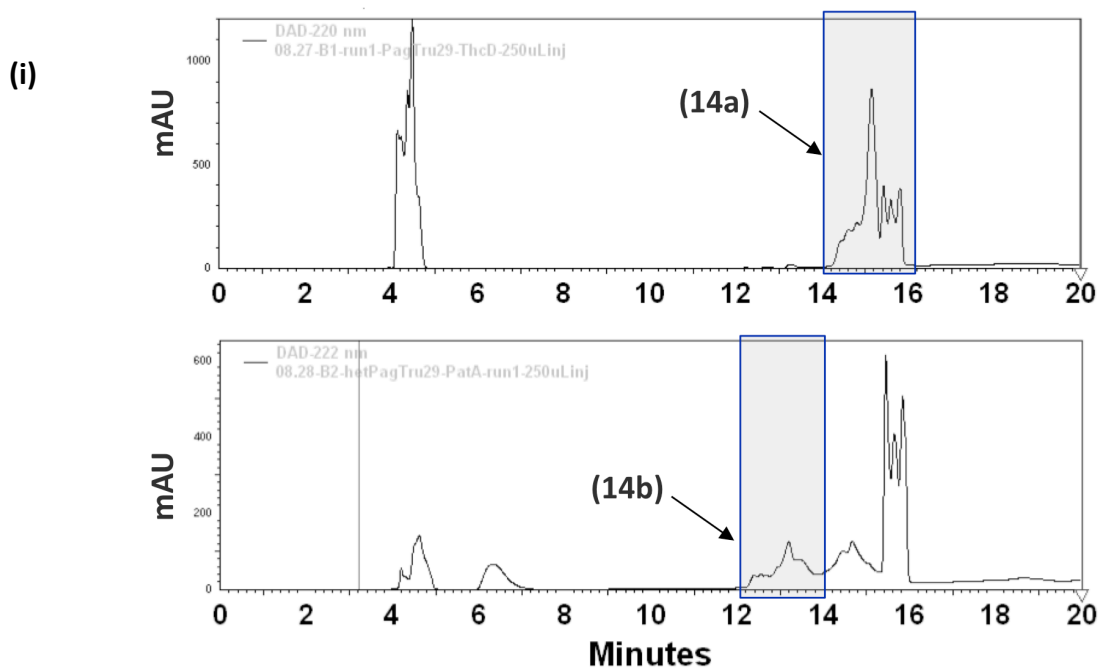
**c**



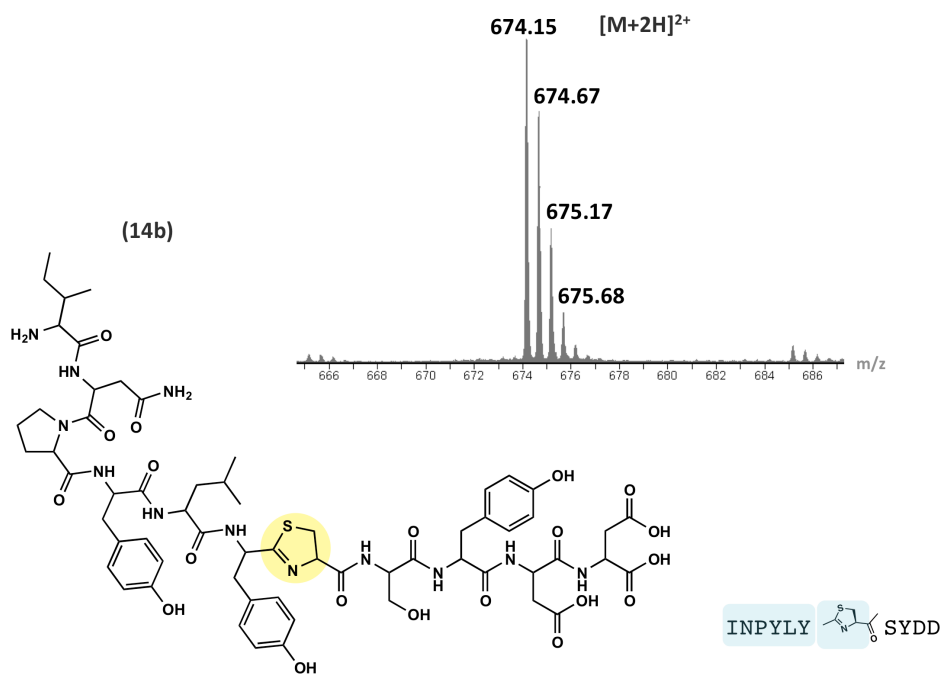


**Figure S5, related to Figure 5 and Results (Cyclic peptides from full-length artificial precursor peptides)**

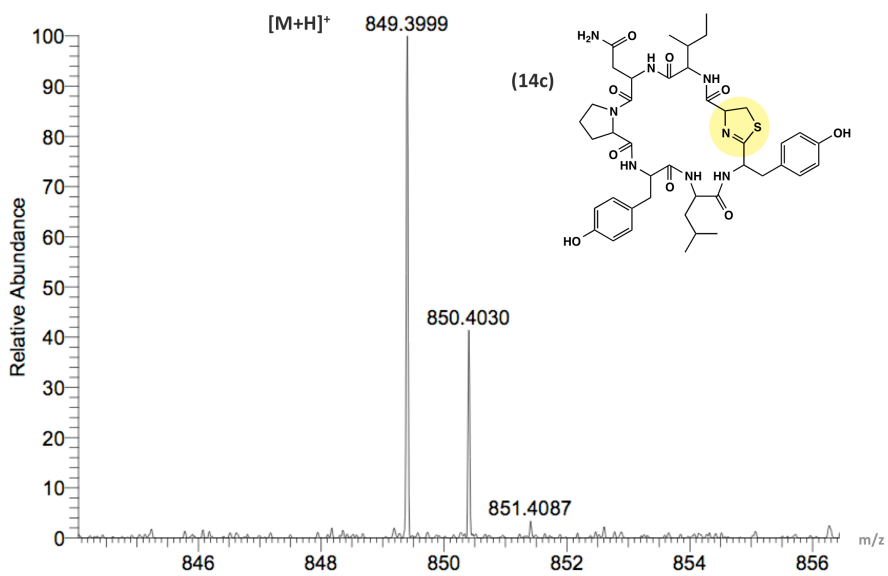
**Formation of cyclic peptide 14c (cyc-INPYLYC\* where C\* is a thiazoline).** (i) On the left is HPLC trace of ThcD-treated **14** (top) and PatA-treated **14a** (bottom). In the top panel, the