

**Substrate tunnel redesign of short-chain dehydrogenase  
enabled efficient biocatalytic production of the TRPV1  
antagonist *trans*-4-tert-butylcyclohexanol**

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## Supplementary Tables

**Table S1. Primers used for constructing plasmids**

Primer Name	Sequence (5' - 3')
<b>primers for construction of pET30a-UCPA</b>	
UCPA-F	CGCGGATCCATGGGTAAACTCACGGGCAA
UCPA-R	CCGGAATTCTCAGATACCGACGCTAACCG
<b>primers for construction of P1-GDH-UCPA</b>	
GDH-Gib-F	CTTTAATAAGGAGATATAACCATGGGTACAGCGATCTGGA
GDH-Gib-R	CTCGAATTCGGATCCTGGCTTTAACCACGACCGGCCTGGA
pacyduet-Gib-GDH-F	TCCAGATCGCTGTAACCCATGGTATATCTCCTTATTAAAG
pacyduet-Gib-GDH-R	TCCAGGCCGGTCGTGGTTAAAGCCAGGATCCGAATTCGAG
UCPA-Gib-F	CACGGCCGCATAATCGAAATCGATCTCGATCCCGCGAAAT
UCPA-Gib-R	ATCCAATTGAGATCTGCCATTCAGATACCGACGCTAACCG
UCPA-Gib-pacyduet-F	ATTTCCGCGGATCGAGATCGATTTCGATTATGCGGCCGTG
UCPA-Gib-pacyduet-R	CGTTAGCGTCGGTATCTGAATGGCAGATCTCAATTGGAT
<b>primers for construction of P2-GDH-UCPA</b>	
UCPA-Gib-PET-F	TATAAGAAGGAGATATACATATGGGTAAACTCACGGGCAA
UCPA-Gib-PET-R	GATATCCAATTGAGATCTGCTCAGATACCGACGCTAACCG
UCPA-Gib-PETduet-F	TTGCCCGTGAGTTTACCCATATGTATATCTCCTTCTTATA
UCPA-Gib-PETduet-R	CGTTAGCGTCGGTATCTGAGCAGATCTCAATTGGATATC
<b>primers for construction of P3-GDH-UCPA</b>	
UCPA-Gib-pCDF-F	TATAAGAAGGAGATATACATATGGGTAAACTCACGGGCAA
UCPA-Gib-pCDF-R	GATATCCAATTGAGATCTGCTCAGATACCGACGCTAACCG
UCPA-Gib-pCDFduet-F	TTGCCCGTGAGTTTACCCATATGTATATCTCCTTCTTATA
UCPA-Gib-pCDFduet-R	CGTTAGCGTCGGTATCTGAGCAGATCTCAATTGGATATC
<b>primers for construction of UCPA mutants</b>	
Y187N-F	CCATCTGCCCGGAAACGTCCGCACGCCAATGGCGGAAA

Primer Name	Sequence (5' - 3')
Y187N-R	ATTGGCGTGCGGACGTTTCCCGGGCAGATGGCGTTAACG
Y187T-F	CCATCTGCCCGGGAACAGTCCGCACGCCAATGGCGGAAA
Y187T-R	ATTGGCGTGCGGACTGTTCCCGGGCAGATGGCGTTAACG
Y187S-F	CCATCTGCCCGGGATCCGTCCGCACGCCAATGGCGGAAA
Y187S-R	ATTGGCGTGCGGACGGATCCCGGGCAGATGGCGTTAACG
Y187D-F	CCATCTGCCCGGGAGATGTCCGCACGCCAATGGCGGAAA
Y187D-R	ATTGGCGTGCGGACATCTCCCGGGCAGATGGCGTTAACG
Y187K-F	CCATCTGCCCGGGAAAAGTCCGCACGCCAATGGCGGAAA
Y187K-R	ATTGGCGTGCGGACTTTTCCCGGGCAGATGGCGTTAACG
Y187M-F	CCATCTGCCCGGGAATGGTCCGCACGCCAATGGCGGAAA
Y187M-R	ATTGGCGTGCGGACCATTCCCGGGCAGATGGCGTTAACG
Y187F-F	CCATCTGCCCGGGATTCGTCCGCACGCCAATGGCGGAAA
Y187F-R	ATTGGCGTGCGGACGAATCCCGGGCAGATGGCGTTAACG
Y187L-F	CCATCTGCCCGGGACTGGTCCGCACGCCAATGGCGGAAA
Y187L-R	ATTGGCGTGCGGACCAGTCCCGGGCAGATGGCGTTAACG
Y187V-F	CCATCTGCCCGGGAGTTGTCCGCACGCCAATGGCGGAAA
Y187V-R	ATTGGCGTGCGGACAACTCCCGGGCAGATGGCGTTAACG
Y187A-F	CCATCTGCCCGGGAGCGGTCCGCACGCCAATGGCGGAAA
Y187A-R	ATTGGCGTGCGGACCGCTCCCGGGCAGATGGCGTTAACG
Y187G-F	CCATCTGCCCGGGAGGCGTCCGCACGCCAATGGCGGAAA
Y187G-R	ATTGGCGTGCGGACGCCTCCCGGGCAGATGGCGTTAACG
Y187W-F	CCATCTGCCCGGGATGGGTCCGCACGCCAATGGCGGAAA
Y187W-R	ATTGGCGTGCGGACCCATCCCGGGCAGATGGCGTTAACG

\*The underlined characters represent restriction sites.

