**Target-guided genome mining of natural product gene clusters and heterologous expression in *E. coli***

**Introduction.** With the increase in antibacterial resistant pathogens and the decline in discovery of novel antibiotics, the need for accelerating their discovery is urgent. More than two-thirds of the known antibiotics are natural products or natural-products-derived, as polyketides and non-ribosomal peptides being one of the most prolific classes. They are synthesized by large multimodular enzymes called polyketide synthases (PKSs) and nonribosomal peptide synthetases (NRPSs), respectively [1]. In microbial genomes, PKS and NRPS genes are often co-localized with all other genes required for the production of a given compound in a biosynthetic gene cluster. With the increasing ease of DNA sequencing, hundreds of novel PKS and NRPS gene clusters have been identified in recent years [2, 3]. However, there are several limitations to accessing the encoded compounds: (1) the natural producers of these compounds are difficult or cannot at all be cultured in lab conditions; (2) the genes that encode the compounds are silent; (3) the structural complexity of many PKS and NRPS compounds hampers efforts of total chemical synthesis.

Heterologous expression of natural product genes in model hosts has been applied to access novel natural products including polyketides [4, 5]. *Escherichia coli* is an attractive host for many reasons: it is easy to culture with a well-developed genetic toolbox, the primary metabolism is well understood, and because it is not an endogenous producer of polyketides, potential interference of native proteins with heterologously expressed PKS pathways may be limited [6]. Despite these advantages, attempts at heterologous production of polyketides in *E. coli* have met with limited success [7,8], which have limited the utility of *E. coli* as a host for production of assembly-line polyketides, and have spurred efforts to improve general characteristics of this host to produce this class of compounds [8, 9].

Another significant challenge in the natural product discovery field is how to prioritize which biosynthetic gene cluster to express, without a-priori knowledge of the biological target of the produced compound. Many antibacterial compounds are produced by bacteria and, in order to avoid self-toxicity, these antibiotic-producing microorganisms have developed several self-resistance mechanisms. One resistance mechanism is target modification, where a resistant copy of the target gene is co-localized and co-expressed with the biosynthetic genes [10]. For example, the genes encoding the fatty acid synthase inhibitor thiotetronic acid are clustered with a resistant copy of the fatty acid synthase gene (fabB/F) [11].

Here I, address both of these challenges by target-directed genome mining of natural product gene clusters and heterologous expression in *E. coli.*

**Computational approach to selecting clusters for heterologous expression in *E. coli.*** I have developed an automated method to identify and catalog clusters that harbor a potential antibacterial target protein, generating a non-redundant catalog of X PKSs, Y NRPSs, and Z PKS/NRPS hybrids. Manually curated list of known antibacterial target genes was used to mine the NCBI database. The algorithm takes into account the distance of the potential target to a core enzyme in the biosynthetic gene cluster and the presence of a duplicated housekeeping copy of the target gene. This method is generalizable since it can be applied to extract gene clusters from any class of natural products, which can be characterized by a core enzyme. It can also be used to identify potential clusters not only from bacterial origin, but also from fungal and plant native hosts. Most importantly, it can be used to prioritize gene clusters harboring novel targets and encoding compounds with new mechanisms of action.

Other core enzymes:

DMATS (alkaloid) Trichodiene synthase (terpene) GGPPS (terpene)

Figure 1. Pipeline

Figure S1. HMM models?

Figure 2. Phylogenetic tree of KS and C domains of PKS and NRPSs

Figure 3. Target and KS coevolution

Step1. Blast search for KS homologs. All ncbi nucleotide and genome databases were searched for KS homologs using tblastn. 8 diverse KS from modular type1 pks (erythromycin), cisat pks/nrps (curacin, epothilone, guadinomine, rapamycin) and transat pks/nrps hybrids (leinamycin, disorazol, chivosazol) polyketide classes were used as query sequences against the major ncbi nucleotide and genome databases (nt, wgs (not updated), refseq\_genomic, other\_genomic, env\_nt, patnt, htgs, tsa\_nt, sts, gss, est\_others).

An initial relaxed blast search (e value < 1) identified 162984 protein records, of which 94516 unique NCBI nucleotide records/genomes.

**A comprehensive set of clusters with experimentally verified and putative targets.**

1. Putative positive gene cluster data set

2. Experimentally verified gene clusters data set – 9 unique targets, 12 clusters

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| **Cluster Type** | **Total Number from http://202.54.226.228/~pksdb/sbspks\_updated/master.html** |
| 1. TypeI Modular PKS | 83 |
| 2. Trans AT PKS | 13 |
| 3. NRPS | 83 |
| 4. PKS/NRPS Hybrid | 61 |
| 5. Bacterial type III PKS | 9 |
| 6. TypeI Iterative PKS | 34 |
| 7. TypeII PKS |  |