

SI Appendix

Layered dynamic regulation for improving metabolic pathway productivity in Escherichia coli

Stephanie J. Doong, Apoorv Gupta, and Kristala L.J. Prather

Supplementary Tables

Table S1. List of hybrid promoters tested in SI Appendix, Figure S1. The -35 and -10 sites are capitalized, and transcription start site denoted in red. The IpsA-binding sites are underlined.

Promoter	Sequence
cgA	TTTACAg <u>aattgatcgatcaagc</u> TATTATgctagcA <u>cg</u> tgcaatttttaaataaaggcgttacccaac
cgAp	TTTACAgctagctcagtcctaggTATTATgctagcA <u>aattgatcgatcaagc</u> ttaaaggcgttacccaac
cg44	TTTACAg <u>tctttattgattcag</u> tTATTATgctagcA <u>cg</u> tgcaatttttaaataaaggcgttacccaac
cg44p	TTTACAgctagctcagtcctaggTATTATgctagcA <u>tctttattgattcag</u> ttaaaggcgttacccaac

Table S2. List of promoters used for driving IpsA expression. All promoter sequences are derived from the Registry of Standard Biological Parts (1). The -35 and -10 sites are capitalized.

Promoter	Sequence	Parts Registry Identifier
P1	TTGACGgctagctcagtcctaggTATAGTgctagc	Bba_J23111
P2	TTTACGgctagctcagtcctaggTATAGTgctagc	Bba_J23106
P3	TTGACAgctagctcagtcctaggTATTGTgctagc	Bba_J23104
P4	TTTACGgctagctcagtcctaggTACTATgctagc	Bba_J23105
P5	TTTACGgctagctcagccctaggTATTATgctagc	Bba_J23107

Table S3. List of strains used in this study.

Strain Name	Genotype	Description	Reference
	MG1655 (DE3) $\Delta uxaC$ $\Delta gudD$	DE3 lysogen and <i>uxaC</i> , <i>gudD</i> knockouts	(2)
IB1379GA	MG1655 (DE3) $\Delta endA$ Δzwf $\Delta PfkB$ $\Delta uxaC$ $\Delta gudD$	DE3 lysogen and <i>uxaC</i> , <i>gudD</i> knockouts Wildtype <i>pfkA</i>	(3)
L19GA	MG1655(DE3) $\Delta endA$ Δzwf $\Delta pfkB$ $\Delta uxaC$ $\Delta gudD$ <i>pfkA::P_{esaS}-pfkA(LAA)</i> <i>HK022::104-esaRI170V</i> <i>186(O)::apFAB295-</i> <i>apFAB699-esal</i>	IB1379GA + <i>pfkA</i> driven by P _{esaS} promoter + <i>esal</i> driven by selected promoter and RBS sequence with predicted strength 1.7%	(4)
L24GA	MG1655(DE3) $\Delta endA$ Δzwf $\Delta pfkB$ $\Delta uxaC$ $\Delta gudD$ <i>pfkA::P_{esaS}-pfkA(LAA)</i> <i>HK022::104-esaRI170V</i> <i>186(O)::apFAB296-</i> <i>apFAB700-esal</i>	L19GA with predicted strength 4.8%	(4)
L31GA	MG1655(DE3) $\Delta endA$ Δzwf $\Delta pfkB$ $\Delta uxaC$ $\Delta gudD$ <i>pfkA::P_{esaS}-pfkA(LAA)</i> <i>HK022::104-esaRI170V</i> <i>186(O)::apFAB65-</i> <i>apFAB700-esal</i>	L19GA with predicted strength 1.2%	(4)

Table S4. Glucaric acid (GA) and *myo*-inositol (MI) titer for layered regulation strains (SI Appendix, Table S3) after 72 hours fermentation in T12 with 10 g/L glucose. Values reported as described in the table legend.