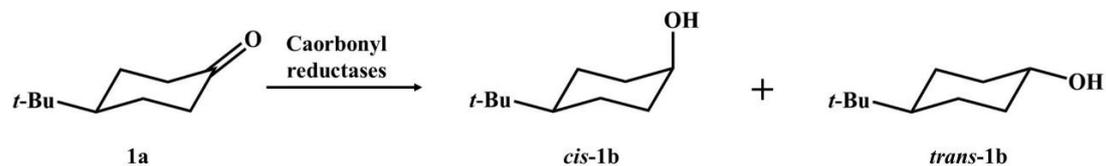
**Table S2. List of plasmids used and constructed**

Plasmid Name	Description
pET30a-UCPA	Kan <sup>R</sup> , pBR322 ori, T7-promoter, harboring UCPA from <i>Escherichia coli</i> K12
pACYCDuet-1	Cm <sup>R</sup> , P15A ori, dual T7-promoter
pETDuet-1	Amp <sup>R</sup> , pBR322 ori, dual T7-promoter
pCDFDuet-1	Sm <sup>R</sup> , CDF ori, dual T7-promoter
pACYCDuet-1-GDH	pACYCDuet-1 harboring GDH from <i>Bacillus</i>
pETDuet-1-GDH	pETDuet-1 harboring GDH from <i>Bacillus</i>
pCDFDuet-1-GDH	pCDFDuet-1 harboring GDH from <i>Bacillus</i>
pACYCDuet-1-GDH-UCPA	pACYCDuet-1 co-expressing GDH and UCPA
pETDuet-1-GDH-UCPA	pETDuet-1 co-expressing GDH and UCPA
pCDFDuet-1-GDH-UCPA	pCDFDuet-1 co-expressing GDH and UCPA
pCDFDuet-1-GDH-UCPAm	pCDFDuet-1 co-expressing GDH and different UCPA mutants

**Table S3. Column temperature and retention times of GC analysis**

Substrate	Retention time (min)			Column temperature
	Substrate	<i>cis</i> -alcohol	<i>trans</i> -alcohol	
<b>1a</b>	8.4	6.0	6.4	150°C
<b>2a</b>	7.3	5.0	5.2	120°C
<b>3a</b>	11.5	7.3	7.6	120°C
<b>4a</b>	12.2	8.0	8.4	130°C
<b>5a</b>	15.0	9.9	10.7	120°C
<b>6a</b>	13.1	9.8	10.2	150°C

**Table S4. Preliminary screening results of carbonyl reductases toward substrate 1a**



Enzyme	Conversion (%) <sup>a</sup>	<i>de</i> (%) <sup>a</sup>	Configuration
CpSADH	99.7	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
LKTADH	99.7	73.2	<i>cis</i>
NOV	96.3	54.2	<i>trans</i>
24810	93.5	53.3	<i>trans</i>
UCPA	54.9	> 99.9	<i>trans</i>
R1994	59.3	33.7	<i>cis</i>
03550	30.7	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
05220	29.8	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
11775	28.5	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
20610	23.0	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
27250	52.4	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
30710	40.7	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
39630	45.0	64.8	<i>trans</i>
40560	23.7	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
10830	23.7	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
13479	32.8	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
18380	31.9	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
20200	29.2	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
26840	29.5	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
30150	97.3	71.4	<i>cis</i>
32640	38.1	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
30190	38.4	34.1	<i>cis</i>
40080	26.4	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
49310	39.9	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
adh <sub>p</sub> Eco	34.3	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
adh <sub>p</sub> pp	38.7	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>

Enzyme	Conversion (%) <sup>a</sup>	de (%) <sup>a</sup>	Configuration
07380	10.0	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
07870	8.0	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
12110	6.3	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
1096	15.6	17.3	<i>cis</i>
2986	14.4	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
32720	13.3	69.3	<i>cis</i>
49950	8.0	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
51860	13.3	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
ADH1	10.8	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
ADH5	15.6	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
frmA	11.8	44.6	<i>cis</i>
HLADH	56.8	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
ndhB	8.7	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
PG2901	19.6	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
PP4451	12.4	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
PW4654	15.4	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
Q433	8.7	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
YG157	71.8	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
yghD	15.5	46.7	<i>cis</i>
YGL039	24.6	25.6	<i>trans</i>
yqjmB	3.3	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
A18.8	14.7	15.4	<i>cis</i>
EbSDR8	10.4	18.9	<i>cis</i>
eutG4	8.4	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
I33	23.6	31.9	<i>trans</i>
KpADH	87.6	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
NDE1	26.6	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
PED6	19.6	20.6	<i>cis</i>
PpYSDR	11.4	16.4	<i>cis</i>
ReADH	41.9	> 99.9	<i>cis</i>
SmCRV4	4.8	17.0	<i>cis</i>

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: The reaction was performed at 30°C for 24 h with 10 mM of **1a**, 10% (v/v) IPA and 50 g/L of resting cells in 1.0 mL phosphate buffer (0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>-NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7.0).

