

Supplemental materials

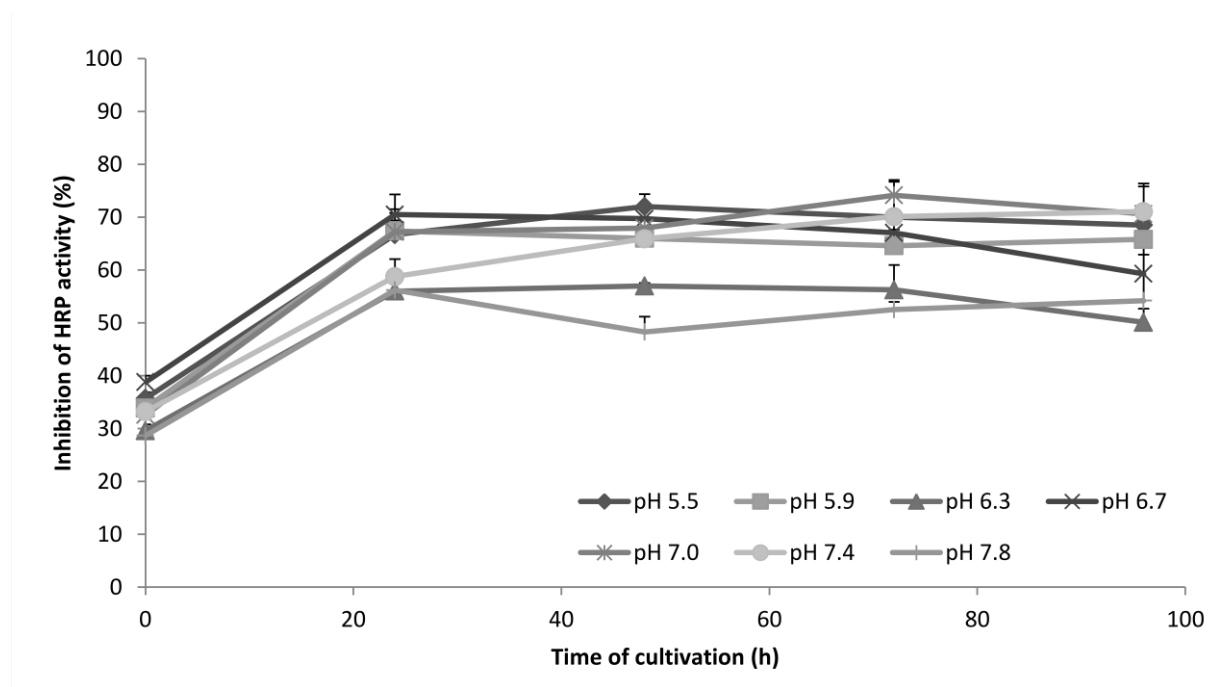


Fig. 1(A)S. Effect of different pH values on bioactive metabolites production during submerged cultivation of *Streptomyces* sp. 8812.

