

Supporting Information

Biochemical dissection of a fungal highly reducing polyketide synthase condensing region reveals basis for acyl group selection.

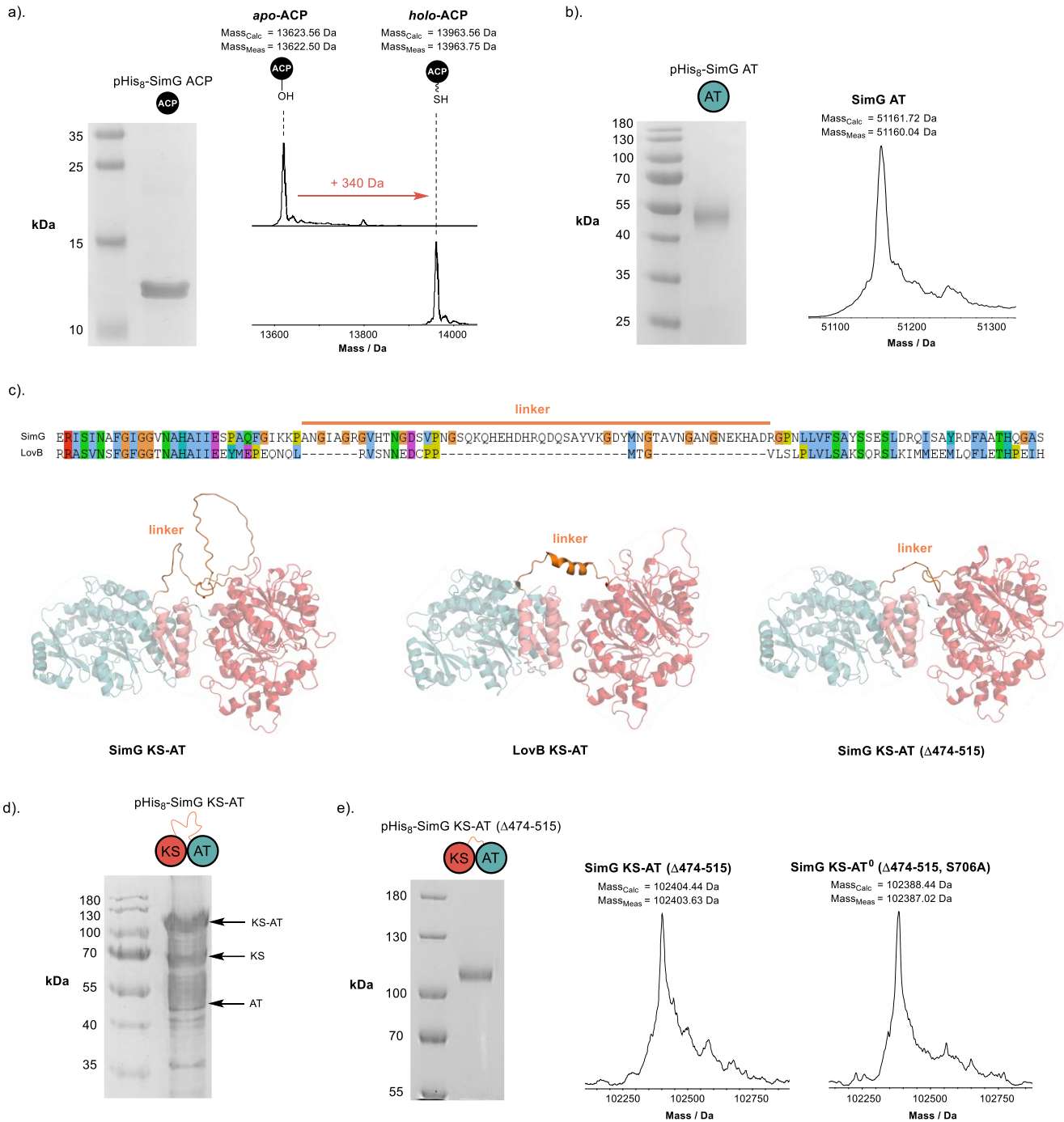
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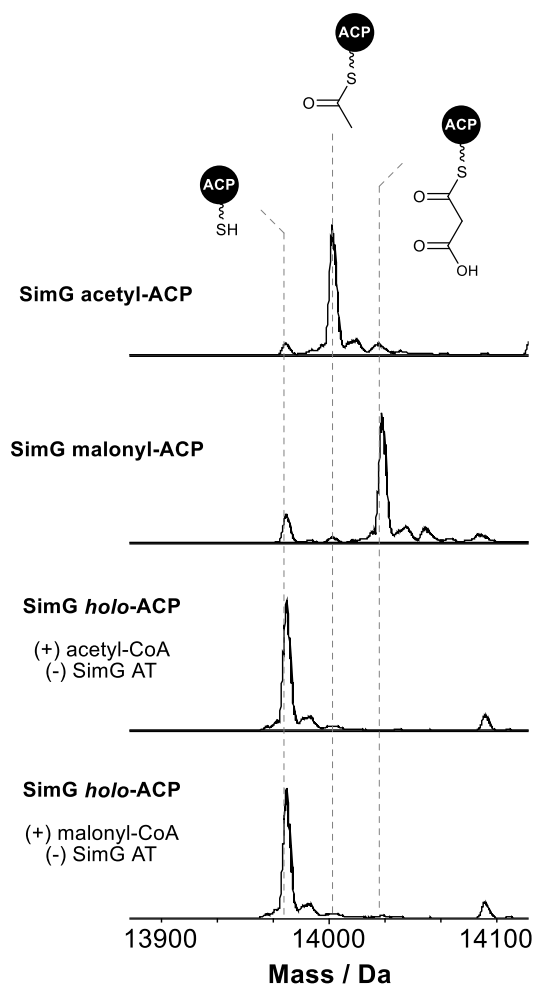
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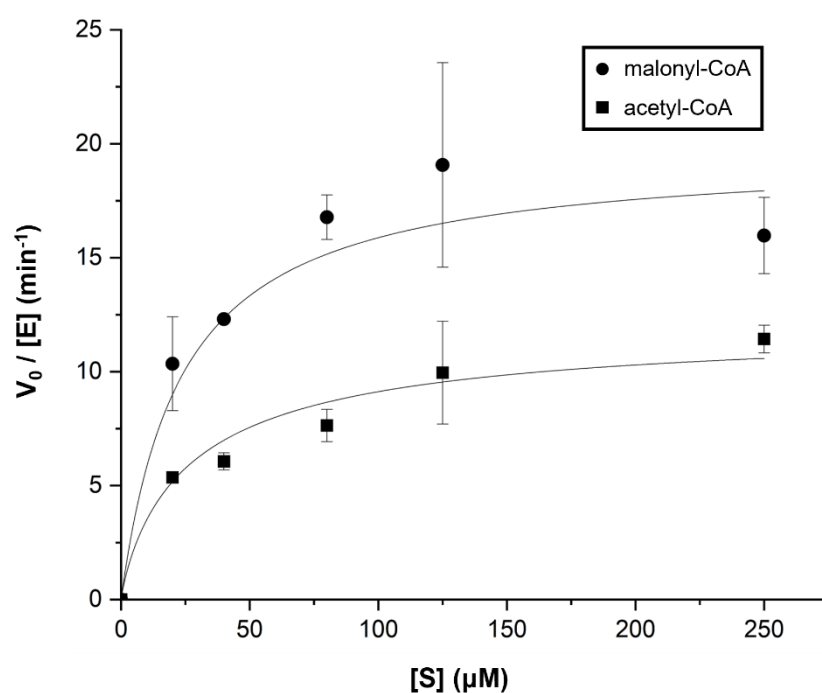
1. Supplementary Figures



