

## Synthetic-biology-based discovery of fungal macrolide from *Macrophomina phaseolina*

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## **Experimental equipment**

Analytical TLC were performed on silica gel 60 F254 (Merck). Column chromatography was carried out on silica gel 60 (70–230 and 40–50 mesh). The 500 MHz NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AVANCE III 500 spectrometer ( $^1\text{H}$  NMR, 500 MHz;  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, 125 MHz). Chemical shifts for  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR are given in parts per million ( $\delta$ ) relative to tetramethylsilane ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  0.00) and residual solvent signals ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  77.0) for  $\text{CDCl}_3$  as internal standards. Mass spectra were measured on Exactive Orbitrap Mass Spectrometer (Thermo Fischer Scientific). IR was measured on a JASCO FVS-6000 spectrometer and BioTools ChiralIR-2X spectrometer. VCD spectrum measurement was performed on a BioTools ChiralIR-2X spectrometer. UV spectra were recorded on a JASCO-V-730 spectrophotometer. HPLC analysis was performed on a JASCO AS-1555-10 Intelligent Sampler, JASCO PU-4180 RHPLC Pump, JASCO MD-4017 Photo Diode Array Detector (JASCO) and a nano quantity analyte detector (NQADTM, OSAKA SODA), which equipped with COSMOSIL Packed Column 5C18-MS-II ( $\phi$  4.6 mm×150 mm) (Nacalai tesque).

## **Fungal material**

*Macrophomina phaseolina* NBRC 7317 was obtained from Biological Resource Center, NITE (NBRC). The fungus was cultured in a PDB liquid medium for 3 days and the cultured mycelium was ground to a fine powder in liquid  $\text{N}_2$ . To the mycelial powder in 1.5 mL tube, 100  $\mu\text{L}$  TE buffer and lysis solution (SDS 1g, 2.5 mL Tris-HCl buffer (1 M), EDTA•2Na•2 $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  186 mg, NaCl 292 mg, 50 mL mQ) were added, gently inverted and incubated 5 min on ice. After centrifugation at 15,000 rpm, 4°C, for 20 min, 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of the supernatants were transferred to a new 1.5 mL tube, followed by phenol extraction using Phenol:Chloroform: Isoamyl Alcohol 25:24:1 (pH 5.2, Nacalai tesque) and ethanol precipitation. After centrifugation again, TE buffer were added to the pellet of DNA. The DNA solution was used as a template for cloning of *mpmlA* and *mpmlB*.

## **Heterologous host strains**

*Asperillus oryzae* NSAR1 (*niaD*<sup>-</sup>, *sC*<sup>-</sup>,  $\Delta$ *argB*, *adeA*<sup>-</sup>)<sup>1</sup> was used as the host for fungal expression<sup>S1</sup>.

*Escherichia coli* Dh5a (TAKARA) was used for the cloning of *mpmlA* and *mpmlB*<sup>S2</sup>.

## **Culture medium**

- Culture medium for *M. phaseolina* NBRC 7317
  - PDB agar medium: Potato-Dextrose Broth (DIFCO) 7.2 g and agarose (Nacalai tesque) 4.5 g were suspended in 300 mL diluted water and autoclaved. 20 mL portions were dispensed into sterile petri dishes and cooled at room temperature.
  - PDB liquid medium: Potato-Dextrose Broth (DIFCO) 1.44 g were suspended in 60 mL distilled water, autoclaved and cooled at room temperature.

- Culture medium for *Aspergillus oryzae* NSAR1
  - PDB agar medium (adenine 0.05%, arginine 0.1%): Potato-Dextrose Broth (DIFCO) 7.2 g and agarose (Nacalai tesque) 4.5 g, adenine (TCI) 0.15 g, L-arginine (Wako) were suspended in 300 mL diluted water and autoclaved. 20 mL portions were dispensed into sterile petri dishes and cooled at room temperature.
- Culture medium for AO-*mpmlAB*
  - CD agar medium (NaCl 0.8 M, 0.01% adenine, 0.15% L-methionine): Czapek-Dox Broth (Difco) 10.5 g, NaCl (Nacalai tesque) 14 g, agarose (Nacalai tesque) 4.5 g, adenine 30 mg and L-methionine 450 mg (Nacalai tesque) were suspended in 300 mL diluted water and autoclaved. 20 mL portions were dispensed into sterile petri dishes and cooled at room temperature.
  - CPS liquid medium (0.015% adenine): Czapek-Dox Broth (Difco) 1.05 (2.63) g, peptone\* 0.3 (0.75) g, Soluble Starch (Nacalai tesque) 0.6 (1.5) g, Maltose Monohydrate (Nacalai tesque) 0.3 (0.75) g and adenine 9 (22.5) mg in 60 (150) mL water in 200 (500 mL) Erlenmeyer flask and autoclaved.

