Supplementary Information

Functional and Structural Analysis of Phenazine *O*-Methyltransferase LaPhzM from *Lysobacter antibioticus* OH13 and One-Pot Enzymatic Synthesis of the Antibiotic Myxin

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Table S1. Sequence of primers used for the LaPhzM expression

LaPhzM-PF <u>CCGGAATTC</u> ATGACTGAGAATAACCGTGCC

LaPhzM-PR <u>CCCAAGCTT</u> TCAGATCGGACGCGCTTC

P21
56.28, 81.02, 72.06
98.23°
40.0 — 1.42 (1.50 — 1.42)
4.1 (44.1)
2.6 (28.2)
395,285 (58,771)
3.4 (3.4)
97.1 (98.0)
15.3 (2.7)

Table S2. Summary of the data processing statistics.

^aThe numbers in the parentheses are the values for the outer shells.

Resolution (Å)	40.0 — 1.42
R _{work} (%)	18.1
R_{free} (%)	20.2
Protein residues	664 (2 chains)
Ligands	2 SAH, 3 HCO_2^- , 3 Na ⁺ , P33 (PEG fragment)
water	494
Average B-factor (Å ²)	
Protein and Ligands	18.5
Solvent	26.4
RMSD (bonds) (Å)	0.012
RMSD(Angles) (°)	1.537
Ramachandran Statistics	
Favored (%)	98.5
Allowed (%)	1.5
Outliers (%)	0.00
PDB ID	6C5B

 Table S3. Summary of the refinement statistics.

Figure S1. Multiple alignment of the amino acid sequence of LaPhzM with homologous sequences (A) and a comparison between LaPhzM from Lysobacter antibioticus OH13 and PhzM from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (B).

А

10 20 -----MTENNRAGAVPLSSI Lysobacter antibioticus OH13 Pseudomonas aeruginosa Singulisphaera acidiphila MOB1 Gimesia maris DSM 8797 Calothrix sp.336 Synechococcus sp.PCC 6312 L<mark>V</mark>ADAPKPIEE<mark>LA</mark>AKTGAKAPL L<mark>I</mark>ESGIDSDET<mark>LA</mark>AAVGSDAER LRTIASIG NRLLVAFE LRALASVG LRALASIG LRALASVG TETEPGI EGITPLAALLRSGTPD SME YANTPEAALLESGIPDS YANTPTSHLLR-DVEGSE FASTPLGDILRSGVPGSL FALTPLAEPLRTDDPESR FTLTPLAEVLRSDISESL FALTPLAEVLRSDVPG<mark>S</mark>V --MNNSNLAAARNLI QATLS----PSGQLF ----MPEKTTHOCVF _____ TGE WE I FQGDTRDG I FVEDEHGR ZEGENTADELATVTDTHAPS ITGPQTPEQLAAATNTDASA KDGNKNYYELAEATKTHPRS STGEKNCAELATATGSHEPS -----PSGQ NGFW -----MTQSIQAPVVGDIPLQVV MTPATEPETLSPMAESMASPPPQM RENEAG 150 160 130 140 170 200 210 220 180 190 230 EQYRAWADVLHIVUTGETAFEKE GTSYFGULAKEPEADRUPHE PEHAAWPROEALLISGTPOFELA GEDFYGULKKCPDAGREFLL DHYDAWROVLOSUKTGETAFDHE GHVUCUKAQNEPUARVND QFREWCEITSLOTGKPAKDNINGKSIFERLSEHPEKARIPDC QYRAWGHLLYSLOTGKPAKDNINGSELTOHRQNPPAAKTIPDC EYYGAWGNILLYSLOTGSDTPKRLUGSELTOHRQNPPAAKTIPDC AGYTKQVAHAVVDAYDFSPFWTVID KGSN-LAPHEIPRLLDFRG-BSFVD SGLTRSIEDAVVRSCDFSNDRTVVD IGIHGRGTDAAIKAY<mark>DF</mark>ADI<mark>K</mark>VLA<mark>D</mark> Lysobacter antibioticus OH13 Pseudomonas aeruginosa Singulisphaera acidiphila MOB1 Gimesia maris DSM 8797 OPHVAOAAGKRLAEAGVGD GAGYOPLLSA<mark>ILESOPEARGIT</mark> IGGGSGELTKA<mark>ILOAEP</mark>SARGV IGGGNGTELAAILKANPTARGV IGGGNGSNLIS<mark>ILOACP</mark>NLKGV AGGGKLLTD<mark>ILKONPRAQGI</mark> VAGG<mark>O</mark>GSLLTA<mark>ILOANP</mark>TMTGT YGPLLSAT OPEARGI CGTV TEDOPHYAQAAGKELAEAGVODRCOTV NLDREGSLGVARDNLSSLLAGERVSLV TEOVERVERAGQNGLRAEGLDGRIEAV LEDLPHVVDNAQEQFDQAGLTDRCDLV LEDDESVIEGAKSFIAGESVGBRCTLV UQAGYTKQVAHAVVDAYDFSPF AMKASN-LAFHEIPRLLDFRG-SMSGLTRSIEDAVVRSCDFSND AMIGIHGRGTDAAIKAYDFADI AMTSYSVVQNPGVVAGYDFSGI AMTSFSSPEIAGVISDY<mark>DF</mark>SGI Calothrix sp.336 Synechococcus sp.PCC 6312 MPDVIERAKSHIADSPVSERCOLV 250 260 270 280 290 300 320 330 340 350 31.0 GODFFVEVPADGDVYILSI GGDMLQEVPSNGDIYLLSR GGDFFRAVPTGGDIYLLSR GGDFFQSVPAGADAYLLRB SGDFFESVPSGCDAYLLRB VELVEPEGEEPEYGRVLDEHLV-LLOAQERTADEKTLFAASGEADEKVLFASGEA VEARPI---IVAARA---IEALREDD IEGIKR---VEAIPI--Lysobacter antibioticus OH13 Pseudomonas aeruginosa Singulisphaera acidiphila MOB1 LHDWDDQR IGDLDBAAS IHDWDDAQS IHDWNDERS IHDWSDEL/ LRNCRRAMPAHG LGNCREAMAGDG LKNCHRAMARGG LKNCHAALPVNG LRI VA: LQ: LR Gimesia maris DSM 8797 Calothrix sp.336 Synechococcus sp.PCC 6312 CEPPPCUDAC 10 20 30 40 60 80 100 110 120 RTIASICVE TETEPGIFGI SGTPD<mark>SMR</mark>PQAIN ADAPKPIEE RAPLLR Lysobacter antibioticus OH13 ACAVPLSSI ADVLH Pseudomonas aeruginosa ADLIESGIDS LVAFE I FOGDTRDGYAL PACE 150 140 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 ADRWENEAQAGYTKQVAHAVVDAYDI AGRRELLAMK-ASNLAEHEIPRLLDI SPERTVID ARGT Lysobacter antibioticus OH13 OPHVAOA AGKR ARAGV Pseudomonas aeruginosa EGSLGVARDNLSSLLA