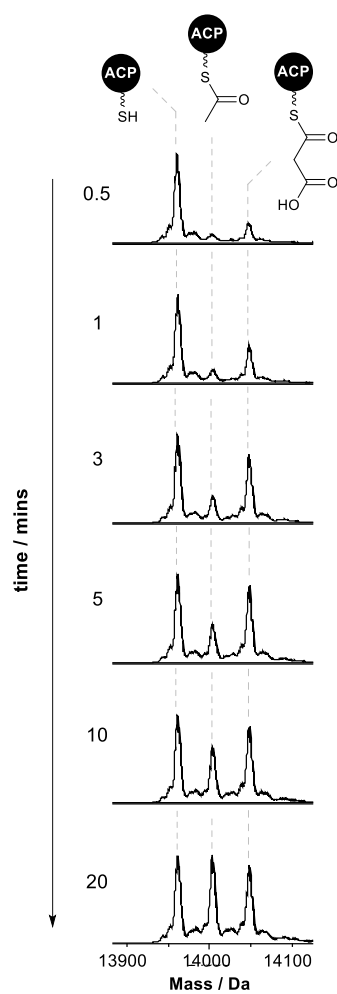
Supplementary Figure S1. Biochemical dissection of the SimG hrPKS condensing region. **a).** 12 % SDS-PAGE gel of purified SimG ACP domain (*left*) and deconvoluted mass spectra of *apo*- and *holo*-ACP domain (*right*). **b).** 10 % SDS-PAGE gel of purified SimG AT domain (*left*) and deconvoluted mass spectrum (*right*). **c).** Sequence alignment of the linker region between KS and AT domains in SimG and LovB hrPKSs (*top*) and structural visualisation of the linker regions (*bottom*). The structures of SimG KS-AT and KS-AT ($\Delta 474-515$) were generated using AlphaFold 3.1 **d).** 8 % SDS-PAGE gel of SimG KS-AT didomain showing degradation after Ni²⁺-NTA purification. **e).** 6 % SDS-PAGE gel of purified SimG KS-AT($\Delta 475-516$) (*left*), deconvoluted mass spectra of KS-AT ($\Delta 474-515$) (*middle*) and KS-AT ($\Delta 474-515$, S706A) (*right*).



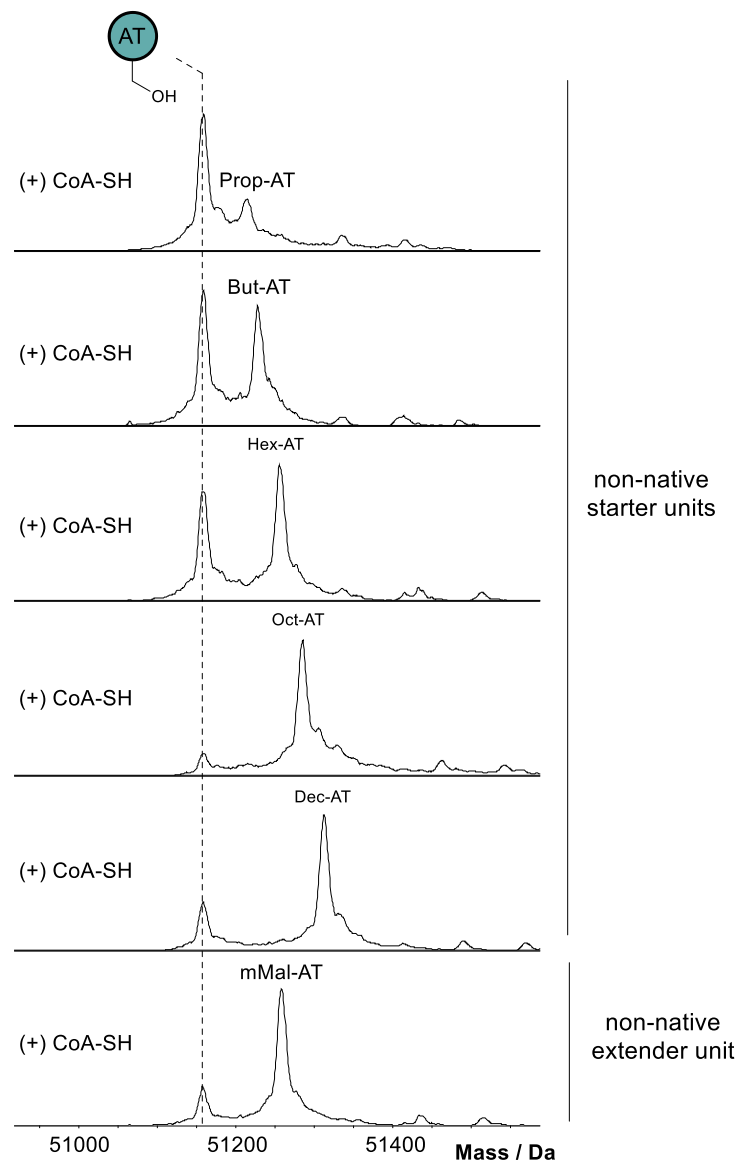
Supplementary Figure S2. Deconvoluted mass spectra of SimG ACP species from control reactions of SimG AT-catalysed transfer of acetyl and malonyl units. No transfer of acetyl or malonyl units was observed over the duration of the reactions when the SimG AT domain was omitted.



