

1 **Salt Adaptation and Evolutionary Implication of a**
2 ***Nah*-related PAHs Dioxygenase cloned from a Halophilic**
3 **Phenanthrene Degrading Consortium**

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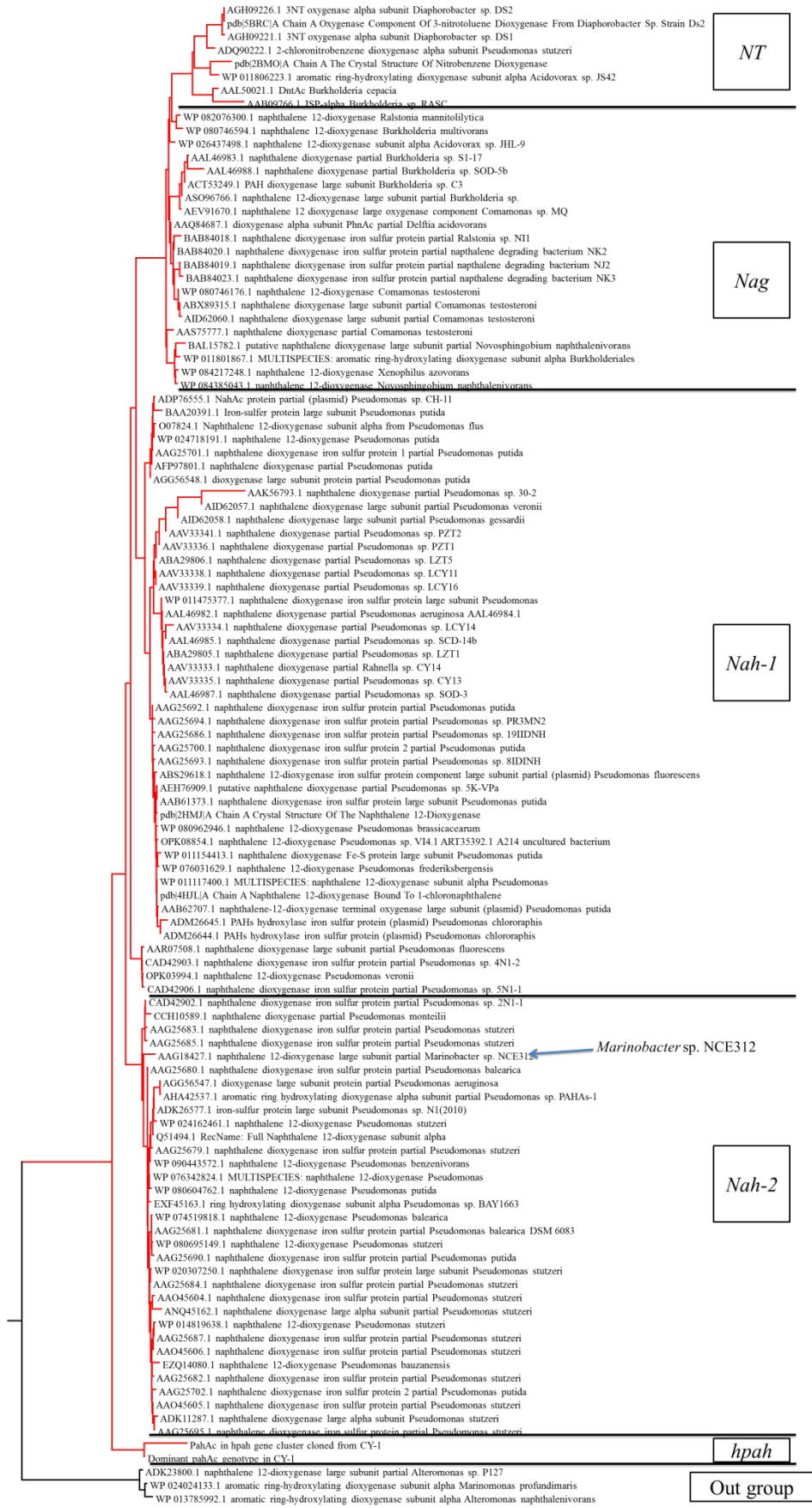
- 19 Table S1 show the amino acid constitution of non-conservative region of *nahAc*,
20 *nahAd*, *nahAb*, and *nahB*
- 21 Figure S1 show the phylogenetic tree of all *nah*-related *Ac* sequences from cultured
22 bacteria in GenBank
- 23 Figure S2 show the relative expression level of the *nahAd* gene in the *pah* gene cluster
24 after induction with phenanthrene.
- 25 Figure S3 show the detection of *nahAbAcAd* overproduced in *E. coli* BL21 (DE3)
- 26 Figure S4-S6 show the phylogenetic trees of *nah*-related *Ab*, *Ad*, *B* genes, respectively
- 27 Figure S7 show the gene organization in all *nah*-like gene clusters available in
28 GenBank
- 29 Figure S8 show the gene organization in the representative gentisate gene clusters

