

Enzymatic Strategies for Solubility Control in Cellooligosaccharide Biosynthesis

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S1 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Gene selection and cloning

Literature search revealed that cellodextrin phosphorylase (CdP) from *Clostridium stercorarium* (GenBank AAC45511) and CdP from *Ruminiclostridium thermocellum* (formerly known as *Clostridium thermocellum*, GenBank BAB71818) are patent protected. We were therefore looking for new CdP enzymes. And because CdP enzymes from *C. stercorarium* and *R. thermocellum* only share 20% amino acid sequence identity, we performed BlastP search with both CdPs. With CdP from *R. thermocellum* as query sequence, a putative glycosyltransferase from *Clostridium cellulosi* (Accession No. WP_052659865) turned out to be the most promising candidate (75% identity, subject sequence in Supporting Figure S1). The gene sequence was codon-optimized for expression in *E. coli* (Supporting Figure S3). The synthetic gene was ordered from GenScript (Piscataway, New Jersey, U.S.), sub-cloned into pQE30 from Qiagen (Hilden, Germany) and finally cloned into the self-assembled vector pC21e1 (IPTG-inducible *PtacI* promoter, ampicillin resistance) via *EcoRI* (N-terminal) and *HindIII* (C-terminal) restriction sites (see Supporting Figure S4). The recombinant enzyme, carrying an N-terminal His-tag (MRGSHHHHHHGS-), has a calculated molecular mass of 112.8 kDa and a calculated pI of 6.8. The enzyme was characterized for efficient recombinant protein production and glucosyl transfer activity from α -D-glucose 1-phosphate (α Glc1-P) to cellobiose at pH 7.0. The putative glycosyltransferase from *C. cellulosi* turned out to be a true cellodextrin phosphorylase. A specific activity of 3.9 μ mol/min/mg in cellodextrin synthesis direction was determined from the cell-free lysate. Further biochemical and kinetic characterization studies of CdP from *C. cellulosi* (CcCdP) are described in the manuscript.

S2 FIGURES AND SCHEMES

Range 1: 1 to 985		GenPept	Graphics	Next Match	Previous Match
Score	Expect	Method	Identities	Positives	Gaps
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Query 960	GQKIDNTVIPMYTDEKEHIVTLKFK 984				
Sbjct 961	G+K DN +IPM+TD KEH VTL+FK 985				

Supporting Figure S1. Result from BlastP search using CdP from *R. thermocellum* (GenBank BAB71818) as query sequence. A putative glycosyltransferase from *Clostridium cellulosi* (Accession No. WP_052659865, CcCdP) turned out to be the most promising candidate (subject sequence with 75% identity).

Metal Ions in Life Sciences

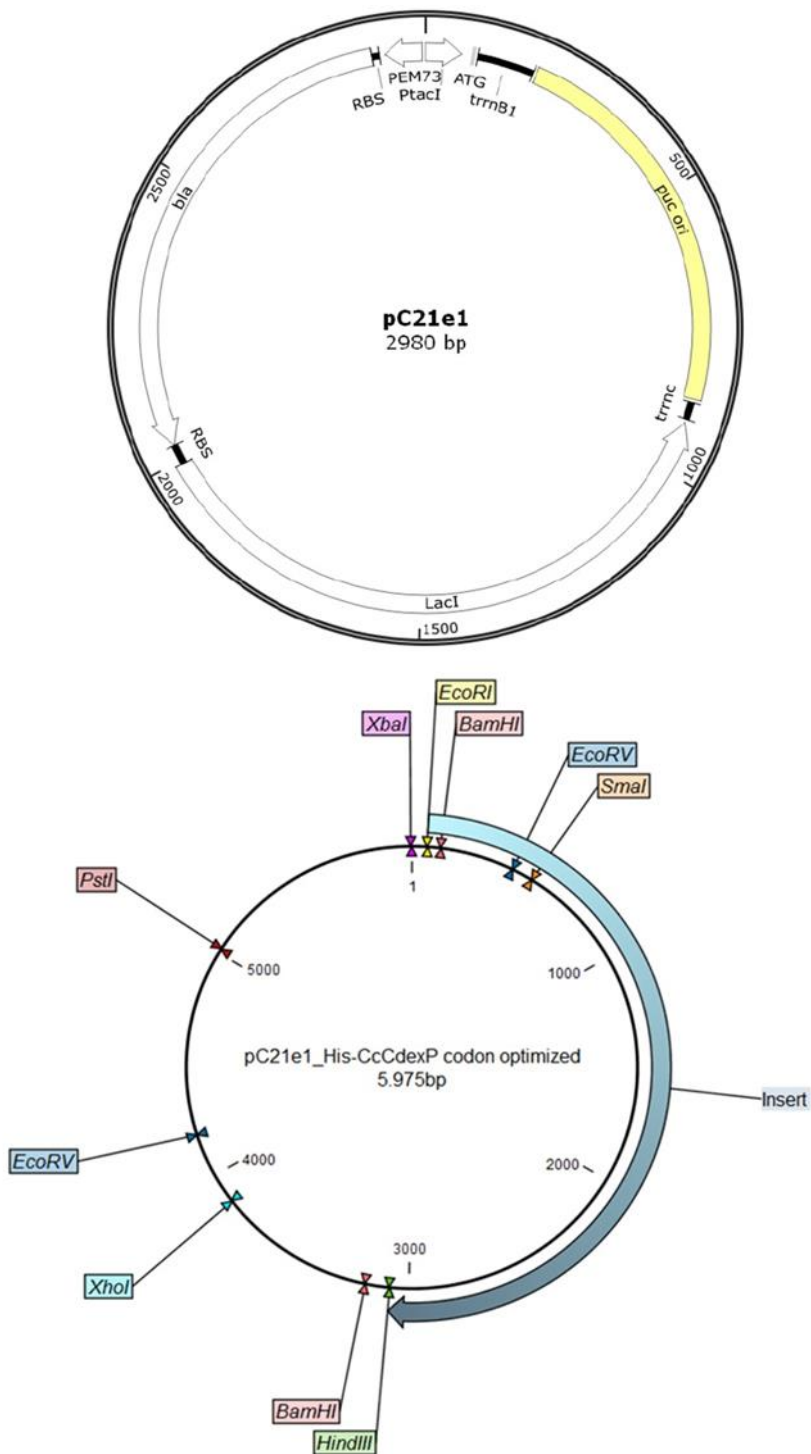
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Supporting Figure S2. Wildtype gene sequences of *CcCdP* (GenBank CDZ24361.1). Start and stop codon are marked in bold.

