

## Supplementary materials

### Insights into the molecular mechanism of a new efficient whole-cell biocatalyst *Enterobacter ludwigii* YYP3 in 5-hydroxymethylfurfural reduction

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16S rDNA gene sequence 1506 bp

GAGTTTGATCATGGCTTCAGATTGAACGCTGGCGGCAGGCCTAACACATGCAAGTCG  
AACGGTAGCACAGAGAGCTTGCTCTCGGGTGACGAGTGGCGGACGGGTGAATAATGT  
CTGGGAAACTGCCTGATGGAGGGGGATAACTACTGGAAACGGTAGCTAATACCGCAT  
AACGTCGCAAGACCAAAGAGGGGGACCTTCGGGCCTCTTGCCATCAGATGTGCCAG  
ATGGGATTAGCTAGTAGGTGGGGTAACGGCTCACCTAGGCGACGATCCCTAGCTGGT  
CTGAGAGGATGACCAGCCACACTGGAAGTGGAGACACGGTCCAGACTCCTACGGGAGG  
CAGCAGTGGGGAATATTGCACAATGGGCGCAAGCCTGATGCAGCCATGCCGCGTGTA  
TGAAGAAGGCCTTCGGGTTGTAAAGTACTTTCAGCGGGGAGGAAGGTGGTTGTGGTT  
AATAACCGCAGCAATTGACGTTACCCGCAGAAGAAGCACCGGCTAACTCCGTGCCAG  
CAGCCGCGGTAATACGGAGGGTGCAAGCGTTAATCGGAATTACTGGGCGTAAAGCGC  
ACGCAGGCGGTCTGTCAAGTCGGATGTGAAATCCCCGGGCTCAACCTGGGAACCGCA  
TTCGAGACTGGCAGGCTAGAGTCTTGTAGAGGGGGGTAGAATTCCAGGTGTAGCGGT  
GAAATGCGTAGGGATCTGGAGGAATACCGGTGGCGAAGGCGGCCCCCTGGACAAAG  
ACTGACGCTCAGGTGCGAAAGCGTGGGGAGCAAACAGGATTAGATACCCTGGTAGTC  
CACGCCGTAAACGATGTCGACTTGGAGGTTGTGCCCTTGAGGCGTGGCTTCCGGAGCT  
AACGCGTTAAGTCGACCGCCTGGGGGAGTACGGCCGCAAGGTTAAACTCAAATGAA  
TTGGCGGGGGCCCGCACAAAGCGGTGGAGCATGTGGTTTAATTCGATGCAACGCGAAG  
AACCTTACCTTACTCTTGACATCCAGAGAACTTCCAGAAGATGGATTGGTGCCTTCG  
GGAAGTCTGAGAACAGGTGCTGCATGGCTGTCGTCAGCTCGTGTTGTGAAATGTTGGG  
TTAAGTCCCGCAACGAGCGCAACCCTTATCCTTTGTTGCCAGCGGTCCGGCCGGGAAC  
TCAAAGGAGACTGCCAGTGATAAACTGGAGGAAGGTGGGGATGACGTCAAGTCATCA  
TGCCCTTACGAGTAGGGCTACACACGTGCTACAATGGCGCATACAAAGAGAAGCGA  
ACTCGCGAGAGCAAGCGGACCTCATAAAGTGCGTGTCGTAGTCCGGATTGGAGTCTGCA  
ACTCGACTCCATGAAGTCGGAATCGCTAGTAATCGTAGATCAGAATGCTACGGTGAAT  
ACGTTCCCGGGCCTTGTACACACCGCCCGTCACACCATGGGAGTGGGTTGCAAAAGA  
AGTAGGTAGCTTAACCTTCGGGAGGGCGCTTACCACTTTGTGATTCATGACTGGGGTG  
AAGTCGTAACAAGGTAACC

The GenBank accession number for the 16S rDNA gene sequence of the strain *E. ludwigii* YYP3 is MK968765.

**Full-length gene sequence** of SDR family oxidoreductase *E/SDR-ykvO*

ATGAGCCGTCTGCAGGGTAAACGTGCGCTGATCACCGGTGGTACCTCTGGTATCGGTC  
TGGCGACCGCGAAACTGTTTCGTTGCTGAAGGCGCGCGTGTATGGTTACCGGCATCAA  
CCCGGATTCTGTTGCGAAAGCGAAACTGGAAGTGGGTAAAGATGTTGTTGTTGTTAGC  
GCGGATTCTGCGGATGTTAACGCGCAGAAAGCGCTGGCGCAGACCGTGCAGGAACAC  
TTCGGTGAAGTGGACATCGCGTTCCTGAACGCGGGTATCAGCATGTACATGCCGATCG  
AAGCGTGGACCGAAGAAATGTTTCGATCGTATCTACGATATCAACGTAAAGGTCCGT  
ACTTCTGATGCAGGCGCTGCTGCCGGTTTTTCGCGTCTAGCGCGAGCGTTGTTTTCAAC  
ACCAGCATCAACGCGCACACCGGTCCGGTTAACAGCTCTGTTTACGGTAGCACCAA  
GCGGCTCTGCTGAACATGTCTAAAACCCTGTCTAACGAACTGCTGAGCCGTGGTATCC  
GTATCAACGCGGTTTTCTCCGGGTCCGGTTGATACCCCGCTGTACGATAAAGCGGGTAT  
CCCGGTTGAATACCACGATCAGGTTATGAAAGATATCGTTGCTACCATCCCGGCGGGT  
CGTTTCGGCAAACCGCAGGAAGTTGCGCAGGCGGTTCTGTACTTCGCAAGCGATGCTA  
GCGCGTGGACCGTTGGTAGCGAAATCATCATCGATGGTGGTGTAGCATCTAA

**Full-length gene sequence** of SDR family oxidoreductase *E/SDR-SSP1627*

ATGACCGATAACATCATCGGTAAAGTTATCGTTATCACCGGTGCGAGCAGCGGCATG  
GGTGAAGCGGCGGCGCGTTACCTGGCGGAAAAAGGCGCGAAAGTTGTTATGGCGGCG  
CGTCGTATCGATCGTATCGAAGCGATTGCTTCTGAACTGCAGAAACAGAACAAAGAA  
GCGATCGCGGTTGCGACCGATGTTACCAAACCTGGATGATGTTAACAACTGATCGAA  
ACCGCGGTGAACAAATTCGGTTCGTGTTGATGTTCTGATCAACAACGCGGGTCTGATGC  
CGCTGAGCCGTCTGGAACAGGGCAACGTTGATGAATGGAACCAGATGATTGATGTTA  
ACCTGCGTGGCGTTCTGCACGGTATTGCAGCGGTTCTGCCGTATATGAAAAGCCAGAA  
AACCGGCCACATTATCAACACCGCTAGCGTTGCGGCGCACCTGGTTTTCCAGAGCAGC  
GCGGTTTACTCTGCGACCAAATTCGCGGTTTCGTGCGCTGACCGATGGCCTGCGTCAGG  
AAATGGCGGCGCACAAATCCGTGTTACCCTGGTTTTCTCCGGGCGCGGTTAAAACCGA  
ACTGCTGGAACACATTACCGATAAAGATGTTAAAGCGGCGAACCAGGATTACGTTGA  
AAACATCGGCGTTCCGGCGGAAACCTTCGCGCGTATGGTTGCGTTCGCGATCAACGAA  
CCGGAAGATGTTGGTGTAGCGAAATCATCTTCCGTCCGACCGCGCAGGAAGTGTAA

**Table S1** Primers used for mutation analysis.

Mutant		Primer sequence (5'-3')
S143A	F	CACATTATCAACACCGCTGCCGTTGCGGCACACC
	R	GGTGCGCCGCAACGGCAGCGGTGTTGATAATGTG
Y156A	F	TCCAGAGCAGCGCGGTTGCCTCTGCGACCAAATTC
	R	GAATTTGGTCGCAGAGGCAACCGCGCTGCTCTGGA
K160A	F	GGTTTACTCTGCGACCGCATTTCGCGGTTTCGTGCG
	R	CGCACGAACCGCGAATGCGGTCGCAGAGTAAACC

**Table S2** The templates used to build the conformation of enzymes analyzed in this study.

Enzyme	Template (PDB)	Resolution (Å)	Sequence Identity (%)	Ligands in active center	
reductive aminase <i>AspRedAm</i>	5G6R	1.82	100	NADPH	
alcohol dehydrogenase <i>MgAAD1669</i>	3UYI	2.31	35.93	None	
NADH-dependent reductase <i>CmCR</i>	3GDF	2.50	50.19	None	
	<i>EISDR-ykvO</i>	4FGS	1.8	43.21	None
		3TFO	2.1	50.84	None
<i>EISDR-SSP1627</i>	6IHI	1.8	34.48	NADPH, (13R, 17S)-ethyl secol	

