

Supporting Information – 3 Figures:

OYE Flavoprotein Reductases Initiate the Condensation of TNT-Derived Intermediates to Secondary Diarylamines and Nitrite

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6 pages and 3 figures

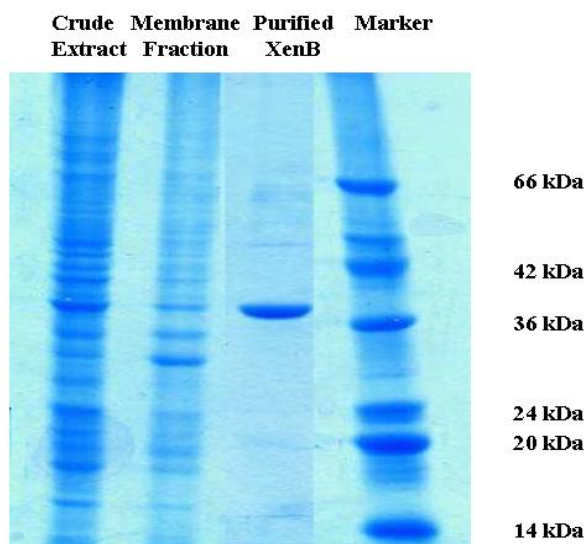


FIGURE S1. SDS-PAGE analysis of the purification of recombinant XenB from *Pseudomonas putida* JLR11. Crude extract from *E. coli* BL21 pLysS harboring the expression plasmid pET28b+ is shown in the first lane. The analysis of the membrane fraction shows that some XenB was co-precipitated during work-up by centrifugation. The expected size of XenB is 37 kDa.

