

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

accompanying the manuscript

Discovery of actinomycin L, a new member of the actinomycin family of antibiotics

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SUPPLEMENTAL METHODS

Single Crystal X-ray Crystallography

All reflection intensities were measured at 100(2) K using a SuperNova diffractometer (equipped with Atlas detector) with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$) under the program CrysAlisPro (Version CrysAlisPro 1.171.39.29c, Rigaku OD, 2017). The same program was used to refine the cell dimensions and for data reduction. The structure was solved and refined with SHELXL-2018/3 (4). Analytical numeric absorption correction using a multifaceted crystal model was applied using CrysAlisPro. The temperature of the data collection was controlled using the system Cryojet (manufactured by Oxford Instruments). Prior to mounting the chosen single crystal on the diffractometer, crystals were placed in some Parabar 10312 on a microscope slide and cooled via a cold $N_2(g)$ stream in order to protect the crystal from potential solvent loss. The H atoms were placed at calculated positions (unless otherwise specified) using the instructions AFIX 13, AFIX 23, AFIX 43, AFIX 137 or AFIX 147 with isotropic displacement parameters having values 1.2 or 1.5 U_{eq} of the attached C or O atoms. The H atoms attached to N2, N1', N2', N6', N7', N1'' and N2'' were found from difference Fourier maps, and their coordinates were refined pseudofreely using the DFIX instruction in order to keep the N–H bonds within an acceptable range. The structure is partly disordered.

The asymmetric unit contains one molecule of the target compound as well as some significant amount of lattice MeOH solvent molecules. Six solvent molecules were modelled as ordered with four being fully occupied and two with partial occupancy factors of 0.918(11) and 0.487(10). The contribution of the remaining amount of disordered lattice solvent molecules has been removed using the SQUEEZE procedure in Platon (5). Furthermore, the atoms C9'', C10'' and C11'' are disordered over two orientations, and the occupancy factor of the major component of the disorder refines to 0.533(10). The absolute configuration has been established by anomalous-dispersion effects in diffraction measurements on the crystal, and the Flack and Hooft parameters refine to 0.08(5) and 0.06(5), respectively. The model has chirality S, S, R, R, R, S, S, S, R, R at C2', C2'', C4', C4'', C10'. C12', C18', C18'', C23', C23'', respectively. Structure visualization and image preparation was done using Mercury (2).

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES AND FIGURES

Table S1. Accurate mass of $[M+H]^+$ and product ions of the PPLs analyzed by ESI-QTOF MS/MS.

Compound	Formula	Proposed ion	Measurement (<i>m/z</i>)	Calculated (<i>m/z</i>)	Diff (ppm)
PPL0	C ₃₁ H ₄₆ N ₅ O ₉	$[M+H]^+$	632.3170	632.3295	-18.99
	C ₃₁ H ₄₄ N ₅ O ₈	$[M+H-H_2O]^+$	614.3177	614.3189	-1.2
	C ₂₅ H ₃₃ N ₄ O ₇	$[M+H-(H-MeVal-OH)]^+$	501.2347	501.2349	0.65
	C ₂₂ H ₂₈ N ₃ O ₆	$[M+H-(H-Sar-MeVal-OH)]^+$	430.1969	430.1978	-0.84
	C ₁₉ H ₃₅ N ₄ O ₆	$[(H-Val-HyPro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	415.2552	415.2556	0.214
	C ₁₉ H ₃₃ N ₄ O ₅	$[(H-Val-HyPro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H-H_2O]^+$	397.2441	397.2450	-1.124
	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ N ₃ O ₅	$[(H-Hyp-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	316.1870	316.1872	0.957
	C ₁₄ H ₂₄ N ₃ O ₄	$[(H-Hyp-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H-H_2O]^+$	298.1761	298.1766	-0.110
	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ N ₃ O ₄	$[(H-Val-HyPro-Sar)+H]^+$	284.1606	284.1610	0.413
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ NO ₃	$[M+H-(H-Val-HyPro-Sar-MeVal-OH)]^+$	218.0816	218.0817	1.973
	C ₉ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₃	$[(H-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	203.1391	203.1395	0.399
	C ₆ H ₁₄ NO ₂	$[(H-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	132.1015	132.1024	-3.067
	C ₄ H ₆ NO ₂	$[Thr+H]^+$	100.0389	100.0398	-4.048
	PPL1	C ₃₁ H ₄₆ N ₅ O ₈	$[M+H]^+$	616.3326	616.3346
C ₃₁ H ₄₄ N ₅ O ₇		$[M+H-H_2O]^+$	598.3248	598.3241	2.131
C ₂₅ H ₃₃ N ₄ O ₆		$[M+H-(H-MeVal-OH)]^+$	485.2392	485.2400	-0.538
C ₂₂ H ₂₈ N ₃ O ₅		$[M+H-(H-Sar-MeVal-OH)]^+$	414.2025	414.2028	0.368
C ₁₉ H ₃₅ N ₄ O ₅		$[(H-Val-Pro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	399.2607	399.2607	1.261
C ₁₉ H ₃₃ N ₄ O ₄		$[(H-Val-Pro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H-H_2O]^+$	381.2504	381.2501	2.014
C ₁₇ H ₂₁ N ₂ O ₄		$[M+H-(H-Pro-Sar-MeVal-OH)]^+$	317.1496	317.1501	0.052
C ₁₄ H ₂₆ N ₃ O ₄		$[(H-Pro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	300.1916	300.1923	-0.609
C ₁₄ H ₂₄ N ₃ O ₃		$[(H-Pro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H-H_2O]^+$	282.1809	282.1817	-1.127
C ₁₃ H ₂₂ N ₃ O ₃		$[(H-Val-Pro-Sar)+H]^+$	268.1657	268.1661	0.492
C ₉ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₃		$[(H-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	203.1392	203.1395	0.891
C ₈ H ₁₃ N ₂ O ₂		$[(H-Pro-Sar)+H]^+$	169.0968	169.0977	-2.095
C ₆ H ₁₄ NO ₂		$[(H-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	132.1016	132.1024	-2.310
C ₄ H ₆ NO ₂		$[Thr+H]^+$	100.0391	100.0398	-2.049
PPL2	C ₃₁ H ₄₄ N ₅ O ₉	$[M+H]^+$	630.3132	630.3139	-0.245
	C ₃₁ H ₄₂ N ₅ O ₈	$[M+H-H_2O]^+$	612.3027	612.3033	-0.146
	C ₂₅ H ₃₃ N ₄ O ₈	$[M+H-(H-MeVal)]^+$	517.2286	517.2298	-1.335
	C ₂₅ H ₃₁ N ₄ O ₇	$[M+H-(H-MeVal-OH)]^+$	499.2190	499.2192	0.549
	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ N ₃ O ₆	$[M+H-(H-Sar-MeVal-OH)]^+$	428.1814	428.1821	-0.495
	C ₁₉ H ₃₃ N ₄ O ₆	$[(H-Val-OxoPro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	413.2395	413.2400	0.094
	C ₁₉ H ₃₁ N ₄ O ₅	$[(H-Val-OxoPro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H-H_2O]^+$	395.2293	395.2294	1.021
	C ₁₄ H ₂₄ N ₃ O ₅	$[(H-OxoPro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	314.1711	314.1715	0.168
	C ₁₄ H ₂₂ N ₃ O ₄	$[(H-Val-OxoPro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H-H_2O]^+$	296.1605	296.1610	0.059
	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ N ₃ O ₄	$[(H-Val-OxoPro-Sar)+H]^+$	282.1448	282.1453	-0.116
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ NO ₃	$[M+H-(H-Val-OxoPro-Sar-MeVal-OH)]^+$	218.0815	218.0817	1.514
	C ₉ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₃	$[(H-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	203.1391	203.1395	0.399
	C ₆ H ₁₄ NO ₂	$[(H-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	132.1017	132.1024	-1.554
	C ₄ H ₆ NO ₂	$[Thr+H]^+$	100.0391	100.0398	-2.049
PPL3	C ₃₈ H ₅₀ N ₇ O ₉	$[M+H]^+$	748.3663	748.3670	-0.204
	C ₃₈ H ₄₈ N ₇ O ₈	$[M+H-H_2O]^+$	730.3561	730.3564	0.290
	C ₃₂ H ₃₇ N ₆ O ₇	$[M+H-(H-MeVal-OH)]^+$	617.2716	617.2723	-0.363
	C ₂₆ H ₃₉ N ₆ O ₆	$[(H-Val-AntPro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	531.2928	531.2931	0.453
	C ₂₆ H ₃₇ N ₆ O ₅	$[(H-Val-AntPro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H-H_2O]^+$	513.2820	513.2825	0.010
	C ₂₁ H ₃₀ N ₅ O ₅	$[(H-AntPro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	432.2247	432.2246	1.283
	C ₂₁ H ₂₈ N ₅ O ₄	$[(H-AntPro-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H-H_2O]^+$	414.2137	414.2141	0.288
	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ N ₅ O ₄	$[(H-Val-AntPro-Sar)+H]^+$	400.1982	400.1984	0.673
	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ N ₄ O ₃	$[(H-Val-AntPro)+H]^+$	329.1607	329.1613	-0.36
	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ N ₂ O ₄	$[M+H-(H-AntPro-Sar-MeVal-OH)]^+$	317.1493	317.1501	-0.894
	C ₁₅ H ₁₇ N ₄ O ₃	$[(H-AntPro-Sar)+H]^+$	301.1295	301.1300	-0.056
	C ₉ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₃	$[(H-Sar-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	203.1390	203.1395	-0.093
	C ₆ H ₁₄ NO ₂	$[(H-MeVal-OH)+H]^+$	132.1014	132.1024	-3.824
	C ₄ H ₆ NO ₂	$[Thr+H]^+$	100.0401	100.0398	7.947

