

Supporting information for

Light-Initiated Hydroxylation of Lauric Acid Using Hybrid P450 BM3 Enzymes

Ngoc-Han Tran, Ngoc Huynh, Thuba Bui, Yen Nguyen, Phuong Huynh, Mary E. Cooper
and Lionel E. Cheruzel*^a

^aSan José State University, Department of Chemistry, One Washington Square, San José, CA 95192-0101.

Fig. S1: FPLC chromatogram showing the separation of Ru-Q397C-BM3 and Q397C-BM3 proteins after labeling reaction using stepwise elution gradient (Solvent A: 10 mM Tris pH = 8.0, Solvent B: 10 mM Tris, 300 mM NaCl, HiTrap Q column).

Fig. S2: Mass Spectra of the Q397C-BM3 mutant (blue) and the Ru-Q397C-BM3 (red) displaying a mass increase of 646, indication of the covalent attachment of the Ru(II) photosensitizer to BM3 mutants.

Fig. S3: UV-Vis spectra of the Q397C-BM3 mutant (blue), Ru-Q397C-BM3 (red) and Ru(II) photosensitizer (green) at the same concentration of 3 μ M.

Fig. S4: Steady state emission quenching of the Ru(II)-Q397C-BM3 with increased concentration of the reductive quencher DTC ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 455$ nm).

Fig. S5: Representative curves showing formation of products over time for the Ru-Q397C-BM3 mutants (3 μ M) with 0.1, 0.5 and 1 mM lauric acid concentrations under constant light irradiation.

Fig. S6: Lineweaver-Burk plot for the Ru-Q397C-BM3 and Ru-K97C-BM3 hybrid enzymes.

Table S1: Initial rates of reaction for the different enzymatic systems determined in triplicates after one-minute reaction with 1.5 mM lauric acid.

Fig. S7: Difference spectrum for the BM3-WT and Ru-BM3 enzymes in the presence of CO under photoreductive conditions (100 mM DTC and constant light irradiation from a mercury lamp with UV- and IR-cutoff filters).

Fig. S8: Absorption spectra showing the Ru-Q397C-BM3 protein decay over the course of the reaction (dashed lines) and with 10 μ M catalase (solid lines). Inset: Single exponential fit of the protein decay (rate = 0.02 min^{-1} with 10 μ M catalase).

Fig. S9: Representative curves showing formation of products over time with 3 μ M BM3-WT and 10 mM H₂O₂ (black), 3 μ M Ru-Q397C-BM3 and 10 mM H₂O₂ (red) and 100 mM DTC + light (blue).

Fig. S1:

FPLC chromatogram showing the separation of Ru-Q397C-BM3 and Q397C-BM3 proteins after labeling reaction using stepwise elution gradient (Solvent A: 10 mM Tris pH = 8.0; Solvent B: 10 mM Tris, 300 mM NaCl; HiTrap Q column).