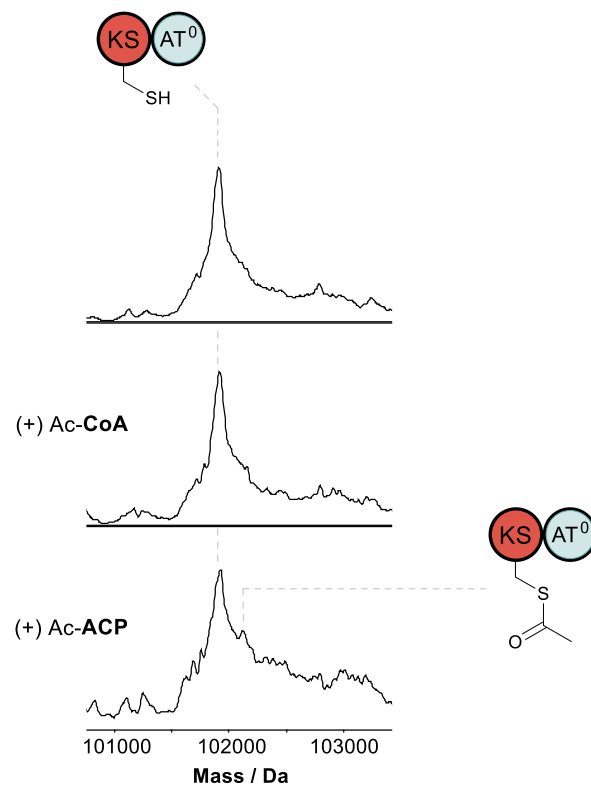
Supplementary Figure S3. Michaelis–Menten plot of SimG AT-catalysed transacylation of acetyl- and malonyl-CoA to SimG *holo*-ACP domain. Assay conditions used 1 μM SimG AT domain and 50 μM SimG *holo*-ACP domain, with acyl-CoA concentrations between 20 – 250 μM . The kinetic constants are shown in the main text (**Fig. 3d**).



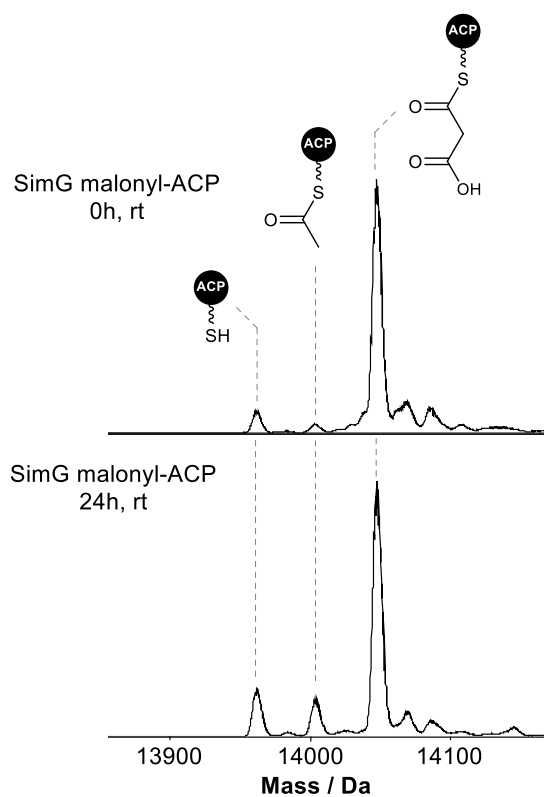
Supplementary Figure S4. Deconvoluted mass spectra of SimG ACP species from a time-course analysis of SimG AT-catalysed loading of acetyl- and malonyl- units in a competition reaction. Early time points show preferential loading of malonyl, before accumulation of acetyl units becomes the major species. Faster offloading of malonyl units compared to acetyl units (see **Fig. 4**) allows the acetyl-ACP species to persist over time.



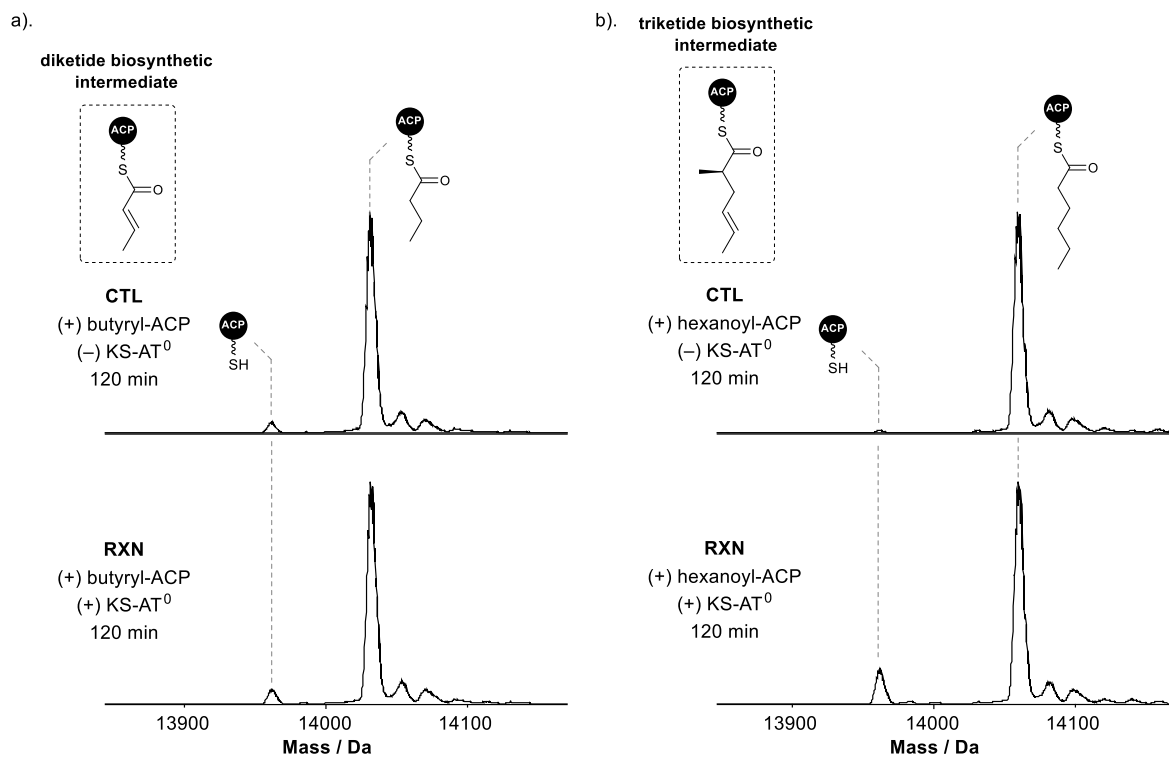
Supplementary Figure S5. Deconvoluted mass spectra of non-native acyl-SimG AT species following offloading reactions. A decrease in offloading efficiency is observed as chain length increases for non-native starter units (propionyl-, butyryl-, hexanoyl-, octanoyl-, decanoyl-AT), whilst negligible offloading was observed for the non-native extender unit, methylmalonyl(mMal)-AT.