30 Table. S1 Amino Acid constitution of non-conservative region in *nah*-related *Ab*, *Ac*,
 31 *Ad*, *B* genes

Strain	<i>nahAb</i>		<i>nahAc</i>		<i>nahAd</i>		<i>nahB</i>	
	Acid	Basic	Acid	Basic	Acid	Basic	Acid	Basic
<i>Pah</i> gene cluster in this study	19.57	8.70	14.79	11.24	14.12	9.41	13.58	19.75
Pseudo G7	17.39	8.70	10.65	12.43	8.14	12.79	12.05	20.48
Coma H	15.22	13.04	10.78	13.17	8.14	11.63	10.84	20.48
uncultured	13.04	8.70	10.65	11.83	8.14	12.79	12.05	20.48
Pseudo C18	13.04	8.70	10.65	11.83	6.98	11.63	12.05	21.69
Pseudo 9816	13.04	8.70	10.65	11.83	6.98	11.63	12.05	21.69
Pseudo PC20	13.04	8.70	10.65	11.83	6.98	11.63	12.05	21.69
Pseudo BS202	13.04	8.70	10.65	11.83	6.98	11.63	12.05	21.69
Ralsto U2	15.22	13.04	10.78	13.17	8.14	12.79	10.84	19.28
Burk C3	15.22	10.87	10.18	13.17	8.14	12.79	9.64	20.48
Pseudo OUS82	19.57	8.70	9.47	11.83	9.30	11.63	12.05	20.48
Pseudo PaK1	15.22	8.70	12.43	13.61	12.94	9.41	9.64	20.48
Polaro CJ2	15.22	8.70	10.18	11.98	6.98	13.95		
Burk R34	15.22	10.87	10.18	11.38	8.14	13.95		
Diapho DS2	15.22	10.87	9.58	12.57	9.41	11.76		
Diapho DS3	15.22	10.87	9.58	12.57	9.41	11.76		
Coma JS765	15.22	10.87	8.98	12.57	9.30	13.95		
average	15.22	9.85	10.64	12.29	8.72	12.07	11.57	20.72