260 250 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 AAS<mark>GEA</mark> LSULLED NEDORS TE TURNER AN PARCELLINGUVLPEG BEPFERMUN UNUULGAOPERAD PERTUPAAS OF USE VLPTAS GLA IVELVLPAAS (LS LSE TIGDL<mark>E BAAS LE LLONGE AN AGD SE VVVL</mark>EET ISAS BEPERSVLIN<mark>VELEMACAGEER TE 2</mark> VVDLLGEG <mark>GEAVER IV</mark>D LPMETE<mark>N IVA</mark>ARA Lysobacter antibioticus OH13 seudomonas aeruginosa

В

Figure S2. SDS-PAGE of LaPhzM produced in *E. coli*. The expected size of LaPhzM is 36.7 kDa.



Figure S3. Enzyme kinetics of LaPhzM with 6-hydroxy-1-methoxyphenazine N5-oxide (2) as substrate to produce 1,6-dimethoxyphenazine N5-oxide (4). Lineweaver-Burk plot was used to determine $K_{\rm M}$ and $V_{\rm max}$.



Figure S4. MS analysis of *in vitro* reaction products of LaPhzM. A. 1,6-dimethoxyphenazine *N*5-oxide (**4**); B. 1,6-dihydroxyphenazine (**7**); C. 1-hydroxy-6-methoxyphenazine (**6**); D. 1,6-dimethoxyphenazine (**5**); E. 1-hydroxyphenazine (**10**); F. 1-methoxyphenazine (**11**); G. pyocyanin; H. 1,6-dihydroxyphenazine *N*5-oxide (**8**); I. myxin (**1**); J. 1,6-dimethoxyphenazine *N*5,*N*10-dioxide (**9**).



Α



В



С







F



G



Η



Ι



Figure S5. Relative reaction rate of LaPhzM toward different substrates. Note that when **7** was the substrate, the reaction condition was set to make **6** as the predominate product, with only a negligible amount of **5** produced.



Figure S6. Overview of the three-dimensional crystallographic structure of the LaPhzM-SAH complex. (A) The ribbon representation of the LaPhzM dimer, with the two protomers colored cyan and pale-cyan, respectively. The *S*-adenosyl-L-homocysteine (SAH) molecules are shown in sticks and colored by the atom type. (B) The secondary structure elements in a LaPhzM monomer with helices (α 1-16) highlighted in cyan, strands (β 1-9) in magenta and loops (not numbered) in salmon red.



Figure S7. Comparison of the secondary structural elements between LaPhzM and (A) MmcR (PDB ID: 3GWZ, overall r.m.s.d. of $C\alpha = 1.95$ Å) and (B) PhzM (PDB ID: 2IP2, overall r.m.s.d. of $C\alpha = 3.40$ Å). LaPhzM is highlighted in cyan and MmcR/PhzM in magenta. The main differences between LaPhzM and MmcR lie in the loop region (residues 93 - 102) connecting the dimerization and catalytic domains. When the residues 10 - 93 and 94 - 341 of LaPhzM are overlaid with MmcR separately, it gives the core r.m.s.d of 0.98 Å and 1.42 Å, respectively.



Figure S8. Stick representation of the SAH-binding environment in LaPhzM (carbon atoms in cyan) and MmcR (PDB ID: 3GXO, colored in gray). The residue labels are colored black for LaPhzM and gray for MmcR in the round bracket. For atoms in LaPhzM, the nitrogen atoms are highlighted in blue color, oxygen in red and sulfur in yellow.



Figure S9. A model of LaPhzM in complex with 6-hydroxy-1-methoxyphenazine *N*5-oxide (**2**) at the catalytic site. **2** was fit into the LaPhzM structure by autodocking as described in the methods. The carbon atoms are highlighted in cyan, hydrogen in white, nitrogen in blue, oxygen in red and sulfur in yellow. The potential hydrogen bonds are highlighted by the dash lines.