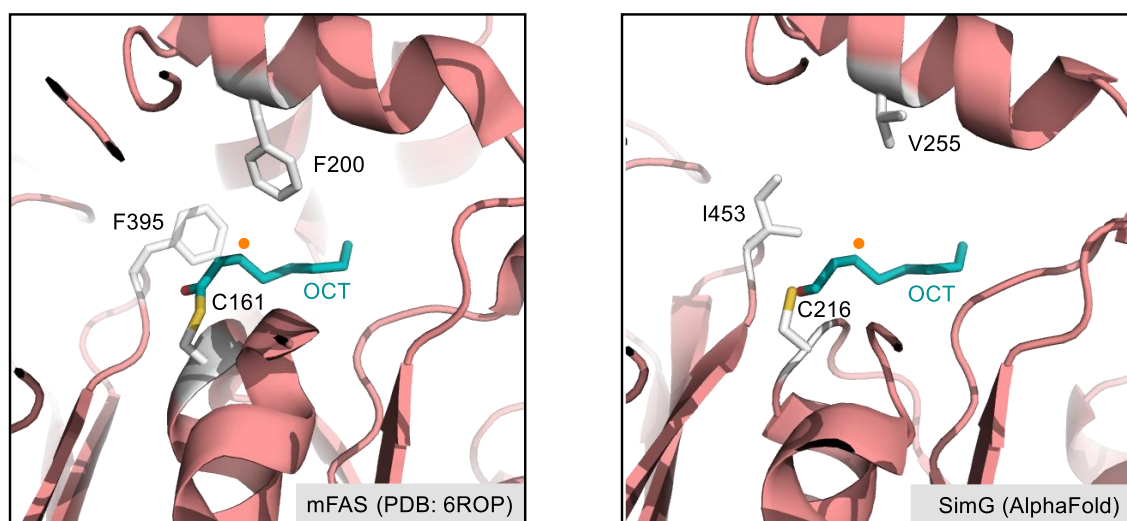
Supplementary Figure S6. Deconvoluted mass spectra of SimG KS-AT⁰ (*top*), following incubation with excess acetyl-CoA (*middle*) and acetyl-ACP (*bottom*). No acetyl transfer to the KS domain is observed using acetyl-CoA, whereas a peak corresponding to +42 Da can be observed when acetyl-ACP is supplied. Full acetylation of the KS domain is likely prevented by competing hydrolysis during the course of the reaction.



Supplementary Figure S7. Deconvoluted mass spectra of malonyl-SimG ACP at 0 h (*top*) and 24 h (*bottom*) incubations in storage buffer (see Methods) at room temperature. Spontaneous decarboxylation of the malonyl-ACP species gives rise to a small amount of acetyl-ACP after 24 h, which can serve as a starter unit.



Supplementary Figure S8. Deconvoluted mass spectra of **a).** SimG butyryl-ACP domains and **b).** SimG hexanoyl-ACP domain following a 120 min incubation with SimG KS-AT⁰ (*bottom spectra*) and without SimG KS-AT⁰ (*top spectra*). Compared to acetyl-ACP (**Fig. 5b**), negligible transfer of butyryl / hexanoyl groups was observed. This may be due to the incorrect functionality of the acyl groups compared to the biosynthetic intermediates (shown in dashed boxes) preventing acylation of the KS domain.



Supplementary Figure S9. Structural comparison of KS domains from mFAS (*left*) and SimG (*right*). The mFAS structure (PDB: 6ROP)² has an octanoyl group covalently bound to the active site C161 residue, with branching at the β -position (indicated by an orange circle), or a conformationally restricted α,β -unstatured intermediate, prohibited via steric hindrance from F200 and F395. These residues are replaced with V255 and I453 in an AlphaFold 3 model of the SimG KS domain, indicating increased space within the active site.¹

2. Methods

2.1. Molecular Cloning and Mutagenesis

2.1.1. *SimG hrPKS*

The *SimG* yeast expression plasmid pXW55-*SimG* was constructed using *in vivo* yeast recombination cloning. The intron-less *SimG* gene was cloned from a cDNA library prepared from *Tolypocladium inflatum* NRRL 8044 (GenBank: QEPI01000018.1). Briefly, mRNA was extracted from *T. inflatum* mycelium by using the PureLink™ RNA Mini Kit (Invitrogen) following the manufacturer's instructions. The cDNA library was then synthesized by using the SuperScript III FirstStrand Synthesis System (Invitrogen) with Oligo-dT primers. The *SimG* gene fragments were then amplified and assembled with the linearized XW55 vector in *S. cerevisiae* JHY686 strain.³ The resulting plasmid was recovered by Zymoprep Yeast plasmid miniprep for propagation in *E. coli* XL-10 cells and verified by sequencing.

2.1.2. *SimG KS-AT, AT and ACP*

The amplifications of *SimG* KS-AT didomain, *SimG* AT domain, and *SimG* ACP were performed from the full *SimG* hrPKS construct (2.1.1.) using Q5 DNA polymerase (NEB) and the primers detailed in **Table S2**. PCR products were confirmed on a 1 % agarose gel prior to digestion using NdeI and HindIII restriction enzymes (NEB) and ligation into modified pET28a(+) vector using T4 ligase (NEB) which had also been digested with NdeI and HindIII restriction enzymes (following manufacturers protocols). The modified pET28a(+) vector included two additional His residues in the His-tag and a G2K point mutation to reduce gluconylation of the final protein product (see corresponding protein sequence in **Section 3**). The ligation mixture was used to transform *E. coli* TOP10 cells (Invitrogen) which were plated onto LB agar containing kanamycin (50 µg/mL) and grown at 37 °C overnight. Colonies were selected and grown overnight in LB media containing kanamycin (50 µg/mL) prior to plasmid isolation using a miniprep kit (Thermo). The integrity of the gene inserts was confirmed by Sanger Sequencing (Eurofins).

2.1.3. *SimG KS-AT (Δ474-515)*

The amplification of *SimG* KS-AT didomain (Δ474-515) was performed from the *SimG* KS-AT construct (2.1.2.) using Q5 DNA polymerase and the primers detailed in Table S2. PCR product was confirmed by 1 % agarose gel prior to ligation using a KLD reaction kit (NEB) following manufacturers protocols. The ligation mixture was used to transform *E. coli* DH5α cells (NEB) which were plated onto LB agar containing kanamycin (50 µg/mL) and grown at 37°C overnight. Colonies were selected and grown overnight in LB media containing kanamycin (50 µg/mL) prior to plasmid isolation using a miniprep kit (Thermo). The desired deletion was confirmed by Sanger Sequencing (Eurofins).

