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Supporting information for article:

Crystallization, structural characterization and kinetic analysis of a GH26 β-mannanase from *Klebsiella oxytoca* KUB-CW2-3

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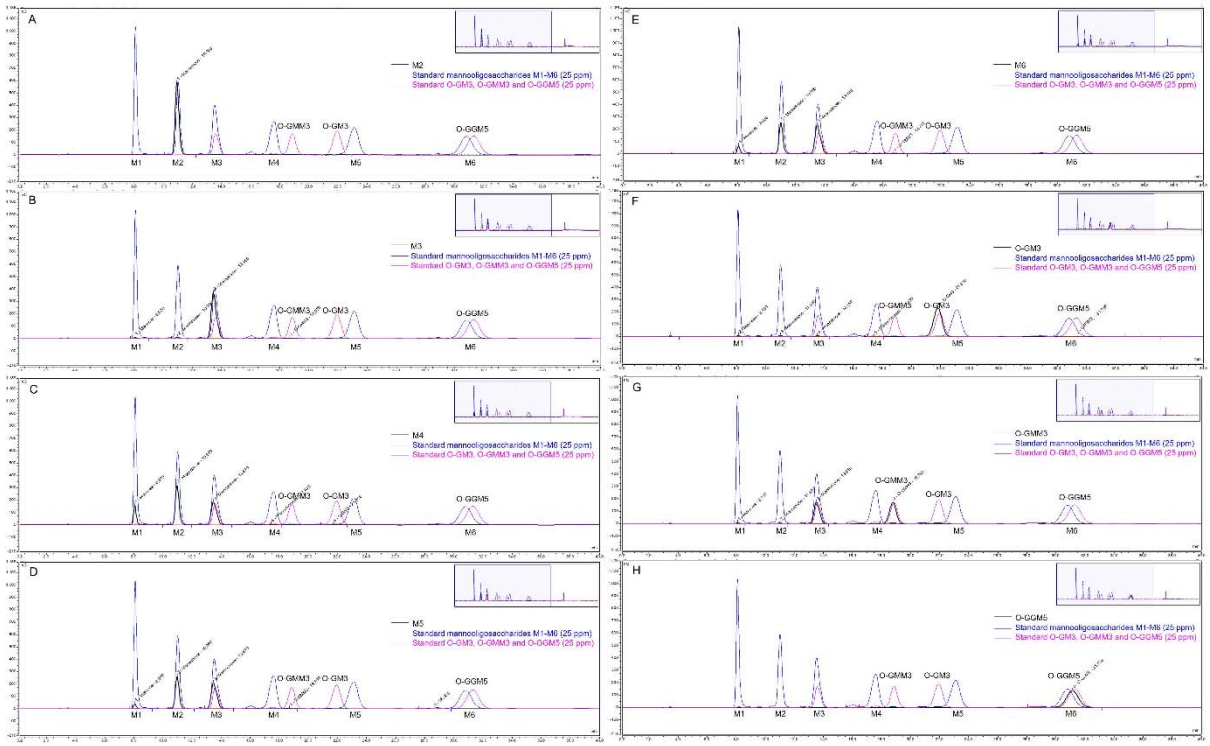

Figure S1 High-Performance Anion-Exchange Chromatography with Pulsed Amperometric Detection (HPAEC-PAD) chromatograms of end-products from enzymatic hydrolysis of synthetic mannooligosaccharides (MOS) by β-mannanase KMAN after 24 h incubation at 37 °C. (A) mannobiose (M2) conversion; (B) mannotriose (M3) conversion; (C) mannotetraose (M4) conversion; (D) mannopentaose (M5) conversion; (E) mannohexaose (M6) conversion; (F) 6^1-α-D-galactosyl-mannotriose (O-GM3) conversion; (G) 6^1-α-D-galactosyl-mannobiose + mannotriose (O-GMM3) conversion and (H) 6^3,6^4-α-D-galactosyl-mannopentaose (O-GGM5) conversion.