Table S2. Gene organization of the actinomycins biosynthetic gene cluster in *Streptomyces* sp. MBT27 and similarities to corresponding protein sequences encoded by orthologues in the *S. antibioticus* IMRU 3720 biosynthetic gene cluster.

<i>S. antibioticus</i> IMRU 3720 gene	Function	<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. MBT27 actinomycin cluster ORF	Identity	Similarity
<i>saacmT</i>	Hypothetical protein	ORF01	0.80	0.89
<i>saacmS</i>	Hypothetical protein	ORF02	0.84	0.93
<i>saacmR</i>	MbtH-like protein	ORF03	0.86	0.94
<i>saacmD</i>	4-MHA carrier protein AcmACP	ORF04	0.60	0.69
<i>saacmA</i>	Peptide synthetase ACMS I	ORF05	0.71	0.78
<i>saacmB</i>	Peptide synthetase ACMS II	ORF06	0.70	0.78
<i>saacmC</i>	Peptide synthetase ACMS III	ORF07	0.77	0.85
<i>saacmE</i>	Hypothetical protein	ORF08	0.91	0.93
<i>saacmF</i>	Aryl formamidase	ORF09	0.79	0.82
<i>saacmG</i>	Tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase	ORF10	0.83	0.89
<i>saacmK</i>	Kynureninase	ORF11	0.86	0.91
<i>saacmL</i>	Methyltransferase	ORF12	0.88	0.93
<i>saacmM</i>	Cytochrome P450	ORF13	0.85	0.88
<i>saacmN</i>	Ferredoxin	ORF14	0.69	0.78
<i>saacmO</i>	LmbU-like protein	ORF15	0.72	0.80
<i>saacmP</i>	TetR family transcriptional regulator	ORF16	0.77	0.86
<i>saacmQ</i>	Siderophore-interacting protein	ORF17	0.76	0.85
<i>saacmrA</i>	ABC transporter ATPase subunit	ORF18	0.89	0.93
<i>saacmrB</i>	ABC 2-type transporter	ORF19	0.93	0.96
<i>saacmrC</i>	UvrA-like protein	ORF20	0.86	0.90

Table S3. X-ray crystallography data.

	xs2313a
Crystal data	
Chemical formula	C ₆₉ H ₉₀ N ₁₄ O ₁₇ ·5.405(CH ₄ O)
M_r	1560.87
Crystal system, space group	Trigonal, $P3_221$
Temperature (K)	100
a, c (Å)	18.4731 (2), 42.4216 (5)
V (Å ³)	12537.1 (3)
Z	6
Radiation type	Cu $K\alpha$
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.77
Crystal size (mm)	0.23 × 0.15 × 0.07
Data collection	
Diffractometer	SuperNova, Dual, Cu at zero, Atlas
Absorption correction	Analytical <i>CrysAlis PRO</i> 1.171.40.53 (Rigaku Oxford Diffraction, 2019) Analytical numeric absorption correction using a multifaceted crystal model based on expressions derived by (1). Empirical absorption correction using spherical harmonics, implemented in SCALE3 ABSPACK scaling algorithm.
T_{\min}, T_{\max}	0.897, 0.957
No. of measured, independent and observed [$I > 2\sigma(I)$] reflections	90598, 14994, 13477
R_{int}	0.043
$(\sin \theta/\lambda)_{\text{max}}$ (Å ⁻¹)	0.598
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$	0.046, 0.128, 1.03
No. of reflections	14994
No. of parameters	1091
No. of restraints	79

H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta\rho_{\max}, \Delta\rho_{\min}$ (e Å ⁻³)	0.68, -0.26
Absolute structure	Flack x determined using 5493 quotients [(I+)-(I-)]/[(I+)+(I-)] (3).
Absolute structure parameter	0.08 (5)

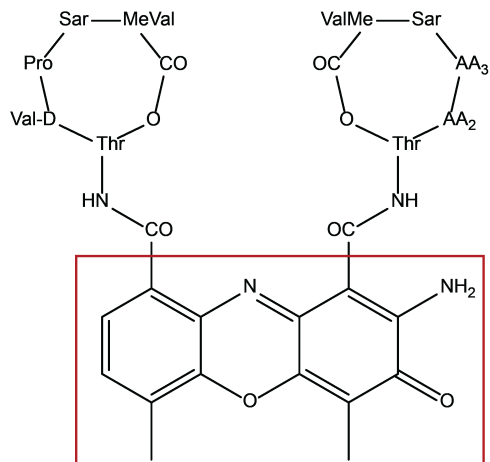


Fig. S1 Chemical structure of actinomycin. Actinomycins are composed of a chromophore group highlighted with the red square and two pentapeptide chains, where aminoacid AA2 and AA3 differs depending on the actinomycin group.

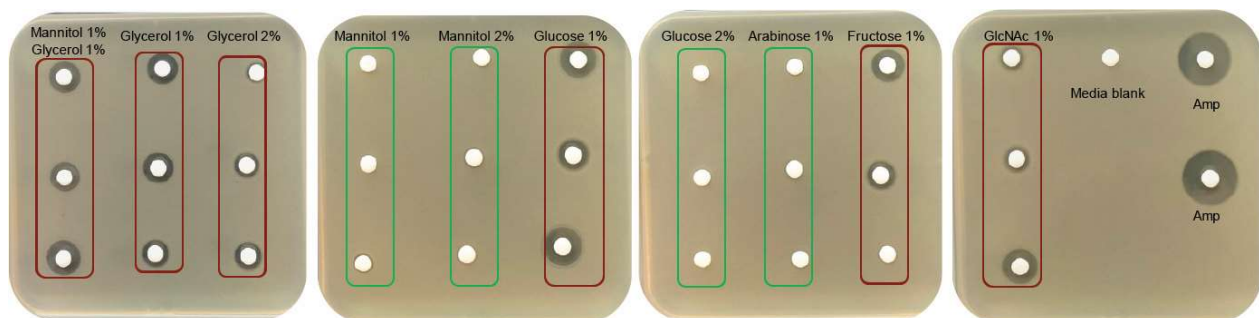


Fig. S2 Representative results of antimicrobial activity of *Streptomyces* sp. MBT27 extracts against *B. subtilis*. *Streptomyces* sp. MBT27 was fermented in minimal medium (MM) with different carbon sources, namely (percentages in w/v): 1% of both mannitol and glycerol, 1% mannitol, 2% mannitol, 1% glycerol, 2% glycerol, 1% glucose, 2% glucose, 1% fructose, 1% arabinose, or 1% *N*-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc), and extracted with ethyl acetate. The red boxes indicate active extracts of *Streptomyces* sp. MBT27, while the green boxes represent extracts without antibacterial activity against *B. subtilis*. Ampicillin was used as a positive control. Note, that extracts of cultures fermented with different carbon sources showed different bioactivity profiles.

