

Supplementary Material: Transcriptome of the Australian Mollusc *Dicathais orbita* Provides Insights into the Biosynthesis of Indoles and Choline Esters

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Table S1. Analysis of KEGG pathway showing the top 20 metabolic pathway involving the largest number of contigs in *D. orbita* transcriptome.

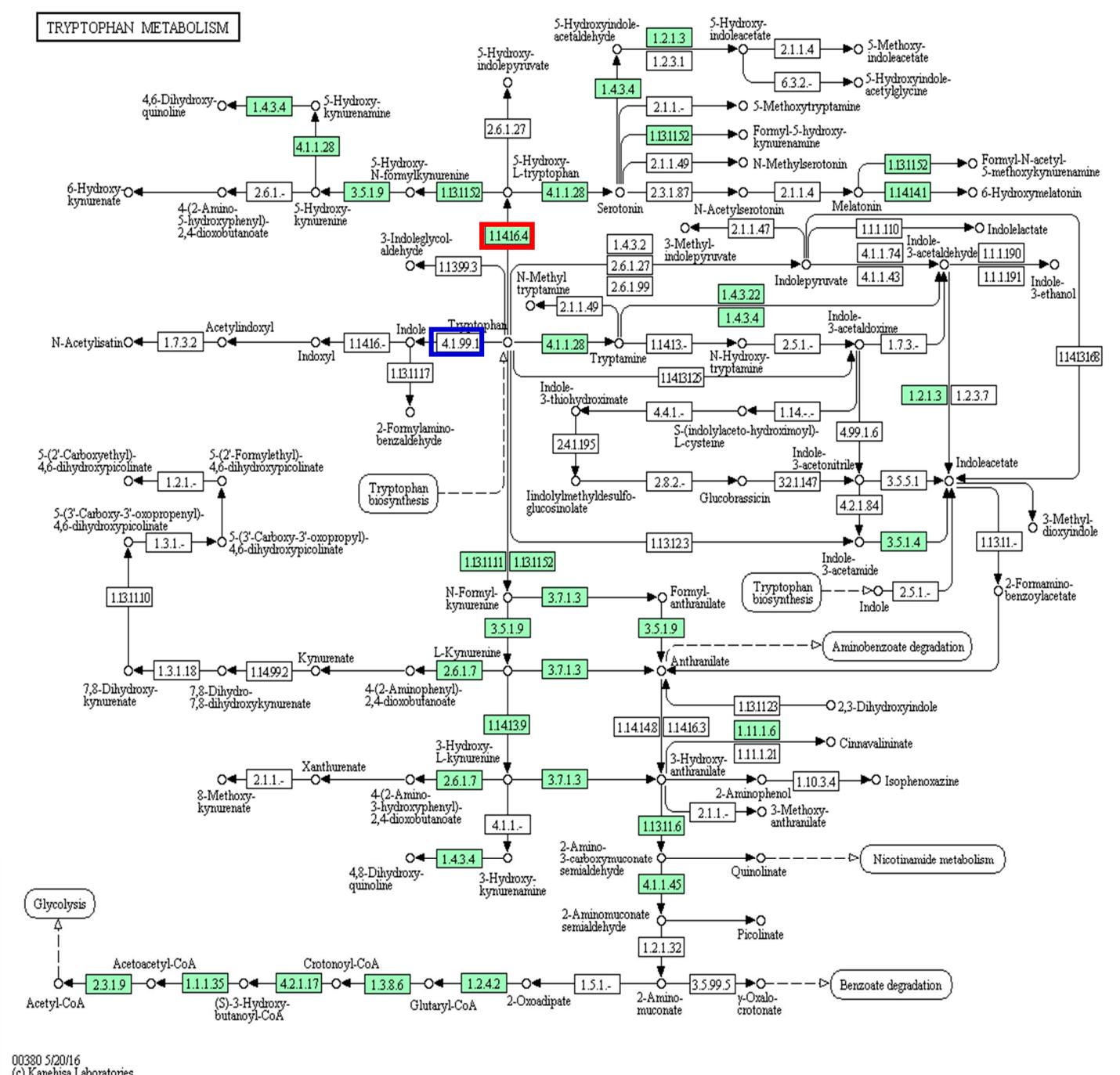
Sl. No.	Top 20 Metabolic Pathway
1	ko01100 Metabolic pathways (914)
2	ko01110 Biosynthesis of secondary metabolites (304)
3	ko01130 Biosynthesis of antibiotics (211)
4	ko01120 Microbial metabolism in diverse environments (173)
5	ko00230 Purine metabolism (120)
6	ko03013 RNA transport (118)
7	ko04144 Endocytosis (1118)
8	ko03010 Ribosome (117)
9	ko01200 Carbon metabolism (113)
10	ko05016 Huntington's disease (112)
11	ko03040 Spliceosome (106)
12	ko00190 Oxidative phosphorylation (105)
13	ko04141 Protein processing in endoplasmic reticulum (103)
14	ko00240 Pyrimidine metabolism (98)
15	ko05010 Alzheimer's disease (92)
16	ko01230 Biosynthesis of amino acids (91)
17	ko04120 Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis (88)
18	ko05169 Epstein-Barr virus infection (88)
19	ko05166 HTLV-I infection (86)
20	ko04142 Lysosome (80)

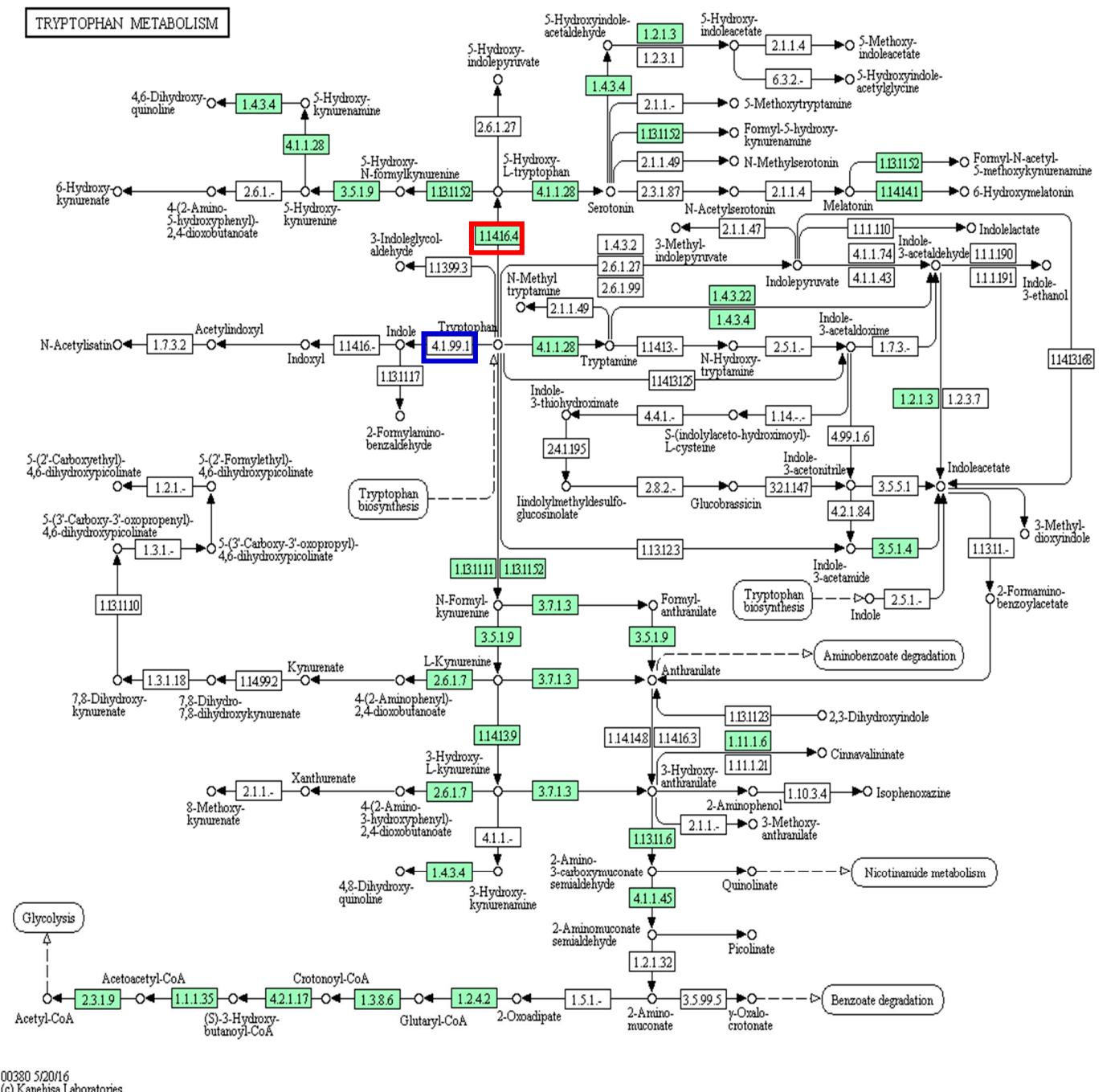
Table S2. List of the 28 mapped contigs and with the KEGG orthology assignment in *D. orbita* transcriptome for tryptophan metabolism.