\*peptone: mixture of 0.2 (0.5) g of soy peptone, casein peptone and meat peptone (Nacalai tesque).

### **Construction of the *mpmlA* and *mpmlB* co-expression system**

The genes were amplified by PrimeSTAR® MAX DNA Polymerase (TAKARA) with primers in Table S1. *E. coli* DH5α were used for cloning, following standard recombinant DNA techniques. Fungal expression plasmid pUARA2 possessing the α-amylase promoter (*amyB*) of *A. oryzae* and auxotrophic marker *argB* of *A. nidulans* respectively was used. The *mpmlA* was divided into two equal-sized fragments; each fragment was amplified with the primers *mpmlA\_IFpUKpnI-FW* and *mpmlA\_R1*, or *mpmlA\_F1* and *mpmlA\_IFpUKpnI-RV*. The *mpmlB* gene was amplified with the primers *mpmlB\_IFpUNotI-FW* and *mpmlB\_IFpUNotI-RV*. The PCR products were purified. A genomic DNA of *M. phaseolina* NBRC 7317 was used as a template. The resultant fragment *mpmlA* and *mpmlB* were subcloned into pUARA2 which had been digested with Asp718 and NotI to yield pUARA2-*mpmlAB* (Table S2). *A. oryzae* NSAR1 was transformed with pUARA2-*mpmlAB* to construct AO-*mpmlAB*.

### **Cultivation of the transformants in CPS liquid medium and HPLC analysis**

The transformants were cultivated on a selection agar plate at 30°C and its mycelia was inoculated in CPS medium and incubated at 30°C for 5 days. The 3 mL of culture medium at 3 and 5-7 days were extracted with 2 mL EtOAc in a 5 mL tube and the 800 μL x 2 of EtOAc layer were evaporated in a 1.5 mL tube. The extract was resolved in 100 μL MeOH, centrifuged at 13,500 rpm for 15 min, and 10 μL of the supernatant was injected into HPLC. Flow rate; 1 mL/min, Solvent gradient system: acetonitrile and water with 0.01% TFA (0-2 min: 20:80, 2-12 min: 20:80 to

100:0, 12-24 min: 100:0). Absorbance was monitored by a nano quantity analyte detector (NQAD<sup>TM</sup>, OSAKA SODA).

**Table S1.** Primers used for cloning of *mpmlA* and *mpmlB*.

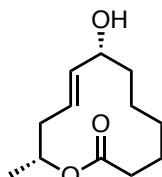
Primer name	DNA sequence 5' to 3'
<i>mpmlA</i> _IFpUKpnI-FW	<u>CCGGAATT</u> CGAGCTCGAACATGCTTGTCAGGGAAGTTG
<i>mpmlA</i> _IFpUKpnI-RV	<u>ACTACAGA</u> TCCCCGGAATCACCCAACACCTCCACG
<i>mpmlA</i> _F1	GCTCCTCTCAAGCATACCTC
<i>mpmlA</i> _R1	GAGGTATGCTTGAGAGGAGC
<i>mpmlB</i> _IFpUNotI-FW	<u>TTTGAGCTAGCGGCCAGC</u> ATGGCTGGCAGGCAAGAG
<i>mpmlB</i> _IFpUNotI-RV	<u>GTCACTAGTGCGGCCGTG</u> AAGCGAAATGGAAGC

**Table S2.** Expression plasmid vector constructed in this study.

Plasmid name	Original vector	Gene 1 (KpnI site)	Gene 1 (NotI site)
pUARA2_ <i>mpmlAB</i>	pUARA2	<i>mpmlA</i>	<i>mpmlB</i>

### Isolation of phaseolide A (1)

AO-*mpmlAB* was cultivated in CPS (+ 0.5% maltose) medium (3.6 L; 150 mL x 24) at 30°C for 6.5 days. The culture broths were extracted with EtOAc twice, and the extracts (514.2 mg) were obtained. A portion of the extract (22.0 mg) was subjected to silica gel column chromatography eluted with n-hexane-EtOAc (2/1-3/2) to give **1** (11.8 mg). We calculated the titer of **1** (132 mg/L) from HPLC analysis.