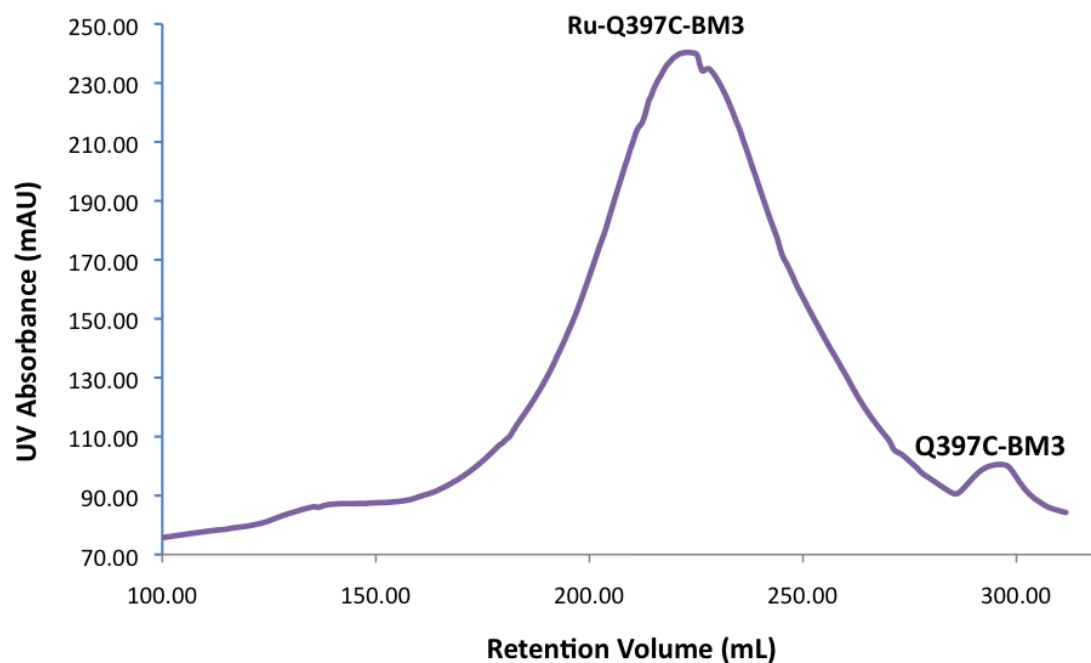


Fig. S2:

Mass Spectra of the Q397C-BM3 mutant (blue) and the Ru-Q397C-BM3 (red) displaying a mass increase of 646, indication of the covalent attachment of the Ru(II) photosensitizer to BM3 mutants.

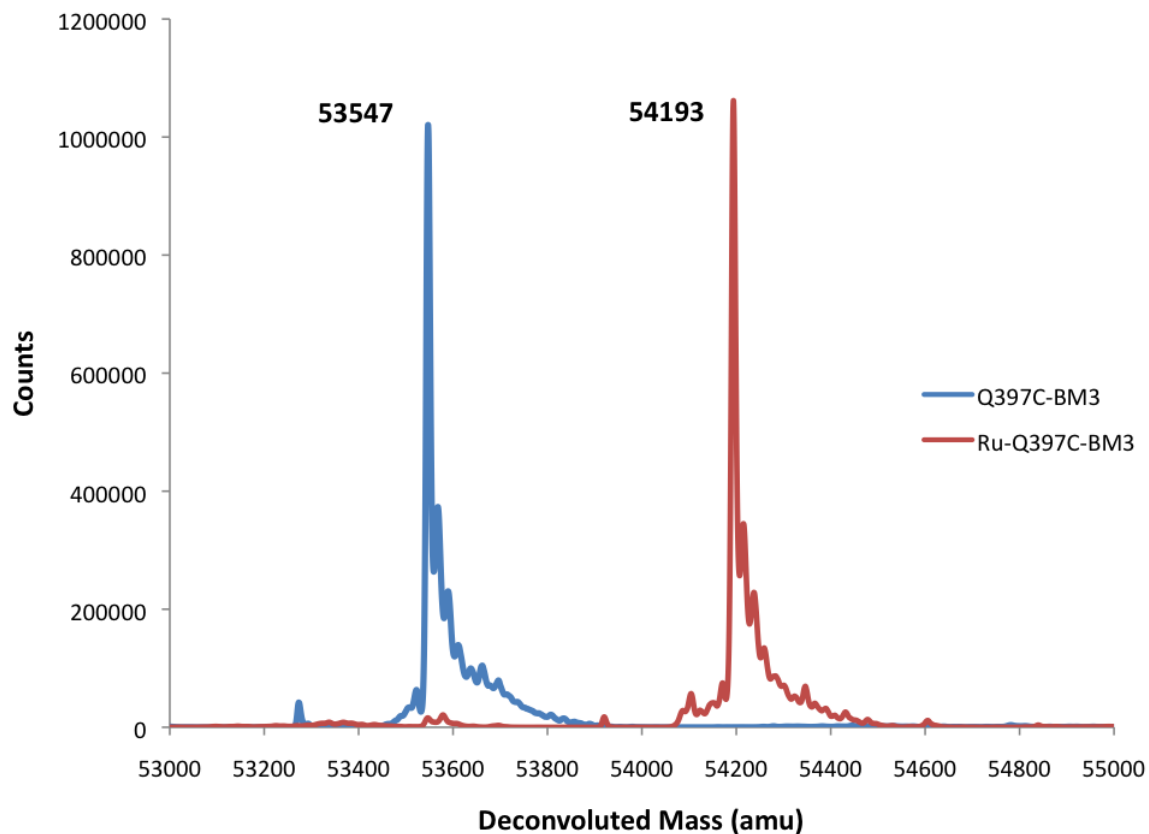


Fig. S3:

UV-Vis spectra of the Q397C-BM3 mutant (blue), Ru-Q397C-BM3 (red) and Ru(II) photosensitizer (green) at the same concentration of 3 μM .

