

# Characterization of the putative acylated cellulose synthase operon in *Komagataeibacter xylinus* E25

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## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### Supplementary Tables

**Table S1.** Amino acid sequence identity (in %) between the protein products of *bcsII* operon of *K. xylinus* E25 and respective proteins of other *Komagataeibacter* type strains as well as homologs from bacteria that do not belong to *Acetobacteraceae* family (species representative sequences).

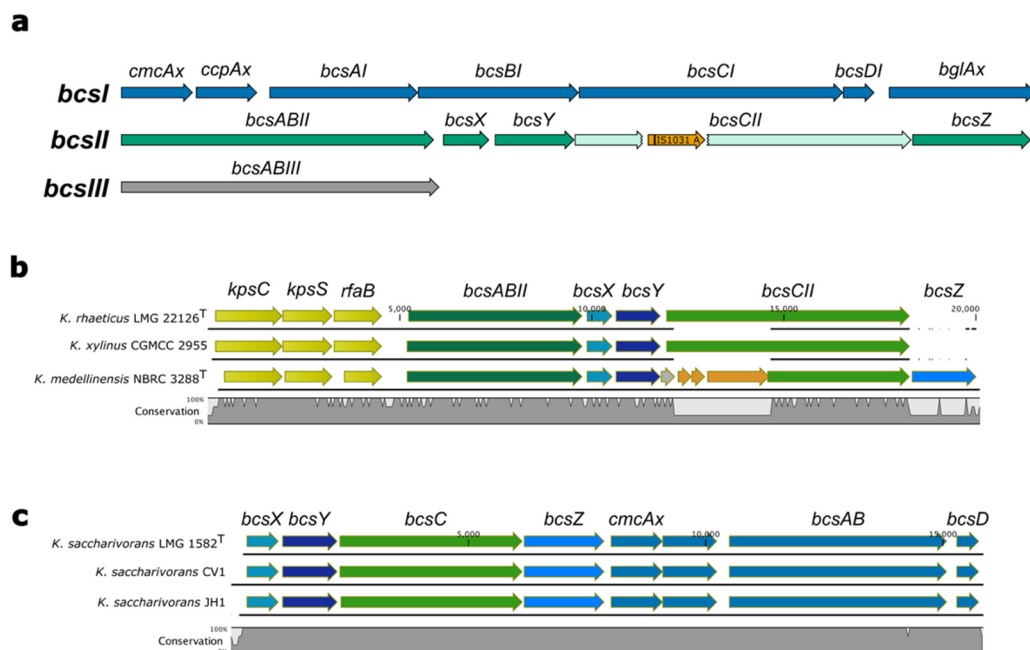
Strain name	BcsX	BcsY	BcsZ
<i>K. swingsii</i> LMG 22125 <sup>T</sup>	100	98	97
<i>K. intermedius</i> TF2 <sup>T</sup>	96	89	-
<i>K. xylinus</i> LMG 1515 <sup>T</sup>	95	82	60
<i>K. diospyri</i> MSKU9 <sup>T</sup>	94	88	-
<i>K. sucrofermentans</i> LMG 18788 <sup>T</sup>	95	82	61
<i>K. nataicola</i> LMG 1536 <sup>T</sup>	95	81	62
<i>K. europaeus</i> LMG 18890 <sup>T</sup>	90	95	91
<i>K. pomaceti</i> T5K1 <sup>T</sup>	89	74	61
<i>K. cocois</i> WE7 <sup>T</sup>	89	74	61
<i>K. maltaceti</i> LMG 1592 <sup>T</sup>	87	74	62
<i>K. xylinus</i> CGCMCC 2955	88	79	-
<i>K. rhaeticus</i> LMG 22126 <sup>T</sup>	87	79	-
<i>K. saccharivorans</i> LMG 1582 <sup>T</sup>	84	67	57
<i>K. hansenii</i> ATCC 53582	77	67	-
<i>Ga. entanii</i> LTH 4560 <sup>T</sup>	75	68	-
<i>Polynucleobacter aenigmaticus</i> hydrolase	46	-	-
<i>Castellaniella defragrans</i> hydrolase	42	-	-
<i>Pseudomonas alcaligenes</i> hydrolase	43	-	-
<i>Enterobacter lignolyticus</i> acyltransferase	-	52	-
<i>Rhizobium sullae</i> acyltransferase	-	36	-
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> acyltransferase	-	36	-
<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> acyltransferase	-	30	-
<i>Bermanella marisrubri</i> arylesterase	-	-	26
<i>Desulfobacter hydrogenophilus</i> arylesterase	-	-	30
<i>Escherichia coli</i> thioesterase	-	-	25