	No <i>IpsA</i>			P1			P2		
IB1379GA	0.20 ± 0.00	0.14 ± 0.01		0.58 ± 0.01	0.33 ± 0.02		0.65 ± 0.02	0.29 ± 0.01	
	0.96 ± 0.01	0.75 ± 0.06	1.71	2.77 ± 0.06	1.83 ± 0.09	4.60	3.10 ± 0.08	1.63 ± 0.07	4.73
L31GA	0.59 ± 0.02	0.19 ± 0.02		0.79 ± 0.02	0.24 ± 0.00		0.64 ± 0.03	0.57 ± 0.03	
	2.82 ± 0.10	1.07 ± 0.11	3.89	3.75 ± 0.09	1.35 ± 0.02	2.96	3.04 ± 0.16	3.19 ± 0.17	4.62
L19GA	0.43 ± 0.04	0.35 ± 0.03		0.63 ± 0.02	0.19 ± 0.00		1.84 ± 0.14	0.32 ± 0.04	
	2.03 ± 0.18	1.96 ± 0.17	3.99	2.99 ± 0.11	1.07 ± 0.02	4.06	8.75 ± 0.65	1.79 ± 0.20	10.54
L24GA	0.00 ± 0.00	0.16 ± 0.01		0.45 ± 0.05	0.15 ± 0.01		0.74 ± 0.05	0.20 ± 0.01	
	0.00 ± 0.00	0.90 ± 0.07	4.77	2.13 ± 0.23	0.84 ± 0.04	5.09	3.52 ± 0.22	1.10 ± 0.05	6.23

	P3			P4			P5		
IB1379GA	0.53 ± 0.05	0.26 ± 0.02		0.29 ± 0.01	0.29 ± 0.01		0.27 ± 0.01	0.23 ± 0.01	
	2.51 ± 0.23	1.44 ± 0.11	3.95	1.40 ± 0.03	1.61 ± 0.03	3.01	1.28 ± 0.04	1.26 ± 0.03	2.54
L31GA	0.63 ± 0.03	0.49 ± 0.02		0.19 ± 0.00	0.12 ± 0.01		0.64 ± 0.08	0.20 ± 0.01	
	3.01 ± 0.15	2.74 ± 0.08	5.75	0.91 ± 0.02	0.68 ± 0.03	3.76	3.05 ± 0.36	1.11 ± 0.06	2.13
L19GA	1.69 ± 0.04	0.45 ± 0.01		0.44 ± 0.03	0.22 ± 0.02		0.17 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.00	
	8.03 ± 0.17	2.49 ± 0.04	10.52	2.10 ± 0.14	1.21 ± 0.09	3.30	0.79 ± 0.03	0.76 ± 0.00	1.55
L24GA	0.33 ± 0.01	0.18 ± 0.01		0.36 ± 0.02	0.37 ± 0.01		0.24 ± 0.03	0.18 ± 0.01	
	1.56 ± 0.03	1.02 ± 0.03	0.91	1.69 ± 0.08	2.07 ± 0.06	1.59	1.13 ± 0.16	0.99 ± 0.03	4.16

Table Legend.

	Promoter Driving <i>ipsA</i>		
Strain Name	GA (g/L) ± 1 S.D.	MI (g/L) ± 1 S.D.	
	GA (mM) ± 1 S.D.	MI (mM) ± 1 S.D.	Sum of GA+MI (mM)

Table S5. List of primers used for plasmid construction.

Name	Sequence
pHH-GFP-R	gatcttccccatcggtgatgagccagtgactctagta
cg44-RBS-GFP-F1	tagcacgtgcaatttttaaaattaaaggcgttacccaacagaggagaaatactagatgcg
cg44-RBS-GFP-F2	agtctttattgattcagttattatgctagcacgtgcaatttttaaa
cg44-pHH-A	gcataataactgaatcaataaagactgtaaagtcggcgatataggcgc
GFP-pHH-B	tactagagtcacactggctcatcaccgatggggaagatc
P2-lpsA-F	ctaggtatagtgctagcattcgtgcaattttatgaggtaccgaattctcac
P2-pHH-R	cacgaatgctagcactatacctaggactgagctagccgtaaaactcgagccaggcatc
P1-lpsA-F	gtcctaggtatagtgctagcattcgtgcaattttatgaggtaccgaattctcac
P1-pHH-R	gctagcactatacctaggactgagctagccgtaaaactcgagccaggcatc
P5-lpsA-F	gccctaggtattatgctagcattcgtgcaattttatgaggtaccgaattctcac
P5-lpsA-F	gctagcataatacctagggtgagctagccgtaaaactcgagccaggcatc
XhoI-P3-F	aaaaactcgagttgacagctagctcagtcctaggtattgtgctagc
KpnI-P3-R	aaaaaggtacctcataaaaattgcacgaatgctagcacaatacctaggac
XhoI-P4-F	aaaaaggtacctcataaaaattgcacgaatgctagcatagctacctaggactgag
KpnI-P4-R	aaaaactcgagctgatagctagctcagtcctagggattatgctagc
EcoRI-lpsA-F	tgcagaattcaaagaggagaaatactagatgattatgggtaggaaacaacaatcgga
BamHI-lpsA-R	agttggatccttagattggcgcaaccgtgg
NotI-pHH-F	gcggccgctactagagccaggcatcaat
SacI-pHH-R	gagctctctctctgttgggtaacgc
pHH-NotI-CAT-R	ctggctctagtagcggccgcttacgccccgcctg
pHH-SacI-CAT-F	cccaacagaggagagagctcatggagaaaaaatcactggatatacc
SacI-MIOX-F	aaaaagagctcatgaaagtgtatgttggctctg
NotI-MIOX-R	aaaaagcggccgcttaccaggacagggtgc
Carb-C-RSFD	gcctcactgattaagcattggtaagaattaattcatgagcggatacat
Carb-N-RSFD	gacacggaaatgtgaatactcactctctcttttcaatattattgaagc
RSFD-Carb-C	atgtatccgctcatgaaattaattcttaccatgcttaatcagtgaggc
RSFD-Carb-N	gcttcaataatattgaaaaaggaagagatgagttcaacatttccgtgtc
cg44-flp-F	ctttacaactgaatcaataaagagtattatgctagcacgtgc
cg44p-RBS-GFP-F	tagcatctttattgattcagtttaaaggcgttacccaacagaggagaaatactagatgcg
cg44p-RBS-GFP-F2	ctagctcagtcctaggtattatgctagcatctttattgattcagtttaaagg
cgAp-RBS-GFP-F	tagcaaattgatcgatcaagcttaaaggcgttacccaacagaggagaaatactagatgcg
cgAp-RBS-GFP-F2	agtcctaggtattatgctagcaaatgatcgatcaagctt

