Supplementary File 1

Table S1 Primers used for RT-qPCR in this paper.

Name	Sequence (5' to 3')	Target
16S-F2	CCACGCCTAGTATCCATCGT	Synechocystis 16S
16S-R2	TGTAGCGGTGAAATGCGTAG	Synechocystis 16S
TESB3	ACGCTTCTGATCTTAACTTCCTG	tesB
TESB4	TCAAAGCTTTTTAATTGTGATTACGCATCAC	tesB

Table S2 Comparison of productivities of acetyl-CoA derived biochemicals in cyanobacteria.

Chemical	Cyanobacterial host	Yield (mg L ⁻¹)	Productivity (mg L ⁻¹ day ⁻¹)	Carbon sequestration (mmol carbon L ⁻¹ day ⁻¹)	References
Fatty acid	Synechocystis 6803	197	98.5	5.75	1
Acetone	Synechocystis 6803	36.0	9.0	0.47	2
n-Butanol	Synechococcus elongates 7942	404	33.7	1.82	3
(R)-3-Hydroxybutyrate	Synechocystis 6803	533	25.4	0.81	4
Fatty alcohol	Synechocystis 6803	~2	~0.34	~0.02	5
3-Hydroxypropionate	Synechocystis 6803	837	139.5	4.65	6
(R)-3-Hydroxybutyrate	Synechococcus elongates 7942	1220	43.6	1.68	7
(R)-3-Hydroxybutyrate	Synechocystis 6803	1845	184.5	5.86	This work



Fig. S1 Growth of *Synechocystis* in BG11 medium supplemented with 10 mM TES buffer, and various concentrations of (\pm) -3HB. The cultures were placed in a growth chamber aerated with 5% CO₂. Data represent means and standard deviations of three biological replicates. Abbreviations: OD₇₃₀, optical density at 730 nm; 3HB, 3-hydroxybutyrate.



Fig.S2 (*R*)-3HB and acetate production by strains TABd [Cm^R-P_{tac}-*phaA*-*phaB1*, P_{tac}-*tesB*-Kan^R, $\Delta phaEC$] and TTrK [Cm^R-P_{tac}-*phaA*-*phaB1*, P_{tac}-*tesB*-T1-Kan^R, $\Delta phaEC$] (with an additional *rrnB* T1 terminator downstream *tesB*) in BG11 medium supplemented with 50 mM bicarbonate every day, under a light intensity of 60 µE m⁻² s⁻¹.



Fig. S3 Characterization of a dual promoter system in *Synechocystis* strain PTrK16. Cells were grown in BG11 medium supplemented with 50 mM bicarbonate every day, under light of 60 μ E m⁻² s⁻¹ for 5 days. (A) Schematic representation of the dual promoter system consisting of the P_{psbA} (*psbA2* promoter) and P_{tac} promoters. (B) Cell densities for strains TTrK [Cm^R-P_{tac}-*phaA-phaB1*, P_{tac}-*tesB*-T1-Kan^R, *ΔphchenaEC*] and PTrK16 [Cm^R-P_{tac}-*phaA-phaB1*, P_{psbA12}-P_{tac}-*tesB*-T1-Kan^R, *ΔphchenaEC*] and acetate. (D) Relative abundance *tesB* mRNA after photoautotrophic cultivation for 3.5 days. (E) Thioesterase activity analysis for TesB; enzyme activities were given in µmol min⁻¹ L⁻¹ cell extract.



Fig. S4 Growth curve and (*R*)-3HB production curve for *Synechocystis* in the ¹³C-metabolic flux analysis experiment. Cells were grown in modified BG11 medium supplemented with 10 mM unlabeled glucose and 60 mM NaH¹³CO₃, under light of 60 μ E m⁻² s⁻¹. Red arrows indicate the time points when samples were taken for flux analysis.



Fig. S5 ¹³C-MFA model fitting for 3HB producer under the growth phase (left) and production phase (right). 3HB producer were fed by using unlabeled glucose and NaH¹³CO₃. The data shown is the mass isotopomer distributions (MID) of GC-MS fragments for amino acids including ala232, ala260,gly218, gly246, val260, val288, leu274, ile200, ile274, ser288, ser362, ser390, thr376, thr404, phe234, phe302, phe308, phe336, asp302, asp376, asp390, asp418, glu330, glu404, glu432. (Amino acids are represented with their 3-letter abbreviations and the m/z of the unlabeled fragments are represented by following numbers.) The fit between simulated and measured isotopomer distributions is good, with R² > 0.985.

References

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