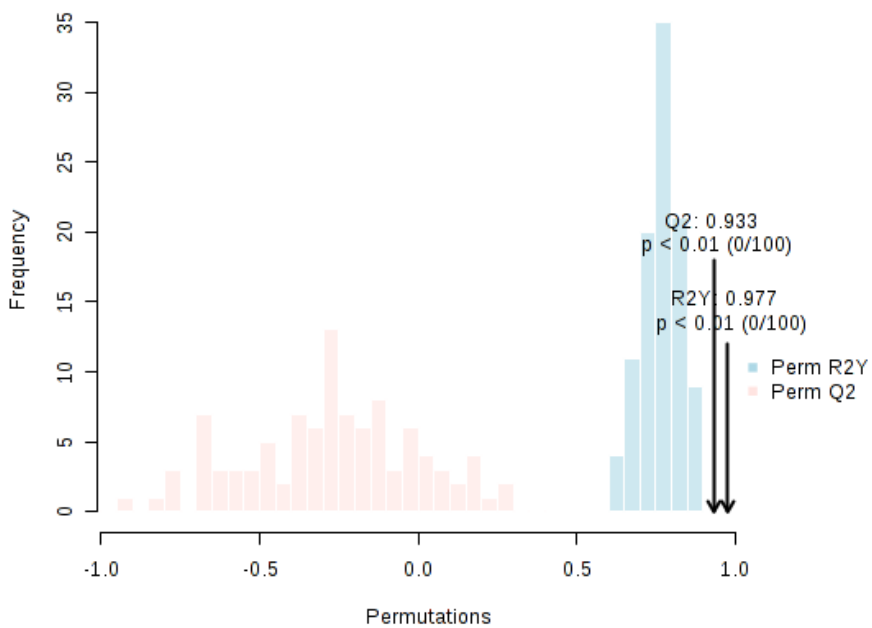


Fig. S3 Permutation validation of OPLS-DA model.

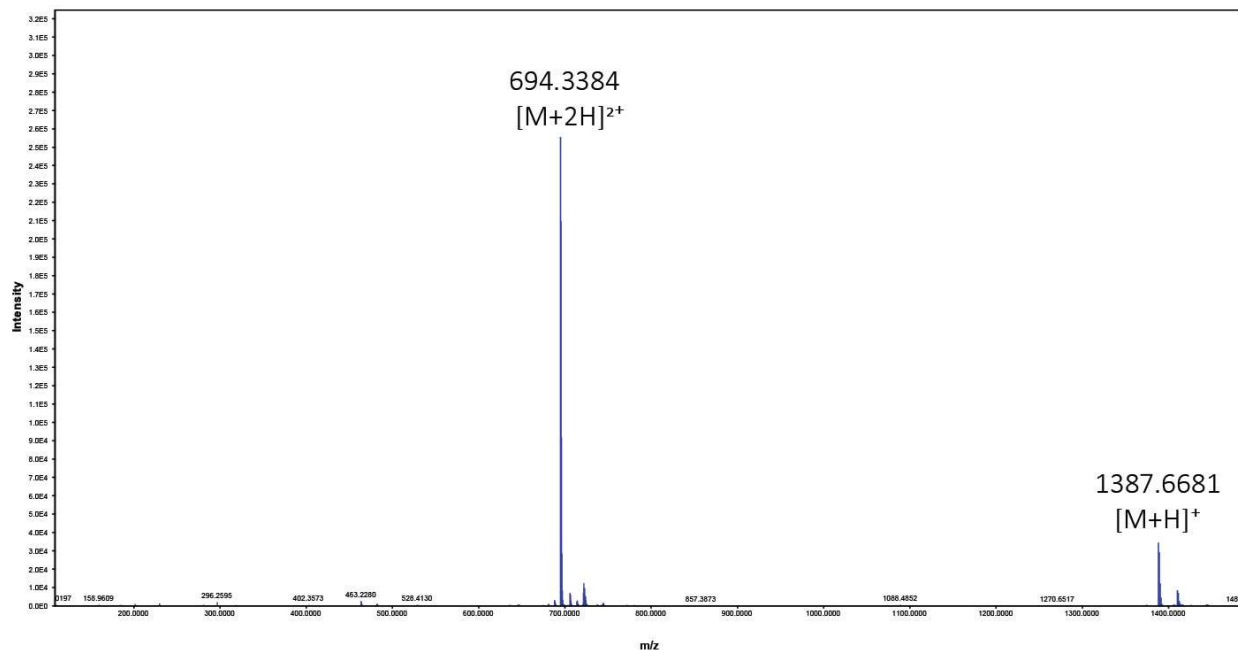


Fig. S4 HRMS spectrum of 1.

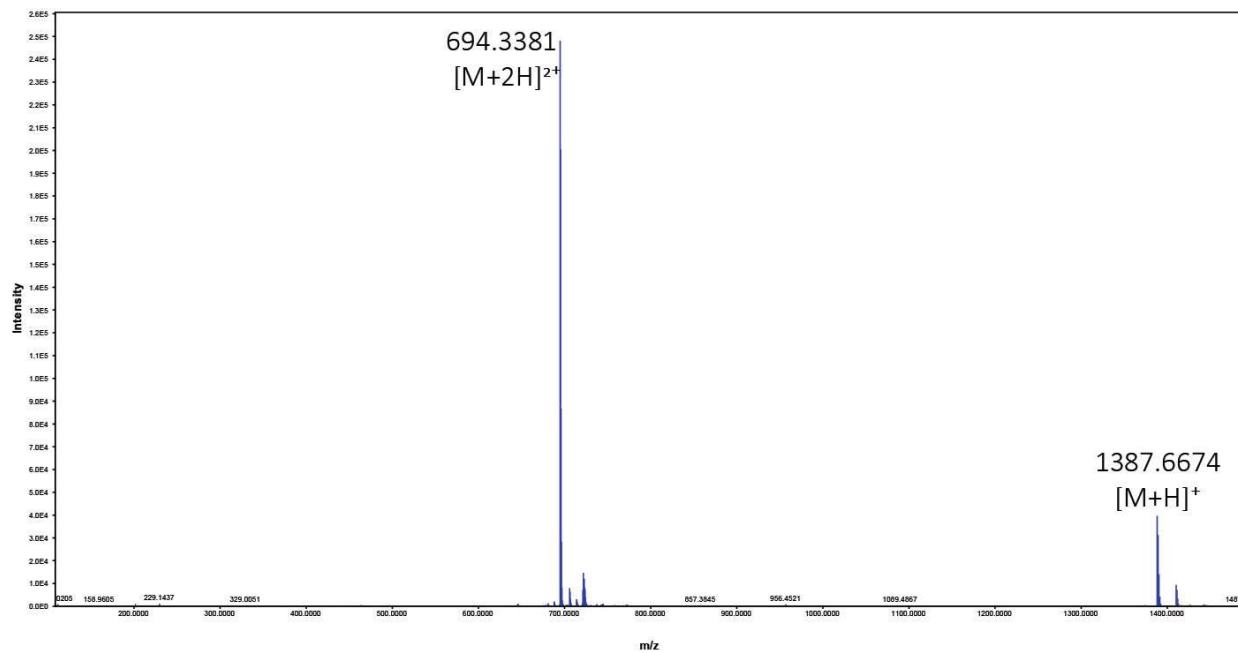


Fig. S5 HRMS spectrum of **2**.