**Table S5. The lining residues of identified tunnels in the wild-type enzyme and Y187A mutant**

Tunnel	Layer	Residues lining in the identified tunnels	Radius (Å)	Distance (Å)
<b>TUN1</b>	1	I196, NADH	1.88	1.04
	2	I196, NADH, Y187	1.78	3.52
	3	I196, NADH, Y187, A193	1.71	4.07
	4	I196, Y187, A193, M212	1.6	4.92
	5	I196, Y187, M212, A193 (backbone)	1.57	5.35
	6	I196, Y187, M212	1.45	7.07
	7	<b>I196, Y187, M212, E152</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>10.88</b>
	8	I196, Y187, M212, E152, S200	2.47	11.74
	9	I196, Y187, E152, S200, D149	2.8	11.98
	10	Y187, E152, S200, D149	2.89	12.21
<b>TUN2</b>	1	I196	1.88	0.42
	2	I196, NADH	1.94	2.23
	3	I196, NADH, Y155, E152, Y187	2.42	2.47
	4	I196, E152, Y187	2.4	2.53
	5	I196, NADH, E152, Y187	2.42	2.6
	6	I196, NADH, Y155, E152, Y187	2.45	2.7
	7	NADH, Y155, E152, Y187	2.44	2.9
	8	NADH, E152, Y187, T143	2.29	3.63
	9	NADH, Y187, T143, S141	1.99	5.27
	10	NADH, Y187, T143, G186 (backbone)	2.04	5.69
	11	Y187, T143, G186 (backbone)	1.97	6.24
	12	Y187, T143, G186 (backbone), V142	1.97	7.05
	13	<b>Y187, T143, V142</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>8.62</b>
	14	Y187, T143, V142, D149	1.95	9.27
	15	Y187, V142, D149, V147	2.03	10.03

<b>Tunnel</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Residues lining in the identified tunnels</b>	<b>Radius (Å)</b>	<b>Distance (Å)</b>
<b>TUN2</b>	16	Y187, V142, V147	2.09	11.56
	17	Y187, V147, S253	2.4	13.09
	18	Y187, D149, V147, S253 (backbone)	2.77	13.97
	19	D149, V147, S253 (backbone)	2.88	14.34
<b>TUN3</b>	1	Y155, I196, NADH	1.94	1.49
	2	Y155, I196, NADH, E152	2.28	2.13
	3	I196, NADH, E152, T143	2.55	3.54
	4	I196, NADH, E152, A187	2.77	4.05
	5	I196, E152, A187, M212	2.75	4.79
	6	E152, T143, A187	2.81	5.1
	7	E152, T143, A187, D149	2.84	5.77
	8	E152, A187, M212, D149	2.57	6.97
	9	<b>A187, M212, D149</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>7.77</b>

**Table S6. Apparent kinetic parameters of the wild-type enzyme and Y187A mutant**

<b>Enzyme</b>	<b><math>K_m</math> (mM)</b>	<b><math>K_{cat}</math> (s<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b><math>K_{cat}/K_m</math> (s<sup>-1</sup>mM<sup>-1</sup>)</b>
WT	5.24	4.28	0.82
Y187A	1.98	9.87	5.00

**Table S7. Computed binding free energy ( $\Delta G_{\text{bind}}$ ) for the enzyme-product complexes.**

Enzyme-product complex	$\Delta G_{\text{bind}}$ (kcal/mol)
WT- <i>cis</i> - <b>2b</b>	$-15.2 \pm 2.3$
WT- <i>trans</i> - <b>2b</b>	$-15.9 \pm 3.0$
Y187A- <i>cis</i> - <b>2b</b>	$-16.1 \pm 2.1$
Y187A- <i>trans</i> - <b>2b</b>	$-19.0 \pm 1.7$