Table S6. List of plasmids used in this study.

Plasmid	Genotype	Reference
pHHD01K	Empty vector, parent plasmid for sensors	(5)
pHH-cg44-GFP-P1-ipsA ... pHH-cg44-GFP-P5-ipsA	pHHD01K with <i>gfp</i> expressed from hybrid promoter; <i>ipsA</i> expressed from constitutive promoters P1-P5	this study
pHH-cg44-MIOX-P1-ipsA ... pHH-cg44-MIOX-P5-ipsA	pHHD01K with <i>Miox</i> expressed from hybrid promoter; <i>ipsA</i> expressed from constitutive promoters P1-P5	this study
pHH-cg44-GFP-Ptet-ipsA	pHHD01K with <i>gfp</i> expressed from hybrid promoter; <i>ipsA</i> expressed from aTc-inducible Ptet promoter	this study
pHH-cg44p-GFP-Ptet-ipsA	same as pHH-cg44-GFP-Ptet-ipsA with IpsA binding site cg0044 located downstream of the -10 region	this study
pHH-cgA-GFP-Ptet-ipsA	pHHD01K with <i>gfp</i> expressed from hybrid promoter variant cgA, containing one of the IpsA binding sites from <i>C. glutamicum</i> gene cg3323 located between the -35 and -10 regions; <i>ipsA</i> expressed from aTc-inducible Ptet promoter	this study
pHH-cgAp-GFP-Ptet-ipsA	same as pHH-cgA-GFP-Ptet-ipsA with cg3323A binding site located downstream of the -10 region	this study
pTrc-Ino1	pTrc99A with <i>S. cerevisiae INO1</i>	(6)
pRSFDCarb-IN-Udh	pRSFDuet with carbenicillin resistance in place of kanamycin resistance, <i>S. cerevisiae INO1</i> , and <i>A. tumefaciens udh</i>	this study
pHH-cg44-P2-ipsA	pHH-cg44-GFP-P2-ipsA with multiple cloning site in place of <i>gfp</i>	this study
pHH-cg44-MIOX	pHHD01K with <i>Miox</i> expressed from hybrid promoter	this study
pHH-J101-MIOX-P2-ipsA	pHH-cg44-MIOX-P2-ipsA with constitutive (unregulated) promoter J23101 in place of hybrid promoter cg44	this study

