Supplementary Information

The periplasmic transaminase PtaA of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* converts the glutamic acid residue at the pyoverdine fluorophore to its α-ketoglutaric acid form

Michael T. Ringel¹, Gerald Dräger², and Thomas Brüser^{1,3}

From the ¹Institute of Microbiology, Leibniz Universität Hannover, Herrenhäuser Str. 2, 30419 Hannover, Germany, the ²Institute of Organic Chemistry, Leibniz Universität Hannover, Schneiderberg 1 B, 30167 Hannover, Germany

Figure S1: UPLC-MS chromatograms filtered for identified compound masses.

Figure S2: Distribution of PtaA homologs.

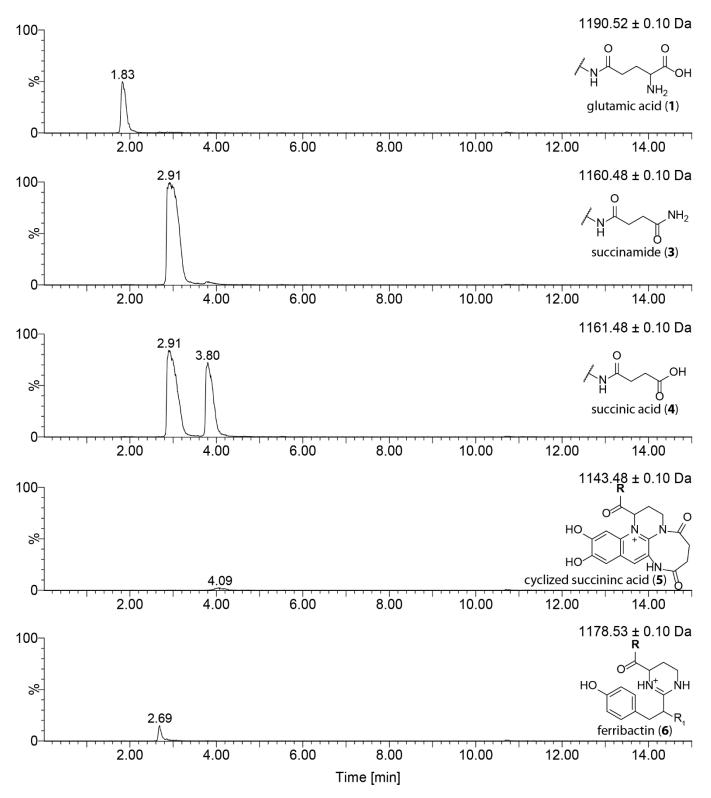


Figure S1: UPLC-MS chromatograms filtered for identified compound masses. The identified compounds (1) and (3)-(6) could be separated employing a shallower gradient for separation. The Peak at 2.91 min in the chromatogram of compound (4) is due to superposition of the isotope-peak of compound (3). The data indicates, that all identified compounds are genuine and not artifacts of MS.

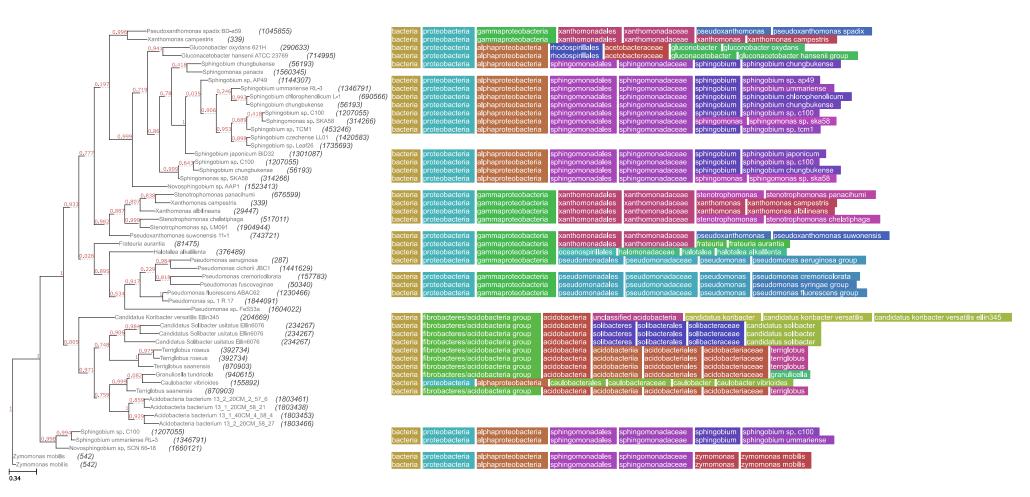


Figure S2: Distribution of PtaA homologs. Note that (with application of a strict cut-off) PtaA homologs occur in α - and γ -proteobacteria as well as in acidobacteria. The amino acid sequence-based tree does certainly not represent a phylogenetic relation of the listed strains.