## Supplementary Figures

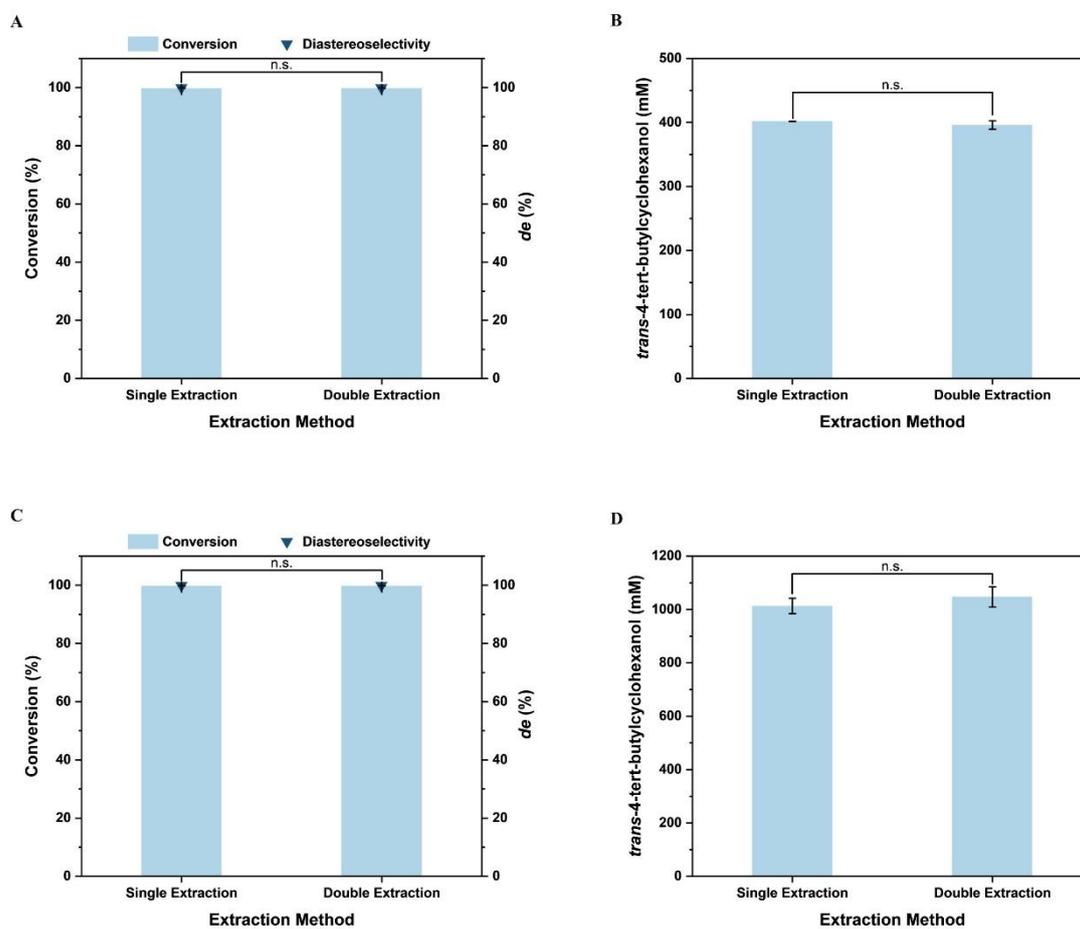


Figure S1. Effect of extraction times on substrate conversion and product recovery. (A, B: optimized reaction system with 400 mM substrate; C, D: optimized reaction system with 1 M substrate).

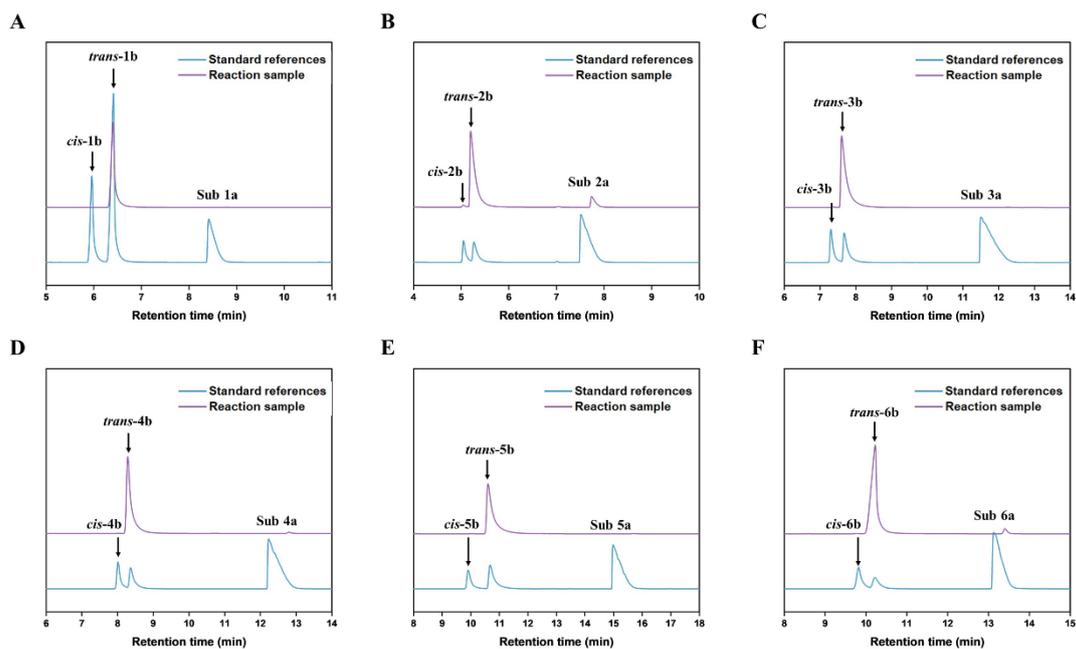


Figure S2. GC profiles of the substrates (**1a-6a**) and the corresponding alcohols *cis*-**(1b-6b)** and *trans*-**(1b-6b)**.

Blue line represents the GC profile of the standard references; purple line represents the GC profile of the reaction products of the Y187A mutant.

