

Supplementary Materials

Heterologous Biosynthesis of Myxobacterial Antibiotic Miuraenamide A

Ying Liu, Satoshi Yamazaki and Makoto Ojika *

Department of Applied Biosciences, Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences, Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8601, Japan

* Correspondence: ojika@agr.nagoya-u.ac.jp

Contents

Table S1. Bacterial strains used in this study.

Table S2. Plasmids used in this study.

Table S3. Primers used in this study.

Figure S1. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu*.

Figure S2. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ *miuD*.

Figure S3. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ *miuE*.

Figure S4. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ *miuF*.

Figure S5. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ *miuG*.

Figure S6. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ *orf25-29*.

Figure S7. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ *orf25-29&1-10*.

Figure S8. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ *orf25-29&14-16*.

Figure S9. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ *orf25-29&19-23*.

Figure S10. Mass spectra of miuraenamide A and its congeners.

Figure S11. Production of miuraenamide A (1) and its congeners by *M.xanthus*::*miu* mutant fed on bromotyrosine.

Figure S12. Enantiomeric excess of 3-bromo-D and L-tyrosines determined by Marfey's method.

Table S1. Bacterial strains used in this study.

Strain	Description
" <i>P. miuraensis</i> " SMH-27-4	Original miuraenamide A producer (Ajinomoto)
<i>E. coli</i> HST08 premium	Cloning host for constructing genomic library (Takara bio)
<i>E. coli</i> DH5α	General cloning host (Toyobo)
<i>E. coli</i> SW105	Red/ET recombineering host (NCI)
<i>M. xanthus</i> ATCC 25232	Wild type, heterologous expression host (Ajinomoto)
<i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i>	Heterologous transformant expressing miuraenamide A biosynthetic gene cluster (<i>miu</i> cluster)
<i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i> Δ <i>miuD</i>	<i>miuD</i> gene-disrupted <i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i>
<i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i> Δ <i>miuE</i>	<i>miuE</i> gene-disrupted <i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i>
<i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i> Δ <i>miuF</i>	<i>miuF</i> gene-disrupted <i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i>
<i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i> Δ <i>miuG</i>	<i>miuG</i> gene-disrupted <i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i>
<i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i> Δ <i>orf25-29</i>	<i>orf25-29</i> genes-disrupted <i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i>
<i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i> Δ <i>orf25-29&1-10</i>	<i>orf25-29</i> and <i>orf1-10</i> genes-disrupted <i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i>
<i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i> Δ <i>orf25-29&14-16</i>	<i>orf25-29</i> and <i>orf14-16</i> genes-disrupted <i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i>
<i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i> Δ <i>orf25-29&19-23</i>	<i>orf25-29</i> and <i>orf19-23</i> genes-disrupted <i>M. xanthus</i> :: <i>miu</i>

Table S2. Plasmids used in this study.

Plasmid	Description
pCCIBAC	BAC cloning vector, Chl ^R (Epicentre)
p17-9A	pCCIBAC-derived, harbouring <i>miu</i> cluster, Chl ^R
pTA-Kan ^R	pGEM-T easy vector-derived, harbouring 1.8 kb <i>M. xanthus</i> homologous fragment, Amp ^R , Kan ^R [31]
p5TA-Kan ^R	pTA-Kan ^R -derived, harbouring 5 kb <i>M. xanthus</i> homologous fragment, Amp ^R , Kan ^R
<i>miu</i> BAC	p17-9A-derived, harbouring <i>miu</i> cluster, 5TA, Kan ^R
<i>miu</i> BAC Δ <i>miuD</i>	<i>miu</i> BAC-derived, <i>miuD</i> gene was disrupted, Chl ^R , Kan ^R
<i>miu</i> BAC Δ <i>miuE</i>	<i>miu</i> BAC-derived, <i>miuE</i> gene was disrupted, Chl ^R , Kan ^R
<i>miu</i> BAC Δ <i>miuF</i>	<i>miu</i> BAC-derived, <i>miuF</i> gene was disrupted, Chl ^R , Kan ^R
<i>miu</i> BAC Δ <i>miuG</i>	<i>miu</i> BAC-derived, <i>miuG</i> gene was disrupted, Chl ^R , Kan ^R
<i>miu</i> BAC Δ <i>orf25-29</i>	p17-9A-derived, harbouring <i>orf25-29</i> genes-disrupted <i>miu</i> cluster, 5TA, Kan ^R
<i>miu</i> BAC Δ <i>orf25-29&1-10</i>	<i>miu</i> BAC Δ <i>orf25-29</i> -derived, <i>orf1-10</i> genes were disrupted, Chl ^R , Kan ^R
<i>miu</i> BAC Δ <i>orf25-29&14-16</i>	<i>miu</i> BAC Δ <i>orf25-29</i> -derived, <i>orf14-16</i> genes were disrupted, Chl ^R , Kan ^R
<i>miu</i> BAC Δ <i>orf25-29&19-23</i>	<i>miu</i> BAC Δ <i>orf25-29</i> -derived, <i>orf19-23</i> genes were disrupted, Chl ^R , Kan ^R

Table S3. Primers used in this study.

