

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Identification and characterization of bacterial enzymes catalyzing the synthesis of 1,8-dihydroxynaphthalene, a key precursor of dihydroxynaphthalene melanin, from *Sorangium cellulosum*

Yusuke Sone^a, Shuto Nakamura^a, Makoto Sasaki^a, Fumihito Hasebe^a, Seung-Young Kim^a, and Nobutaka Funa^{a, #}

^aGraduate Division of Nutritional and Environmental Sciences, University of Shizuoka, Shizuoka, Japan

Running Head: Enzymes catalyzing 1,8-DHN synthesis from *S. cellulosum*

Address correspondence to Nobutaka Funa, funa@u-shizuoka-ken.ac.jp

FIGURE LEGENDS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

Supplemental Fig S1. Phylogenetic tree of aldoketo reductase (AKR) superfamily proteins. The phylogenetic tree was constructed using CLUSTALW (<http://clustalw.ddbj.nig.ac.jp>) and was drawn in Njplot. For information on AKR numbering and sequences, refer to <https://www.med.upenn.edu/akr/>.

Supplemental Fig S2. Alignment of AKR proteins. AKR13B1 (accession number: AE003996_7) is a phenylacetaldehyde dehydrogenase from *Xylella fastidiosa*. AKR13D1 (AY766462) is a perakine reductase from *Rauvolfia serpentine*. AKR11A1 (BSU39780) and AKR11B1 (BSU09530) are putative AKRs from *Bacillus subtilis*. The conserved catalytic tetrads are highlighted by triangles.

Supplemental Fig S3. Phylogenetic tree of NTF2-like superfamily proteins. The BdsB homologs are shown as accession numbers. Accession numbers of other functionally known enzymes are also shown.

Supplemental Fig S4. Alignment of NTF2-like superfamily proteins. The putative active sites of SnoaL2 are highlighted by triangles.

Supplemental Fig S5. ^1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR spectra of scytalone (**3**).

Supplemental Fig S6. Chiral chromatography of 3,8-dihydroxy-6-methoxy-tetralone (**7**). Chromatograms of racemic-**7**, (*R*)-**7** derived from *in vivo* experiments, and (*R*)-**7** derived from *in vitro* experiments are shown in the bottom, middle, and top, respectively.

Supplemental Fig S7. *In vitro* reconstitution of 1,8-DHN (**1**) synthesis by recombinant proteins. (A) Authentic **1**. (B) Reaction of SoceCHS1, BdsA, and BdsB with malonyl-CoA and NADPH. (C) Negative control reaction of B using boiled enzymes. (D) Reaction of SoceCHS1 with malonyl-CoA. (E) Negative control reaction of D using boiled SoceCHS1.

Supplemental Fig S8. Oxidation of (*R*)-scytalone (**3**) by BdsA. (A) HPLC chromatogram of the reaction containing BdsA, (*R*)-**3**, and NADP⁺. Flaviolin (**6**) is derived from auto-oxidation of T₄HN (**2**). (B) Negative control reaction of A using boiled BdsA.

Supplemental Fig S9. Reduction of T₃HN (**4**) by BdsA. (A) Reaction containing BdsA, **4**, and NADPH. (B) Negative control reaction of A without NADPH. (C) Negative control reaction of A using boiled BdsA.

Supplemental Fig S10. ¹H-NMR spectrum of vermelone (**5**). Unassigned signals are from an unknown derivative of **5**.

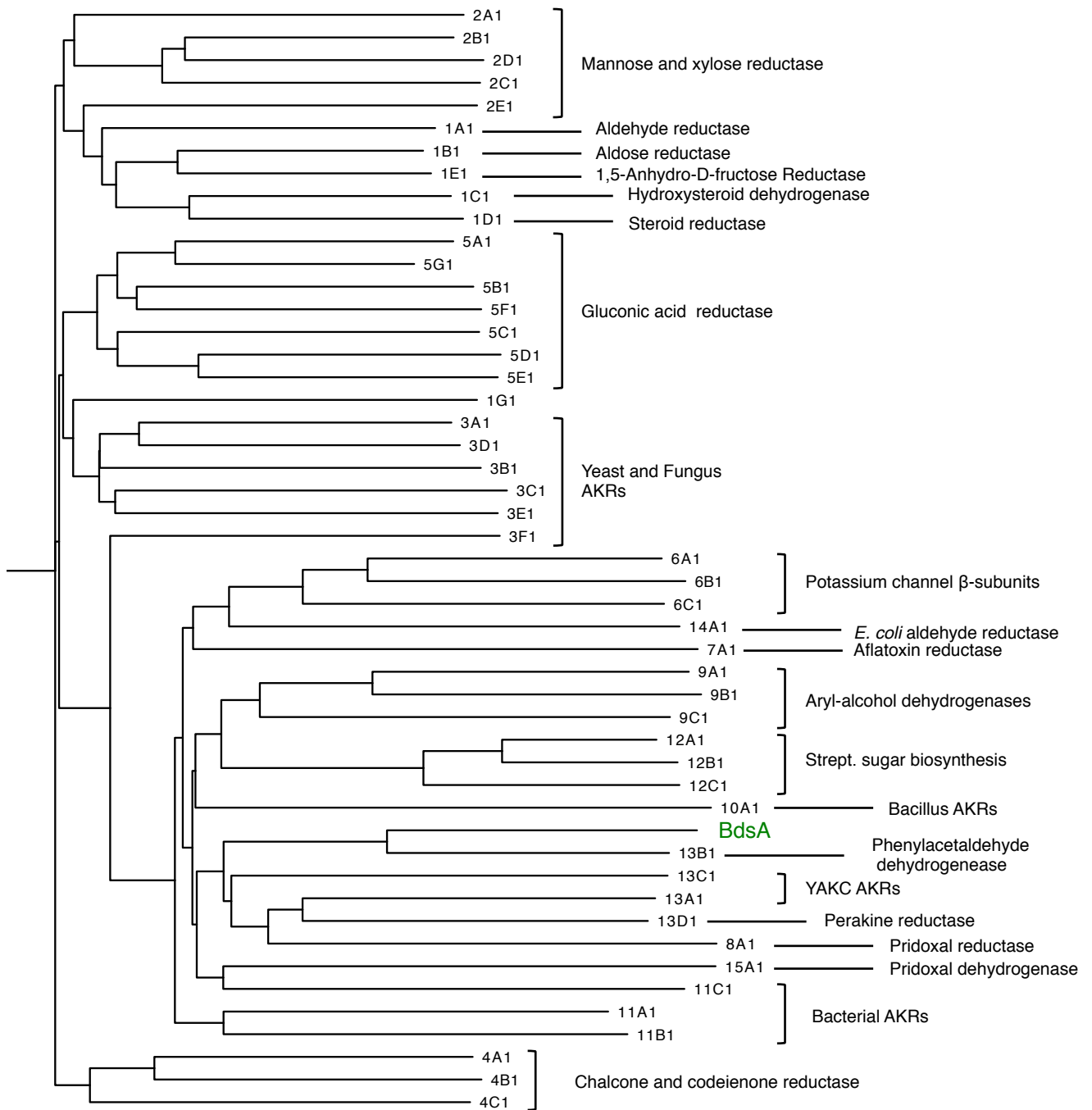
Supplemental Fig S11. Reduction of 1,3-DHN (**9**) by BdsA. (A) Scheme of the reduction of **9** by BdsA. (B) Reaction containing BdsA, **9**, and NADPH. (C) Negative control reaction of B using boiled BdsA. (D) Chiral HPLC chromatogram of racemic **11**. (E) Chiral HPLC chromatogram of (+)-**11**.

