

Engineering of Recombinant Poplar Deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate Synthase (*PtDXS*) by Site-directed Mutagenesis Improves Its Activity

Aparajita Banerjee¹, Alyssa Preiser¹, and Thomas D. Sharkey¹

¹Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, USA

*Corresponding author

E-mail: [tsharkey@msu.edu]

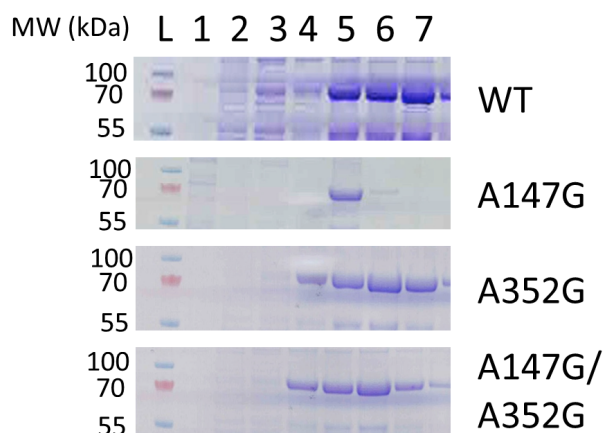


Fig S2. SDS-PAGE of the different fractions from the Ni-NTA column purification of recombinant WT and the various mutants of *PtDXS*. For WT panel, lane 1-3: elution fraction containing 50 mM imidazole; lane 4-5: elution fraction containing 100 mM imidazole; lane 6-7: elution fraction containing 150 mM imidazole. For A147G panel, lane 1: flow-through; lane 2- 4: wash fraction containing 10 mM imidazole; lane 5-6: elution fraction containing 250 mM imidazole, lane 7: blank. For A352G panel and A147G/A352G panel, lane 1-2: elution fraction containing 50 mM imidazole; lane 3-4: elution fraction containing 100 mM imidazole; lane 5-6: elution fraction containing 150 mM imidazole; lane 7: elution fraction containing 200 mM imidazole. L: protein marker. The molecular weight of WT and all the mutant enzymes is ~73 kDa.