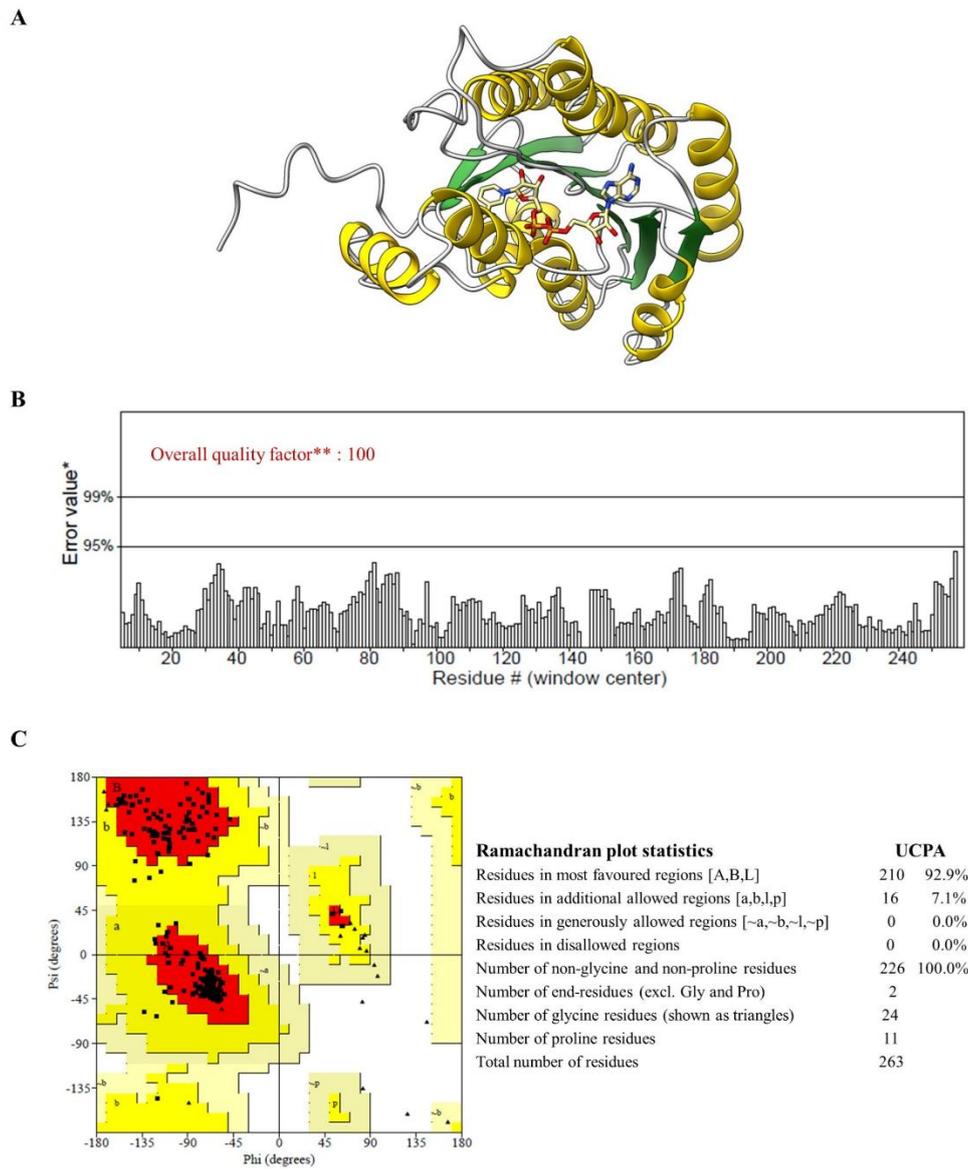


Figure S3. The three-dimensional structure of UCPA-NADH complex (A) and its quality assessment using ERRAT 2 (B) or Procheck-Ramachandran plot (C).

In Figure S8A, gold represents  $\alpha$ -helices; gray represents coils; forest green represents  $\beta$ -sheets; khaki represents NADH.

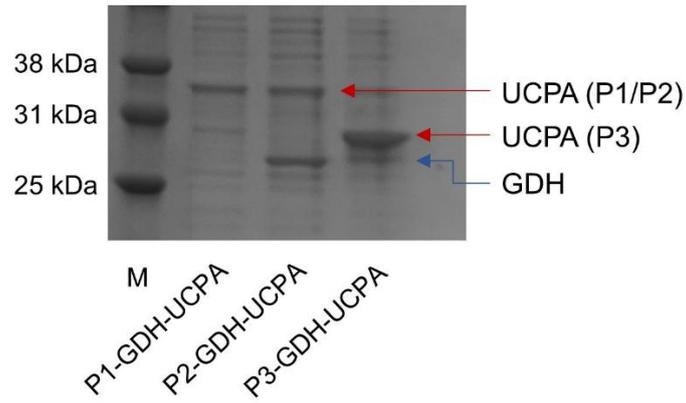


Figure S4. SDS-PAGE analysis for supernatants of P1-GDH-UCPA, P2-GDH-UCPA and P3-GDH-UCPA. Lane M: molecular weight marker. (The varying molecular weights of UCPA arise from the His-tag and S-Tag fused to the target protein in pACYCDuet-1 (P1) and pETDuet-1 (P2))

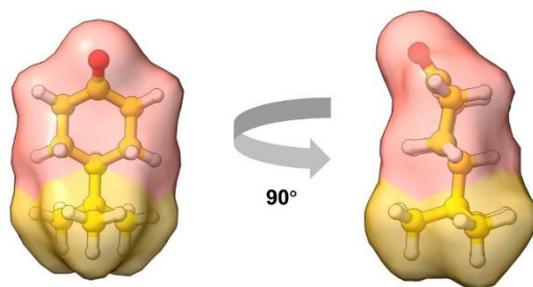


Figure S5. The three-dimensional structure of substrate **1a** and its surface. Red surface represents cyclohexanone moiety and yellow surface represents tert-butyl moiety.