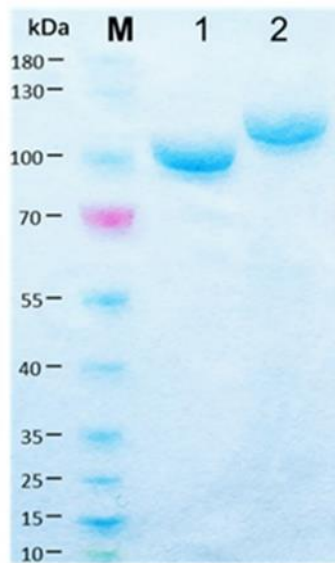
Metal Ions in Life Sciences

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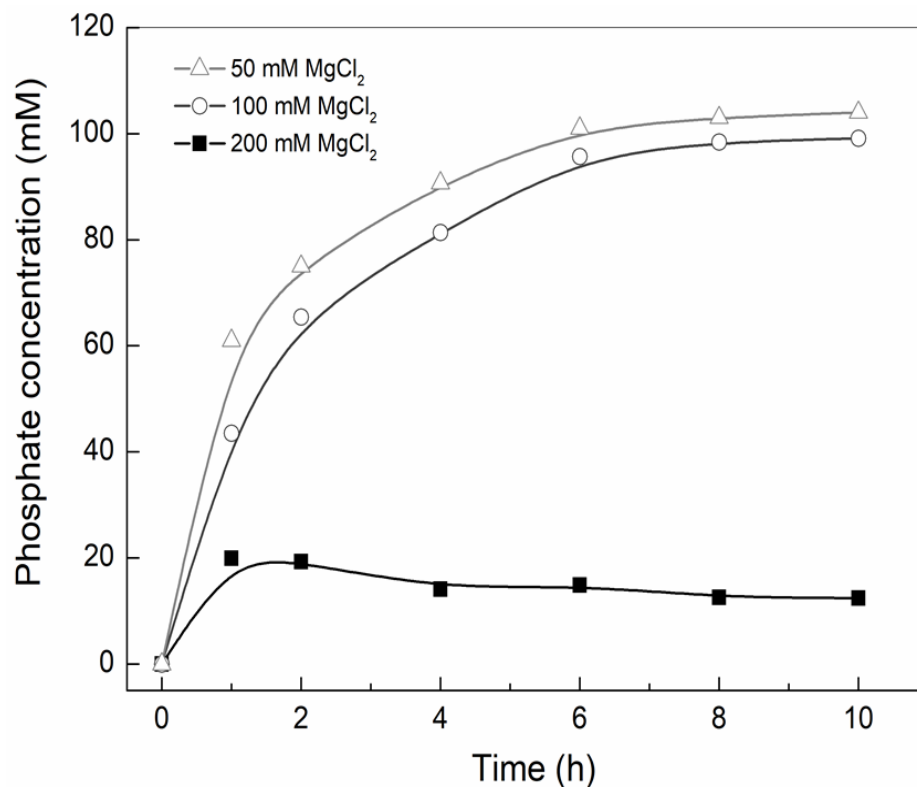
Supporting Figure S3. Codon-optimized gene sequence of *CcCdP*. Start and stop codon are marked in bold. The synthetic gene was ordered from GenScript (Piscataway, New Jersey, U.S.) carrying an N-terminal *Bam*HI and a C-terminal *Hind*III restriction site for sub-cloning into pQE30 from Qiagen (Hilden, Germany).