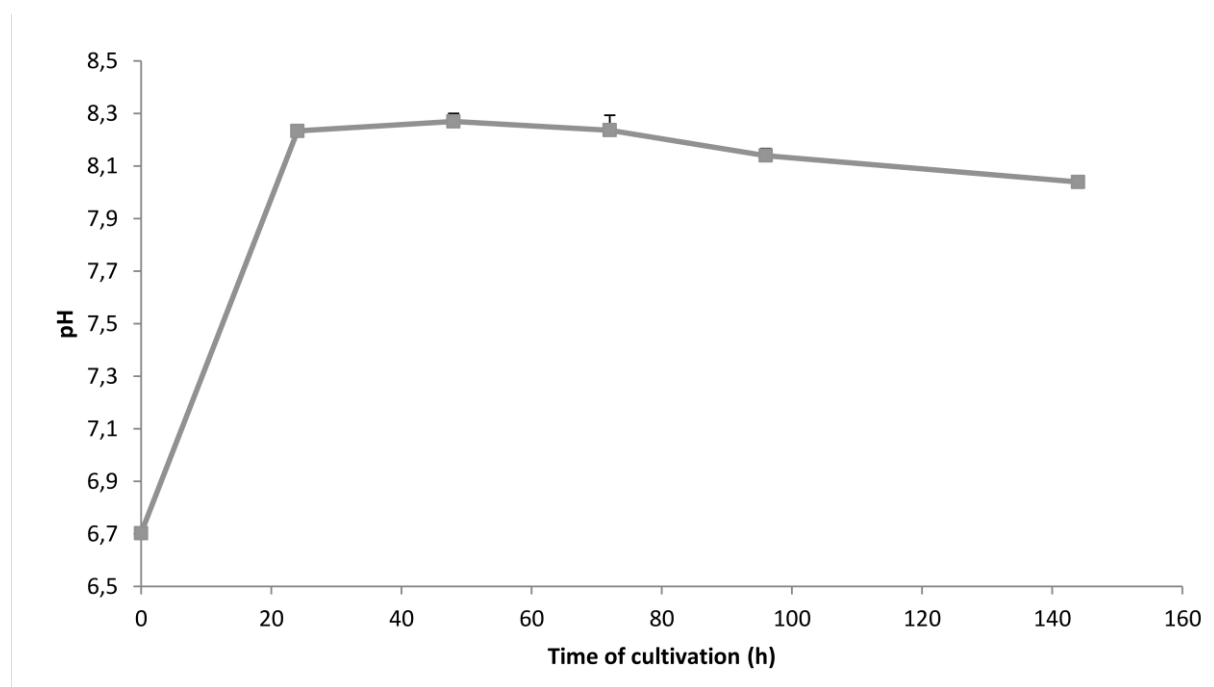


Fig. 1(B)S. Changes of pH values during submerged cultivation of *Streptomyces* sp. 8812.

