

Supporting information

**Improvement of the versatility of an arabinofuranosidase
against galactofuranose for the synthesis of
galactofuranoconjugates**

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^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectrum of isolated ethyl galactofuranoside **4**, *p*-methoxybenzoyl galactofuranose **6** and thiophenyl galactofuranoside **7**.

Mutation	Primer
Leu29X	5'- GGCTCTTTTGTAGAACAT TNN NGGAAGGGCCGTATATGACGG -3'
Leu319X	5'- GGAGAATAGCGCCTCCTTT TANN NGAGGATATATATACGTTTG -3'
Ile357X	5'- CTGGCACAGTTGATTAATGT ANN NGCGCCTATTGTGACTGAAAG -3'
Glu173Ala	5'- GGTGTCTTGGCAAT GCC ATGGACGGTCCG-3'

Table S1: Primers used for saturation site-directed mutagenesis at positions 29, 319 and 357, and for point mutation at position 173. Mutated codon is indicated in bold. Indicated primers and their reverse-complements were used for the mutagenesis reactions.

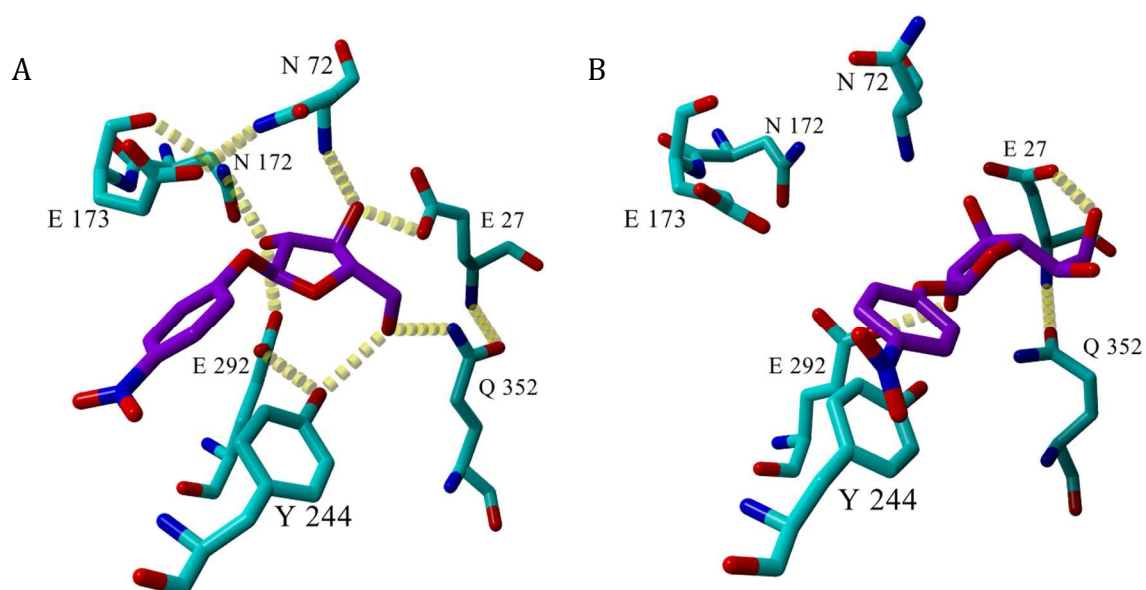


Figure S1. Hydrogen bond networks of the complexes *pNP-α-L-arabinofuranoside/CtAraf51* (A) and *pNP-β-D-galactofuranoside/CtAraf51* (B) after docking.