Sl. No.	List of the Enzymes in <i>D. orbita</i> Transcriptome for Tryptophan Metabolism
1	<u>ko:K00022</u> HADH; 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase [EC:1.1.1.35]
2	<u>ko:K00128</u> E1.2.1.3; aldehyde dehydrogenase (NAD+) [EC:1.2.1.3]
3	<u>ko:K00149</u> ALDH9A1; aldehyde dehydrogenase family 9 member A1 [EC:1.2.1.47 1.2.1.3]
4	<u>ko:K00164</u> OGDH; 2-oxoglutarate dehydrogenase E1 component [EC:1.2.4.2]
5	<u>ko:K00252</u> GCDH; glutaryl-CoA dehydrogenase [EC:1.3.8.6]
6	<u>ko:K00274</u> MAO; monoamine oxidase [EC:1.4.3.4]
7	<u>ko:K00452</u> HAAO; 3-hydroxyanthranilate 3,4-dioxygenase [EC:1.13.11.6]
8	<u>ko:K00453</u> E1.13.11.11; tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase [EC:1.13.11.11]
9	<u>ko:K00463</u> INDO; indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase [EC:1.13.11.52]
10	<u>ko:K00486</u> KMO; kynurenine 3-monooxygenase [EC:1.14.13.9]
11	<u>ko:K00626</u> E2.3.1.9; acetyl-CoA C-acetyltransferase [EC:2.3.1.9]
12	<u>ko:K00816</u> CCBL; kynurenine—oxoglutarate transaminase/cysteine-S-conjugate beta-lyase/glutamine—phenylpyruvate transaminase [EC:2.6.1.7 4.4.1.13 2.6.1.64]
13	<u>ko:K00825</u> AADAT; kynurenine/2-amino adipate aminotransferase [EC:2.6.1.7 2.6.1.39]
14	<u>ko:K01426</u> E3.5.1.4; amidase [EC:3.5.1.4]
15	<u>ko:K01432</u> AFMID; arylformamidase [EC:3.5.1.9]
16	<u>ko:K01556</u> KYNU; kynureninase [EC:3.7.1.3]
17	<u>ko:K01593</u> DDC; aromatic-L-amino-acid decarboxylase [EC:4.1.1.28]
18	<u>ko:K01667</u> tnaA; tryptophanase [EC:4.1.99.1]
19	<u>ko:K01692</u> paaF; enoyl-CoA hydratase [EC:4.2.1.17]
20	<u>ko:K01782</u> fadJ; 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase/enoyl-CoA hydratase/3-hydroxybutyryl-CoA epimerase [EC:1.1.1.35 4.2.1.17 5.1.2.3]
21	<u>ko:K03781</u> katE; catalase [EC:1.11.1.6]
22	<u>ko:K07408</u> CYP1A1; cytochrome P450, family 1, subfamily A, polypeptide 1 [EC:1.14.14.1]
23	<u>ko:K07511</u> ECHS1; enoyl-CoA hydratase [EC:4.2.1.17]
24	<u>ko:K07514</u> EHHADH; enoyl-CoA hydratase/3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase/3,2-trans-enoyl-CoA isomerase [EC:4.2.1.17 1.1.1.35 5.3.3.8]
25	<u>ko:K07515</u> HADHA; enoyl-CoA hydratase/long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase [EC:4.2.1.17 1.1.1.211]
26	<u>ko:K11182</u> AOC1; diamine oxidase [EC:1.4.3.22]
27	<u>ko:K11818</u> CYP83B1; cytochrome P450, family 83, subfamily B, polypeptide 1 [EC:1.14.-.-]
28	<u>ko:K14085</u> ALDH7A1; aldehyde dehydrogenase family 7 member A1 [EC:1.2.1.31 1.2.1.8 1.2.1.3]

Table S3. List of known bromoperoxidases genes available in NCBI GenBank used for BLAST against *D. orbita*.

Accession Numbers	Source Species
AJ491786.1	<i>Laminaria digitata</i>
JX128092.1	<i>Gracilaria changii</i>
AF218810.1	<i>Corallina officinalis</i>
XM_001822243.2	<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i>
XM_003234475.1	<i>Trichophyton rubrum</i>
XM_002679630.1	<i>Naegleria gruberi</i>
NM_001157259.1	<i>Zea mays</i>
KLO55315.1	<i>Mycobacterium haemophilum</i>
AKJ56790.1	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>
KLI98717.1	<i>Luteimonas</i> sp. FCS-9
YP_029199.1	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> str. Sterne
KKM37545.1	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>
KKI91829.1	<i>Bacillus</i> sp. SA1-12
KXH89531	<i>Bacillus</i> sp. JH7
KXI43580	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>
ALQ29400.1	<i>Arthrobacter</i> sp. YC-RL1
KND40451.1	<i>Streptomyces stelliscabiei</i>
WP_046733028	<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. MUSC119T

A

B

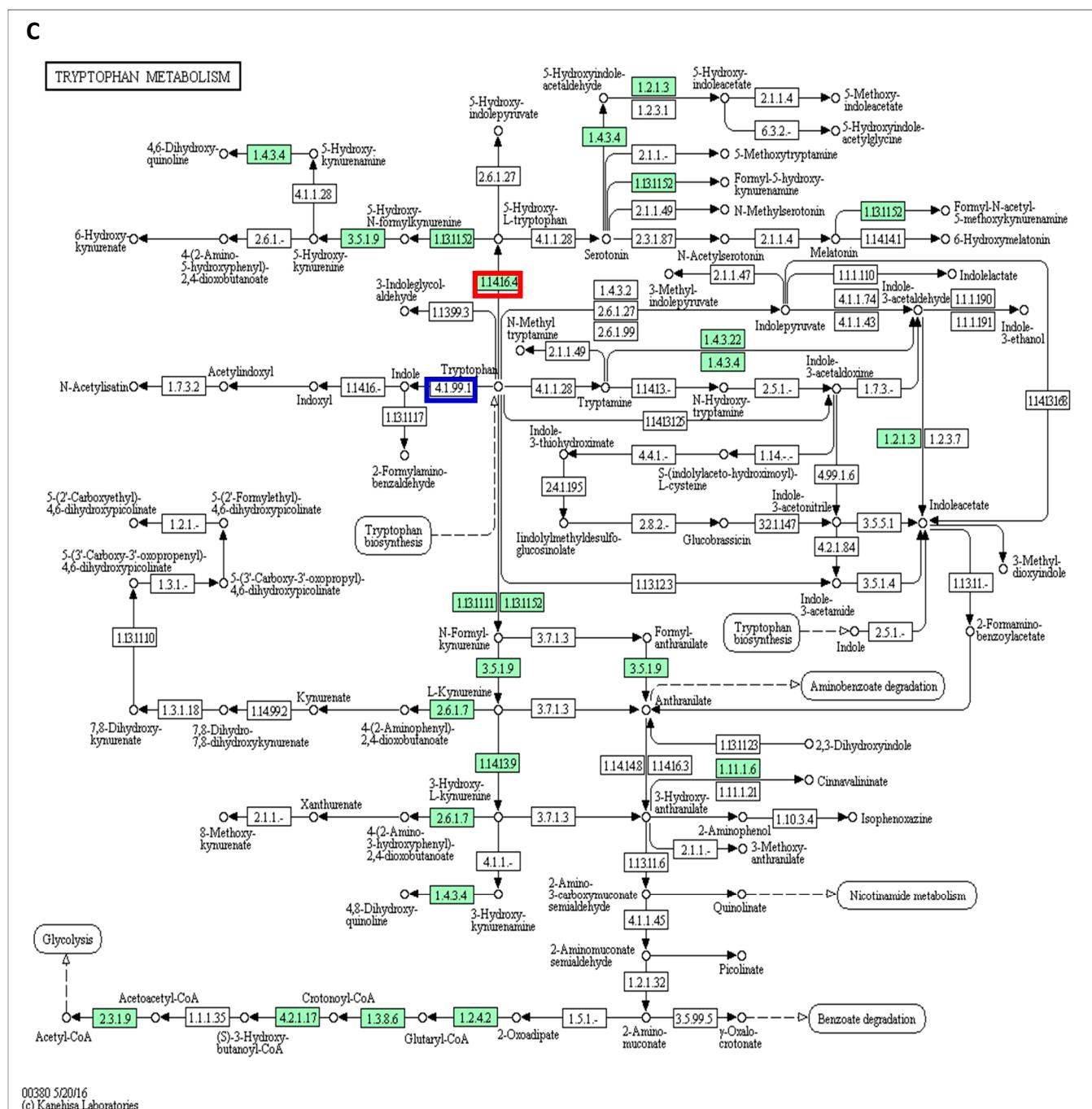
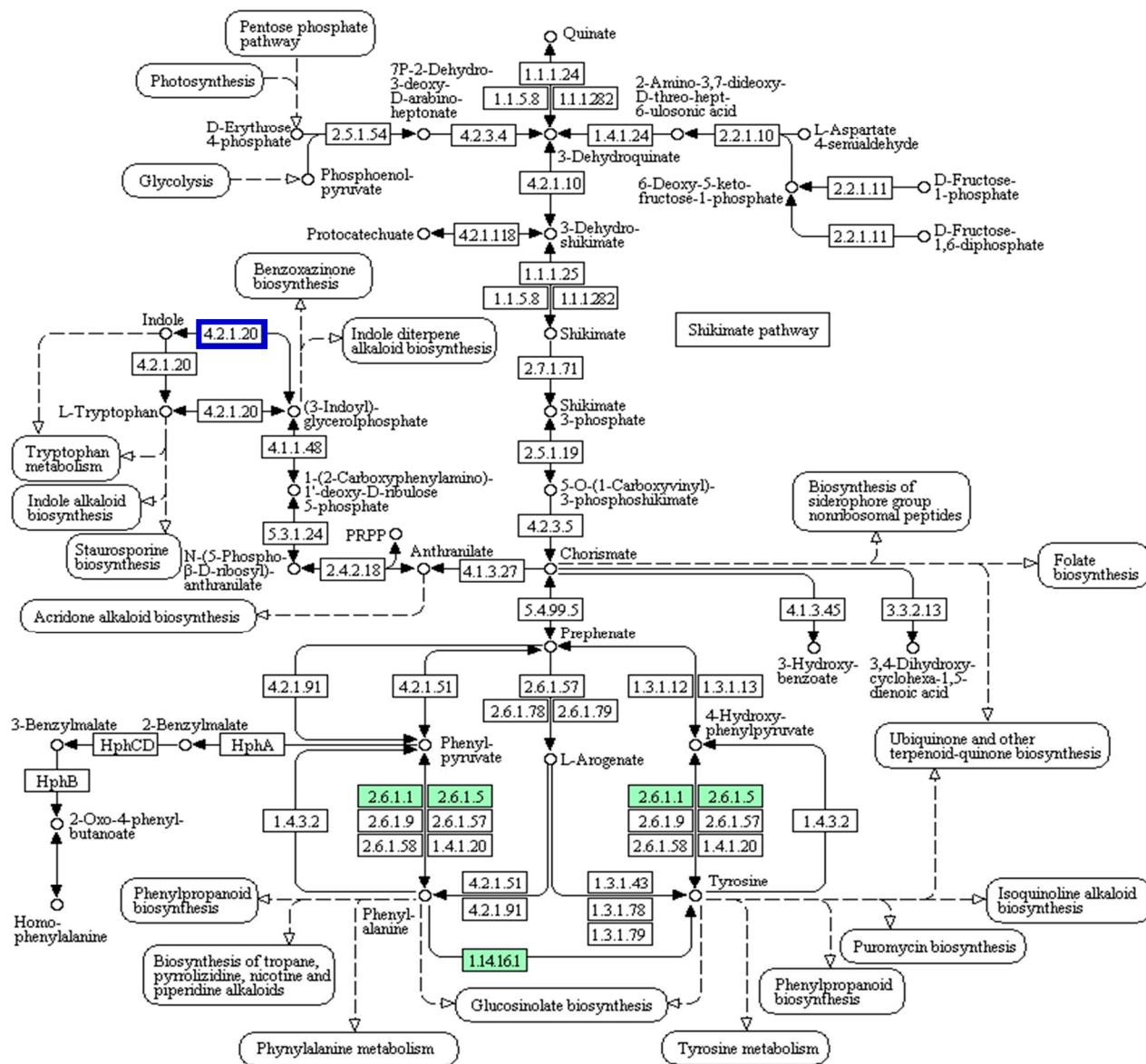