2.1.4. *SimG KS-AT⁰ (Δ474-515), (S706A)*

SimG AT domain containing the S705A point mutation (AT⁰) was gene synthesised in the pBSK vector (Epoch Life Sciences) for use in this work. The amplification of the *SimG* AT⁰ fragment was performed from the gene synthesised construct using Q5 DNA polymerase (NEB) and the primers detailed in **Table S2**. The amplification of the pET28a(+) *SimG* KS fragment was performed from the *SimG* KS-AT (Δ474-515) construct (see Section 2.1.3) using Q5 DNA polymerase (NEB) and the primers detailed in **Table S2**. PCR products were separated on a 1 % agarose gel and excised bands were purified using a gel extraction kit (Thermo). The purified PCR products were ligated using a NEBuilder® HiFi DNA Assembly kit (NEB) following manufacturers protocols. The ligation mixture was used to transform *E. coli* DH5α cells (NEB) which were plated onto LB agar containing kanamycin (50 µg/mL) and grown at 37°C overnight. Colonies were selected and grown overnight in LB media containing kanamycin (50 µg/mL) prior to plasmid isolation using a miniprep kit (Thermo). The presence of the point mutation was confirmed by Sanger Sequencing (Eurofins).

2.2. Production of 3*R*-hydroxyl-4*R*-methyl-6*E*-octenoic acid in *S. cerevisiae* JHY686

For the production of 3*R*-hydroxyl-4*R*-methyl-6*E*-octenoic acid, *S. cerevisiae* JHY686 strain³ harboring the pXW55-SimG plasmid was inoculated to 4 mL of Yeast Synthetic Drop-Out medium without uracil. The cells were grown for 72 hours with constant shaking at 28 °C. A 1 mL aliquot of the seed culture was inoculated to 1 L YPD medium supplemented with 1% dextrose. The cultures were shaken at 28 °C for 72 hours. The cells were removed by centrifugation and the liquid medium was acidified with formic acid, followed by extraction with ethyl acetate. LC-ESI-MS analysis of the extract was performed on a Shimadzu 2020 LC-MS system (Shimadzu Scientific Instruments) using a Phenomenex Kinetex 1.7 µm, 2.0 x 100 mm, C₁₈ column in positive and negative mode electrospray ionization. The organic layer was concentrated *in vacuo* and the title compound was purified by Biotage Isolera chromatographic system.

2.3. Protein overexpression and purification

An aliquot of chemically competent *E. coli* BL21 Star (DE3) cells (50 µL) was transformed with relevant plasmid DNA. Transformed cells were plated onto LB agar plates containing kanamycin (50 µg/mL) and incubated overnight at 37 °C. A single colony was picked and used to inoculate LB media (10 mL) containing kanamycin (50 µg/mL) and incubated overnight at 37 °C with shaking (180 rpm). The overnight culture was used to inoculate a flask of LB media (1 L) with kanamycin (50 µg/mL) which was left to grow at 37 °C with shaking (180 rpm) until an OD₆₀₀ of 0.7 - 1.0 was reached. Protein expression was induced by the addition of IPTG (250 µM) and incubated at 15 °C with shaking (180 rpm) overnight.

Cells were centrifuged (4000 rpm, 15 minutes, 4 °C) and resuspended in loading buffer (20 mM Tris HCl, 100 mM NaCl, 20 mM imidazole, pH 8.0). The cells were lysed by high pressure (20 psi) cell disruption and centrifuged (17,000 rpm, 30 minutes, 4 °C) to pellet the insoluble cell components. The cell lysate was filtered through a 0.45 µm syringe filter and loaded onto a 1 mL HiTrap™ Nickel FastFlow column. Following a wash with loading buffer (10 mL), the protein was eluted from the column with buffers of increasing imidazole concentrations (5 mL of 50 mM, 3 mL of 100 mM, 3 mL of 200 mM, 3 mL of 300 mM). Fractions were checked for the protein of interest by SDS-PAGE and those containing protein were concentrated and exchanged into storage buffer (20 mM Tris HCl, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.6) using an appropriate size Vivaspin centrifugal concentrator (4000 rpm, 4 °C). Once concentrated to approx. 1 mL, 50 µL aliquots of protein were flash frozen in liquid N₂ and stored at -80 °C.

2.4. Conversion of apo-SimG ACP to *holo*- / acyl-SimG ACP

SimG ACP (200 µM) was converted to its *holo*- or acyl- form by incubation in storage buffer (20 mM Tris base, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.6) with 10 mM MgCl₂, 2 µM Sfp PPTase, and 1 mM CoA / acyl-CoA in a total of 50 µL for 30 minutes at 25 °C. For use in **Sections 2.7 – 2.10**, the generated ACP species as diluted 5-fold with storage buffer and concentrated to approx. 50 µL using a 10 kDa MWCO Vivaspin centrifugal concentrator (12000 rpm, 4 °C) to reduce the amount of CoA present in the subsequent assay.

2.5. SimG AT acylation and ACP transfer

To investigate AT acylation, SimG AT domain (50 µM) was incubated in storage buffer (20 mM Tris base, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.6) with 1 mM acyl-CoA in 50 µL at 25 °C. The reaction was quenched with 1 % formic acid at 1 minute following AT domain incubation. Samples were diluted 5-fold with milliQ H₂O and analysed by UHPLC-ESI-Q-TOF-MS. To capture transfer to the ACP domain, SimG *holo*-ACP (50 µM) was incubated in storage buffer (20 mM Tris HCl, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.6) with 1 mM acyl-CoA and 10 µM AT domain in a total of 50 µL at 25 °C. The reaction was quenched with 1 % formic acid at 1 minute following AT domain incubation. Samples were diluted 5-fold with milliQ H₂O and analysed by UHPLC-ESI-Q-TOF-MS.

2.6. Kinetic analysis of SimG AT-catalysed ACP transacylation

SimG *holo*-ACP domain (50 µM) was incubated with SimG AT domain (1 µM) and acyl-CoA (20 - 250 µM) in storage buffer (20 mM Tris base, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.6), and made up to a final volume of 50 µL at 25 °C. The reaction was quenched with formic acid (1 % v/v final) at 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 minutes following AT domain incubation before preparation for analysis by UHPLC-ESI-Q-TOF-MS. Raw mass spectra were subjected to

deconvolution (Bruker MaxEnt), taking an average of all charge states. Using the raw peak intensities for *holo*-ACP and acyl-ACP, percentage conversion to the acyl-ACP domain species was calculated using the following equation:

$$\% \text{ acyl-ACP} = \frac{\text{Inten}_{\text{acyl-ACP}}}{(\text{Inten}_{\text{holo-ACP}} + \text{Inten}_{\text{acyl-ACP}})}$$

Percentage acylation values were converted to concentration, and analysis at each acyl-CoA concentration was completed in triplicate. The gradient of the linear region was determined for each transacylation reaction, which was used to determine the initial rate of transacylation, V_0 . This initial rate data was set relative to AT domain concentration (1 μM), plotted against acyl-CoA concentration, and fitted to a Michaelis-Menten function (Hill function) in OriginPro, which determined values for the kinetic constants of limiting rate (V_{max}), catalytic rate constant (k_{cat}), and the Michaelis constant (K_m).