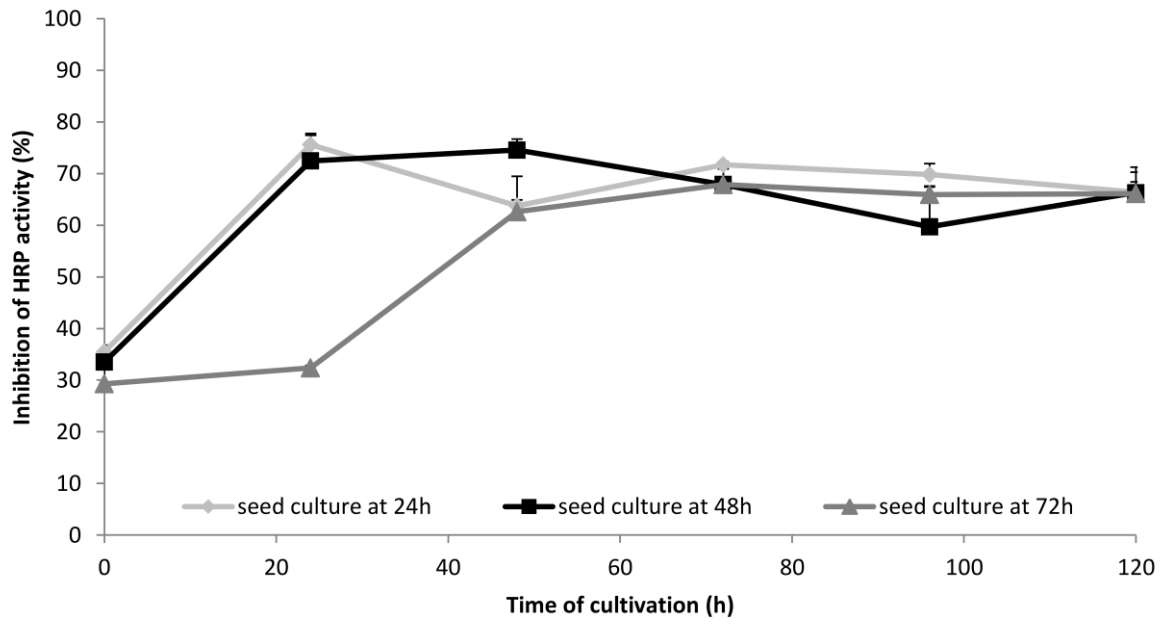
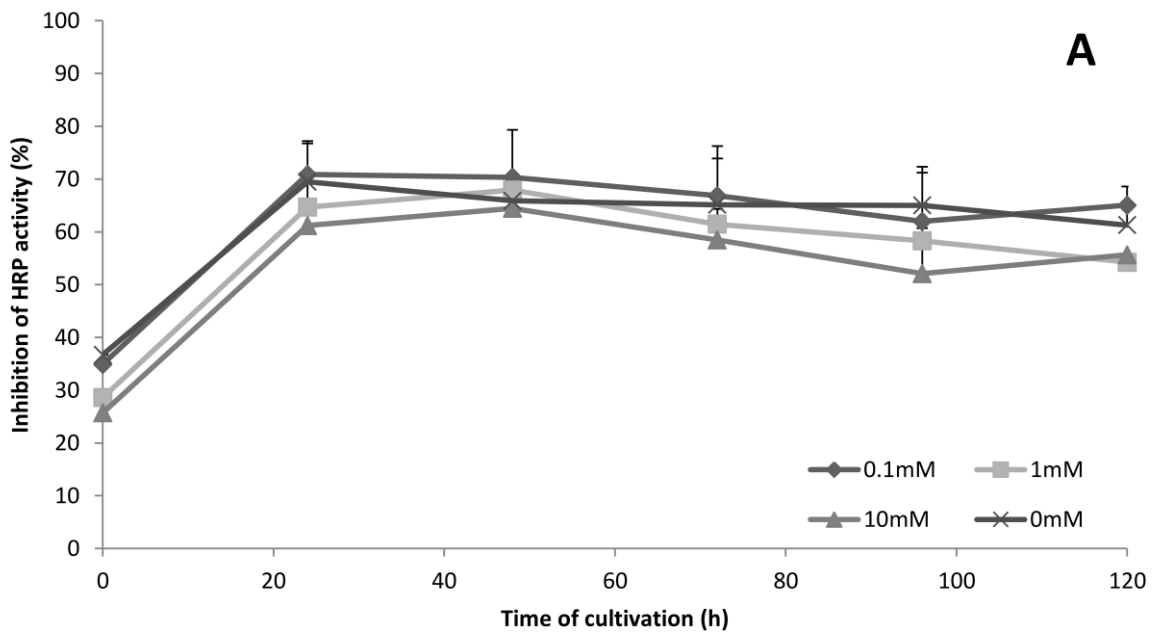


Fig. 2S. Effect of seed cultures at different ages on bioactive metabolites production during submerged cultivation of *Streptomyces* sp. 8812.