Figure S1. Tryptophan metabolism pathways for (A) *Crassostrea gigas*, (B) *Lottia gigantea* and, (C) *Octopus bimaculoides* showing enzyme matches in green including tryptophan 5-monoxygenase (red box), which was missing from *Dicathais orbita*, but no match to tryptophanase (blue box).

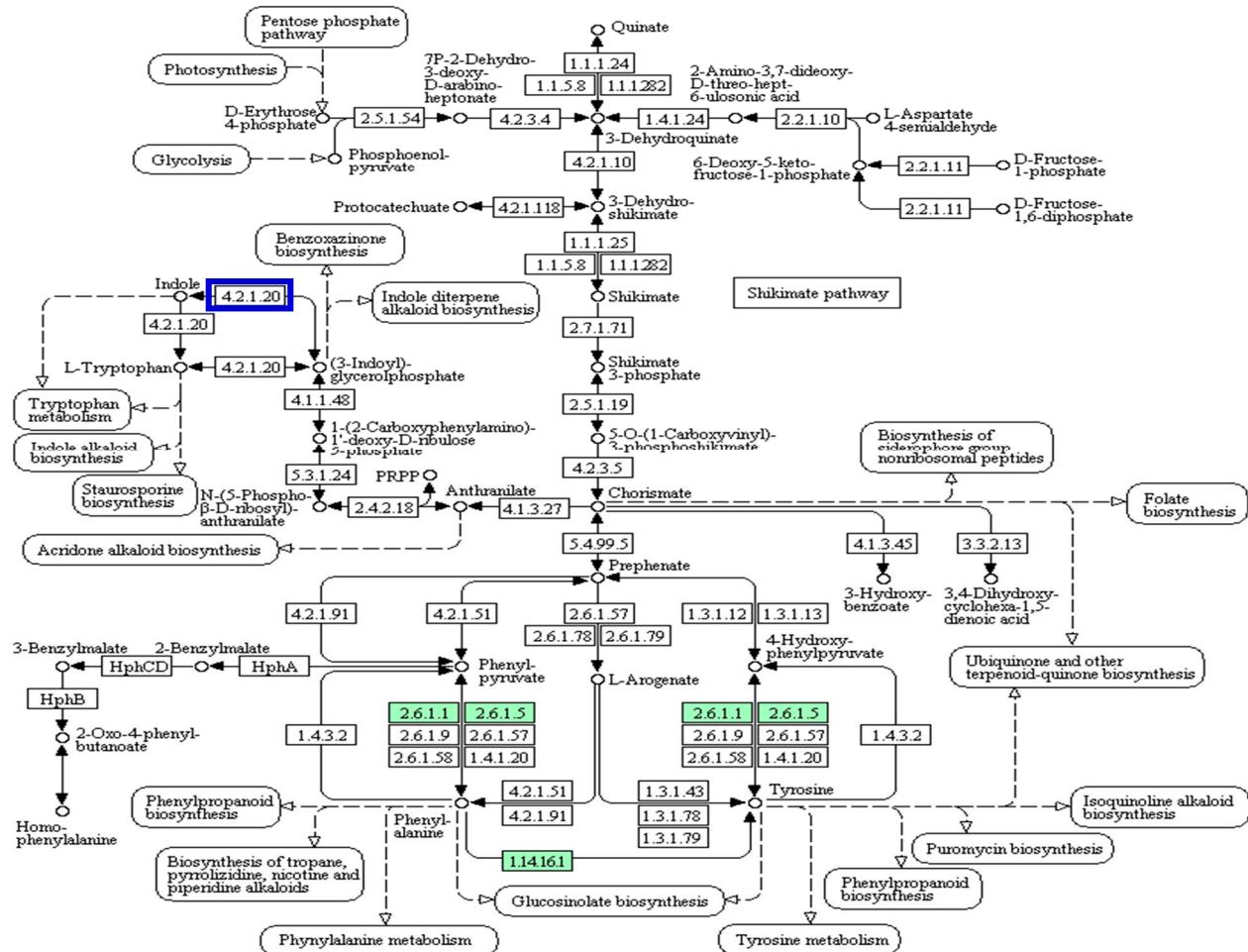
A

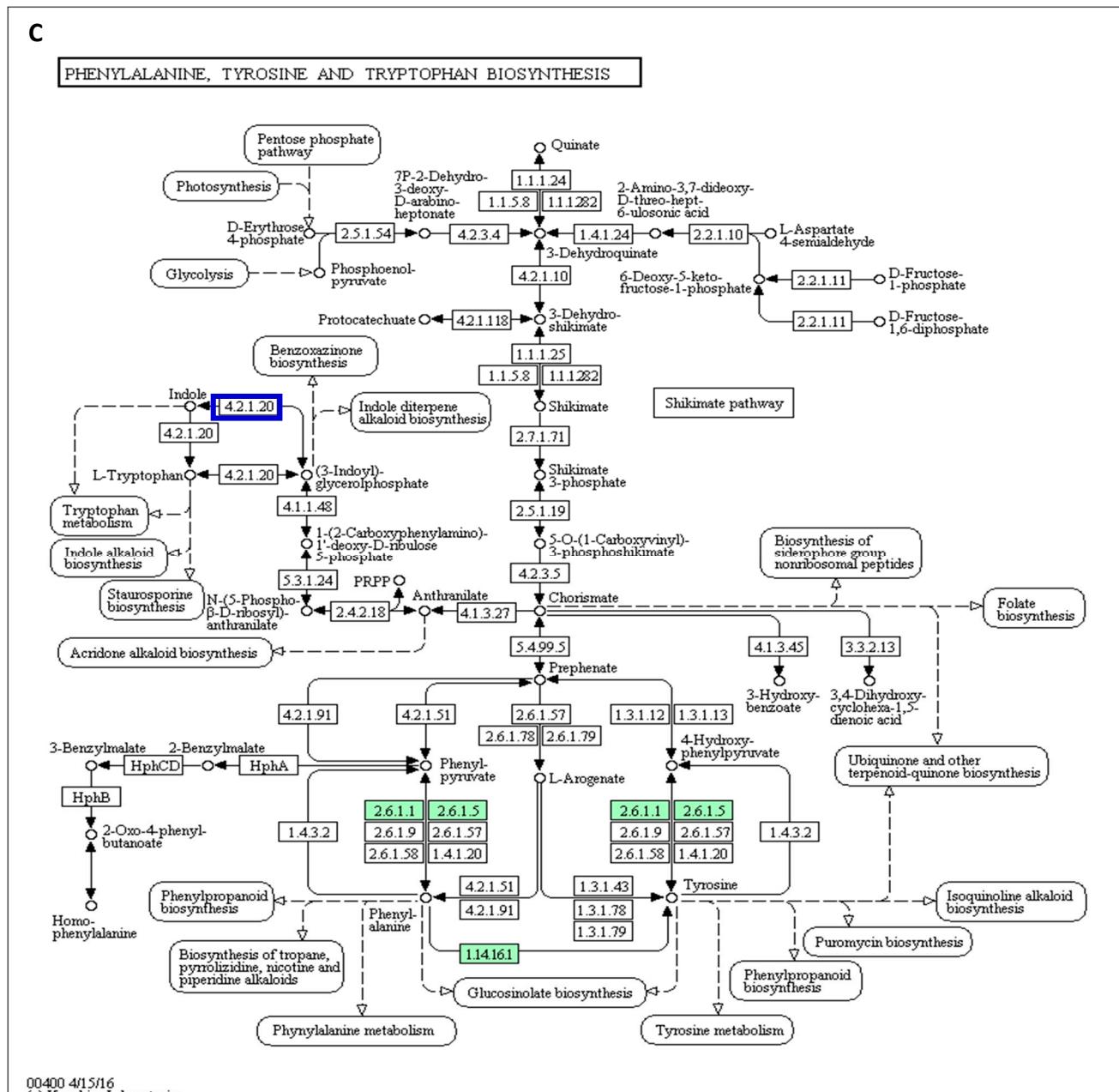
PHENYLALANINE, TYROSINE AND TRYPTOPHAN BIOSYNTHESIS



