



Supporting Information

for

Activity assays of NnIA homologs suggest the natural product *N*-nitroglycine is degraded by diverse bacteria

Kara A. Strickland, Brenda Martinez Rodriguez, Ashley A. Holland, Shelby Wagner, Michelle Luna-Alva, David E. Graham and Jonathan D. Caranto

Beilstein J. Org. Chem. **2024**, *20*, 830–840. [doi:10.3762/bjoc.20.75](https://doi.org/10.3762/bjoc.20.75)

Additional Figures and Tables

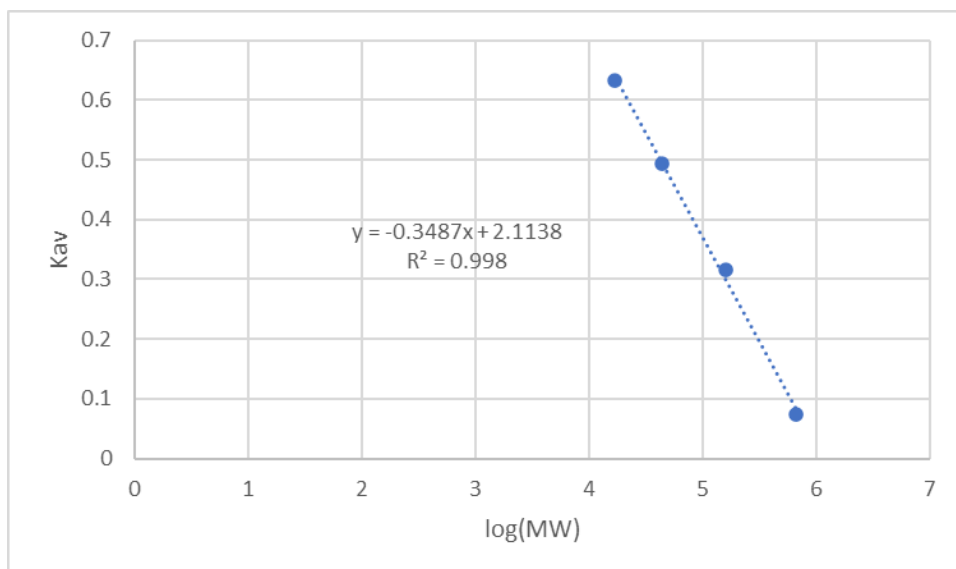


Figure S1: Analytical size exclusion chromatography calibration curve of standards. Flow rate 0.75 mL/min, 100 mM tricine and 100 mM NaCl buffer pH 7.5.