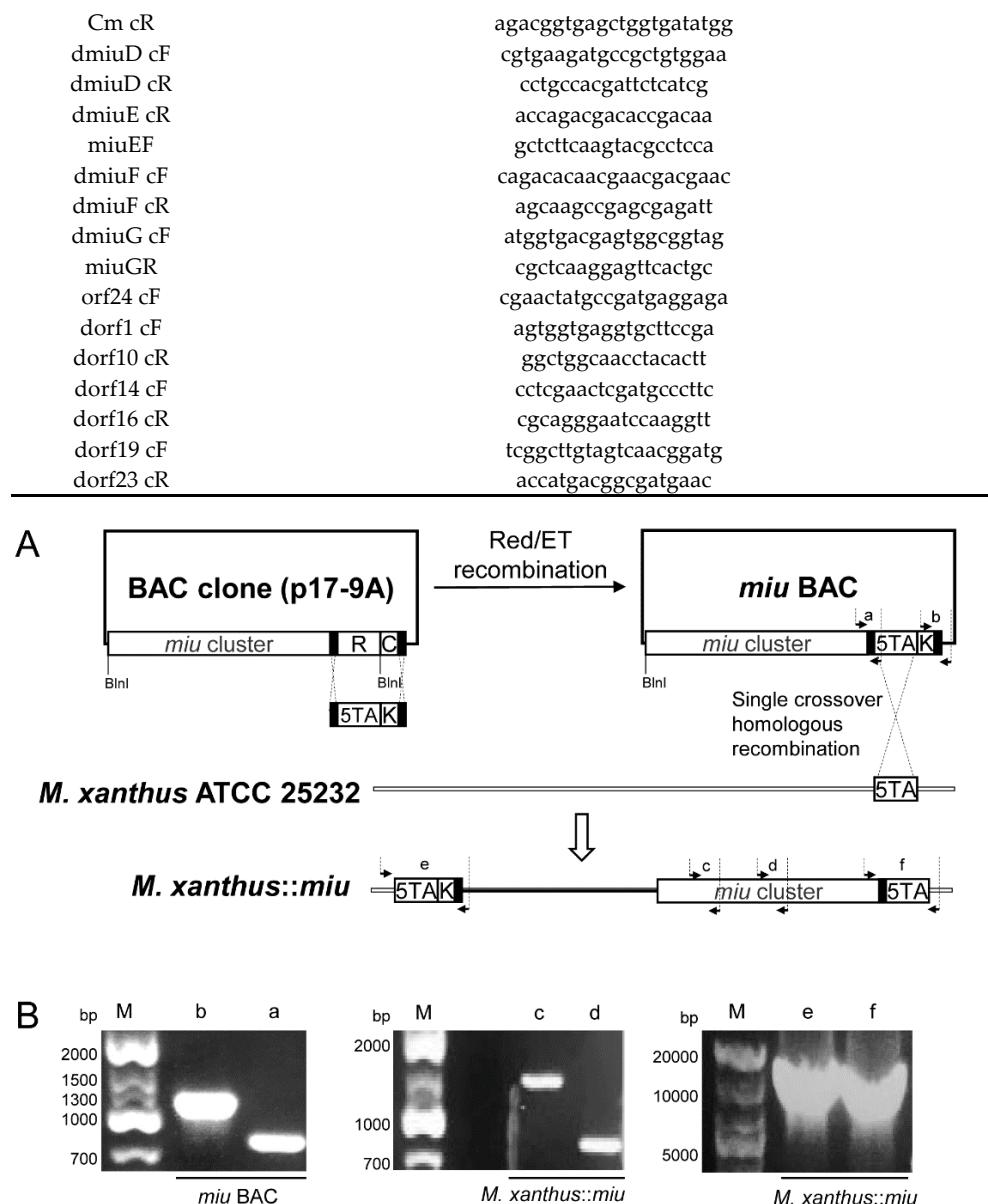


Figure S1. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu*. (A) The redundant fragment (genomic fragment outside the *miu* cluster) and chloramphenicol resistance gene (R|C) in the BAC clone p17-9A was replaced with the cassette 5TA-Kan^R (5TA|K, amplified from p5TA-Kan^R with primer pair ploTA-Kan red F/R) by Red/ET recombination. The generated *miu* BAC was integrated into the genome of *M. xanthus* ATCC 25232 by homologous recombination via the 5TA region. (B) PCR verification of the constructed vector and mutant by the following primer pairs: a (loTA cF/loTA cR, 886 bp), b (kanf/pCC1BAC R, 1299 bp), c (T1PKS1 cF/T1PKS1 cR, 1274 bp), d (T1PKS2 cF/T1PKS2 cR, 783 bp), e (loupF/loupR, 7957 bp), and f (0lodownF/2lodownR, 7488). M: DNA marker (Gene Ladder Wide 1, Nippon Gene).

