Supporting Information

Bacteriophage-mediated glucosylation can modify lipopolysaccharide O antigens synthesized by an ABC transporter-dependent assembly mechanism

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Content

2D NMR spectra of the O-polysaccharide from *E. coli* CWG1217 Δ*wzx-wbbK* transformed with the *R. terrigena* O-antigen gene cluster (pKM114).

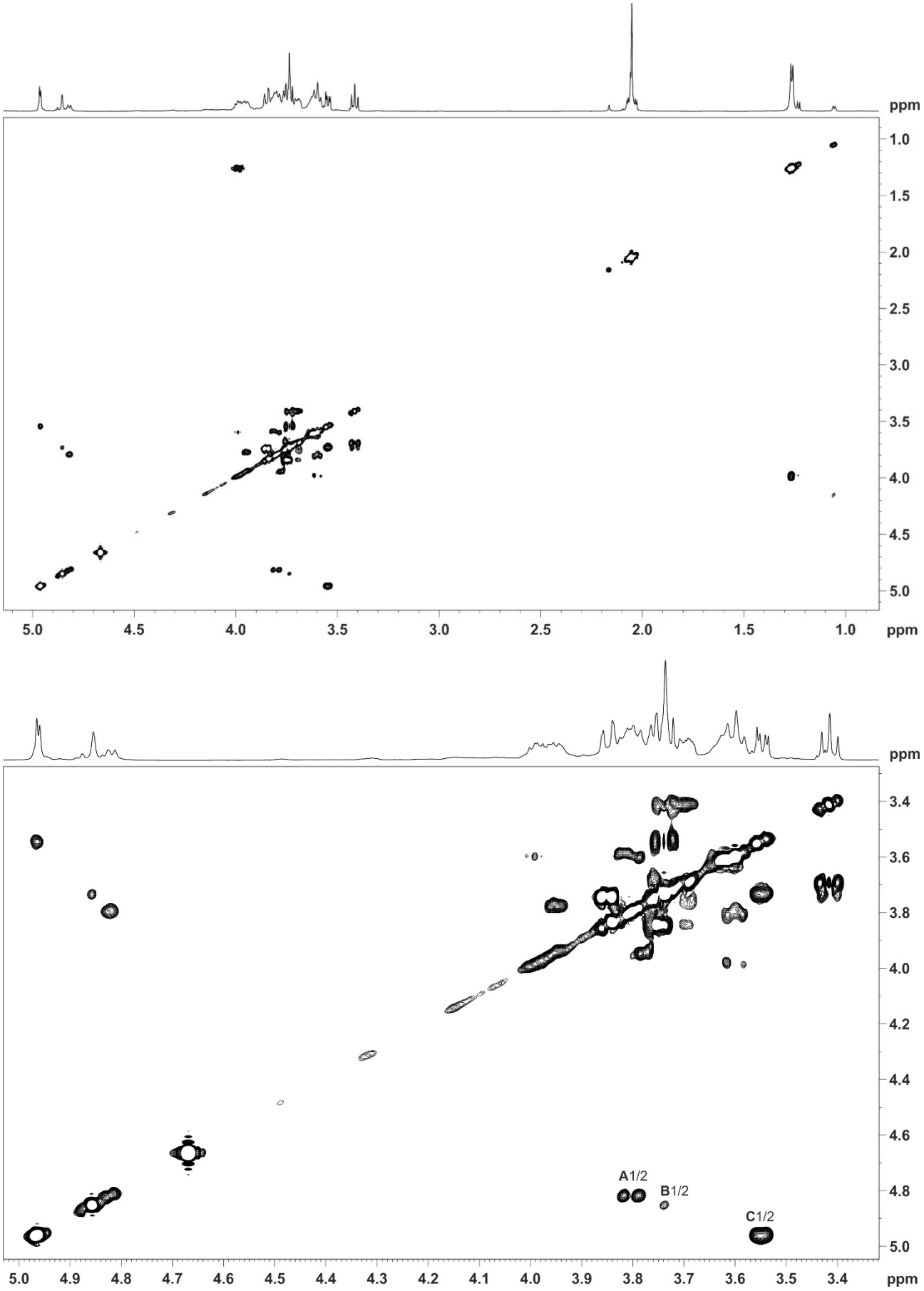

Figure S1. Full (top) and expanded (bottom) ^{1}H,^{1}H COSY spectrum. Correlations between anomeric and ring protons are indicated. Sugar residues are designated as **A** (GlcNAc), **B** (Rha) and **C** (Glc).