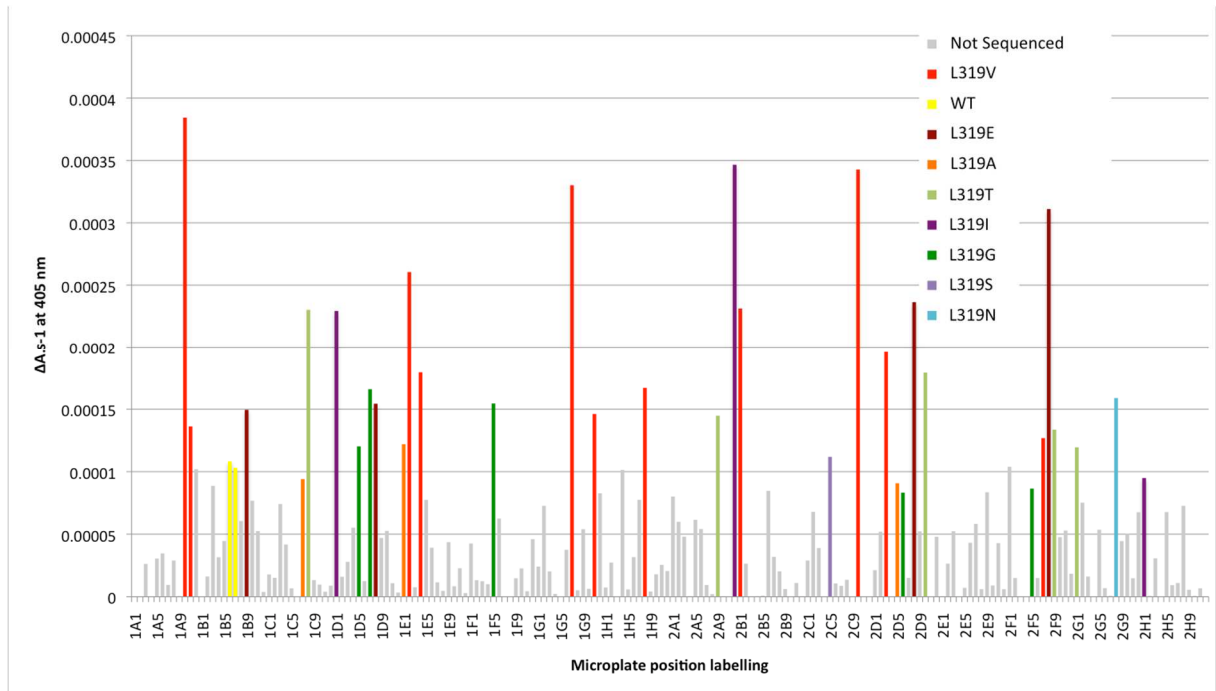


Figure S2A. Screening against *pNP*- β -D-galactofuranoside hydrolysis of the L319X bank. Activities are reported as the slopes of the kinetic measurement at 405 nm over 30 min at 25°C and pH 7.