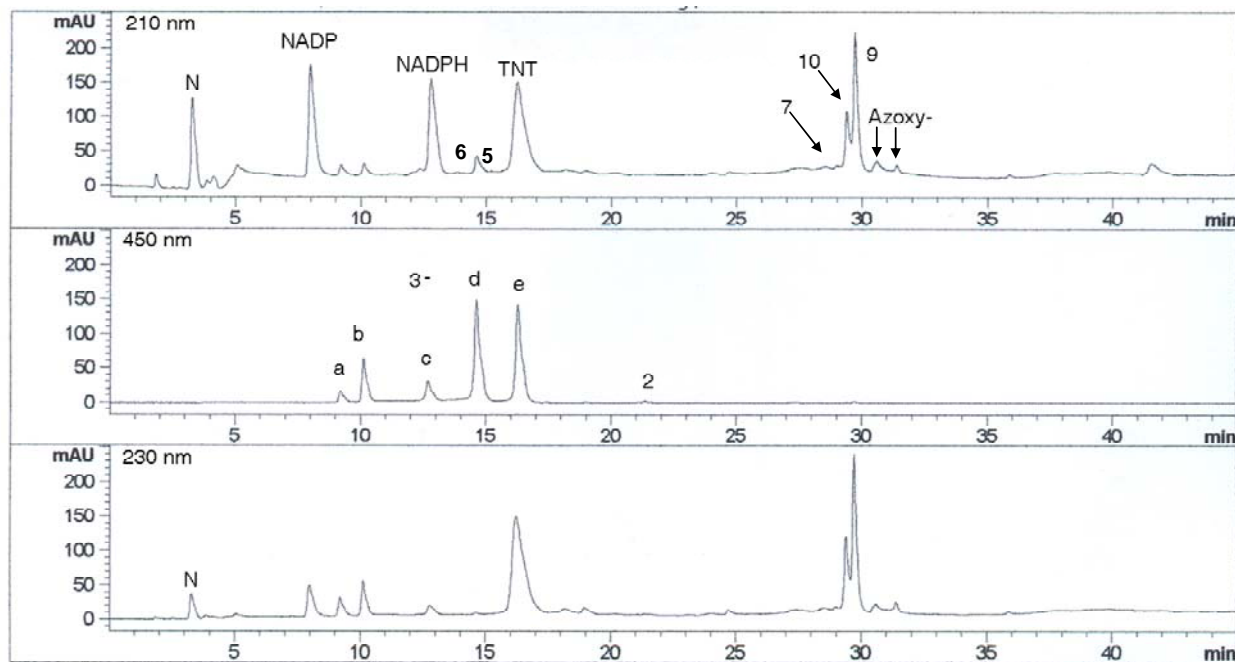
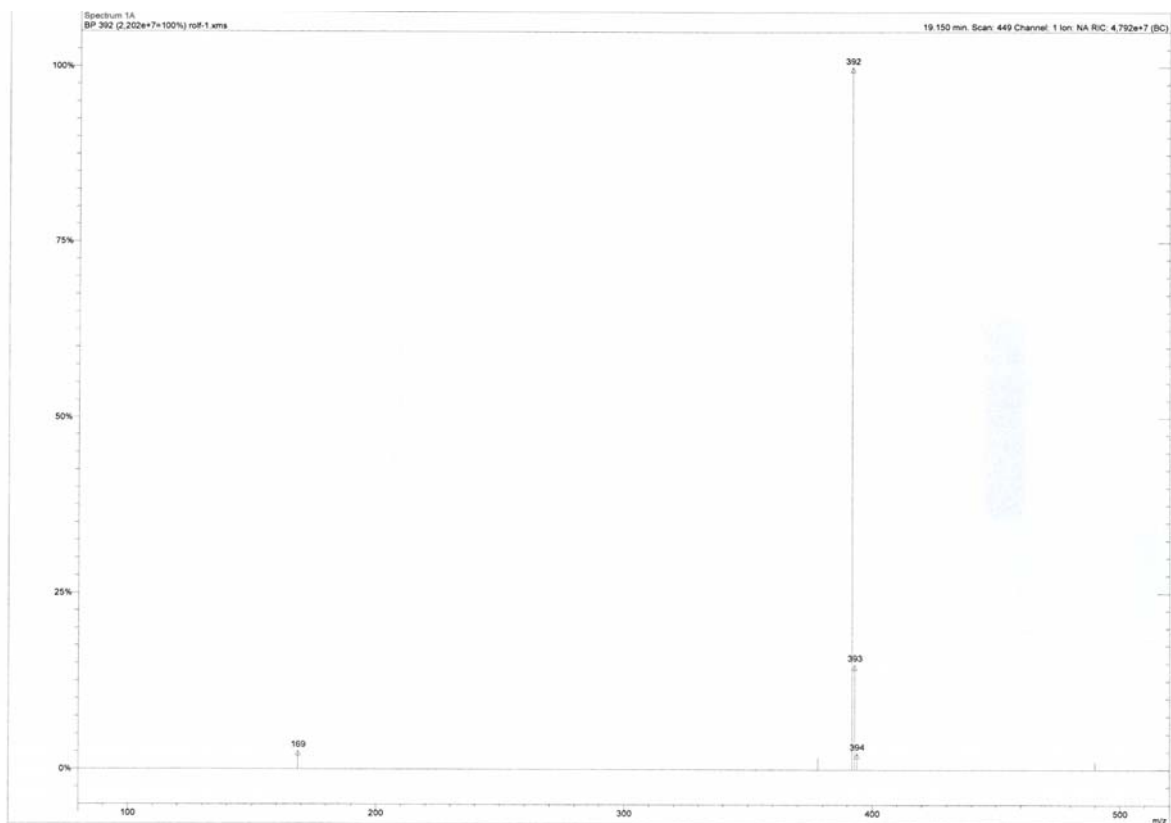
