

Supplementary Materials

Systematic unravelling of the biosynthesis of poly(L-diaminopropionic acid) in *Streptomyces albulus* PD-1

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Supplementary Table S1. Strains and plasmids used in this study

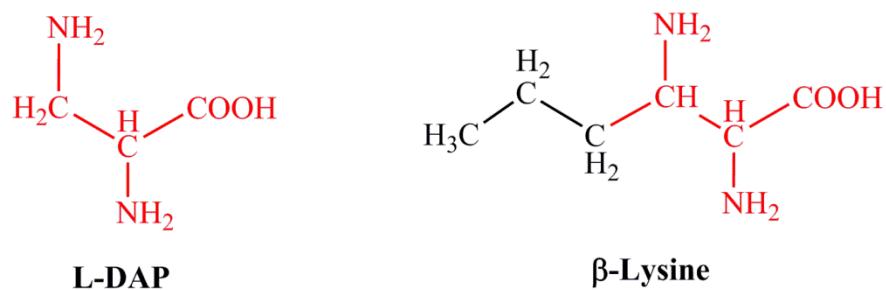
Strains or plasmids	Descriptions	Source
<i>S. albulus</i> PD-1	Producer of ϵ -PL and PDAP	CGMCC No. M2011043
<i>S. albulus</i> PD-3	$\Delta pdaps :: Am^R$	This study
<i>S. lividans</i> TK 24	A model streptomycete used for PDAPs expression	Lab stock
<i>E. coli</i> DH 5 α	<i>E. coli</i> strain used for cloning	Lab stock
<i>E. coli</i> BL 21 (DE3)	<i>E. coli</i> strain used for the expression A domain of PDAPs	Lab stock
<i>E. coli</i> Origami (DE3)	<i>E. coli</i> strain used for expression of enzymes involved in L-DAP synthesis	Lab stock
pET-28a	Plasmid used for the expression A domain of PDAPs	Lab stock
pET-22b	Plasmid used for the expression of NjxA and NjxB	Lab stock
pKC1139	Used for the gene disruption of putative <i>pdaps</i>	Lab stock
pKC1139- <i>pdap'</i>	pKC1139 carrying homologous sequence of <i>pdaps</i>	This study
pIJ86	Used for the heterologous expression of PDAPs in <i>S. lividans</i> TK24	Lab stock

Supplementary Table S2. List of similarity between NjxA/NjxB and the reported proteins related to L-DAP biosynthesis

Organism	Homologous gene (NjxA/NjxB)	Similarity (% NjxA /% NjxB)	Query cover (NjxA%/NjxB%)	Related products	References
<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. strain ATCC 11861	VioB/VioK	33/31	84/87	viomycin	Antimicrobial agents and chemotherapy, 2003, 47(9): 2823-2830
<i>S. mutabilis</i> subsp. <i>capreolus</i> ATCC 23892	CmnB/CmnK	34/32	82/98	capreomycin	Applied and environmental microbiology, 2007, 73: 4162-4170
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> sub. <i>kurstaki</i> YBT-1520	Zwa5A/Zwa5B	30/30	82/79	zwittermicin A	FEBS letters, 2008, 582: 3125-3131
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Newman	SbnA/SbnB	31/27	95/90	staphyloferrin B	Molecular microbiology, 2009 74: 594-608