Supplemental Fig S12. Dehydration of vermelone (**5**) by BdsB. (A) Reaction containing BdsB and **5**. (B) Negative control reaction of A using boiled BdsB.

Supplemental Fig S13. Gene organization of *Bds* operons. Type III PKSs, AKRs, and SnoaL2-like proteins are shown in red, green, and blue, respectively.

Supplemental Fig S14. SDS-PAGE analysis of recombinant proteins. The gels were stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250.

Supplemental Fig S15. ¹H-NMR spectrum of 1,3,8-trihydroxynaphthalene (**4**). Unassigned signals are from an unknown derivative of **4**.



0.06

Figure S1

Asp62 Tyr67

Lys92

His142

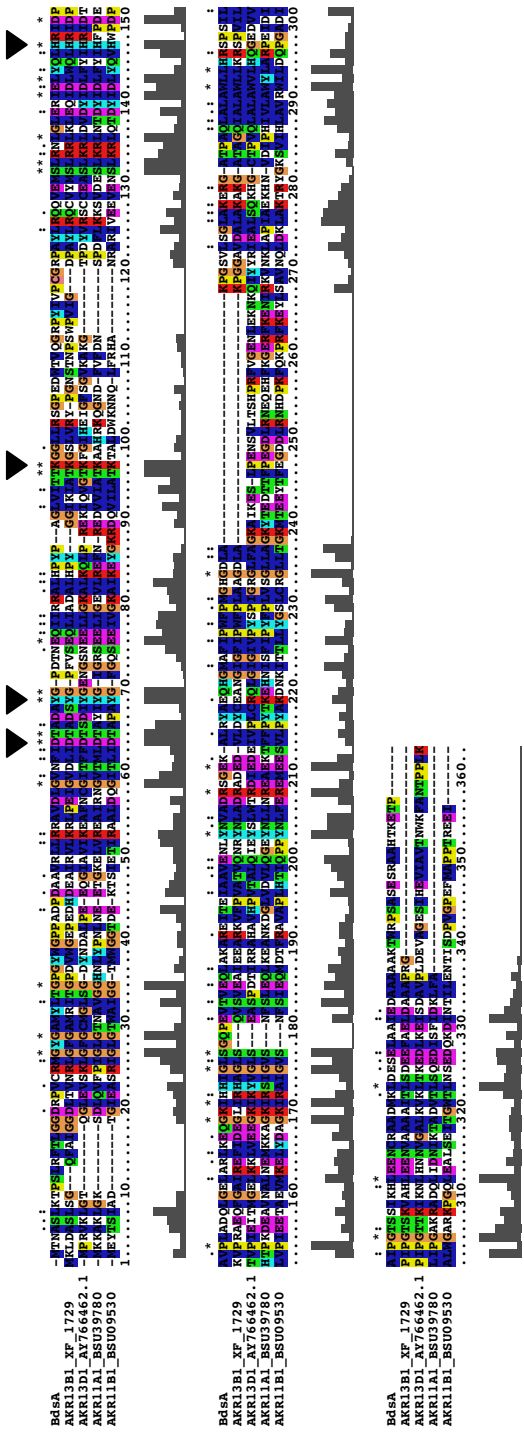


Figure S2

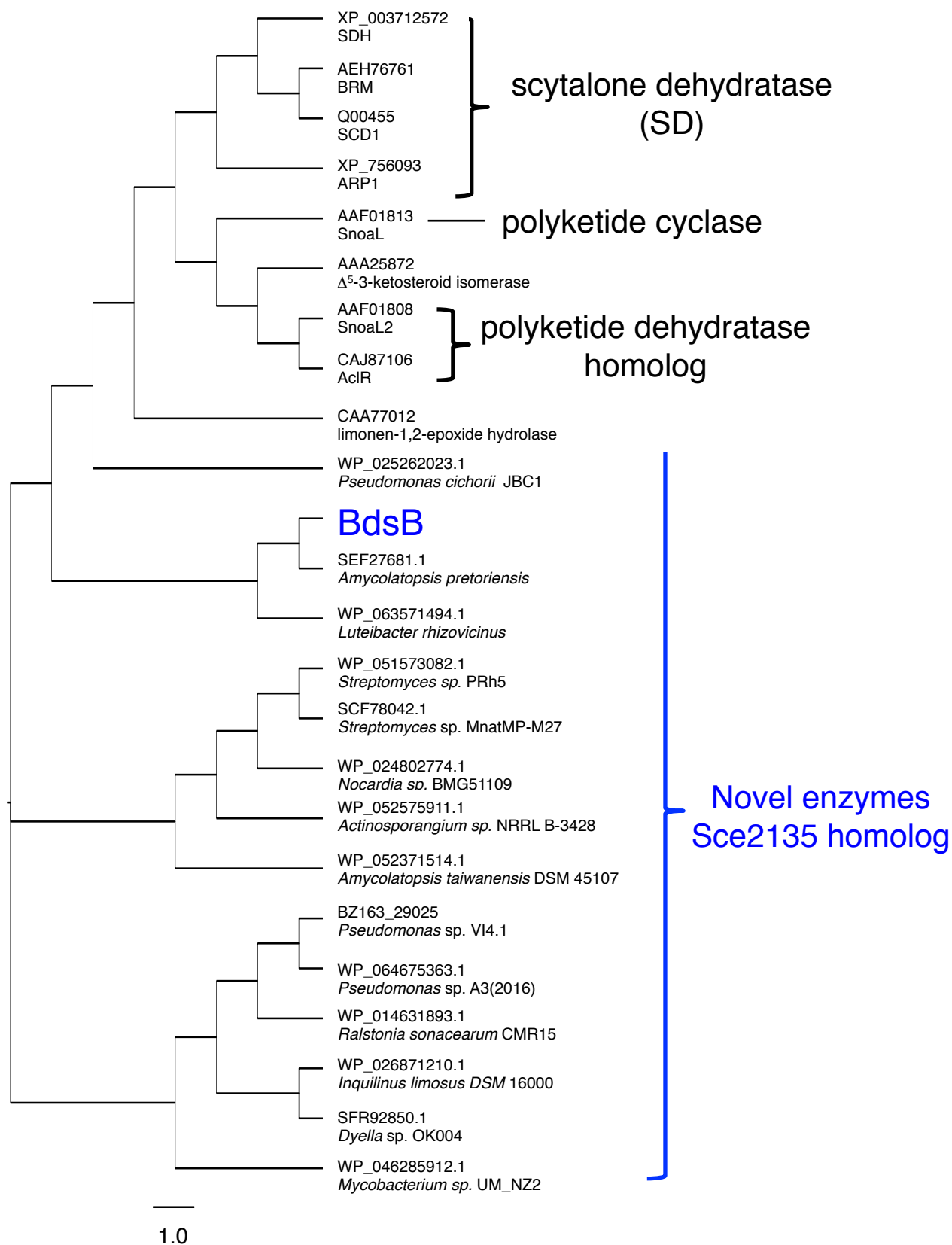
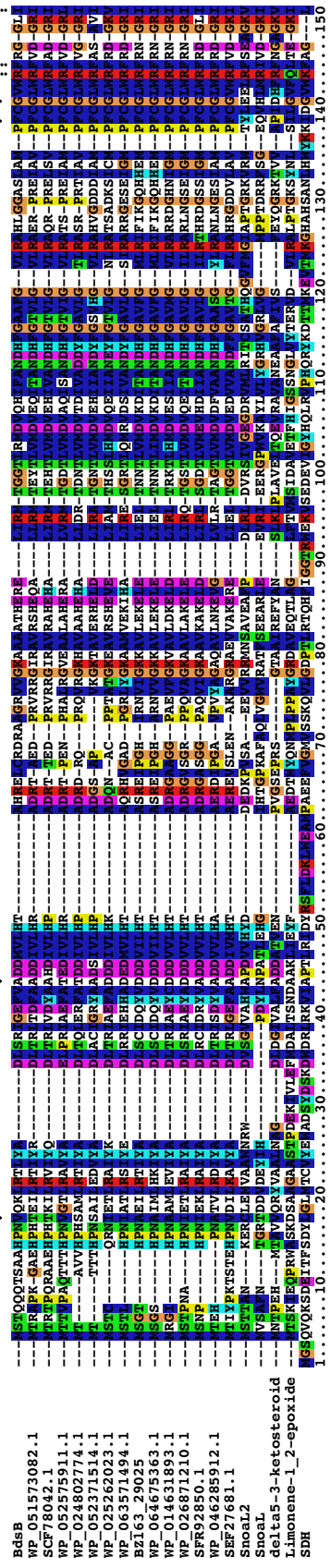