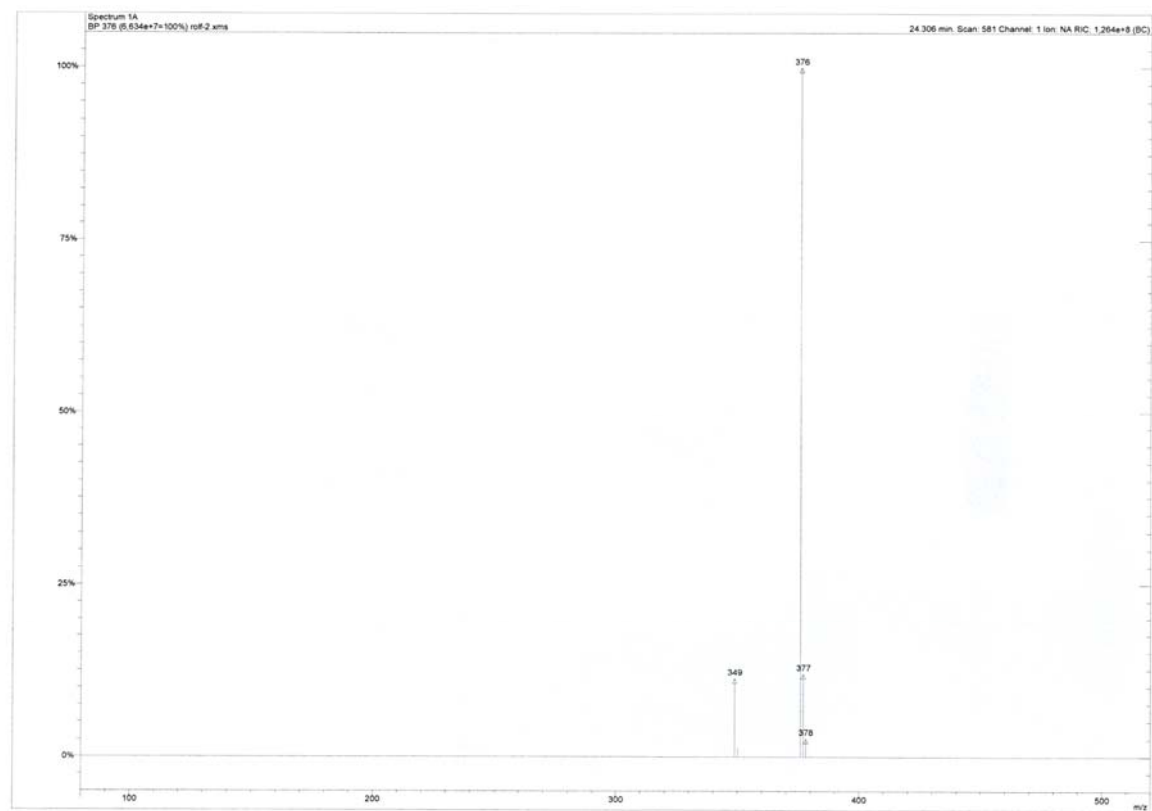