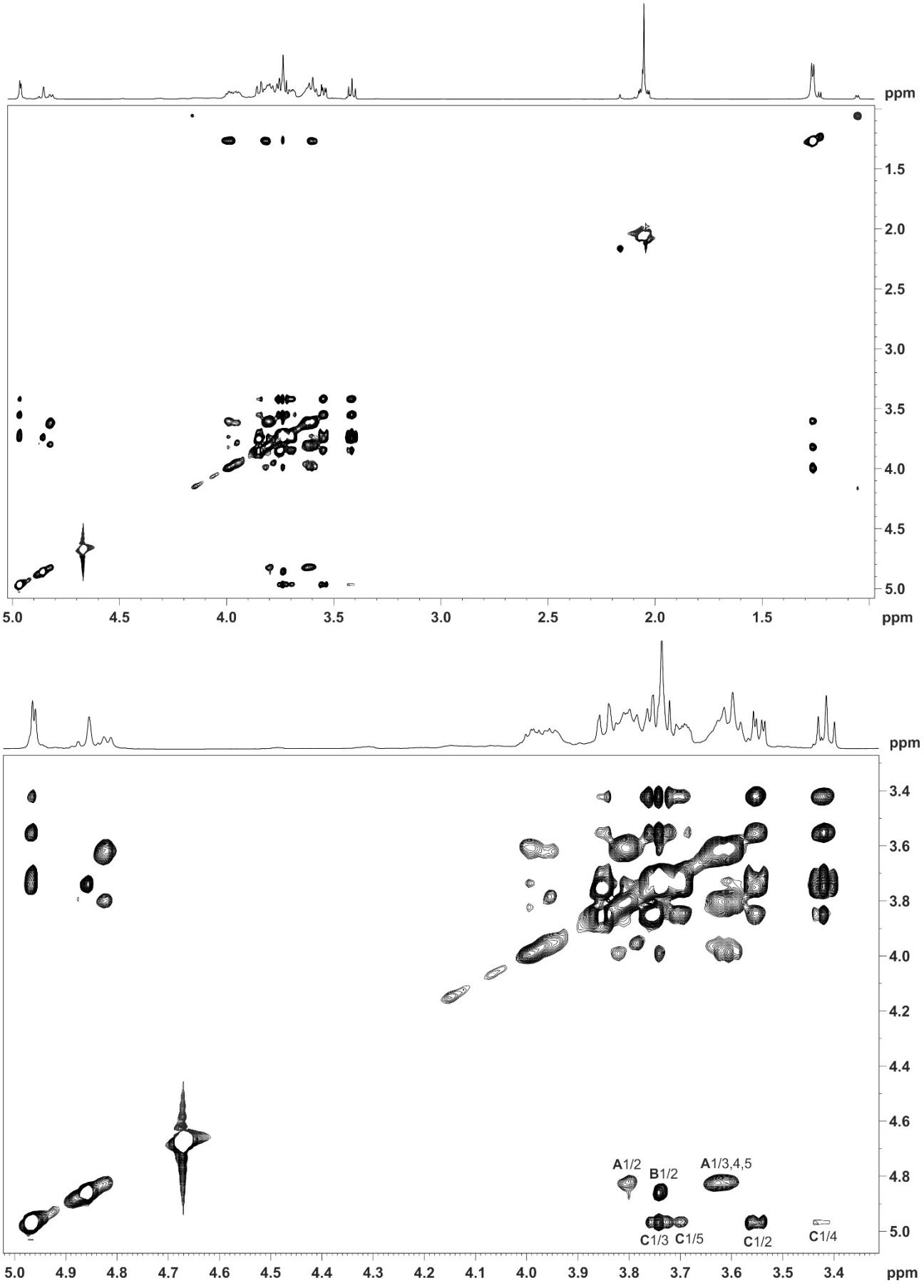

Figure S2. Full (top) and expanded (bottom) ^{1}H,^{1}H TOCSY spectrum. Correlations between anomeric and ring protons are indicated. Sugar residues are designated as **A** (GlcNAc), **B** (Rha) and **C** (Glc).