peak between 14 min to 16 min is the **14a** product, whereas in the bottom panel the peak between 12 min to 14 min is **14b**. (ii) Structure and mass spectrum of **14b**, which is a result of ThcD and PatA modification on substrate **14**. (iii) FT-ICR MS of cyclic peptide **14c** with an error of 4.2 ppm. (iv) Mass spectrum of the formation of **14c** over a 72 h time-period.



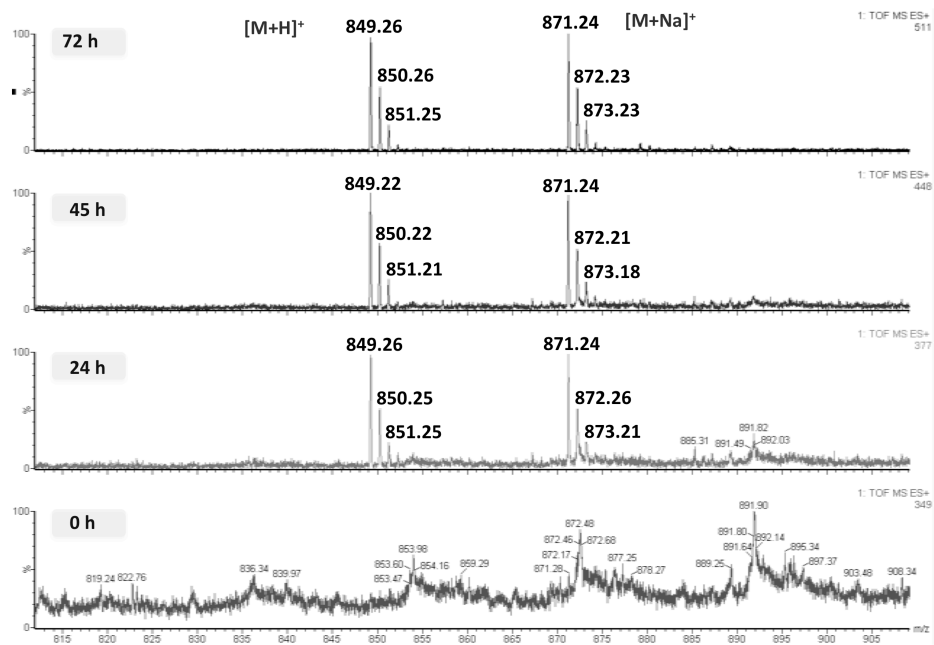
(ii)