Phaseolide A (**1**)

Phaseolide A (**1**): Colorless amorphous, Chemical formula C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, HRESIMS: *m/z* 235.1304 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> (235.1310 calcd. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Na), [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>22</sup> +25.6 (c 4.9, MeOH), IR (KBr) ν<sub>max</sub> (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3402, 2936, 2910, 1727, 1447, 1363, 1225, 1218, 1154, 1077, 1075, 1010, 972.

The planar structure was established by the detailed NMR spectral analysis. The COSY correlation from a terminal methyl proton at  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  1.26 (d, 6.3, 3H-12) to methylene protons at  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  1.78 (m, 2H-6), through an oxymethylene proton at  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  5.18 (m, H-11), methylene protons at  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  2.37 (m, Ha-10) and 2.18 (m, Hb-10), olefin protons at  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  5.51 (ddd, 15.1, 10.7, 3.4, H-9) and 5.42 (ddd, 15.1, 9.2, 1.6, H-8) and an oxymethylene protone at  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  4.10 (m, H-7) indicated the partial structure at C-6-C-12. The another COSY correlations from methylene protons at  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  2.35 (m, Ha-2) and 2.25 (m, Hb-2) to a methylene proton at  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  1.48 (m, 2H-5), through methylene protons at  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  1.80 (m, Ha-3), 1.50 (m, Hb-3) and 1.25 (m, 2H-4) established the other part of the structure at C-2-C-5. The HMBC correlations at H-2 and H-11/C-1 showed the connectivity of C-1 and C-11 through the ester linkage.

**Table S3.  $^{13}\text{C}$  (125 MHz) and  $^1\text{H}$  (500 MHz) NMR data for phaseolide A (1)<sup>a,b</sup>.**

Position	$^{13}\text{C}$	$^1\text{H}$ (multi, $J$ in Hz)
1	173.3	
2	32.8	2.35 (1H, m) 2.25 (1H, m)
3	24.2	1.80 (1H, m) 1.50 (1H, m)
4	23.8	1.25 (2H, m)
5	23.2	1.48 (2H, m)
6	34.2	1.78 (1H, m) 1.51 (1H, m)
7	73.1	4.10 (1H, m)
8	135.5	5.42 (1H, ddd, 15.1, 9.2, 1.6)
9	130.0	5.51 (1H, ddd, 15.1, 10.7, 3.4)
10	40.6	2.37 (1H, m) 2.18 (1H, dd, 13.9, 10.7)
11	68.3	5.18 (1H, m)
12	20.6	1.26 (3H, d, 6.3)

[a] Assignments were based on  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY, HSQC and HMBC experiments.

[b] Recorded in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

## IR and VCD measurement condition

Instrument: BioTools ChiralIR-2X spectrometer,  $c = 0.18 \text{ M}$ ,  $\text{CDCl}_3$  solution, measured at ambient temperature,  $l = 85 \mu\text{m}$ , IR: 16 scans, VCD: 4000 scans (resolution  $8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). All spectral data were corrected by a solvent spectrum obtained under the same experimental condition, and presented as  $\Delta\varepsilon$  and  $\varepsilon$  (both in  $\text{M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ).

## IR and VCD calculation condition

Preliminary MMFF conformational search was carried out by CONFLEX 7 software. The obtained geometries were further optimized by DFT/B3LYP/6-311G(d,p)/PCM(chloroform) calculation on a Gaussian16 software. The IR and VCD spectra of the resultant conformers were calculated at the same level of theory. Each spectrum was simulated with Lorentzian lineshapes of  $6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  width. The calculated frequencies  $\nu$  were scaled with a factor of 0.985.

## Preparation of guest (**1**)-absorbed crystals

The crystalline sponge  $(\text{CS})^{\text{S3-5}} [(\text{ZnCl}_2)_3(\text{tpt})_2 \bullet \text{x}(\text{CHCl}_3)]_n$  (**2**, tpt = 2,4,6-tris(4-pyridyl)-1,3,5-triazine) was prepared according to the reported procedure<sup>S6</sup> and the solvent was replaced with *t*-butyl methyl ether (MTBE) for 3 days at  $50^\circ\text{C}$ . A screw-top microvial (Osaka Chemical, cat. no. 11090620), a screw cap with a septum seal (Osaka Chemical, cat. no. 53951-09FB), and a syringe needle (TERUMO, cat. no. NN-2116R) were used for guest inclusion into the porous crystals.