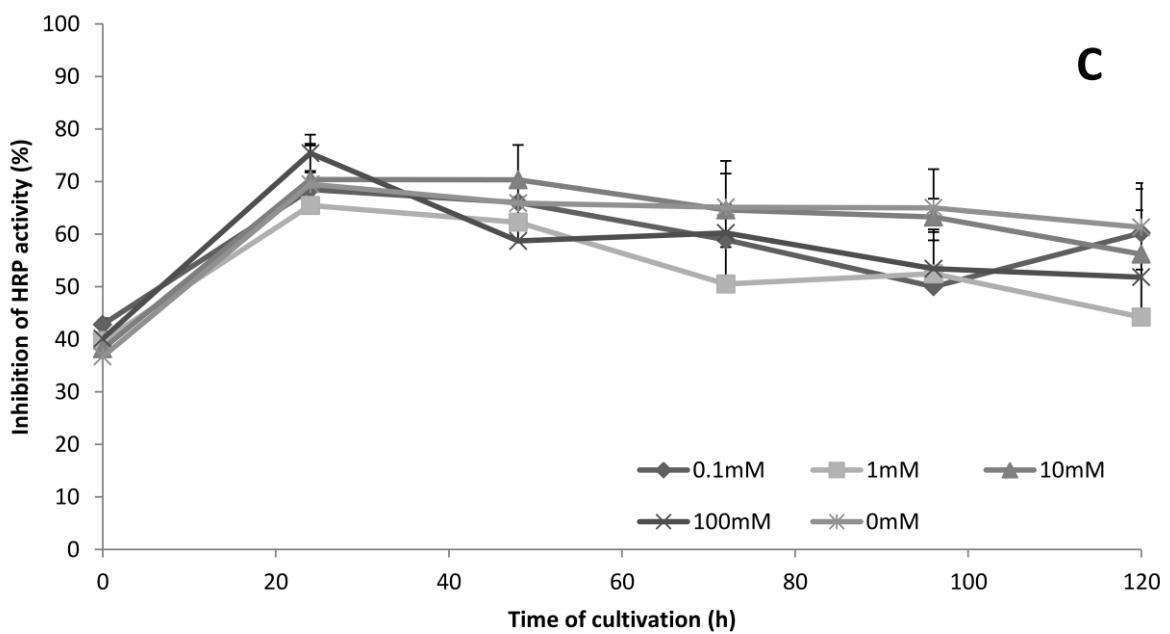
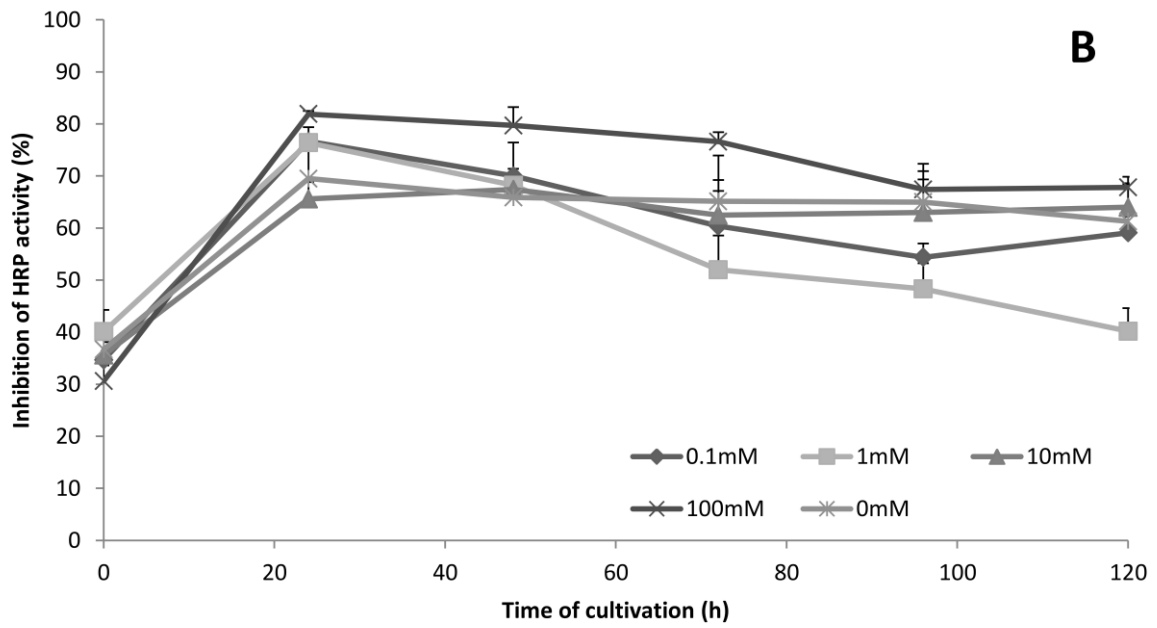


Fig. 3 (A)S-(C)S. Effect of amino acid content on bioactive secondary metabolites production during submerged cultivation of *Streptomyces* sp. 8812, A(S). L – tryptophan B(S). L – tyrosine C(S). L – phenylalanine.