(iii)



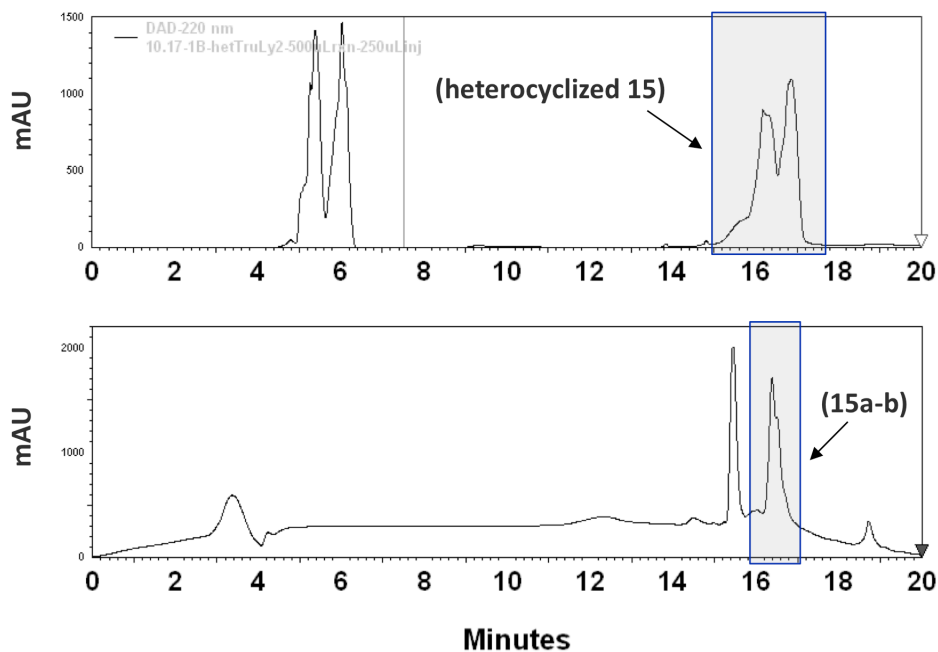
(iv)



**Figure S6, related to Figure 6 and Results (Multiple modified cyclic peptides in a single reaction batch from a precursor peptide carrying multiple cores)**

**Formation of the cyclic peptides 15c-d (cyc-AC\*MPC\*YP and cyc-TFPVPTVC\* where C\* is a thiazoline) (i) HPLC trace of ThcD-treated 15 (top) and PatA reaction of the same (bottom). In the top panel, the peak between 15 min to 17.5 min is the heterocyclized 15 product, whereas in the bottom panel the peak between 16 min to 17 min contains the intermediates 15a-b. (ii) Structure and mass spectra of 15a-b. The PatG cyclic products of these intermediates (15c-d) is shown in Figure 6.**

(i)





