

Supporting Information

Towards the conversion of CO₂ into optically pure N-carbamoyl-L-aspartate and orotate by an *in vitro* multi-enzyme cascade

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Supplemental Figure S1

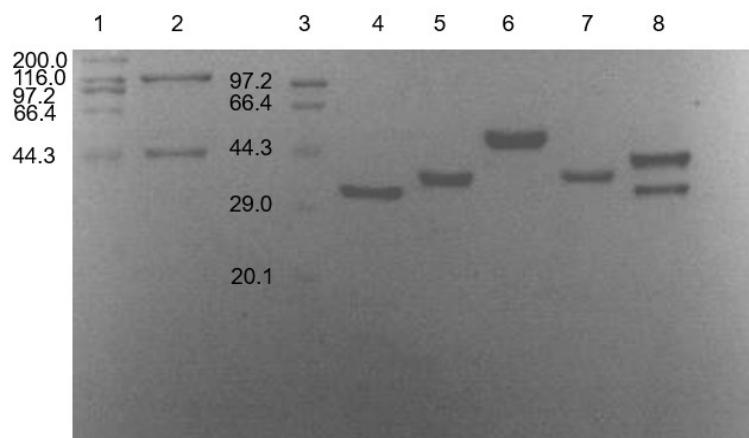


Figure S1. SDS-PAGE analysis of the enzymes used in this study. The codon-optimized genes of all enzymes were synthesized and overexpressed in *E. coli* Rosetta (DE3). Enzymes were purified based on the binding of the His-tag onto nickelcharged resin. 1: protein maker (high); 2: CPS; 3: protein maker (low); 4: *EcATCase*; 5: *AaATCase*; 6: DHOase; 7: DHOD; 8: PPK. CPS from *E. coli* is a heterodimer with a 41 kDa small subunit carA catalyze the hydrolysis of glutamine and a 118 kDa large subunit carB catalyze the synthesis of carbamoyl phosphate.¹ PPK belongs to PA0141 family. Genomes of this family generally encode 2 or 3 PPK paralogs, which frequently contain a single PPK2 domain.² PPK used in this study could not utilize P₃ as a phosphate donor but is capable of regenerating 3 M ATP from 1 M P₆. DHOase from *A. aeolicus* completely lacked catalytic activity unless forms a 1:1 stoichiometric complex with ATCase from the same organism.³ Thus we overexpressed and purified the *AaATCase*. It should be noted that, *AaATCase* was only used to “wake up” DHOase, not for the first stage of producing *L*-CAA, which was realized by *EcATCase*.