**Table S3** Representative chemical processes for the reduction of HMF to BHMF.

Catalyst	Solvent	H-donor	HMF (mM)	Reaction conditions	Yield (%)	Selectivity (%)	Time (h)	Space time yield (g L <sup>-1</sup> ·h <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
<b>Noble metal catalyst</b>									
Pd/C	Tetrahydrofuran	H <sub>2</sub>	238	80 °C, 100 bar	97	82	20	1.2	1
Pt/MCM-41	Water	H <sub>2</sub>	2000	35 °C, 8 bar	100	98.9	2	126.7	2
Pt/CeO <sub>2</sub> -ZrO <sub>2</sub>	Ethanol	H <sub>2</sub>	206	170 °C, 10 bar	97.0	100	8	3.2	3
Ru(OH) <sub>x</sub> /ZrO <sub>2</sub>	1-butanol	H <sub>2</sub>	323	120 °C, 15 bar	99.0	99.0	6	6.8	4
Ir-ReO <sub>x</sub> /SiO <sub>2</sub>	Water	H <sub>2</sub>	1000	30 °C, 8 bar	>99	>99.0	6	20.9	5
Au/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Water	H <sub>2</sub>	100	120 °C, 65 bar	100	96.0	2	6.2	6
<b>Non-noble metal catalyst</b>									
Cu-ZnO	1,4-dioxane	H <sub>2</sub>	340	100 °C, 15 bar	100	99.1	2	21.6	7
Cu/SiO <sub>2</sub>	1,4-dioxane	H <sub>2</sub>	158	100 °C, 50 bar	99.6	97.5	2	9.8	8
Cu/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Methanol	H <sub>2</sub>	50	130 °C, 30 bar	>99	93.0	1	5.9	9
Ni-Fe/CNT	1-butanol	H <sub>2</sub>	200	110 °C, 30 bar	100	96.1	18	1.4	10
Co-400	Methanol	H <sub>2</sub>	100	90 °C, 20 bar	94	93.0	1	11.2	11
<b>Acid-base catalyst</b>									
ZrO(OH) <sub>2</sub>	Ethanol	Ethanol	162	150 °C, 1 bar	94.1	83.7	2.5	6.5	12
ZrPN	Isopropanol	Isopropanol	250	140 °C, 1 bar	99	98	2	15.5	13
Hf-DTMP	sec-butanol	sec-butanol	132	130 °C, 1 bar	99.1	96.8	3	5.4	14
Hf-LigS	2-propanol	2-propanol	100	100 °C, 1 bar	97.3	92.2	2	5.7	15

**Table S4** Scale-up production of BHMF by fed-batch via various whole-cell biocatalysts.

Whole-cell biocatalyst	HMF (mM)	Fed-batch times	Time (h)	BHMF (mM)	Ref.
<i>M. guilliermondii</i> SC1103	200	4	24.5	191	16
Immobilized <i>M. guilliermondii</i> SC1103	200	2	7	176	17
<i>A. subglaciale</i> F134	500	5	15	430	18
<i>B. contaminans</i> NJPI-15	700	7	48	656	19
Recombinant <i>S. cerevisiae</i> <sup>a</sup>	450	3	23	345	20
<i>E. ludwigii</i> YYP3	300	3	9	290	This study

<sup>a</sup> Recombinant *S. cerevisiae* containing the overexpressed alcohol dehydrogenase MgAAD1669.

**Table S5** Genome characteristics of strain *E. ludwigii* YYP3.

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Value</b>
Raw reads size (bp) in Illumina platform	1,298,455,500
Clean reads size (bp)	1,261,843,111
Sequencing depth	259×
Total sequence length (bp) in Oxford Nanopore ONT platform	1,311,836,297
GC content (%)	54.37
Chromosome size (bp)	4,854,702
CDS in chromosome	4551
Total size (bp)	4,272,300
Mean length (bp)	938.76
Gene GC content (%)	46.22
5S rRNAs	9
16S rRNAs	8
23S rRNAs	8
tRNAs	84
Other ncRNAs	107
VFDB numbers	127
Antibiotic Resistance Genes	100
Protein coding genes	4551
nr annotation (genome)	4499
Swiss-Prot annotation (genome)	3941
COGs annotation (genome)	4267
GO annotation (genome)	3641
KEGG annotation (genome)	3031
All annotated genes	4502

**Table S6** The significantly enriched top 20 GO terms of biological processes and molecular functions.

Category	GO.ID	Term	Up	Down	DEG	Total	P-value
<b>Nucleic acid binding</b>							
MF	GO:0003677	DNA binding	49	6	55	475	1.81819e-06
MF	GO:0003676	nucleic acid binding	52	11	63	634	5.04099e-05
MF	GO:0043565	sequence-specific DNA binding	13	2	15	80	0.000103422
<b>Biofilm formation</b>							
BP	GO:0042710	biofilm formation	10	0	10	25	1.83723e-06
BP	GO:0044010	single-species biofilm formation	7	0	7	13	6.29173e-06
<b>Cellular response to stimulus</b>							
BP	GO:0070887	cellular response to chemical stimulus	7	1	8	22	4.71408e-05
MF	GO:0004364	glutathione transferase activity	5	1	6	13	6.9897e-05
BP	GO:0046677	response to antibiotic	8	0	8	24	9.65017e-05
<b>Amino acid biosynthetic/metabolic process</b>							
BP	GO:0009082	branched-chain amino acid biosynthetic process	0	10	10	23	7.24067e-07
BP	GO:0009081	branched-chain amino acid metabolic process	0	10	10	26	2.81357e-06
BP	GO:0000105	histidine biosynthetic process	0	6	6	9	5.67821e-06
BP	GO:0006551	leucine metabolic process	0	5	5	6	7.00398e-06
BP	GO:0009098	leucine biosynthetic process	0	5	5	6	7.00398e-06
BP	GO:1901607	alpha-amino acid biosynthetic process	2	22	24	144	1.69594e-05
BP	GO:0008652	cellular amino acid biosynthetic process	3	23	26	169	3.22802e-05
<b>Other process</b>							
BP	GO:0098630	aggregation of unicellular organisms	10	0	10	25	1.83723e-06
BP	GO:0098743	cell aggregation	10	0	10	25	1.83723e-06
BP	GO:0051704	multi-organism process	12	0	12	38	3.15336e-06
BP	GO:0051703	intraspecies interaction between organisms	7	0	7	13	6.29173e-06
BP	GO:0044764	multi-organism cellular process	9	0	9	26	2.45817e-05

MF: molecular function

BP: biological process

DEG: differentially expressed gene

**Table S7** Several potential defense mechanisms of microorganisms for the toxic furanic aldehydes.

Microorganism	Defense process	Related Gene (Protein name)	Ref.
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	Enhance pentose phosphate pathway	<i>ZWF1</i> , <i>GND1</i> , <i>GND2</i> (6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase)	21-24
	Maintain redox homeostasis	<i>HYR1</i> (thiol peroxidase), <i>TRX1</i> , <i>TRR1</i> (thioredoxin), <i>SOD1</i> , <i>SOD2</i> (superoxide dismutase), <i>CTA1</i> , <i>CTT1</i> (catalase), <i>GLR1</i> (glutathione reductase), <i>GPX1</i> , <i>GPX2</i> (glutathione peroxidase), <i>GTT2</i> , <i>GTO1</i> , <i>ECM4</i> (glutathione transferase)	
	Enhance glycolysis and TCA pathways	<i>PYK2</i> (pyruvate kinase), <i>CIT1</i> (citrate synthase), <i>ACO1</i> (aconitase), <i>FUM1</i> (fumarase)	
	Enhance cell membrane adaptation and biosynthesis	<i>INO1</i> (inositol-3-phosphate synthase), <i>RSB1</i> (specific transporter ATPase gene), <i>ICT1</i> (acyl-CoA-dependent lysophosphatidic acid acyltransferase)	
	Promote DNA replication and repair	<i>FMP16</i> (Found in mitochondrial proteome protein 16)	
<i>Rhizopus oryzae</i>	Increase stress-response protein expression	<i>HSP26</i> , <i>HSP82</i> , <i>HSP104</i> , <i>SSA4</i> (heat-shock proteins)	25
	Repress protein synthesis	-	
	Reduce aerobic respiration pathway and xylose metabolism	-	
	Strengthen the stabilization of phosphatidylcholine bilayers	-	
<i>Zymomonas mobilis</i>	Alter or modify the composition and structure of the cell membrane	<i>fliC</i> (flagellin domain-containing protein), <i>MreC</i> (rod shape-determining protein), <i>MscS</i> (ion channel protein), <i>ostA</i> (organic solvent tolerance protein), <i>lgt</i> (lipoprotein)	26
	Repress protein synthesis	<i>rpsD</i> , <i>rpsF</i> , <i>rplI</i> , <i>rbsR</i> , <i>frr</i> , <i>rbfA</i> (ribosomal proteins), <i>proS</i> , <i>alaS</i> , <i>leuS</i> , <i>glyS</i> , <i>pheT</i> , <i>valS</i> (tRNA synthetases), <i>glnA</i> , <i>trpA</i> , <i>trpB</i> , <i>argG</i> , <i>gltB</i> , <i>ilvE</i> , <i>glnB</i> , <i>serA</i> , <i>serC</i> (amino acid metabolism-related genes)	
	Repress terpenoid biosynthesis	<i>hpnD</i> , <i>hpnE</i> , <i>dxs</i> , <i>dxr</i> (terpenoid biosynthesis-related proteins)	
	Promote DNA replication and repair	<i>addA</i> (double-strand break repair helicase), <i>addB</i> (double-strand break repair protein), <i>ung</i> (uracil-DNA glycosylase), <i>radC</i> (DNA repair protein), <i>mutL</i> (DNA mismatch repair enzyme)	
	Increase universal stress gene expression	<i>dnaJ</i> (haperone protein), <i>lon</i> (ATP-dependent protease)	
	Upregulate transcriptional regulator	<i>LysR</i> family, <i>LytR</i> family, <i>GntR</i> family, <i>TetR</i> family, <i>LacI</i> family, <i>rpoD</i>	
	Upregulate putative respiratory gene	<i>rnfA</i> , <i>rnfB</i> (putative NADH/ubiquinone oxidoreductase subunit)	



