1	Supplementary Materials for
2	A superefficient ochratoxin A hydrolase with promising
3	potential for industrial applications
4	Han Luo ^{a¶} , Gan wang ^{b¶} , Nan Chen ^{a¶} , Zemin Fang ^c , Yazhong Xiao ^c , Min Zhang ^b ,
5	Khishigjargal Gerelt ^a , Yingying Qian ^a , Ren Lai ^{b*} , Yu Zhou ^{a*}
6	^a State Key Laboratory of Tea Biology and Utilization, School of Tea and Food
7	Science Technology, Anhui Agricultural University, Heifei 230036, China
8	^b Key Laboratory of Animal Models and Human Disease Mechanisms of Chinese
9	Academy of Sciences/Key Laboratory of Bioactive Peptides of Yunnan Province,
10	KIZ-CUHK Joint Laboratory of Bioresources and Molecular Research in Common
11	Diseases, Sino-AfricanJoint Research Center, Center for Biosafety Mega-Science,
12	Kunming Institute of Zoology, Kunming 650223, Yunnan, China;
13	^c School of Life Sciences, Anhui University, 230601 Hefei, Anhui, China
14	[¶] These authors contributed equally to this work (HL purified and characterized the
15	enzyme ADH3, GW illustrated the efficient catalytic mechanism, and NC isolated the
16	strain CW117 and screened the enzyme ADH3).

17 *Correspondence Authors: <u>microbes@ahau.edu.cn (YZ);</u> <u>rlai@mail.kiz.ac.cn (RL)</u>

18 Supplementary Text:

19 Text S1 genomic analysis

Based on OTA degradation product by S. acidaminiphila CW117, amido bond 20 hydrolases are considered as the degradation enzymes (1, 2). Currently, few known 21 examples of hydrolases, such as peptidase, amidohydrolase and carboxypeptidase 22 were characterized as OTA degradation enzyme (3-6). In order to obtain the OTA 23 degradation genes from the strain CW117, we assembled and analyzed the complete 24 genome sequence of S. acidaminiphila CW117, and the general genomic information 25 was outlined in Table S1-Table S3. After genomic data assemble, gene prediction and 26 annotation were performed by BLAST searches in 10 databases (Fig.S2 - Fig.S3). 27 More than 3800 genes were annotated by the database of COG, KEGG, NR, Pfam and 28 29 Swissprot, and a complete genome map of S. acidaminiphila CW117 was produced by assembled and annotation results (Fig.S4). By genome sequence analysis, 53 amido 30 31 bond hydrolase including 5 amidases, 14 amidohydrolases, 5 carboxypeptidases and 29 peptidases' family (Table S4) were screened from complete genome sequence of 32 33 CP062156.1 (S. acidaminiphila CW117).

36	Table S1 Results for genome sequencing on the S. acidaminiphila CW117
37	

Туре	Illumina	PacBio
RawReads	9463494	307993
RawBases	1.4 G	3.7 G
CleanReads	9279424	221027
CleanBases	1.3 G	2.7 G
Meanlength (bp)	-	12375
N50 (bp)	-	12616

10	Table 62 Conome accombly	ODE determination and	basal information on the C
40	Table 52 Genome assembly.	OKF determination and	l dasai miormation on the 5.

acidaminiphila CW117.

Туре	Number/character	Average length (or Percentage in genome)	Total length
Contigs/Genome	1 (Circular)	4090129 bp	4090129 bp
Gene	3844	954.38 bp (89.7%)	3668652 bp
G+C (%)	-	68.75	-
sRNA	11	144.182 bp	1586
23S rRNA	3	2875 bp	8625
16S rRNA	3	1534 bp	4602
5S rRNA	3	114 bp	342
tRNA	61	77.541 bp	4730
SINEs	14	0.02%	912 bp
LINEs	6	0.01%	500 bp
DNA transposon	5	0.01%	342 bp
Tandem repeats	234	0.42%	17229 bp
Num. of Prophage	2	68681.5	137363 bp
Num. of CRISPR	2	984 bp	1968 bp
LTR elements	0	0%	
Unclassified	0	0%	0

45 Table S3 The genomics island (GIs) predictions in the S. acidaminiphila CW117

46 genome.