Supplemental Figure S2

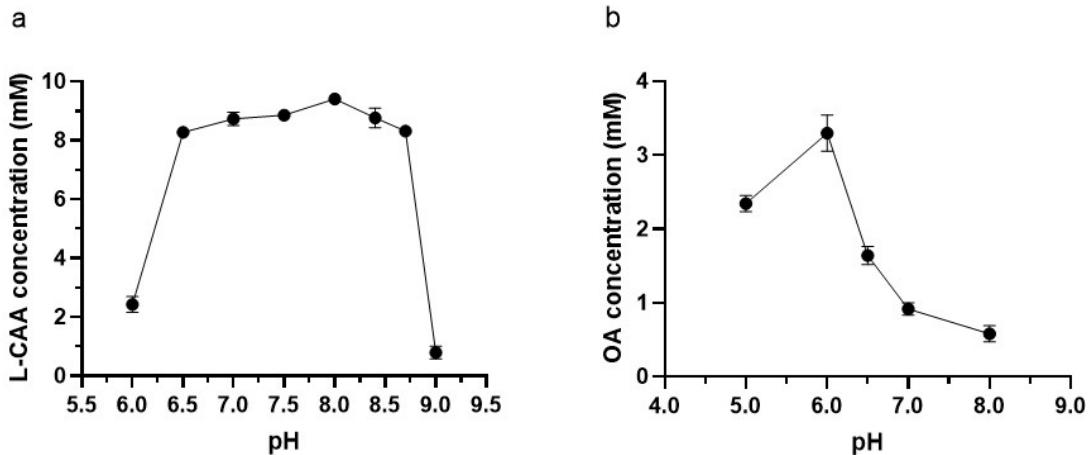


Figure S2. Effect of pH on the reaction. **(a)** The effect of pH on *L*-CAA synthesis was performed in a 1.5 mL EP tube containing 100 mM KCl, 2 mM ADP, 10 mM L-Asp, 150 mM NH₄HCO₃, 20 mM polyP, 40 mM MgCl₂, 3.0 U/mL CPS, 1.0 U/mL ATCase, and 0.5 U/mL PPK. The total volume of the reaction system was 1.0 mL and was performed at 45 °C (in a metal bath) for 30 min. The results showed that when the pH was in the range of 6.5 to 8.7, the generation of *L*-CAA remained above 8 mM. When the pH was greater than 9.0, the precipitation of Mg²⁺ might affect the reaction. The highest *L*-CAA titers were obtained at pH 8.0. **(b)** The effect of pH on OA synthesis was performed in a 1.5 mL EP tube containing 5 mM *L*-CAA (prepared from the first stage), 10 mM fumarate, 0.1 mM CoCl₂, 0.1 mM FMN, 1.0 U/mL DHOase (molar ratio 1:1 bound to *Aa*ATCase), and 2.0 U/mL DHOD. The total volume of the reaction system was 1.0 mL and was performed at 65 °C (in a metal bath) for 30 min. The highest OA titers were obtained at pH 6.0. Therefore, the first stage was performed at pH 8.0, and the second stage was conducted at pH 6.0. All measurements were carried out in triplicates.

Supplemental Figure S3

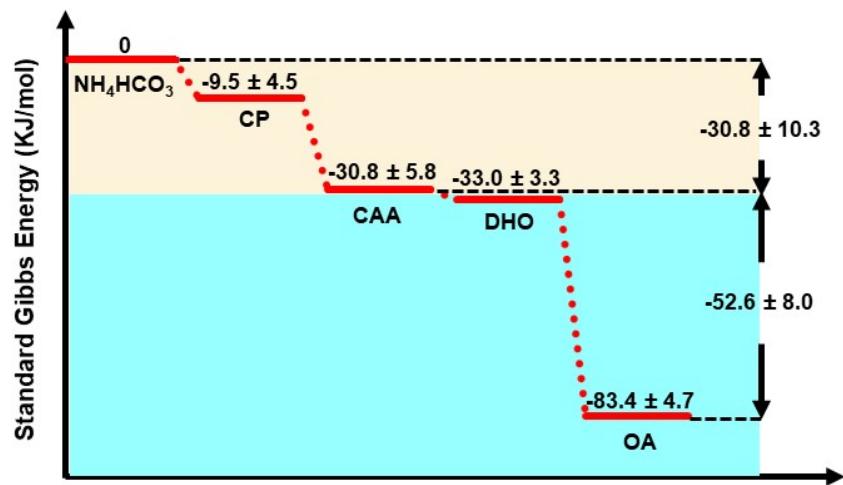


Figure S3. The standard Gibbs energy changes (ΔG°) of reactions. The first stage was calculated at pH 8.0 while the second stage was calculated at pH 6.0. Data from <http://equilibrator.weizmann.ac.il/>.

Supplemental Figure S4

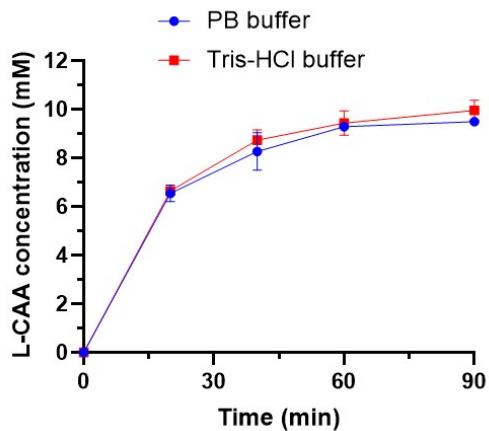


Figure S4. Effects of different buffers on *L*-CAA synthesis in the first stage. The reaction was performed in a 1.5 mL EP tube containing 100 mM KCl, 150 mM NH₄HCO₃, 2 mM ADP, 20 mM polyP, 40 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM L-Asp, 3.0 U/mL CPS, 1.0 U/mL ATCase, and 0.5 U/mL PPK in 50 mM PB buffer or 100 mM Tris-HCl buffer, respectively. The results showed that the buffer just had little effect on *L*-CAA production. All measurements were carried out in triplicates.