B

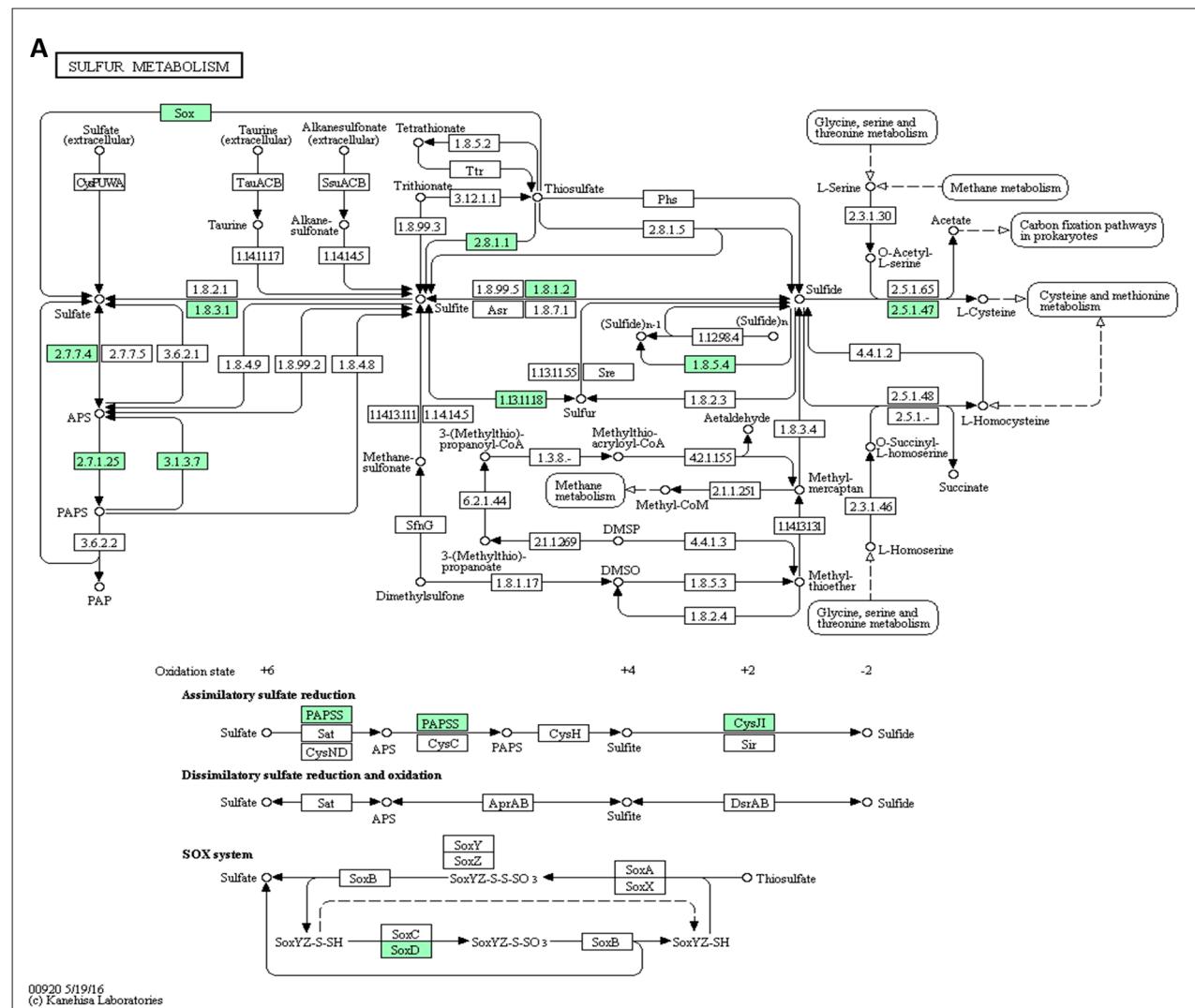
PHENYLALANINE, TYROSINE AND TRYPTOPHAN BIOSYNTHESIS

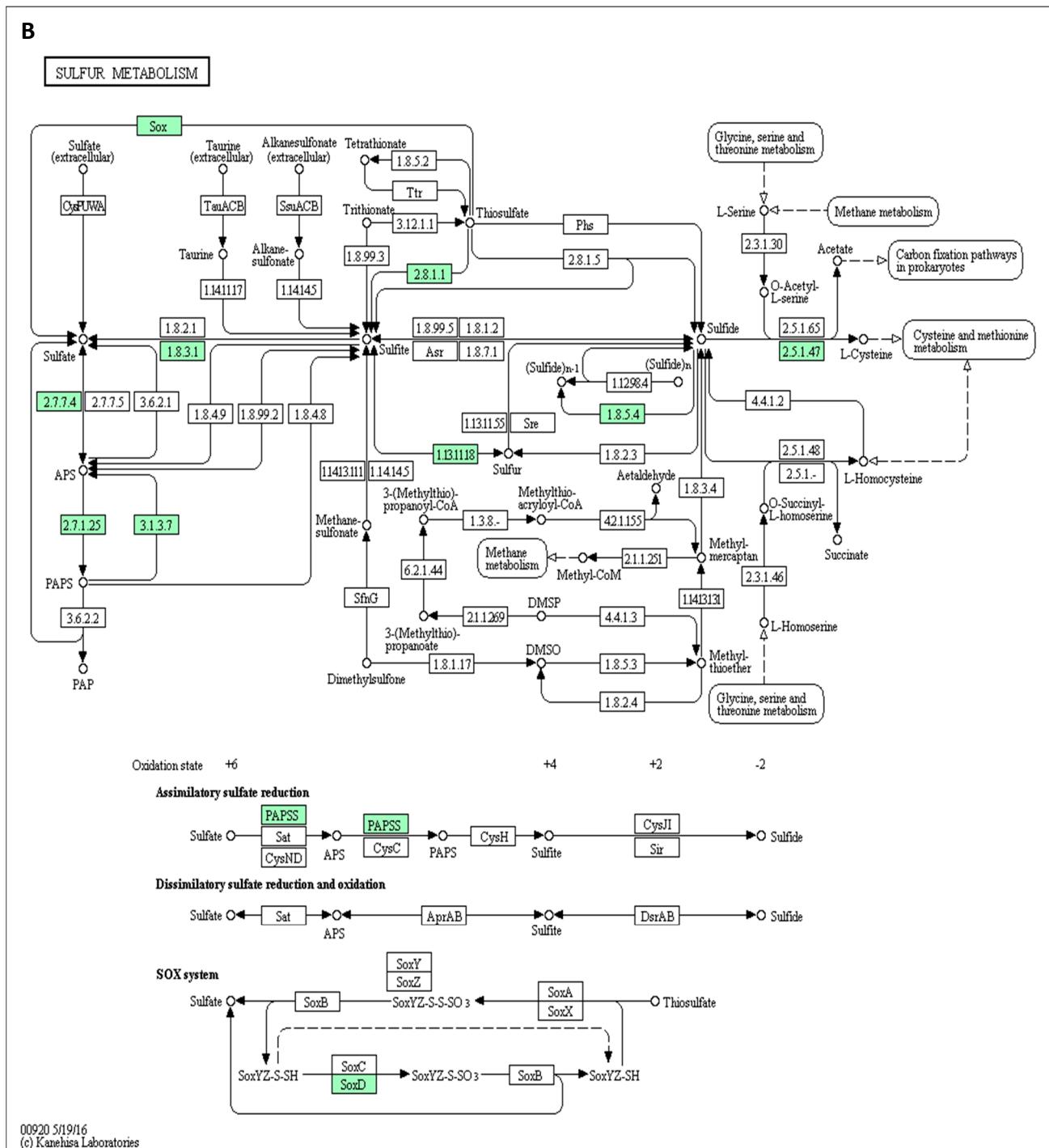




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Figure S2. Phenylalanine, tyrosine and tryptophan biosynthetic pathways for (A) *Crassostrea gigas*, (B) *Lottia gigantea* and, (C) *Octopus bimaculoides* with enzyme matches in green, but with no match to tryptophan synthase highlighted in the blue box.