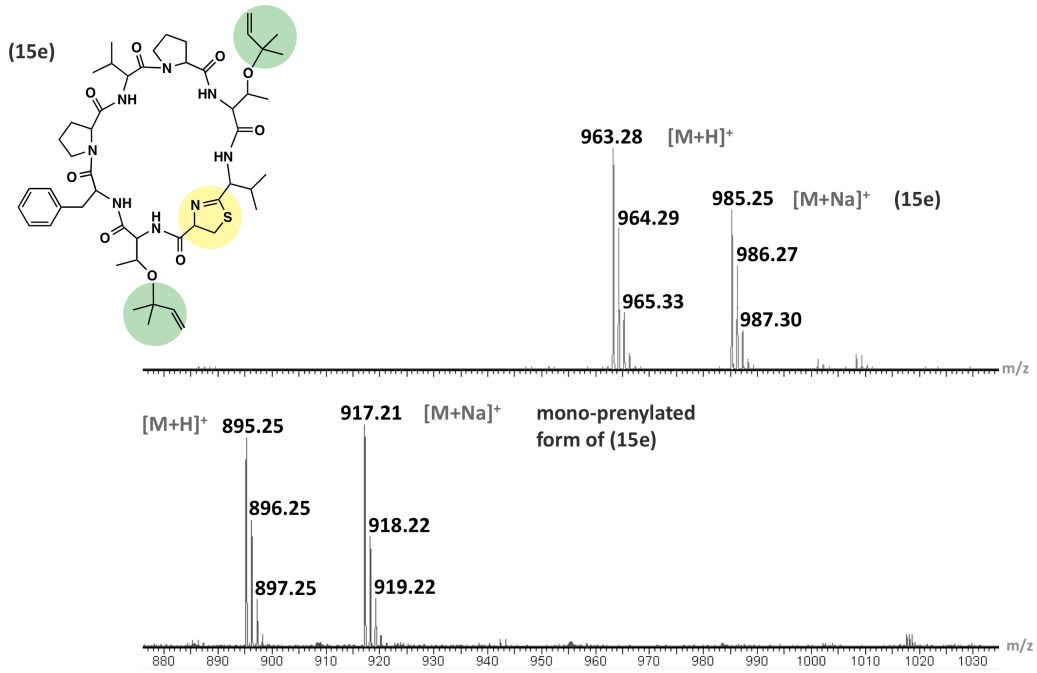
**Figure S7, related to Figure 7 and Results (Combining posttranslational modifications from multiple pathways)**

**A. Mass spectra of the prenylated products.** (i) cyc-TFPVPTVC\* and (ii) cyc-AC\*MPC\*YP where C\* represents a thiazoline and an underlined residue represents prenylation at that position. See Figure 7 for mass spectrum of cyc-INPYLYC\*. (iii) Accurate mass measurement of monoprenylated form of **15e**, **15e** and **15f** with an error of 4.9 ppm, 3.6 ppm and 1.9 ppm respectively.

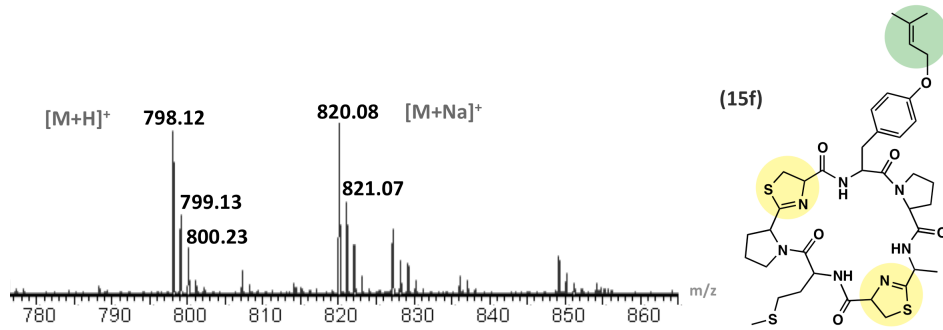
**B. Formation of prenylated cyclic products.** (i) LC trace of TruF1-PagF prenylation on a reaction mixture containing cyclic products **15c-d** (top) showing formation of prenylated products in comparison to the LC trace of the same reaction mixture before addition of the prenyltransferase (bottom). (ii-iii) In the top panel mass spectrum of TruF1-PagF reaction containing the prenylated products (masses shown in blue) is given in comparison to the mass spectrum of the same reaction before addition of the prenyltransferase, showing absence of the prenylated products of **15**. (iv) LC trace of PagF reaction on a reaction mixture containing the cyclic product **14c** (left) showing formation of the prenylated product **14d**, in comparison to the same reaction before addition of PagF. The mass spectrum of the same set of reaction is on the right, with the mass of the prenylated **14d** shown in blue, which is absent in the reaction before the addition of PagF. (v) FTMS-MS fragmentation spectra of monoprenylated **15e** show loss of prenyl group.