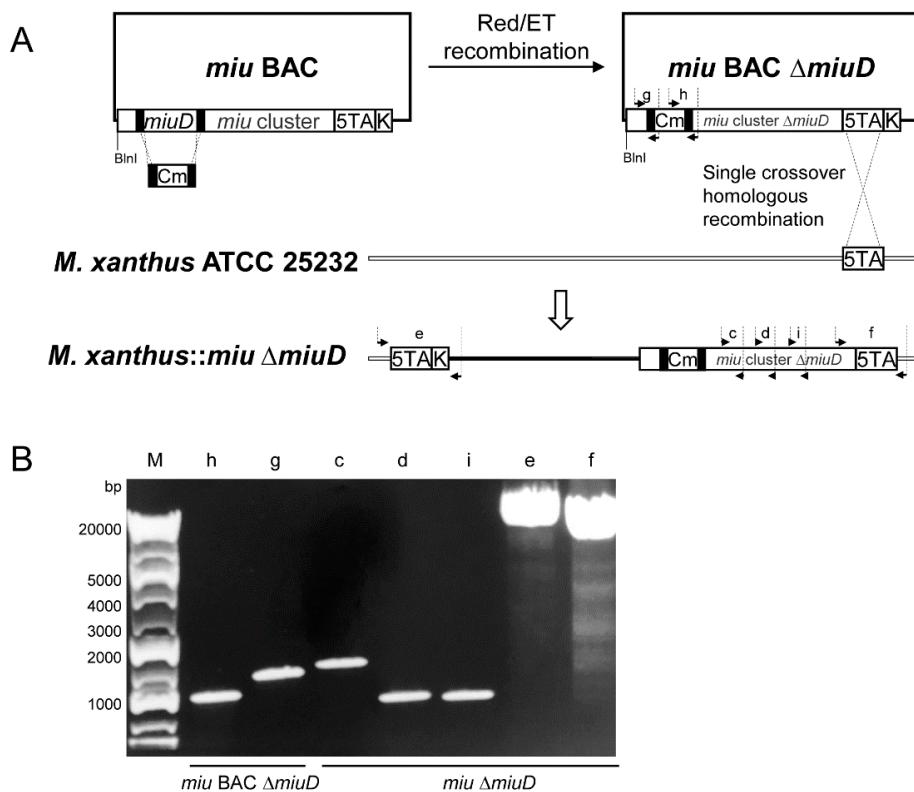


Figure S2. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu ΔmiuD*. (A) The gene *miuD* in *miu* BAC was replaced with the chloramphenicol resistance gene (*Cm*, amplified from pCCIBAC with primer pair Cm-miuD-F/R) by Red/ET recombination. The generated *miu* BAC *ΔmiuD* was integrated into the genome of *M. xanthus* ATCC 25232 by homologous recombination via the 5TA region. (B) PCR verification of the constructed mutants by the following primer pairs: g (dmiuD cF/Cm cR, 1186 bp), h (Cm cF/dmiuD cR, 949 bp), c (T1PKS1 cF/T1PKS1 cR, 1274 bp), d (T1PKS2 cF/T1PKS2 cR, 783 bp), I (NRPS cF/NRPS cR, 756 bp), e (loupF/loupR, 7957 bp), and f (0lodownF/2lodownR, 7488 bp). M: DNA marker.

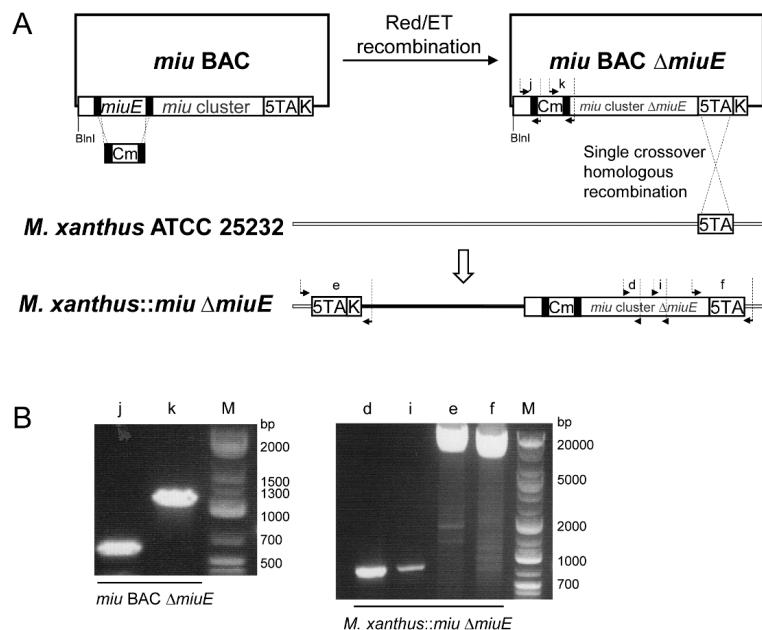


Figure S3. Construction of *M. xanthus::miu ΔmiuE*. (A) The gene *miuE* in *miu BAC* was replaced with the chloramphenicol resistance gene (*Cm*, amplified from pCCIBAC with primer pair Cm-miuE-F/R) by Red/ET recombination. The generated *miu BAC ΔmiuE* was integrated into the genome of *M. xanthus* ATCC 25232 by homologous recombination via the *5TA* region. (B) PCR verification of the constructed mutants by the following primer pairs: j (miuEF/Cm cR, 599 bp), k (Cm cF/dmiuE cR, 1037 bp), d (T1PKS2 cF/T1PKS2 cR, 783 bp), i (NRPS cF/NRPS cR, 756 bp), e (loupF/loupR, 7957 bp), and f (lodownF/lodownR, 7488 bp). M: DNA marker.