GIs number	Start position	End position	GI length
GI1	135821	145627	9807 bp
GI2	167433	205407	37975 bp
GI3	361511	371271	9761 bp
GI4	639600	643913	4314 bp
GI5	1468321	1482892	14572 bp
GI6	1493582	1503040	9459 bp
GI7	1545600	1558567	12968 bp

47 48

49 Table S4. The candidates of OTA degradation gene screened from the S.

Gama na	anduma	Gene	Expression primore
Gene no.	enzyme	locus_tag	Expression primers
1	Dipeptidyl	H7691 1749	F:CCGGAATTCATGTCGCGCACCCTCATTC
cpi	carboxypeptidase II	0	R:CCGCTCGAGTTACTTCAGCCCGCGGTTC
2		H7691 0588	F:CCGGAATTCATGGACAGGCGGCGATTC
cp2	LD-carboxypeptidase	5	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGCTGCCGGCGAACAC
4	D-alanyl-D-alanine	H7691 0291	F:CGCGGATCCATGAAATTCCGCTTTGCCG
cp4	carboxypeptidase	0	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGGACTTCCACCACATC
_	D-alanyl-D-alanine	H7691 1363	F:CCGGAATTCATGCCCCAAGCTACCGCC
cpS	carboxypeptidase	5	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGGCAGGCGTGCCGC
14	Metallocarboxypeptidase	H7691 0593	F:CCGGAATTCATGACCACCGCCTTCTATCC
cpm14	M14	0	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGCGGTGCGCCAGCG
	·	•	
	1	117(01 020)	
ad1	amidase	H7691_0386	F:CGCGGATCCATGCGCGCCCTCCACACC
		5	<u>R:</u> CCG <u>CTCGAGTCAACGGGTCTGCGCGGTAT</u>
ad2	<i>N</i> -acetylmuramoyl- <i>L</i> -ala	H7691_1304	F:CGC <u>GGATCCATGCCCGCGATCCACATC</u>
	nineamidase	5	<u>R:CCGCTCGAGCTACATGCGCTGCAGGGGT</u>
ad3	N-acetylmuramoyl-L-ala	H7691_0130	F:CGC <u>GGATCCATGAAGATGTCCACCAAGC</u>
	nine amidase	0	<u>R:</u> CCG <u>CTCGAGTCAGCGGTGGGTGGCC</u>
ad4	N-acetylmuramoyl-L-ala	H7691_0128	F:CCGGAATTCATGACGCATCGGAAAACCC
	nine amidase	5	<u>R:</u> CCG <u>CTCGAGTTACGGCGTATCGGTCGTG</u>
ad5	N-acetylmuramoyl-L-ala	H7691_0854	<u>F:</u> CCG <u>GAATTCATGCTCAAGGGAAGCCGCC</u>
uus	nine amidase	5	<u>R:</u> CCG <u>CTCGAGTTACGGCGTATCGGTCGTG</u>
		H7691 0886	F.CCGCAATTCATGAATGACCTCCGTATTTCAC
adh1	Amidohydrolase	5	R:CCGCTCCACTCAGCCCAGGGTGAAGG
		H7601 0310	F:CCGCAATTCATGAGCGCGTCCATCGTGT
adh2	adh2 Amidohydrolase	5	R-CCGCTCCACTCAGCGCCGGTAGGCCG
	<i>lh3</i> Amidohydrolase	H7691 1293	F:CGCCGCATCCATGCCGATCCGCCGCCGC
adh3		5	R:CCGCTCGAGTCACTGCTTGTAGATCACCCCG
		H7691 0959	F:CCGGAATTCATGAACCCGCTGACCGCC
adh4	Amidohydrolase	5	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGGGGGGCCACATTGCGT
			F:CCGGAATTCATGAAAACCACGCTCTGCCTC
adh5	Amidohydrolase	H7691_11440	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGCGGGCGGCTTCGG
		H7691 0844	F:CCGGAATTCATGGGCGCGAGGCGGGC
adh6	Amidohydrolase	5	R:CCGCTCGAGTCATCGCGACGAAGGCTTG
		H7691 1424	F:CGCGGATCCATGCGCCGTACCGCCGC
adh7	Amidohydrolase	5	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGCCCTCGCTGGCCG
11.0		H7691 1354	F:CGCGGATCCATGAAACTGCTGTTGGCCC
adh8	Amidohydrolase	5	R:CCGGAATTCTTATTTCCCCGCTTGCTCC
11.0	A 11 1 1	H7691 0844	F:CGCGGATCCATGAACATGAACCCCCGC
aan9	Amidonydrolase	0	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGTAGAAGCCCACGTTG
11.10		H7691 0320	F:CCGGAATTCATGCGACACCGACTGCTG
adh10	Amidohydrolase	0	R:CCGCTCGAGTCATGGCCGCACCTCCTG
		H7691 0343	F:CCGGAATTCATGAGCCGGCTCGACAAC
adh11	Amidohydrolase	0	R:CCGCTCGAGCTAGCCGAGCTGCAGC
		H7691 0589	F:CCGGAATTCATGCGCCCGCTGTCGTTG
adh12	Amidohydrolase	0	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGTCGGCGCCCTTG
		117/01 11/00	F:CCGGAATTCATGTTCGACCACCTGTTCAC
adh13	Amidohydrolase	н/691_11430	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGGACGCGGTTGCGTC
		H7691 0135	F:CGCGGATCCATGATCCGCAAGACCGTTCTGT
naa	amidohydrolase	5	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGCCGGCGCCGCCGT
pd1	peptidase	H7691_0307	F:CCG <u>GAATTC</u> ATGGCGGTGGCGGTGTG
1		0	R:CUG <u>CTCGAG</u> TCAAGGGAACTGGGCCCC
pd2	peptidase	H7691_1275	F:CGC <u>GGATCC</u> ATGAAGAACGCCACCGG
r ~~	r -r -raube	5	R:CCG <u>CTCGAG</u> TTACCAGATCACTACCTGC