Supplemental Figure S5

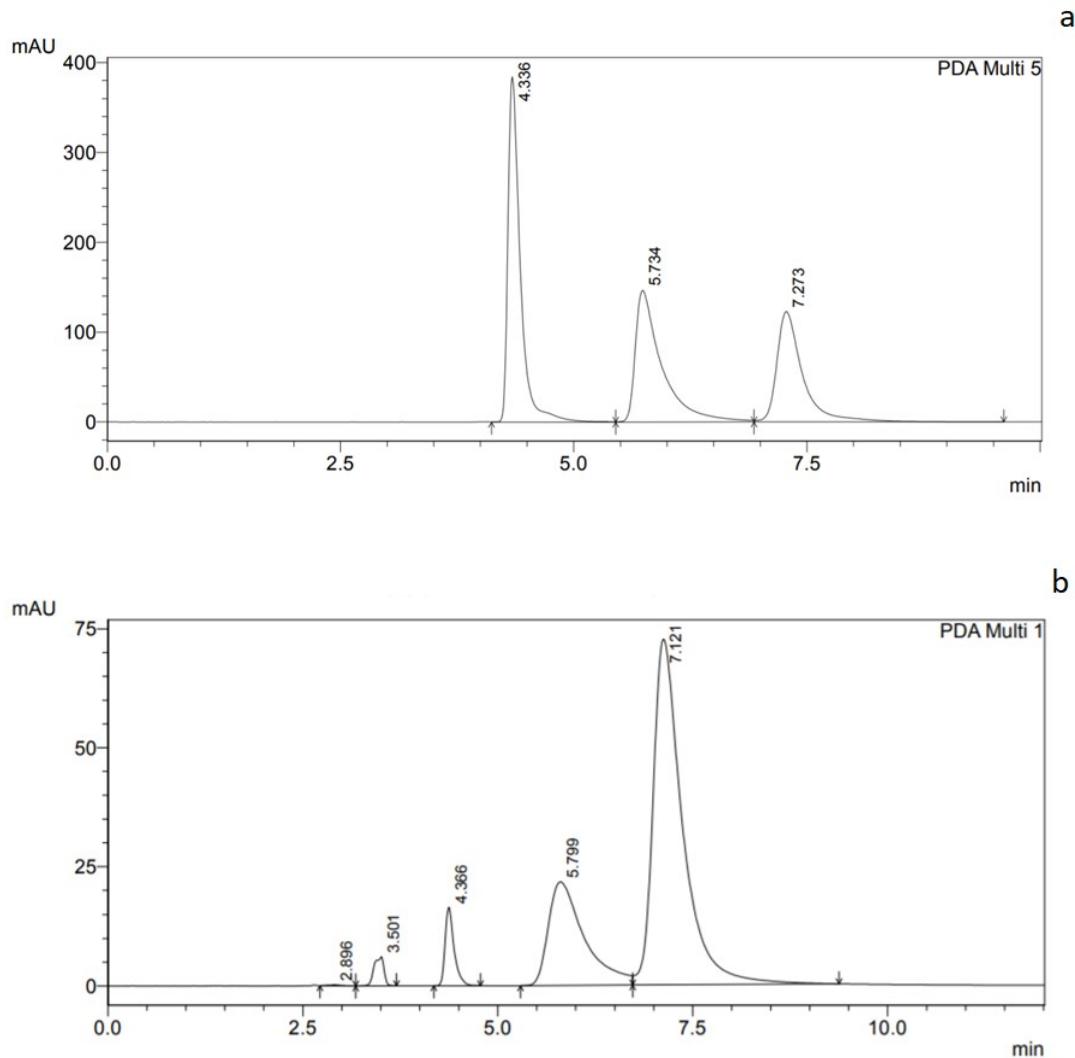


Figure S5. (a) The HPLC profile of the OA, ATP, and ADP standard mixture.
OA exhibited a retention time of approximately 4.3 min while ATP was near 5.7 min
and ADP was near 7.2 min. **(b) The HPLC analysis of the second stage reaction.**
Fumarate exhibited a retention time of approximately 3.5 min.