<sup>T</sup> Type strain

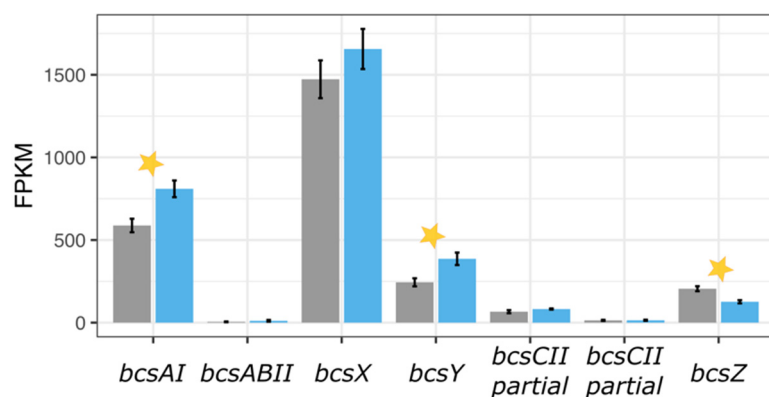
**Table S2.** Primer sequences used for PCR. Upper case letters represent the part of the sequence complementary to a gene, italic font was used to highlight restriction sites.

Primer	Sequence
bcsX_fw	5'-atatccatggCGATGAATGCCCTTCTTGCAGG-3'
bcsX_rv	5'-atatctcgagACCACGTCAGGATAGGCTTATTGC-3'
bcsY_fw	5'-atatatcaatggCGATGCTGCAACTTACCCCTTC-3'
bcsY_rv	5'-atatctcgagGGtTTAATGGACACGAGACACATGGG-3'
bcsZ_fw	5'-atatatcaatggCGATGCCGGGACGCCTG-3'
bcsZ_rv	5'-atatctcgagTTATTTACTGAACAGGGTCCCGATAC-3'