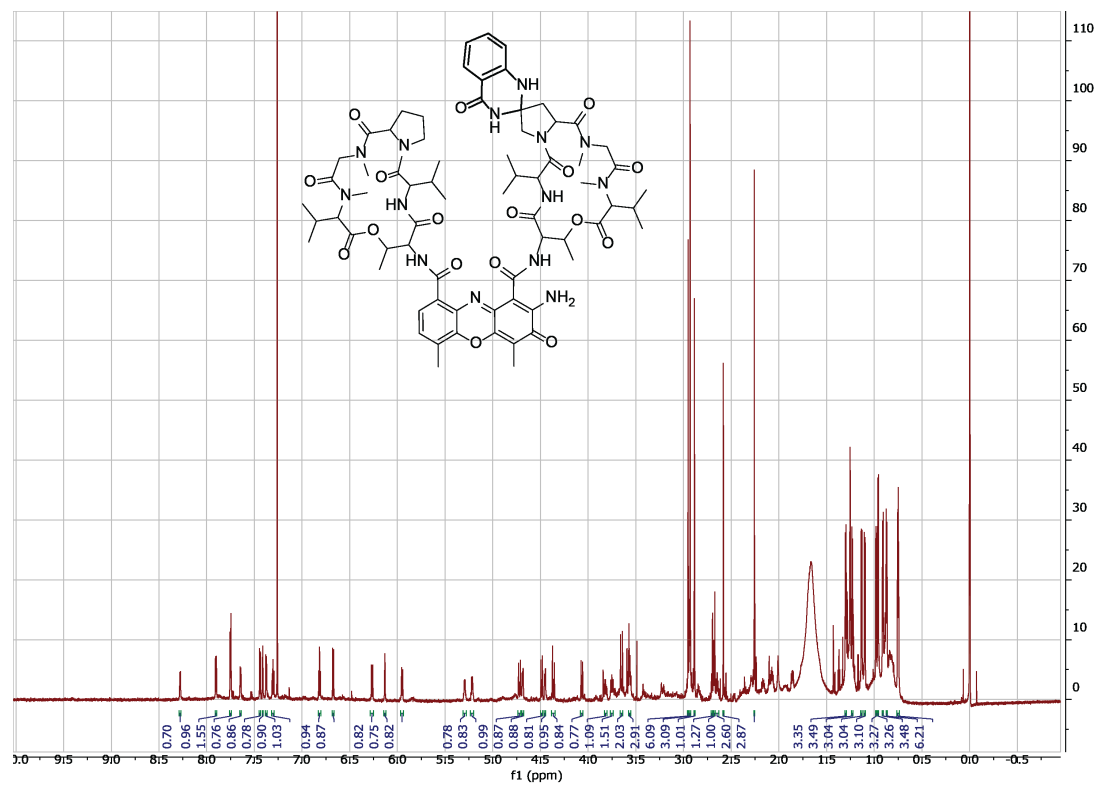


Fig. S6 ^1H NMR spectrum of **1** (850 MHz, in CDCl_3 with TMS).

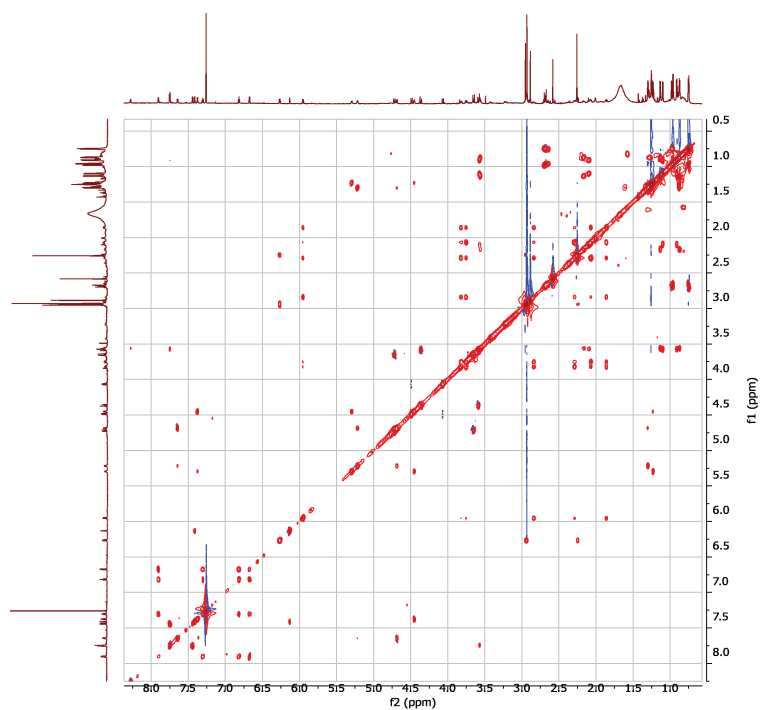


Fig. S7 ^1H - ^1H TOCSY spectrum of **1** (850 MHz, in CDCl_3 with TMS).

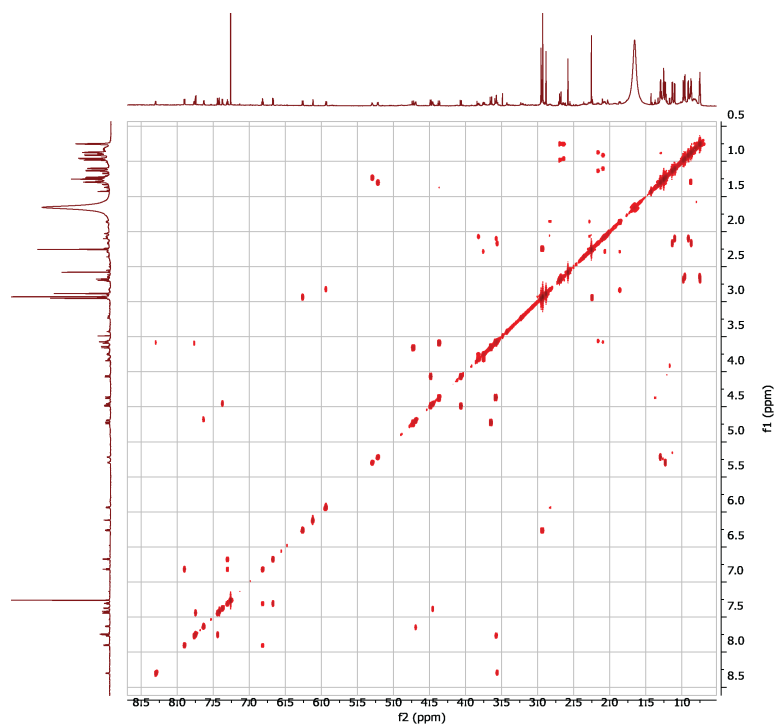


Fig. S8 ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of **1** (850 MHz, in CDCl_3 with TMS).

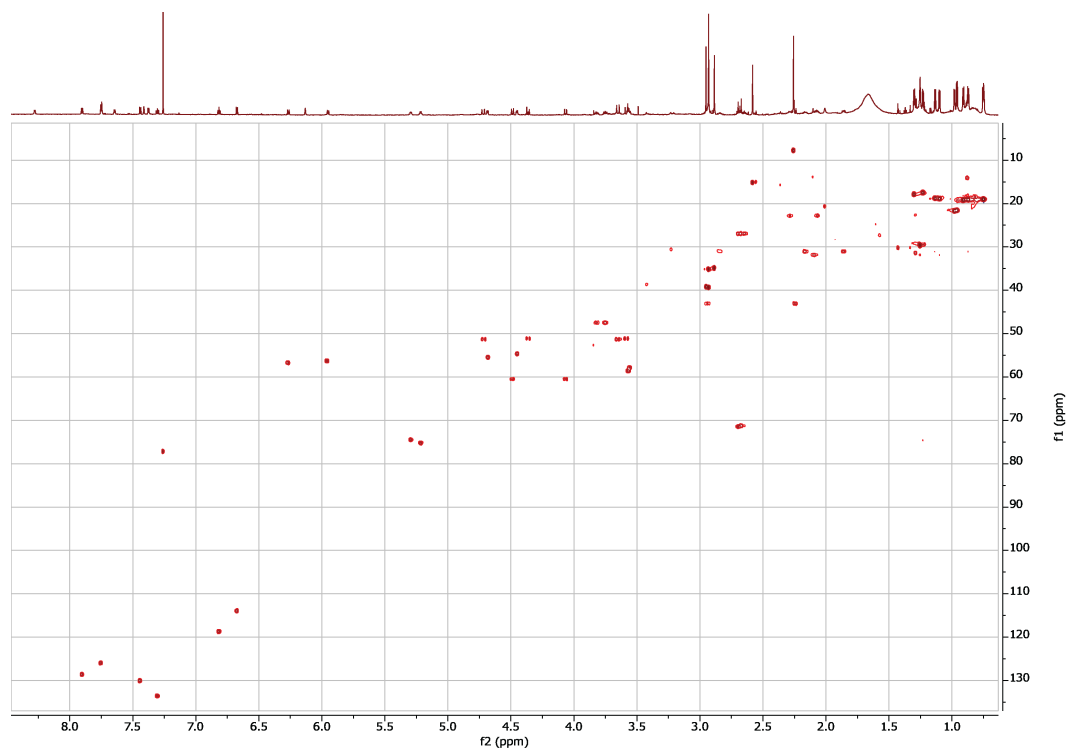


Fig. S9 HSQC spectrum of **1** (850 MHz, in CDCl_3 with TMS).