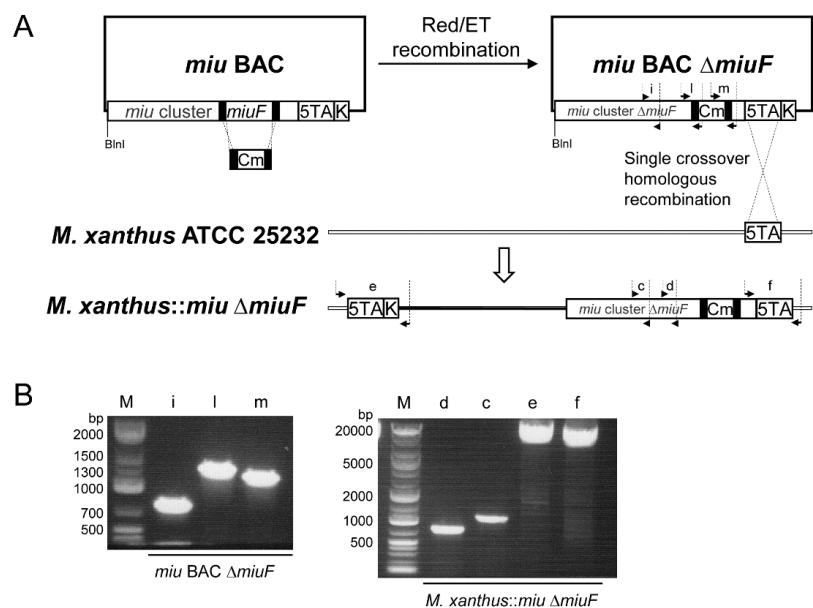


Figure S4. Construction of *M. xanthus::miu ΔmiuF*. (A) The gene *miuF* in *miu BAC* was replaced with the chloramphenicol resistance gene (*Cm*, amplified from pCCIBAC with primer pair Cm-miuF-F/R) by Red/ET recombination. The generated *miu BAC ΔmiuF* was integrated into the genome of *M. xanthus* ATCC 25232 by homologous recombination via the *5TA* region. (B) PCR verification of the constructed mutants by the following primer pairs: i (NRPS cF/NRPS cR, 756 bp), l (dmiuF cF/Cm cR, 1201 bp), m (Cm cF/dmiuF cR, 1121 bp), c (T1PKS1 cF/T1PKS1 cR, 1274 bp), d (T1PKS2 cF/T1PKS2 cR, 783 bp), e (loupF/loupR, 7957 bp), and f (lodownF/lodownR, 7488 bp). M: DNA marker.

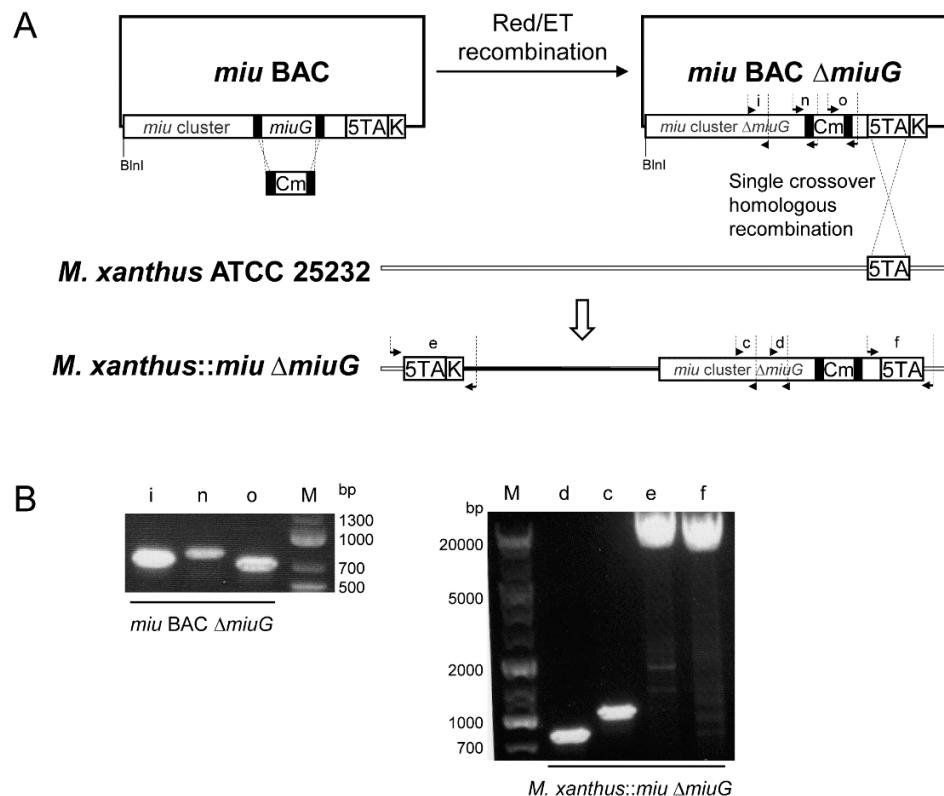


Figure S5. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu ΔmiuG*. (A) The gene *miuG* in *miu* BAC was replaced with the chloramphenicol resistance gene (*Cm*, amplified from pCCIBAC with primer pair Cm-miuG-F/R) by Red/ET recombination. The generated *miu* BAC *ΔmiuG* was integrated into the genome of *M. xanthus* ATCC 25232 by homologous recombination via the 5TA region. (B) PCR verification of the constructed mutants by the following primer pairs: i (NRPS cF/NRPS cR, 756 bp), n (dmiuG cF/Cm cR, 778 bp), o (Cm cF/miuGR, 701 bp), c (T1PKS1 cF/T1PKS1 cR, 1274 bp), d (T1PKS2 cF/T1PKS2 cR, 783 bp), e (loupF/loupR, 7957 bp), and f (0lodownF/2lodownR, 7488 bp). M: DNA marker.