The guest-absorbed crystal **1•2** was prepared by immersing a single crystal of **2** in 50  $\mu\text{L}$  MTBE containing 5  $\mu\text{g}$  of **1**. The solvent evaporation was conducted at  $50^\circ\text{C}$  for 15 hours with a needle.

## The CS analysis of **1**

Single crystal diffraction data were collected on a XtaLAB Synergy-S (Rigaku Oxford Diffraction) diffractometer equipped with a micro-focus Cu K $\alpha$  radiation source ( $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ), a hybrid pixel array detector (HyPix), and a low temperature system using cold nitrogen stream (100 K). CrysAlisPro performed data reduction, integration, and scaling. Empirical and numerical absorption corrections were applied in this process. Using Olex2<sup>S7</sup>, the crystal structure was solved by using SHELXT (ver. 2018/3<sup>S8</sup>) and refined using SHELXL (ver. 2018/3<sup>S9</sup>) programs. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Hydrogen atoms were grown using the appropriate crystallographic treatments and refined isotropically using the riding model. A minimum number of restraints and constraints were applied in our structural analysis. Solvent molecules were found in sponges through difference electron density mapping and refined accordingly by using suitable crystallographic treatments. An “Alert A” notification was found in the validation program CheckCIF, derived from the large void space in the crystalline sponge. Appropriate comments are described in the CIF using the validation response form (vrf).

In the asymmetric unit of this crystal structure, seven guest molecules were observed (Fig. 4). The occupancies of Guest 1–7 were 54%, 50%, 38%, 58%, 30%, 28% and 25%, respectively. SAME commands, by using Guest 2 as a template, were applied to Guests 3–7. SIMU commands were used for each guest molecules. Solvent molecules could not be modeled due to the heavy disorder and low occupancy. The absolute configuration of the guest was elucidated to be (*7R,11R*)-configuration.

**Table S4. Crystal data and structure refinement for 1•2.**

Identification code	Phaseolide A ( <b>1</b> )
Empirical formula	C <sub>106.12</sub> H <sub>104.87</sub> Cl <sub>12</sub> N <sub>24</sub> O <sub>8.53</sub> Zn <sub>6</sub>
Formula weight	2670.54
Temperature/K	100.00(10)
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	<i>C</i> 2
<i>a</i> /Å	34.1049(3)
<i>b</i> /Å	14.43110(10)
<i>c</i> /Å	31.2664(2)
$\alpha/^\circ$	90
$\beta/^\circ$	102.5540(10)
$\gamma/^\circ$	90
Volume/Å <sup>3</sup>	15020.5(2)
<i>Z</i>	4
$\rho_{\text{calc}}$ g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.181
$\mu/\text{mm}^{-1}$	3.435
<i>F</i> (000)	5447.0
Crystal size/mm <sup>3</sup>	0.266 × 0.113 × 0.068
Radiation	CuK $\alpha$ ( $\lambda = 1.54184$ )
2 $\Theta$ range for data collection/°	5.792 to 153.274
Index ranges	-42 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 42, -18 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 18, -39 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 39
Reflections collected	142970
Independent reflections	30777 [ $R_{\text{int}} = 0.0302$ , $R_{\text{sigma}} = 0.0227$ ]
Data/restraints/parameters	30777/1198/2118
Goodness-of-fit on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	1.044
Final <i>R</i> indexes [ $I >= 2\sigma(I)$ ]	$R_1 = 0.0572$ , $wR_2 = 0.1681$
Final <i>R</i> indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0641$ , $wR_2 = 0.1757$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å <sup>-3</sup>	0.69/-0.52
Flack parameter	0.054(8)