Figure S3

Val14 Ala32 Phe106 Gly109



His121 Glu123

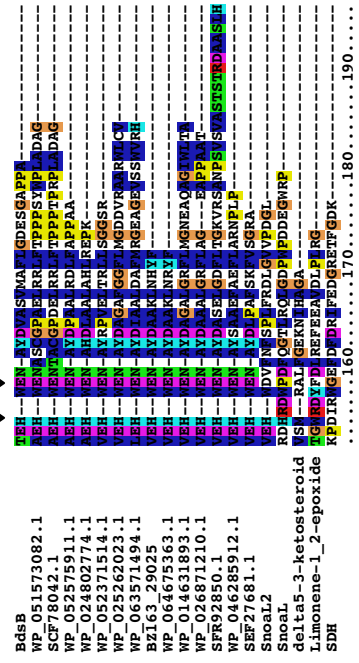
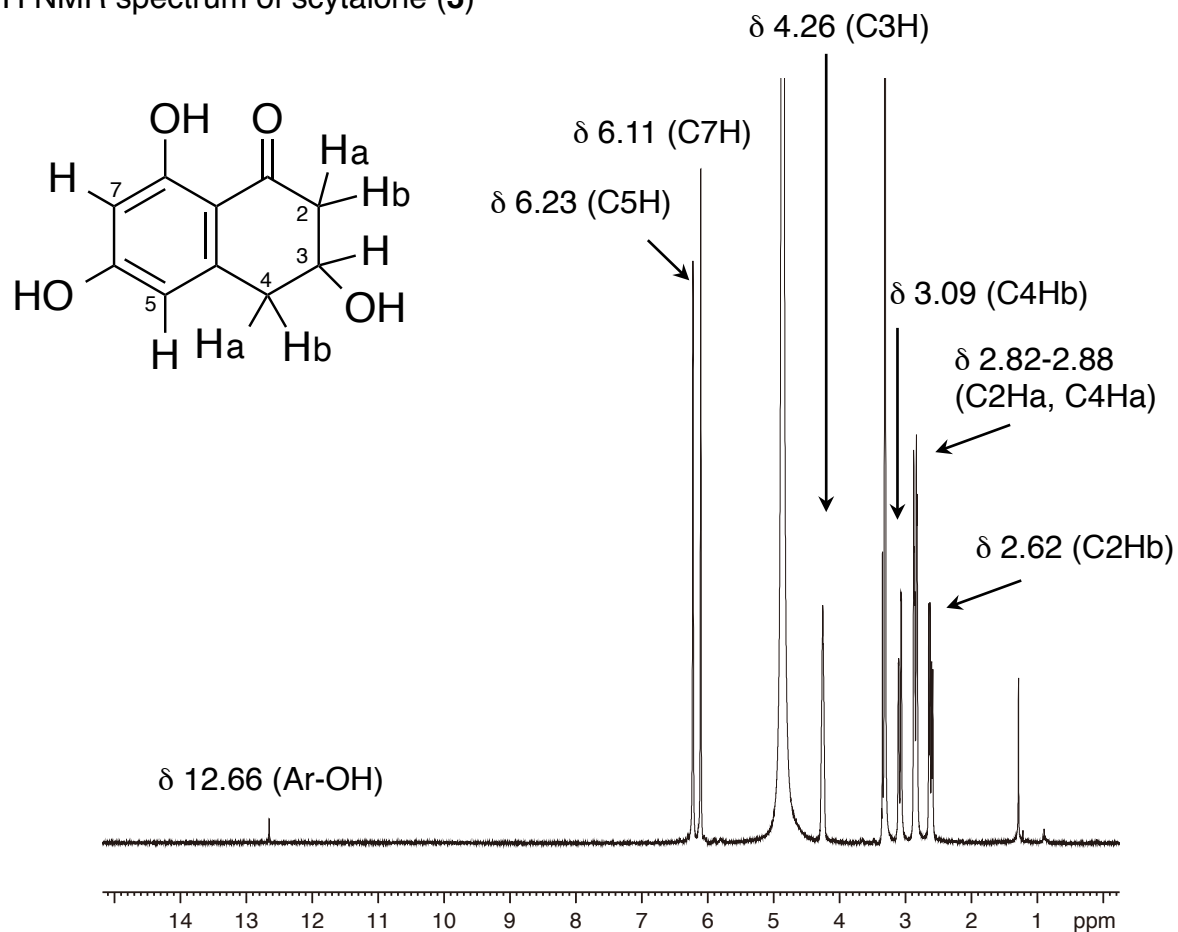