50 *acidaminiphila* strain CW117 genome (53 candidates).

pd3	peptidase	H7691_0371	F:CCG <u>GAATTC</u> ATGTTGCGAGCAGTGGG
-		0	R:CCG <u>CTCGAG</u> TCATTCCGGGTCGGCCC
pds8	peptidase S8	H7691_0586	F:CCG <u>GAATTC</u> ATGCGCAGCACGTTCAGGG
Pubb	populate 20	5	R:CCG <u>CTCGAG</u> TCAGAACCCGCGCATGAAC
ndsQ	pentidase S9	H7691_0063	F:CCG <u>GAATTC</u> ATGGGAAGGGGATGGTG
puss	peptidase 37	0	R:CCG <u>CTCGAG</u> TCAGCTCCCGATGTGCTC
1-10		H7691 0706	F:CCG <u>GAATTC</u> ATGAAACACCTGCTGTACGT
pasio	peptidase S10	5	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGTTGCGCTGGTACATG
1.41		117(01 01105	F:CCGGAATTCATGCGTGTAGCCGGCCTT
pds41	peptidase S41	H7691_01105	R:CCGCTCGAGTCACTTGCCGCCGTCGAC
		H7691 1837	FCCGGAATTCATGAAGCGCACACCGCT
pds46	peptidase S46	0	R:CCGCTCCACTTACTCCCGCGGCAGGC
		0	ECCCCCATCCATCACCCTCTTACCCCATATC
pds49	peptidase S49	H7691 11860	P. COC GGATCCATGACCCTGTTACCGCATATG
1		_	R:CCG <u>GAATTC</u> TCACITCTCCTGTCCGGC
	carboxy	H7691 0294	F·CCG GAATTC ATGAACTACCGAGTACCCG
c-pds	terminal-processing	0	R'CCG CTCGAG TCAGTCGGCCCAGCGG
	peptidase	U	R.eed <u>ereaka</u> rendreddeeendedd
m on da	matalla and an anti daga	H7691_0866	F:CCG <u>GAATTC</u> ATGCGCTCGATGCTCCTG
mepas	metanoendopeptidase	0	R:CCG <u>CTCGAG</u> CTACTTGCCGCGTTCGAG
	M1 family	H7691 0285	F:CGCGGATCCATGCGTTCACCCTTCCTG
pdm1	metallopentidase	0	R'CCG GAATTC TTACGGCTTCGGCGCGG
	M2 family	H7601 1372	FCGCCCATCCATGTACCCGGAAATGACCTC
pdm2	matallanantidasa	11/091_13/2	
	metanopeptidase	0	
pdm3	M3 family	H/691_0931	F:CGC <u>GGATCC</u> AIGGCIIIGCAACAGCAGGCG
I mus	metallopeptidase	5	R:CCG <u>CTCGAG</u> TTACTTGCTTTCGGCGCCGG
ndm13	pentidase M13	H7691_0529	F:CCG <u>GAATTC</u> ATGACCCTTTCCAAGCTCG
pamis	peptidase W115	5	R:CCG <u>CTCGAG</u> TTACCAGATGACCACGCG
