Supplementary information

A comparative metabologenomic approach reveals new mechanistic insights into *Streptomyces* **antibiotic crypticity**

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acid

Supplementary methods

Marker-less gene deletion/promoter replacement

All gene deletions and P_{ftdA} mutants were constructed using double homologous recombination as previously described (1). To avoid undesired recombination between the wild-type and the mutant P*ftdA* sequences, an intermediate ΔP*ftdA*::*tsr* mutant was constructed, and the steps will be described as an example for all mutants:

Streptomycin-resistant (Str^R) mutants of *Streptomyces sp.* strain JV180 were isolated on ISP2 + Str¹⁰⁰ agar. The *rpsL* genes were amplified with primers (YQ4-Sg_rpsL_f and YQ5-Sg_rpsL_r) and sequenced. JV307 bearing the *rpsL_*K43R mutation was chosen for subsequent experiments as no phenotypic changes were observed, including PTM production. The upstream and downstream homology regions flanking P*ftdA* were amplified from JV180 (primers YQ211-180DPro-us-f and YQ212-180DPro-us-r; YQ213-180DPro-ds-f and YQ214-180DPro-ds-r). The *tsr* gene was amplified from pJVD53 (primers YQ215 tsr-f and YQ216-tsr-r). The vector pUC19 was linearized by PCR-amplification (primers YQ268-pUC19-us and YQ269-pUC19-ds) and digested by DpnI. PCR products were assembled using the NEBuilder HiFi Assembly kit (NEB). Correct cloning was confirmed by restriction digest and Sanger sequencing. The resulting pUC19-ΔP*ftdA*::*tsr* and were digested with *Xba*I and *Hind*III and ligated into pJVD52.1 using the same restriction sites. The resulting pJVD52.1-ΔP_{ftdA}::tsr was introduced into JV307 by conjugation, and apramycin-resistant (Apr^R) exconjugants were selected. Exconjugants were grown in TSB non-selectively at 37 $^{\circ}$ C and recombinants were selected for on ISP2 + Apr⁵⁰. Apr^R colonies were grown TSB non-selectively at 37˚C and double recombinants were selected for on ISP2 + Str100. The resulting ΔP*ftdA*::*tsr* mutant was confirmed by colony PCR.

Circular Rapid Amplification of cDNA Ends

Streptomyces sp*.* strain JV180 was cultured on solid ATCC172 medium overlaid with a cellophane film. After six days, mycelia were harvested from three plates and pooled in 5 mL RNAlater with 4 mm diameter beads. The mycelia were homogenized by vortexing for about 1 minute and allowed to settle for 5 minutes. The cell suspension was transferred to a clean tube and pelleted by centrifugation at 3,214 × *g* for 10 minutes. The supernatant was discarded the pellet was frozen at −20°C. The following day, approximately 100 mg of the frozen pellet was powdered by grinding with mortar and pestle in liquid nitrogen and resuspended in 450 µL of buffer RLT (QIAGEN). The suspension was lysed with a Fisherbrand model 120 sonic dismembrator at 30% amplitude with 4 cycles of 15 seconds of sonication followed by 30 second of resting. Total RNA was extracted with the QIAGEN RNeasy kit following the manufacturer's protocol after this point and its integrity was verified by gel electrophoresis.

The cRACE protocol was adapted from that of Bose and Newman (2). Genomic DNA was removed with Turbo DNase (Ambion). Superscript II Reverse Transcriptase (Invitrogen) was used to generate cDNA with random hexamers. Leftover RNA was removed with RNase H and cDNA was purified with Wizard SV Gel and PCR clean-up kit (Promega) and eluted in nuclease-free water. Adaptor ligation was performed in a buffer containing 1X RNA ligase buffer, 25% PEG 8000, 10 µg/mL BSA, 1 mM hexamine cobalt (III) chloride, 100 pmol WNp213, and 25 Units of T4 RNA (Ambion) ligase. The reaction was carried out at room temperature overnight and purified with the Wizard SV Gel and PCR clean-up kit. The eluate was used for PCR amplification with Taq DNA polymerase (NEB) using Failsafe Premix G (Epicentre) with primers WNp210 and YQ186. PCR products were amplified in a second reaction using 1.5 µL of the first reaction as template with nested primers YQ188 and YQ185 as reverse primers. PCR products were cloned into pCR2.1-TOPO using the TOPO-TA cloning kit (Invitrogen) and the inserts were Sanger sequenced by Genewiz to map the transcript start site.