2.7. SimG AT substrate offloading

SimG acetyl-ACP or malonyl-ACP (50 μM) was incubated in storage buffer (20 mM Tris base, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.6) with 1 mM CoA and 10 μM AT domain in a total of 50 μL at 25 °C. Reactions were quenched with 1 % formic acid after 1 minute following AT domain incubation. Samples were diluted 5-fold with milliQ H₂O and analysed by UHPLC-ESI-Q-TOF-MS.

2.8. SimG AT acyl-CoA competition

SimG *holo*-ACP (50 μM) was incubated in storage buffer (20 mM Tris HCl, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.6) with 125 μM acetyl-CoA, 125 μM malonyl-CoA and 1 μM AT domain in a total of 100 μL at 25 °C. The reaction was quenched by addition of 1 % formic acid at 0.5, 1, 3, 5, 10, and 20 minutes following AT domain incubation. Samples were diluted 5-fold with milliQ H₂O and analysed by UHPLC-ESI-Q-TOF-MS.

2.9. SimG KS-AT⁰ acyl-ACP chain transfer

SimG acetyl / malonyl / butyryl / hexanoyl-ACP (50 μM) was incubated in storage buffer (20 mM Tris HCl, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.6) with KS-AT⁰ (50 μM) in a total of 100 μL at 25 °C. For acetyl-ACP and malonyl-ACP, the reaction was quenched with 1 % formic acid at 0, 30, 60, 90, and 120 mins following KS-AT⁰ incubation, and butyryl- / hexanoyl-ACP reactions after 120 mins. Samples were diluted 5-fold with milliQ H₂O and analysed by UHPLC-ESI-Q-TOF-MS.

2.10. SimG acyl-ACP chain extension

SimG malonyl-ACP (50 μM) and acetyl-ACP (50 μM) were incubated in storage buffer (20 mM Tris HCl, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.6) with KS-AT⁰ (100 μM) in a total of 50 μL for 30 minutes at 25 °C. Samples were diluted 10-fold in milliQ H₂O and analysed by UHPLC-ESI-Q-TOF-MS.

3. Sequences, Tables and Accession Numbers

3.1 DNA Sequences

>simG hrPKS (START codon removed when cloned into XW55 vector)