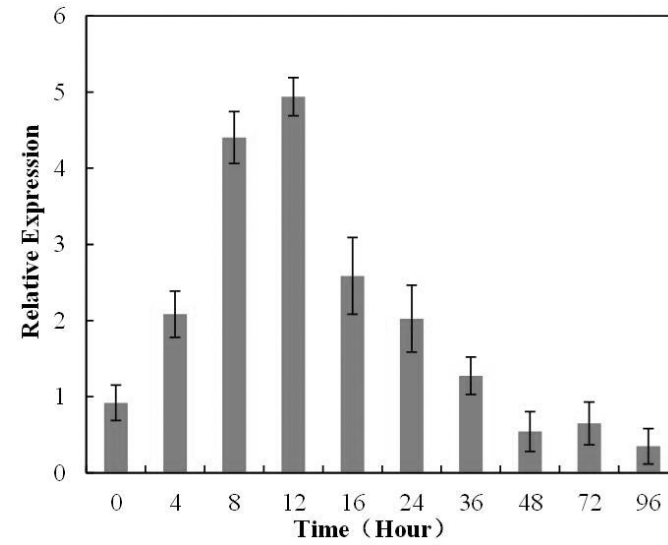
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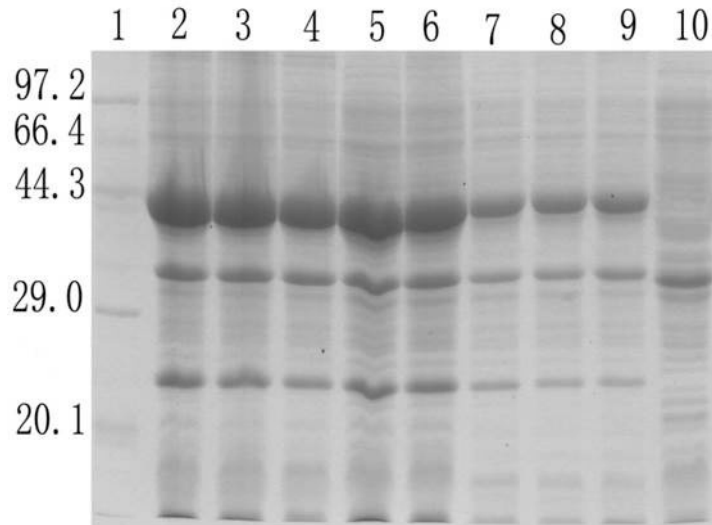
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35 Fig. S1 Phylogenetic tree of all *nah*-related *Ac* sequences from cultured bacteria in
36 GenBank. This tree is directly output from the distance tree of the blast result in
37 GenBank. Separation of the four *nah*-related genotypes, i.e. *nah-1*, *nah-2*, *nag*, *NT*
38 and *hpah*, were labeled in the tree.



39

40 Fig. S2 Relative expression level of the *nahAd* genes after induction. The
 41 transcript/gene ratio during microcosm incubation was calculated. Gene expression
 42 was quantified using qRT-PCR and the comparative critical threshold ($2^{\Delta\Delta CT}$) method.
 43 Three measure replicates and three microcosm replicates were performed. Vertical
 44 bars represent standard deviations of the nine replicates of *nahAd* gene
 45 quantifications.



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47 Fig. S3 Detection of nahAbAcAd overproduced in *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) (pET 28a).

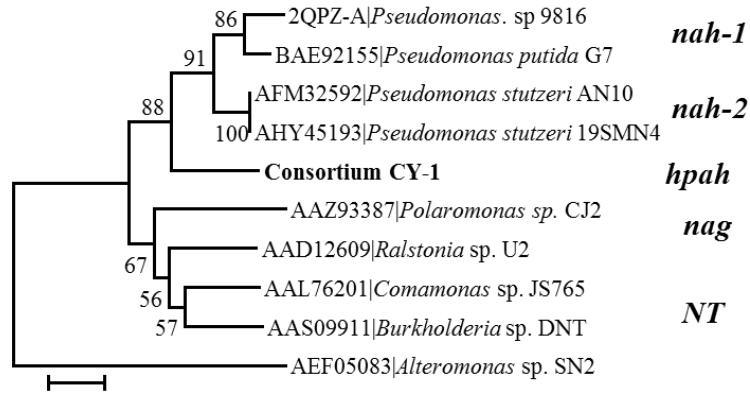
48 High amounts of 50 and 20 kDa that were mainly soluble.