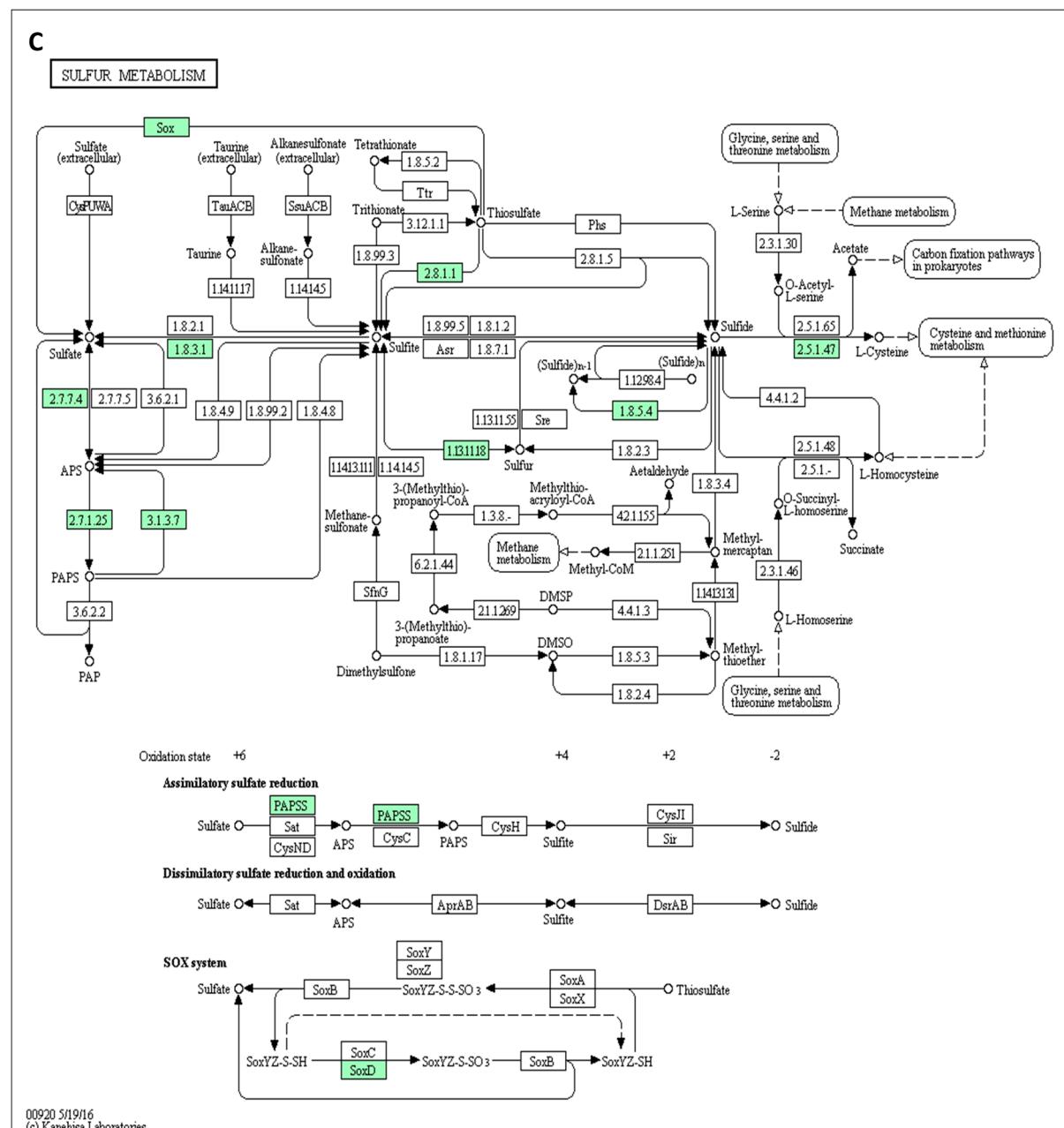
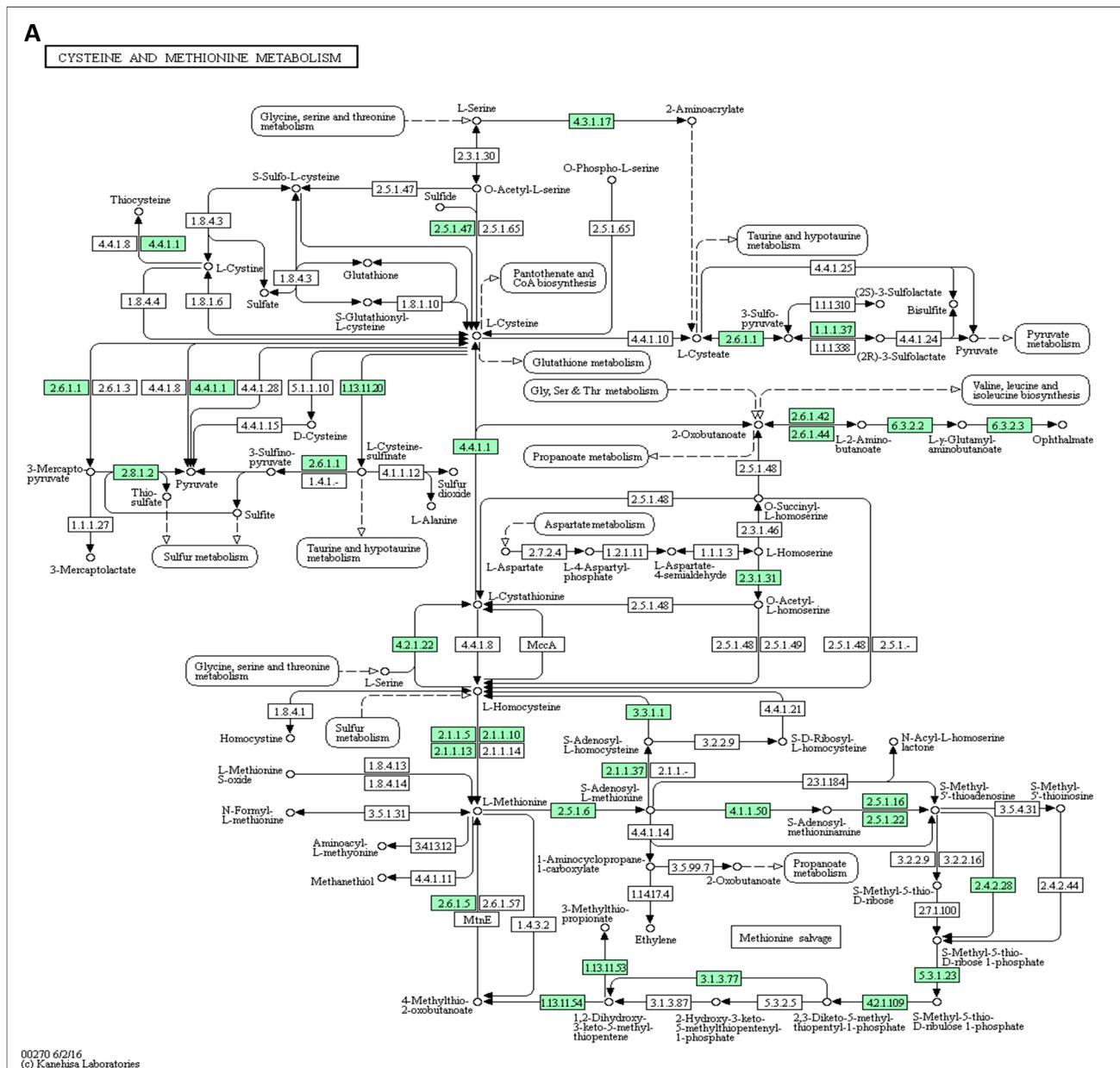
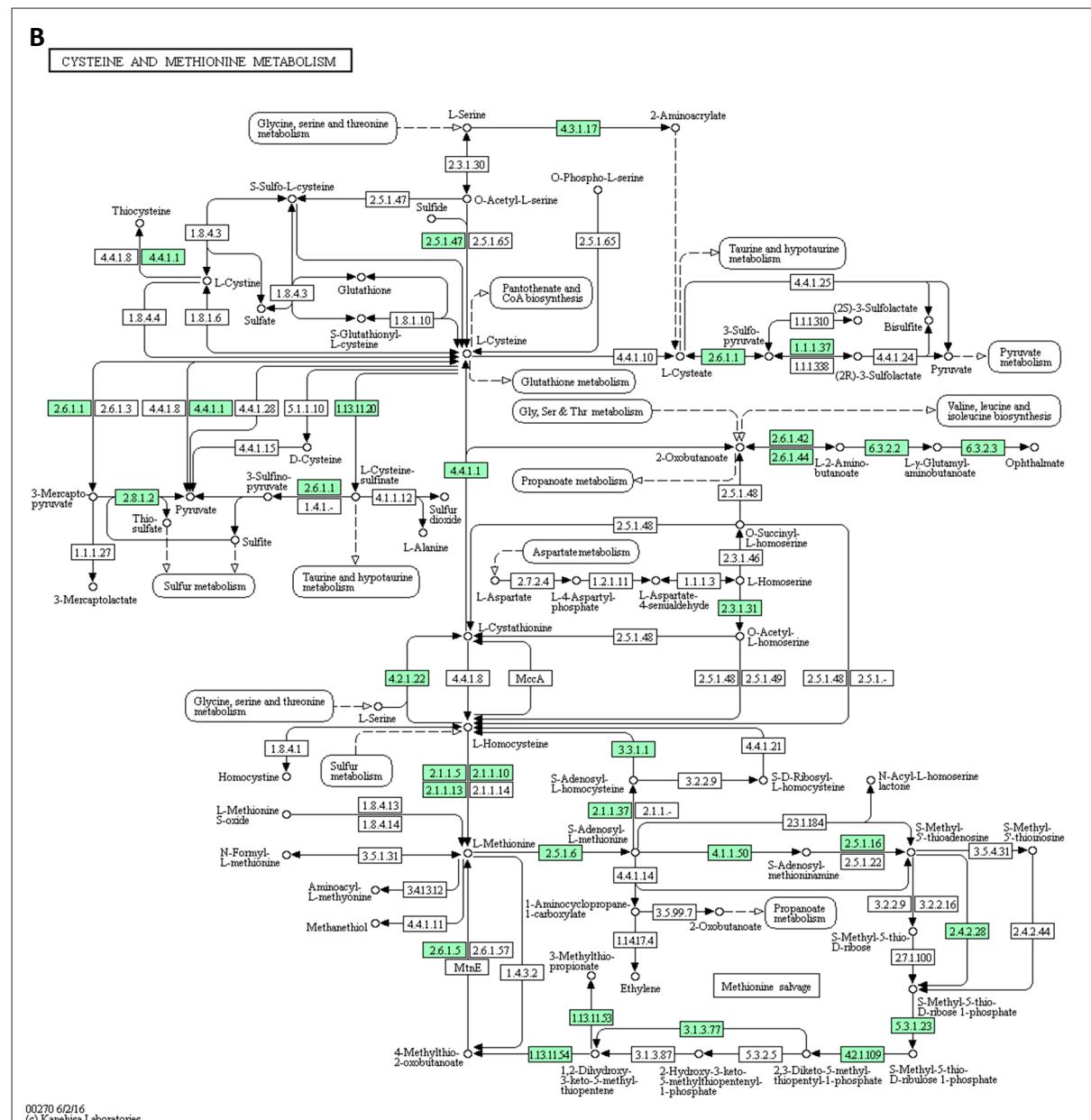