Figure S2. Representative separation by HPLC-DAD of metabolites of 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) upon transformation by XenB after 55 min. The position of elution of individual compounds has been marked with the corresponding number; for explanation, refer to Figure 1; N, nitrite, for Azoxy- see the two isomers in the Materials and Methods section, as well as for the isoforms of the Meisenheimer hydride complexes. Note that hydroxylaminodinitrotoluenes (5, 6) do not accumulate due to condensation to compounds 9 and 10; 7 is present only in trace amounts.

A**B**

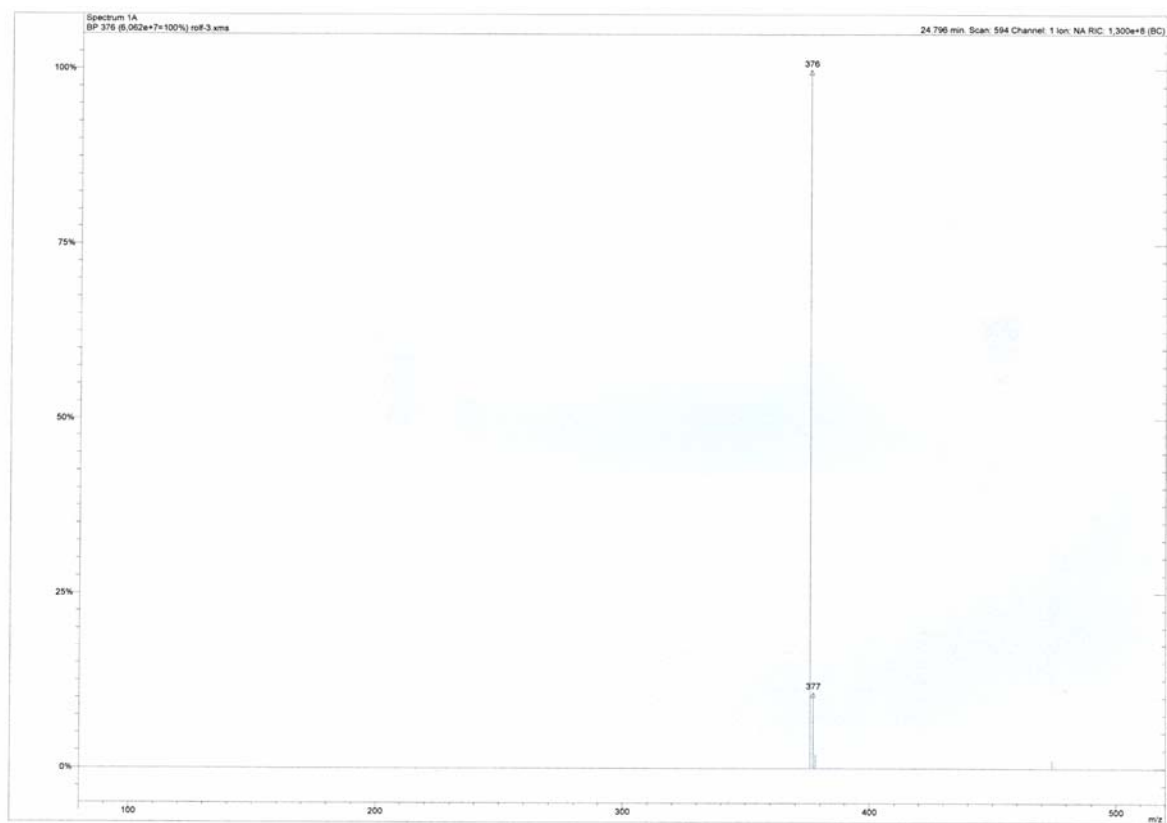
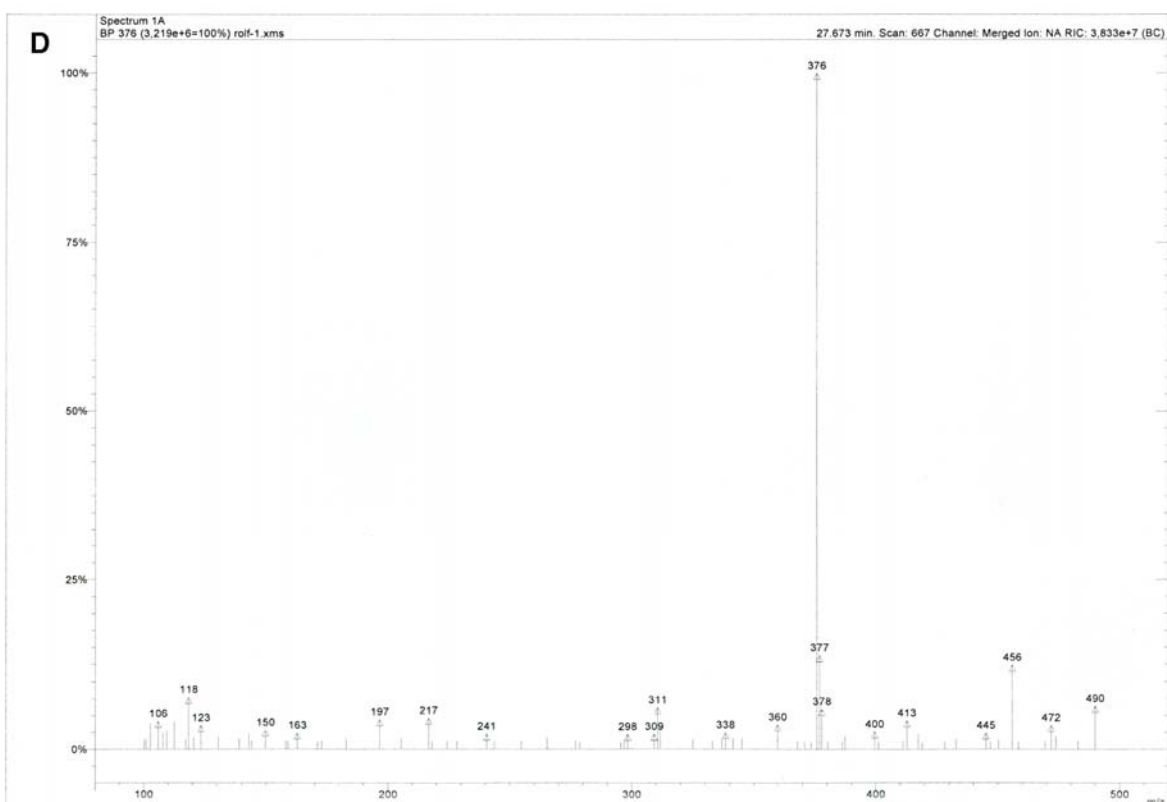
C**D**

FIGURE S3. LC/MS spectra of chemically synthesized compounds **7** (A), **9** (B), **10** (C), and of the biologically produced compounds **9** and **10** by the XenB enzyme reaction, which reproduce fully identical mass spectra (D, only one of both shown).