49 1: maker; 2: 30°C 1 mM IPTG; 3: 30°C 0.75 mM IPTG; 4: 30°C 0.5 mM IPTG;

50 5: 25°C 1 mM; 6: IPTG 25°C 0.5 mM IPTG; 7: 25°C 0.75 mM IPTG;

51 8: 20°C 0.5 mM IPTG; 9: 20°C 1 mM IPTG; 10: *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) harboring

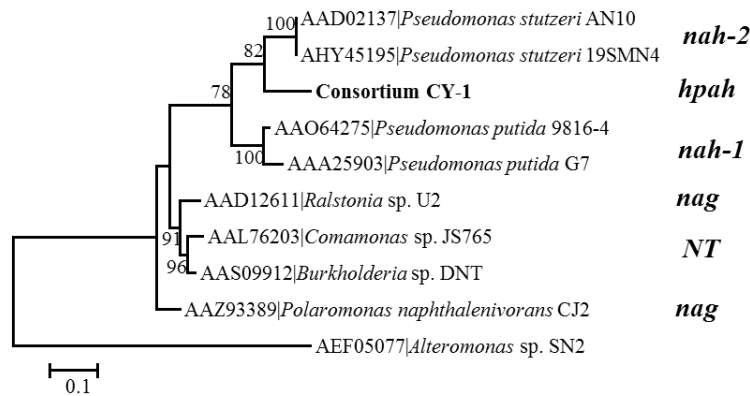
52 pET28(a)



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54 Fig. S4 Neighbor-joining phylogenetic tree established based on the predicted amino
 55 acid sequence of *pahAb* and other *nahAb* genes. The phylogenetic and molecular
 56 evolutionary analyses are conducted by MEGA 6. All the sequences are obtained from
 57 GenBank and the accession number are shown ahead the strain names. Different
 58 groups are classified as Fig. 2.