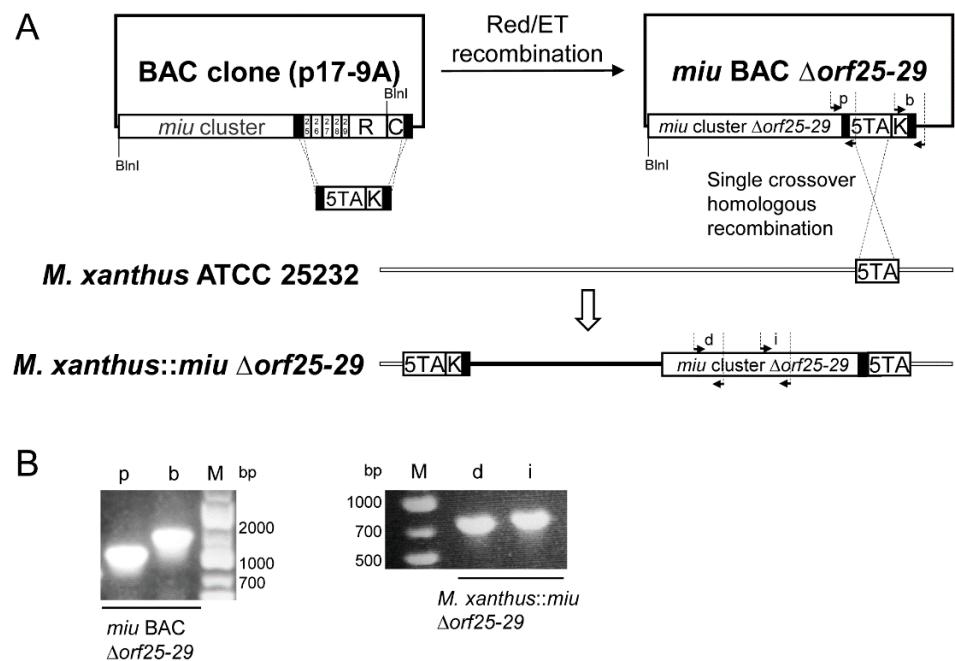


Figure S6. Construction of *M. xanthus*::miu Δ orf25-29. (A) The gene region orf25-29, the redundant fragment and chloramphenicol resistance gene (25|26|27|28|29|R|C), in the BAC clone p17-9A was replaced with the cassette 5TA-Kan^R (5TA|K), amplified from p5TA-Kan^R with primer pair 5TA-orf25-F/ploTA-Kan red R by Red/ET recombination. The generated miu BAC Δ orf25-29 was integrated into the genome of *M. xanthus* ATCC 25232 by homologous recombination via the 5TA region. (B) PCR verification of the constructed mutants by the following primer pairs: p (orf24 cF/loTA cR, 1020 bp), b (kanf/pCC1BAC R, 1299 bp), d (T1PKS2 cF/T1PKS2 cR, 783 bp), and i (NPRS cF/NRPS cR, 756 bp). M: DNA marker.