Supplementary Table S3. Sequences of primer pairs used in this study

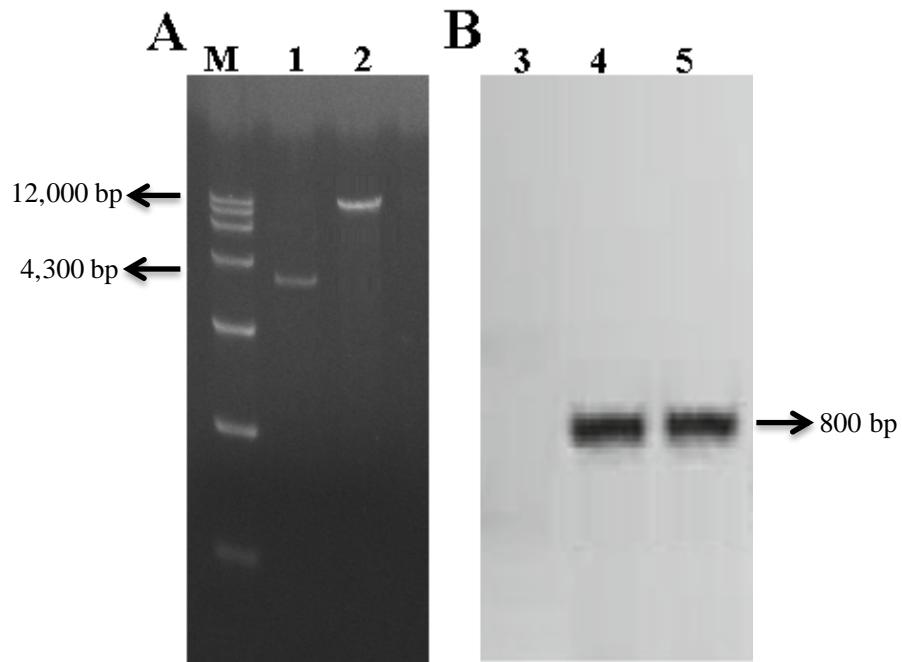
Target products	Primer sequences (5'-3')
Homologous fragment of <i>pdaps</i>	<u>CGGAATTCCCAACCGGCTGCCACCACCTCAT</u> <u>GATAAGCTCCTCGAACAGGTGCGTCTGCAAGCT</u>
Complete fragment of <i>pdaps</i>	GTGACGGCGGGACCGTCGCTGACCG TCACCGTGAGGACTGGTGGGTGGG
<i>pdaps</i> with its own promotor	<u>ATGGATCCAGCGCCAGTTGTCCCAGTGGACCTC</u> <u>GATAAGCTTTCACCGTGCAGGACTGGTGGGTG</u>
A domain of <i>pdaps</i>	<u>CGGAATTCGTGACGGCGGGACCGTCGCTGA</u> <u>GATAAGCTTGGACGTCGAGAACGGCGCACCATG</u>
<i>njxA</i>	<u>CGGAATTCGATGACCATCATCTCCGTTCCA</u> <u>GATAAGCTTTCAGGCCGTAGGTCCGTGGC</u>
<i>njxB</i>	<u>CGGAATTGGTGACCAACCACACGTCCCGCC</u> <u>GATAAGCTTTCAGCCGTAGCGGCGTAGCTC</u>