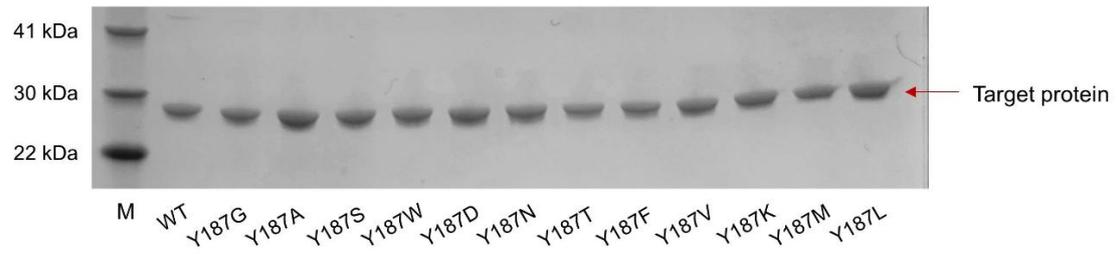


Figure S6. SDS-PAGE analysis of the purified wild-type enzyme and twelve single-point mutants (loading concentration: 0.1 mg/mL). Lane M: molecular weight marker.

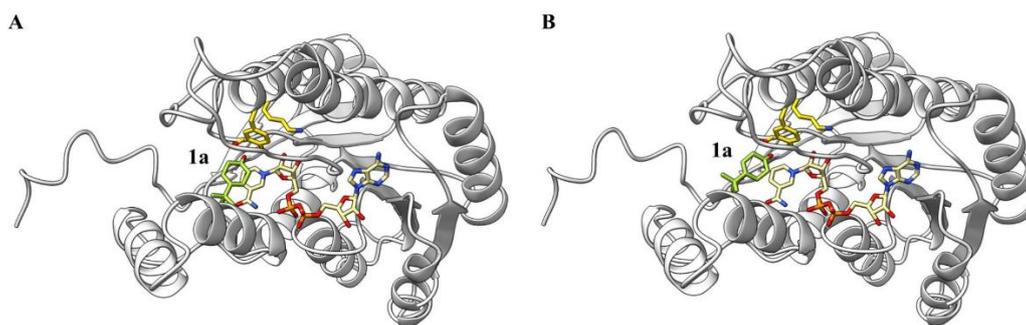


Figure S7. Docking of substrate **1a** into the wild-type enzyme (A) and the Y187A mutant (B).

Gold represents the catalytic triad, green represents substrate **1a**, khaki represents NADH, and light gray represents the secondary structure of the enzyme.

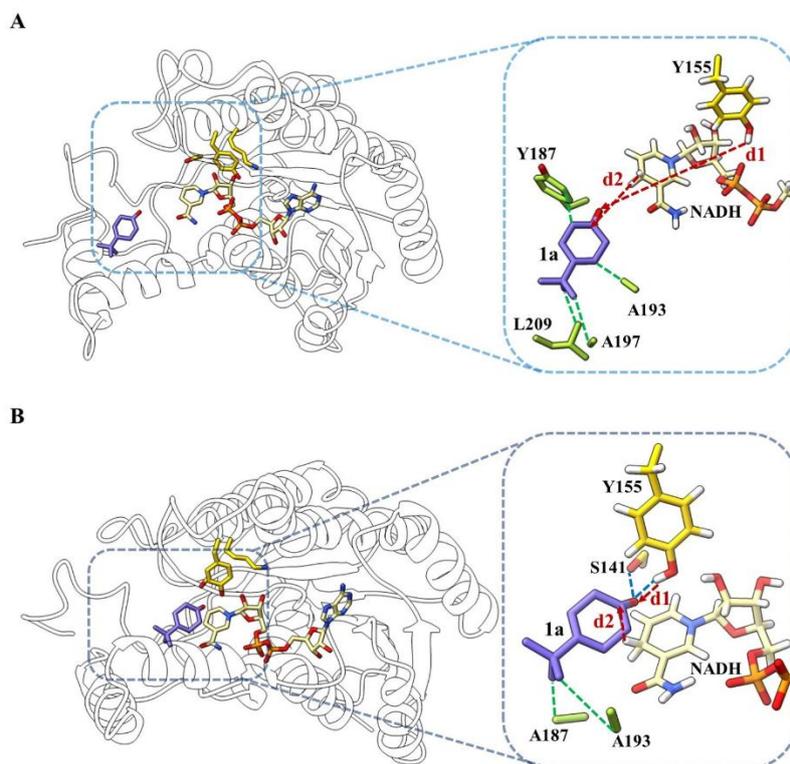


Figure S8. Conformation and interaction analysis of enzyme-substrate complexes formed between substrate **1a** and the wild-type enzyme (A) or the Y187A mutant (B) after equilibration (40 ns).

Gold represents the catalytic triad; purple represents substrate **1a**; khaki represents NADH; red dashed lines with arrows represent the proton transfer; blue dashed lines represent hydrogen bond; green dashed lines represent hydrophobic interactions.