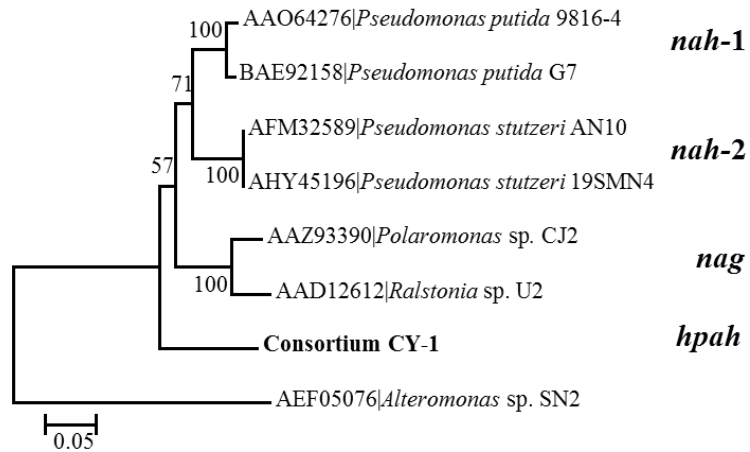
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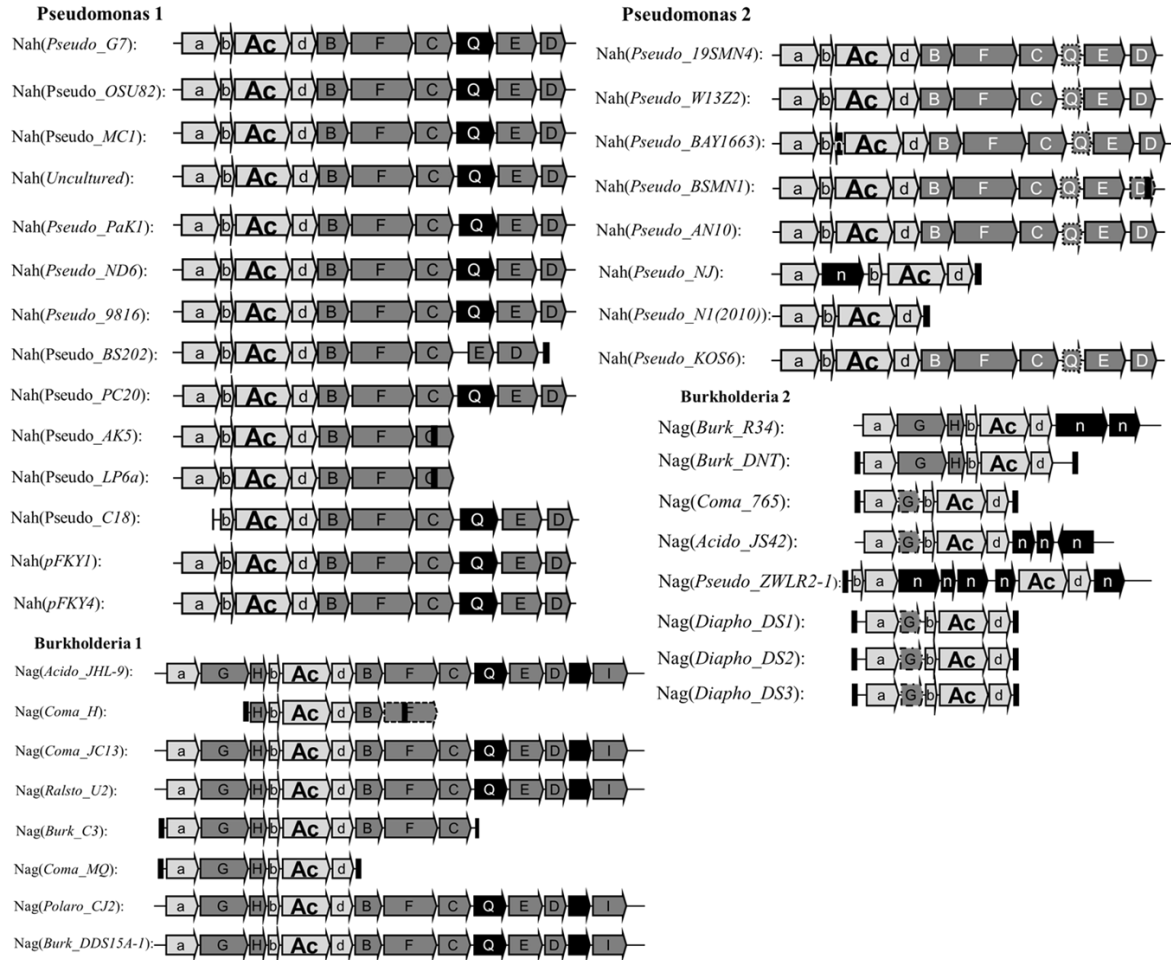
61 Fig. S5 Neighbor-joining phylogenetic tree established based on the predicted amino
 62 acid sequence of *pahAd* and other *nahAd* dioxygenase. The phylogenetic and
 63 molecular evolutionary analyses are conducted by MEGA 6. All the sequences are
 64 obtained from GenBank and the accession numbers are shown ahead the strain names.
 65 Different groups are classified as Fig. 2.