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AACTCGAGGATGTGCAAAAGGGGTGGCAAGTTGCTACGGCTGACAGCCACTCGCGCGCCTCATCAACCTGTCCATGGTCCCTCAGGGAATGTACGCTCAACAAGATGACATACTCGG
ACTGGACACGGCCGTGGAGCCAAAGGTCAGGGGAACGTGGAATCTGCATCAGGCCACTGCAAACTGTACTTCTTGGAGTTCTTCATATCTGTTCTCTCACAAAACGCTCAGATCGG
CCAATGGGGCCAGGCCAACTACGCGGCTGCCAACACTTTCTCGACGCGCTTGGCCAGTACCGGCACGGGCACAGCCTCGTCGCTTCGGTTCATCGATGTGCGTCTCATGGGCGACGTG
GGCTTCGCGCGGAGAACCCGCGGACTCTGAAGAAGCTGGGTAGGATCGCATGATTCAGGTCATCAGGTCCTTCTCAAGACAGACGACTGCTCGATGCGCTCTCTGAAGTCAAGCCCA
TGCACGAGACGGAAGACAAGACGAGCCGCTACGTACGCGCGGCTACGTGGGTATCGGCCCTCAACACCACGACGCCCCATGTCTGCCGCTCGACCCCGCTCCCGTGGGAAGCGAGACCC
GCGCATGAGCATCTACCAACAATGGATAACTCCAGCGGAGATGTGAGAGGCGAGGGCTCCTCCAAGGGAGCTGCGTCAAGGTCGTCCTGGCCCGCGGACCCATCTGAGGAGAAGAG
ACCGAGATCATCGCCAAAGCCCTCGCGGCACTTCGGGAATCTTCTTCAAAAGACGGGACAGCTTCCCATCGACAAAGCCCTCAAGATCGCTCGCATGCTGATTTGATTCGCCA
TGGAGGTGCGGAAGTGGATCCGACAGAACATCGCGCGGAGACAAAGCACTTACCGGTGCTACAGACTCTTCTCTCATGCATCTGGCCGGCGAGATCAGGGCGGCGATGAATGCGGC
GAGCGAGGAGTGA
```

3.2. Amino Acid Sequences

>SimG_hrPKS (residue numbering used in main text)

10	20	30	40	50	60
MAPQQISPPN	GTASPEAGTP	RYTYRPASPA	PESPWADSAE	GAELAKPMAI	IGMAMRLPGS
70	80	90	100	110	120
VRSGDDLWDL	LSTRKSGLCD	IPKNRFNADG	FYDPARGPGT	IPVKKGYFLH	DVQIEEFDTN
130	140	150	160	170	180
VFPIPKMELE	RLDPAQRQLL	QVAYECIENA	GGTSWRGSRT	GCYIGEFGED	FADSSARESQ
190	200	210	220	230	240
QQRNLRYTGL	ADFAIANRIS	YELDLQGPSM	VVKTA SSSL	VCLDLACKAI	QSGECESALV
250	260	270	280	290	300
GGVSMFLFSPA	TYISVTDLGV	ISPNGQCRSF	DAGADGYARG	EAVNMVMIKR	LDHALRDKDP
310	320	330	340	350	360
IRAVIRGTGV	NTDGRNMGML	TPSSAVQADL	IRHTYEIAGI	DDLSQTAVVE	C GTGTFVGD
370	380	390	400	410	420
PIETEAVGRC	FGDDGVTTIS	VKPNLG AEA	AAGLSSLIKC	VLSLEHRQVL	PNINFETPNP
430	440	450	460	470	480
DIPFEKYKLR	VPTEVESWPQ	GRAERISINA	FGIGGVNAHA	IIESPAQFGI	KKP ANGIAGR
490	500	510	520	530	540
GVHTNGDSVP	NGSQKQHEHD	HRQDQSAYVK	GDYMN	GTAVN	GANGNEKHAD
550	560	570	580	590	600
YSSESILDRQI	SAYRDFAAATH	QGASLKDLAY	TLSSRRDHRP	YRAYAIADDA	SGVQDASATV
610	620	630	640	650	660
NAVVDGAPPP	VGWIFTGQGA	QWPEMGARLI	DTSAAFRNRI	RKLDKYLQTL	KLEPPVSIEA
670	680	690	700	710	720
ELRKTKEDSR	VHRPEMGHLV	CVAMQVALVD	VLRSWNIVPD	FVLGH SGET	AAAYACGAIT
730	740	750	760	770	780
AEAAYVAATR	RGIGNASSQR	KGSMAAVGLG	RDEIQPFLL	GVNIACENSQ	SNVTLSGDTE
790	800	810	820	830	840
QVESIVATLK	AERPGVFARL	LRVEKAY SH	HMCEYGPVYE	EQLKPVVRS	DPEIPFYSSV
850	860	870	880	890	900
TGDRLTGEGQ	LGASYWRANM	ENTVLFPAL	RSALRDRPGK	LVLIELGPHP	ALEGPVGQIL
910	920	930	940	950	960
RDLGRITDDIY	LGTCIRGSEC	DRSLLHLGK	LYQQSIPMDL	AAICPPGAVL	TNLPRYAWSQ
970	980	990	1000	1010	1020
DTTHWEESRV	SRGWRLREHP	PHELLGSRVL	ETEGEPCWRK	VMALEDALWL	DGHEVNGQVL
1030	1040	1050	1060	1070	1080
FPAAGYISMV	GEALRQLTGD	ATFTVRNVRI	MSGLVLSSDK	PVELVTLLRS	TTMGTSDDSE
1090	1100	1110	1120	1130	1140
WYEFTITSD	GTAWVRNCHG	EAMASSDKSF	HLDSVSPAAG	SFPRKLDRR	SYDILRRVGF
1150	1160	1170	1180	1190	1200
NYTGFEFGMA	DISVSPSSLQ	AHGVTSPARQ	VTDRPSRCAT	YSVHPAVIDQ	CFQLFTVALC
1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1260
RGLRRSNRRL	AVPTFIEELV	VSPSASPLSV	TAKINRLDEV	GSWTGDFVAL	AAEGPVVRLK
1270	1280	1290	1300	1310	1320
GMKSVVLATP	AQSEPPLSTE	LEWKPHSDFV	GLGVGLHPRV	PRKREWALLE	ELVLLCNLDH
1330	1340	1350	1360	1370	1380
LGQIKTDDST	APYLIKLLDW	MRLVTDYRS	GKNLFVSAGA	GLEHLDHDER	VARIDFLMAQ
1390	1400	1410	1420	1430	1440
LADTQDVVFA	RAIHLRFIEA	PSIFAGEGHP	LHILMPDNVL	SDFYDATSFD	MADAVRLVAN
1450	1460	1470	1480	1490	1500
TNPHMRVLEV	GAGTGSMRTA	LLRALTSSHG	ERLYSQYGYT	DVSAGFMAVG	KQRFAAVENI
1510	1520	1530	1540	1550	1560
DYDVLDISKD	PKEQGFRPGS	YDLVIASNVL	HATPTLDETL	RNVYSLLKPS	GRLFLEELTP
1570	1580	1590	1600	1610	1620
DAMFVNYVMG	FFYGWWLGAE	DNRVEQPWIA	PECWAEKLVA	AGFQKPEAIV	LDSDKPYQIS
1630	1640	1650	1660	1670	1680
AGIIASRGVR	STLPSKVAVL	CHTADEPHAV	EMISRLSAMG	IDVETCLWGQ	PLPSCDIISV

1690	1700	1710	1720	1730	1740
LELEKPLLHE	MSEETFKTI	AYFQSHKARV	IWVTEACQID	CANPEPAMML	GLARTVRNEY
1750	1760	1770	1780	1790	1800
SLQMYTVELD	KGTTMSRATE	AIIDIWGRVS	TPDLDPESMD	HDYEYALVDG	RILIPRFHWQ
1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
TMSGAFSGAA	RKETDDVEVA	LKHLNMSTPG	LLRTMKWIDG	SVPTAPAKGE	VLVEVKAVGL
1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
NFRDVILALG	VVEGNPSGMG	HEGSGVIRAV	GPDVQDLSVG	DRVMFIHDGC	FTTQTLTSLD
1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
ICVRLDDSTS	FVQGAALPAV	HATALAALVD	VSRLQRGQSV	LIHAACGGVG	LAAIQIAQNI
1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
GAQIYCTVGS	EPKRRYLEDT	YNIPADHIFN	SRDVTFLPEV	MRATNGRGVD	VVLNSLSGDL
2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
LHASWKCVAE	FGLMVEIGKR	DFQRRSKLAM	EVFEANRSFV	GLDIRGLSIS	RPERAADLMR
2110	2120	2130	2140	2150	2160
RCVDMIRSRA	IQGPVACTTF	PAVEIQDAYR	YMQSAKHIGK	IVIEMPDDPR	DLGAGAAPPE
2170	2180	2190	2200	2210	2220
GESTELEVSP	RPKPSFRPDR	SYLLVGGLGG	LGRAVATWMV	EHGARVLVFL	SRSARENDN
2230	2240	2250	2260	2270	2280
RDFLNDLRSE	GCTVLLVPGS	VSNLEDVQKG	VAVATADQPL	GGLINLSMVL	RDVTLNKMTY
2290	2300	2310	2320	2330	2340