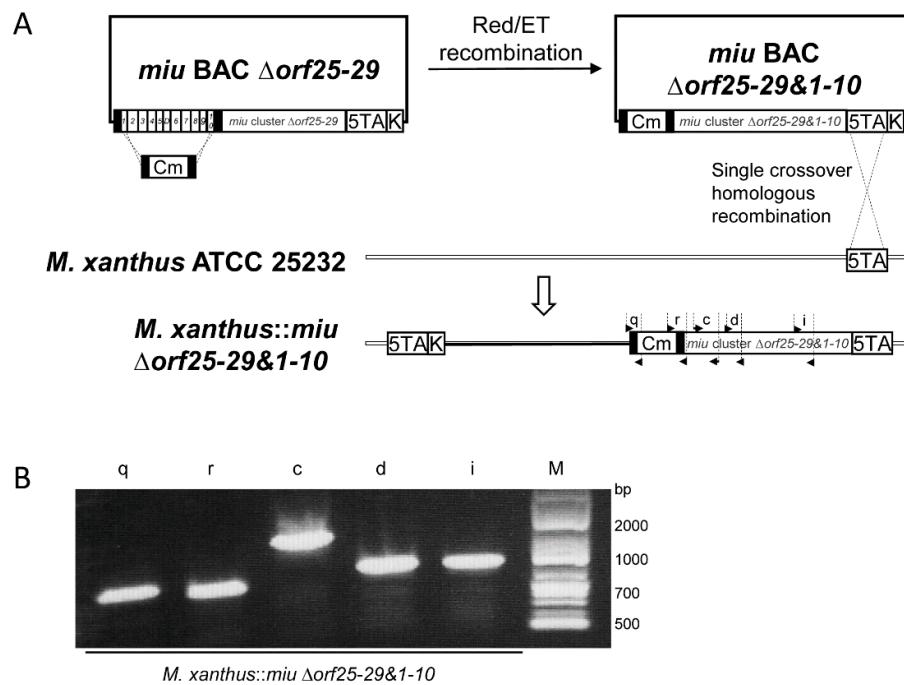


Figure S7. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ orf25-29&1-10. (A) The gene region *orf1-10* (1|2|3|4|5|D|6|7|8|9|10) in *miu* BAC Δ orf25-29 was replaced with the chloramphenicol resistance gene (Cm, amplified from pCCIBAC with primer pair Cm-orf1-F/Cm-orf10-R) by Red/ET recombination. The generated *miu* BAC Δ orf25-29&1-10 was integrated into the genome of *M. xanthus* ATCC 25232 by homologous recombination via the 5TA region. (B) PCR verification of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ orf25-29&1-10 by the following primer pairs: q (dorfl cF/Cm cR, 694 bp), r (Cm cF/dorf10 cR, 621 bp), c (T1PKS1 cF/T1PKS2 cR, 1274 bp), d (T1PKS2 cF/T1PKS2 cR, 783 bp), and i (NPRS cF/NRPS cR, 756 bp). M: DNA marker.

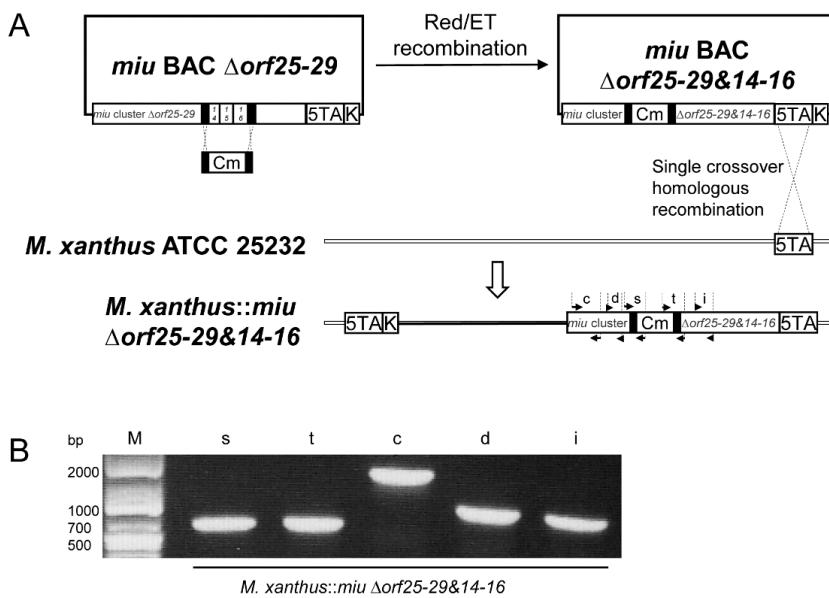


Figure S8. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ orf25-29&14-16. (A) The gene region *orf14-16* (14|15|16) in *miu* BAC Δ orf25-29 was replaced with the chloramphenicol resistance gene (Cm, amplified from pCCIBAC with primer pair Cm-orf14-F/Cm-orf16-R) by Red/ET recombination. The generated *miu* BAC Δ orf25-29&14-16 was integrated into the genome of *M. xanthus* ATCC 25232 by homologous recombination via the 5TA region. (B) PCR verification of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ orf25-29&14-16 by the following primer pairs: s (dorfl4 cF/Cm cR, 577 bp), t (Cm cF/dorf16 cR, 591 bp), c (T1PKS1 cF/T1PKS2 cR, 1274 bp), d (T1PKS2 cF/T1PKS2 cR, 783 bp), and i (NPRS cF/NRPS cR, 756 bp). M: DNA marker.

