Additional file 1

Tailoring *Corynebacterium glutamicum* towards increased malonyl-CoA availability for efficient synthesis of the plant pentaketide noreugenin

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Figure S1: Alignment of the amino acid sequences of the pentaketide chromone synthase from *Aloe arborescens* (PCS_{Aa}, UniProt ID Q58VP7), the stilbene synthase from *Arachis hypogea* (STS_{Ah}, UniProt ID K7XD27) and the chalcone synthase from *Petunia x hybrida* (CHS_{Ph}, UniProt ID Q43040). The ten N-terminal amino acids of PCS_{Aa} which were deleted in the course of this study are highlighted by the orange box.

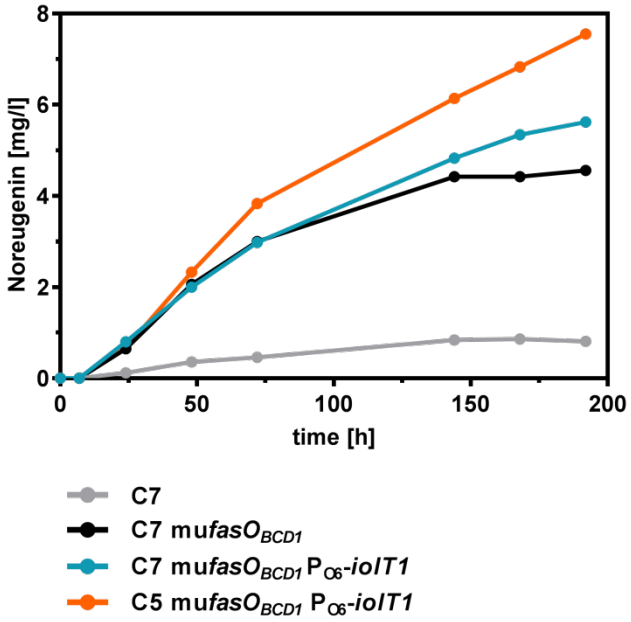

Figure S2: Microbial production of noreugenin from glucose during shake flask cultivations with engineered *C. glutamicum* strains harboring pMKEx2-*pcs*$_{AaCg}$-short during extended cultivation times. The data represent values from single replicate experiments.

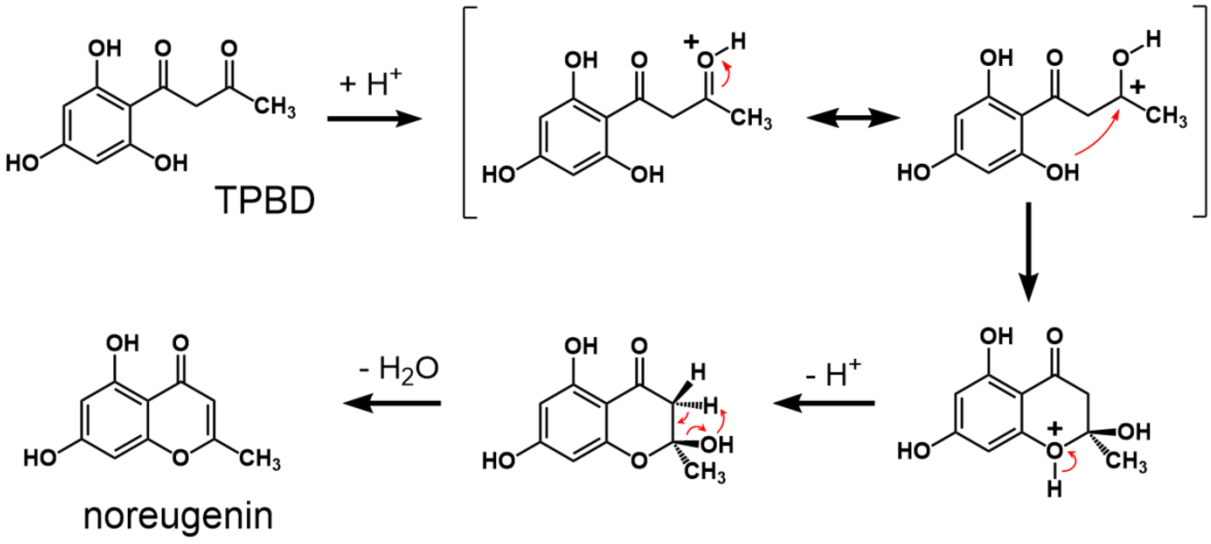

Figure S3: Proposed mechanism for the HCl-catalyzed cyclization of the intermediate 1-(2,4,6-trihydroxyphenyl)butane-1,3-dione (TPBD) yielding noreugenin.