Griseorhodin enrichment

A griseorhodin-enriched fraction was obtained using a modified Kupchan scheme (3, 4) and solid phase extraction column. Strain JV180 was plated on approximately 1 L worth of 8340 agar plates. After 6 days, the agar plates were diced and collected in a large 2 L flask and the agar was submerged with acetonitrile overnight. The acetonitrile was collected and evaporated under low pressure and the agar was extracted with acetonitrile again. The dried extract was resuspended in 9:1 (v/v) methanol/water. The solution was extracted with equal volume of petroleum ether followed by equal volume of ethyl acetate, which extracted the red pigment from the aqueous solution. The ethyl acetate was evaporated under low pressure and resuspended with 1:1 methanol/water. A Bond Elut C18-OH (Agilent) solid phase extraction column was used to further purify the extract. The column was primed with water before the extract was loaded. The column was washed with water, and 1:3 acetonitrile /water. The red pigments were eluted by 1:1 acetonitrile/water. This fraction was dried under low pressure and resuspended in 500 μ L 1:1 acetonitrile/water and filtered before LC-MS analysis.

The griseorhodin-enriched fraction was analyzed using a Phenomenex Luna C18 column (75 x 3 mm, 3 µm pore size) installed on an Agilent 1260 Infinity HPLC connected to an Agilent 6420 Triple-Quad

mass spectrometer. For each run, 10 µL sample was injected and the chromatography conditions were as follows: *T* = 0, 5% B; *T* = 2, 5% B; *T* = 16, 100% B, *T* = 20, 100% B; A: water + 0.1% formic acid, B: acetonitrile + 0.1% formic acid; 0.7 mL/min. The diode array detector was set to measure absorbance at 488 nm. The mass spectrometer was set to mass scan mode with *m/z* ranges 100 – 1000 for positive and negative ions and the fragmentor voltage was set to = 70 V.

Table S1. List of strains used in this study

Table S2. List of plasmids used in this study.

Table S3. List of oligonucleotides used in this study.

Table S4. % Identity of 16S, concatenated MLST genes, and PTM enzyme amino acid sequences of the strains used in this study, relative to *Streptomyces* **sp. strain JV180.** Average Nucleotide Identity (ANI) values were calculated using the OrthoANIu algorithm (13).

- MLST: concatenated partial sequences of *atpD*, *gyrB*, *recA*, *rpoB*, and *trpB* corresponding to the sequences used in references (14, 15)

Figure S1. Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree of selected *S. gris***eus clade strains.** Strains used in this study are highlighted in red for clarity and all other strains are previously published members of the *S. griseus* clade (black). The strain JV180-like group is highlighted in green, which includes several apparent members of cluster VI as defined by Rong *et al* (14, 15). This MLST phylogeny was created from *atpD*, *gyrB*, *recA*, *rpoB*, and *trpB* sequences obtained from published lists (strains in black (14, 15)), in-house sequencing (JV180 and SP18CM02 (7)) or from GenBank (other strains in red). Sequences were aligned with MUSCLE and the alignments were concatenated. The maximum likelihood tree was built using the GTR+I+G model using CLC Main Workbench. Branches supported by less than 50% of 500 bootstrap simulations were collapsed.

Figure S2. Genetic and metabolomic identification of PTMs produced by ¹³C₅-ornithine feeding. (A) LC-MS chromatograms of extracts from JV180 *rpsL* and Δ*ftdA-F* mutants. The retention times of major PTM peaks were marked in gray. (**B**) Mass spectra of clifednamide A produced by the known clifednamide producer *S. torulosus* strain NRRL B-3889(11) on media supplemented with 50 mg/L of L-ornithine or ¹³C₅-labeled Lornithine. Mass spectra of selected PTM peaks produced by JV180 on media supplemented with 50 mg/L of L-ornithine or ¹³C₅-labeled L-ornithine, which eluted at (C) 8.4, (D) 11.2, and (E) 7.9 minutes.

