



Supplementary Information for

Constructing a yeast to express the largest cellulosome complex on the cell surface

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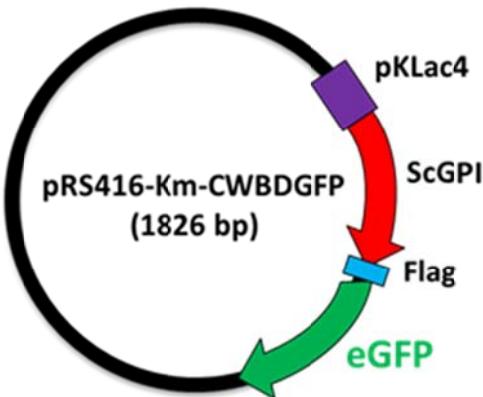


Fig. S1. Cell surface display of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* GPI anchor on *K. marxianus* cell wall. Plasmid constructs used for the expression of ScGPI fused with GFP.

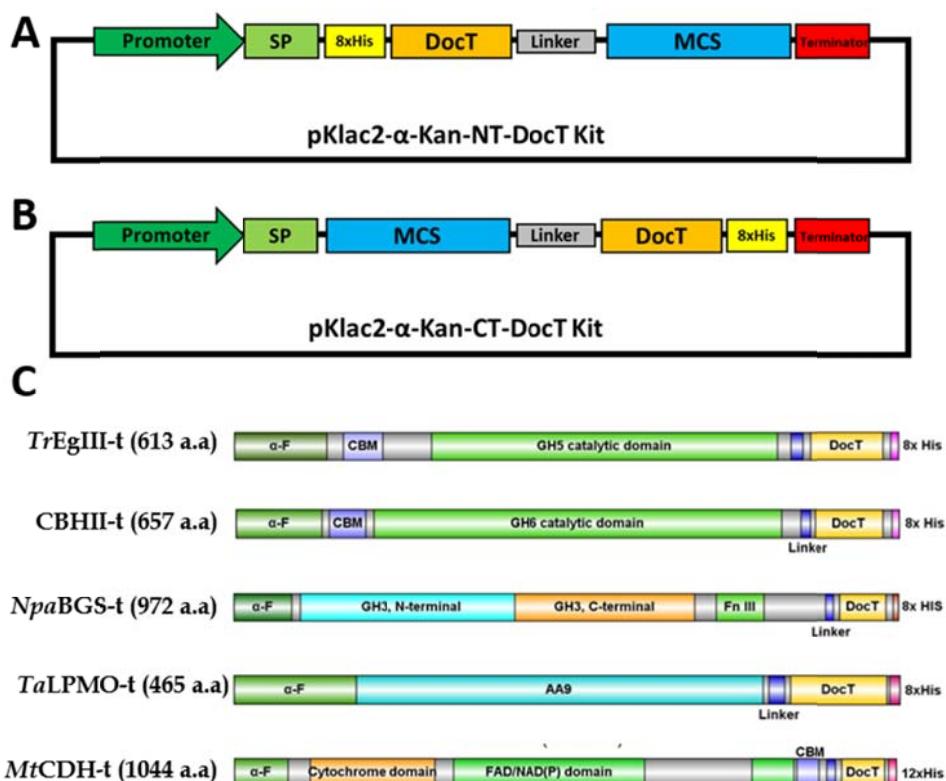


Fig. S2. Conversion of free cellulases into the cellulosomal mode. **a**, N-terminal dockerin fusion plasmid. **b**, C-terminal dockerin fusion plasmid. **c**, Domain organization of cellulase enzymes. Promoter: Lac4, SP: Signal peptide (*Kluyveromyces lactis* α -matting factor), DocT: Dockerin T from *Clostridium thermocellum*, MCS: multiple cloning site, Terminator: Lac4, α -F: α -matting factor, CBM: cellulose binding module.