Supplemental Figure S6

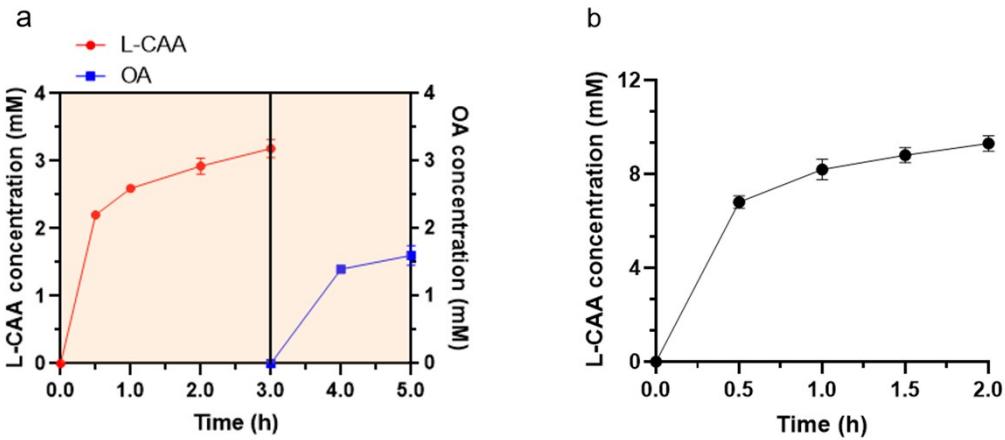


Figure S6. The proof-of-concept biosynthesis of L-CAA and OA. **(a)** In the first stage, L-CAA production was performed in 50 mM PB buffer (pH 8.0) containing 100 mM KCl, 50 mM NH₄HCO₃, 2 mM ADP, 20 mM polyP, 40 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM Asp, 3.0 U/mL CPS, 1.0 U/mL ATCase, and 0.5 U/mL PPK. In the second stage, OA was produced in L-CAA solution (pH 6.0) by adding 0.1 mM CoCl₂, 0.1 mM FMN, 10 mM fumarate, 1.0 U/mL DHOase (1:1 stoichiometric complex with *Aa*ATCase) and 1.0 U/mL DHOD. Both reactions were performed at 45 °C. **(b)** L-CAA production was performed in 50 mM PB buffer (pH 8.0) containing 100 mM KCl, 10 mM NaHCO₃, 10 mM glutamine, 2 mM ADP, 20 mM polyP, 40 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM Asp, 3.0 U/mL CPS, 1.0 U/mL ATCase, and 0.5 U/mL PPK. The reaction was performed at 45 °C. All measurements were carried out in triplicates.

Supplemental Figure S7

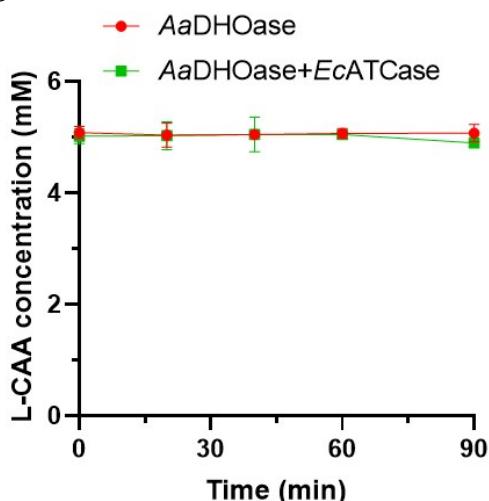


Figure S7. Verifying that DHOase completely lacked catalytic activity. The reaction was performed in a 1.5 mL EP tube containing 5 mM *L*-CAA, 0.1 mM CoCl₂, and 1.0 U/mL DHOase. The total volume of the reaction system was 1.0 mL and was performed at 65 °C (in a metal bath). Samples were taken at different point-in-time to monitor the remaining *L*-CAA. After forming a 1:1 stoichiometric complex with *EcATCase*, DHOase still completely lacked catalytic activity. All measurements were carried out in triplicates.

Supplemental Table S1

Table S1. The DNA sequences of all enzymes used in this study.

		gtaatgataaaaaacgtgcacgcattaattgcatgaaacatttctggcaagtctggac taccggacaa
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Table S2. The prices of the main substrates and products in the system.

Substance	Price (RMB/ton)*
polyP	6000
NH ₄ HCO ₃	1300
L-Asp	15000
Orotate	295000
NaHCO ₃ **	1800
Glutamine**	60000

* Data from <http://china.chemnet.com/>.

**NaHCO₃ and Glutamine were the old substrates, which had been replaced with NH₄HCO₃ in our system.

References

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2. K. Ishige , H. Zhang and A. Kornberg , *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 2002, **99** , 16684 –16688.
3. A. Ahuja , C. Purcarea , R. Ebert , S. Sadecki , H. I. Guy and D. R. Evans , *J. Biol. Chem.*, 2004, **279** , 53136 –53144.