A

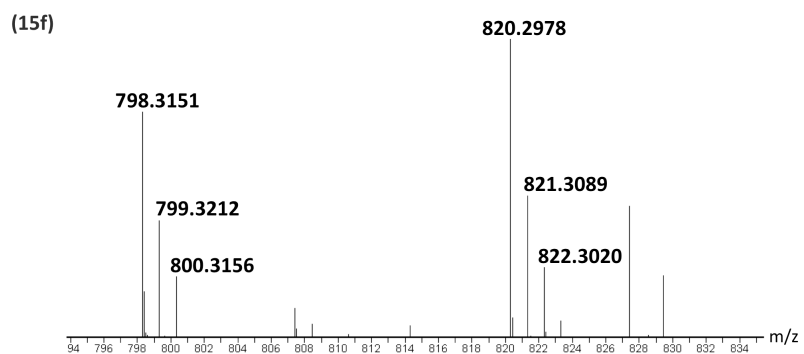
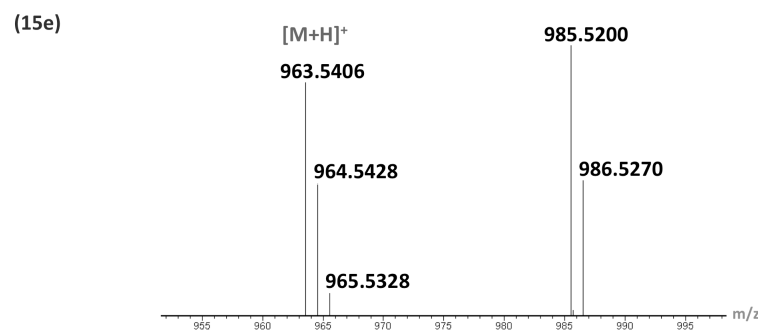
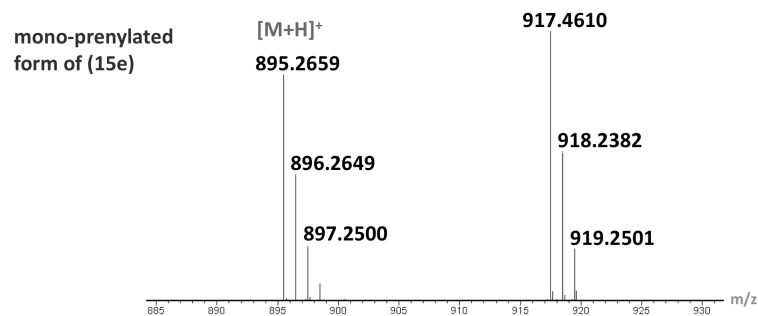
(i)



(ii)



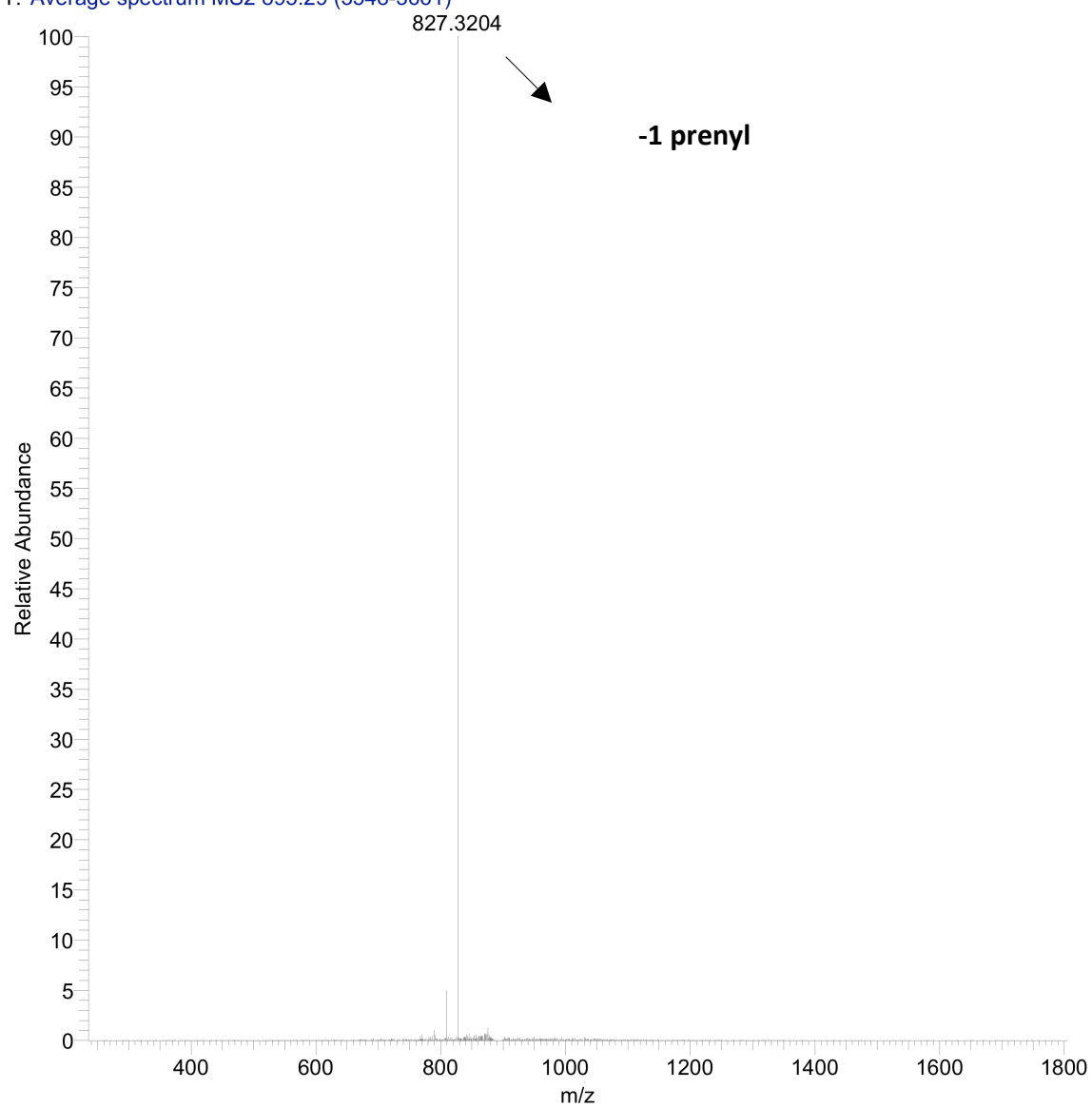
(iii)