**Table S8** The downregulated genes in the nucleic acid, biofilm, cellular response, and amino acid process.

Gene_ID	Gene	Protein name	Gene_ID	Gene	Protein name
<b>Nucleic acid binding</b>					
gene1246	<i>seqA</i>	replication initiation negative regulator SeqA	gene1510	<i>rpsA</i>	30S ribosomal protein S1
gene1492	<i>lrp</i>	leucine-responsive transcriptional regulator Lrp	gene1707	<i>rne</i>	flagellar basal body P-ring protein FlgI
gene1511	<i>ihfB</i>	integration host factor subunit beta	gene1842	<i>pheS</i>	phenylalanine--tRNA ligase subunit alpha
gene213	<i>hupA</i>	YdeI family stress tolerance OB fold protein	gene3069	<i>rplY</i>	50S ribosomal protein L25
gene2518	<i>narL</i>	two-component system response regulator NarL	gene753	<i>tsf</i>	translation elongation factor Ts
gene4085	<i>fis</i>	DNA-binding transcriptional regulator Fis			
<b>Cellular response to stimulus</b>					
gene3956	<i>garL</i>	2-dehydro-3-deoxyglucarate aldolase			
gene1944	<i>gstA</i>	glutathione transferase GstA			
<b>Amino acid biosynthetic/metabolic process</b>					
gene31	<i>ilvN</i>	acetolactate synthase small subunit	gene2929	<i>hisC</i>	histidinol-phosphate transaminase bifunctional histidinol-phosphatase/imidazoleglycerol-phosphate dehydratase HisB
gene4224	<i>asd</i>	aspartate-semialdehyde dehydrogenase	gene2930	<i>hisB</i>	imidazole glycerol phosphate synthase subunit HisF
gene4398	<i>ilvC</i>	ketol-acid reductoisomerase	gene2933	<i>hisF</i>	bifunctional phosphoribosyl-AMP cyclohydrolase/phosphoribosyl-ATP diphosphatase HisIE
gene4402	<i>ilvE</i>	branched-chain-amino-acid transaminase	gene2934	<i>hisI</i>	bifunctional indole-3-glycerol-phosphate synthase TrpC/phosphoribosylanthranilate isomerase TrpF
gene4403	<i>ilvM</i>	acetolactate synthase 2 small subunit	gene2418	<i>trpC</i>	serine hydroxymethyl transferase
gene4404	<i>ilvG</i>	acetolactate synthase 2 catalytic subunit	gene3416	<i>glyA</i>	aspartate--ammonia ligase
gene664	<i>leuD</i>	3-isopropylmalate dehydratase small subunit	gene4522	<i>asnA</i>	type 3 dihydrofolate reductase
gene665	<i>leuC</i>	3-isopropylmalate dehydratase large subunit	gene642	<i>folA</i>	aspartate 1-decarboxylase
gene666	<i>leuB</i>	3-isopropylmalate dehydrogenase	gene724	<i>panD</i>	2,3,4,5-tetrahydropyridine-2,6-dicarboxylate N-succinyltransferase
gene667	<i>leuA</i>	2-isopropylmalate synthase	gene749	<i>dapD</i>	pantoate--beta-alanine ligase
gene2927	<i>hisG</i>	ATP phosphoribosyltransferase	gene725	<i>panC</i>	
gene2928	<i>hisD</i>	bifunctional histidinal dehydrogenase/histidinol dehydrogenase			

**Table S9** The upregulated genes in the nucleic acid, biofilm, cellular response, and amino acid process.

Gene_ID	Gene	Protein name	Gene_ID	Gene	Protein name
<b>Nucleic acid binding</b>					
gene1047		TetR Family Transcriptional Regulator	gene2439	<i>anr</i>	Crp/Fnr family transcriptional regulator
gene1049	<i>ramA</i>	transcriptional regulator	gene2448		AraC family transcriptional regulator
gene1066	<i>bvgA</i>	response regulator	gene270	<i>soxS</i>	superoxide response transcriptional regulator SoxS
gene1085	<i>marA</i>	AraC family transcriptional regulator	gene271	<i>soxR</i>	redox-sensitive transcriptional activator SoxR
gene1188	<i>ybdO</i>	LysR family transcriptional regulator	gene2978		winged helix-turn-helix domain-containing protein
gene1207	<i>ybeF</i>	YbeF family transcriptional regulator	gene3188	<i>int</i>	tyrosine-type recombinase/integrase
gene1290	<i>ybgS</i>	YbgS	gene3200	<i>glxR</i>	Crp/Fnr family transcriptional regulator
gene1304	<i>ybcK</i>	recombinase family protein	gene3201	<i>decR</i>	Lrp/AsnC family transcriptional regulator
gene138	<i>yiaU</i>	DNA-binding transcriptional LysR family regulator	gene3260	<i>mocR</i>	PLP-dependent aminotransferase family protein
gene1663	<i>csgD</i>	transcriptional regulator CsgD	gene3265		hypothetical protein F917_01746
gene1883	<i>ariR</i>	two-component-system connector protein AriR	gene3266	<i>yoeC</i>	tyrosine-type recombinase/integrase
gene1887	<i>bluR</i>	MerR family transcriptional regulator	gene332	<i>ecnR</i>	LuxR C-terminal-related transcriptional regulator
gene1954	<i>ydgT</i>	transcription modulator YdgT	gene3485	<i>intA</i>	integrase
gene1980	<i>abgR</i>	LysR family transcriptional regulator	gene3525	<i>stpA</i>	DNA-binding protein stpA
gene2043	<i>yafC</i>	LysR family transcriptional regulator	gene3644	<i>gcvA</i>	glycine cleavage system transcriptional regulator GcvA
gene2092		TetR/AcrR family transcriptional regulator	gene4056	<i>argR</i>	transcriptional regulator ArgR
gene2158	<i>tehB</i>	tellurite resistance methyltransferase TehB	gene459	<i>intB</i>	integrase arm-type DNA-binding domain-containing protein
gene2182	<i>marA</i>	Multiple antibiotic resistance protein marA	gene461		restriction endonuclease subunit S
gene2183	<i>marR</i>	Multiple antibiotic resistance protein marR	gene463	<i>MJ0130</i>	restriction endonuclease subunit S
gene2192	<i>yneJ</i>	LysR family transcriptional regulator	gene606	<i>arcA</i>	two-component system response regulator ArcA
gene2287		TetR family transcriptional regulator	gene857	<i>yqeI</i>	winged helix-turn-helix domain-containing protein
gene2296	<i>yczG</i>	helix-turn-helix domain-containing protein	gene975	<i>hha</i>	hemolysin expression modulator Hha
gene2312	<i>mcbR</i>	GntR family transcriptional regulator	gene976	<i>tomB</i>	Hha toxicity modulator TomB
gene2343		DUF1294 domain-containing protein	gene2398	<i>yciH</i>	stress response translation initiation inhibitor YciH