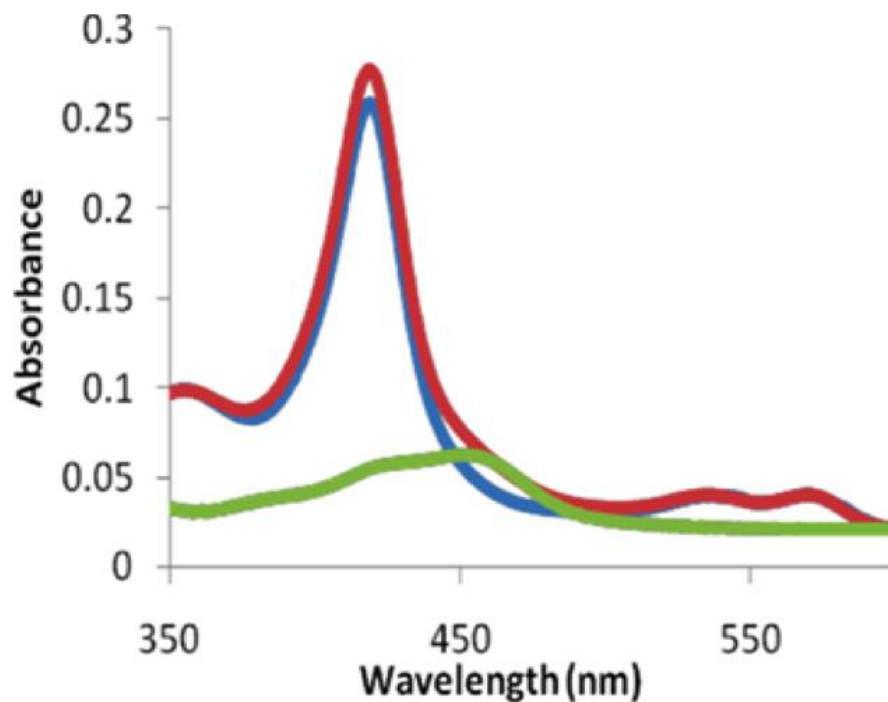


Fig. S4:

Steady state emission quenching of the Ru(II)-Q397C-BM3 with increased concentration of the reductive quencher DTC ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 455 \text{ nm}$).

