# Supplementary Material: Novel Aflatoxin-Degrading Enzyme from Bacillus shackletonii L7 

Liang Xu, Mohamed Farah Eisa Ahmed, Lancine Sangare, Yueju Zhao, Jonathan Nimal Selvaraj, Fuguo Xing, Yan Wang, Hongping Yang and Yang Liu

Table S1. $\mathrm{AFB}_{1}$ degradation by individual microbial isolates selected using coumarin medium.

| No | Isolates ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Source of Samples | Percentage of Degradation (\%) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Stenotrophomonas maltophilia 97-D-5 | Soil from Dongping, Taian | 88.5 |
| 2 | Stenotrophomonas sp. E-D-1 | Soil from Dongping, Taian | 86.4 |
| 3 | Stenotrophomonas maltophilia 97-D-3 | Soil from Dongping, Taian | 85.0 |
| 4 | Pseudomonas aeruginosa N17-1 | Soil from Changping, Beijing | 82.8 |
| 5 | Stenotrophomonas sp. 97-D-1 | Soil from Dongping, Taian | 80.2 |
| 6 | Arthrobacter sp. L15 | Soil from Qiandou, Jilin | 78.3 |
| 7 | Flavobacteriaceae sp. 14 | Soil from Quyang, Shanxi | 74.1 |
| 8 | Pseudomonas aeruginosa F26-1 | Soil from Changping, Beijing | 73.3 |
| 9 | Bacillus shackletonii L7 | Soil from Tangshan, Hebei | 71.7 |
| 10 | F26-2 | Soil from Changping, Beijing | 69.0 |
| 11 | NS7 | Maize from Yancheng, Jiangsu | 65.4 |
| 12 | NS3 | Rice from Chaoyang, Beijing | 65.4 |
| 13 | 19-A | Soil from Guangzhou, Guangdong | 65.2 |
| 14 | F18-1 | Soil from Chaoyang, Beijing | 56.1 |
| 15 | NS10 | Maize from Zhuozhou, Hebei | 56.0 |
| 16 | NS6 | Maize from Changzhi, Shanxi | 52.6 |
| 17 | F24-C | Soil from Changping, Beijing | 52.5 |
| 18 | F24-1 | Soil from Changping, Beijing | 52.4 |
| 19 | NS8 | Maize from Baoji, Shannxi | 45.5 |
| 20 | NS9 | Maize from Yancheng, Jiangsu | 41.4 |
| 21 | 30 | Soil from Shaoguan, Guangdong | 39.3 |
| 22 | F25 | Soil from Changping, Beijing | 38.4 |
| 23 | NS1 | Rice from Changping, Beijing | 33.4 |
| 24 | 18 | Soil from Fuyang, Anhui | 30.3 |
| 25 | NSL 25 | Rice from Huaian, Jiangsu | 30.0 |
| 26 | 16 | Soil from Shantou, Guangdong | 24.8 |
| 27 | 29-D-1 | Soil from Quyang, Shanxi | 22.7 |
| 28 | 20 | Soil from Shaoguan, Guangdong | 21.9 |
| 29 | NSL24 | Rice from Huaian, Jiangsu | 21.8 |
| 30 | M77 | Maize from Suzhou, Anhui | 21.4 |
| 31 | M30 | Maize from Suzhou, Anhui | 19.5 |
| 32 | NS2 | Rice from Changping, Beijing | 16.4 |
| 33 | 25-C | Soil from Shaoguan, Guangdong | 16.0 |
| 34 | 25-B | Soil from Shaoguan, Guangdong | 15.0 |
| 35 | G-B | Soil from Shantou, Guangdong | 15.8 |
| 36 | NSL23 | Rice from Yangzhou, Jiangsu | 15.2 |
| 37 | M15 | Maize from Suzhou, Anhui | 13.8 |
| 38 | 25-C-3 | Soil from Fuyu, Jilin | 13.1 |
| 39 | 25-C-2 | Soil from Fuyu, Jilin | 12.9 |
| 40 | E-D | Soil from Guangzhou, Guangdong | 12.7 |
| 41 | 11-B | Soil from Dianbai, Guangdong | 11.6 |
| 42 | F4-1 | Soil from Changping, Beijing | 11.0 |
| 43 | M60 | Maize from Yancheng, Jiangsu | 10.8 |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Individual microbial isolates grown on medium with coumarin as the sole carbon source; ${ }^{\text {b }}$ The detoxification tests were conducted in the dark at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 72 h . The percentage of $\mathrm{AFB}_{1}$ degradation was calculated using the following formula: ( $1-\mathrm{AFB}_{1}$ peak area in treatment/AFB ${ }_{1}$ peak area in control) $\times 100 \%$.

Table S2. Characteristics of strain L7.

| Item Result ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Item Result |  | Item Result | Item Result |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Morphological Characteristic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cell shape rod-shap |  | Gram stain | + |  |  |  |  |
| Physiological and Biochemical Characteristic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oxidase activity | - | Arginine double hydrolase | - | Hydrolysis of gelatin |  | Hydrolysis of amylum | - |
| Catalase activity | + | Hydrolysis of butyrin | - | Nitrate reduction | - | Bile Esculin Test | + |
| Hydrolysis of casein | + | Hydrolysis of Tween 80 | - | Production of Indole | - | Urease | - |
| Utilization of citrate | + | Production of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ | - | VP test | - | $5 \% \mathrm{NaCl}$ | + |
| Anaerobic growth | - | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | + | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | + | pH 9.0 | + |
| Acid from: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glycerin | - | Erythritol | - | D-Arabinose |  | L-Arabinose | - |
| D-Ribose | + | D-Xylose | + | L-Xylose | - | Adonitol | - |
| $\beta$-Methy-D-Xyloside | - | D-Galactose | + | D-Glucose | + | D-Fructose | + |
| D-Mannose | + | L-Sorbose | - | L-Rhamnose | - | Dulcitol | - |
| Inositol | - | Mannitol | + | $\alpha$-Methyl-D-Glucoside |  | $N$-Acetyl glucosamine | + |
| Sorbitol | - | $\alpha$-Methyl-D-Mannopyranoside | - | Amygdalin | + | Arbutin | + |
| Aesculin | + | Salicin | + | D-(+)-Cellobiose | + | D-Maltose | + |
| D-Lactose | + | D-(+)-Melibiose | - | D-Sucrose | + | D-Trehalose | + |
| Inulin | - | D-Melezitose | - | D-Raffinose | - | Amylum | - |
| Glycogen | - | Xylitol | - | D-Lyxose | - | D-Fucose | - |
| L-Fucose | - | D-Arabitol | - | L-Arabitol | - | Potassium gluconate | - |
| 2-Keto-D-Gluconate | - | 5-Keto-D-Gluconate | - |  |  |  |  |

a "+" means positive response; "-" means negative response.