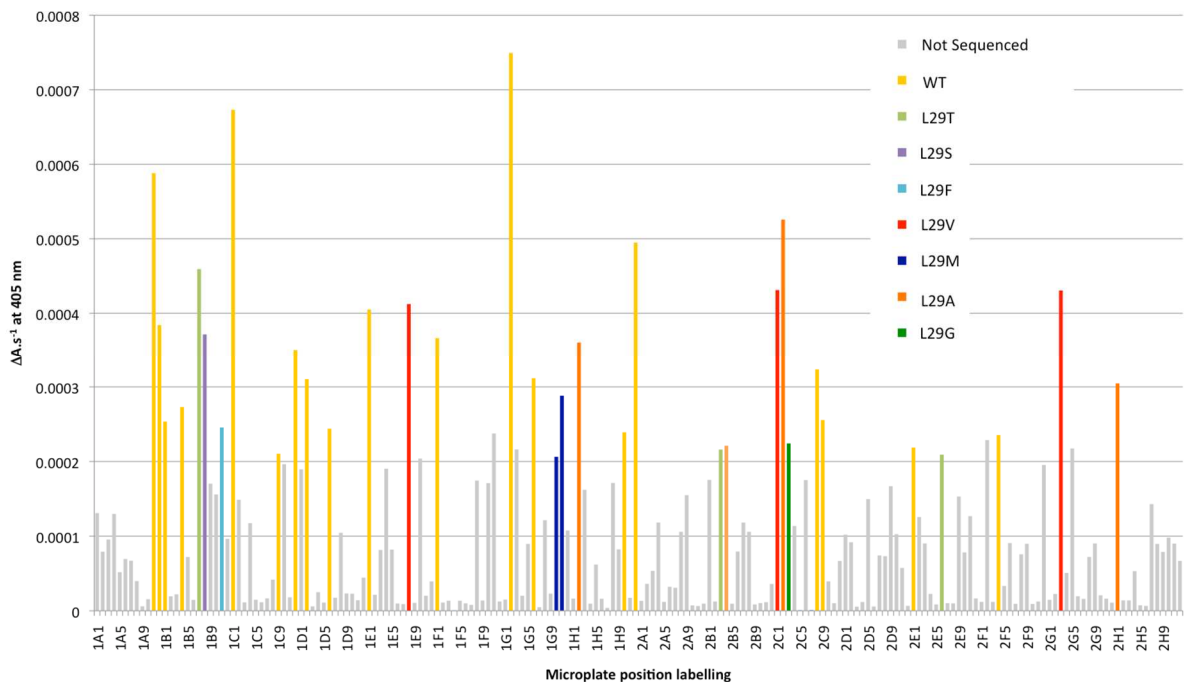


Figure S2B. Screening against *pNP*- β -D-galactofuranoside hydrolysis of the L29X bank. Activities are reported as the slopes of the kinetic measurement at 405 nm over 30 min at 25°C and pH 7.

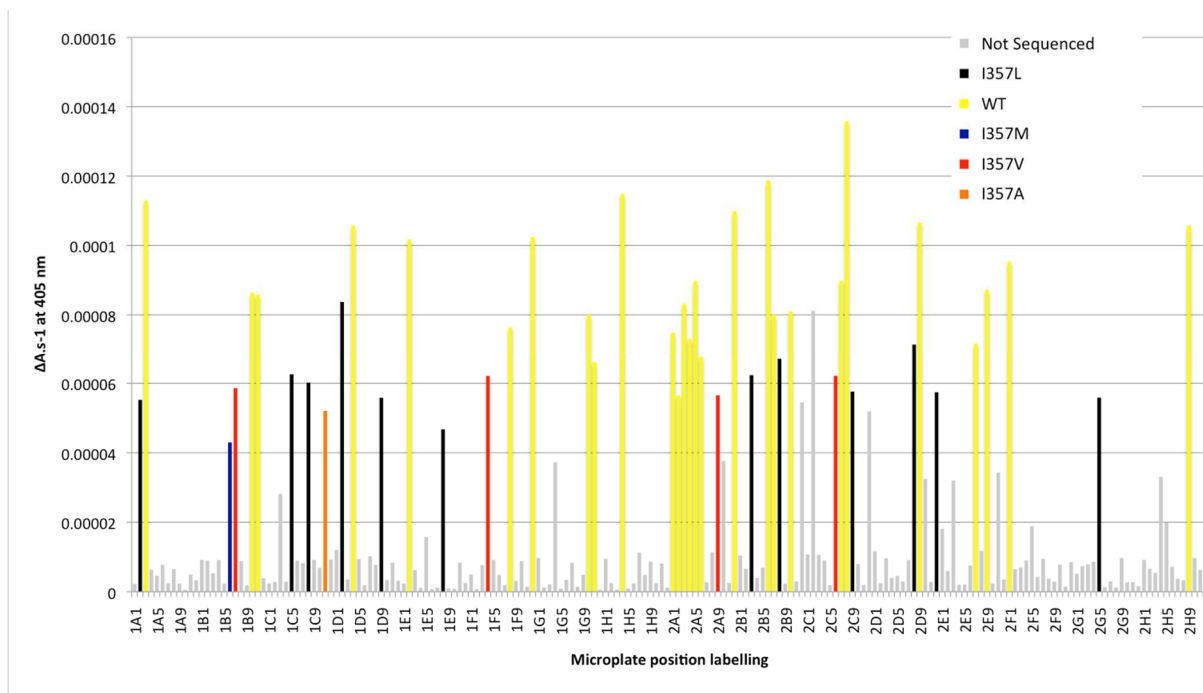


Figure S2C. Screening against *pNP*-β-D-galactofuranoside hydrolysis of the I357X bank. Activities are reported as the slopes of the kinetic measurement at 405 nm over 30 min at 25°C and pH 7.