gene2385	<i>rob</i>	helix-turn-helix domain-containing protein	gene3436	<i>lepA</i>	translation elongation factor 4
gene2389	<i>ykgA</i>	helix-turn-helix domain-containing protein	gene3546	<i>csrA</i>	carbon storage regulator CsrA
<b>Biofilm formation</b>					
gene1662	<i>csgE</i>	curli production assembly/transport protein CsgE	gene1885	<i>ycgZ</i>	hypothetical protein
gene1663	<i>csgD</i>	transcriptional regulator CsgD	gene2136	<i>ydeI</i>	YdeI family stress tolerance OB fold protein
gene1665	<i>csgB</i>	Minor curlin subunit	gene2543	<i>ychH</i>	stress-induced protein YchH
gene1680	<i>yceO</i>	YceO family protein	gene4057	<i>yhcN</i>	peroxide/acid stress response protein YhcN
gene1883	<i>ariR</i>	two-component-system connector protein AriR	gene976	<i>tomB</i>	Hha toxicity modulator TomB
<b>Cellular response to stimulus</b>					
gene1883	<i>ariR</i>	two-component-system connector protein AriR	gene1417	<i>gstB</i>	glutathione S-transferase family protein
gene1885	<i>ycgZ</i>	hypothetical protein	gene2045	<i>GSTO1</i>	glutathione S-transferase family protein
gene2136	<i>ydeI</i>	YdeI family stress tolerance OB fold protein	gene2298	<i>yncG</i>	glutathione S-transferase family protein
gene2183	<i>marR</i>	Multiple antibiotic resistance protein marR	gene272	<i>gst3</i>	glutathione S-transferase
gene2543	<i>ychH</i>	stress-induced protein YchH	gene2026	<i>cat</i>	type A chloramphenicol O-acetyltransferase
gene4057	<i>yhcN</i>	peroxide/acid stress response protein YhcN	gene2181	<i>marB</i>	multiple antibiotic resistance protein MarB
gene4308	<i>treF</i>	alpha,alpha-trehalase	gene2182	<i>marA</i>	multiple antibiotic resistance protein marA
gene1102	<i>gstB</i>	glutathione transferase GstA			
<b>Amino acid biosynthetic/metabolic process</b>					
gene1887	<i>bluR</i>	MerR family transcriptional regulator			
gene4056	<i>argR</i>	transcriptional regulator ArgR			
gene892	<i>aroM</i>	protein AroM			

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**Table S10** The upregulated enzymes with redox activity in the oxidation-reduction process of GO terms

Gene_ID	Gene	Protein name	FPKM value					
			Control1	Control2	Control3	HMF1	HMF2	HMF3
gene2390	<i>FabI</i>	enoyl-ACP reductase FabI	318.59	269.68	259.98	345.77	445.31	616.92
gene1476	<i>hcp</i>	Hydroxylamine reductase	71.84	198.51	194.41	282.41	268.68	230.24
gene2044	<i>ykvO</i>	SDR family oxidoreductase	50.89	101.48	115.14	125.31	138.49	137.82
gene3827	<i>yqhD</i>	alcohol dehydrogenase	84.72	213.18	225.92	329.62	316.49	340.01
gene347	<i>queG</i>	tRNA epoxyqueuosine(34) reductase QueG	65.50	154.40	174.96	286.96	356.10	298.69
gene429	<i>nrdG</i>	anaerobic ribonucleoside-triphosphate reductase-activating protein	131.36	223.44	230.24	350.92	412.32	343.26
gene1131	<i>Molybdopterin</i>	molybdopterin-dependent oxidoreductase	21.88	48.23	58.66	73.93	121.91	150.09
gene2046	<i>SSP1627</i>	SDR family oxidoreductase	54.30	115.22	125.86	173.44	261.85	285.80
gene1189	<i>ahpC</i>	alkyl hydroperoxide reductase subunit C	100.68	158.08	168.13	243.93	243.69	292.67
gene1416	<i>yliI</i>	PQQ-dependent sugar dehydrogenase	44.54	178.13	160.96	286.47	308.94	445.98

**Table S11** Enzyme activities and steady-state kinetic parameters of *E/SDR-ykvO*, *E/SDR-SSP1627*, and *E/SDR-SSP1627* mutants in the HMF reduction.

Enzyme	Enzyme activity <sup>a</sup> (mU mg <sup>-1</sup> )		Steady-state kinetic parameter <sup>b</sup>		
	NADPH	NADH	$K_m$ (mM)	$k_{cat}$ (s <sup>-1</sup> )	$k_{cat}/K_m$ (mM <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )
<i>E/SDR-ykvO</i>	298.56	12.22	0.1096	0.667	6.09
<i>E/SDR-SSP1627</i>	466.87	7.56	0.0850	0.942	11.76
<i>E/SDR-SSP1627-S143A</i>	NA <sup>c</sup>				
<i>E/SDR-SSP1627-Y156A</i>	NA				
<i>E/SDR-SSP1627-K160A</i>	NA				

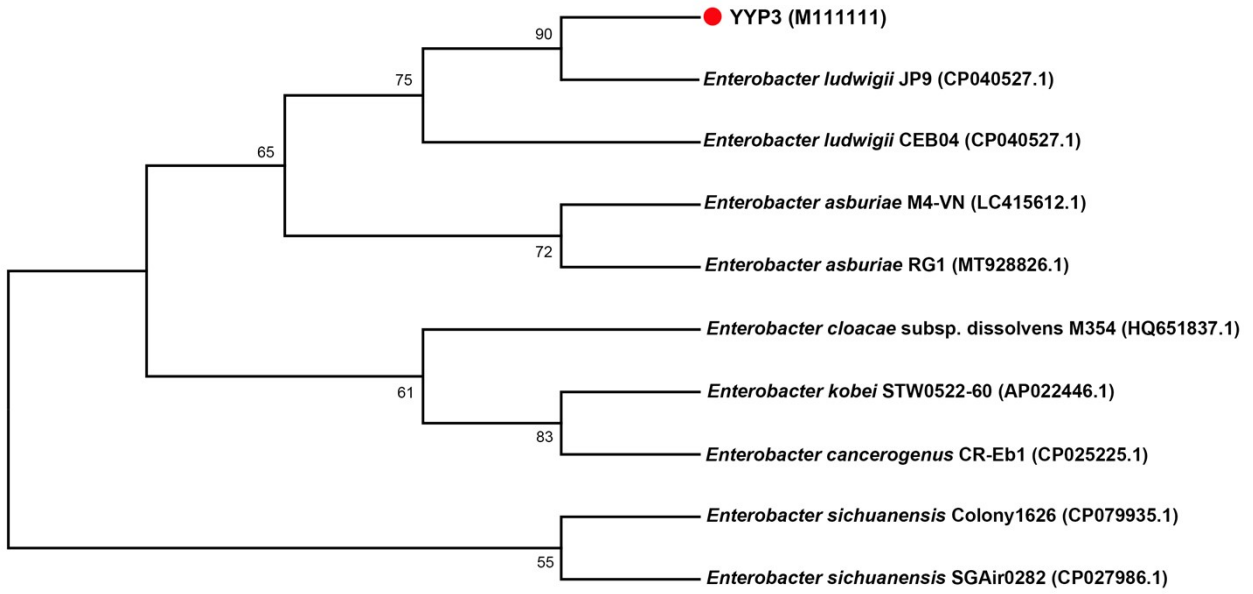
<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: 0.4 mL Tris-HCl buffer (100 mM, pH 8), 5 mM HMF, 0.2 mM NADPH or NADH, 30°C, and 20  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  purified enzyme. The values are the average of three independent experiments.

<sup>b</sup>Reaction conditions: 0.4 mL Tris-HCl buffer (100 mM, pH 8), 20  $\mu\text{M}$  to 5 mM HMF, 0.2 mM NADPH, 30°C, and 20  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  purified enzyme. The values are the average of three independent experiments.