Figure S4

¹H NMR spectrum of scytalone (**3**)



¹³C NMR spectrum of scytalone (**3**)

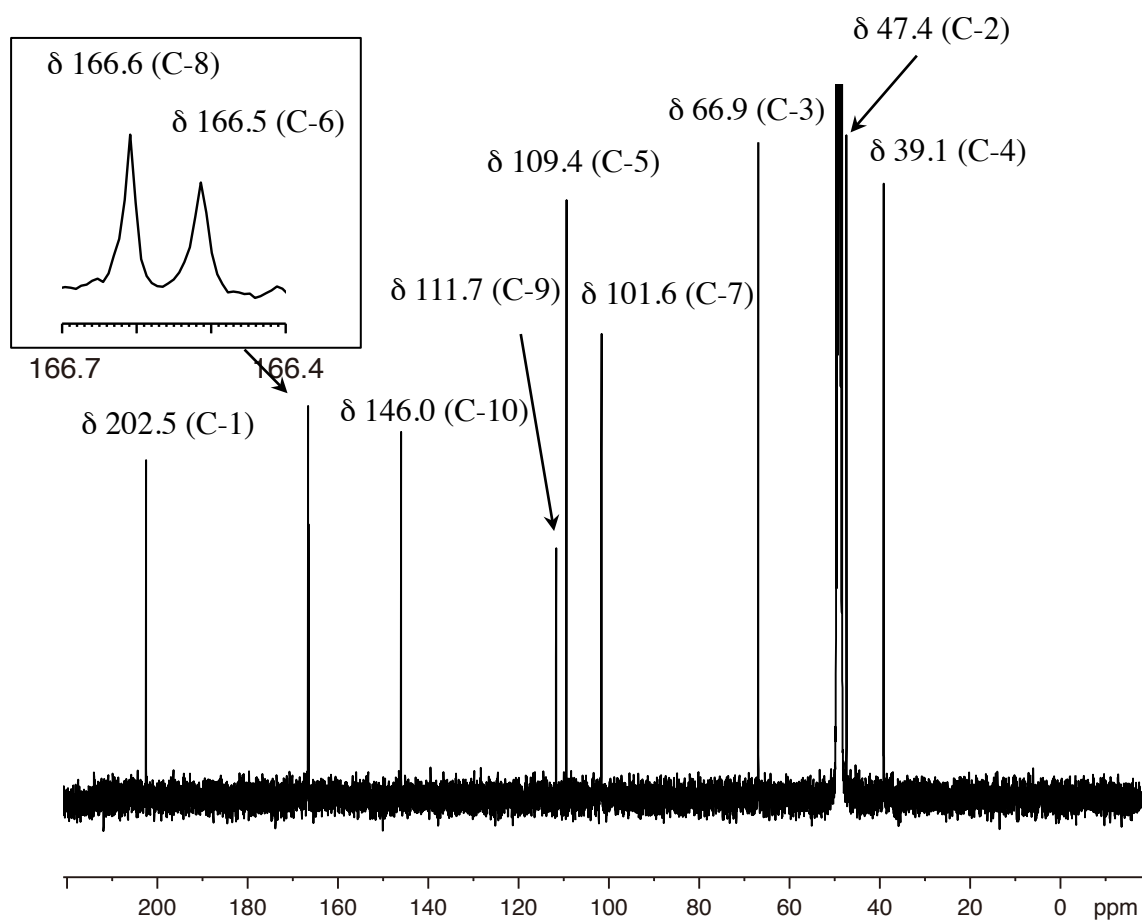


Figure S5

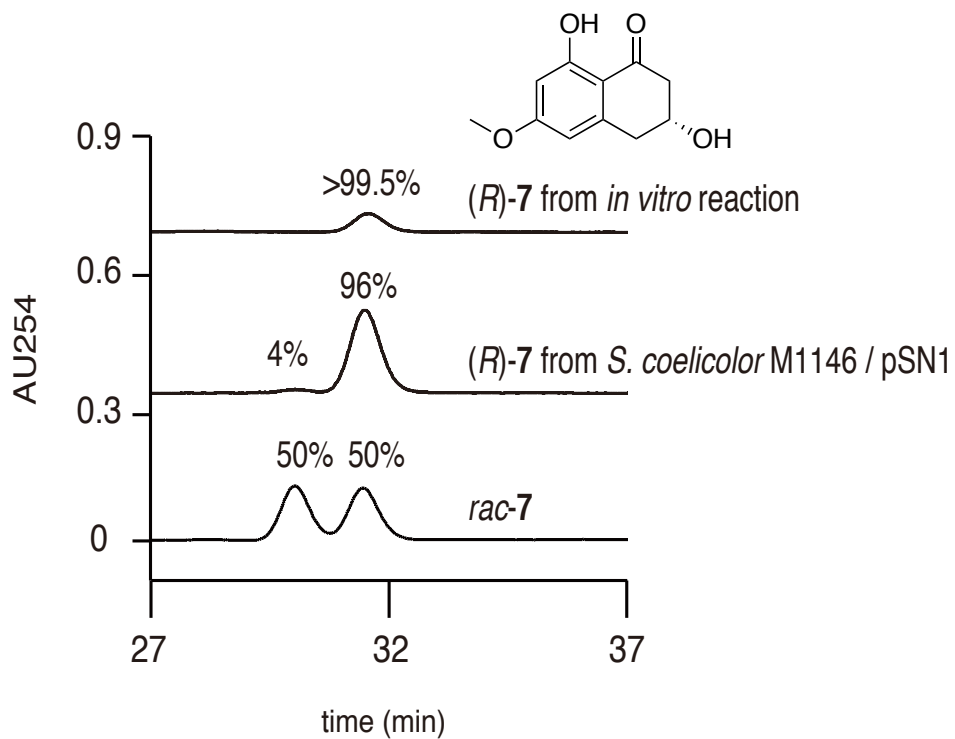


Figure S6