15	M15 family	H7691 0131	F:CCG <u>GAATTC</u> ATGCGCAGAGCCATTGCC
pam15	metallopeptidase	0	R:CCGCTCGAGCTAGCGCACCGGGAAGTC
1 20		H7691 1445	F:CCGGAATTCATGGACAGCGCCAAGCTC
pdm20	peptidase M20	0	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGCAGCAGCCGTGGC
		H7691 1404	F·CCGGAATTCATGCACCGCCTGACGCTC
pdm23	peptidase M23	0	R'CCGCTCCAGTCAGGGCGGGGGGCGCCC
		H7601 1/60	F:CCGCAATTCATGCGCCGCCTCACCTTC
pdm28	peptidase M28	5	
		5	E.CCCCAATTCATCATCCTCCCCCAACTC
pdm48	peptidase M48	H7691 04110	P.CCOGAATTCATOATOCTOCOCOAACTO
-		-	R:CCGCICGAG ICAGCGGCGCIGCAIGI
pdm61	peptidase M61	H7691_0040	F:CCG <u>GAATTC</u> AIGIACGCGCACAAGIGGT
1	1 1	0	R:CCG <u>CTCGAG</u> TCAACGCCGCGGCGCG
ndc13	pentidase C13	H7691_1049	F:CGC <u>GGATCC</u> ATGCCTGCCGCCATCACC
puers	peptidase ers	0	R:CCG <u>GAATTC</u> TCAGCGCGTCCCGGGG
n do 10	nontidaga C40	H7691 1279	F:CGC <u>GGATCC</u> ATGCACATCACGCCAGCT
<i>pac</i> 40	peptidase C40	5	R:CCG <u>GAATTC</u> TCAGCGCAGCACGCGCTT
	1 D1	H7691 0517	F:CCGGAATTCATGATCAAGCGCTGGTCCC
pdp1	peptidase PI	0	R:CCGCTCGAGTCAGCGTGGCGCCGGC
		H7691 0272	F:CCG GAATTC ATGAAGATCAGCCTTGGCC
pdu32	peptidase U32	5	R:CCGCTCCAGTCAGGCCTGCATGCGCAT
		J 117601 1070	E.CCCCATCCATCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC
dpd-1	dipeptidase	П/091_18/8	P.COCGGATCCATOCCOCTOTOTOTOTO
-	~ ~	0	
dnd-2	dipeptidase	H7691_1510	F:CGC <u>GGATCC</u> ATGACCAATGGCCTGCTG
ap a 2	all	5	R:CCGGAATTCTTACTCCAGCGCCGCCTT
ndz	zinc-dependent pentidase	H7691_1722	F:CGC <u>GGATCC</u> ATGGCACCGCCTGCTGC
paz	Zine-dependent peptidase	5	R:CCG <u>CTCGAG</u> CTATGGCTGTTGCAGCGC
	M-4-11-1-1	H7691 0537	F:CGCGGATCCATGATCAAGCGGTGCTTGCT
m-hd	Metallo-hydrolase	0	R:TCCCCCGGGTCAGTCTTCCAGCAGCGG