Figure S3. Tandem mass spectrometry-based identification and quantification of PTMs. (**A**) The structures of known clifednamides A and B, which differ by an FtdA-installed hydroxylation (shown in red). The product ion spectra of (**B**) clifednamide A and (**C**) clifednamide B produced by collision-induced dissociation at 20 V. Mass spectra were converted to centroids for visual clarity. *S*. *torulosus* strain NRRL B-3889 was grown on media supplemented with (top) L-ornithine or (bottom) $^{13}C_5$ -labeled L-ornithine. Inset: proposed structures of ornithine-derived fragments, with ¹³C₅ atoms indicated by heavy dots, which would result in the heavier daughter ions observed (red).

Figure S4. PTM production by *S. griseus* **clade strains on various media:** (**A**) ISP2 (Difco), (**B**) ISP4 (Difco), (**C**) ISP-S (see methods), and (**D**) YMS8 (0.4% yeast extract; 1% malt extract; 1.2% soluble starch; 2% agar; pH 7.4). Retention times for PTM peaks are highlighted in gray.

Figure S5. PTM production by *S. griseus* **clade strains on various media:** (**A**) supplemented minimal medium (16), (**B**) minimal medium (16), (**C**) low tryptone-yeast extract (16), and (**D**) medium 2 (17). Retention times for PTM peaks are highlighted in gray.

Figure S6. PTM production by *S. griseus* **clade strains on various media:** (**A**) YMS (16), (**B**) ATCC172, (**C**) Hickey-Tresner (18), and (**D**) SFM (16). Retention times for PTM peaks are highlighted in gray. A peak marked with an asterisk in the extract of JV255 from SFM had a similar retention time as PTMs but did not have the correct absorbance spectrum.

Figure S7. Improved detection for PTMs via LC-MS/MS. Chromatograms of extracts of (Red) *Streptomyces* sp. strain JV180 and (blue) *Streptomyces griseus* subsp. *griseus* strain IFO13350 monitored using (**A**) UV absorbance at 280 nm, (**B**) MS scan mode in positive mode for *m/z* from 100-1000, and (**C**) precursor ion scan mode for ions fragmenting into *m/z* 139 or 154 daughter ions. Retention times for prominent PTM peaks are marked with dotted grey lines.

Figure S8. *ftdA-F* **are transcribed on one mRNA molecule.** (**A**) Diagram of the PTM biosynthetic gene cluster, and PCR probes for intergenic regions. (**B**) PCR amplification of PTM intergenic regions using genomic DNA (positive control), RNA (negative control), and cDNA templates. Ladder: GeneRuler 1kb Plus DNA marker (Thermo Fisher)

Figure S9. Nucleotide alignment of PTM promoters and 5' UTRs belonging to *S. griseus* **clade strains used in this study.** Nucleotides in blue have >70% conservation, while nucleotides in red have <30% conservation. Many nucleotides in black (between 30-70% conservation) are still conserved within the JV180-like strain (green) and IFO13350-like strain groups (red). Nucleotides were aligned using MUSCLE with 500 bootstrap simulations.

Figure S10. P*ftdA***_JV180 drives stronger** *xylE* **transcription than P***ftdA***_IFO13350.** RT-qPCR was used to compare *xylE* transcript abundance from different P*ftdA*-*ftdA*-*xylE* constructs in both JV180 and IFO13350 hosts. We used the P*ftdA*-*ftdA*-*xylE* constructs in case proper expression required mRNA secondary structures forming from the 5' UTR and the *ftdA* coding sequences. Relative transcription and statistical significance were calculated by Student's T-test relative to the JV180 P_{ftdA} in each respective host strain (n = 6; *p < 0.05, $*$ *p < 0.01, $**$ p < 0.001).

Figure S11. Transcript start site mapping of the JV180 P*ftdA* **by cRACE.** The sequencing read was aligned with the JV180 genome sequence.