Supplementary Figures

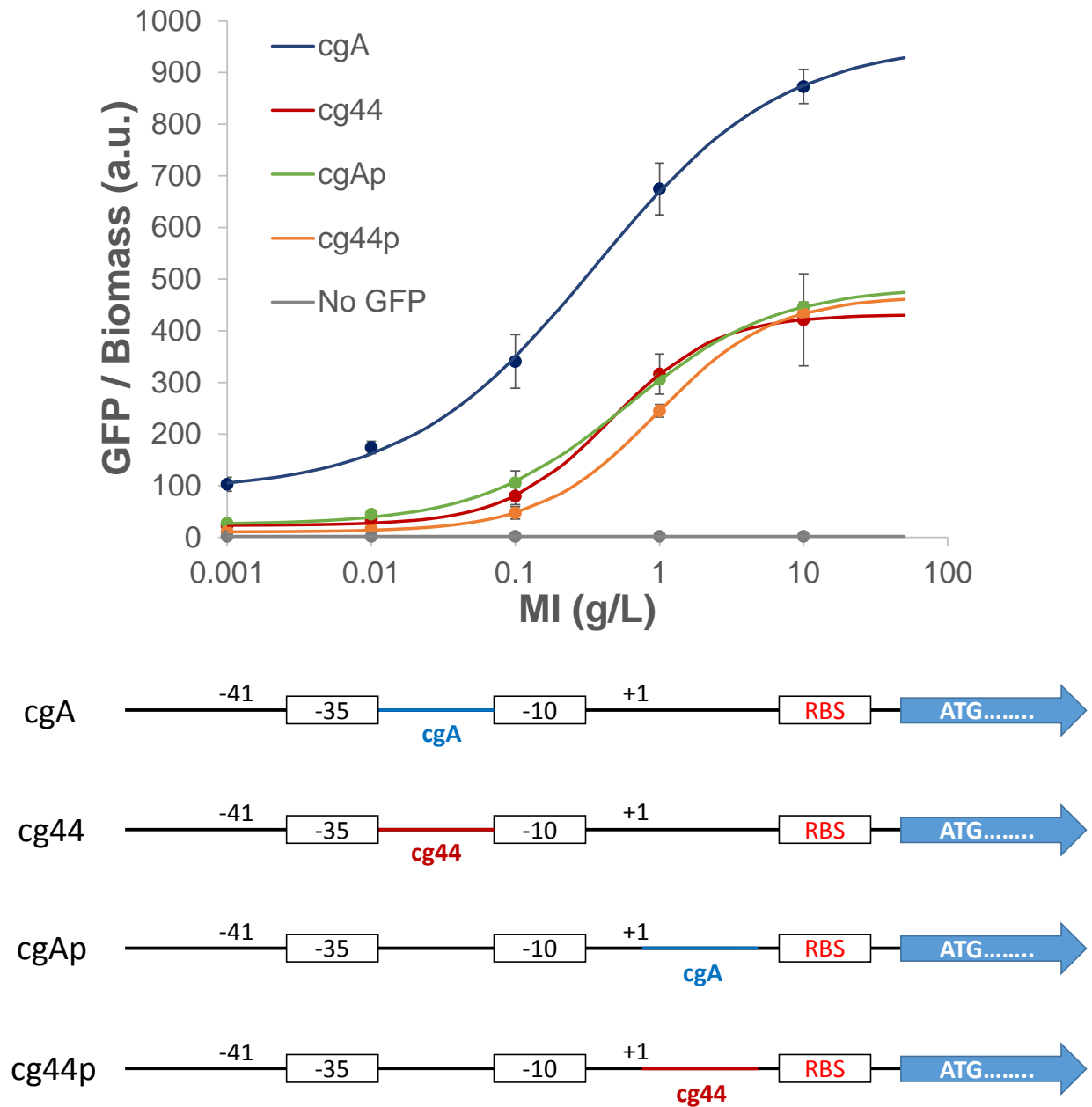


Figure S1. GFP fluorescence normalized to biomass in MG1655 (DE3) cells harboring sensor plasmids with hybrid promoter variants as a response to MI added to LB medium. Hybrid promoter designs are shown below. Sequences of the promoter variants are found in SI Appendix, Table S1. Measurements were taken 24 hours post-inoculation. “No GFP” represents the empty vector parent plasmid used to construct the sensor plasmids, without *ipsA* expressed. Individual points with error bars represent the mean \pm 1 S.D. of three replicate cultures. Data points were fitted to a dose-response transfer function to yield smooth curves.