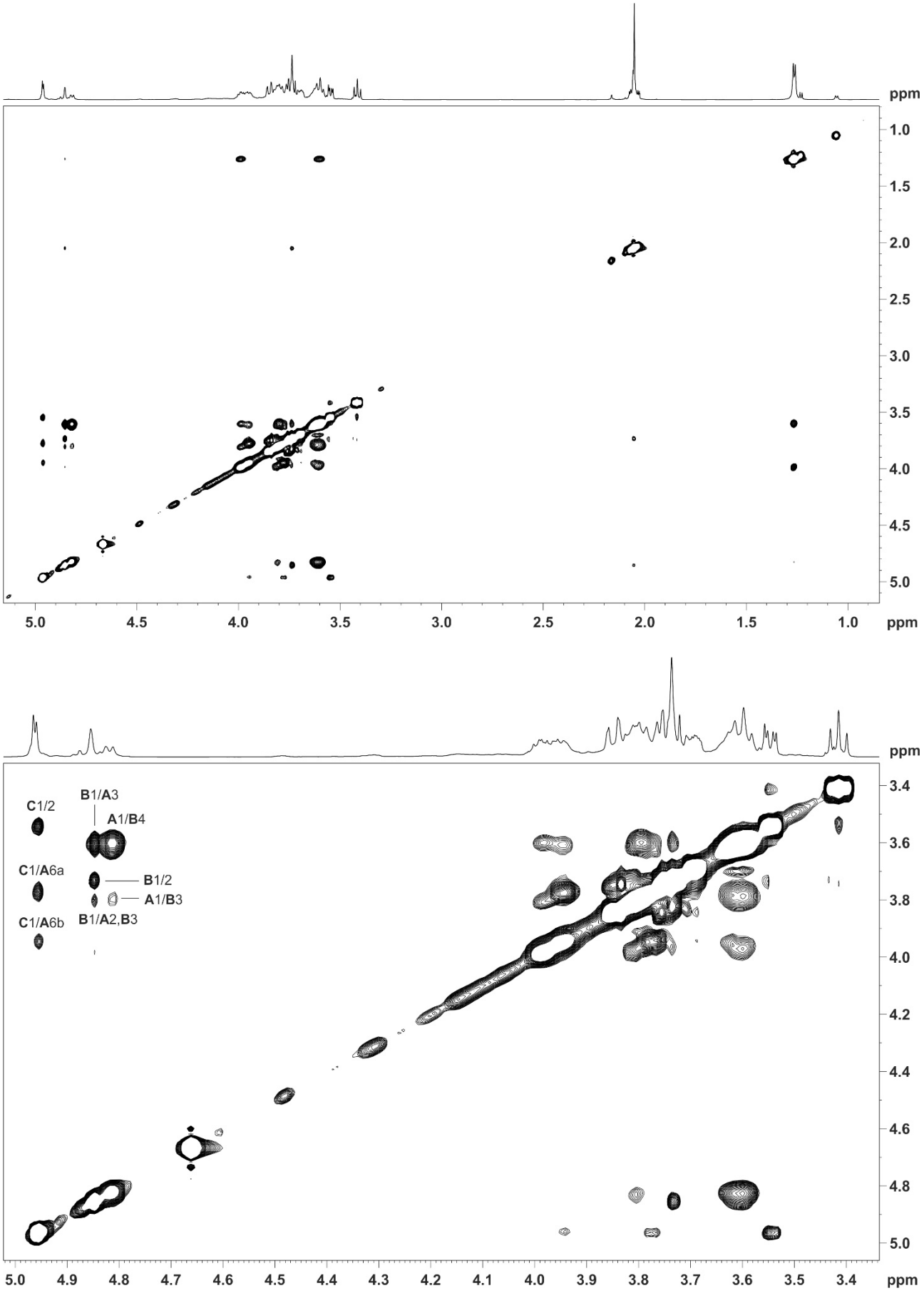

Figure S3. Full (top) and expanded (bottom) ^{1}H,^{1}H NOESY spectrum. Correlations between anomeric and ring protons are indicated. Sugar residues are designated as **A** (GlcNAc), **B** (Rha) and **C** (Glc).