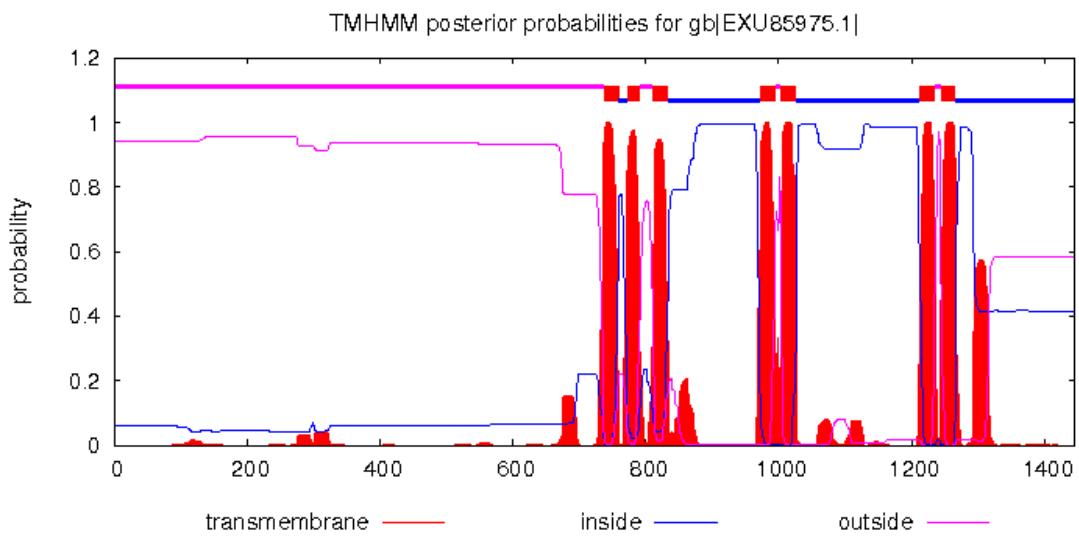
L-DAP

β -Lysine

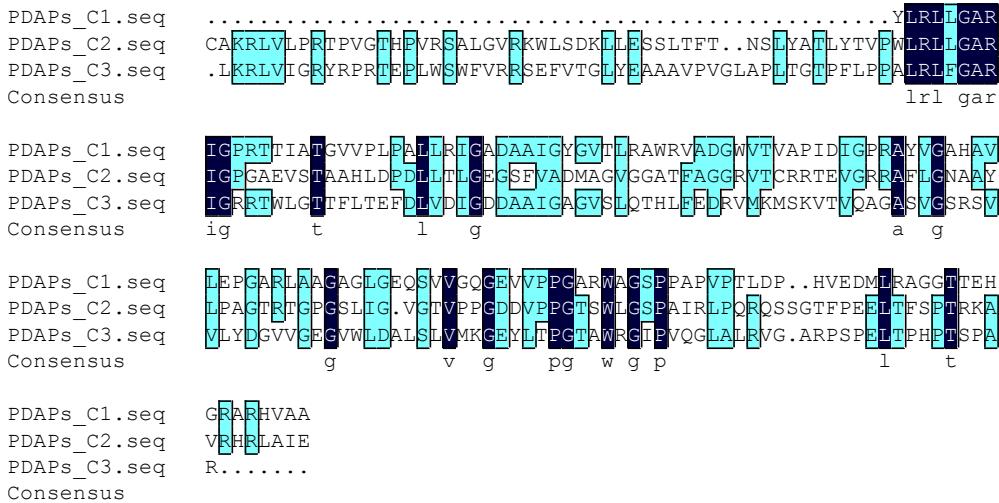
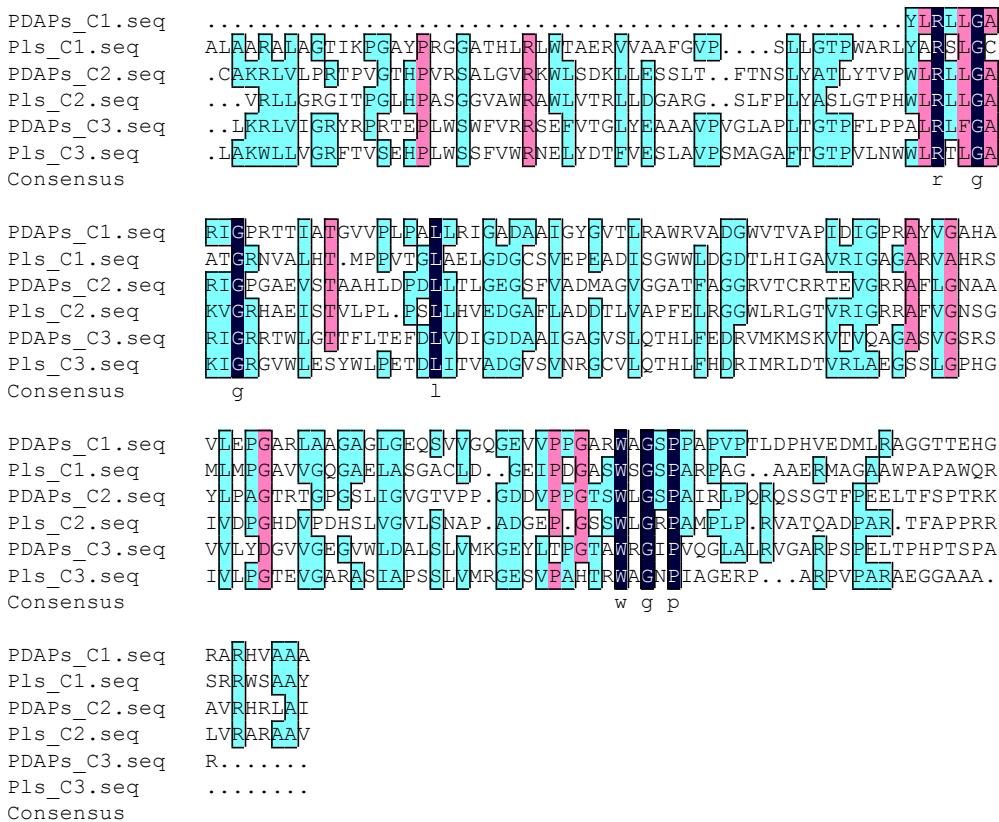
Supplementary Fig. S1. Structures of L-DAP and β -lysine