Figure S12. Mutations in the −35 box cause slight decreasesin PTM BGC expression. (**A**) A diagram of the P_{ftdA} region in -35 box mutants. Due to difficulties in cloning, IFO13350-type -35 boxes were introduced into the Δ−528_−31 mutant background. (**B**) Relative PTM production from −35 box mutants (n = 3). (**C**) Relative *ftdB* transcript abundance from −35 box mutants(n = 6). Statistical significance was calculated by Student's T-test relative to the Δ−528_−38 strain (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001). Bars represent standard deviation.

Figure S13. Predicted secondary structure of the JV180 P*ftdA* **UTR.** The structure was predicted with mFold using the RNA folding form for the UTR sequence and the first 30 nucleotides of *ftdA*. The 5' end, 3' end, Shine-Dalgarno sequence, and the start codon are labeled.

Figure S14. Predicted secondary structure of the P*ftdA* **UTR from JV180-like P***ftdA***'s.** The structures were predicted with mFold using the RNA folding form for the UTR sequence and the first 30 nucleotides of *ftdA* for (**A**) SP18CM02, (**B**) JV251, (**C**) JV252, and (**D**) JV253. The SP18CM02 has an additional nucleotide (indicated with a red circle) that greatly alters its structure.

Figure S15. Predicted secondary structure of the P*ftdA* **UTR from strains (A) IFO13350 and (B) JV257.** The structures were predicted with mFold using the RNA folding form for the UTR sequence and the first 30 nucleotides of *ftdA*.

Figure S16. Predicted secondary structure of the P*ftdA* **UTR from strains (A) JV254 and (B) JV255.** The structures were predicted with mFold using the RNA folding form for the UTR sequence and the first 30 nucleotides of *ftdA*.

Figure S17. Predicted secondary structure of the P*ftdA* **UTR from strains (A) JV256 and (B) JV258.** The structures were predicted with mFold using the RNA folding form for the UTR sequence and the first 30 nucleotides of *ftdA*.

Figure S18. *adpA* **is required for morphological development and secondary metabolite expression.** (**top**) Wild-type JV180 and (**bottom**) its Δ*adpA* mutant (JV556) were streaked on ISP2 agar and incubated for 2 days at 28 °C. The Δ*adpA* mutant is deficient in secondary metabolite production (red pigment) and morphological differentiation (white aerial mycelia), which are exhibited by the parent strain.

Figure S19. Additional complementation data for Δ*adpA***.** Relative PTM production (**A**) on solid agar media (n = 3) and (**B**) in shake flasks (n = 4, except for JV180 *rpsL* where n = 3). The pSET152-*adpA* constructs were designed to express *adpA* under its native promoter and failed to express properly in flask cultures, whereas the pJMD3 vector uses the constitutive P*ermE**. We speculate the pSET152-*adpA* construct failed to express properly in flask cultures due to differences in culture conditions, which is in line with the previous report that AdpA only appeared to be a transcriptional activator for the PTM BGC in strain IFO13350 when grown on solid media(19). Additionally, the actual *adpA* promoter could contain more regulatory binding regions upstream which were not included in the construct. Statistical significance was calculated by Student's T-test relative to the JV180 *rpsL* parent strain (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001). Bars represent standard deviation.

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Figure S20. Additional electrophoretic mobility shift assays with AdpA-P*ftdA***.** (**A**) Competition assay with unlabeled DNA probe. (**B**-**D**) assays with JV180 probes containing transversion mutations in nucleotides reported to directly interact with AdpA. The lane marked by the (+) sign is a positive control, using wildtype probe sequence.

Figure S21. *S. griseus* **clade strains contain different secondary metabolite BGCs.** Each row represents a unique BGC. BGCs were identified using AntiSMASH (20). BGCs predicted to produce the same compound were individually compared for synteny. In a few cases, AntiSMASH would count two neighboring BGCs as a singular BGC, such as the PTM BGC and an adjacent viomycin BGC in the genome of strain JV180. These BGCs were manually split and counted as two BGCsif the two BGCs were highly similarto previously characterized BGCs. A few PKS- and NRPS-type BGCs that were located on small contigs due to poor genome assembly were collectively counted as single unique BGCs; future sequence data may eventually collapse some of these fragments into single contiguous BGCs. Green boxes indicate BGCs shared by all 11 strains (n = 13). Yellow boxes indicate BGCs shared by two or more strains(n = 59). Gray boxes indicate BGCs that are unique to one strain ($n = 28$).