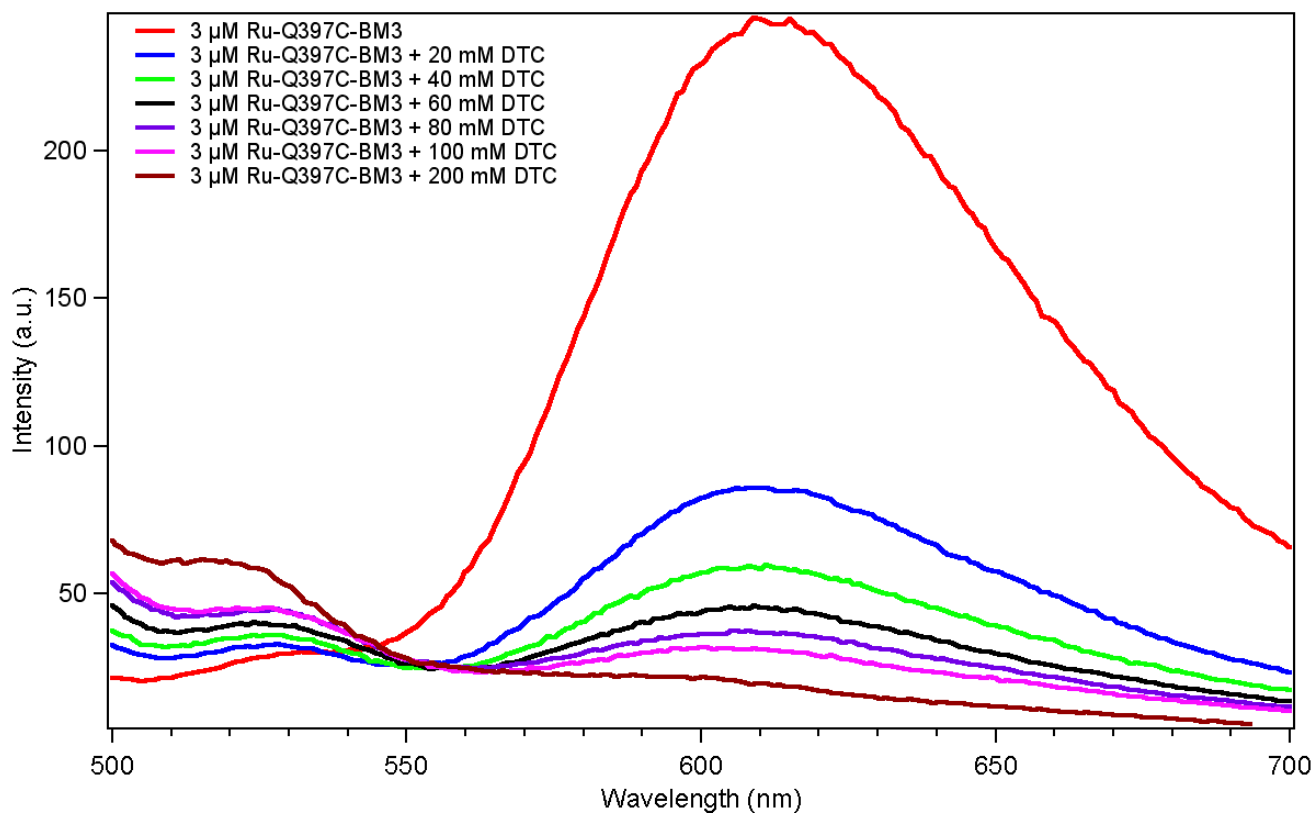


Fig. S5:

Representative curves showing formation of products over time for the Ru-Q397C-BM3 mutants (3 μ M) with 0.1, 0.5 and 1 mM lauric acid concentrations under constant light irradiation.

