## **Supporting Information**

## Characterization of the first $\alpha$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 3) branching sucrases of GH70 family

Marlène Vuillemin <sup>a, b, c</sup>, Marion Claverie <sup>a, b, c</sup>, Yoann Brison <sup>a, b, c</sup>, Etienne Séverac <sup>a, b, c</sup>, Pauline Bondy <sup>a, b, c</sup>, Sandrine Morel <sup>a, b, c</sup>, Pierre Monsan <sup>a, b, c</sup>, Claire Moulis <sup>a, b, c, \*</sup>, Magali Remaud-Siméon <sup>a, b, c, \*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Université de Toulouse; INSA, UPS, INP; LISBP, 135 Avenue de Rangueil, F-31077 Toulouse, France <sup>b</sup> CNRS, UMR5504, F-31400 Toulouse, France <sup>c</sup> INRA, UMR792 Ingénierie des Systèmes Biologiques et des Procédés, F-3140 Toulouse, France

To whom correspondence should be addressed: Dr Claire Moulis ( $\underline{moulis@insa-toulouse.fr}$ , Tel +33 (0) 561 559 446; Fax +33 (0) 561 559 400) and Prof. Magali Remaud-Siméon ( $\underline{remaud@insa-toulouse.fr}$ ; Tel +33 (0) 561 559 446; Fax +33 (0) 561 559 400)

**Key-words** : Alpha- $(1 \rightarrow 3)$  glucosylation, branching sucrase, GH70, glucan sucrase, glucooligosaccharides

Table S1: Ratios and amounts of sucrose and dextran used to synthesize  $\alpha$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 3) branched dextrans

Ratio	5.6	3	1	0.5	0.25	0.1	0.05
Sucrose (g L <sup>-1</sup> )	170	150	100	50	25	10	5
Dextran (g L <sup>-1</sup> )	30	50	100	100	100	100	100

## Table S2: Main sequence features of the putative branching sucrases

				BRS-A query			BRS-B query		
Enzyme	Organism	Size <sup>a</sup>	SP <sup>b</sup>	% id <sup>c</sup>	% si <sup>d</sup>	% QC <sup>e</sup>	% id	% si	% QC
BRS-C	<i>Ln. fallax</i> KCTC3537	1774 aa 197.1 kDa	Yes	49%	64%	99%	54%	69%	99%
BRS-D	Lb. kunkei EFB6	1463 aa 163.6 kDa	No	56%	70%	69%	50%	63%	69%

<sup>a</sup> The size is given in amino acids (aa) and in kDa

<sup>b</sup> SP : Signal peptide

**Table S3**. Expression system (vector and expression host) used to produce recombinant branching sucrase (BRS-C and BRS-D) and their production level in *E. coli* cells

	Express			
	Vector	Host	Production level (U L <sup>-1</sup> of culture)	
BRS-C	pET-55-DEST	E. coli BL21 star DE3	2000	
BRS-D	pET28b	E. coli BL21 star DE3	150	

Table S4. Reaction on sucrose (292 mM) using BRS-C and BRS-D branching enzymes. Comparison of the production yields.

	Leucrose yield	Glucose yield	Small oligosaccharide yield
BRS-C	49%	44%	7%
BRS-D	6%	76%	18%



**FIGURE S1.** Analysis of the products synthesized using BRS-B enzyme from sucrose (292 mM). (a) HPAEC-PAD chromatograms of (1) Enzymatic reaction stopped after 1 minute and (2) Enzymatic reaction stopped after 8 hours. G indicates peak corresponding to glucose, F, fructose, L, leucrose and S, sucrose. (b) Enlargment of HPAEC-PAD chromatograms, corresponding to the red fram in the chromatogram (a). (c) HPSEC-RI profile of (1) Enzymatic reaction stopped after 1 minute and (2) Enzymatic reaction stopped after 8 hours. DP1 indicates peak corresponding to monosaccharides (glucose and fructose) and DP2 indicates peak corresponding to disaccharides (sucrose and leucrose).



**FIGURE S2.** Schematic organization of the three putative branching sucrases (BRS-C and BRS-D) based on protein sequence alignment with GTF-180- $\Delta$ N. Domain V is represented in red, domain IV in yellow, domain B in green, domain A in blue and domain C in purple. Catalytic residues are highlighted in bold and YG repeats are indicated with chequered motifs. Hatched red lines represent zones where no 3D structure information is available for GTF-180- $\Delta$ N



**FIGURE S3.** Representative tandem organization of the three putative branching sucrases (BRS-C and BRS-D) with other putative glucansucrases.