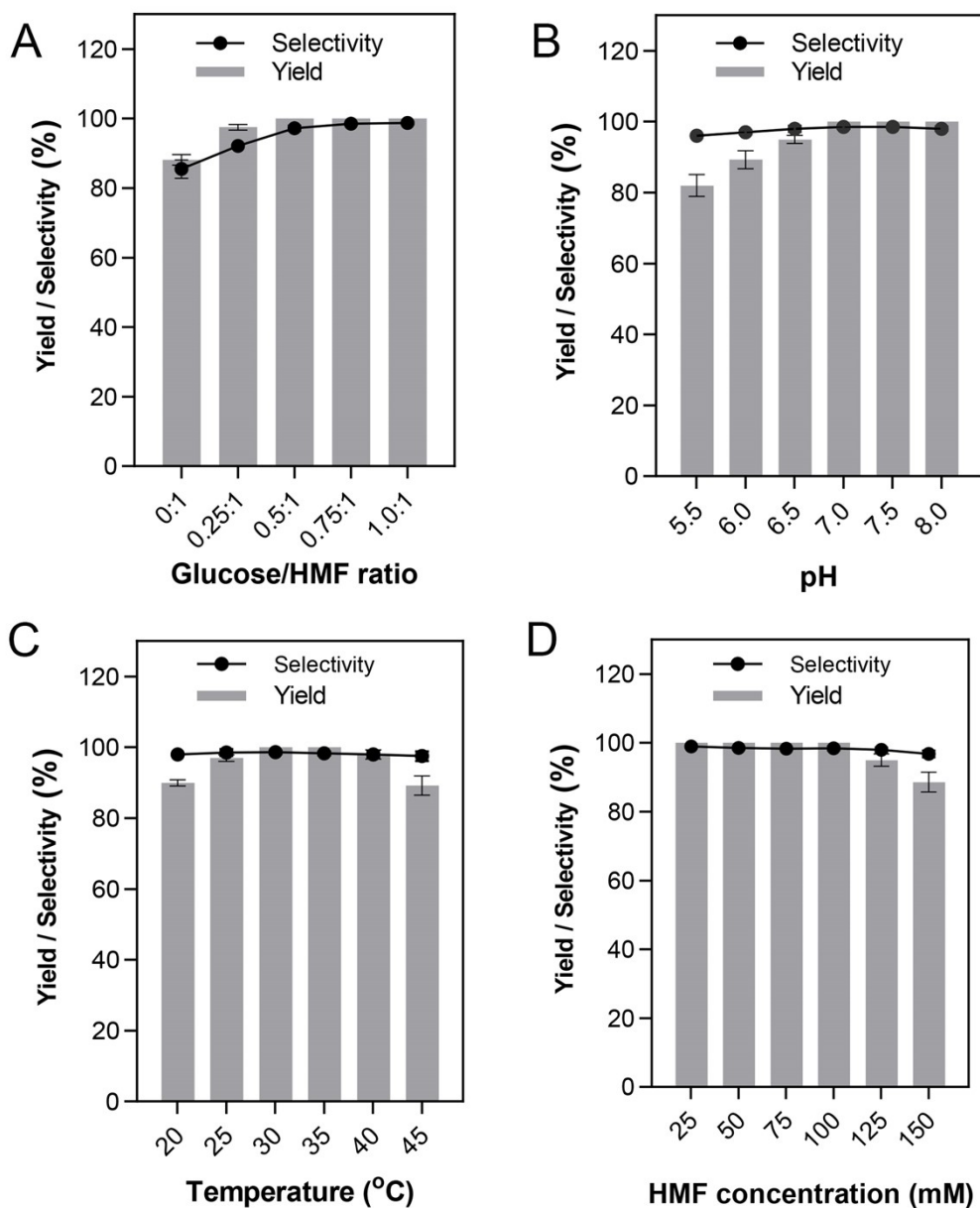
<sup>c</sup>NA: not active.

**Table S12** The residue identity and RMSD value of the enzymes analyzed in this study.

	<i>E/SDR-ykvO</i>		<i>E/SDR-SSP1627</i>	
	Identity (%)	RMSD (Å)	Identity (%)	RMSD (Å)
NADH-dependent reductase CmCR	27.9	0.88	22.9	0.97
alcohol dehydrogenase <i>MgAAD1669</i>	13.5	16.72	8.6	15.05
reductive aminase <i>AspRedAm</i>	12.9	15.65	12.5	14.14
<i>E/SDR-ykvO</i>	-	-	25.0	1.056
<i>E/SDR-SSP1627</i>	25.0	1.056	-	-



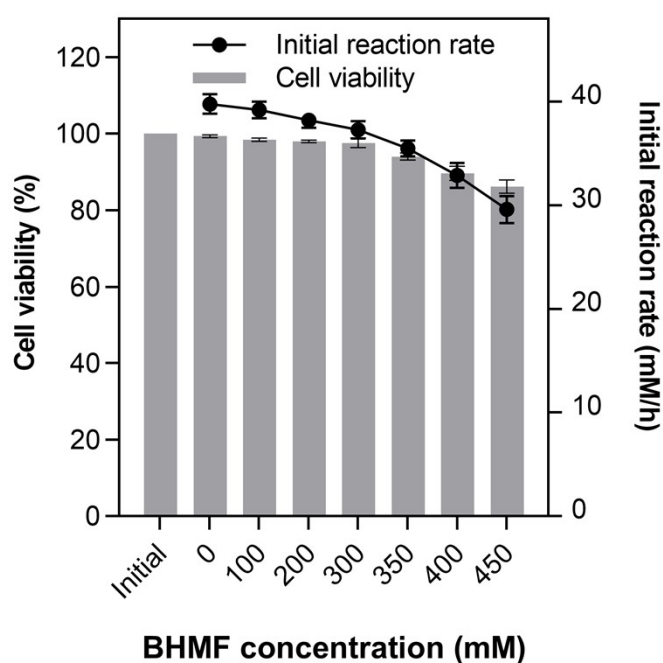
**Fig. S1** Phylogenetic tree of YYP3 based on the 16S rDNA gene sequence.



**Fig. S2** Multiple steps of BHMF production optimization. (A) Ratio of glucose to HMF, (B) initial pH, (C) temperature, and (D) HMF concentration. The initial production conditions: pH 7.0, 30°C, 50 mM HMF, and 20 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> (wet weight) of cells.

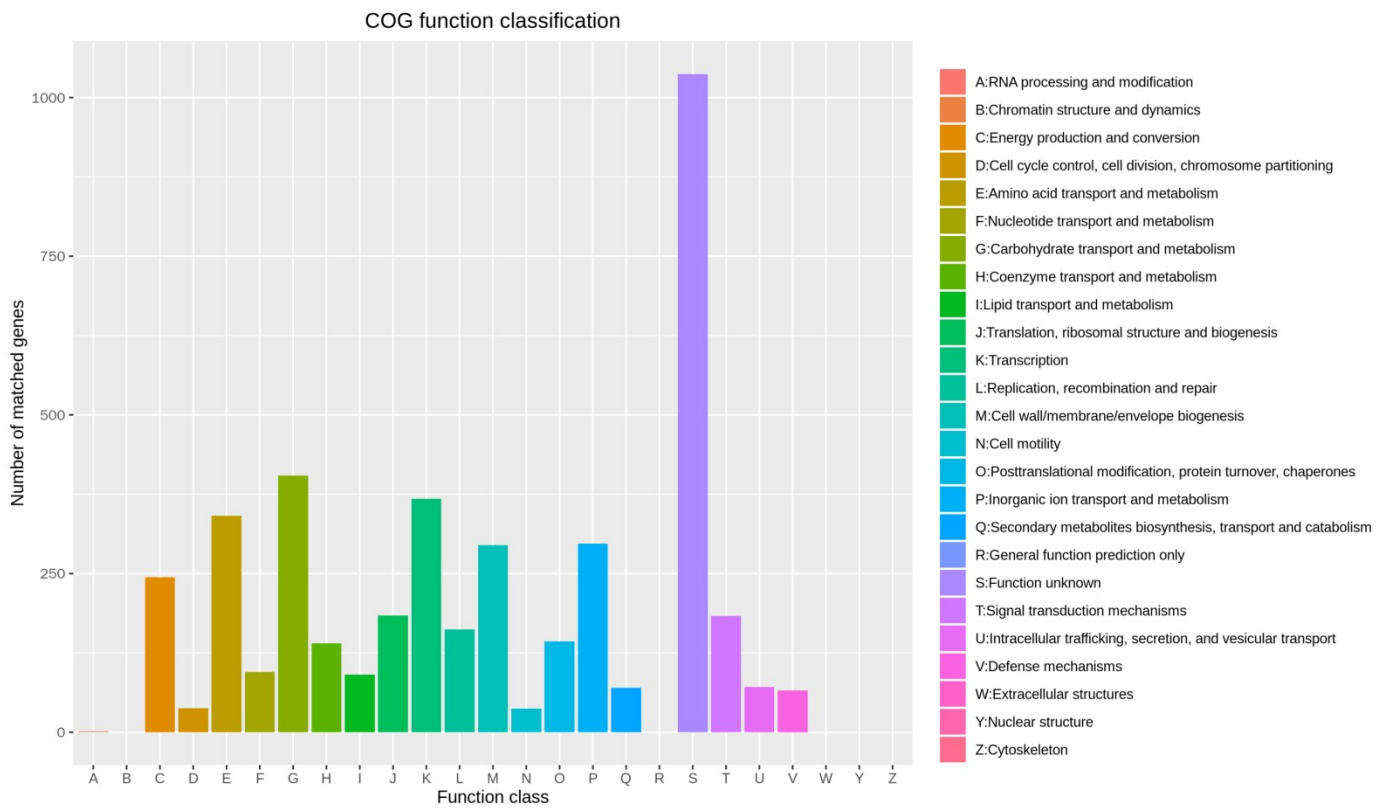
Different molar ratios of glucose to HMF, from 0:1 to 1:1, were tested and the results showed that a small amount of glucose supplementation (0.25:1) led to a clearly increased yield (97.5%) and selectivity (92.2%). When the glucose concentration was 37.5 mM (the molar ratio of glucose to HMF was 0.75:1), BHMF was produced with a yield >99% and 98.5% selectivity within 1.5 h (A). The BHMF yields increased continually from 82.1% to >99% with a variation of pH from 5.5 to 7.0, while the highest yields (>99%) were maintained at pH 7.0–8.0. Notably, excellent BHMF