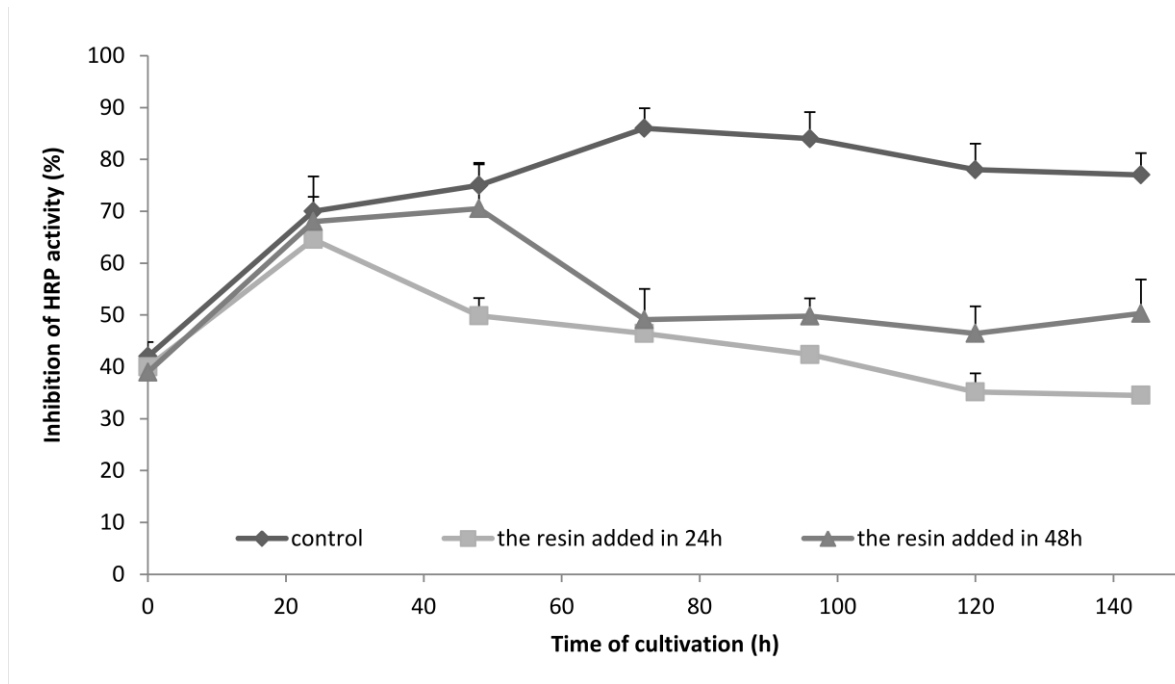


Fig. 4S. Time course of bioactive metabolites activity before and after addition of the resin to 24-h and 48-h submerged *Streptomyces* sp. 8812 cultures.