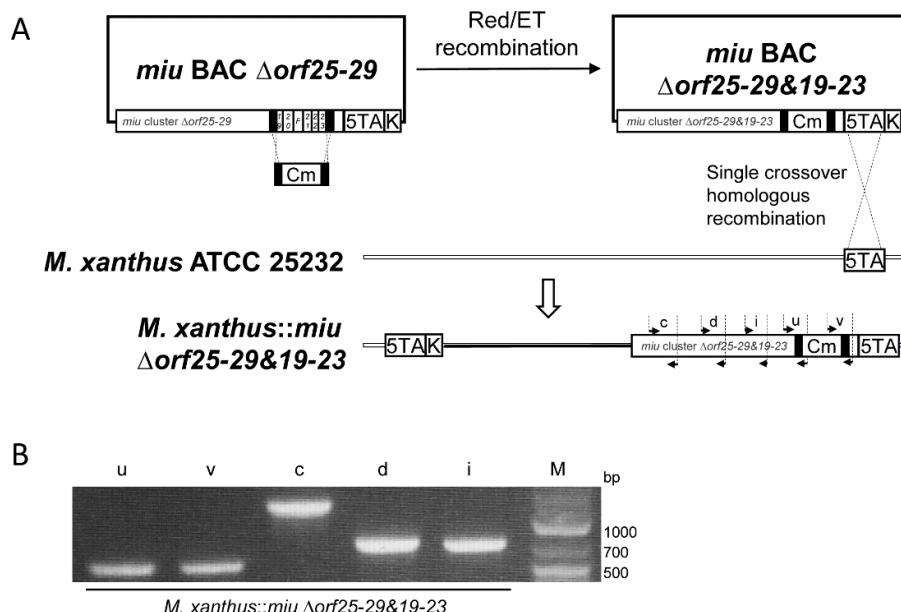


Figure S9. Construction of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ orf25-29&19-23. (A) The gene region *orf19-23* (19|20|F|21|22|23) in *miu* BAC Δ orf25-29 was replaced with the chloramphenicol resistance gene (Cm, amplified from pCCIBAC with primer pair Cm-orf19-F/Cm-orf23-R) by Red/ET recombination. The generated *miu* BAC Δ orf25-29&19-23 was integrated into the genome of *M. xanthus* ATCC 25232 by homologous recombination via the 5TA region. (B) PCR verification of *M. xanthus*::*miu* Δ orf25-29&19-23 by the following primer pairs: u (dorfl9 cF/Cm cR, 582 bp), v (Cm cF/dorf23 cR, 576 bp), c (T1PKS1 cF/T1PKS2 cR, 1274 bp), d (T1PKS2 cF/T1PKS2 cR, 783 bp), and i (NPRS cF/NRPS cR, 756 bp). M: DNA marker.

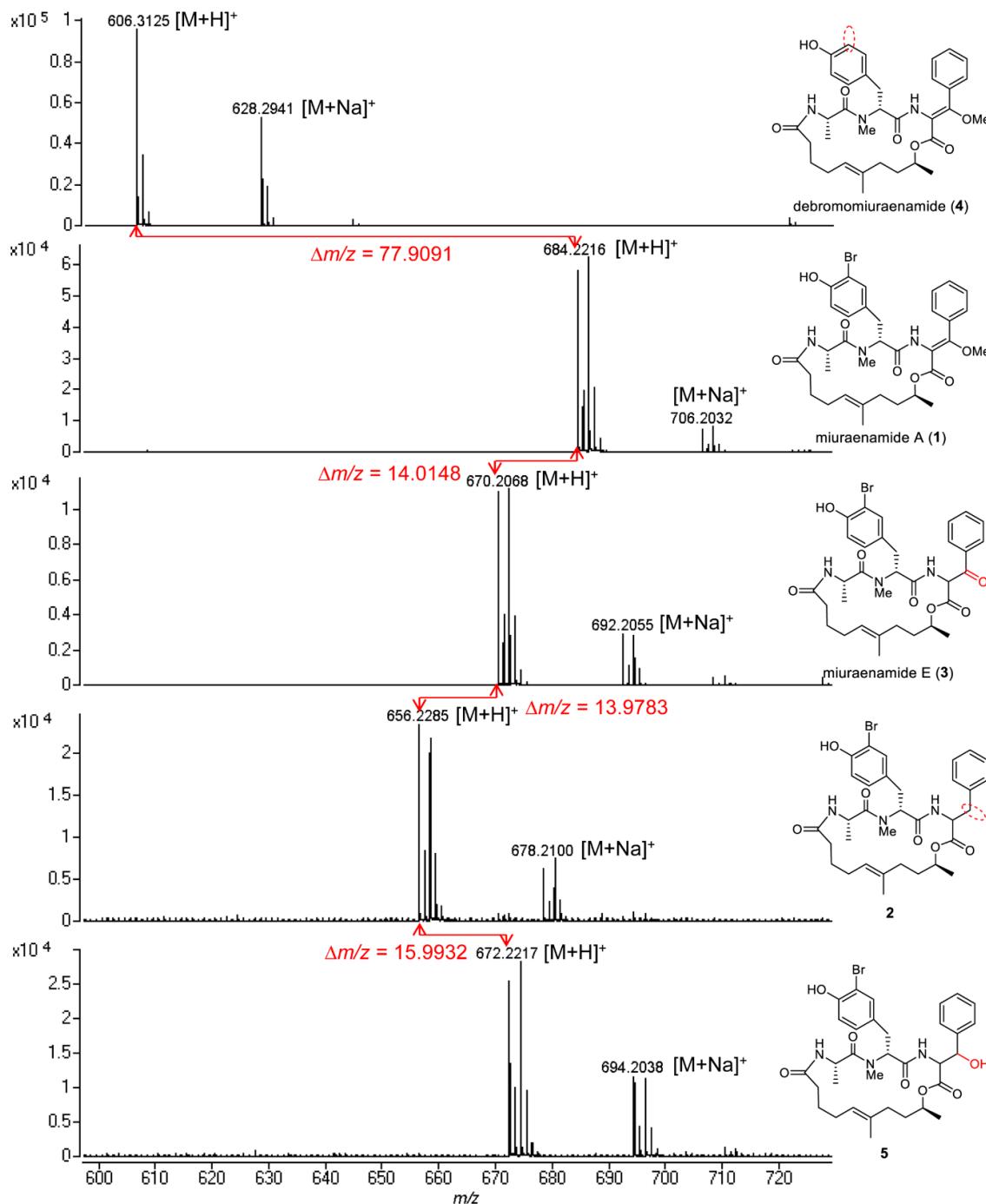


Figure S10. Mass spectra of miuraenamide A and its congeners. The structures of **2**, **4**, **5** are estimated by the molecular formulae compared with those of **1** and **3** and not verified by NMR.