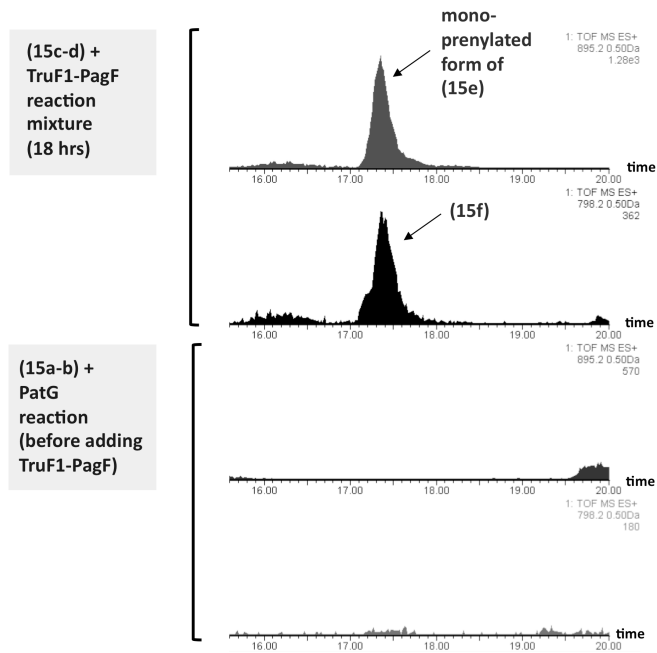
(v)

T: Average spectrum MS2 895.29 (3548-3661)