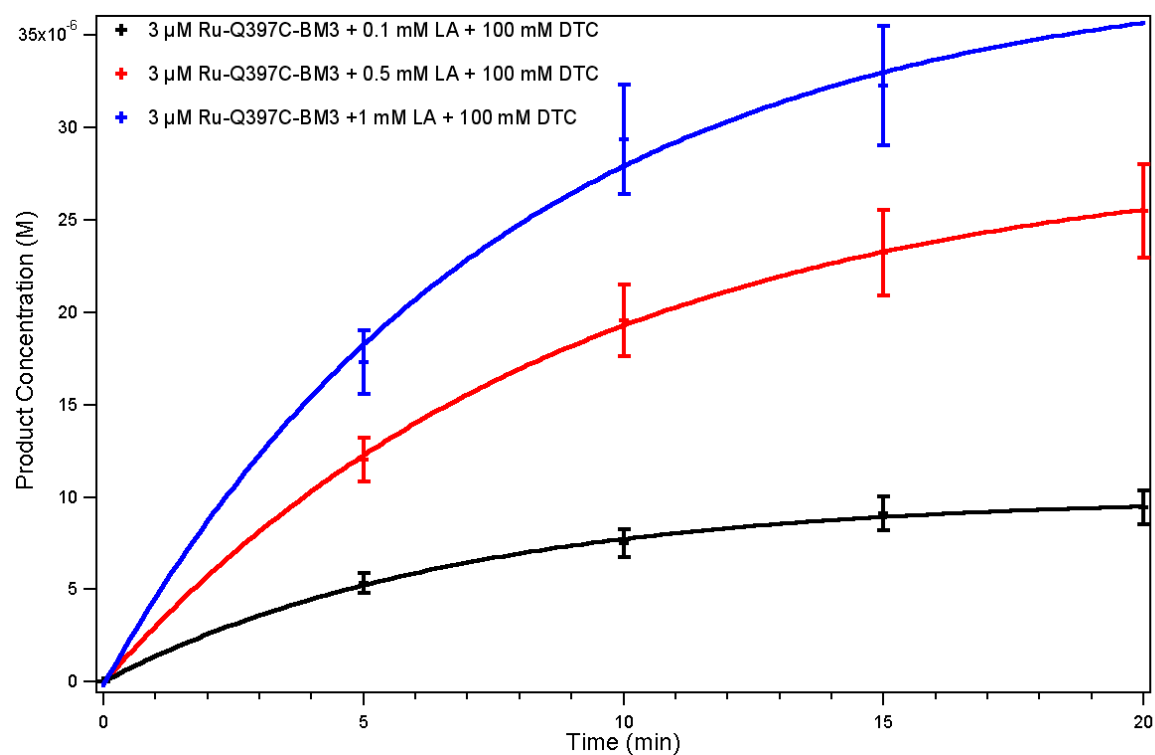


Fig. S6:

Lineweaver-Burk plot for the Ru-Q397C-BM3 and Ru-K97C-BM3 hybrid enzymes.

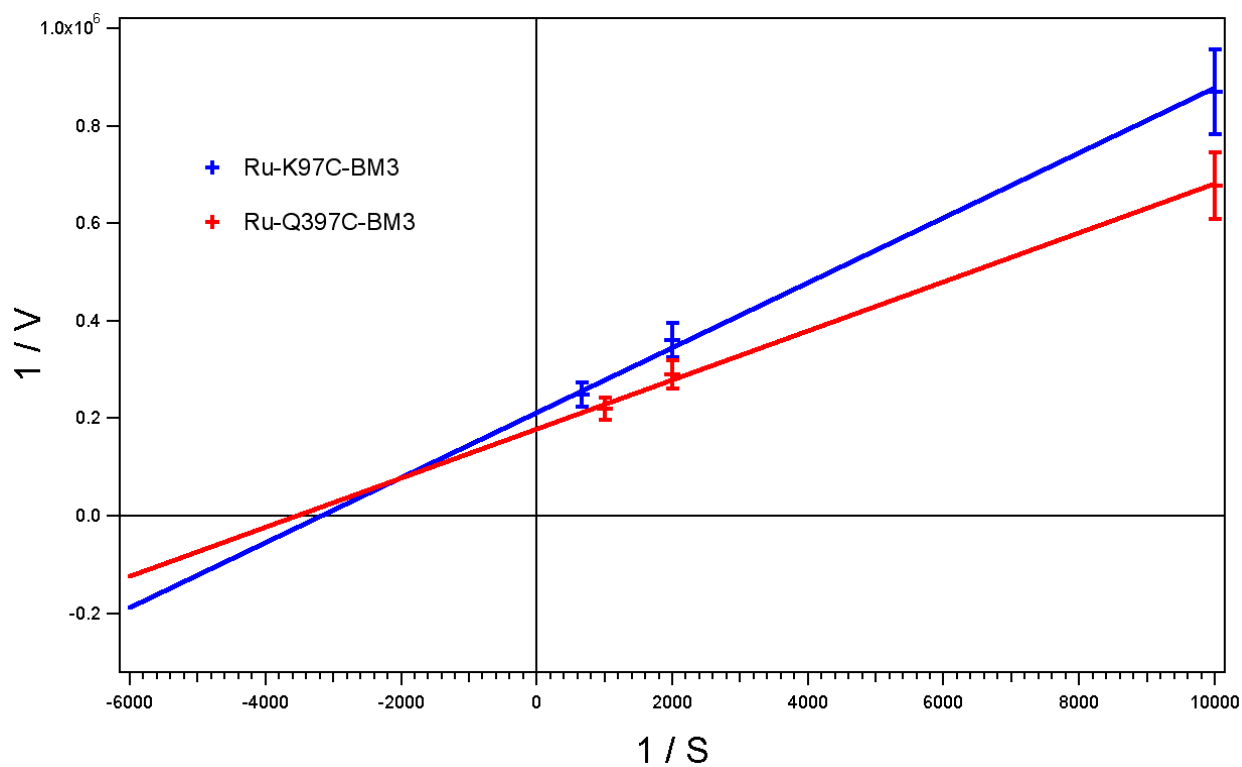


Table S1:

Initial rates of reaction for the different enzymatic systems determined in triplicates after one-minute reaction with 1.5 mM lauric acid.