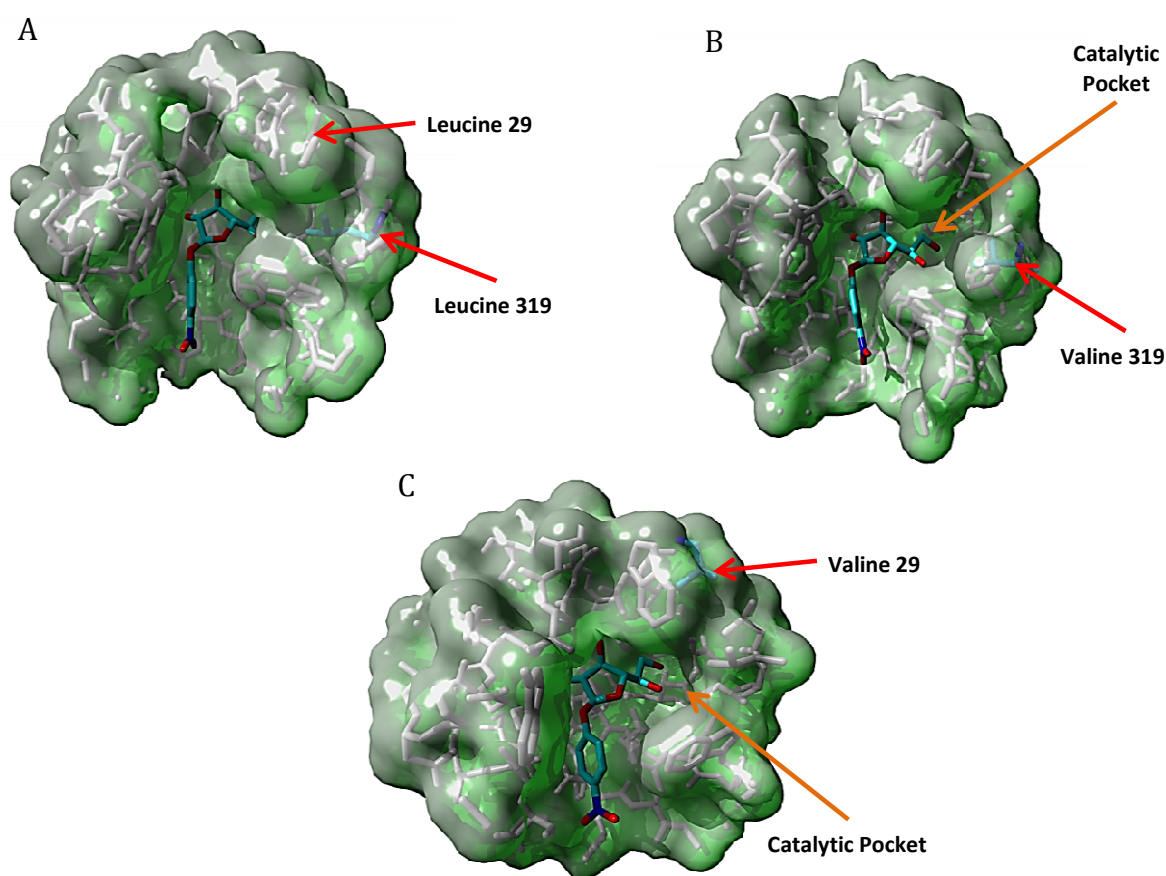


Figure S3. Docking of *pNP*-β-D-galactofuranoside in the active site of CtAraF51 WT (A); CtAraF51 L319V (B) and CtAraF51 L29V (C).