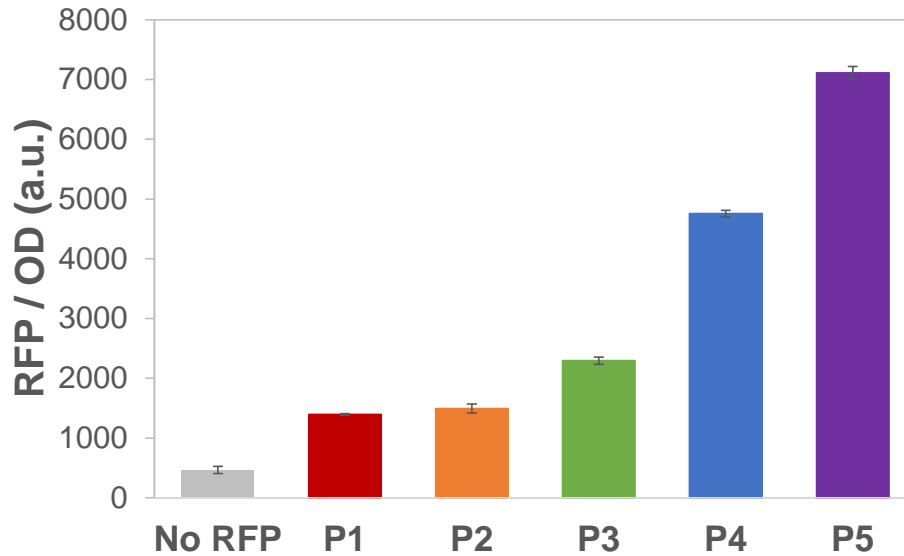


Figure S2. Relative strengths of the promoters (P1-P5) used to drive *ipsA* expression, as measured by RFP fluorescence. MG1655 (DE3) cells harboring the plasmids with promoters P1-P5 driving *rfp* were cultured in LB medium for 24 hours prior to fluorescence measurement. Error bars denote ± 1 S.D. from the mean of three replicate cultures.

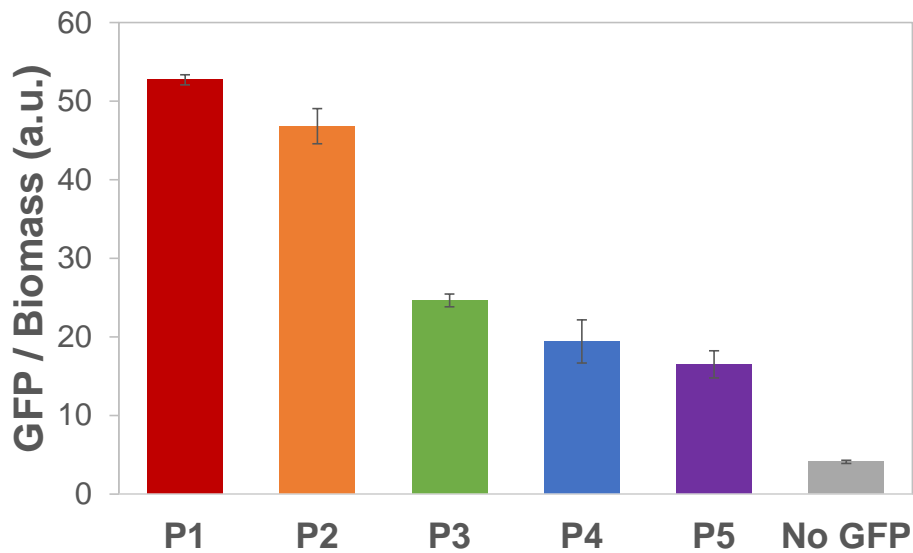


Figure S3. Leakage level (GFP fluorescence at 0 g/L MI) for each sensor variant. MG1655 (DE3) cells harboring the sensor plasmids with promoters P1-P5 driving *ipsA* were cultured in LB medium for 24 hours prior to fluorescence measurement. “No GFP” represents the empty vector parent plasmid used to construct the sensor plasmids, without *ipsA* expressed. Error bars denote ± 1 S.D. from the mean of three replicate cultures.