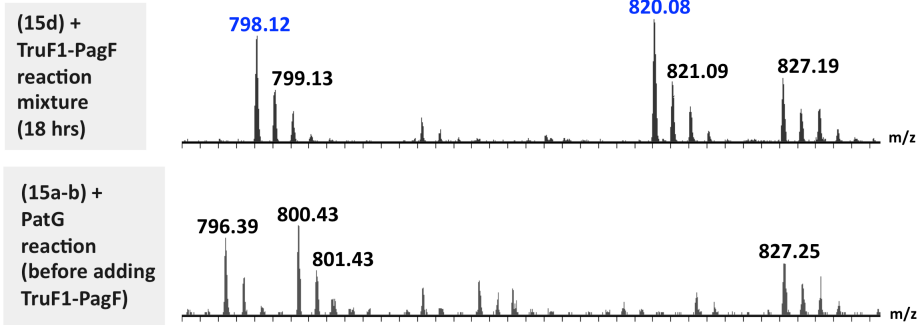


**B**

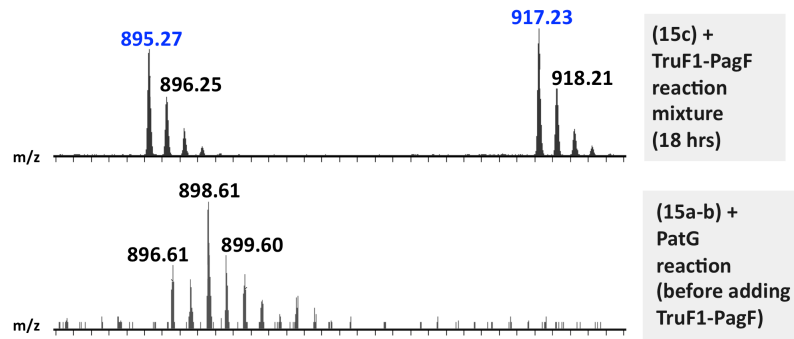
**(i)**



**(ii)**

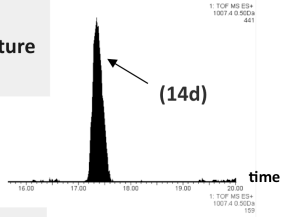


**(iii)**

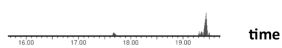


(iv)

(14c) + PagF  
reaction mixture  
(18 hrs)



(14b) + PatG  
reaction  
(before adding  
PagF)



985.41

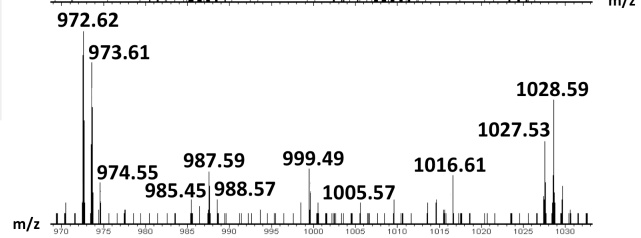
1007.40

(14c) + PagF  
reaction mixture  
(18 hrs)

986.43  
987.40

1008.43  
1009.39

(14b) + PatG  
reaction  
(before adding  
PagF)



972.62

973.61

974.55

985.45

987.59

988.57

999.49

1005.57

1016.61

1027.53

1028.59

m/z

m/z

**Table S3, related to Methods**

A list of all substrates, intermediates and products made in this study. Substrates **14** and **15** are His-tagged. The expected masses of each species are given in Table S4. The symbols indicate the following posttranslational modifications: C\* is a thiazoline, cyc is N-C macrocyclization, and Y and I are forward and reverse prenylations respectively.

<b>1</b>	LAELSEEALGGVDASTSIAPFCSYD
<b>1a</b>	TSIAPFPSYD
<b>2</b>	LAELSEEALGGVDASTSIAPFC*SYD
<b>3</b>	LAELSEEALGGVDAS
<b>4</b>	TSIAPFC*SYD
<b>5</b>	cyc-TSIAPFC*
<b>5a</b>	cyc-TSIAPFP
<b>6</b>	cyc-TSIAPFC*+isoprene
<b>7</b>	TSIAPFCSYD
<b>8</b>	cyc-LAELSEEALGGVDASTSIAPFC*
<b>9</b>	AITFCAYDGE
<b>10</b>	AITFC*AYDGE
<b>11</b>	cyc-AITFC*
<b>12</b>	AYDGE
<b>13</b>	TSIAPFC*LAELSEEALGGVDAS
<b>14</b>	MTKKNLKPQQAAPVQREINTTSSESLAELSEEALGGVDASINPYLYCSYDD
<b>14a</b>	MTKKNLKPQQAAPVQREINTTSSESLAELSEEALGGVDASINPYLYC*SYDD
<b>14b</b>	INPYLYC*SYDD
<b>14c</b>	cyc-INPYLYC*
<b>14d</b>	cyc-INP <u>YLY</u> C*
<b>15</b>	MNKKNILPQLGPIRLTAGQLAELSEEALGGVDASTFPVPTVCSYDGVDSACMPCYPSYDD
<b>15a</b>	TFPVPTVC*SYDGVDS
<b>15b</b>	AC*MP C*YPSYDD
<b>15c</b>	cyc-TFPVPTVC*
<b>15d</b>	cyc-AC*MP C*YP
<b>15e</b>	cyc- <u>T</u> FPVP <u>T</u> VC*
<b>15f</b>	cyc-AC*MP C* <u>Y</u> P

**Table S4, related to Methods**

Expected masses of the different species listed in Table S3.

