Electronic Supporting Information to:

New insights into ergot alkaloid biosynthesis in *Claviceps purpurea*: An agroclavine synthase EasG catalyses, *via* a non-enzymatic adduct with reduced glutathione, the conversion of chanoclavine-I aldehyde to agroclavine

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Figure S1: Alignments of the protein sequences of A) EasG and its homologue FgaFS and B) EasA and its homologue FgaOx3. Alignments were created by combination of Blast and SSEA.¹ The secondary structure was predicted by the program YASPIN.² Conserved amino acids are shown in red and conserved secondary structure elements are shown as helices and arrows. The score of the alignment of the secondary structures was in case of EasG and its homologue FgaFS 91 and in case of EasA and its homologue FgaOx3 94.

Reference List

- 1 P. Fontana et al., *Bioinformatics.*, 2005, **21**, 393-395.
- 2 K. Lin et al., *Bioinformatics.*, 2005, **21**, 152-159.



Figure S2: Dependence of the product formation of the EasG reaction on protein amounts. The assays (100 μ l) contained 1 mM chanoclavine-I aldehyde, 1.5 mM NADPH, 1 mM GSH, and different amounts of EasG. The incubation time was 10 min.



Figure S3: Dependence of the product formation of the EasG reaction on incubation time. The assays (100 μ l) contained 1 mM chanoclavine-I aldehyde, 1.5 mM NADPH, 1 mM GSH and 0.1 μ g (6.1 μ M) of EasG.



Figure S4: Dependence of the decreasing of chanoclavine-I aldehyde on the concentrations of GSH. The reaction mixtures (100 μ l) contained 1 mM chanoclavine-I aldehyde and GSH at different concentrations. The incubation time was 80 min.



Figure S5: Dependence of the decreasing of chanoclavine-I aldehyde on reaction time with GSH. The assays (100 μ l) contained 1 mM chanoclavine-I aldehyde and 5 mM GSH.





Figure S6: Formation of a non-enzymatic product with the different thiols. The assays (100 μ l) contained 1 mM chanoclavine-I aldehyde and 1 mM of the corresponding thiol A) alone or with B) 1.5 mM NADPH or C) 1.5 mM NADPH and 2.5 μ g of EasG . The incubation time was 16 h at 30 °C. 1: chanoclavine-I aldehyde; 2: agroclavine



Figure S7: HPLC chromatograms of the isolated chanoclavine-I aldehyde-DTT intermediates after incubation with or without EasG. The enzyme assays (100 μ l) contained the isolated chanoclavine-I aldehyde-DTT intermediate, 1.5 mM NADPH and 2.5 μ g of EasG. The incubation time was 5 h at 30 °C.

Position	δ_{C}	$\delta_{\rm H}$, multi., <i>J</i> in Hz	HMBC correlation
1	-	7.98, s	-
2	117.77	6.89, s	C-2 to H-4 $_{\alpha}$, H-4 $_{\beta}$
3	112.47	-	C-3 to H-2, H-4 $_{\alpha}$, H-4 $_{\beta}$
4_{α}	26.73	2.80, t, 13.0	C-4 to H-5
4_{β}		3.34, dd, 10.1, 4.6	-
5 _β	63.92	2.55, m	C-5 to H-4 $_{\alpha}$, H-4 $_{\beta}$, H-7 $_{\alpha}$, H-9 $_{\beta}$, H-18
7_{α}	60.71	3.26, d, 16.1	C-7 to H-5, H-9, H-17, H-18
7 _β		2.95, d, 16.0	-
8α	132.32	-	C-8 to H-7 _α , H-17
9	119.34	6.19, s	C-9 to H- 7_{α} , H-17
10_{α}	41.01	3.76, d, 6.7	C-10 to H- 4_{α} , H- 4_{β} , H-9
11	132.58	-	C-11 to H-5, H-9, H-12, H-13, H-14
12	112.83	7.01, m	C-12 to H-13, H-14
13	122.97	7.17, m	C-13 to H-12
14	108.37	7.17, m	C-14 to H-12
15	133.58	-	C-15 to H-2, H-13, H-14
16	126.42	-	C-16 to H-2, H-4 $_{\beta}$, H-12,H-14
17	20.78	1.79, s	C-17 to H- 7_{α} , H-9
18	40.91	2.51, s	-

Table S1 ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR data of agroclavine standard in deprotonated form (CDCl₃)







Figure S9 DQF-COSY spectrum of authentic agroclavine as free base in CDCl₃



Figure S10 ROESY of authentic agroclavine as free base in CDCl_3



Figure S11 Enhanced parts of the HSQC spectrum of authentic agroclavine as free base in CDCl₃



Figure S12 HMBC spectrum of authentic agroclavine as free base in CDCl₃



Figure S13 ¹H-NMR spectrum of authentic agroclavine in protonated form in CD₃OD The sample of authentic agroclavine as free base was treated after NMR measurement in CDCl₃ with HPLC solvents containing CH₃CN and 0.5 % trifluoroacetic acid and evaporated to dryness.



Figure S14 ¹H-NMR spectrum of isolated enzyme product of EasG reaction in protonated form in CD₃OD