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## DNA sequence of *apmlA*

### **Amino acid sequence of ApmlA (predicted by using 2ndfind; <http://biosyn.nih.go.jp/2ndfind/>)**

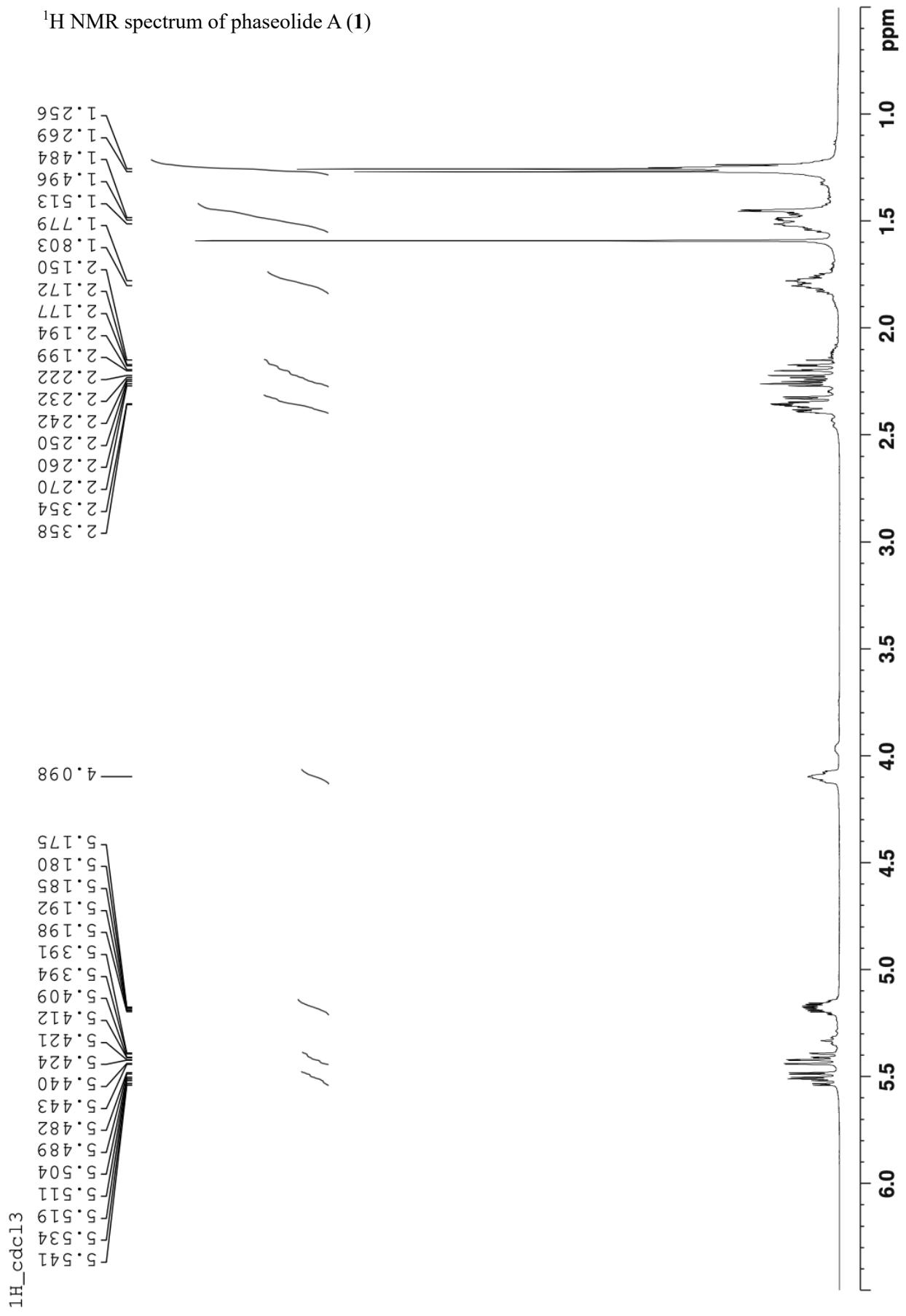
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AIGVGRSIMSNSRISHFLNIKGPRCVLIHPFKIQTAAAPRHAQHGFAPSRTVSGARFWRTQOPGSAITDSLWIRVDSLTDAC  
SGSLVGVDVACRYLQTGEISGAIVAGANLYINPDHSIENGALRNAHSKSGKCHTFDSKADGYIKAEAIAVILKRLGDALRDG  
DPIRAVIRGTANNHNGRTPGIASPSSEDQAQAIRAAYRNAGIDDFGLTSYLECHGTGNAGDPIEVKGIASVFADGRARDKPL  
VIGSLKSNIGHSEPAAGISGLLKAVLTIEHTIPGNPTFEKPNNNIDFEGLKVKPIRAAIPFPNAPFRRASVNSFGFGGSNC  
AIVDEPKALIKNFVPAHTSSFKSFDDDDDDDFLSDDEAAPPYPLLFSANDESSLRSYTKEMSKHLNSLKVANVRDLAYTL  
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IIDDLVINSSVPQHGSPPALGVAVAHEYSGRGRPMKAYNRSSTTVFPHTGRLVQOMTNLSCHOLDGVDLFAKHTFMRS  
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LARDARFAFLFLPDNAGGGAGGAGGNRNSADAQAVQAFLAHASGAAQEALLPVVLEVLNAQLTRTLRPEALEPGKPLSVYGL  
DSDLSAVEIRNWIRMELGAEVTTLEIVGAASLVALGEKVVAKLPGKE