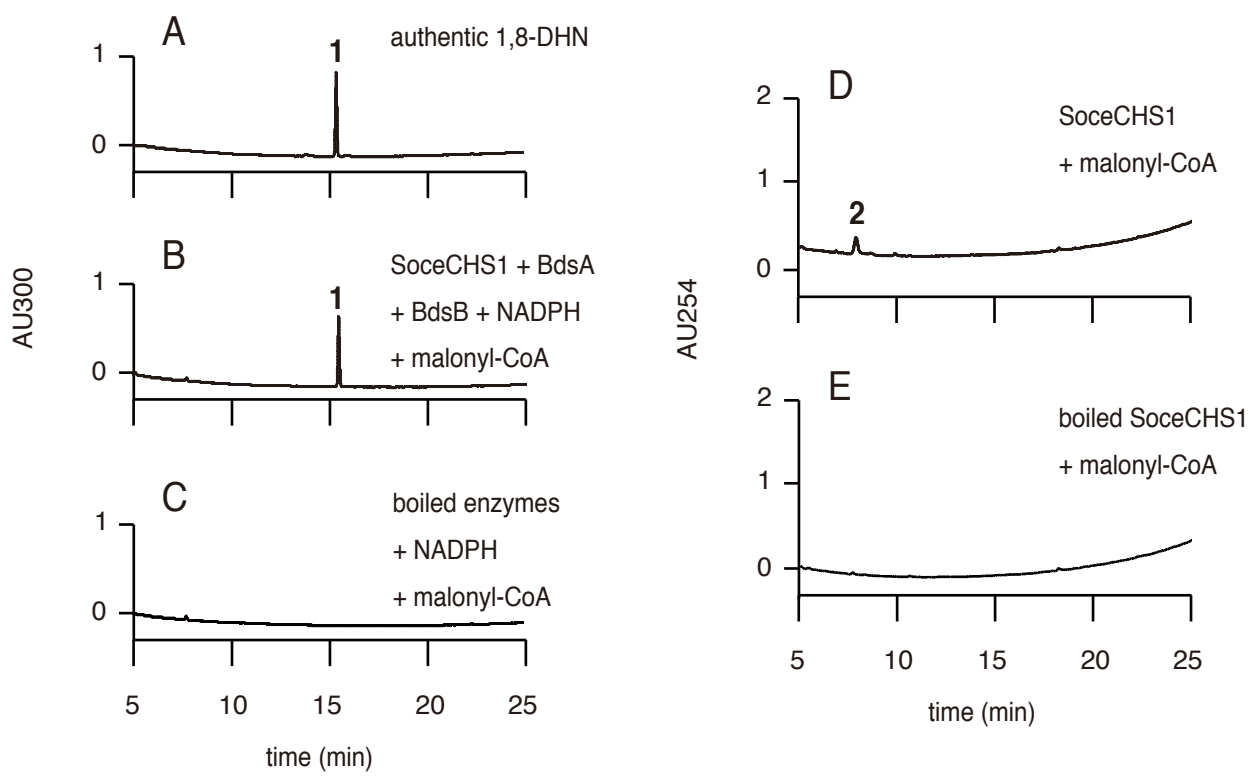


Figure S7

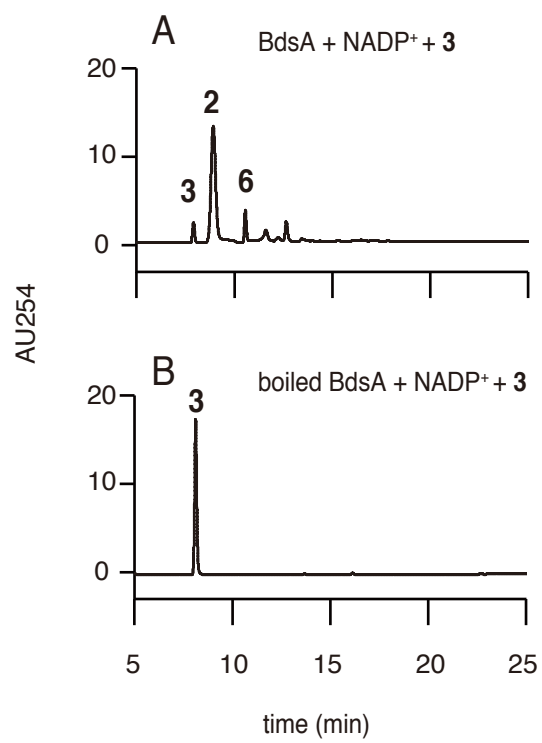


Figure S8

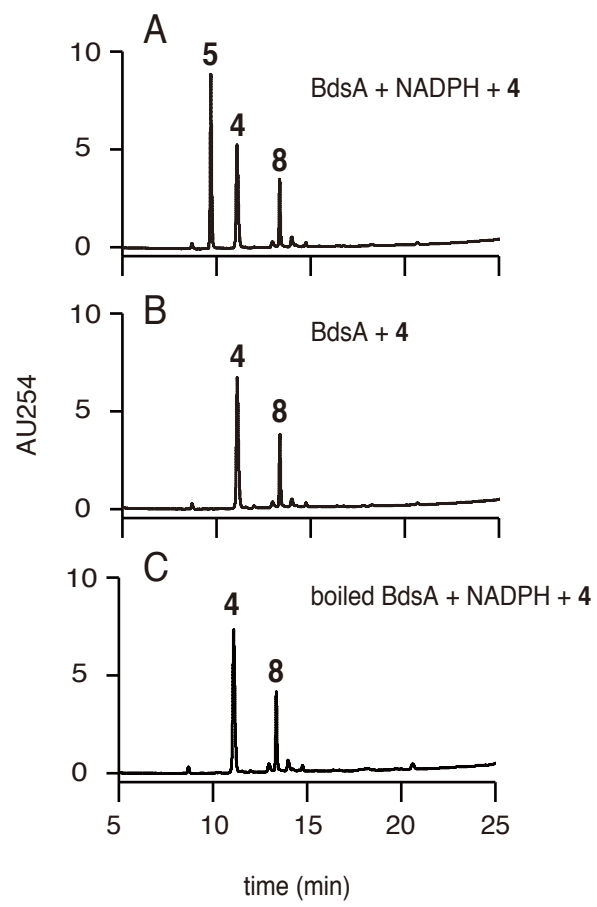


Figure S9

^1H NMR spectrum of vermelone (**5**)