Figure S3. Sulfur metabolism pathways for (A) *Crassostrea gigas*, (B) *Lottia gigantea* and, (C) *Octopus bimaculoides*.





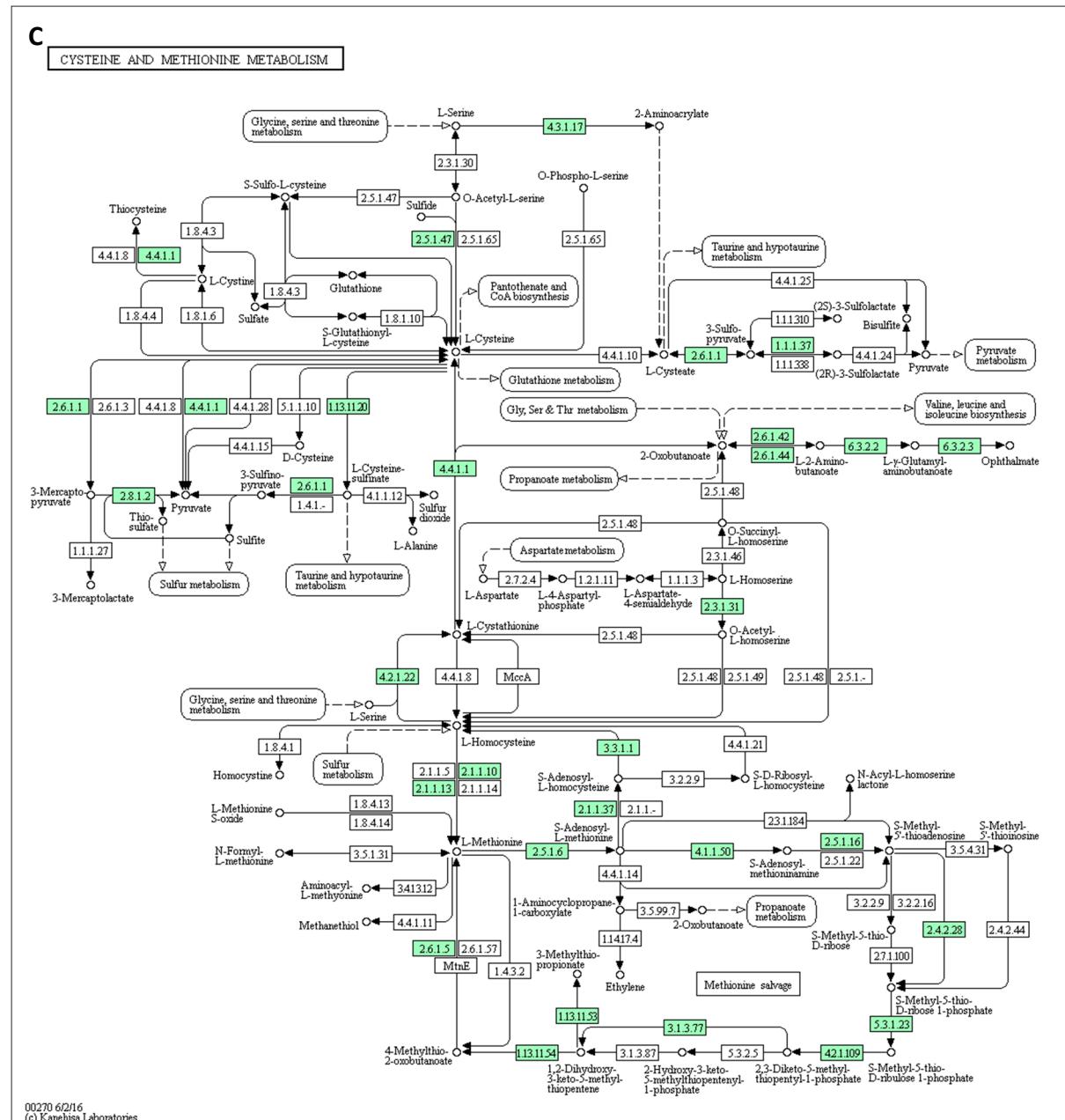
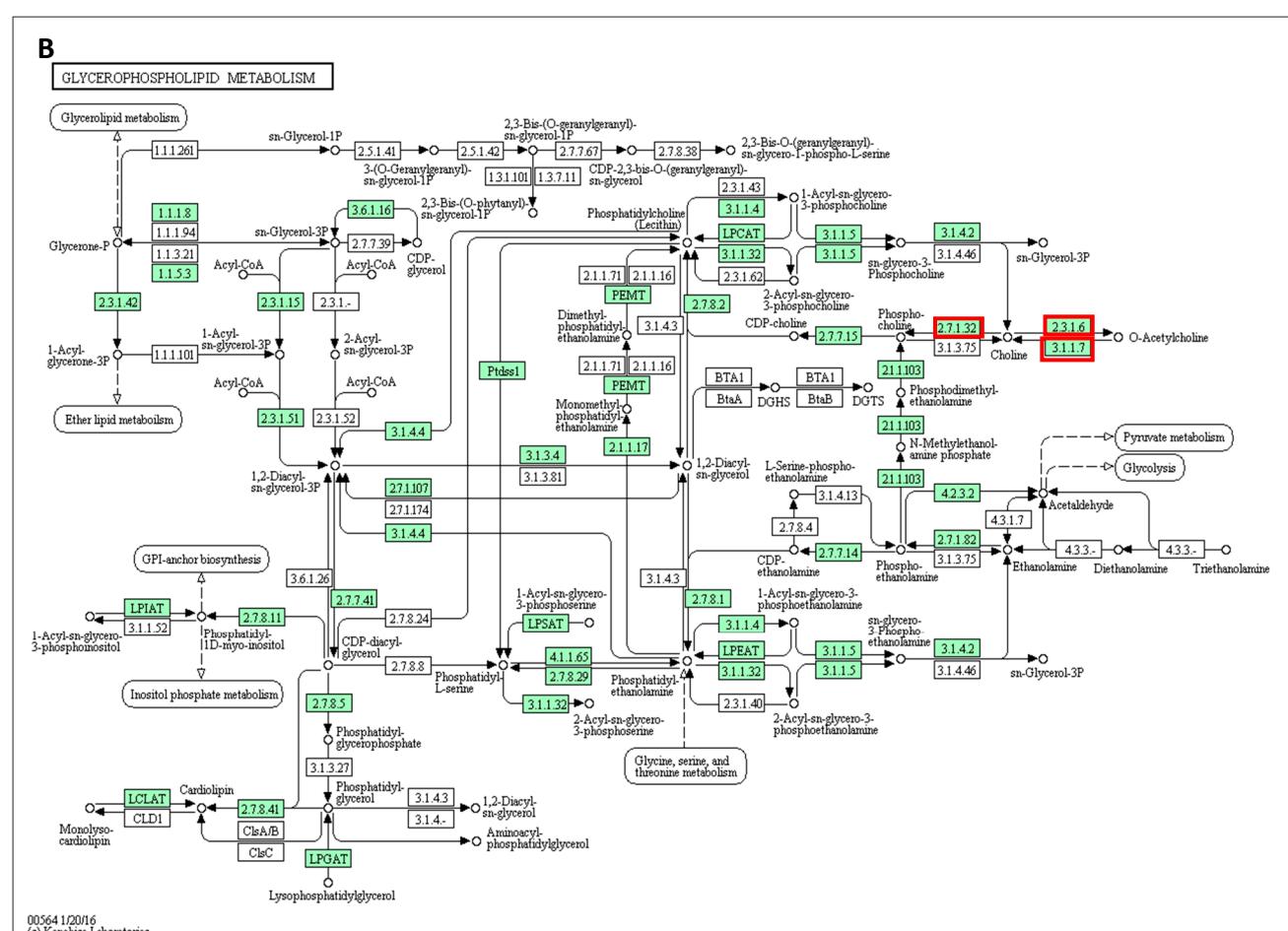
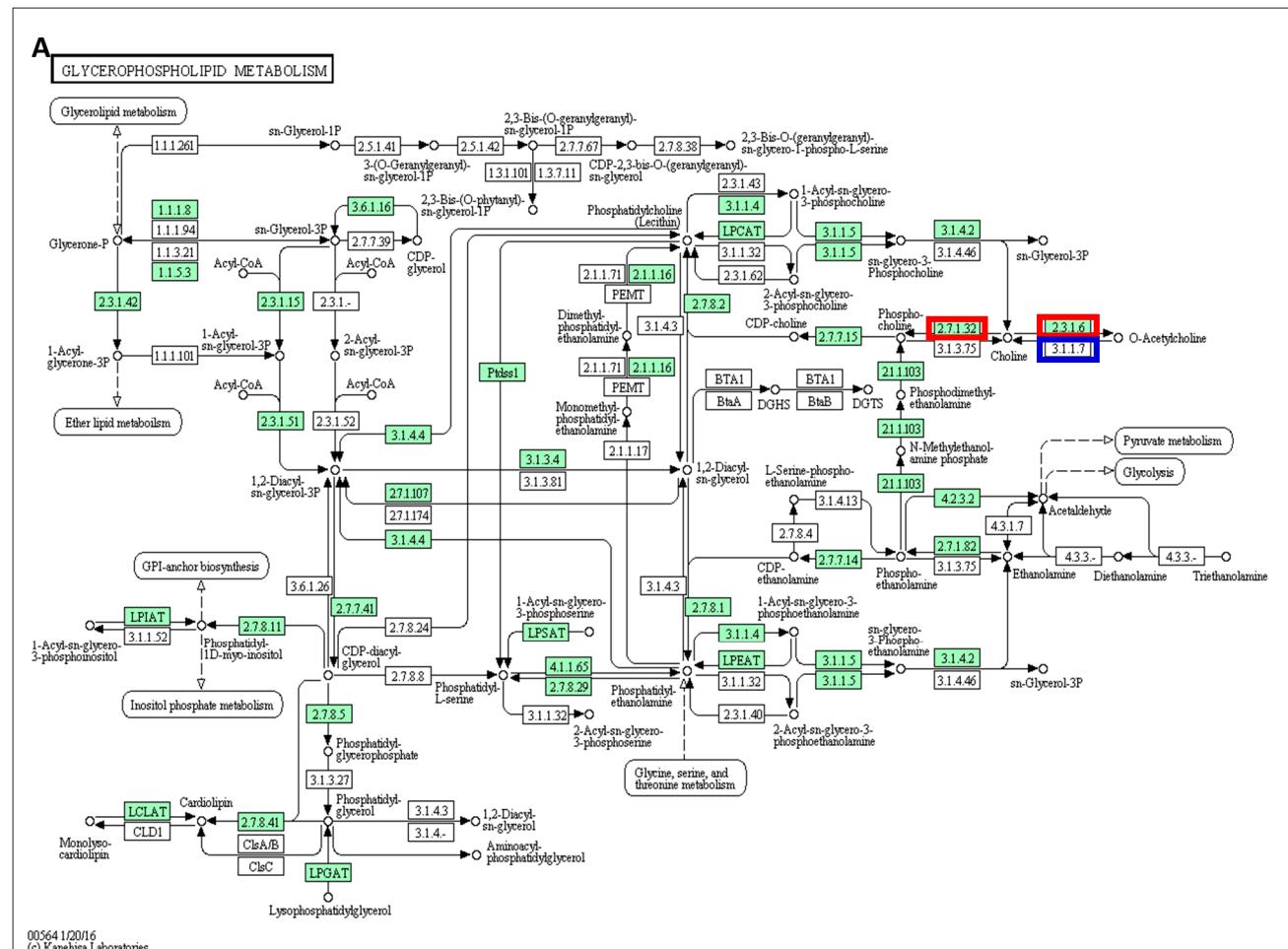