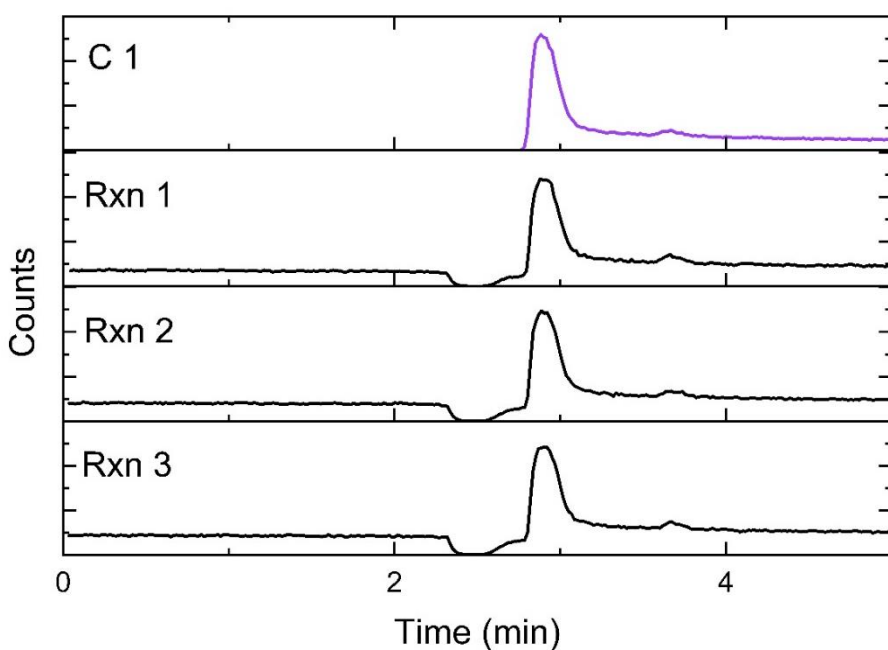


Figure S2: Representative LC-MS EICs monitoring molecular anion of 2-NAE (m/z 105.03) in samples containing 2 mM 2-NAE, excess titanium citrate, and either no Vs NnIA for the control sample or 20 μ M reduced Vs NnIA (Fe^{II} -NnIA) for the reaction samples. Samples were incubated overnight at room temperature in deoxygenated 23.3 mM tricine buffer, pH 7.5.

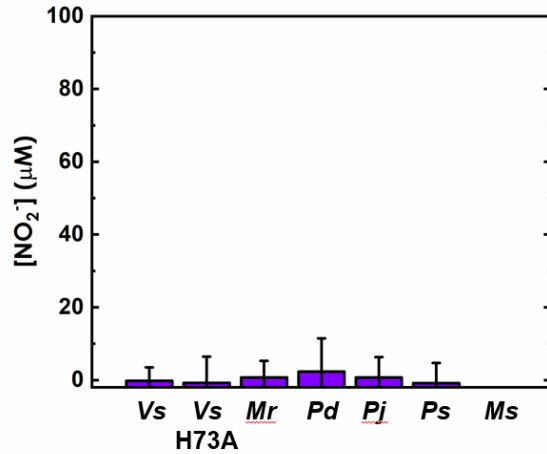


Figure S3: Nitrite concentrations observed in overnight cultures of *E. coli* transformed with NnIA homologs or variants grown in the presence of 2-NAE. Cells were incubated overnight in diluted LB containing IPTG and 3 mM NNG and incubated overnight at 37 °C.

```

MBW2064617      -----MAGNGDKRLTELIRLAMECMGVAVTIIDPQGTLLYYNKQAEKILDR  46
MCK4988321      -----MNENERKTKLGELVNLAMDCLGVAVTIIDTKGTLLYYNQHSAKILDR  47
WP_189438608    MSQNHSAFRKQVADRTL DGWELEGCAEWLIDQQGVGVSII DTQGRLLFYNQWADNKMPR  60
WP_054784913    -MTDNNNELPEVTDQRILEAWKLSGWADRLLEEAGIGVTIIDKDGKLLYYNKWASENLDR  59
WP_282531508    ----MDEKLPEVTQQRVLPGWTVSQWAGGLIEHAGVGVTILDREGRVMFYNQWAANRLDR  56
NnIA_(OUM02170) MNQVNTTEELPEVVDQRILAGWRLSEWADRILEYAGVGVTLDVRLGRCVYYNQWAKDHLDLDR  60
WP_066989343    --MTTHADLTEVFEHRIVADWALGEWADRLLEQAGLGVTIVDRHGVMYYNKWAAEHLDR  58
WP_051342206    ---MTQAILPEVTDARILDGWQLSGWADRLLEQAGVGVTIVDRTGRVLYYNKWADEHLDR  57
WP_030511367    --MTSQAEPAAEAESRIATDWGLDEWADRLIDQAGVGVTILNRHGTVMYYNKWASEHLDR  58
WP_191054027    --MSSQVELAEVAESRIATDWGLDQWADRILEQAGFGVTILDRHGTVMYYNKWASEHLDR  58
WP_195903080    --MSSQVELAEVAESRIATDWGLDQWADRILEQAGVGVTILDRHGTVMYYNKWASEHLDR  58