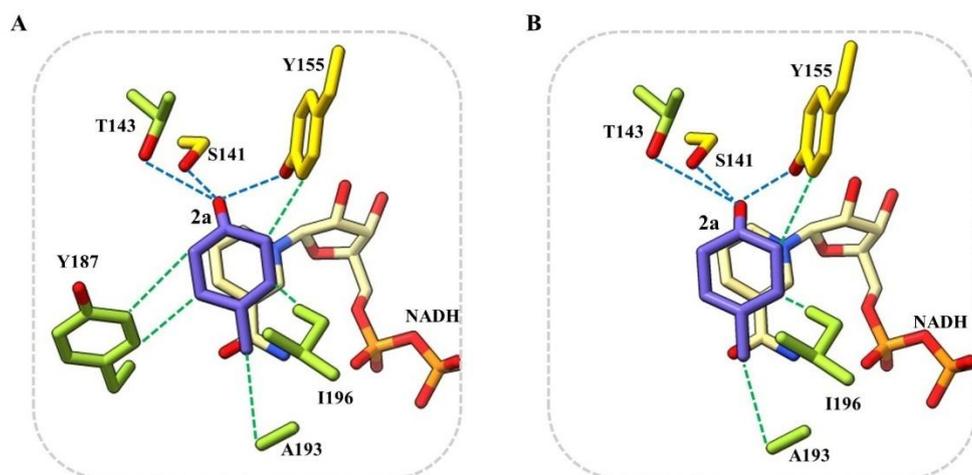


Figure S9. Interaction analysis of enzyme-substrate complexes formed between substrate **2a** and the wild-type enzyme (A) or Y187A mutant (B).

Gold represents the catalytic triad; purple represents substrate **2a**; khaki represents NADH; blue dashed lines represent hydrogen bonds; green dashed lines represent hydrophobic interactions.

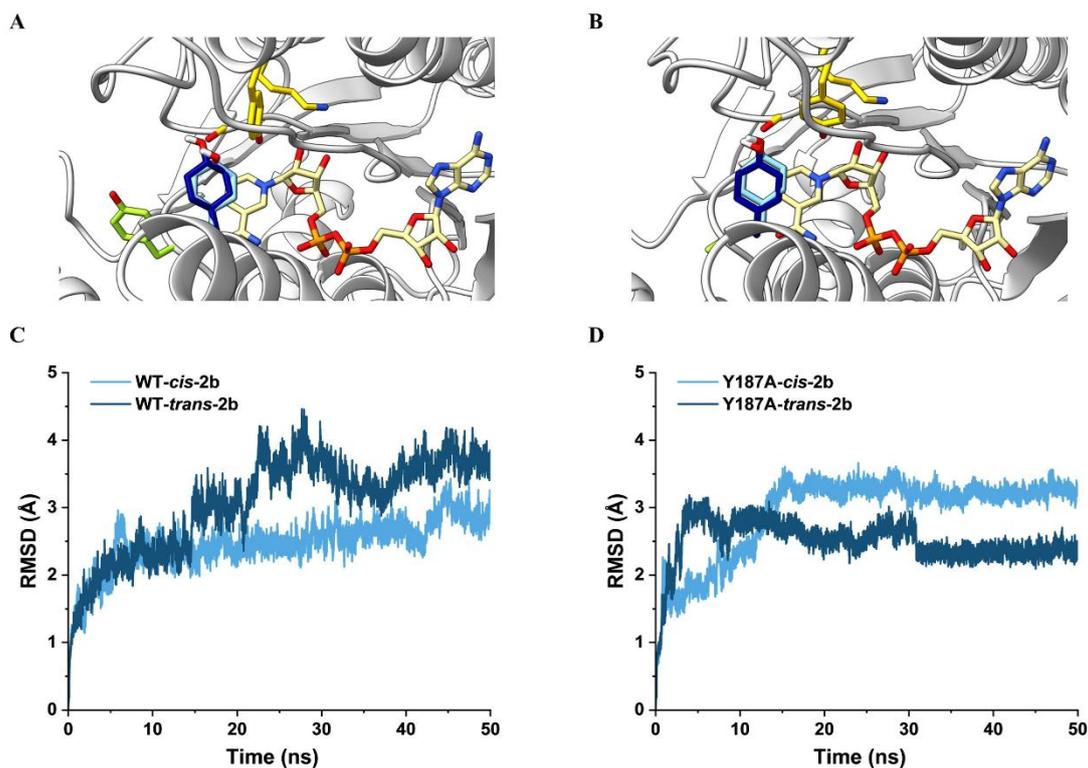


Figure S10. MD Analysis of wild-type enzyme (WT) and Y187A mutant toward *cis*-/*trans*-2b. A, Docking of *cis*-2b and *trans*-2b into the wild-type enzyme. B, Docking of *cis*-2b and *trans*-2b into the Y187A mutant. C, Backbone RMSD comparison of the WT-*cis*-2b and WT-*trans*-2b. D, Backbone RMSD comparison of the Y187A-*cis*-2b and Y187A-*trans*-2b.

In A and B, gold represents the catalytic triad; light blue represents *cis*-2b; deep blue represents *trans*-2b; khaki represents NADH; green represents the mutation site; light gray represents the secondary structure of the enzyme.

## Supplementary Results

Procedure of scale-up biocatalysis and NMR spectra of isolated *trans*-**1b**

For scale-up reaction, the whole-cell reaction system (10 mL) consisted of 1 M **1a** (1.54 g), 2 mM NAD<sup>+</sup>, 10% (v/v) acetonitrile (MeCN), glucose (2.97 g), and 100 g/L wet cells in phosphate buffer (0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>-NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7.0). After 10 hours, the crude product was extracted with ethyl acetate and then rotary evaporated under vacuum at 35°C for 5 hours to obtain 1.45 g of *trans*-**1b** (isolated yield: 94%). 10 mg of the product was dissolved in deuterated chloroform (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) for NMR analysis. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra revealed that the isolated product was spectroscopically pure, and diastereoselectivity for *trans*-isomer was >99% (Fig. S11). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra (Fig. S12) are consistent with the literature data<sup>1,2</sup>.