66



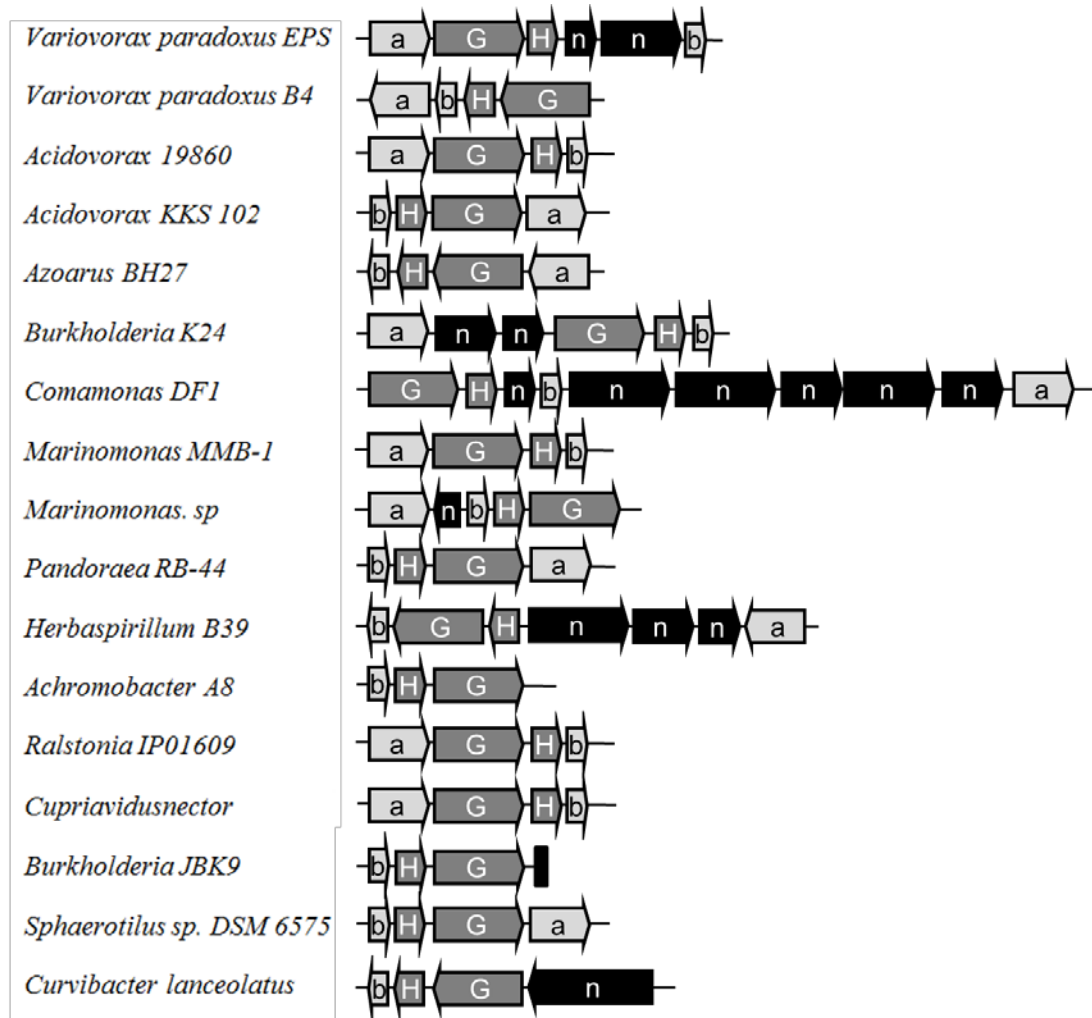
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68 Fig. S6 Neighbor-joining phylogenetic tree established based on the predicted amino
69 acid sequence of *pahB* and other *nahB* genes. The phylogenetic and molecular
70 evolutionary analyses are conducted by MEGA 6. All the sequences are obtained from
71 GenBank and the accession numbers are shown ahead the strain names. Different
72 groups are classified as Fig. 2.



73

74 Fig. S7 Gene organization in *nah*-like gene clusters. Boxes in gray or deep gray
 75 pointing in the direction of transcription represent genes of PAHs degradation. For
 76 clarity of presentation, *nahAaAbAcAd* are shown as a,b,Ac,d, etc. Boxes in black are
 77 hypothetical proteins. Boxes with dashed borders are interrupted genes, incomplete
 78 sequences are indicated with short vertical bars on the side.



80 Fig. S8 Gene organization in Sal5H gene clusters. Boxes in gray or deep gray pointing
 81 in the direction of transcription represent Sal5H genes. For clarity of presentation,
 82 Sal5HAaAbGH are shown as a,b,G,H, etc. Boxes in black are hypothetical proteins.
 83