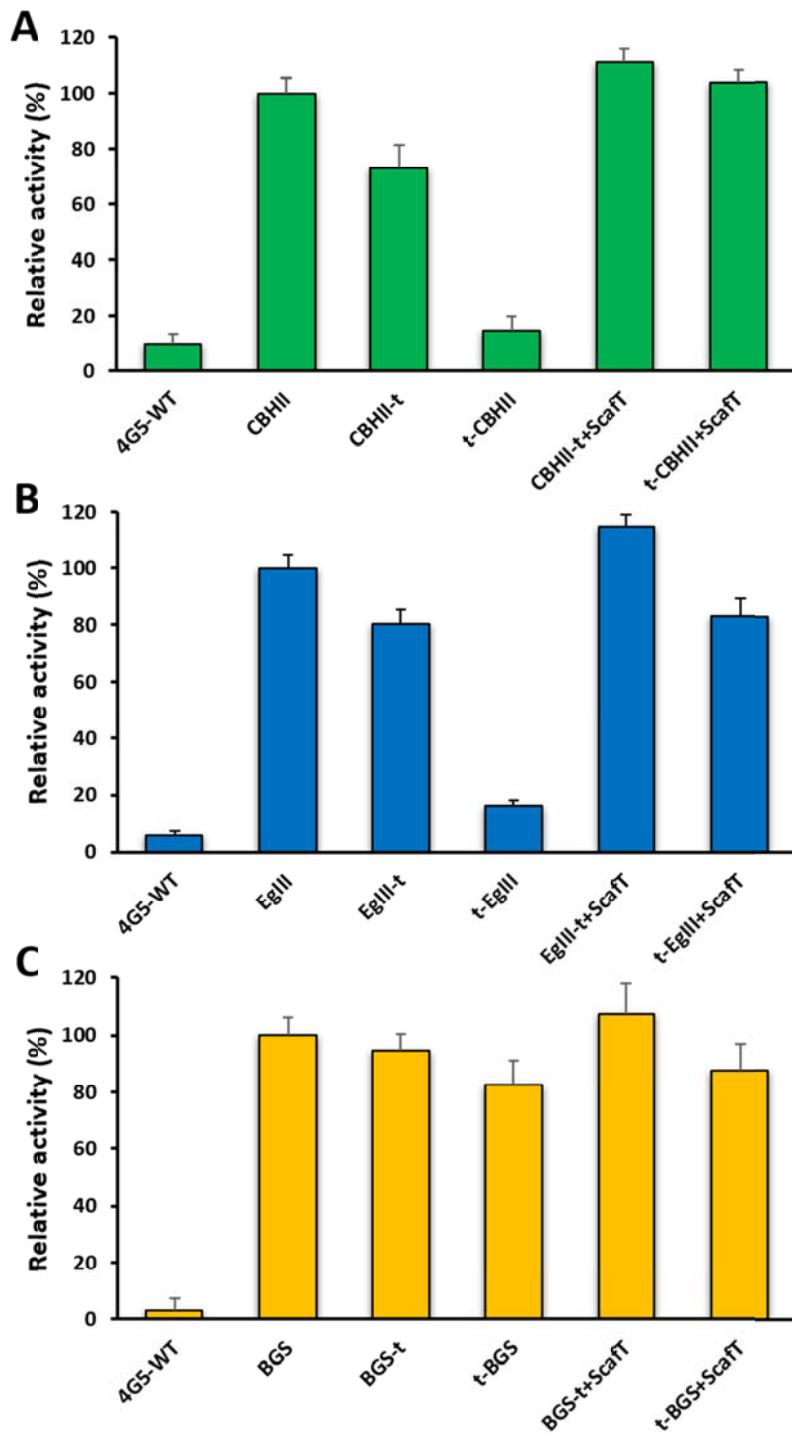


Fig. S3. Effects of dockerin fusion on the cellulase enzyme activity. The enzyme activity was assayed after the N- or C-terminal dockerin fusion. The ‘t’ represents Dockerin T from *C. thermocellum* and the position of ‘t’ denotes N- or C-terminal DocT fusion. The CBM restoration was performed by the addition of ScafT (containing a CBM and CohT) with dockerin CBHII-t (**a**), EgIII-t (**b**) and *Npa*BGS-t (**c**). The enzyme activity was assayed using specific substrates, and for the CBM restoration, enzyme activity was assayed after the complex formation at 37°C for 3 h. The results were expressed as mean (n=3) ± standard deviation (SD).