Figure S4. Cysteine and methionine metabolism pathway of (A) *Crassostrea gigas*, (B) *Lottia gigantea* and, (C) *Octopus bimaculoides*.



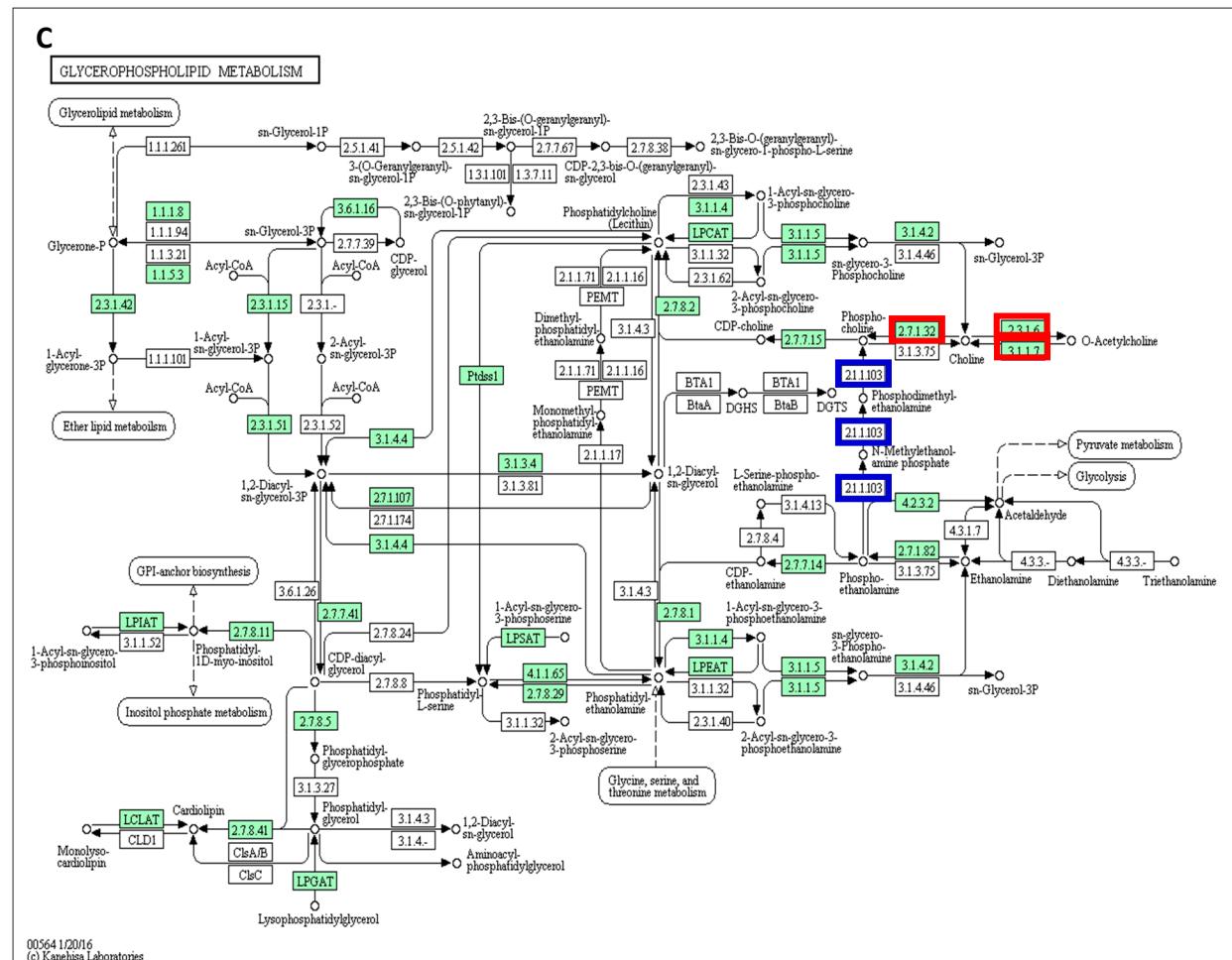
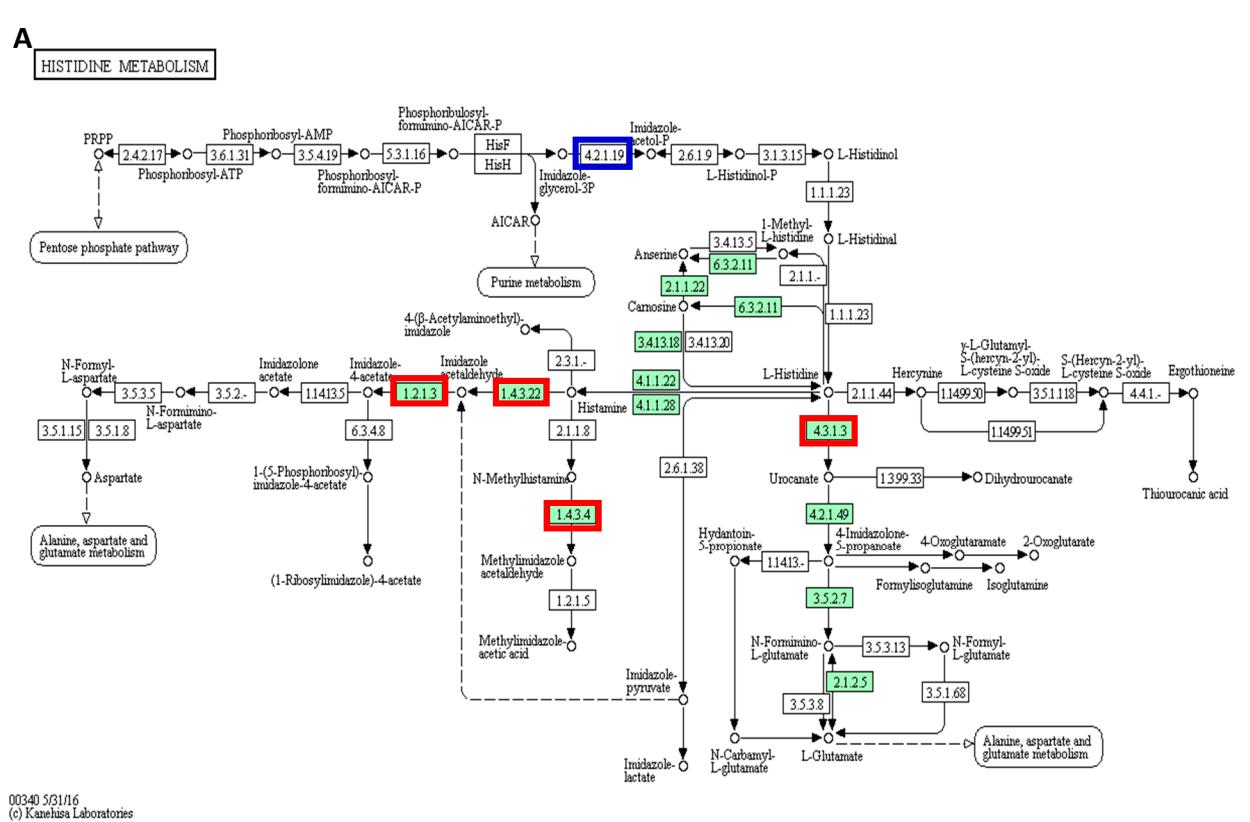
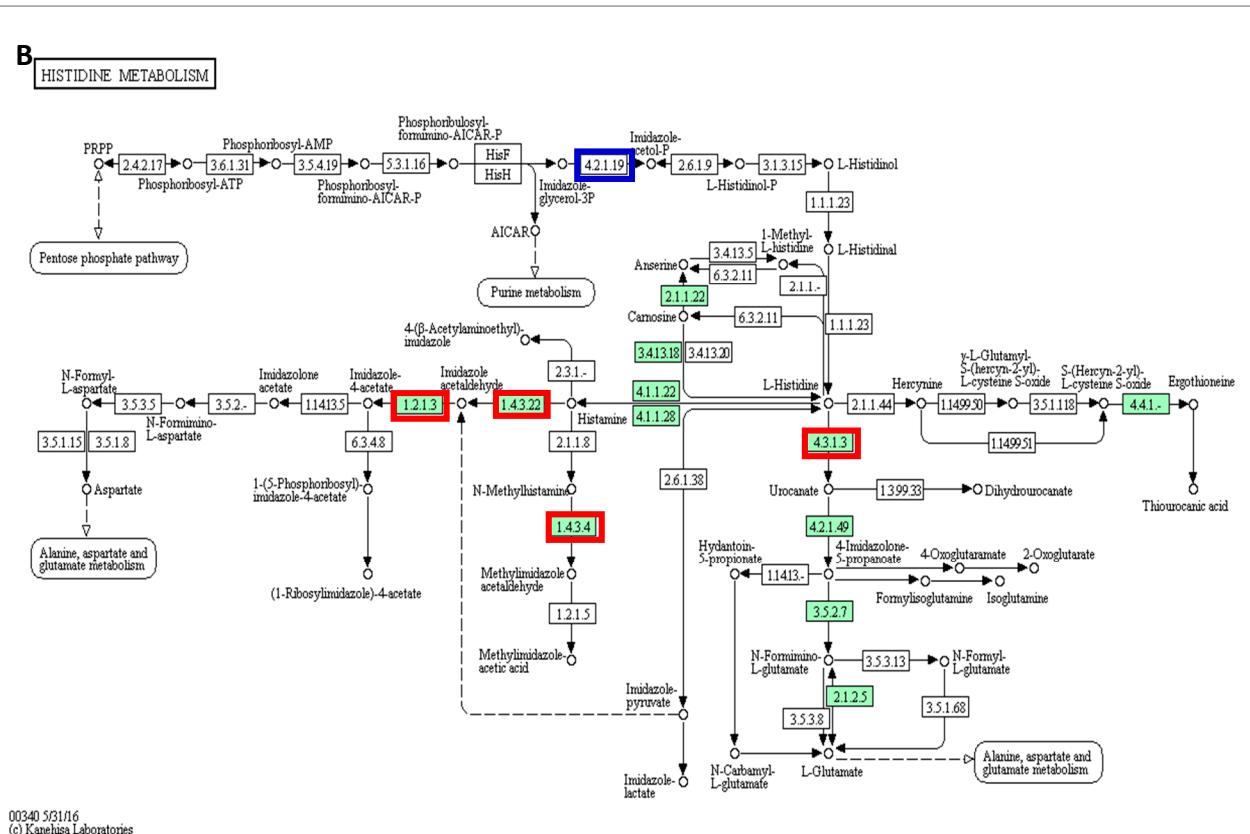


Figure S5. Glycerophospholipid metabolism pathway of (A) *Crassostrea gigas*, (B) *Lottia gigantea* and, (C) *Octopus bimaculoides* showing enzyme matches in green with those relevant to choline