SDWTTAVEPK	VRGTWNLHHA	TANCTSLEFF	ILFSSQNAQI	GQWGQANYAA	ANTFLDAFAQ
2350	2360	2370	2380	2390	2400
YRHGHSVLAS	VIDVGLMGDV	GFAAENRAIL	KKLGRIGMYI	LQETDLLDAI	SLALLKSQPM
2410	2420	2430	2440	2450	2460
HETEDKTSRY	VTPGYVGIGL	NTTTPMSAAS	TRVPWKRDPR	MSIYHNMDNS	SGDVRGEGSS
2470	2480	2490	2500	2510	2520
KGSSLKVLA	AEPSEEKTE	IIAKALAGTL	GNFLIKDSS	FPLDKPLKML	GMDSLIAMEV
2530	2540	2550	2560		
RNWIRQNIGA	ETSTFTVLQS	SSFHMLAGEI	RAAMNAASEE		

Catalytic residues highlighted in **Red** and Ppant attachment site in **Cyan**.

pHis₈-SimG AT

MKHHHHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSHM-

GNEKHADRGF	NLLVFSAYSS	ESLDRQISAY	RDFAATHQGA	SLKDLAYTLS	SRRDHRPYRA
YAIADDASGV	QDASATVNAV	VDGAPPPVGW	IFTGQGAQWP	EMGARLIDTS	AAFRNRIRKL
DKYLQTLKLE	PPVSIEAELR	KTKEDSRVHR	PEMGHLVCVA	MQVALVDVLR	SWNIVPDFVL
GH ^S GETAAA	YACGAITAEA	AVYAATRRGI	GNASSQRKGS	MAAVGLGRDE	IQPFLLEGVN
IACENSQSNV	TLSGDTEQVE	SIVATLKAER	PGVFARLLRV	EKAY ^S SHMC	EYGPVYEEQL
KPVVRSADPE	IPFYSSVTGD	RLTGEGQLGA	SYWRANMENT	VLFPALRSA	LRDRPGKLV
IELGPHPALE	GPVGQILRDL	GRTDDIYLGT	CIRGSECDRS	LLHLGGKLYQ	QSIPMDLAAI
CPPGAVLTNL	PRYAWSQDIT	HWEESR-			

MW (including His-tag) = 51,161.72 Da

Catalytic Ser and His residues highlighted in **Red**.

pHis₈-SimG ACP

MKHHHHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSHM-

GEGSSKSSSL	KVVLAEPSE	EKKTEIIAKA	LAGTLGNFLI	KDGSSFPDK	PLKMLGMD ^{SL}
IAMEVRNWIR	QNIGAETSTF	TVLQSSSFMH	LAGEIRAAMN	AASEE-	

MW (including His-tag) = 13623.56 Da

Ppant attachment site highlighted **Cyan**.

pHis₈-SimG KS-AT

MKHHHHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSHM-

APQQISPPNG TASPEAGTPR YTYRPASPAP ESPWADSAEG AELAKPMAII GMAMRLPGSV
RSGDDLWDL STRKSGLCDI PKNRFNADGF YDPARGPGTI PVKKGYFLHD VQIEEFDNTV
FPIPKMELE LDPAQRQLLQ VAYECIENAG GTSWRGSRTG CYIGEFGEDE ADSSARESQQ
RGNLRYTGLA DFAIANRISY ELDLQGSPMV VKTA SSSLV CLDLACKAIQ SGECEALVG
GVSMFLFSPAT YISVTDLGVI SPNGQCRSFD AGADGYARGE AVNMVMIKRL DHALRDKDPI
RAVIRGTGVN TDGRTNGMLT PSSAVQADLI RHTYEIAGID DLSQTAVVEC GTGTFVGD
IETEAVGRCF GDDGVTTITSV KPNLG AEAA AGLSSLIKCV LSLEHRQVLP NINFETPNPD
IPFEKYKLRV PTEVESWPQG RAERISINAF GIGGVNAHAI IESPAQFGIK KP ANGIAGRG
VHTNGDSVPN GSQKQHEHDH RQDQSAYVKG DYMNGTAVNG ANGNEKHADR GPNLLVFSAY
SSESLDRQIS AYRDFATHQ GASLKDLAYT LSSRRDHRPY RAYAIADDAS GVQDASATVN
AVVDGAPPPV GWIFTGGAQ WPEMGARLID TSAAFNRIR KLDKYLQTLK LEPPVSIEAE
LRKTKEDSRV HRPENGHLVC VAMQVALVDV LRSWNIVPDF VLGH SGETA AAYACGAITA
EAAVYAATTR GIGNASSQRK GSMAAVGLGR DEIQPFLLG VNIACENSQS NVTLSGDTEQ
VESIVATLKA ERPGVFARLL RVEKAY SHH MCEYGPVYEE QLKPVVRSAD PEIPFYSSVT
GDRLTGEGQL GASYWRANME NTVLFNPALR SALDRPGLK VLIELGPHPA LEGPVGQILR
DLGRTDDIYL GTCIRGSECD RSLHLGGKL YQQSIPMDLA AICPPGAVLT NLPYAWSQD
TTHWEESR

MW (including His-tag) = 106,963.24 Da (full length); 102,404.44 Da (Δ 473-514).

Catalytic Cys and His residues highlighted in Red.

Removed linker residues highlighted in Grey – gives rise to SimG KS-AT(Δ 474-515).

3.2. Supplementary Tables

Table S1. Primers for cloning of pHis₈-SimG.

Construct	Forward Primer (5'-3')	Reverse Primer (5'-3')
pXW55-SimG	CCATCACCATCACCATCACCATCACACTAGTG CTCCTCAACAAATATCACCCCCCAATGG	CAAGCTCAGGACACACTTGATCAGGCTGG ACAG
	CTGTCAACAAACCGCCGTCGTGGAGTGTC	GGTTGAAGAGAACCCTGTTCTCCATGTTTCG
	GAGATCCCATTCTACTCCTCCGTCACCGGTG	CTGTCCAGAACGATGGCTTCGGGCTTCTG
	CATATCGAAGGATCCCAAGGAGCAGGGATTCA G	GATAATGAAACTATAAATCGTGAAGGCAT TCACTCCTCGCTCGCCGATTTCATCGCCG C

Table S2. NMR Data for 3R-hydroxyl-4R-methyl-6E-octenoic acid (Hma, **3**)

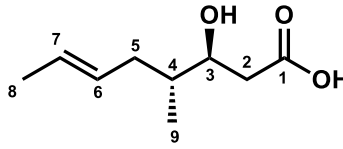
		
Data in agreement with reported literature. ²		
Pos.	δ_c	δ_H , multi, (J in Hz)
1	-	
2	38.2, CH ₂	Ha: 2.63 – 2.49, m, 1H Hb: 2.49 – 2.37, m, 1H
3	71.8, CH	3.87, br, 1H
4	38.7, CH	1.66, overlap, 1H
5	35.9, CH ₂ ,	Ha: 2.21 – 2.13, m, 1H Hb: 1.89, dt, J = 14.3, 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H
6	129.1, CH	5.52 – 5.35, overlap, 1H
7	127.2, CH	5.52 – 5.35, overlap, 1H
8	18.1, CH ₃	1.66, d, J = 5.6 Hz
9	15.2, CH ₃	0.88, d, J = 6.6 Hz

Table S3. Primers, annealing temperatures and restriction sites for cloning and mutagenesis of SimG KS-AT, AT and ACP constructs.

Construct	Forward Primer (5'-3')	Reverse Primer (5'-3')	Temp. (°C)
pHis ₈ -SimG KS-AT	ATACATATGGCTCCTCAACAAATATCA (NdeI)	ATAAAGCTTTCACCTGGATTCTT (HindIII)	52
pHis ₈ -SimG AT	ATACATATGGGCAACGAAAAGCAT (NdeI)	ATAAAGCTTTCACCTGGATTCTT (HindIII)	69
pHis ₈ -SimG ACP	ATACATATGGGCGAGGGCTCTCCAA (NdeI)	ATAAAGCTTTCACCTCGCTCGC CGCATT (HindIII)	69
Mutation	Forward Primer (5'-3')	Reverse Primer (5'-3')	Temp. (°C)
pHis ₈ -SimG KS-AT (Δ 473-514)	GGCACTGCCGTCAACGGG	AGGCTTCTTGATTCCAAACTGCG	68
pHis ₈ -SimG KS-AT ⁰ (Δ 473-514), (S705A)	AT ⁰ ATAGGCAACGAAAAGCATGC pET28a(+)_KS ATAACGACGCACTGGGAAGAATCCA	AT ⁰ ATATCACCTGGATTCTTCCCA pET28a(+)_KS ATATCCGCGGTCAGCATGCTTTT	70
pHis ₈ -SimG KS ⁰ -AT ⁰ (Δ 473-514), (C215A, S705A)	CAAGACGGCTGCATCGTCTTCCCTCGT TG	ACCACCATACTCGGGCCT	65

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