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Supplementary Information, Figure S1. The potential approaches for compound K manufacture.

A, The current bio-deglycosylation pathway to produce compound K based on Gao *et al.* [1] with some modification: the best yield of CK production reported *via* deglycosylating PPD-type ginsenosides reached more than 80% (*Mol* conversion)

under the optimized fermentation conditions, which means that about 1.225 g/L CK could be obtained with 5 g/L total ginsenosides (containing 3.4% Rb1, 20.0% Rb2 and 29.9% Rb3) as substrate after 144 h fermentation [2]. **B**, the potential CK biosynthetic pathway designed in chassis yeast. CYP716A47: cytochrome P450 from *Panax ginseng* [3]; ATR2-1: NADPH-cytochrome P450 reductase from *Arabidopsis thaliana* [4]; PgDDS: Dammarenediol-II synthase from *P. ginseng* [5]; Squalene epoxidase and other enzymes involved in the biosynthesis of isoprenoide precursors are all originated from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* [6]. The empty arrow indicates the potential pathway from PPD to CK based on retrobiosynthetic analysis.

References

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