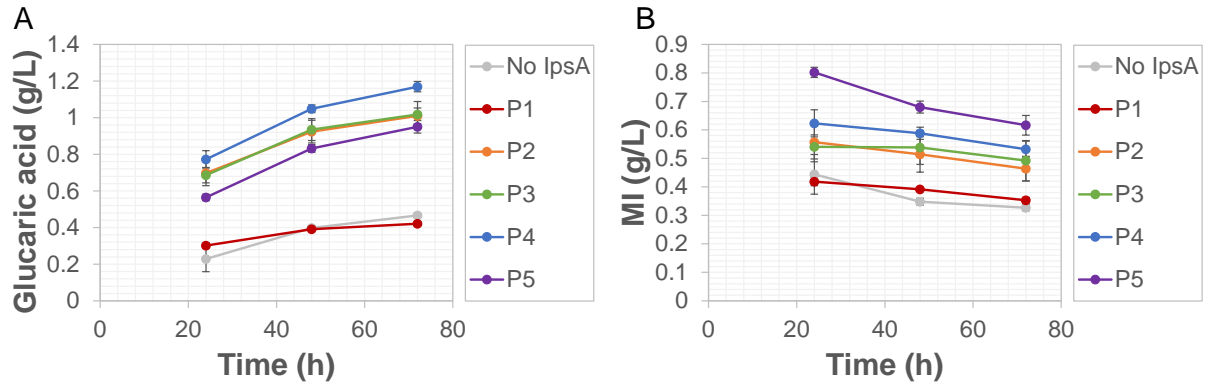


Figure S4. Production of (A) glucaric acid and (B) MI over time from MI-controlled expression of *Miox* in MG1655 (DE3) $\Delta gudD \Delta luxaC$. IpsA is expressed from promoters P1-P5. No IpsA: constitutive (unregulated) *Miox* expression. Error bars represent ± 1 S.D. from the mean of three replicate flasks.

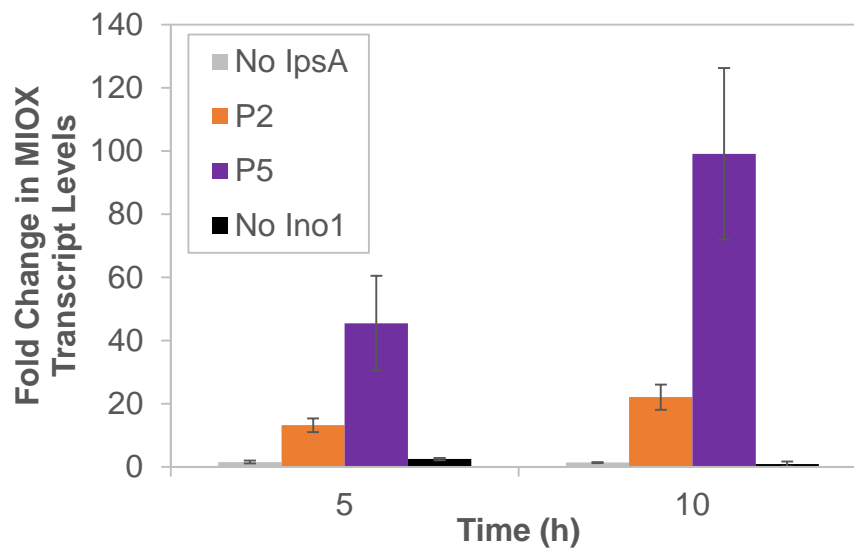


Figure S5. Fold change of *Miox* transcript levels at 5 and 10 hours post-inoculation for MG1655 (DE3) $\Delta luxaC \Delta gudD$ as measured by qRT-PCR. Values reported as the fold change over the initial time point for each strain. IpsA is expressed from promoters P2 and P5. No IpsA: constitutive *Miox* control. No Ino1: no MI production control, which ensures continuous repression of *Miox*. Error bars represent ± 1 S.D. from three replicate flasks.