Enzymatic system	Initial reaction rate (mol product/mol enzyme/min)
10 μM WT + 10 mM H_2O_2	0.68 ± 0.05
10 μM WT + 100 μM $\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	0.11 ± 0.05
5 μM Ru-K97C-BM3 + 100 mM DTC + hv	1.41 ± 0.13
5 μM Ru-K97C-BM3 + 100 mM DTC + hv + 10 μM catalase	1.80 ± 0.08
5 μM Ru-Q397C-BM3 + 100 mM DTC + hv	1.59 ± 0.16
5 μM Ru-Q397C-BM3 + 100 mM DTC + hv + 10 μM catalase	2.65 ± 0.14

Fig. S7:

Difference spectrum for the BM3-WT and Ru-BM3 enzymes in the presence of CO under photoreductive conditions (100 mM DTC and constant light irradiation from a mercury lamp with UV- and IR-cutoff filters).

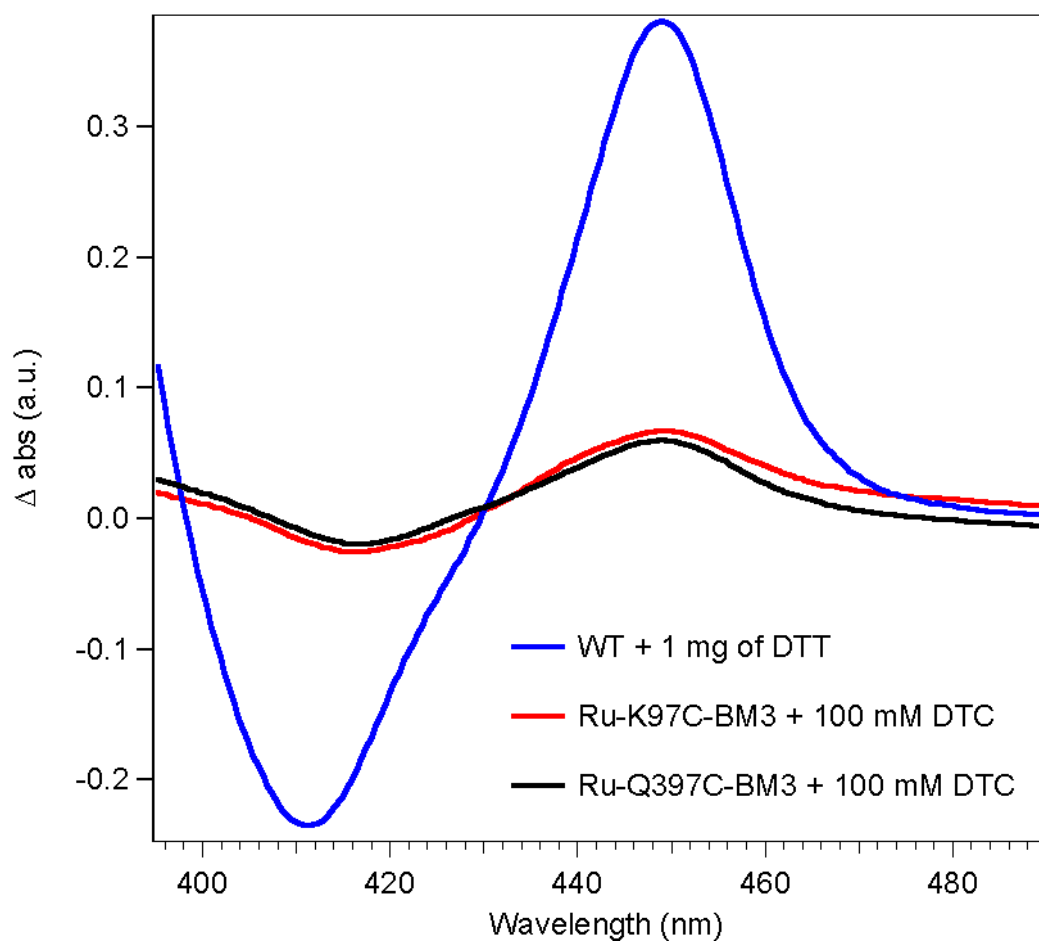


Fig. S8:

