

Supporting Information

Stable immobilization of aldehyde ketone reductase mutants containing non-natural amino acids on an epoxy resin via strain- promoted alkyne-azide cycloaddition

Huimin Li^a, Youcheng Yin^b, Anming Wang^{a*}, Ningning Li^a, Ru Wang^b, Jing Zhang^a,

Xinxin Chen^a, Xiaolin Pei^a, Tian Xie^{b*}

^aCollege of Materials, Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hangzhou Normal University,

Hangzhou 310014, P. R. China

^bHolistic Integrative Pharmacy Institutes, College of Medicine, Hangzhou Normal University,

Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China

Corresponding author:

Dr. Anming Wang

College of Materials, Chemistry and Chemical Engineering,

Hangzhou Normal University, Hangzhou 310036, P. R. China

TEL: +86-571-28865978; FAX: +86-571-28865630;

E-mail: waming@hznu.edu.cn

Table S3 Expression and activity of free AKR preparations

Enzyme	Purified enzyme (mg/L)	Free enzyme activity (U/mg)	Immobilized enzyme activity (U/mg)
AKR- pZE21-BL21	180.00±0.03	1.070±0.001	1.090±0.002
AKR-110Y- pZE21-MG1655	169.00±0.02	0.940±0.005	1.050±0.005
AKR-114Y- pZE21-MG1655	182.00±0.05	1.080±0.008	1.240±0.007
AKR-143Y- pZE21-MG1655	165.00±0.01	0.950±0.002	1.100±0.006
AKR-162Q- pZE21-MG1655	158.00±0.04	0.920±0.007	1.020±0.004
AKR-189Q- pZE21-MG1655	175.00±0.03	0.980±0.008	1.120±0.003
AKR-N114Y-189Q-pZE21-MG1655	120.00±0.04	0.900±0.006	1.010±0.005
AKR-N114Y-189Q-143Y -pZE21-MG1655	100.00±0.02	0.870±0.005	0.990±0.002
AKR-N114Y-189Q-143Y-110Y-162Q-pZE21-MG1655	82.00±0.05	0.800±0.004	0.850±0.006

Table S4 Denaturation rate constant (K_D , t^1), half-life ($t_{1/2}$, h) and reaction activation energy (E_a , KJ·mol⁻¹) of AKR preparations at different temperatures

Enzyme	30		40		50		60		E_a (KJ·mol ⁻¹)
	$K_D \times 10^{-2}$ (h ⁻¹)	$t_{1/2}$ (h)	$K_D \times 10^{-2}$ (h ⁻¹)	$t_{1/2}$ (h)	$K_D \times 10^{-2}$ (h ⁻¹)	$t_{1/2}$ (h)	$K_D \times 10^{-2}$ (h ⁻¹)	$t_{1/2}$ (h)	
Free AKR	7.80	8.88	8.84	7.84	10.19	6.80	11.18	6.20	10.27
Wild type immobilization	4.39	15.79	4.78	14.50	5.81	11.93	7.27	9.53	14.26
One-point immobilization	2.50	27.72	2.77	25.02	4.20	16.31	4.92	14.09	20.61.
Three-point immobilization	1.80	38.50	2.39	29.00	3.12	22.21	3.79	18.28	21.03
Five-point immobilization	0.65	106.62	0.9	77.00	1.27	54.57	1.54	45.00	24.67