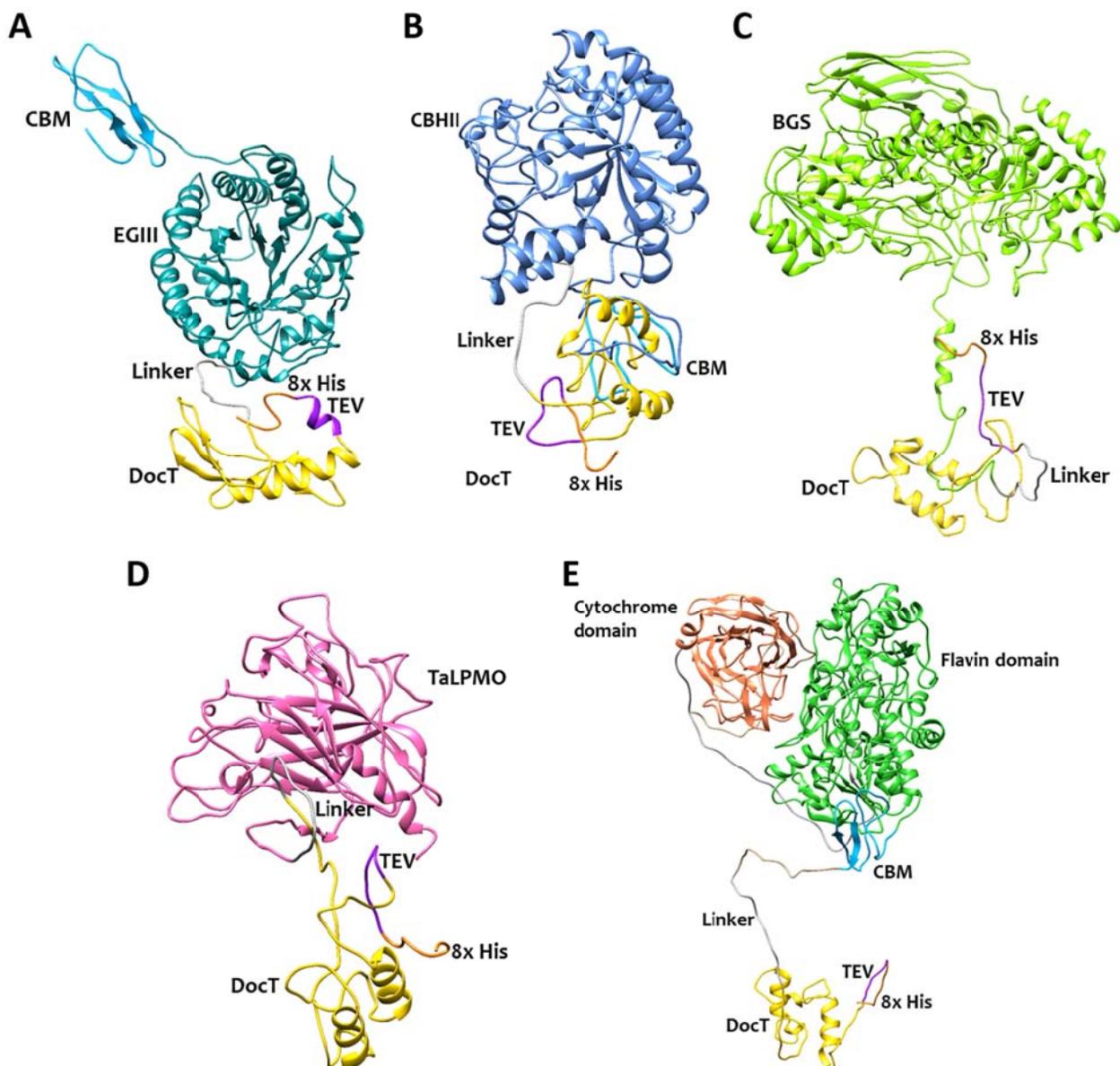


Fig. S4. Three-dimensional structures of dockerin fused enzymes predicted by homology modeling. The predicted structures of *TrEgIII-t* (a), *CBHII-t* (b), *NpaBGS-t* (c), *TaLPMO-t* (d) and *MtCDH-t* (e). The dockerin module is highlighted using golden color.