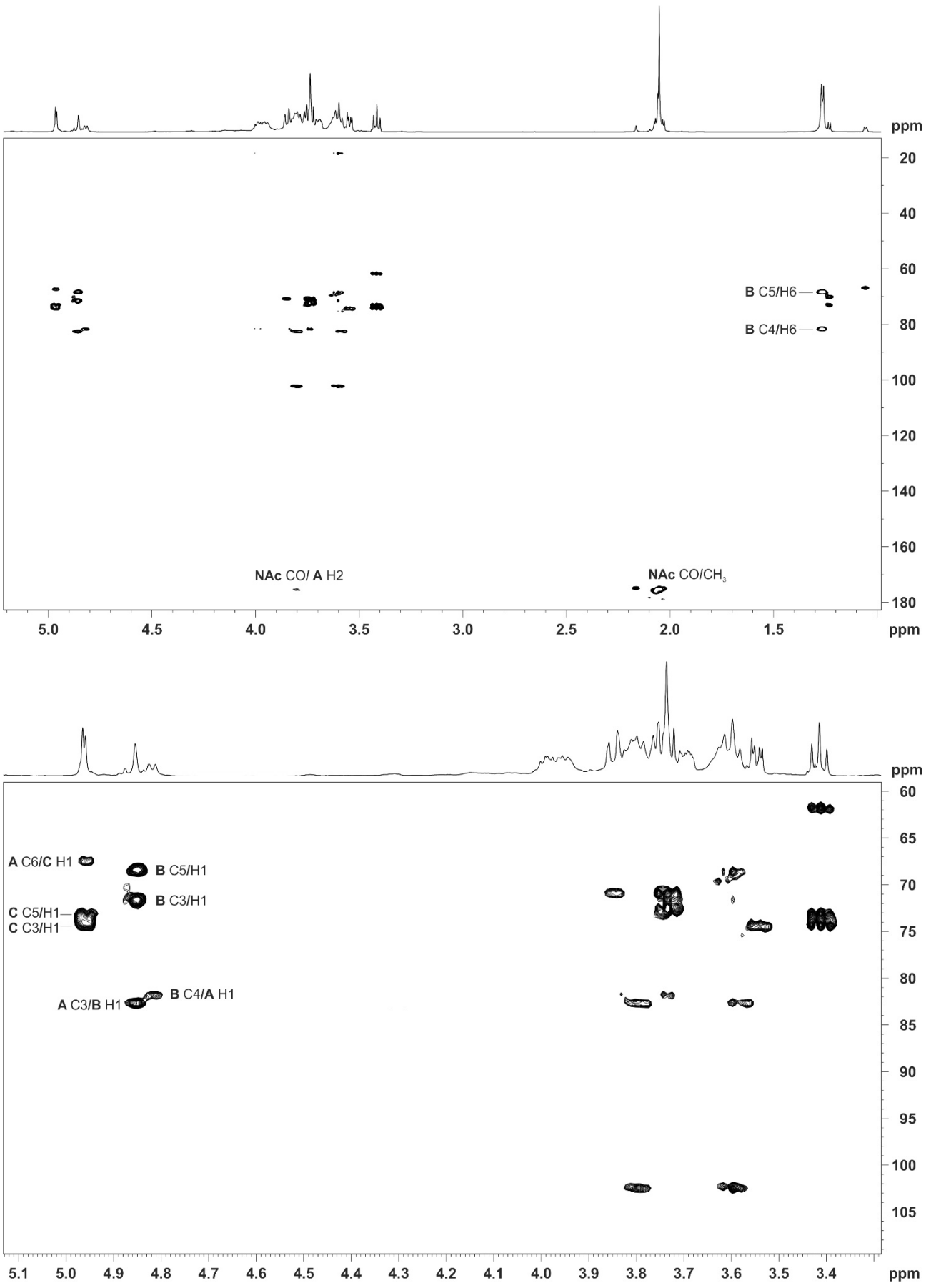

Figure S4. Full (top) and expanded (bottom) $^{1}H,^{13}C$ HMBC spectrum. The characteristic C/H correlations are indicated. Sugar residues are designated as **A** (GlcNAc), **B** (Rha) and **C** (Glc).