Figure S1. The liquid chromatography-tandem mass analysis of OTA degradation product by the strain CW117 under the positive ionization mode. A, the spectra of OTA standard; B, the spectra of OT α standard; C, the spectra of OTA degradation product. The OTA standard produced [M+H⁺] at m/z 404 as precursor ion in MS spectrum, and product ions at m/z 239 and 358 in MS/MS spectrum. The OT α standard produced [M+H⁺] at m/z 256.9 as precursor ion in MS spectrum, and product ions at m/z 167 and 211 as in MS/MS spectrum.





63 Figure S2. The gene length distribution of CW117 genome. The gene length of

64 CW117 was mainly distributed in the range of 100 - 1500 bp.





Figure S3. The statistics of gene annotation in different database. NR,
Non-Redundant Protein Database; Swiss-prot, Swiss-prot Database; COG, Cluster of
Orthologous Group of Proteins; KEGG, Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes;
GO, Gene Ontology; Pfam, Pfam Database; CAZyme, Carbohydrate-Active enZYmes
Database; PHI, Pathogen Host Interactions; VF, Virulence Factors of Pathogenic
Bacteria; AR, Antibiotic Resistance Genes Database.





Figure S4. The complete genome of *Stenotrophomonas acidaminiphila* CW117. Rings from the outside to inside 1) scale marks of the genome; 2) protein-coding genes on the forward strand; 3) protein-coding genes on the reverse strand; 4) tRNA (black) and rRNA (red) genes on the forward strand; 5) tRNA (black) and rRNA (red) genes on the reverse strand; 6) GC content; 7) GC skew. Protein-coding genes are color coded according to their COG categories.

AfOTase	IKAALETMPGYQI	QTGIAQTGVKAVL	KGGKPGPVVALR	ADMDALPVQERND —	117
ADH3	RVVDLGDKVCLPG	WT <mark>DL</mark> HVH	LGSQSSP-QSYS	EDFRLDPVDH	106
OTase	ALVISDKIIAFVGSEADIP	KKYLRSTQSTHRVPVLMPGLW	DCHMHFGGDDDYYNDYT	SGLATHPASSG	136
CP	IASMTKMMTEYLL	LEAIQ	EGKVKWDQTYT	PDDYVYEISQDN	106
PJ15 1540	PASMTKMMTSYII	<mark>E</mark> QKLLK	GELTENEQVR	MNESAWCRGSSSE -	97
CP A	FPSLQAVKVFLEA	HGIRYR	IMIEDVQSLL	DEEQEQMFASQS	109
AfOTase	VVAAAETVVALNNIIAQRT	NPQDGTTVVTVGSLQSGNRPN	VLPESADISGTVR		314
ADH3	IKAVVDTARDYGFRVAAHA	HGTEGMKRAVQAGVTSIE <mark>h</mark> gt	YMDDEVMRLMKQHGTWY	VPTFYAGRFVTEK —:	303
OTase	LKVIVEEAARQNRIVSAHV	HGKAGIMAAIKAGCKSLEHVS	YADEEVWELMKEKG	ILYVATRSVIE -:	334
CP	WNFMLKGLVSEYPGVDGLK	TGSTDSAGSCFTSTAQRNGMR	VITVVLNAKGNLHTG	RFDETKKMLDY:	304
PJ15 1540	ALLYTDPSVDGLK	TGHTNEAGFCLTTSSKRGPMR	LISVIFGTPSMNER	ANQTRTLLAW	268
CP A	R-SVTSSSLCVGVDANRNW	DAGFGKAGASSSPCSETYHGK	YANSEVEVKSIVD	FVKDHGNFKAF	302
AfOTase	ELIQRYAQNIAANHDLKAT	VRIDTGYEVLVSDPKATQT	VIPALDLATDGIGAKEV	APGMG-SEDFGAF -:	381
ADH3	AAIDGYFPEVVRPKAARIG	ALISQTAAKAYRNGVRIA	FGTDQGVGPHGDNAREF	VYMVE-AGIPAAY —:	369
OTase	IFLASNGEGLVKESWAKLQ	ALADSHLKAYQGAIKAGVTIA	LGTDTAPGGPTALEL	QFAVERGGMTPLE —4	402
CP	AFNSNFSMKDLYPEGSQVK	GHKTID-VEKGKDKQVDIVTD	KALSIPVKSGDEKNYKA	EVTL <mark>DKKE</mark> ITAPV —:	373
PJ15 1540	GFSN-FETANVQPANQVLA	KAKVWFGKQDDVQIGLA	ENFNVTMPKGQADKIKT	QLVVQ-PKLNAPL —:	332
CP A	LSIHSYSQLLLYPYGYTTQ	SIP D KT <mark>E</mark> LNQVAKSAV <mark>E</mark> A	LKSLY <mark>g</mark> tsykygsiitt	IYQAS <mark>GG</mark> SI <mark>D</mark> WSY —:	369