*Trans*-4-tert-butylcyclohexanol (*trans*-**1b**):

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 25°C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 3.51 (m, 1H), 2.03-1.97 (m, 2H), 1.80-1.74 (m, 2H), 1.57 (br s, 1H), 1.26-1.17 (m, 2H), 1.08-0.99 (m, 2H), 0.99-0.93 (m, 1H) 0.84 (s, 9H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  = 71.2, 47.2, 36.1, 32.3, 27.7, 25.6.

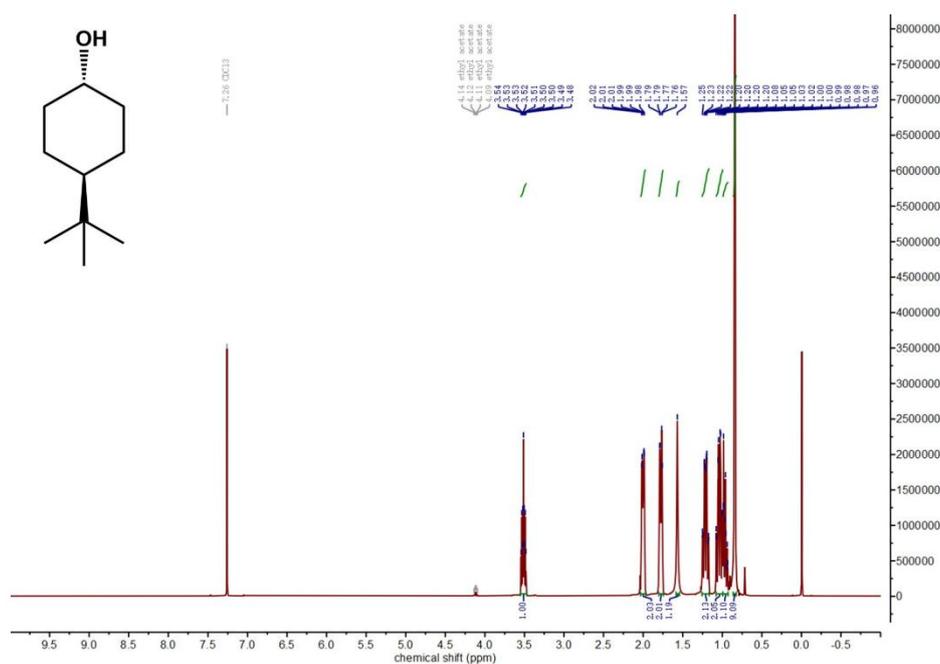


Figure S11.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ) of isolated *trans*-1b after scale-up biocatalysis.

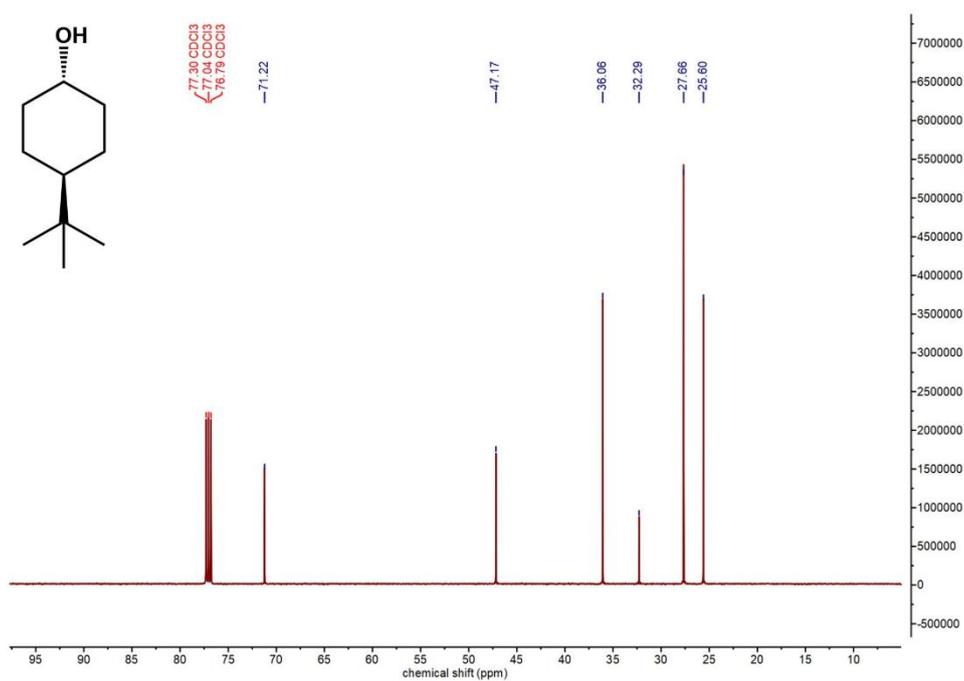


Figure S12.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of isolated *trans*-1b after scale-up biocatalysis.

## References

1. Y. Shimizu, J. Harada, A. Fukazawa, T. Suzuki, J. N. Kondo, N. Shida and M. Atobe, *ACS Energy Letters*, 2023, **8**, 1010-1017.
2. K. Kamata, K. Yonehara, Y. Nakagawa, K. Uehara and N. Mizuno, *Nature Chemistry*, 2010, **2**, 478-483.