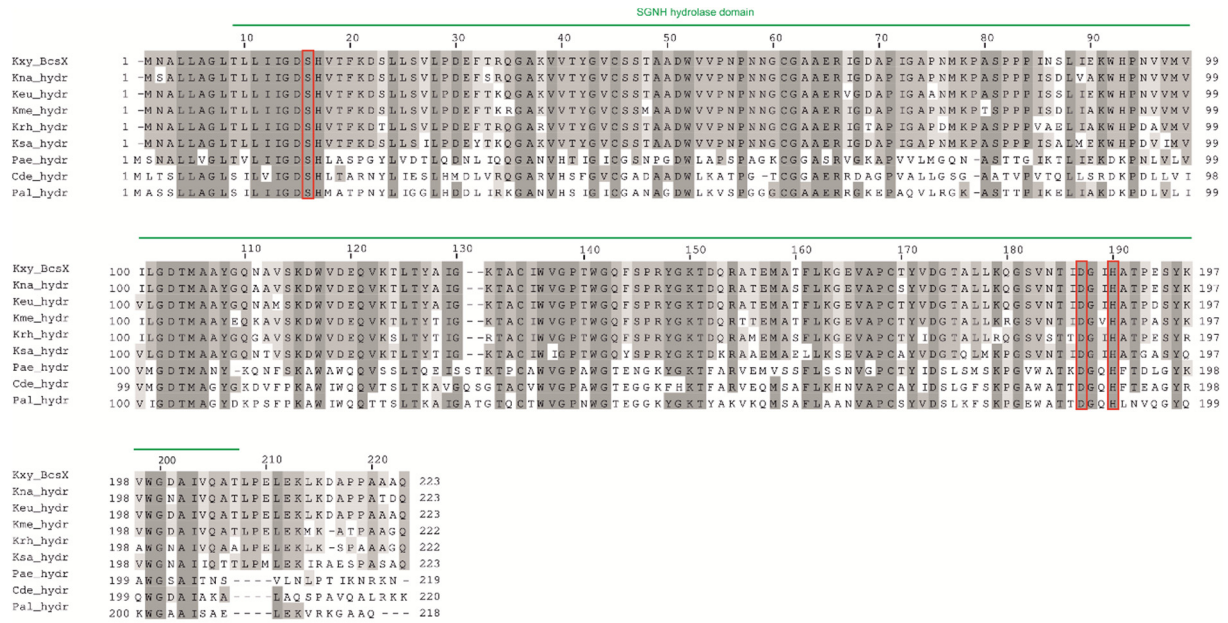
## Supplementary Figures



**Figure S1.** Cellulose synthase clusters in *K. xylinus* E25 and other *Komagataeibacter* species. a). operons *bcsI*, *bcsII* and *bcsIII* of *K. xylinus* E25; b). Alignment of operon *bcsII* in *K. rhaeticus* LMG 22126, *K. xylinus* CGMCC 2955, *K. medellinensis* NBRC 3288 with upstream cluster of genes associated with extracellular matrix formation (*kpsC*, *kpsS*, *rfaB*); c). Alignment of *bcsII* operon fused with *bcsI* in the strains of *K. saccharivorans*.



**Figure S2.** Changes in expression of the *bcsAI* gene and the *bcsII* operon based on published transcriptomic data for *K. xylinus* E25 (Ryngajłło et al., 2019). Genes are coloured according to  $\log_2$  fold change in expression between SH and SH+EtOH cultures. Stars denote statistically significant changes (called by DESeq2; adjusted  $p$ -value  $\leq 0.05$ ). Thin black bars denote standard error.



**Figure S3.** Sequence alignment of BcsX from *K. xylinus* E25 (Kxy) and SGNH hydrolases (hydr) from *K. naticola* (Kna), *K. europaeus* (Keu), *K. medellinensis* (Kme), *K. rhaeticus* (Krh), *K. saccharivorans* (Ksa), *Polynucleobacter aenigmaticus* (Pae), *Castellaniella defragrans* (Cde), and *Pseudomonas alcaligenes* (Pal). Sequences were aligned using ClustalΩ (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalo>) and presented using Jalview (<http://www.jalview.org>). Intensity of the gray color gradient reflects sequence identities and similarities. Numbering above the alignment is according to *K. xylinus* BcsX. The SGNH hydrolase domain is marked with a green line. The residues of the catalytic triad are presented in red boxes.



**Figure S4.** Sequence alignment of BcsZ from *K. xylinus* E25 (Kxy) and SGNH hydrolases (hydr) from *K. europaeus* (Keu), *K. medellinensis* (Kme), *K. nataicola* (Kna), *K. saccharivorans* (Ksa), arylesterases (ares) from *Bermanella marisrubri* (Bma), *Desulfobacter hydrogenophilus* (Dhy), and thioesterase (thes) from *Escherichia coli* (Eco). Sequences were aligned using ClustalΩ (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalo>) and presented using Jalview (<http://www.jalview.org>). Intensity of the gray color gradient reflects sequence identities and similarities. Numbering above the alignment is according to *K. xylinus* BcsZ. Signal peptide, lectin-like domain and SGNH hydrolase domain are marked with a purple, blue and green line, respectively. The residues of the catalytic triad are presented in red boxes, whereas the residues of the oxyanion hole are in orange boxes.



**Figure S5.** Sequence alignment of BcsY from *K. xylinus* E25 (Kxy) and acyltransferases (actr) from *K. europaeus* (Keu), *K. nataicola* (Kna), *K. rhaeticus* (Krh), *K. saccharivorans* (Ksa), *K. medellinensis* (Kme), *Enterobacter lignolyticus* (Eli), *Rhizobium sultae* (Rsu), *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (Pfl), and *Caenorhabditis elegans* (Cel). Sequences were aligned using ClustalΩ (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalo>) and presented using Jalview (<http://www.jalview.org>). Intensity of the gray color gradient reflects sequence identities and similarities. Numbering above the alignment is according to *K. xylinus* BcsY. Acyltransferase domain is marked with a purple line.