### **DNA sequence of *apmlB***

ATGGCTGGCAGGCAAGAGGTGAATTCAAGGCCTGGACGCCAACACTCGGGCTGGCTGTATCCAGCGAAAAGCCGAGG  
ACCGGGCATTATCATGACACCAGGAGTAAGGAGCAGCCGGACGCCAGGATTGGCATGGCGAAGCATTGACAGAAAGCCA  
GTTCAACATCCCAGAACATGATGCTGCCGAGGTGGCAGAACGATTCCAGCGCAGGCATCACGGCATTGGTGTACGATC  
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CACCGGTGCTGATGGTGGTGCCTGAGAGAGACTCGGTGTCGGCGGGCGAGCAGTCGGCGCTGTTGACTCGCTGCAGGG  
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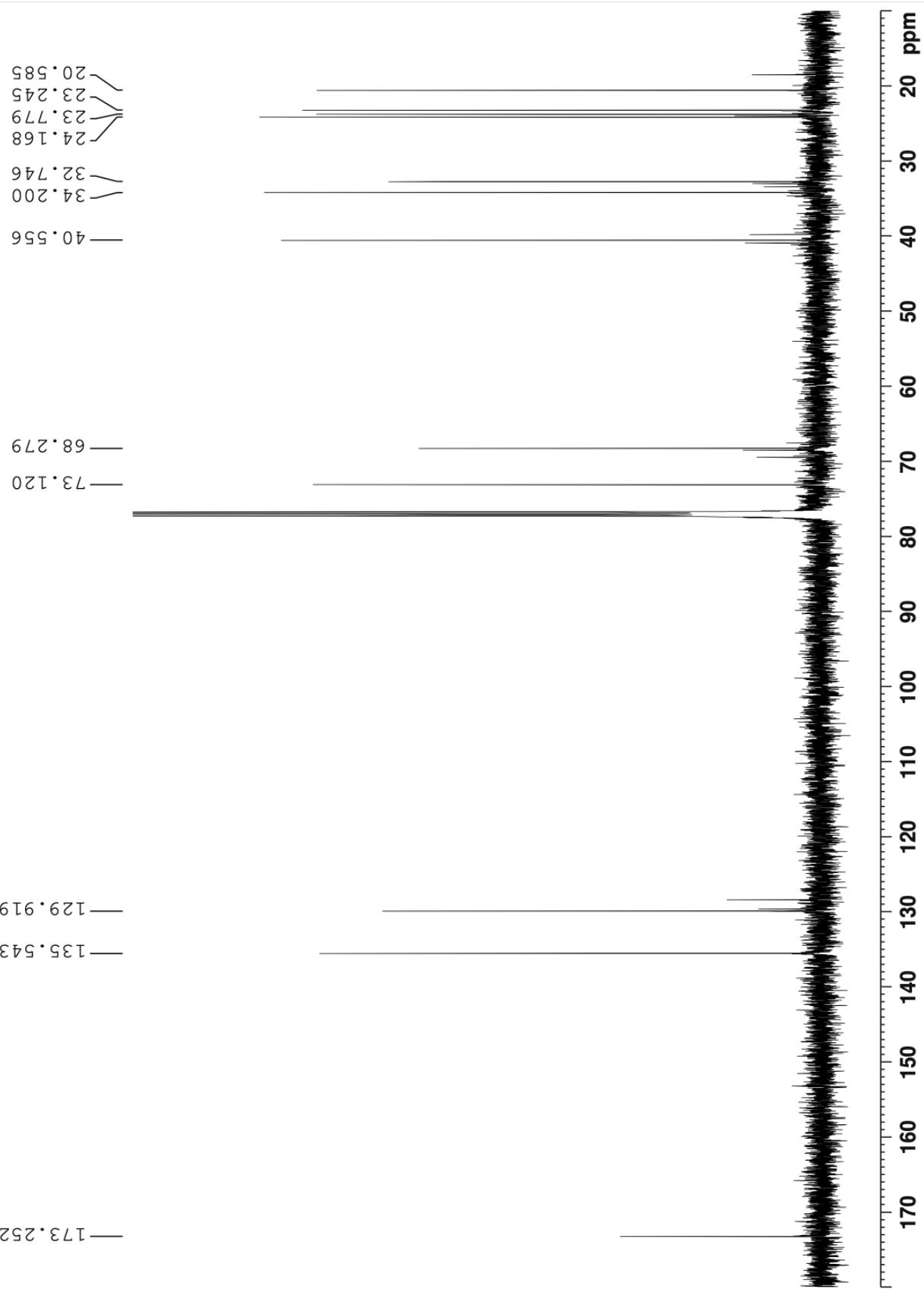
### **Amino acid sequence of ApmlB (predicted by using 2ndfind)**