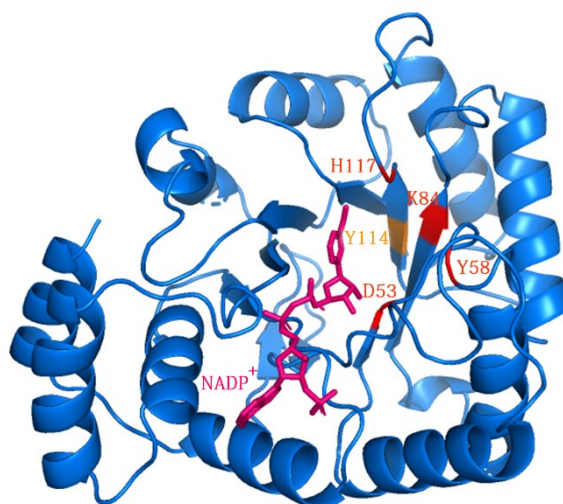


Figure S1. The structure of a one-point mutation site for the insertion of the aldehyde ketone reductase of pAzF. The orange mark represents the enzyme mutation site, the red mark represents the active site¹, the pink short line structure is the active center of the enzyme NADPH, (PDB ID: 5dan.1; resolution, 2.0 Å).

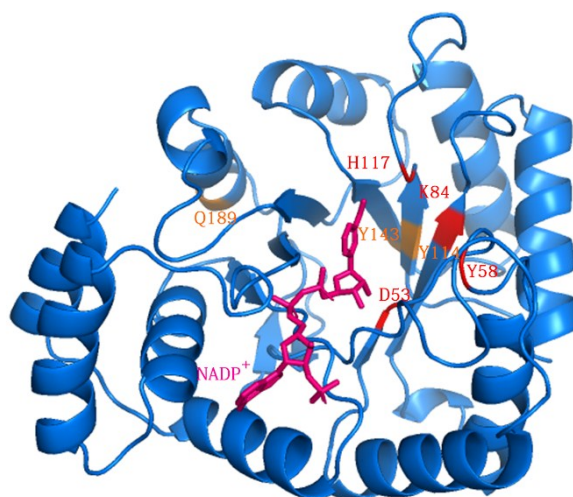


Figure S2. The structure of a three-point mutation site for the insertion of the aldehyde ketone reductase of pAzF. The orange mark represents the enzyme mutation site, the red mark represents the active site, the pink short line structure is the active center of the enzyme NADPH, (PDB ID: 5dan.1; resolution, 2.0 Å).

5dan.1; resolution, 2.0 Å).

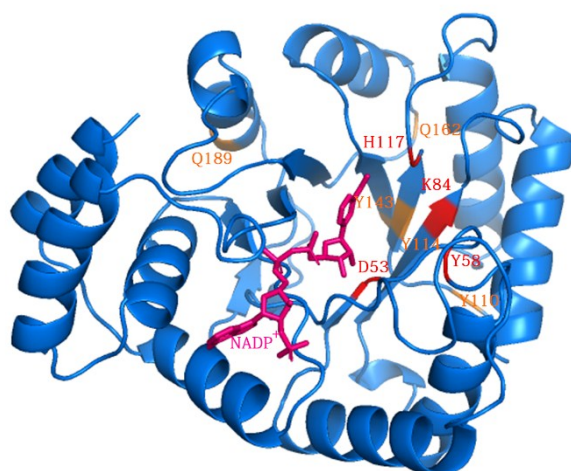


Figure S3. The structure of a five-point mutation site for the insertion of the aldehyde ketone reductase of pAzF, The orange mark represents the enzyme mutation site, the red mark represents the active site ,the pink short line structure is the active center of the enzyme NADPH, (PDB ID: 5dan.1; resolution, 2.0 Å).