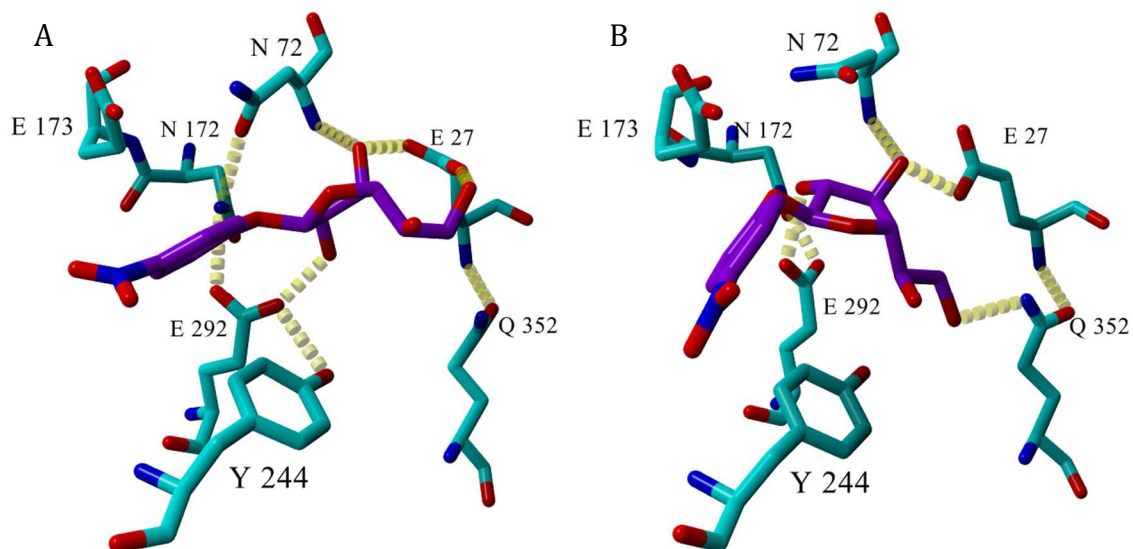


Figure S4. Hydrogen bond networks of the complexes *pNP-β-D-galactofuranoside/CtAraf51 L319V* (A) and *pNP-β-D-galactofuranoside/CtAraf51 L29V* (B) after a 10 ns MD.

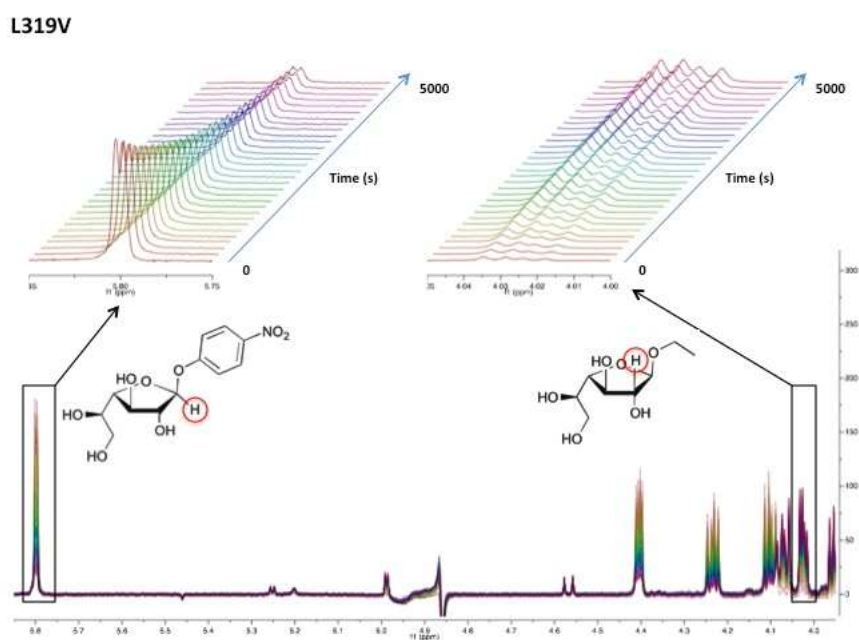


Figure S5A. NMR traces over time of the transglycosylation reaction using the L319V mutant as the biocatalyst.

L29V

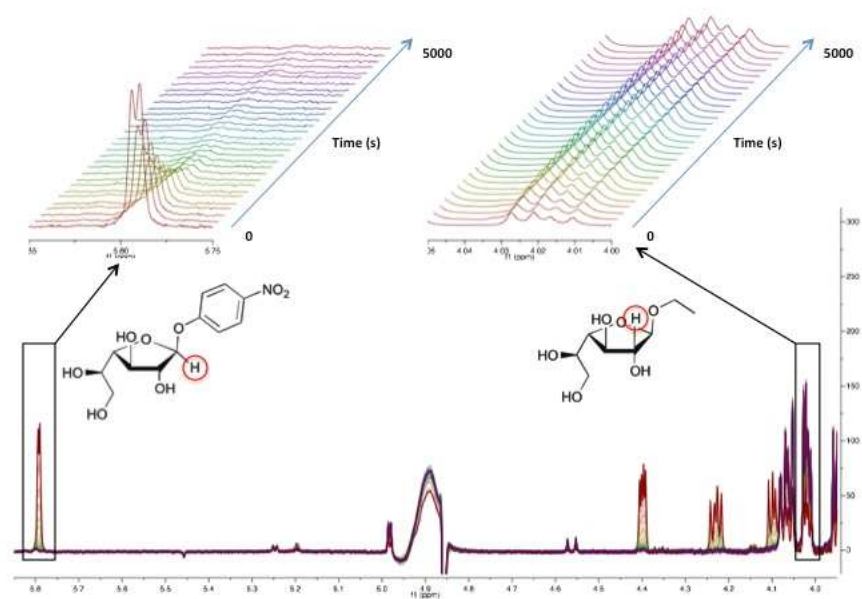


Figure S5B. NMR traces over time of the transglycosylation reaction using the L29V mutant as the biocatalyst.

