# Supplementary Materials: UDP-Glucosyltransferases from Rice, Brachypodium and Barley: Substrate Specificities and Synthesis of Type A and B Trichothecene-3-O- $\beta$-D-glucosides 

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Figure S1. High resolution product ion spectra of the ammonium adduct of T-2 toxinglucoside, HT-2 toxin-glucoside, T-2 triol-glucoside and T-2 tetraol-glucoside. Abbreviations: +ESI, positive electrospray ionization; CID, collision induced dissociation; Glc, glucose moiety.


Figure S2. High resolution product ion spectra of the ammonium adduct of neosolaniolglucoside, iso-neosolaniol-glucoside and 4,15-diacetoxyscirpenol-glucoside. Abbreviations: +ESI, positive electrospray ionization; CID, collision induced dissociation; Glc, glucose moiety


Figure S3. High resolution product ion spectra of the ammonium adduct of 15 -acetyl-deoxynivalenol-glucoside and fusarenon X-glucoside. Abbreviations: +ESI, positive electrospray ionization; CID, collision induced dissociation; Glc, glucose moiety.


Figure S4. Topology of pCA02a/b. pCA02a is a derivative of pKLD116 [1] which in turn is a derivative of pET21a. pCA02a/pKLD116 are designed to express fusion proteins with $N$ terminal His6-tag, maltose binding protein (MalE gene), TEV recognition site and the Cterminal target protein. pCA02 contains the multiple cloning site of the pET21 vector series. In pCA02b, the $N$-terminal His-tag (red sequence) was eliminated, the $C$-terminal His 6 -tag is present in both pCA02a/b. The plasmid map was created with Benchling (https://benchling.com/).

## References

1. Rocco, C.; Dennison, K.; Klenchin, V.A.; Rayment, I.; Escalante-Semerena, J. Construction and use of new cloning vectors for the rapid isolation of recombinant proteins from Escherichia coli. Plasmid 2008, 59, 231-237.