selectivities (96.1%–98.5%) were observed across the entire pH range (B). The impact of reaction temperature on the biosynthesis of BHMF was examined from 20°C to 45°C. *E. ludwigii* YYP3 displayed the highest yield and selectivity at 30°C–35°C, but when the temperature exceeded 40°C, the catalytic efficiency decreased significantly (C). When the HMF concentration increased from 25 mM to 100 mM, *E. ludwigii* YYP3 retained high yield (>99%) and selectivity (98.5 %). When the HMF concentration increased more than 100 mM, the decreased yield and selectivity were observed (D).

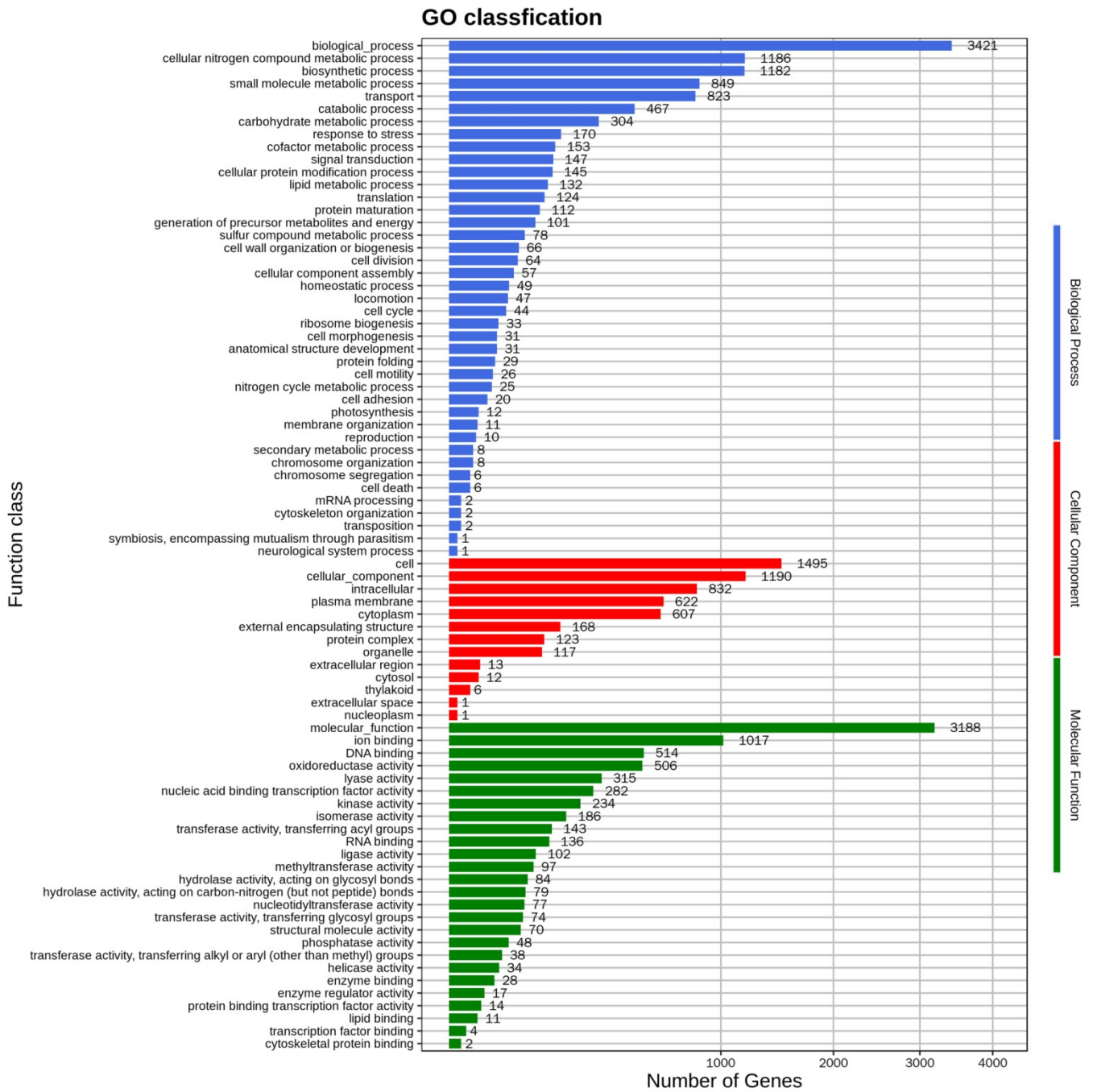


**Fig. S3** Effects of various concentrations of BHMF on the whole-cell conversion of HMF. Conditions: 50 mM HMF, 0–450 mM BHMF, glucose/HMF ratio of 0.75:1, pH 7.0, 30°C, and 20 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> (wet weight) of cells. Cell viability was measured under the above conditions without HMF.