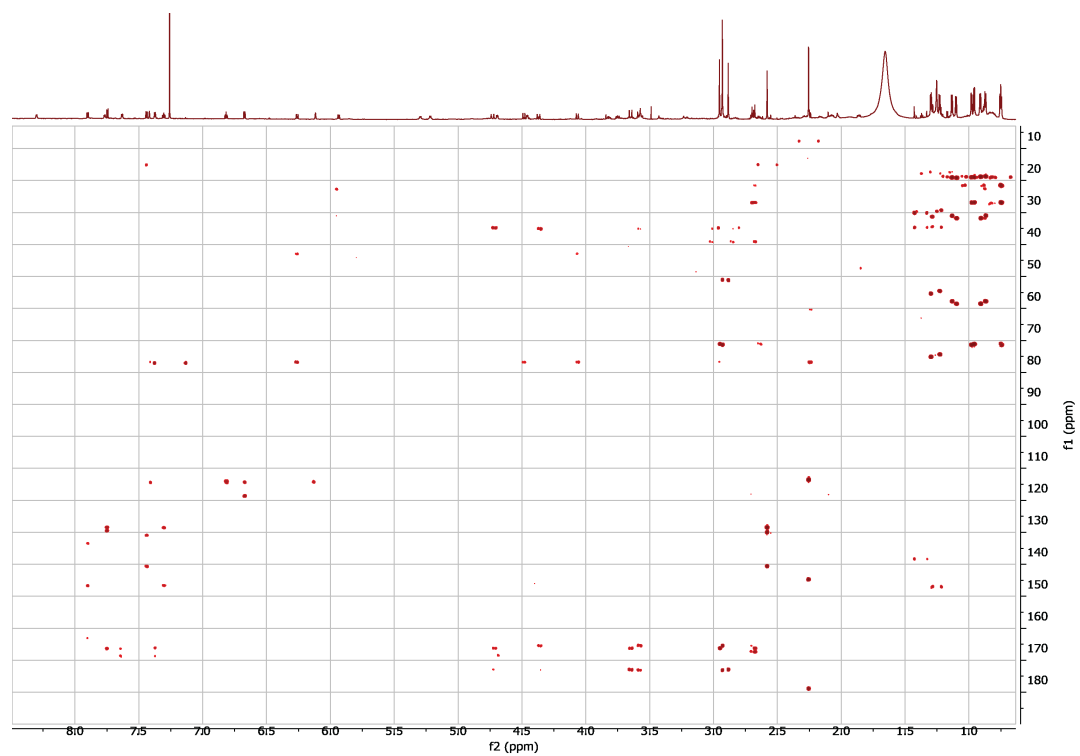


Fig. S10 HMBC spectrum of **1** (850 MHz, in CDCl_3 with TMS).

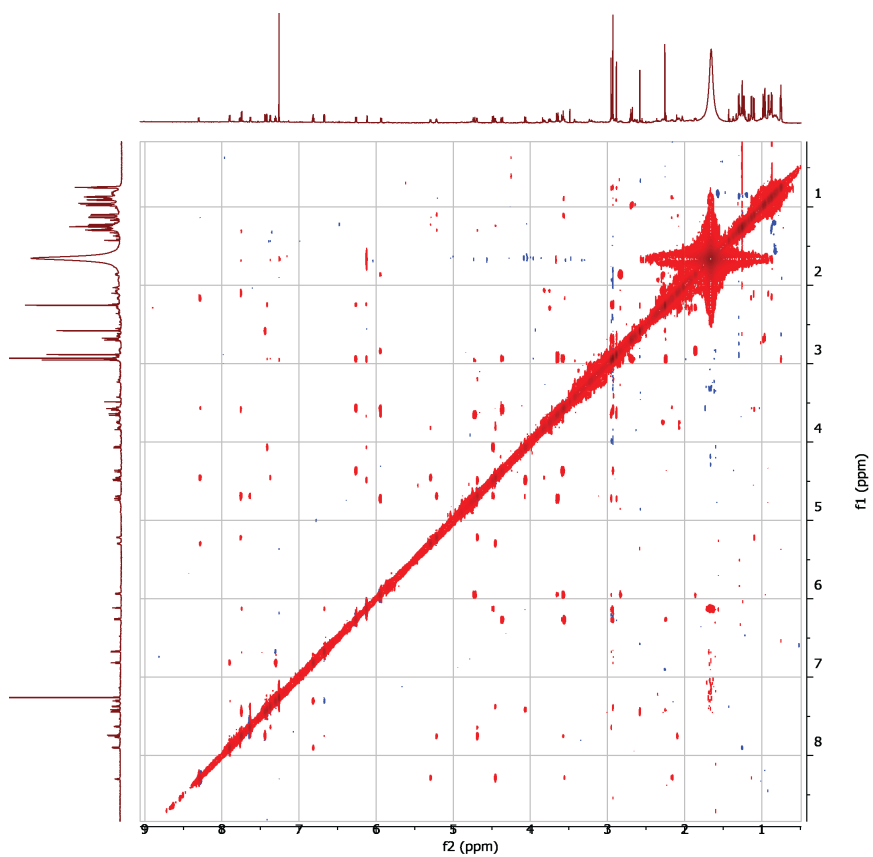


Fig. S11 NOESY spectrum of **1** (850 MHz, in CDCl₃ with TMS).

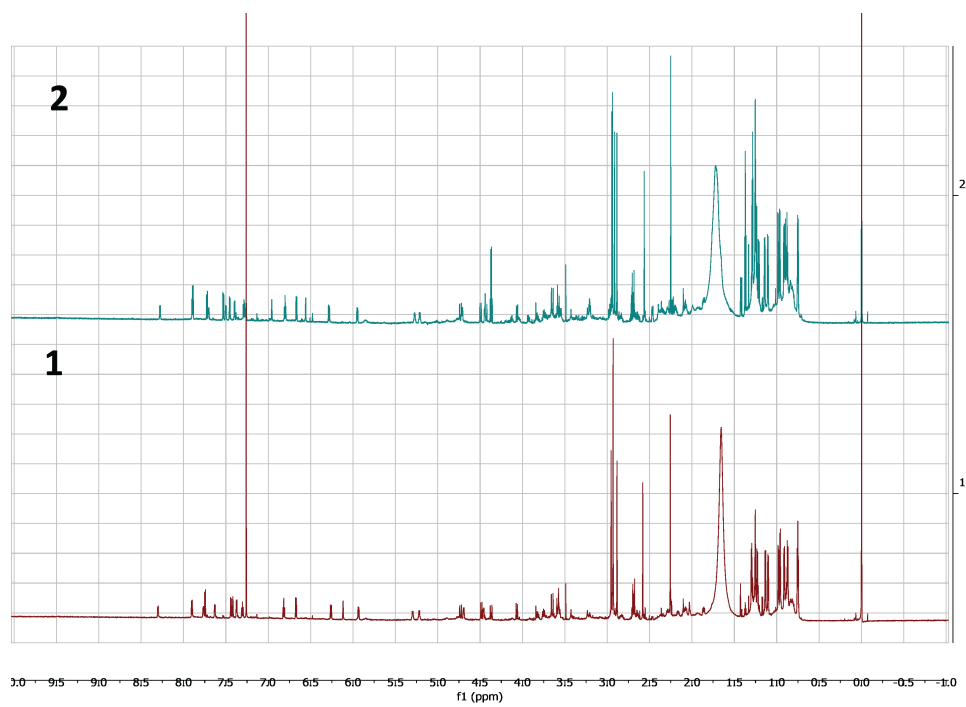


Fig. S12 Stacked ¹H NMR spectra of **1** and **2** (850 MHz, in CDCl₃ with TMS).