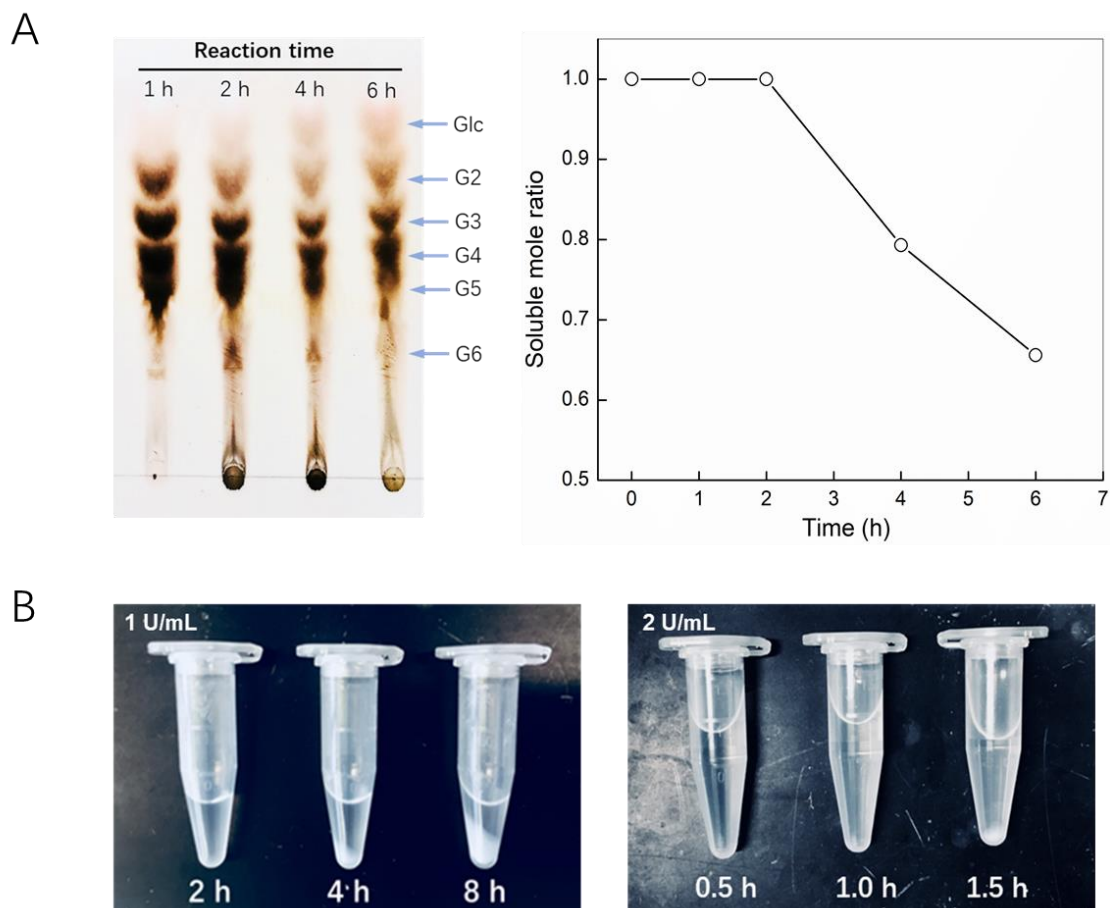
Supporting Figure S4. Genetic map of the self-assembled vector pC21e1 with IPTG-inducible *Ptacl* promoter and ampicillin resistance (upper panel) and of the expression plasmid pC21e1_His-CcCdP (lower panel).