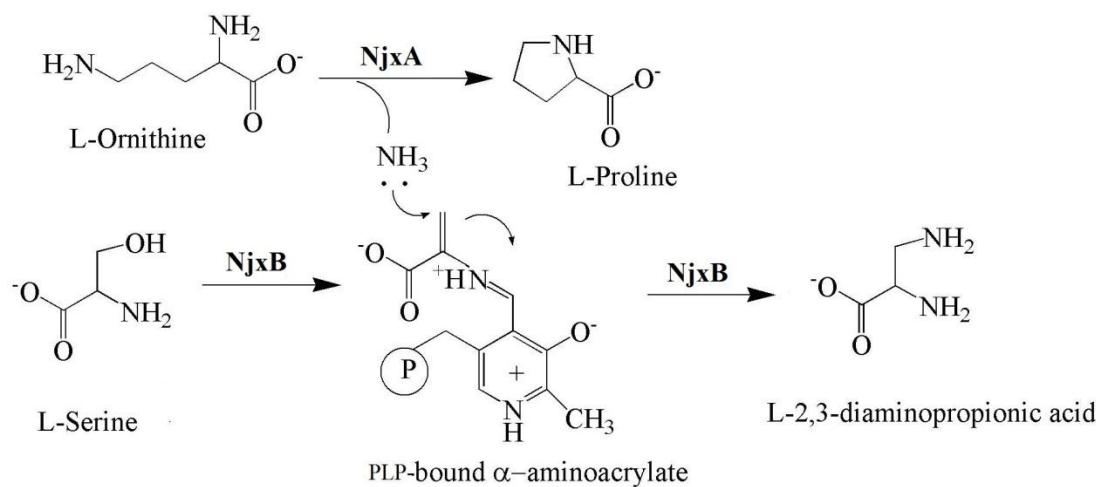
Supplementary Fig. S2. Analysis for putative *pdaps* disruption by PCR (A) and Southern-blots (B). For PCR analysis, the start and the end sequences of putative *pdaps* were used as primers for confirmation of the *pdaps* disruption. 1. using the chromosome of wild-type strain *S. albulus* PD-1 as the PCR template; 2. using the chromosome of putative *pdaps* disruption strain *S. albulus* PD-3 as a template. For Southern-blots analysis, the genomes were digested by *SacI* and apramycin resistance gene was used as a probe. 4. wild-type strain *S. albulus* PD-1; 5 and 6. putative *pdaps* disruption strain *S. albulus* PD-3.



Supplementary Fig. S3. Analysis of transmembrane helices in PDAPs

A**B**

Supplementary Fig. S4. (A) Alignment of the three tandem domains of PDAPs. (B) Alignment of the amino acid sequences between the tandem domains of PDAPs and Pls.



Supplementary Fig. S5. The putative synthesis mechanism of L-DAP in *S. albulus* PD-1.