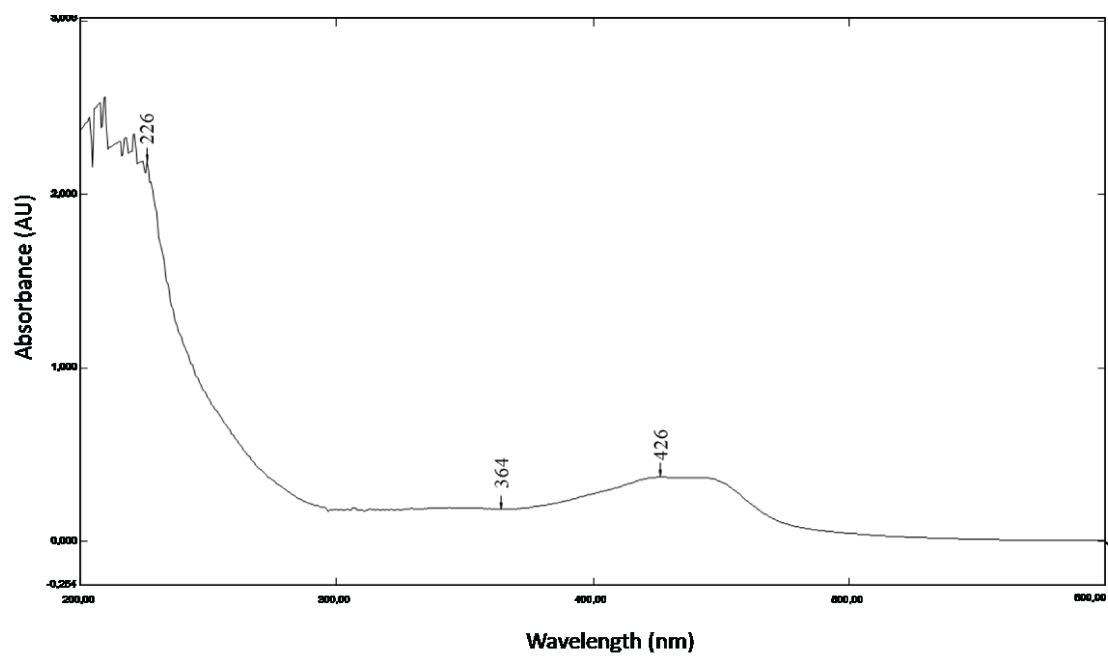


Fig. S13 UV spectrum of 1.

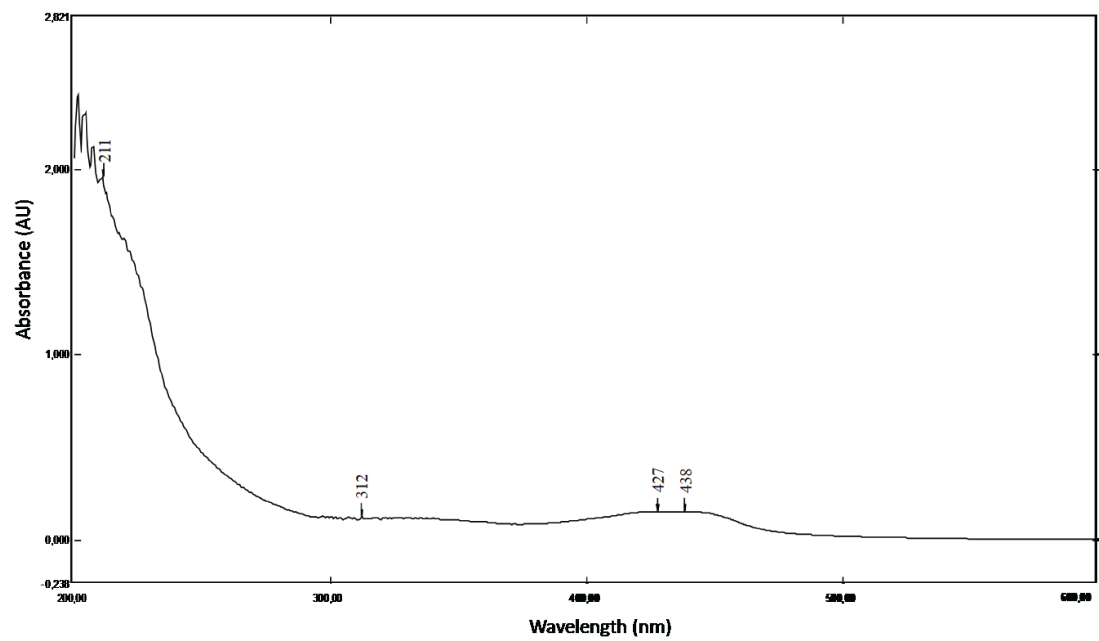


Fig. S14 UV spectrum of 2.

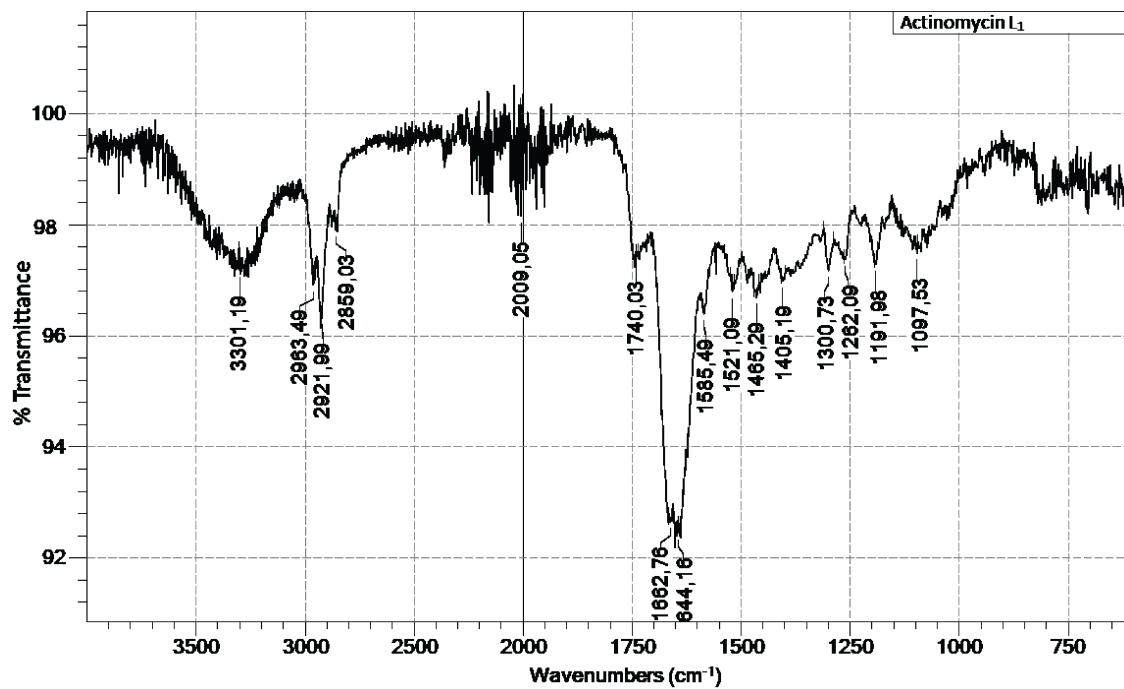


Fig. S15 IR spectrum of 1.