	$[M+H]^+$	$[M+2H]^{2+}$	$[M+3H]^{3+}$
<b>1</b>	-	<b>1272.5946</b>	<b>848.7324</b>
<b>1a</b>	<b>1096.5309</b>	-	-
<b>2</b>	-	<b>1263.5893</b>	<b>842.7288</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>1460.7114</b>	<b>730.8598</b>	-
<b>4</b>	<b>1084.4768</b>	<b>542.7425</b>	-
<b>5</b>	<b>702.3279</b>	-	-
<b>5a</b>	<b>714.3821</b>	-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>770.39053</b>	-	-
<b>7</b>	<b>1102.4873</b>	-	-
<b>8</b>	-	<b>1072.5149</b>	-
<b>9</b>	<b>1089.4557</b>	-	-
<b>10</b>	<b>1071.4451</b>	<b>546.2267</b>	-
<b>11</b>	<b>518.2431</b>	-	-
<b>12</b>	<b>554.2093</b>	-	-
<b>13</b>	-	<b>1081.5202</b>	-
<b>14</b>	-	-	-
<b>14a</b>	-	-	-
<b>14b</b>	<b>1347.5561</b>	<b>674.2822</b>	-
<b>14c</b>	<b>849.3963</b>	-	-
<b>14d</b>	<b>985.5215</b>	-	-
<b>15</b>	-	-	-
<b>15a</b>	-	<b>820.8735</b>	-
<b>15b</b>	-	<b>614.7095</b>	-
<b>15c</b>	<b>827.4119</b>	-	-
<b>15d</b>	<b>730.2509</b>	-	-
<b>15e</b>	<b>963.5372</b>	-	-
<b>15f</b>	<b>798.3136</b>	-	-

## Supplemental Experimental Procedures

### Detailed assay conditions for stepwise enzyme addition

#### 1. Stepwise synthesis of product 5

All reactions were performed in Tris buffer pH 7.5 (50 mM) at 37°C. Peptide **1** (200 μM) was mixed with ThcD (2 μM), ATP (1 mM) and MgCl<sub>2</sub> (5 mM) to a total volume of 50 μL. After incubation for 2 h, PatA (2 or 5 μM) and CaCl<sub>2</sub> (10 mM) were added and the volume adjusted to 100 μL. After another 2 h incubation, 50 μL of this reaction was mixed with PatG protease/macrocyclase domain or full-length TruG (10 μM) and MgCl<sub>2</sub> (5 mM) to a total volume of 100 μL for 18 h. Since the reaction reaches completion by this time it can be assumed that 50 μM of the PatG product **5** was present in the reaction mixture. This was further diluted such that 25 μM of the cyclic peptide **5** was made available to TruF1 (10 μM) and DMAPP (10 mM) in a final reaction volume of 50 μL for another 18 h.

#### 2. Stepwise synthesis of products 14c and 15c-d

All reactions were performed in Tris buffer pH 7.5 (50 mM) at 37°C. His-tagged peptides **14** and **15** (70-80 μM) was mixed with ThcD (2 μM), ATP (1 mM) and MgCl<sub>2</sub> (5 mM) to a total volume of 500 μL for 18 h. The reaction was purified by HPLC. The fractions containing the heterocyclized intermediate was collected and dried down, followed by subsequent addition of PatA (2 μM) and CaCl<sub>2</sub> (10 mM) in a 300 μL reaction volume for another 18 h. The reaction was further purified by HPLC, and the fractions containing the PatA product was dried and added to reaction mixtures containing PatG (20 μM) in a volume of 50-100 μL for 24-72 h. For subsequent prenylation step, the PatG reaction mixture was not purified. Instead the crude mixture was dried down and made upto a reaction volume of 50 μL with TruF1 and/or PagF along with DMAPP (10 mM) in optimised reaction conditions for 18 h.