```

: :: *..*::: * ::*: . . . *

MBW2064617	KPEYIGKDVHSHHKRAASNKLDMMLEDFQ-KGRTEPFHYQARPYGE-TILVILSPIFED	104
MCK4988321	KPEYIGTDIHSHHKEAAINKVVDLMLKEFE-GGRKDFHFEAKPYGK-IIFVTLAPIIKN	105
WP_189438608	EPEYLGQKVQEHHRKQITNVRFEAMLDLFRKEGRTEAVKYVAKPYEGLTIIVIVTPIIVE	120
WP_054784913	QPRHIGHNVKENHRRRSITNPRFDAMLQLFR-DGRKDPVRYVANPYGTTTILVTVSPIHID	118
WP_282531508	KPEYIGKDVNRHHRKKITNPRFDAMLKLFEGRTDPVHYVARPYGKITILVTVSPIKVD	115
Nn1A_(OUM02170)	KPGYIGDEIHNHRRRAITNPRFDAMLKLFEGRMEPVRVYVARPYGKTTILVTVSPIYVE	119
WP_066989343	QPGYLGHSHVHEHHHRKITNPRFDAMLKLFV-DGRIEPVQYVARPYGKTTILVTVSPIRIG	117
WP_051342206	KPEYIGNDVRDRHRQPITNPRFDAMIALFE-EGRVEPVRVYVARPYGKTIILVTVSPIWVD	116
WP_030511367	RPEYIGNDVRKRHRRAVTNPRFDAMLKLFEGRVEPVRVYVARPYGKTTILVTVSPIRVD	117
WP_191054027	KPEYIGNDVRKRHRRAVTNPRFDAMRLFE-EGRVEPVRVYVARPYGRTTILVTVSPIRVD	117
WP_195903080	MPEYIGNDVRKHHRRAVTNPRFDAMRLFE-EGRVEPVSYVARPYGKITILVTVSPIRVN	117
	* ::**:. * ::: *: * ** : . * *.** *: * ::**	
MBW2064617	AKFVGCVCVRLKDDTESR-----	123
MCK4988321	GEFLGCVQTVRLKNTVSAHQ-----	125
WP_189438608	GELVAFQCQTVLDKDEIQGMCETFDESIGNITFQRDILPGSEPG-----	162
WP_054784913	EELVGFSQFVLLKEEVQELCCLFDQHGRDPFEKDMLPNGPPT-----	160
WP_282531508	GELVGYSQIVLMKDEIQELFRRFDESGRESFEKDMLPAWPFSGND-----	160
Nn1A_(OUM02170)	GELVGYSQIVLLKDEVEALCQRFNASGRESFEREMLPDSTPSNDD-----	164
WP_066989343	GELVGLAQLVLLKDEVQELFSRFDDSGRESFERDMLPDGYPGA-----	160
WP_051342206	GELVGFSQIVLLKNEVQELCERFDASGRESFEREMLPNGATGY-----LTYKNT	166
WP_030511367	GELVGFSQIVLLKDEVQELCARFDESGRESFEREMLPNGPPAT-----	160
WP_191054027	GELVGFSQVVLLKDEIQELCARFDESGRESFEREMLPDTPAVARDPAAGQCSSRRS-	173
WP_195903080	GELVGFSQIVLLKDEVQELFALFDESGRESFEREMLPNGLPTA-----	160
	:::. * * *: .	

Figure S4: Amino sequence alignment of Nn1A homologs shown in Figure 6 of main text. Conserved basic residues are colored red.



Figure S5: Gene neighborhoods of NnIA homologs. NnIA homologs in each neighborhood is color coded red in the middle of the figure.

Table S1: Elution times for standard by size exclusion chromatography. ^a			
Standards	MW	Elution volumes	Gel phase distribution coefficient Kav
Thyroglobulin	670000	10.19	0.073
γ-globulin	158000	13.82	0.317
Ovalbumin	44000	16.45	0.493
Myoglobin	17000	18.54	0.634

^aFlow rate 0.75 mL/min, 100 mM tricine and 100 mM NaCl buffer pH 7.5.

Table S2: NnIA homologs analytical size exclusion values. ^a			
Protein sample	MW	Elution volume	Gel phase distribution coefficient Kav
<i>Pd</i> NnIA	49,000	16.23	0.478
<i>Ps</i> NnIA	38,200	16.79	0.516
<i>Ms</i> NnIA	36,400	16.90	0.523
<i>Mr</i> NnIA	35,900	16.93	0.526
Oligomer <i>Vs</i> NnIA	397,000	11.51	0.162
Dimer <i>Vs</i> NnIA	41,400	16.61	0.504

^aFlow rate 0.75 mL/min, 100 mM tricine and 100 mM NaCl buffer pH 7.5.