87	Figure S5. Multiple sequences alignments of ADH3 and other OTA detoxify
88	enzymes with known polypeptide sequences. The catalytic residues for ADH3 are
89	shown in white character with a black background. The result of multiple sequences
90	alignments showed that the sequences of the identified peptidases (detoxify enzymes)
91	responsible OTA detoxification showed high diversity, and ADH3 showed the closest
92	relative to OTase indentified from Aspergillus niger. The amino acid sequences used
93	in multiple sequences alignments were as follows: ADH3 (QOF97534.1), AfOTase
94	(OSZ37025.1), PJ15_1540 (KHF78480.1), OTase (AIG55189.1), CP (AKA44618.1),
95	CPA (NP_777175.1).



99

Figure S6. Gene cloning, protein expression, purification and activity assay of ADH3. A, the PCR product of gene *adh3* from the CW117 genome; B, The PCR verification of *gene adh3* from *E. coli* BL21 transformant pGEX-4T-1/*adh3*; C, SDS-PAGE analysis of the heterologous expressed rADH3 (M, marker; 1, the expressed rADH3 in precipitant; 2, the expressed rADH3 in supernatant); D, SDS-PAGE analysis of the purified rADH3 (M, marker; rADH3, the purified rADH3 protein); E, OTA degradation assays on purified rADH3 by 1.2 μg/mL active protein.

108 **Reference**

- 1101.Stander MA, Steyn PS, van Der Westhuizen FH, Payne BE. 2001. A kinetic study into the111hydrolysis of the ochratoxins and analogues by carboxypeptidase A. Chem Res Toxicol11214:302-4.
- Wu Q, Dohnal V, Huang L, Kuca K, Wang X, Chen G, Yuan Z. 2011. Metabolic pathways of ochratoxin A. Curr Drug Metab 12:1-10.
- 115 3. Chang X, Wu Z, Wu S, Dai Y, Sun C. 2015. Degradation of ochratoxin A by Bacillus amyloliquefaciens ASAG1. Food Addit Contam Part A Chem Anal Control Expo Risk Assess
 117 32:564-71.
- 1184.Dobritzsch D, Wang H, Schneider G, Yu S. 2014. Structural and functional characterization of119ochratoxinase, a novel mycotoxin-degrading enzyme. Biochem J 462:441-52.
- Liuzzi VC, Fanelli F, Tristezza M, Haidukowski M, Picardi E, Manzari C, Lionetti C, Grieco F,
 Logrieco AF, Thon MR, Pesole G, Mule G. 2016. Transcriptional Analysis of Acinetobacter sp.
 neg1 Capable of Degrading Ochratoxin A. Front Microbiol 7:2162.
- 123 6. Zhang H, Zhang Y, Yin T, Wang J, Zhang X. 2019. Heterologous Expression and
 124 Characterization of A Novel Ochratoxin A Degrading Enzyme, N-acyl-L-amino Acid
 125 Amidohydrolase, from Alcaligenes faecalis. Toxins (Basel) 11.
- 126