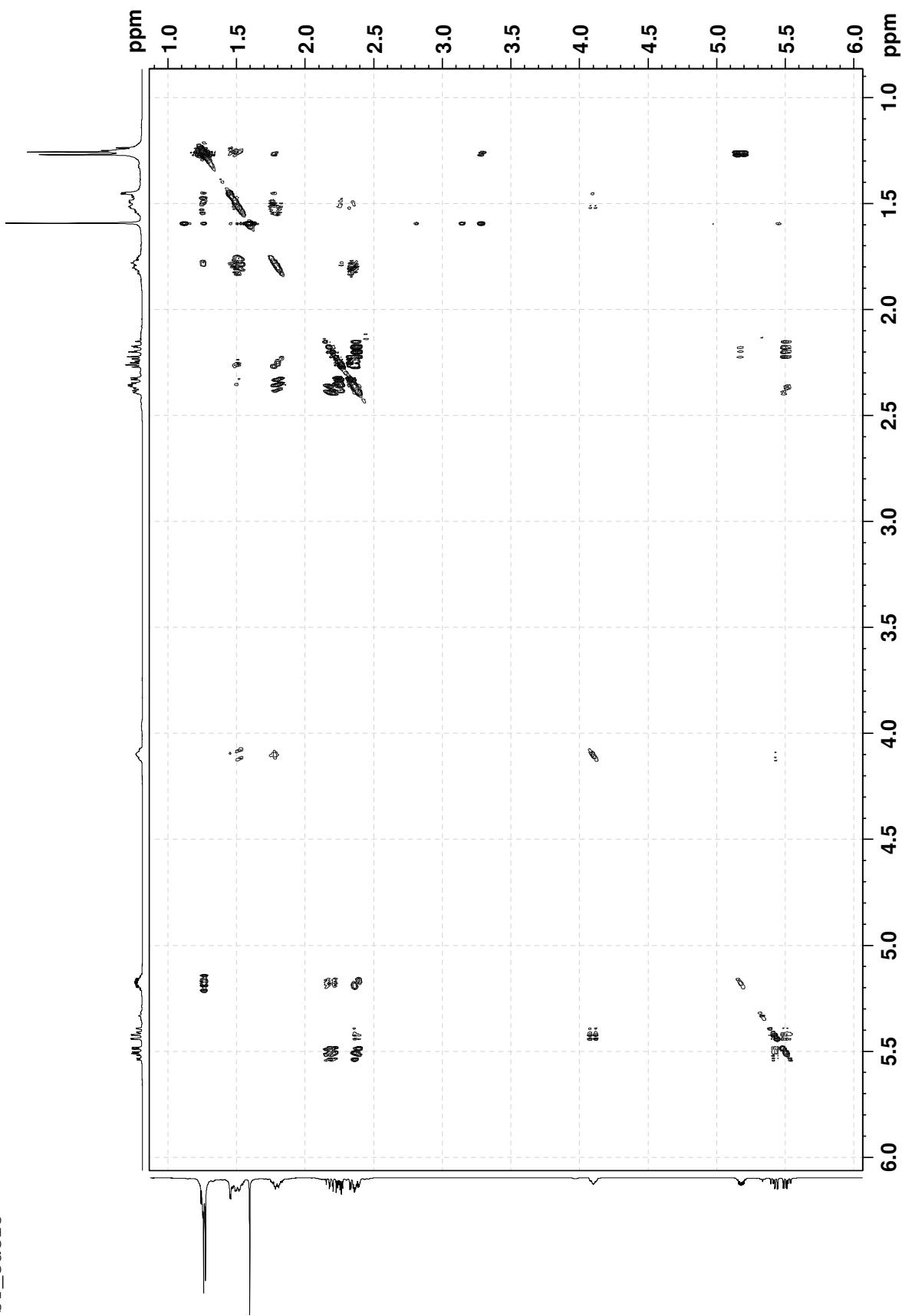
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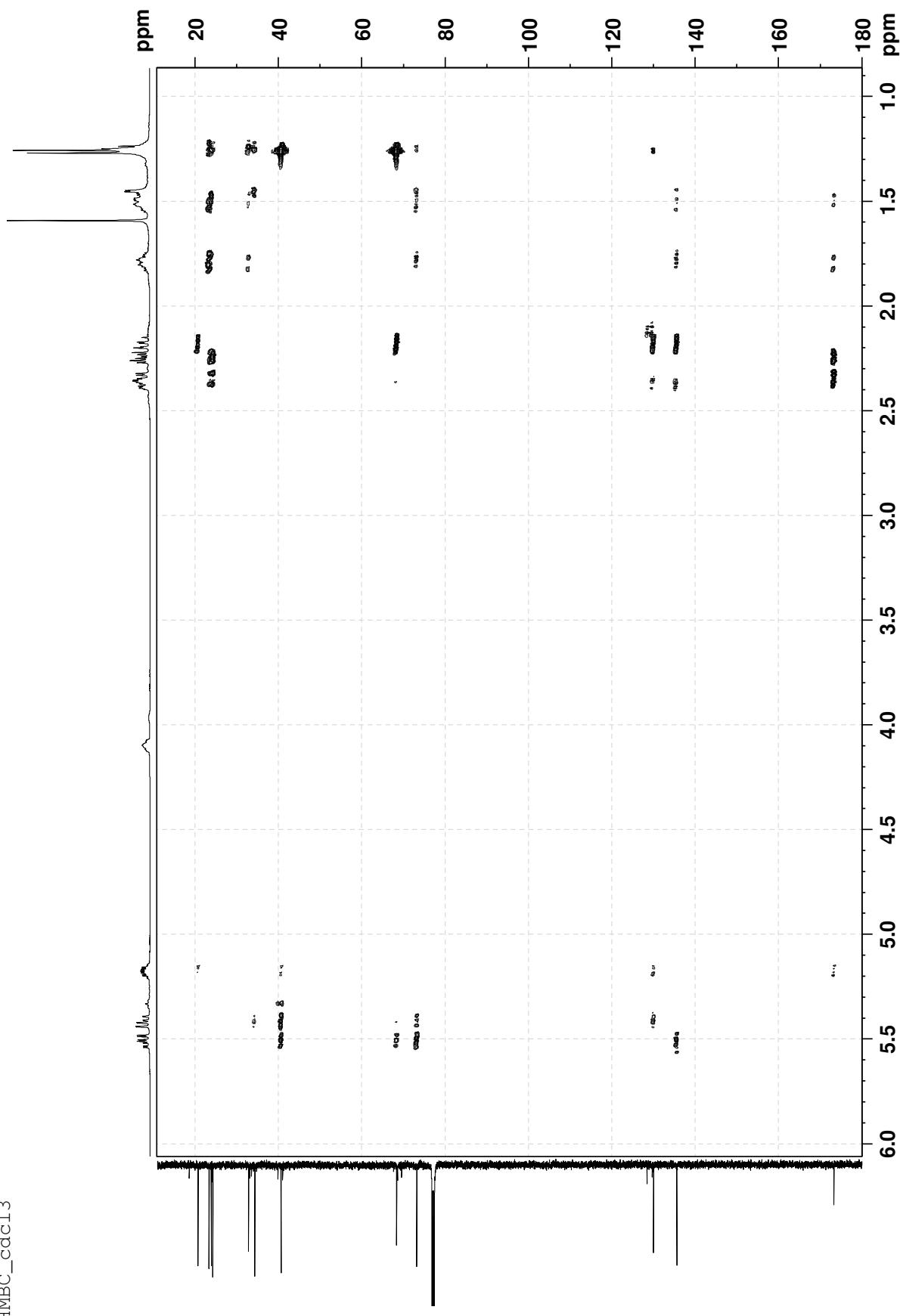


<sup>13</sup>C\_cdc13

<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of phaseolide A (**1**)



<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY spectrum of phaseolide A (**1**)

HMBC spectrum of phaseolide A (**1**)

HSQC\_cdc13

HSQC spectrum of phaseolide A (**1**)