CtAraf51 WT

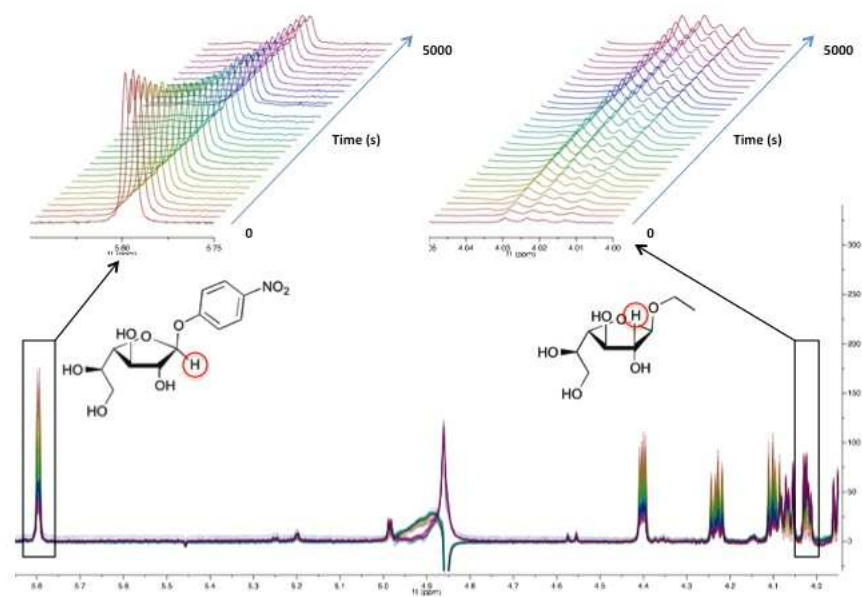


Figure S5C. NMR traces over time of the transglycosylation reaction using the WT CtAraf51 as the biocatalyst.

E173A L319V

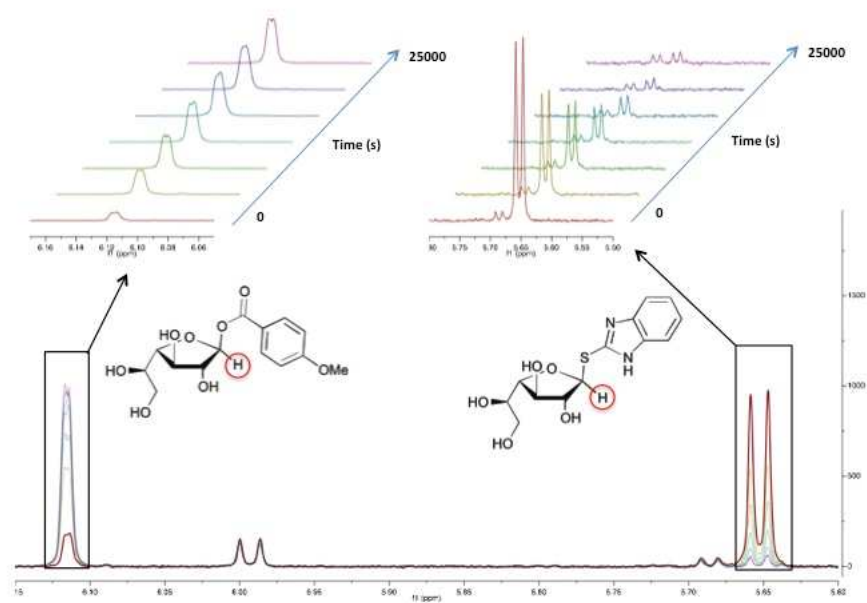


Figure S6A. NMR traces over time of the acylation reaction using the E173 L319V double mutant as the biocatalyst.