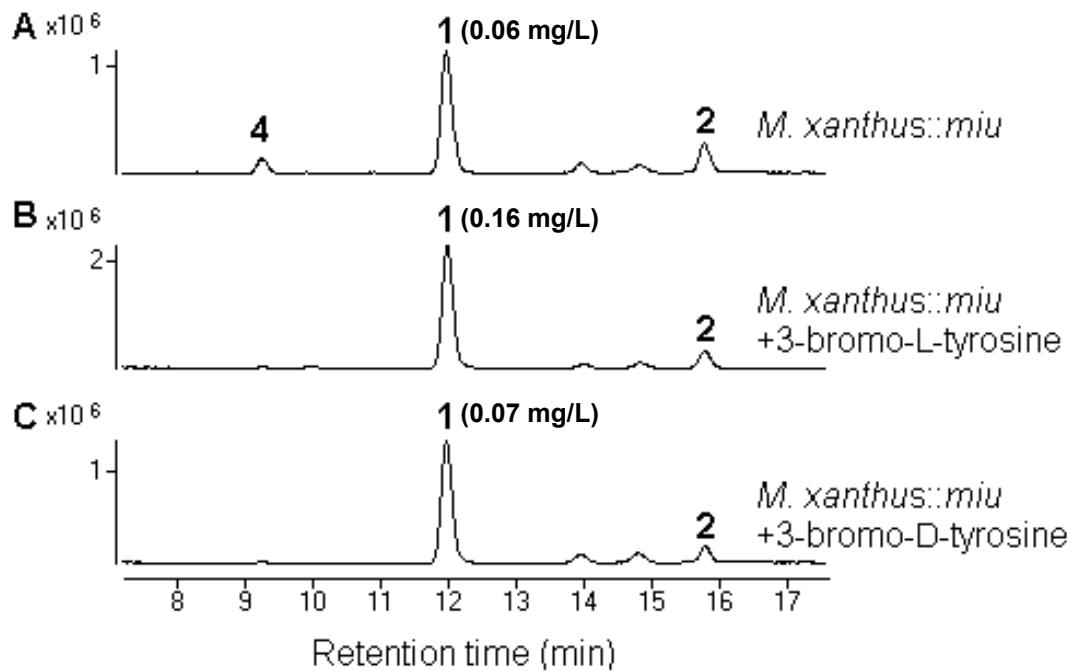


Figure S11. Production of miuraenamide A (**1**) and its congeners by *M. xanthus::miu* mutant fed on bromotyrosines. Extracted ion chromatographs (merged from m/z 684.2216, 606.3125, 656.2285, 670.2068, and 672.2217) of the extracts of the heterologous producer *M. xanthus::miu* (A), fed on 3-bromo-L-tyrosine (B), fed on 3-bromo-D-tyrosine (C).

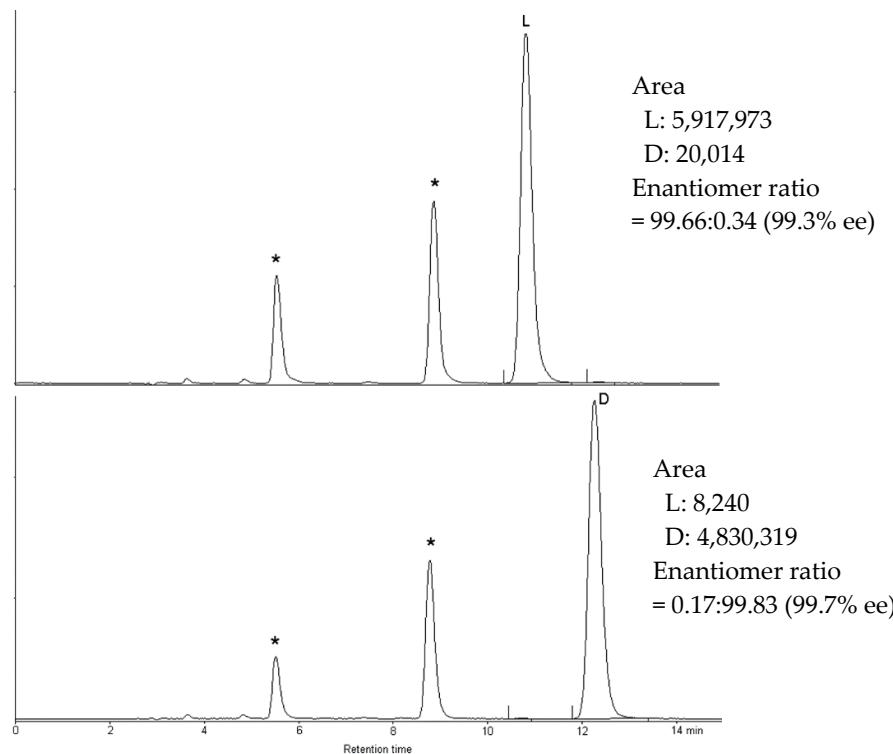


Figure S12. Enantiomeric purity of 3-bromo-D and L-tyrosines determined by Marfey's method. Column: Develosil ODS-UG-5 (4.6 x 250 mm), Solvent: 40% MeCN-0.1% TFA, flow: 1 mL/min, detection: 320 nm. * Impurities originated from Marfey's reagent (FDAA).