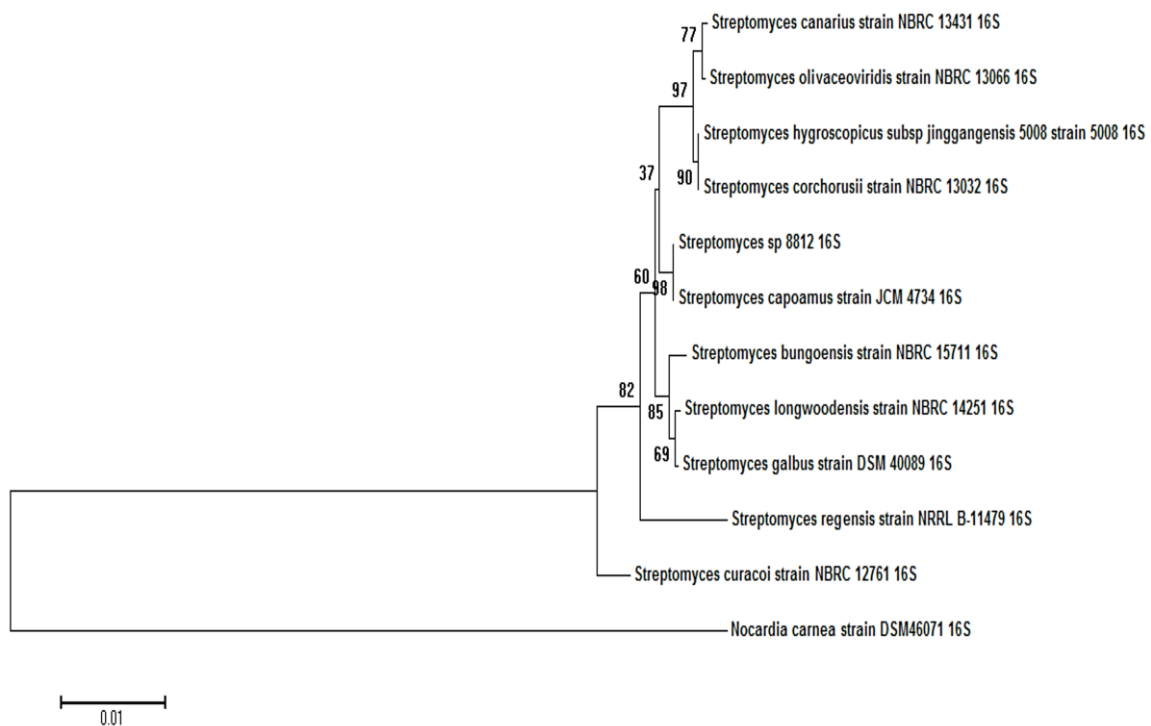


Fig. 5S. Neighbor-joining phylogenetic tree based on near-complete 16S rRNA gene sequences showing the relationship between strain 8812 and 10 species of the genus

Streptomyces. Numbers at nodes indicate levels of bootstrap support based on the analysis of 1000 resampled datasets. Bar, 1 substitution per 100 nt.

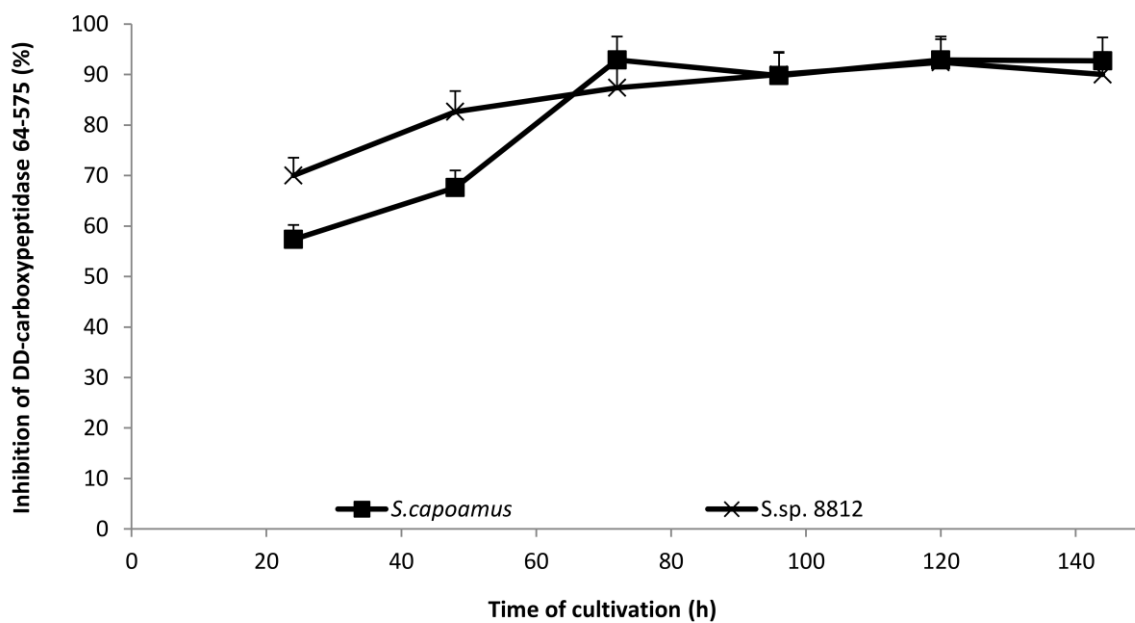


Fig. 6S. Comparison of bioactive metabolites production by *Streptomyces* sp. 8812 and *S. capoamus*.