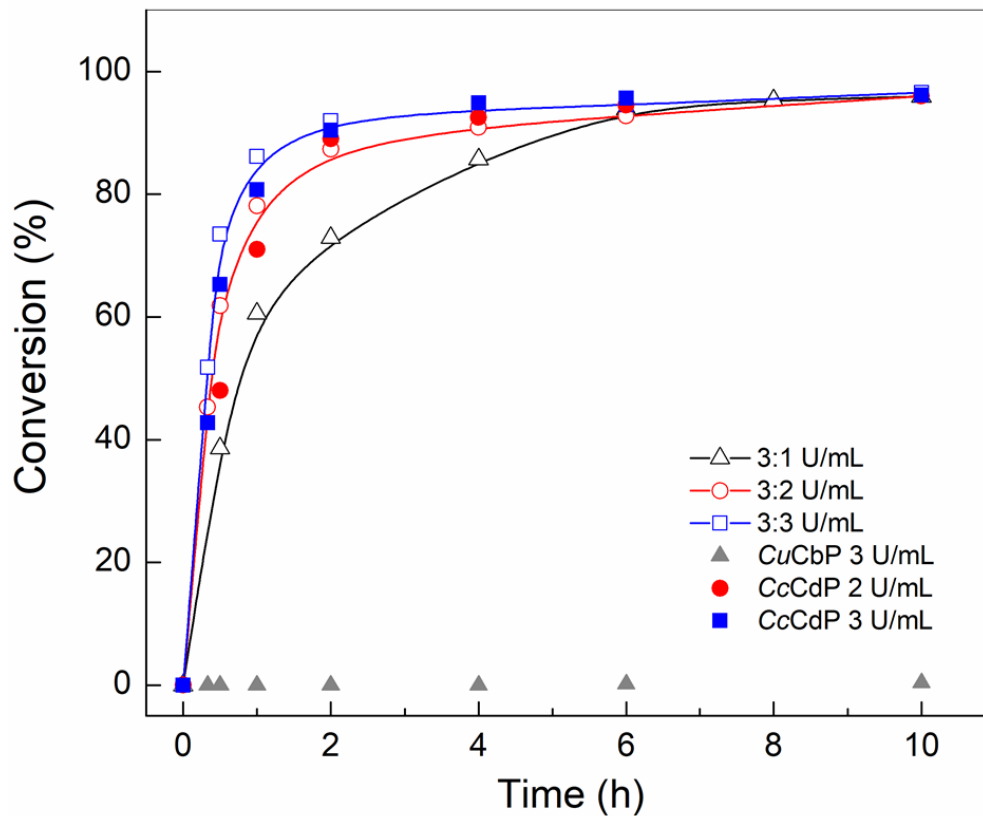
Supporting Figure S5. SDS polyacrylamide gel showing purified recombinant enzymes, expressed in *E. coli*. **M**, PageRuler™ Prestained Protein Ladder (10-180 kDa); **1**, purified CbP from *Cellulomonas uda* (*CuCbP*); **2**, purified CdP from *C. cellulosi* (*CcCdP*).



Supporting Figure S6. Time courses of phosphate release during cellodextrin synthesis by coupled *CuCbP* and *CcCdP* (200 mM α Glc1-*P*, 50 mM glucose; 3 U/mL *CuCbP*, 1 U/mL *CcCdP*, pH 7.0, 45 °C) in the presence of 50 mM (Δ), 100 mM (\circ) or 200 mM (\blacksquare) of MgCl₂.



Supporting Figure S7. (A) Time courses of product formation during cellodextrin synthesis by coupled *CuCbP* and *CcCdP* (200 mM α Glc1-*P*, 200 mM $MgCl_2$, 50 mM glucose, 3 U/mL *CuCbP*, 1 U/mL *CcCdP*, pH 7.0, 45 °C) using analysis by TLC (left) and determination of the soluble mole ratio of product (right). The soluble mole ratio of product is defined as the ratio of the moles of glucosyl units in the soluble cellodextrins, including cellobiose, to the moles of glucosyl units transferred from α Glc1-*P* at the time indicated. A soluble mole ratio of 1 indicates that all cellodextrin products were soluble. (B) Accumulation of insoluble cellodextrins over time using different *CcCdP* concentrations (1 and 2 U/mL) under otherwise identical reaction conditions (200 mM α Glc1-*P*, 200 mM $MgCl_2$, 50 mM glucose, 3 U/mL *CuCbP*, pH 7.0, 45 °C).



Supporting Figure S8. Time courses of $\alpha\text{Glc1-}P$ conversion during cellodextrin synthesis. Coupled CuCbP and CcCdP reactions (open symbols) were started from 50 mM glucose while individual reactions of CuCbP and CcCdP reactions (filled symbols) were started from 50 mM cellobiose under otherwise identical conditions (200 mM $\alpha\text{Glc1-}P$, 200 mM MgCl_2 , pH 7.0, 45 °C). Different volumetric activities of 3:1 U/mL $\text{CuCbP}:\text{CcCdP}$ (Δ), 3:2 U/mL $\text{CuCbP}:\text{CcCdP}$ (\circ), 3:3 U/mL $\text{CuCbP}:\text{CcCdP}$ (\square), 3 U/mL CuCbP (\blacktriangle), 2 U/mL CcCdP (\bullet) and 3 U/mL CcCdP (\blacksquare) were used. The reaction using CuCbP alone confirms that the enzyme does not elongate cellobiose.