E173A L29V

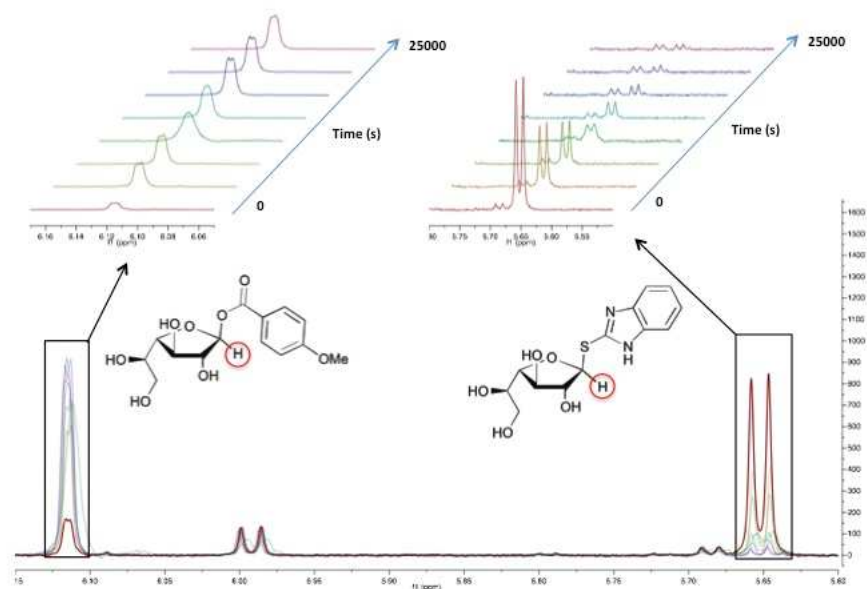


Figure S6B. NMR traces over time of the acylation reaction using the E173 L29V double mutant as the biocatalyst.

E173A

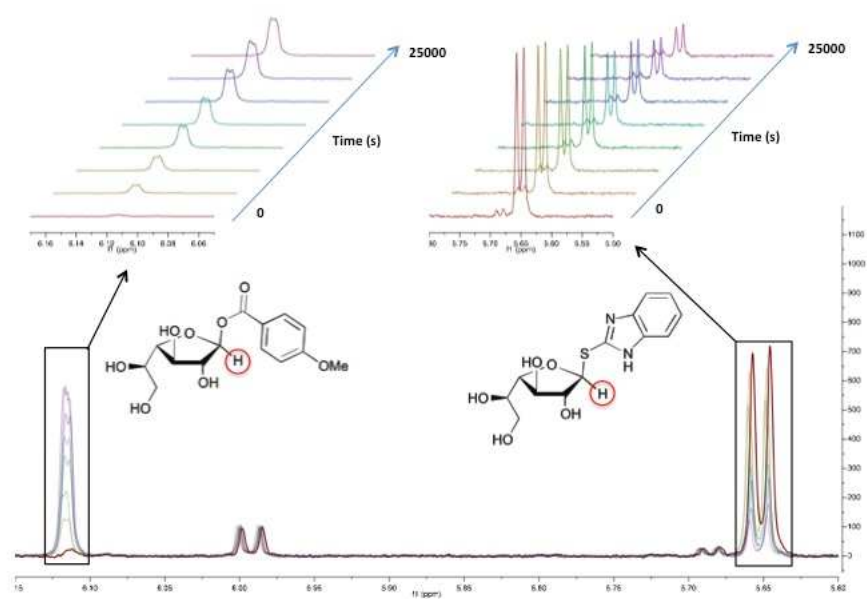


Figure S6C. NMR traces over time of the acylation reaction using the E173 mutant as the biocatalyst.

E173A L319V

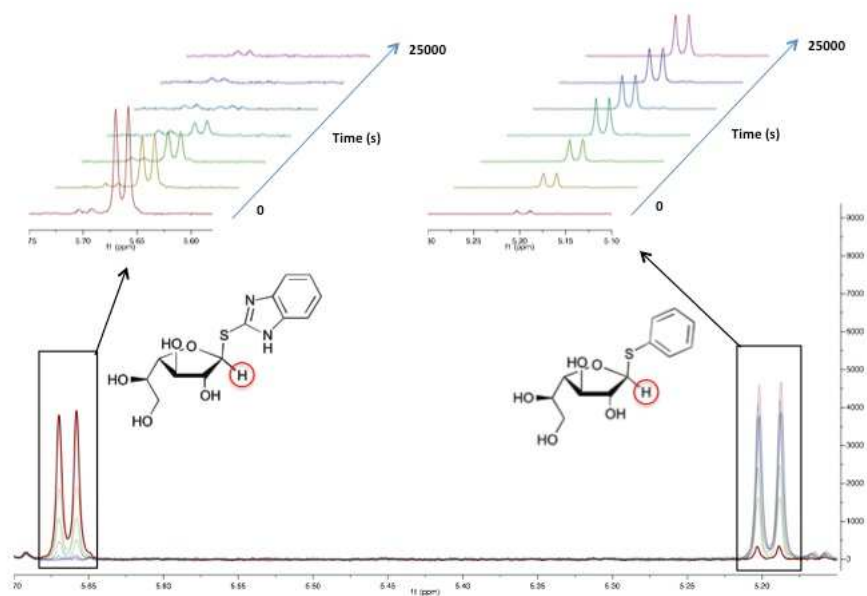


Figure S7A. NMR traces over time of the thioligation reaction using the E173A L319V double mutant as the biocatalyst.