ester synthesis highlighted in red (present) and blue (absent).



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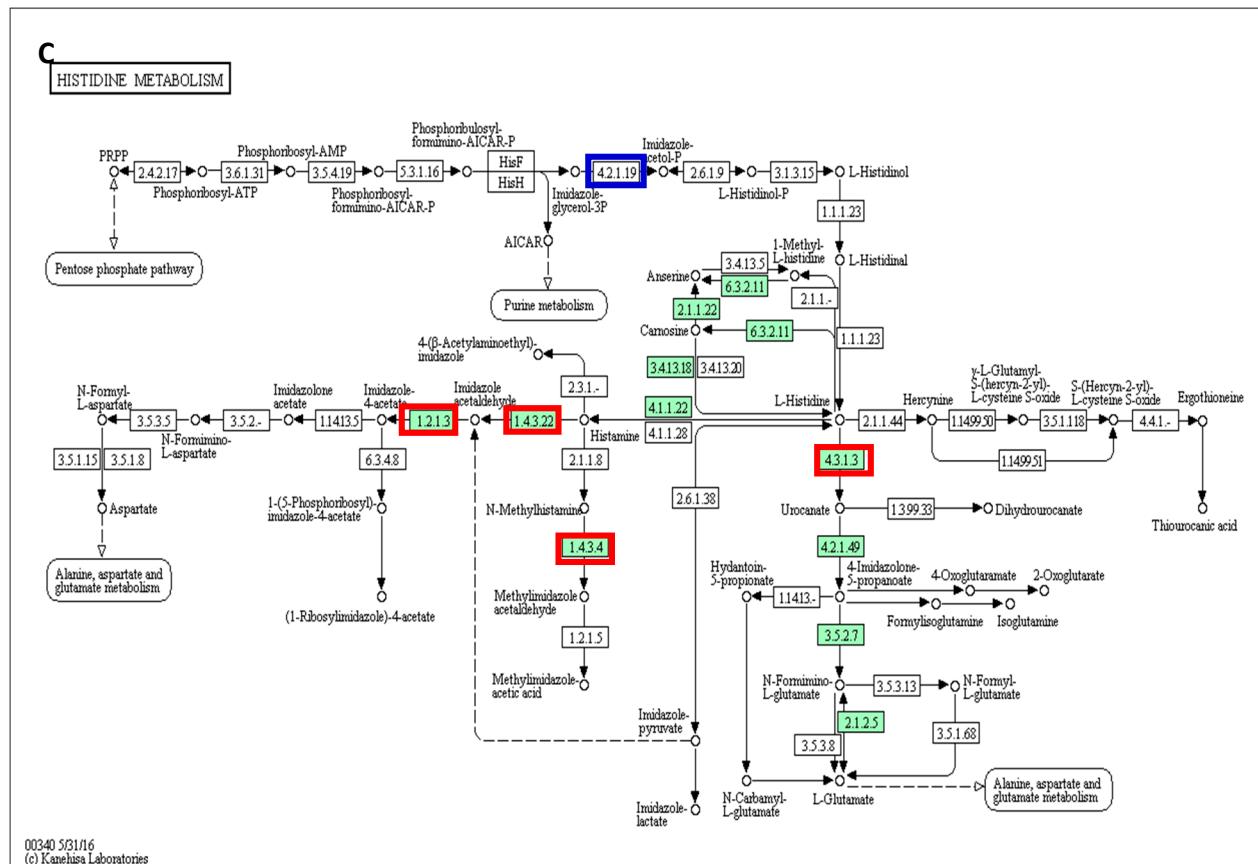


Figure S6. Histidine metabolism pathway of (A) *Crassostrea gigas*, (B) *Lottia gigantea* and, (C) *Octopus bimaculoides* showing matching enzymes in green, including several enzymes that convert histidine into imidazole (red boxes) but not imidazoleglycerol-phosphate dehydratase (blue box).