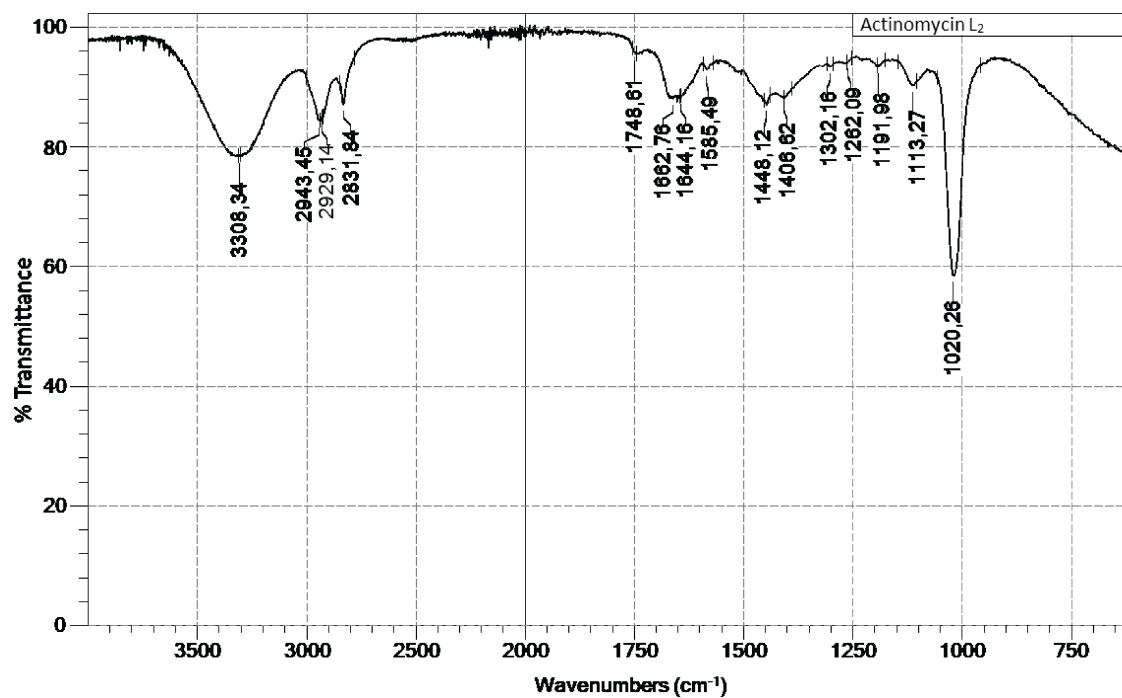


Fig. S16 IR spectrum of 2.

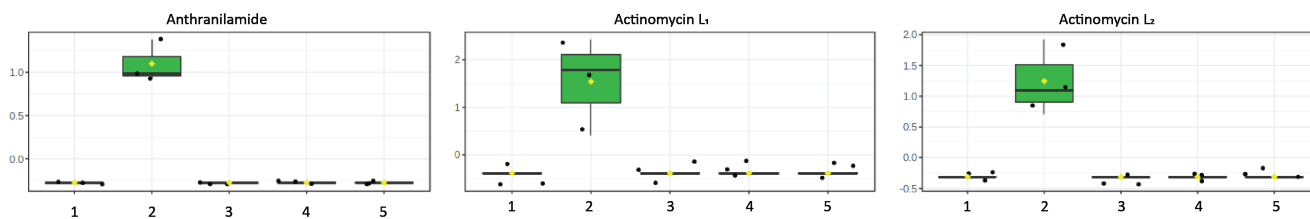


Fig. S17 *S. antibioticus* is incapable to produce actinomycin L unless anthranilamide is supplied. Box plots showing the relative intensities of anthranilamide, actinomycin L₁ and L₂ after log transformation and pareto scaling in the cultures of *S. antibioticus* fermented for seven days in MM with different carbon sources 1. 1% fructose; 2. 1% fructose + 0.7 mM anthranilamide; 3. 1% glycerol; 4. 1% mannitol + 1 % glycerol; 5. 2% glycerol (all %ages in w/v).

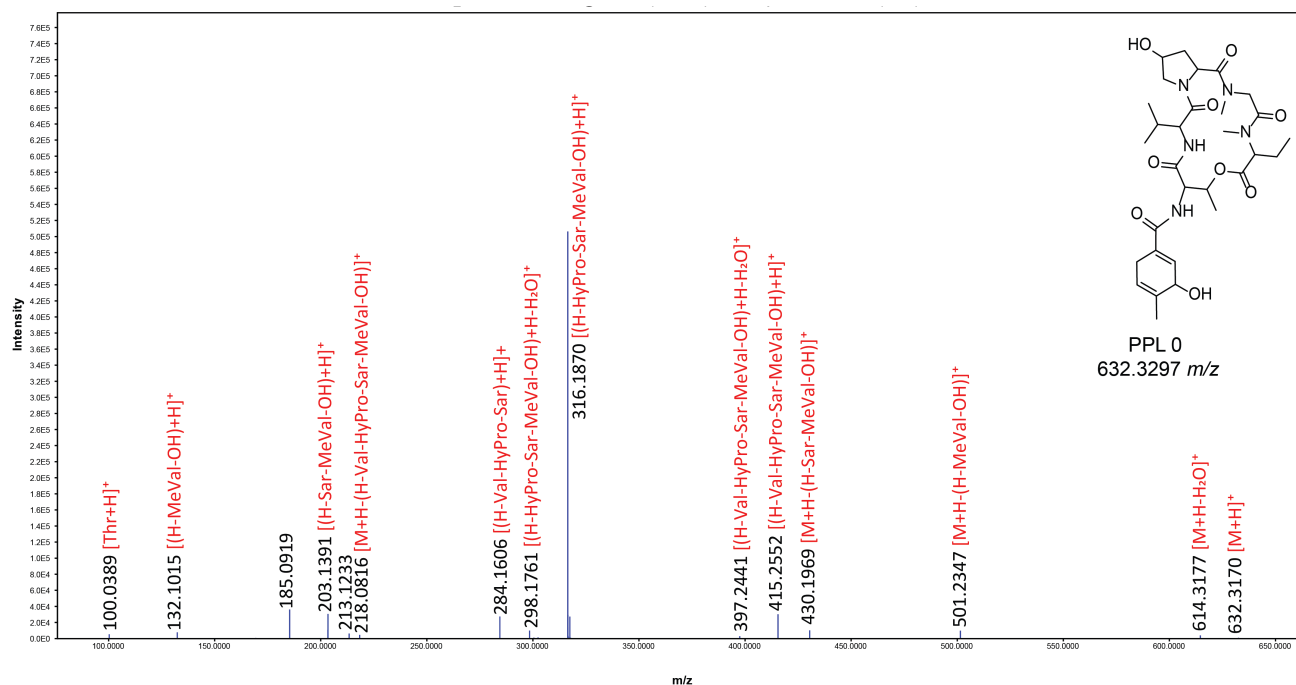


Fig. S18 QTOF MS/MS spectrum of 4-MHB-containing pentapeptide lactone PPL 0.

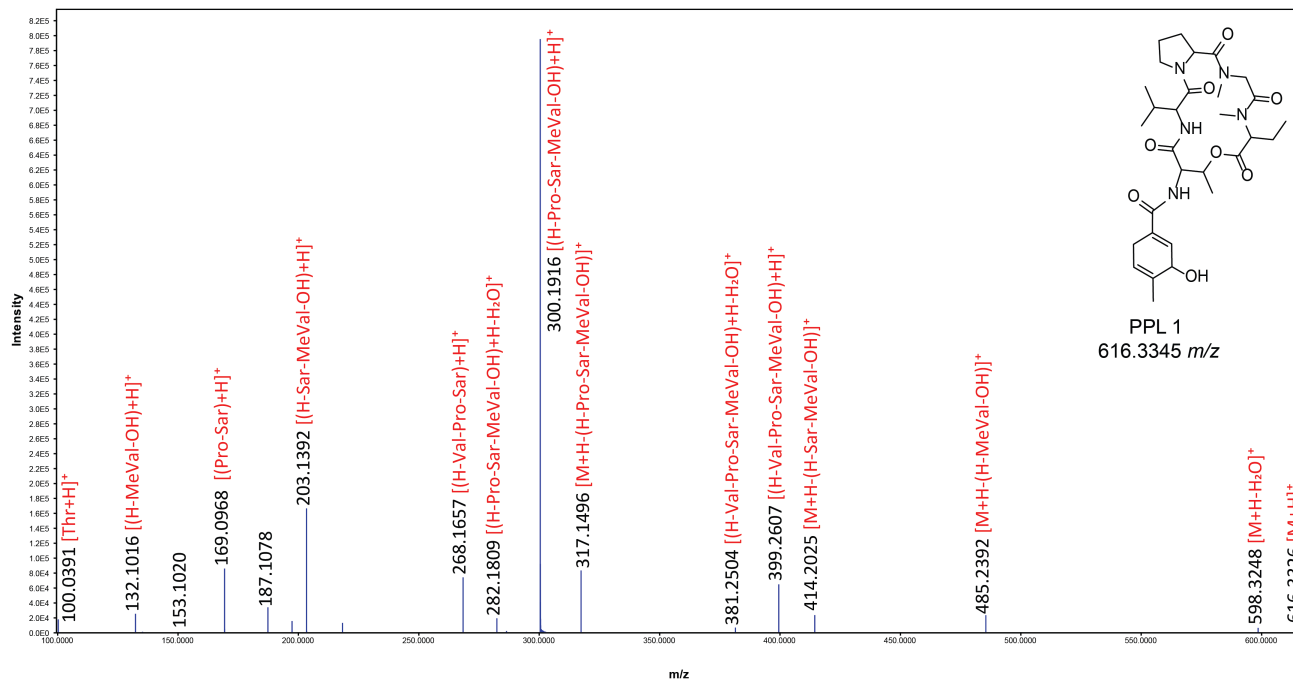


Fig. S19 QTOF MS/MS spectrum of 4-MHB-containing pentapeptide lactone PPL 1.

