# Ultra-high throughput functional enrichment of large monoamine oxidase (MAO-N) libraries by fluorescence activated cell sorting

### **Supporting Information**

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Joanna C. Sadler, Andrew Currin & <sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>Douglas B. Kell

<sup>1</sup>School of Chemistry, <sup>2</sup>The Manchester Institute of Biotechnology, <sup>3</sup>Centre for the Synthetic Biology of Fine and Speciality Chemicals (SYNBIOCHEM), The University of Manchester, 131 Princess St, Manchester M1 7DN, UK.

joanna.sadler@manchester.ac.uk, dbk@manchester.ac.uk

\*corresponding author <a href="http://dbkgroup.org/">http://dbkgroup.org/</a> @dbkell

#### Contents

Effect of freeze-thaw step on probe uptake	.2
Comparison between K12 and B strains of <i>E. coli</i>	.3
Identification of an assay quenching agent	.4



## Effect of freeze-thaw step on probe uptake



(a)	Sample	Population	Mean FITC-H	FITC-H CV
i	Induced freeze- °thawed cells only	Total gated	232	36
ii	Induced freeze- thawed + probe	Total gated	861	56
iii	Induced freeze- thawed + probe + AMBA	Positive	6512	51
iv	Induced Non- induced freeze- thawed + probe + AMBA	Total gated	464	74
v	Induced + probe	Total gated	183	98
vi	Induced + probe + substrate	Total gated	202	155
vii	Non-Induced + probe	Total gated	217	81
viii	Non-Induced + probe + substrate	Total gated	222	94

(b)	Sample	Population	Mean	FITC-H
			FITC-H	CV
	Induced freeze-			
i	thawed + probe +	Positive	7240	42
	$H_2O_2$			
	Non-Induced			
ii	freeze-thawed +	Total gated	3591	53
	probe + $H_2O_2$			
iii	Induced freeze-	Positive	189	38
	thawed + H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>			
	thawea + H2O2			
	Non-Induced			
iv	freeze-thawed +	Total gated	208	37
	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>			
v	Induced + probe	Total gated	222	191
v	+ H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		222	101
vi	Non-induced +	Total gated		
	$nrohe + H_2O_2$		492	223
	prose + 11202			

**Figure S1**. (a) Comparison between the fluorescence of induced and non-induced *E. coli* cells expressing MAO-N before and after a freeze-thaw step. (b) Effect of freeze-thaw step on probe uptake of induced and non-induced cells determined by spiking with 10  $\mu$ M H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.



Comparison between K12 and B strains of E. coli



	Sample	Population	Mean FITC-H	FITC-H CV
а	T7 Non-Induced	Total gated	237	36
b	T7 Non-Induced + probe	Total gated	445	69
с	T7 Non-Induced + probe + AMBA	Positive	464	74
d	T7 Induced	Total gated	232	36
е	T7 Induced + probe	Total gated	861	56
f	T7 Induced cells + probe + AMBA	Positive	6512	51

	Sample	Population	Mean FITC-H	FITC-H CV
а	5-alpha Non- Induced	Total gated	211	40
b	5- alpha Non- Induced + probe	Total gated	694	84
с	5- alpha Non- Induced + probe + AMBA	Positive	758	86
d	5- alpha Induced	Total gated	227	38
e	5- alpha Induced + probe	Total gated	859	84
f	5- alpha Induced cells + probe + AMBA	Positive	5340	68

**Figure S2.** Comparison between (a) T7 express (B strain) and (b) 5-alpha cells (K12 strain) as hosts for the oxidase activity assay. For detection of B strain cells, it was necessary to reduce the FSC threshold to 1.5%.



#### Identification of an assay quenching agent

	Sample	Population	Mean FITC-H	FITC-H CV
а	No quench, t=5	Positive	1721	40
b	No quench; t=30	Positive	8716	38
с	10 mM sodium pyruvate at t=5 <sup>a</sup>	Positive	5589	38
d	10 mM L-ascorbic acid at t=5ª	Positive	1739	36

**Figure S3.** Fluorescence of E. coli cells under the optimised assay conditions after (a) 5 minutes incubation with AMBA; (b) 30 minutes incubation with AMBA; (c) quenching with 10 mM sodium pyruvate after 5 minutes incubation with AMBA; (d) quenching with 10 mM ascorbic acid after 5 minutes incubation with AMBA. <sup>a</sup>Cells were analysed 30 minutes after quenching.



**Figure S4.** Mean fluorescence of E. coli cells under the optimised assay conditions quenched with 10 mM ascorbic acid at different timepoints after addition of AMBA.