Table S3: Nitrogen mass balance resulting from NnIA reaction with NNG		
NnIA ^a	Reduced NnIA [NO ₂ ⁻] _{final} (μM)	As Isolated NnIA [NO ₂ ⁻] _{final} (μM)
<i>Mr</i>	250 ± 10	10.6 ± 1.7
<i>Pd</i>	260 ± 10	51.3 ± 5.3
<i>Ps</i>	250 ± 10	31.0 ± 6.7
<i>Ms</i>	250 ± 20	22.2 ± 8.5

^aReaction conditions: 5 μM NnIA, 10 μM sodium dithionite for reduced NnIA and no reducing agent for as isolated NnIA, 350 μM NNG in 30 mM tricine buffer at pH 7.5 and room temperature in anaerobic glovebox.

Table S4: Test of 2-NAE degradation Vs NnIA (m/z 105.03).^a		
Sample	[NO₂⁻]_{final} (μM)	Area of Integration
Control samples	-5.5 ± 1.4	2.4 ± 0.4 x 10 ⁶
Reaction samples	1.8 ± 11.0	2.0 ± 0.5 x 10 ⁶
^a Samples containing 2 mM 2-NAE, excess titanium citrate, and either no Vs NnIA for the control samples or 20 μM reduced NnIA (Fe ^{II} -NnIA) for the reaction samples. Samples were incubated overnight at room temperature in deoxygenated 23.3 mM tricine buffer pH 7.5		

Table S5: Expected NNG degrading bacteria based on this study.			
Species	Bacterial class	Location isolated	Ref.
<i>Variovorax sp.</i> Strain JS 1663	betaproteobacteria	USA: activated sludge from Ammunition Plant	[1]
<i>Pseudovibrio denitrificans</i> JCM 12308	alphaproteobacteria	Taiwan: seawater	[2]
<i>Pseudovibrio japonicus</i> strain KCTC 12861	alphaproteobacteria	Japan: seawater	[3]
<i>Pseudonocardia spinospora</i> DSM 44797	actinomycetia	S. Korea: soil	[4]
<i>Mycobacterium sp.</i> 1465703.0	actinomycetia	Mozambique: Host cultures	J. Craig Venter Institute Genome Center for Infectious Diseases. Accession: PRJNA305922
<i>Microbispora rosea</i> subsp. <i>nonnitritogenes</i> strain NRRL B-2631	actinomycetia	Unknown: acidic volcanic ash	Ref. [5]

References

1. Mahan, K. M.; Zheng, H.; Fida, T. T.; Parry, R. J.; Graham, D. E.; Spain, J. C., A novel, iron-dependent enzyme that catalyzes the initial step in the biodegradation of N-nitroglycine by *Variovorax* sp. strain JS1663. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **2017**, *83*, e00457-17.
2. Shieh, W. Y., Lin, Y. T., Jean, W. D. *Pseudovibrio denitrificans* gen. nov., sp. nov., a marine, facultatively anaerobic, fermentative bacterium capable of denitrification. *International journal of systematic and evolutionary microbiology*, **2004**, *54*(6), 2307-2312
3. Hosoya, S., Yokota, A., *Pseudovibrio japonicus* sp. nov., isolated from coastal seawater in Japan. *International journal of systematic and evolutionary microbiology*. **2007**, *57*(9) 1952-1955.
4. Lee, S. D., Kim, E. S., Kang, S. O., Hah, Y. C. *Pseudonocardia spinosispora* sp. nov., isolated from Korean soil. *International journal of systematic and evolutionary microbiology*, **2002**, *52*(5), 1603-1608.
5. Nonomura, H. Distribution of actinomycetes in the soil. IV. Isolation and taxonomy of the genus *Microbispora*. *J. Ferment. Technol.* **1960**, *38*, 401-405.