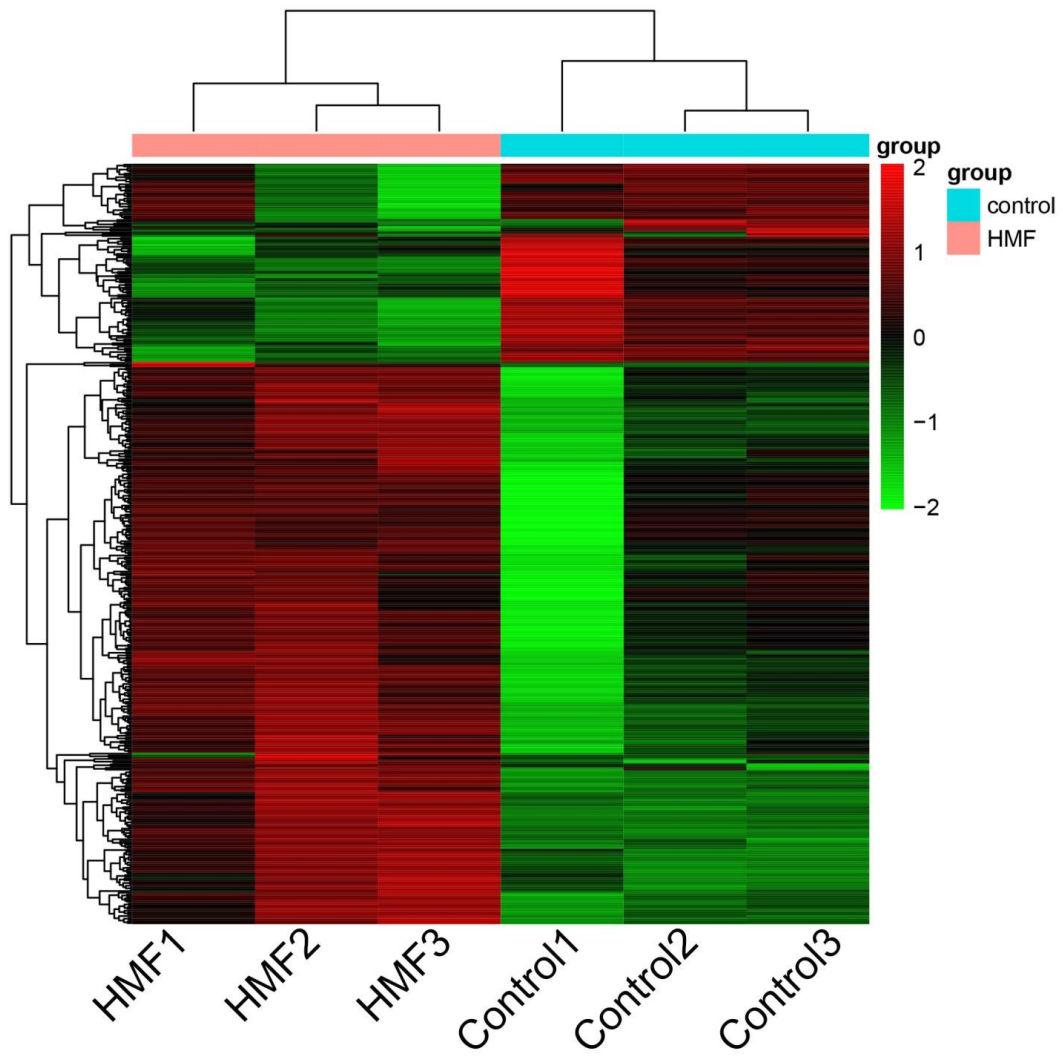




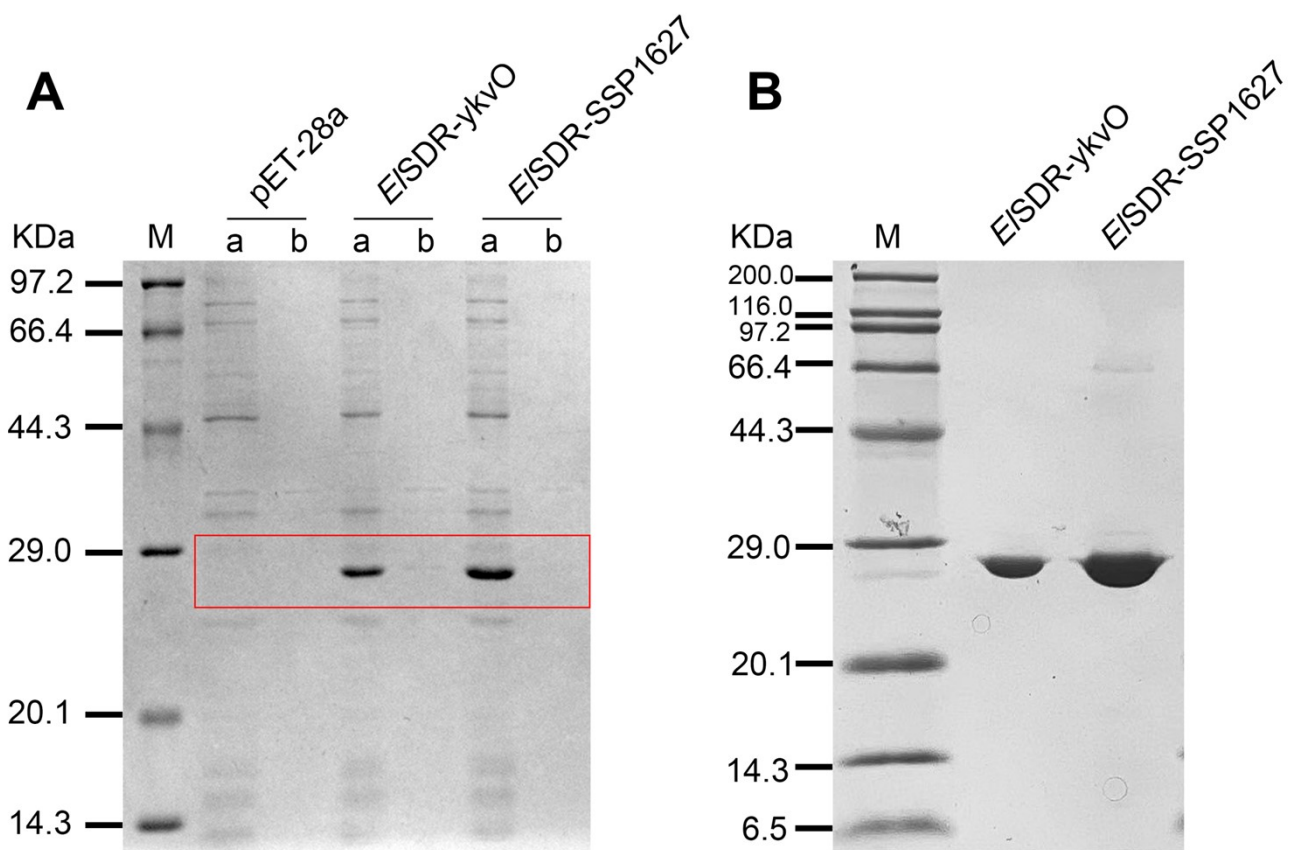
**Fig. S4** Genome functional annotation of the *E. ludwigii* YYP3 chromosome against the COG database.



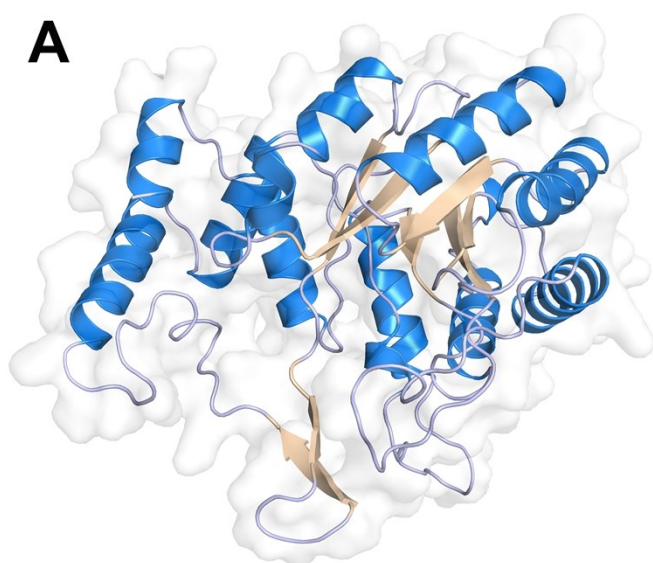
**Fig. S5** Genome functional annotation of the *E. ludwigii* YYP3 chromosome against the GO database.



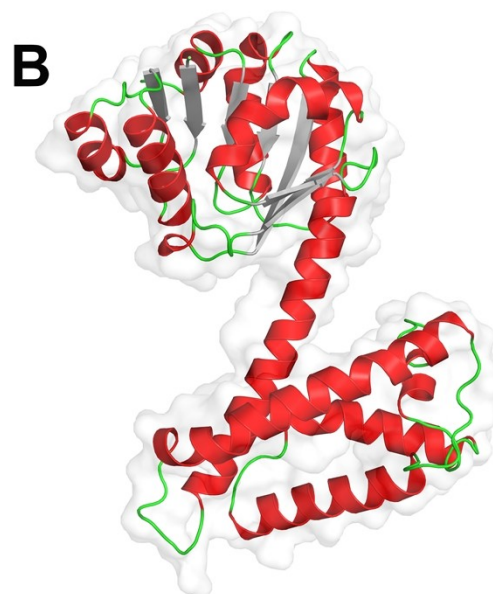
**Fig. S6** Hierarchical cluster heat map of gene expression in *E. ludwigii* YYP3. HMF groups were incubated for 1h under the optimum reaction conditions with 100 mM HMF; control groups were incubated for 1h under the optimum reaction conditions without HMF.



**Fig. S7** (A) The heterologous expression of *EISDR-SSP1627* and *EISDR-ykvO* in *E. coli* BL21 (DE3). M, protein marker; “a” indicates the soluble fractions and “b” indicates the insoluble fractions. The *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) harboring the empty vector pET28a was used as the control. (B) The *EISDR-SSP1627* and *EISDR-ykvO* were purified by His-tag affinity chromatography.