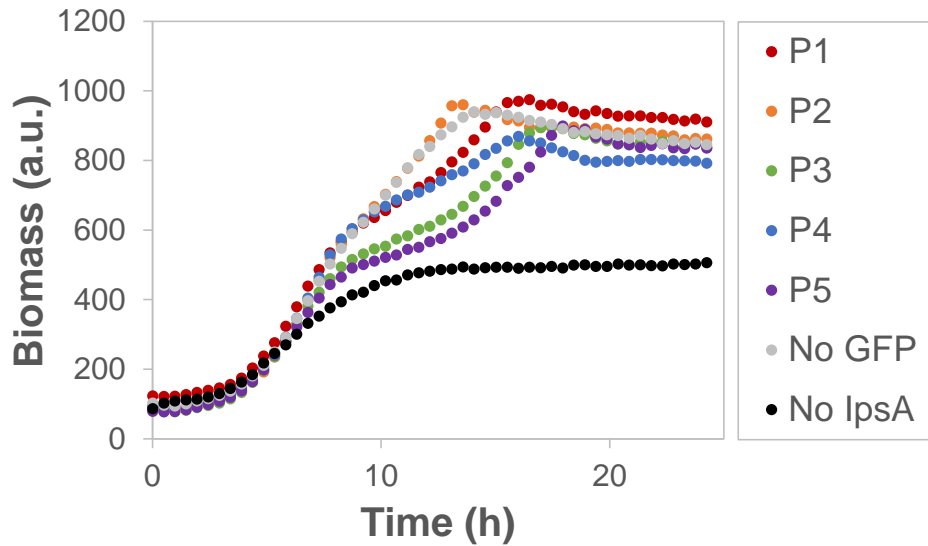


Figure S6. Growth curves for MG1655 (DE3) cells expressing the sensor circuit and *INO1*, measured in BioLector biomass units (a.u.). The GFP negative control using the parent plasmid for the sensor (denoted “No IpsA”) demonstrated poor growth compared to strains with promoters P1-P5 driving *ipsA*. A GFP negative control with *ipsA* expressed from P2 (denoted “No GFP”) demonstrated comparable growth curves to strains with promoters P1-P5, suggesting that expression of *ipsA* leads to a boost in growth when *INO1* is simultaneously expressed from a separate plasmid. The boost in growth was not observed in strains expressing all three heterologous glucaric acid pathway enzymes (SI Appendix, Fig. S6). Values represent the mean of three replicate cultures.

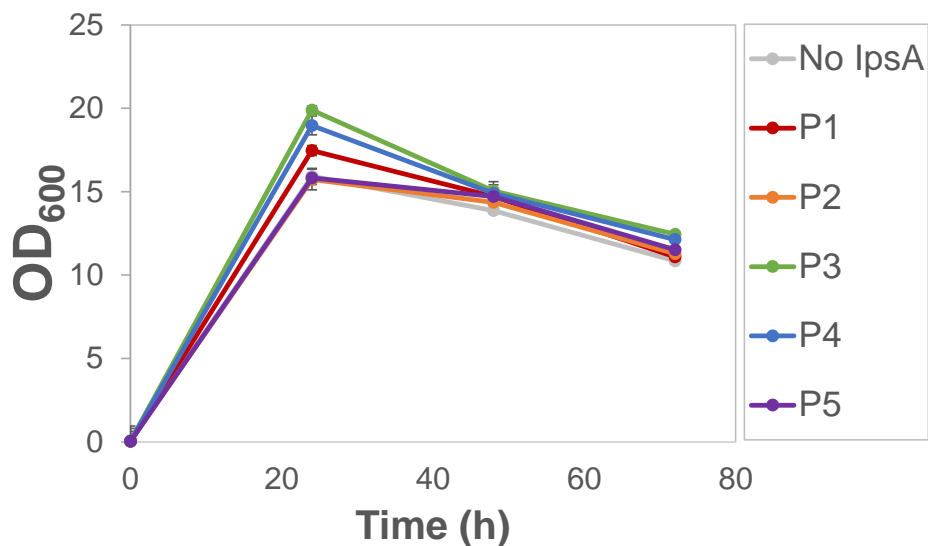


Figure S7. Optical density measurements at 24, 48, and 72 hours post inoculation for MG1655 (DE3) $\Delta luxAC \Delta gudD$ cells harboring plasmids encoding the glucaric acid pathway genes with *Miox* regulated by *IpsA*. Cells were cultured in T12 medium with 10 g/L glucose. Corresponding MI and glucaric acid titers are shown in Fig. 3. Error bars denote ± 1 S.D. from the mean of three replicate cultures.