E173A L29V

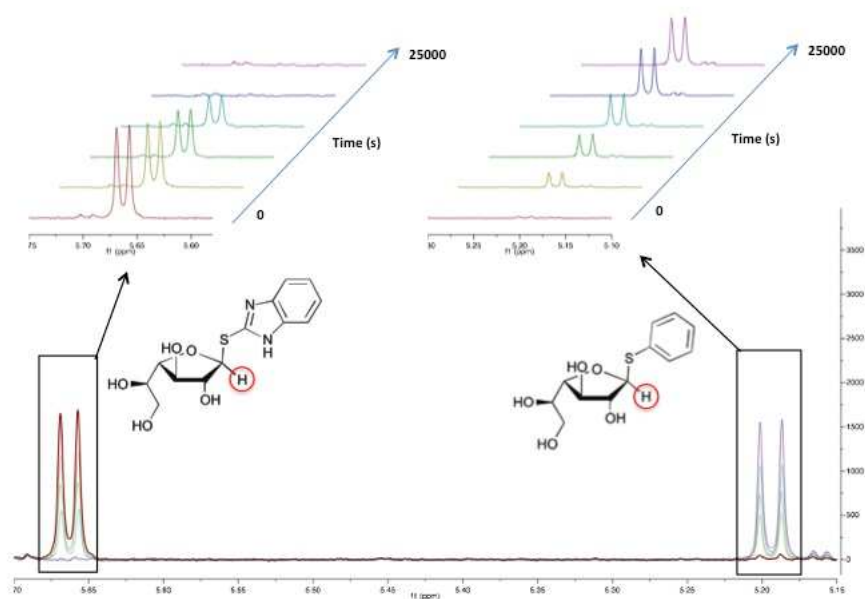


Figure S7B. NMR traces over time of the thioligation reaction using the E173A L29V double mutant as the biocatalyst.

E173A

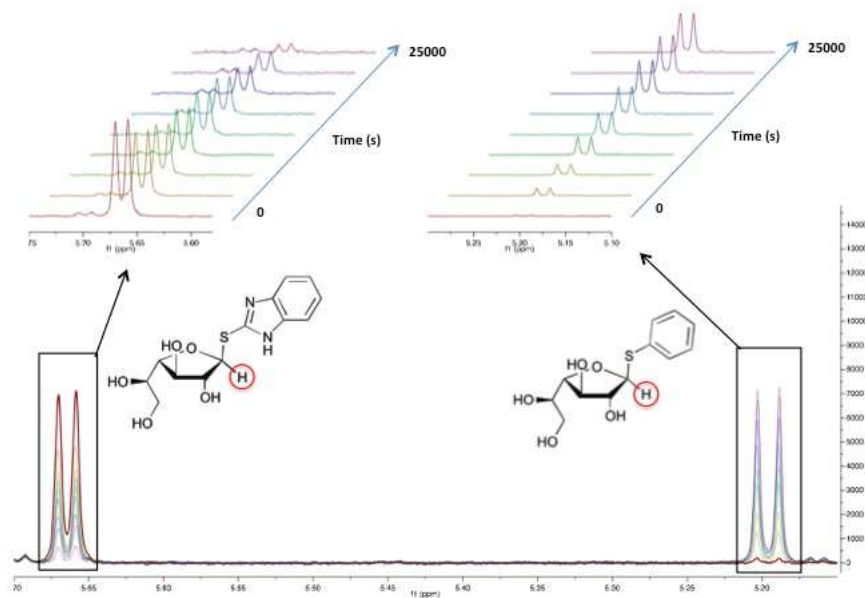


Figure S7C. NMR traces over time of the thioligation reaction using the E173A mutant as the biocatalyst.

^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectrum of isolated ethyl galactofuranoside **4**, *p*-methoxybenzoyl galactofuranose **6** and thiophenyl galactofuranoside **7**.