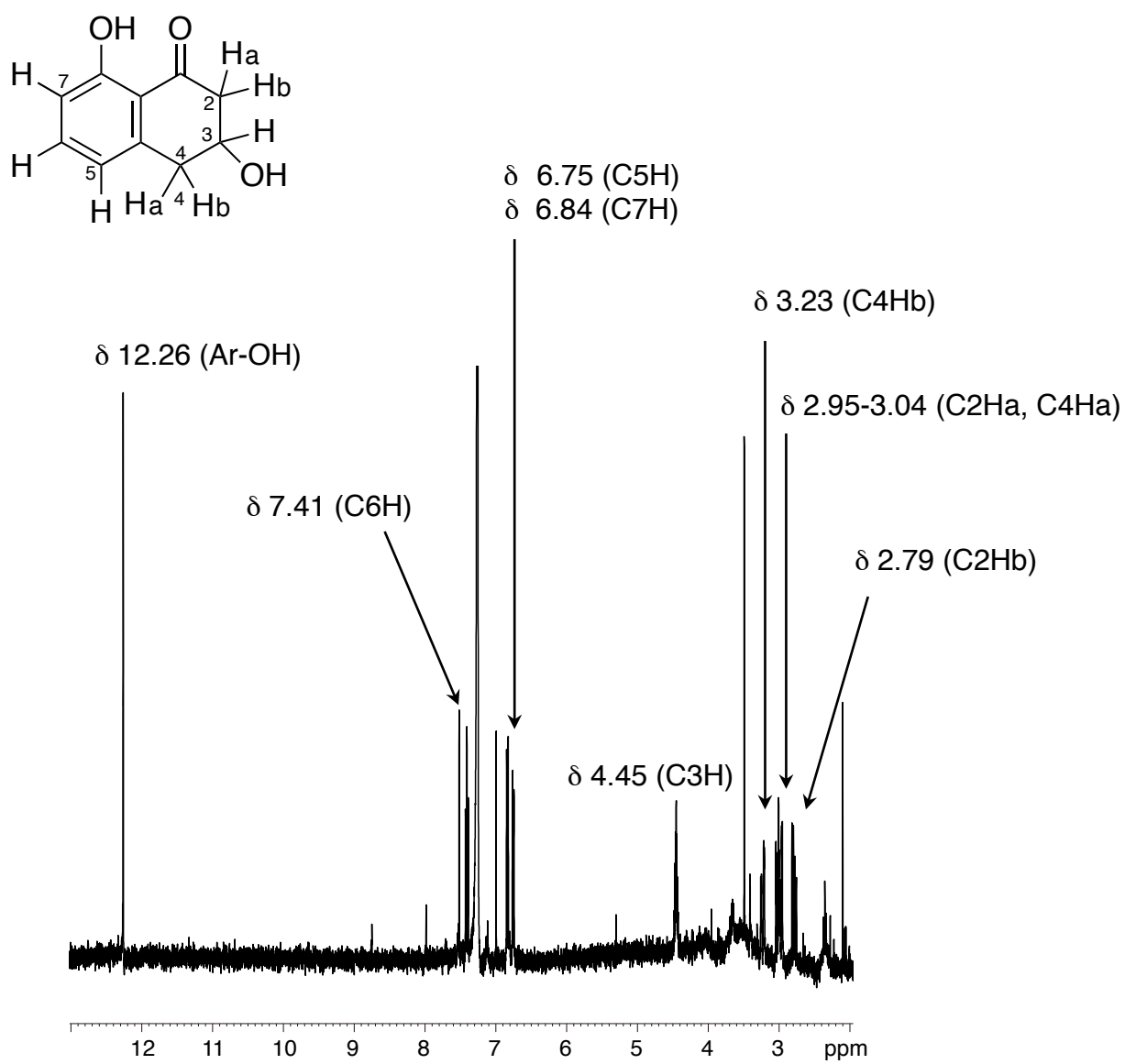


Figure S10

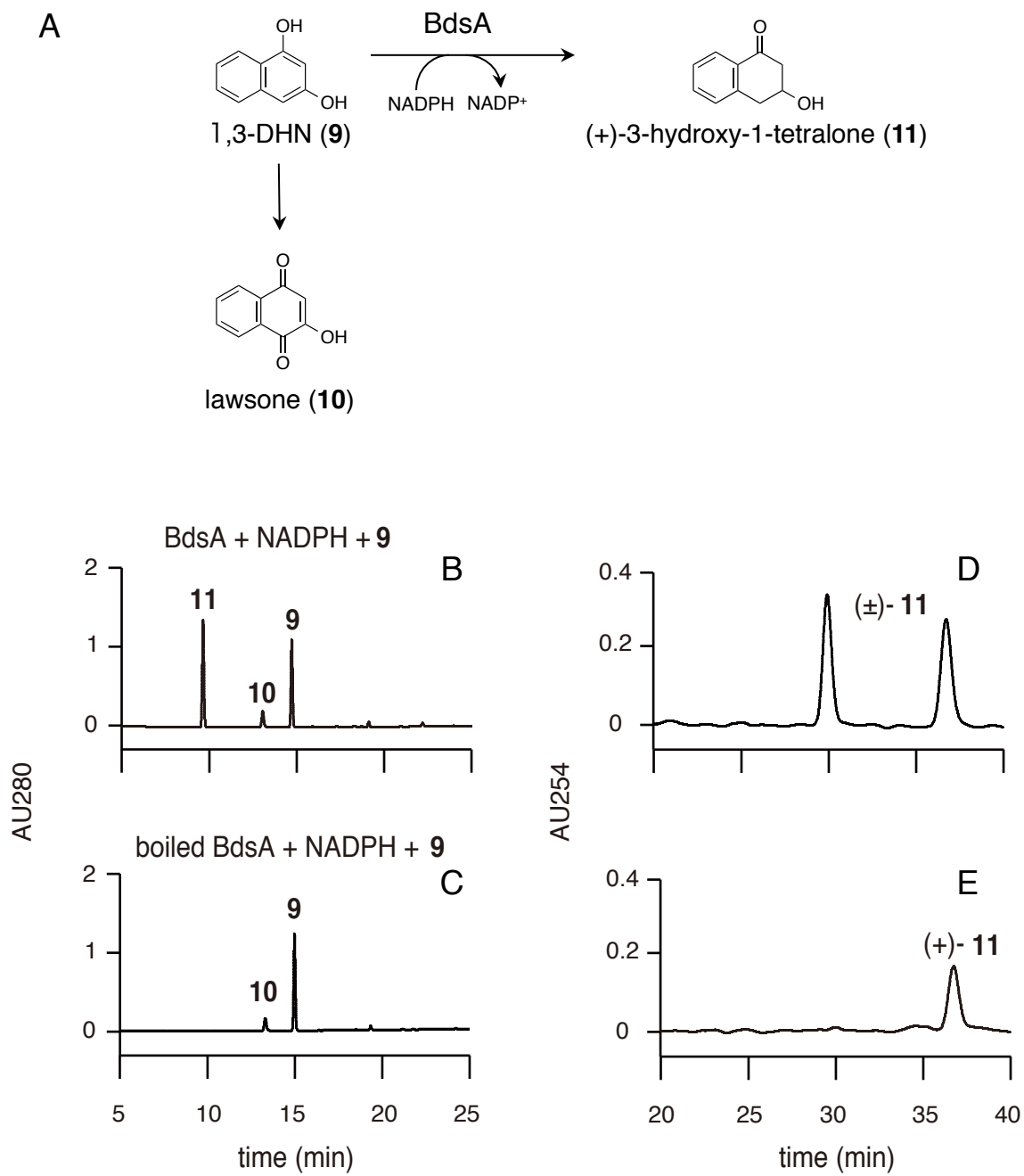


Figure S11

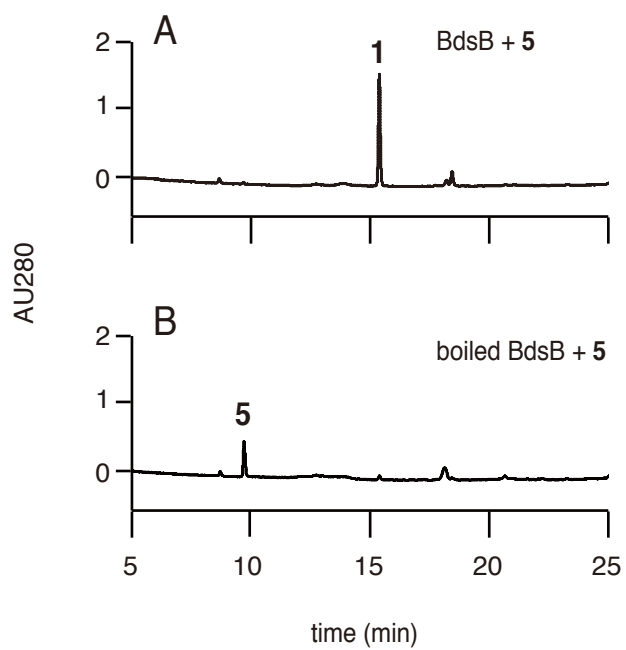