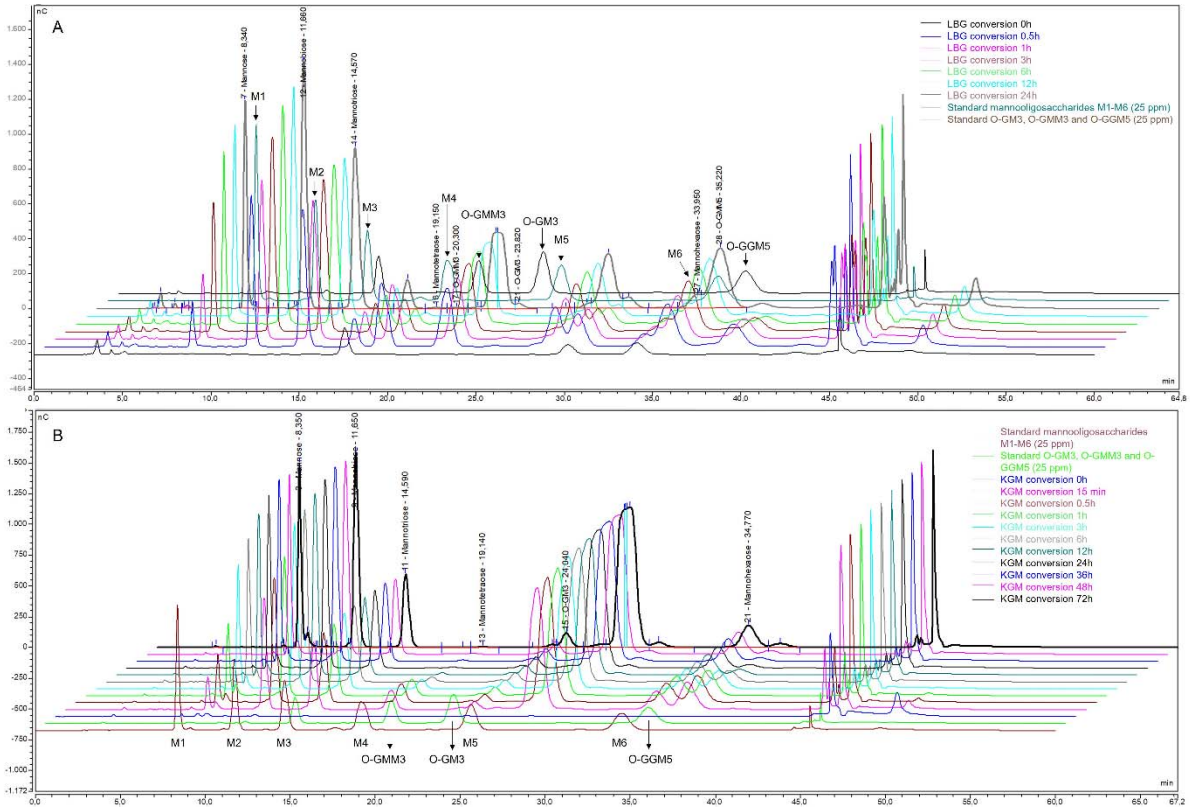

Figure S2 High-Performance Anion-Exchange Chromatography with Pulsed Amperometric Detection (HPAEC-PAD) chromatograms of product mixture from enzymatic hydrolysis of polysaccharide substrates by β-mannanase KMAN at various time points during the conversion. (A) locust bean gum (LBG) conversion and (B) konjac glucomannan (KGM) conversion.

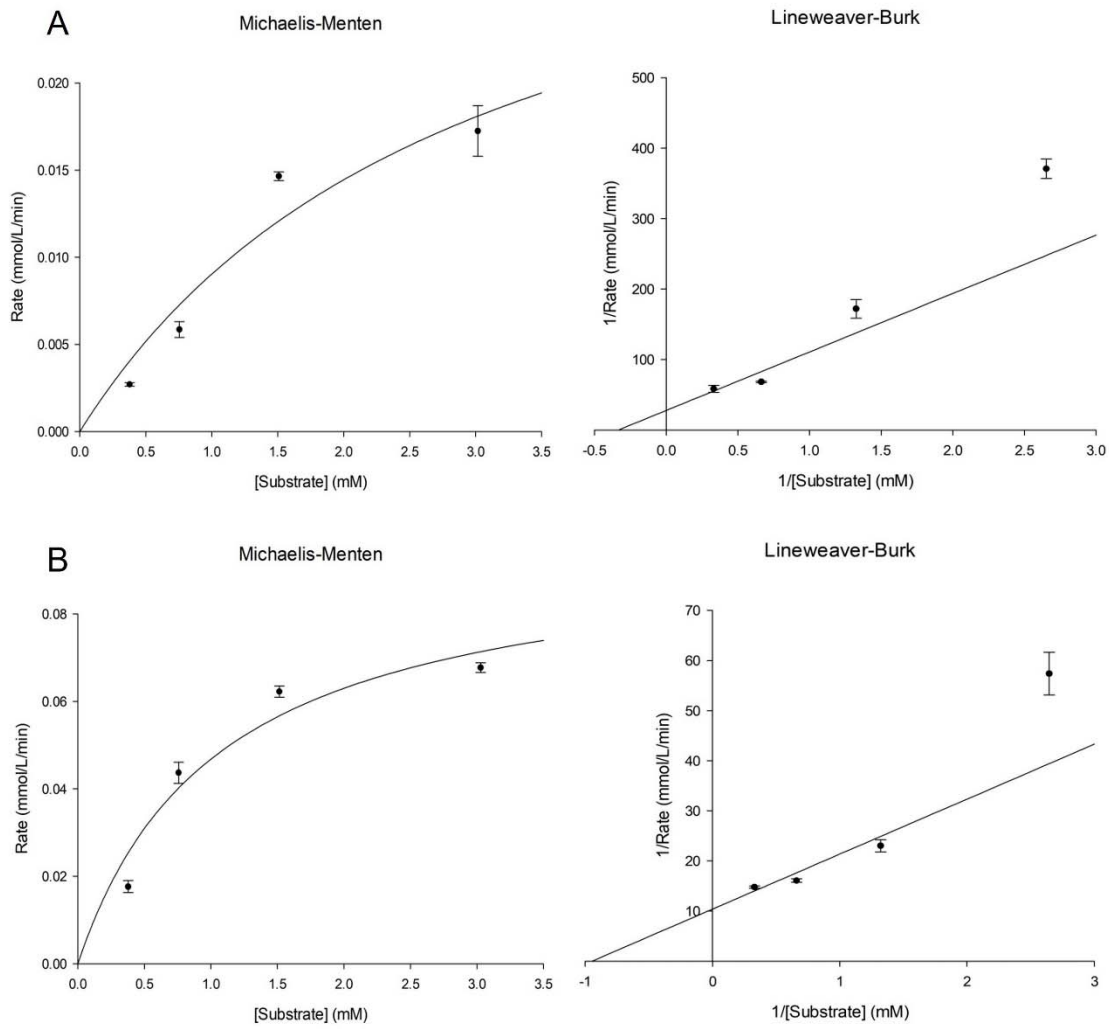

Figure S3 Michaelis-Menten graphs and Lineweaver-Burk plots for β-mannanase KMAN activity against mannooligosaccharide (MOS) substrates. (A) substrate mannopentaose (M5) and (B) substrate mannohexaose (M6).