Absorption spectra showing the Ru-Q397C-BM3 protein decay over the course of the reaction (dashed lines) and with 10 μM catalase (solid lines). Inset: Single exponential fit of the protein decay (rate = 0.02 min^{-1} with 10 μM catalase).

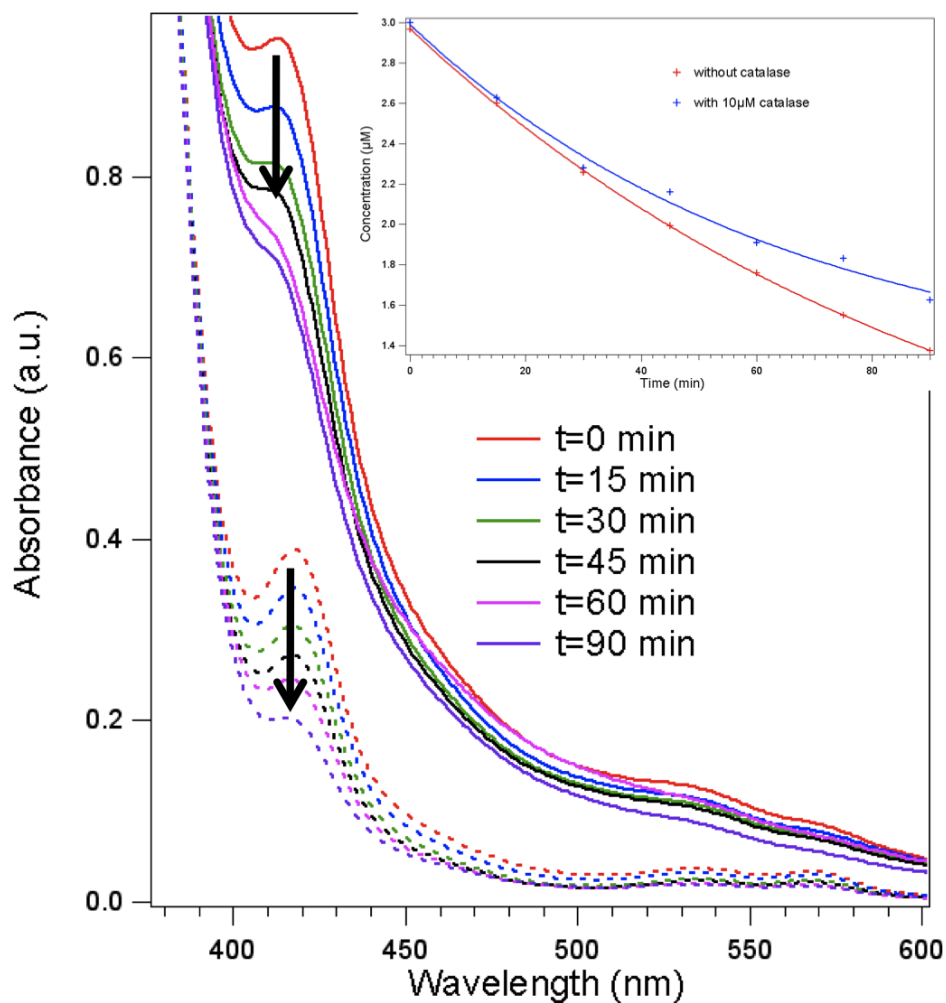


Fig. S9:

Representative curves showing formation of products over time with 3 μM BM3-WT and 10 mM H_2O_2 (black), 3 μM Ru-Q397C-BM3 and 10 mM H_2O_2 (red) and 100 mM DTC + light (blue).