Figure S12

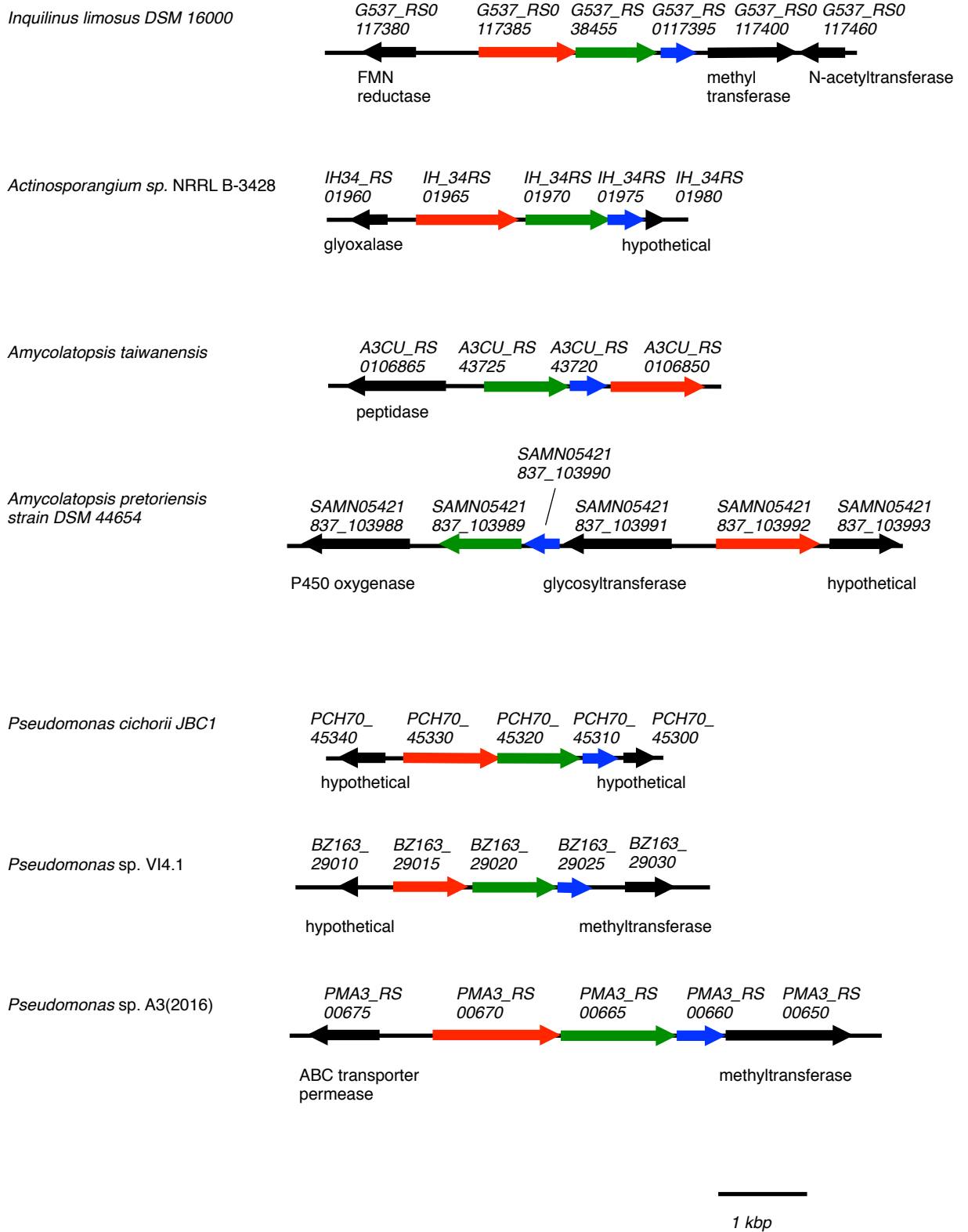


Figure S13

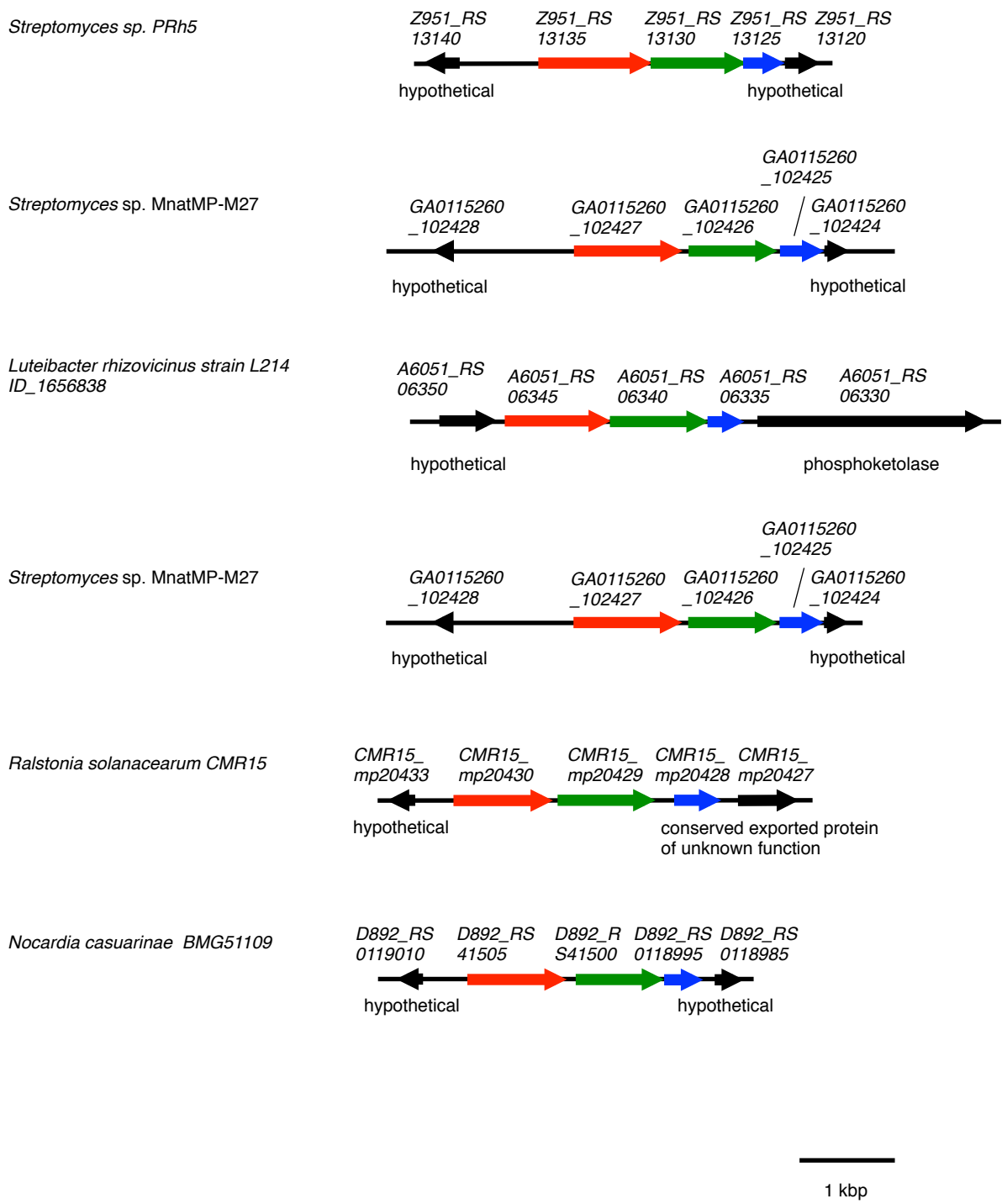


Figure S13 continued