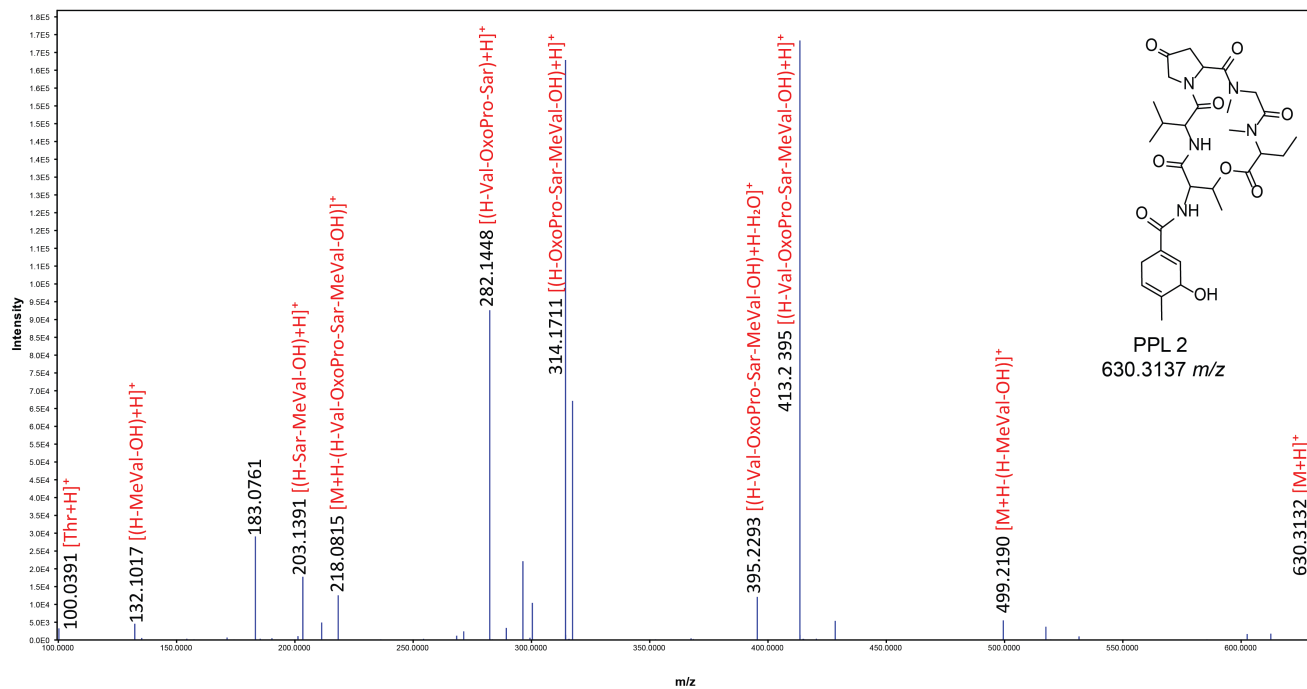


Fig. S20 QTOF MS/MS spectrum of 4-MHB-containing pentapeptide lactone PPL 2.

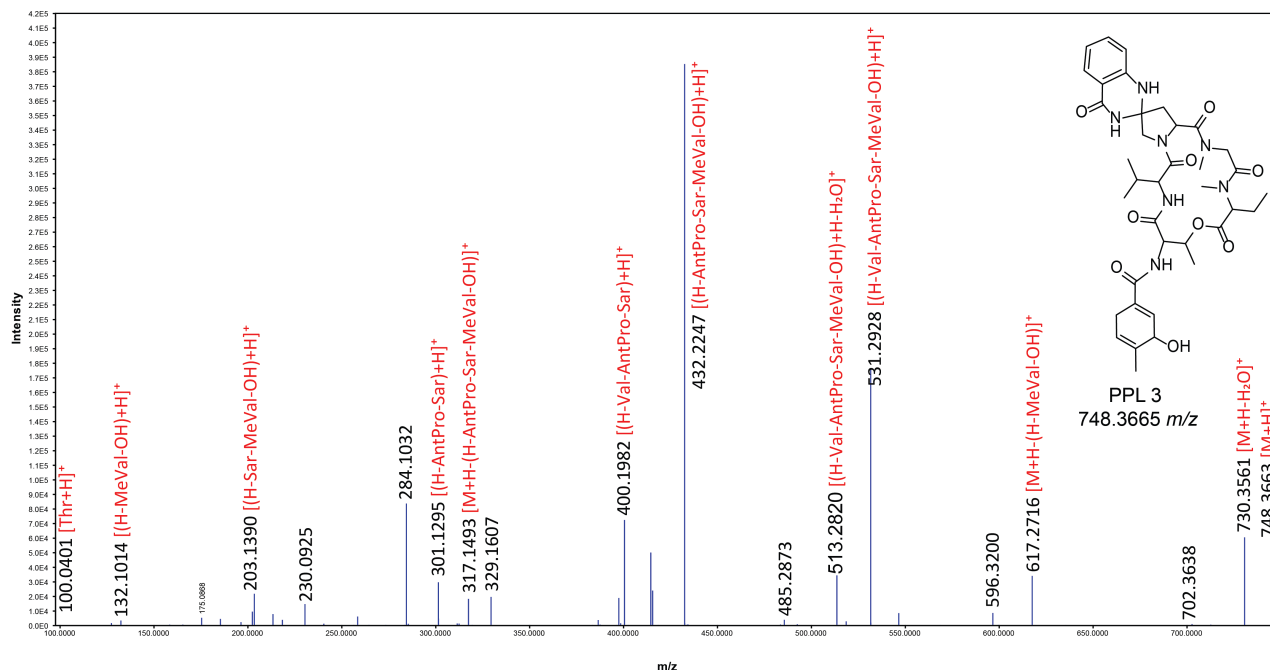


Fig. S21 QTOF MS/MS spectrum of 4-MHB-containing pentapeptide lactone PPL 3.

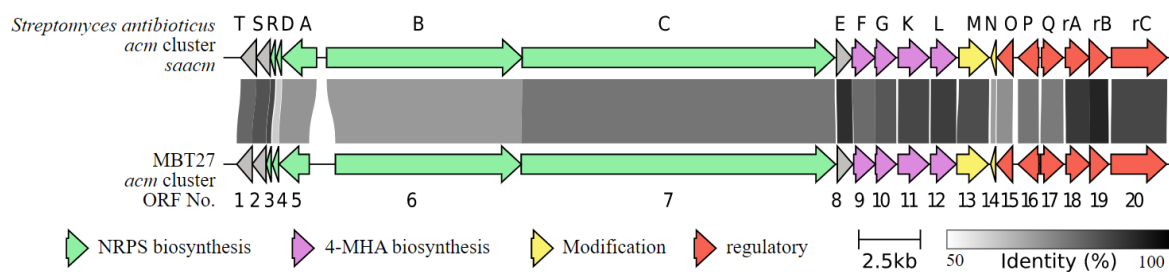


Fig. S22 Alignment of actinomycin biosynthetic gene cluster from *S. antibioticus* and *Streptomyces* sp. MBT27. Grey arrows indicate genes with unknown function. Grey bars connecting homologues pairs from the two cluster, the identity of two genes is indicated by different levels of greyness.

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