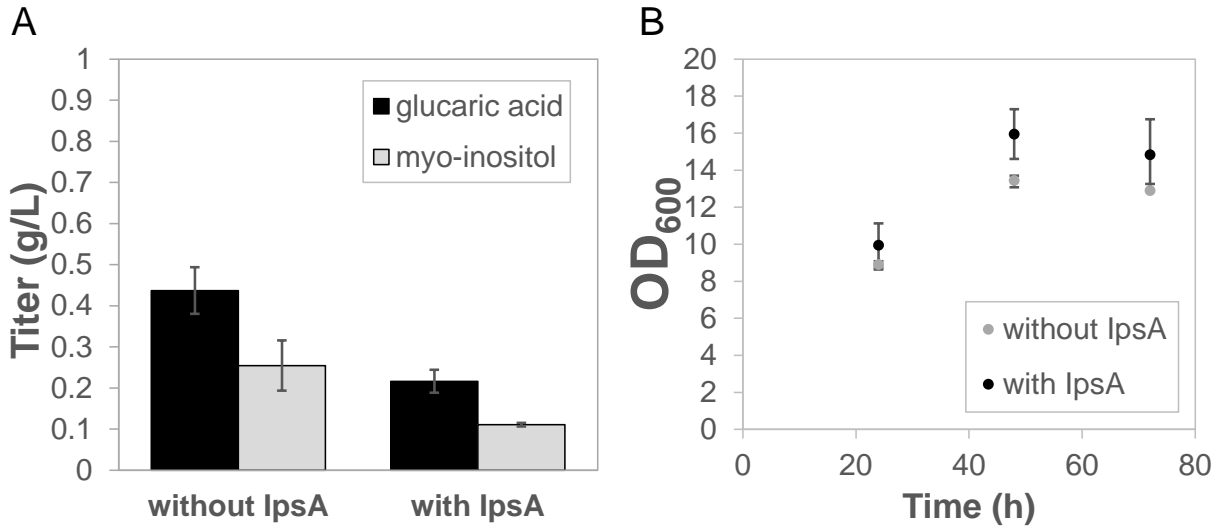


Figure S8. Glucuronic acid production without MIOX control in the presence and absence of IpsA. MG1655 (DE3) $\Delta uxaC \Delta gudD$ harboring plasmids encoding the glucuronic acid pathway genes with and without IpsA were cultured in T12 medium with 10 g/L glucose. To remove IpsA-mediated regulation of *MioX*, the parent promoter without the IpsA binding site was used to drive *MioX* expression, and *ipsA* was expressed from promoter P2. (A) Glucuronic acid and MI titer (g/L) and (B) optical density (OD₆₀₀) in the presence and absence of IpsA. No significant increase in titer or growth was observed from solely expressing *ipsA*. Error bars denote ± 1 S.D. from the mean of three replicate cultures.

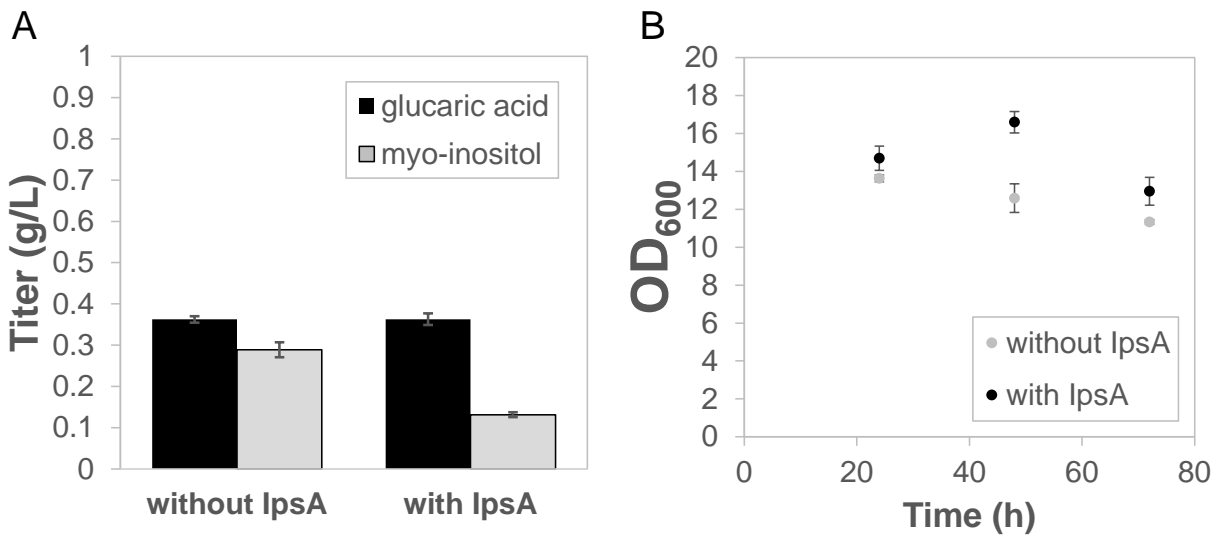


Figure S9. Glucuronic acid production without MIOX control in the presence and absence of IpsA. Strain L19GA harboring plasmids encoding the glucuronic acid pathway genes with and without IpsA were cultured in T12 medium with 10 g/L glucose. For the strain without IpsA, IpsA-mediated regulation of *MioX* was removed as in SI Appendix, Fig. S7. (A) Glucuronic acid and MI titer (g/L) and (B) optical density (OD₆₀₀) in the presence and absence of IpsA. No significant increase in titer or growth was observed from solely expressing *ipsA*. Error bars denote ± 1 S.D. from the mean of three replicate cultures.

References

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2. Shiue E, Prather KLJ (2014) Improving d-glucaric acid production from myo-inositol in *E. coli* by increasing MIOX stability and myo-inositol transport. *Metab Eng* 22:22–31.
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