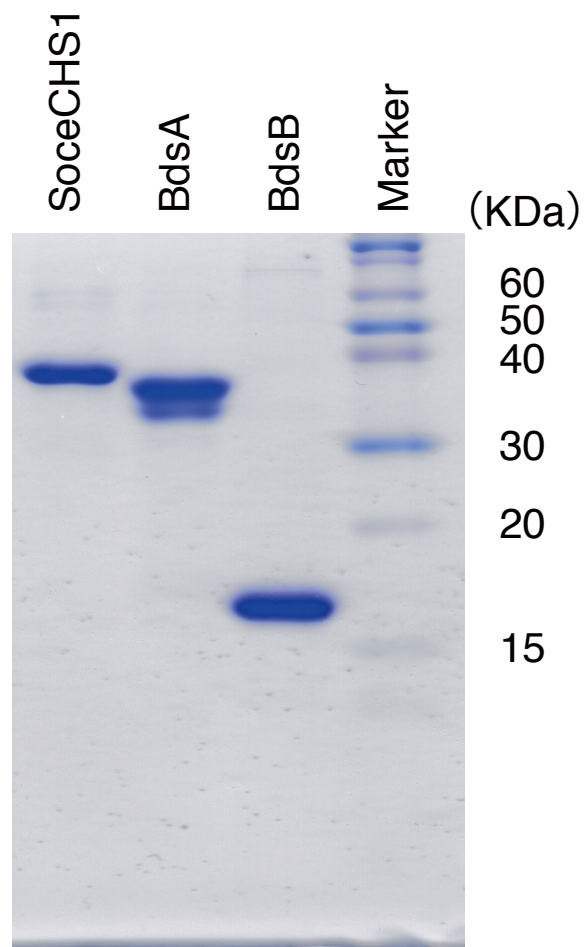


Figure S14

^1H NMR spectrum of 1, 3, 8-trihydroxynaphthalene (**4**)

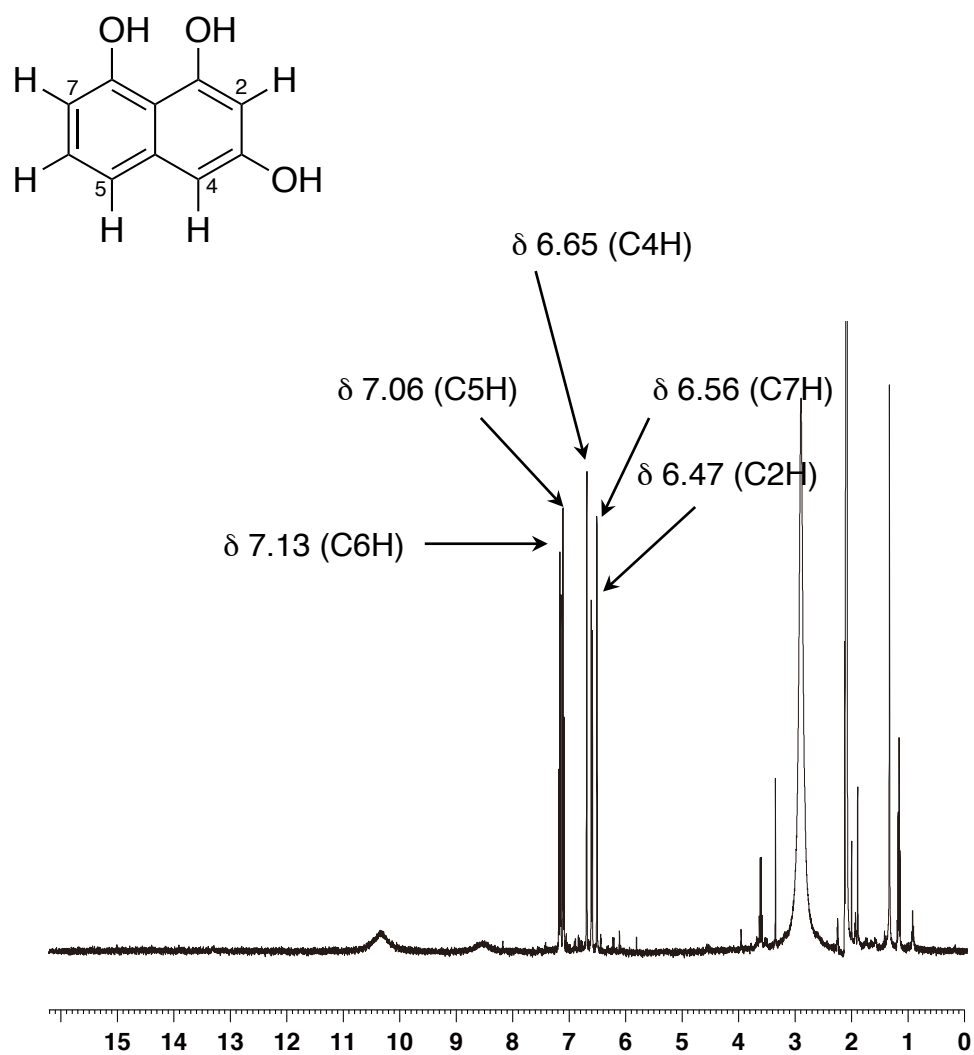


Figure S15