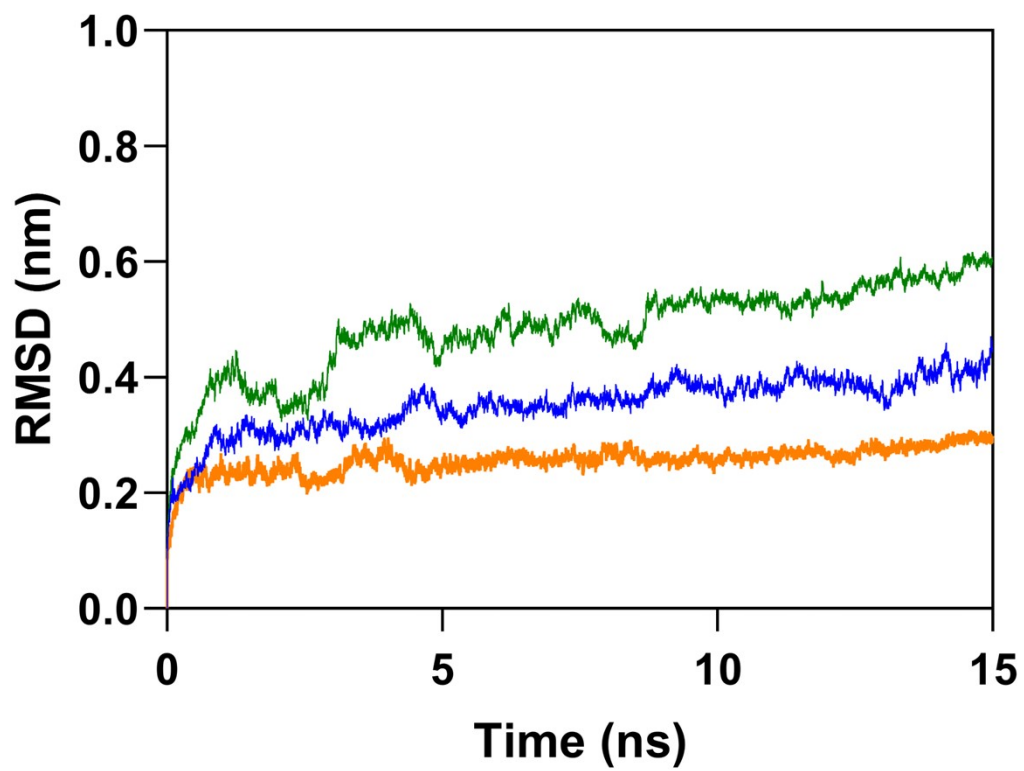


*MgAAD1669*

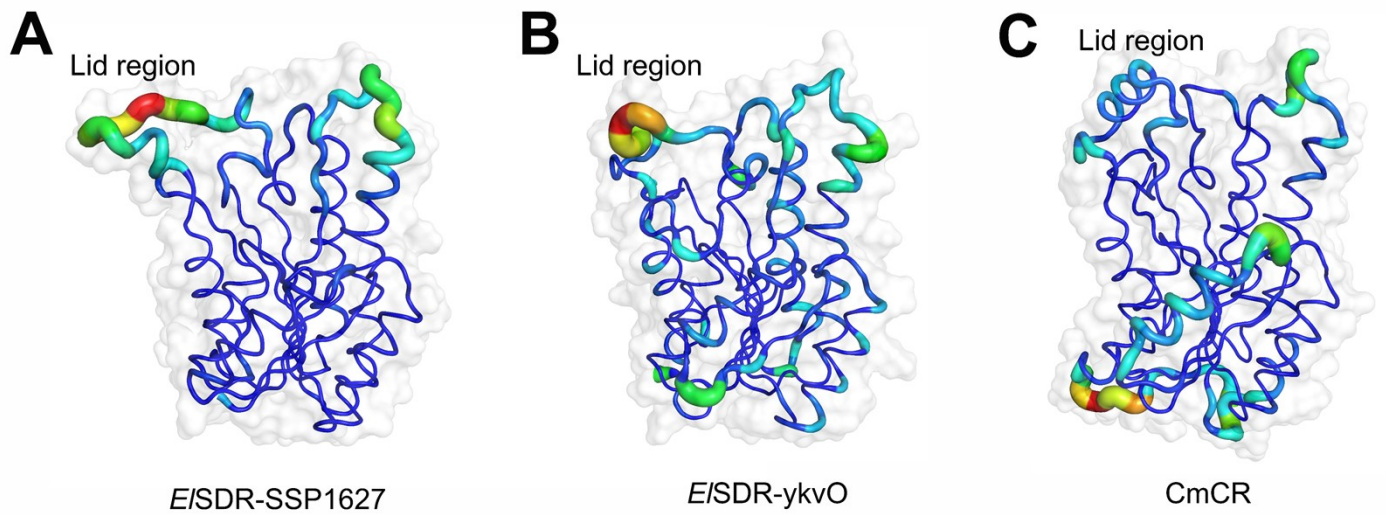


*AspRedAm*

**Fig. S8** (A) The predicted structure of *MgAAD1669* by homology modeling. (B) The predicted structure of *AspRedAm* by homology modeling.

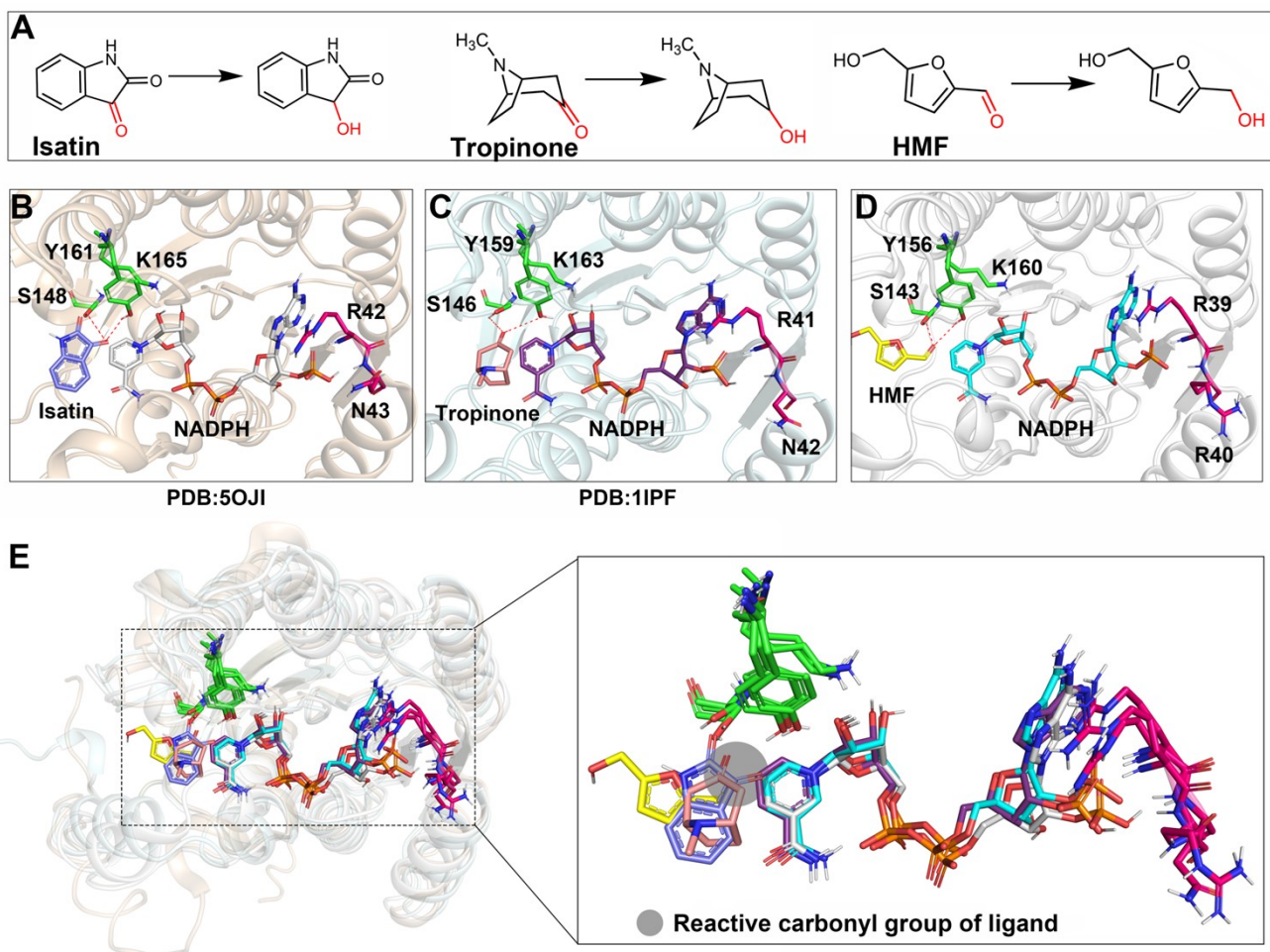


**Fig. S9** The RMSD values of *EISDR*-SSP1627, *EISDR*-ykvO and CmCR by molecular dynamic simulation.



**Fig. S10 Structures** of *EISDR-SSP1627* (A), *EISDR-ykvO* (B), and CmCR (C) colored by B-factor (low B-factor in blue, high B-factor in red). The closer to red, the greater the flexibility.





**Fig. S11** (A) The reduction substrates of DHRS4, TR-II, and *E/SDR-SSP1627*. (B) Binding mode analysis of the DHRS4 complex crystal structure (PDB ID: 5OJI). (C) Binding mode analysis of the TR-II complex crystal structure (PDB ID: 1IPF). (D) Docking results analysis of the *E/SDR-SSP1627* complex. (E) Superimposition of the complex structures of DHRS4, TR-II, and *E/SDR-SSP1627*.



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