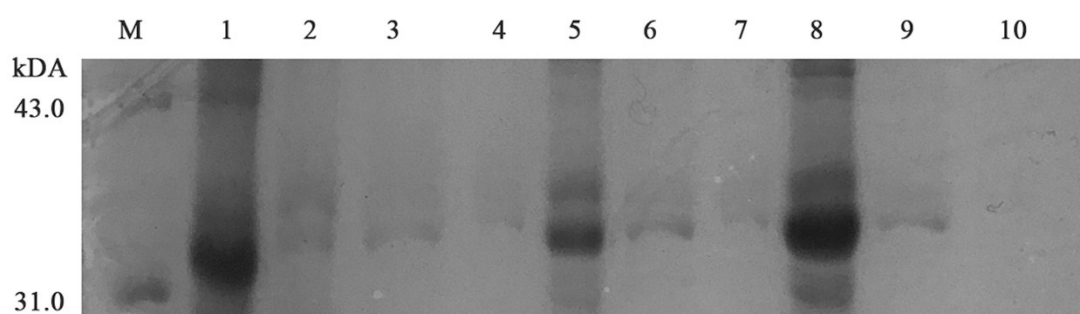


Figure S4. SDS-PAGE photograph of supernatant and elution in the precise one-point immobilization of AKR-114Y using different amino acid modified resins (Lane M, protein marker; Lane 1, pre-immobilization crude enzyme; Lane 2, supernatant from immobilization; Lane 3, elution of first time from the immobilized enzyme using 2M NaCl aqueous; Lane 4, elution of second time from the immobilized enzyme using 2M NaCl aqueous. Three groups, lane 2, 3, 4/5, 6, 7/8, 9, 10, were for the resin modified using lysine, glutamate, glycine.)

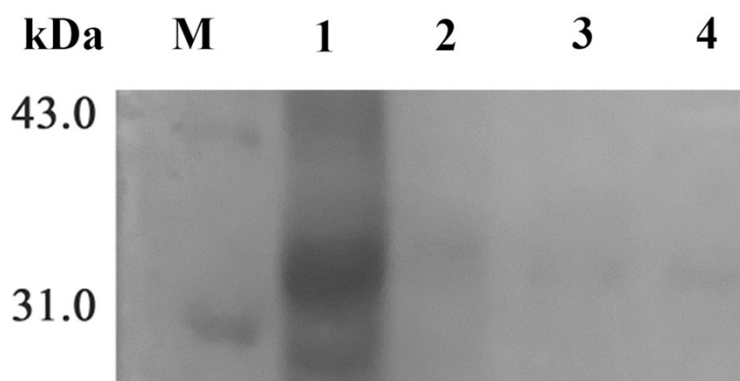


Figure S5. SDS-PAGE photograph of supernatant and elution in the precise two-point immobilization of AKR mutant using lysine-modified resins (Lane M, protein marker; Lane 1, pre-immobilization crude enzyme; Lane 2, supernatant from immobilization; Lane 3, elution of first time from the immobilized enzyme using 2M NaCl aqueous; Lane 4, elution of second time from the immobilized enzyme using 2M NaCl aqueous.)

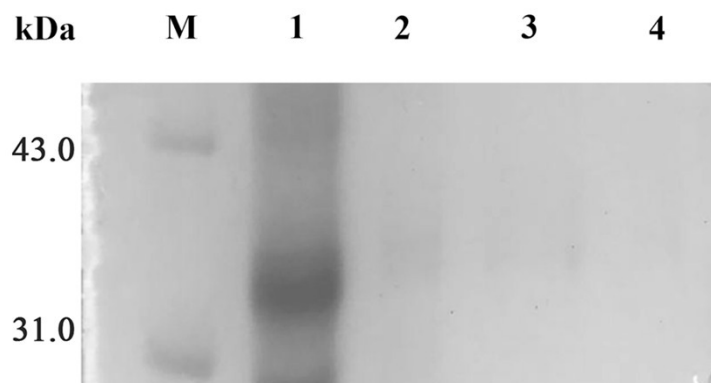


Figure S6. SDS-PAGE photograph of supernatant and elution in the precise five-point immobilization of AKR mutant using lysine-modified resins (Lane M, protein marker; Lane 1, pre-immobilization crude enzyme; Lane 2, supernatant from immobilization; Lane 3, elution of first time from the immobilized enzyme using 2M NaCl aqueous solution; Lane 4, elution of second time from the immobilized enzyme using 2M NaCl aqueous solution.)

Reference

1. H. Hou, R. Y. Li, X. Y. Wang, Z. Yuan, X. M. Liu, Z. M. Chen and X. L. Xu, *Acta Crystallogr F*, 2015, **71**, 847-855.