Figure S22. JV180-subclade strains produce a red pigment absent in other *S. griseus* **clade strains.** Strains JV180, IFO13350, SP18CM02, and JV251-JV258 were streaked on ISP2 and incubated for 2 days at 28°C.

Figure S23. Identification of griseorhodin in JV180 culture extracts. (**A**) UV chromatogram of JV180 *rpsL* and Δ*grhR2-V* mutant mutants. (Inset) absorbance spectrum of the putative griseorhodin A peak, which closely matches the absorbance characteristics reported previously(21). PTM peaks (marked with p) were also missing in the Δ*grhR2-V* mutant. (**B**) The structure of griseorhodin A and the expected and observed *m*/*z*. (**C**) Image of JV180 *rpsL* (top) and the Δ*grhR2-V* mutant(bottom) streaked on ISP2 agar and incubated for 2 days at 28°C. The Δ*grhR2-V* mutant lacks griseorhodin pigmentation. (**D**) griseorhodin production observed from various *grh* cluster mutants.

Figure S24. Sporulation is reduced in the Δ*grhR2-V* **mutant and partially complemented by ectopically expressing** *grhGH***.** Statistical significance was calculated by Student's T-test relative to the JV180 *rpsL* parent strain or otherwise indicated (n = 3; $*p < 0.05$, $**p < 0.01$, $***p < 0.001$). Bars represent standard deviation.

Figure S25. Griseorhodin does not act as a signaling compound in *Streptomyces* **sp. strain JV180.** (**A**) UV chromatogram of the griseorhodin-enriched fraction. The *m*/*z* 509, 511, and 527 peaks have the same masses as griseorhodin A (22), griseorhodin G (21), and griseorhodin C (23). (**B**) PTM production by JV180 and its Δ*grhR2-V* mutant in flasks with added DMSO (negative control), the griseorhodin- enriched fraction, or γ-rubromycin (n = 3). (**C**) Disc diffusion assay of Δ*grhR2-V* mutant with DMSO (negative control), the griseorhodin- enriched fraction, and γ-rubromycin. PTM production and sporulation were not restored by a chemical signaling mechanism. Instead, production and growth inhibition were observed. Statistical significance was calculated by Student's T-test relative to the DMSO control (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001).

production by the Δ*grhR2-V* mutant (JV564) on solid media and complementation by various constructs. *grhR2*, *grhR3*, and *grhF* were not able to restore PTM production, while *grhG* and/or *grhH* were able to restore some PTM production. Additionally, *accBE* and their homologs from strain IFO13350 were also able to restore some PTM production (n = 3 for JV180 *rpsL* and JV564, n = 2 for complementation strains). (**B**) PTM production by the Δ*grhFGH* and Δ*grhGH* mutants on solid media barely differs (n = 3). Statistical significance was calculated by Student's T-test relative to the JV180 *rpsL* parent strain (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001). Bars represent standard deviation.

Figure S27. Heterologous expression of *grhG* **in IFO13350-like strains increases PTM production and transcription.** (**A**) Relative PTM production by strains JV180, IFO13350, JV254, and JV258 heterologously expressing *grhG* on solid agar (for IFO13350, JV254, and JV258, n = 3; otherwise, n = 2). (**B**) Relative *ftdB* transcript abundance in strain IFO13350 heterologously expressing *grhG*. Methods for culturing and extracting RNA were largely the same as for JV180-derived strains, except the samples were harvested after 2 days of culturing for RT-qPCR (n = 3). Statistical significance was calculated by Student's T-test relative to the wild-type strains (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001). Bars represent standard deviation.

Figure S29. *S. griseus* **clade strains produce maltophilin-like PTMs.** (**A**) representative LC-MS/MS chromatograms of an extract from *Streptomyces* sp. strain JV180 and a maltophilin standard (structure shown in **inset** without stereocenters). (**B**) Product ion spectra produced by collision-induced dissociation (collision energy = 20 V) of the maltophilin standard and compound **5** produced by strain JV180.

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