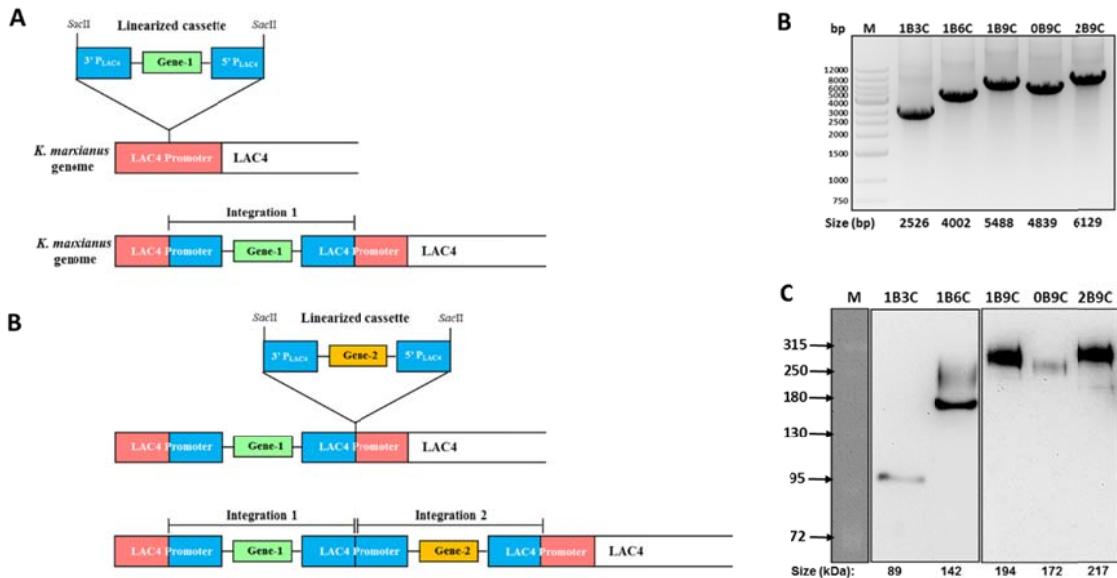


Fig. S5. Chromosomal integration of gene cassettes into LAC4 locus of the *Kluyveromyces marxianus* genome. **(A)** Single gene cassette integration. **(B)** Multiple gene cassette integration. Chromosomal integration and expression analysis of CipA variants. **(C)** Colony PCR analysis of CipA variants in *K. marxianus* chromosome. The genomic DNA was extracted using Quick Extract solution and used as a template for PCR verification. The size (bp) of each gene is given at the bottom of each lane. Each gene was amplified using the S1274-F and S1276-R primer pairs. **(D)** Western blot analysis of scaffoldin hosts and the anchoring host expressing CipA variants. The molecular weight of each protein is indicated at the bottom of each lane. The molecular weight of each CipA protein was slightly higher than the actual size, which might be due to the presence of multiple N-glycosylation sites in each CipA. For example, CipA1B3C and 1B6C each contain 4 potential N-glycosylation sites and CipA0B9C, 1B9C and 2B9C each contain 5 potential N-glycosylation sites. The N-glycosylation sites were predicted using NetNGlyc 1.0 Server (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetNGlyc/>)

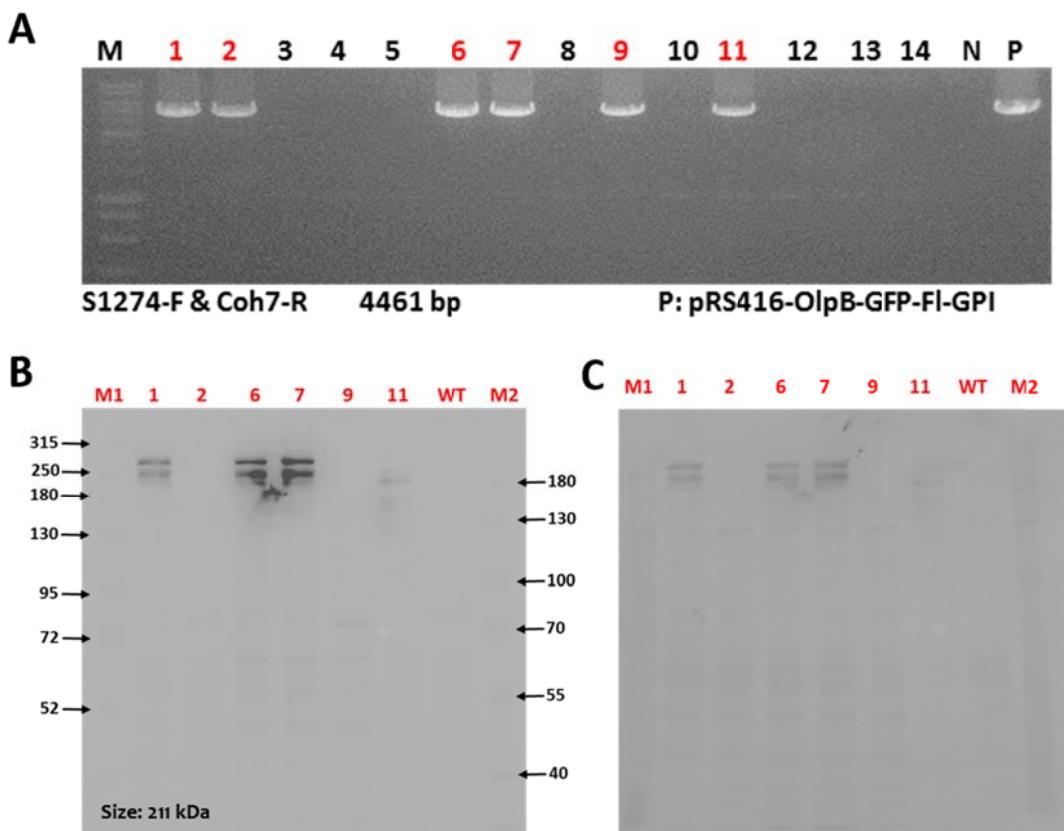


Fig. S6. Analysis of yeast cells expressing OlpB-*ScGPI*. **(a)** Colony PCR analysis using gene specific primers. **(b)** Western blot analysis of selected transformants using anti-His antibody. **(c)** Western blot analysis of selected transformants using anti-Flag antibody and the membrane after stripping.

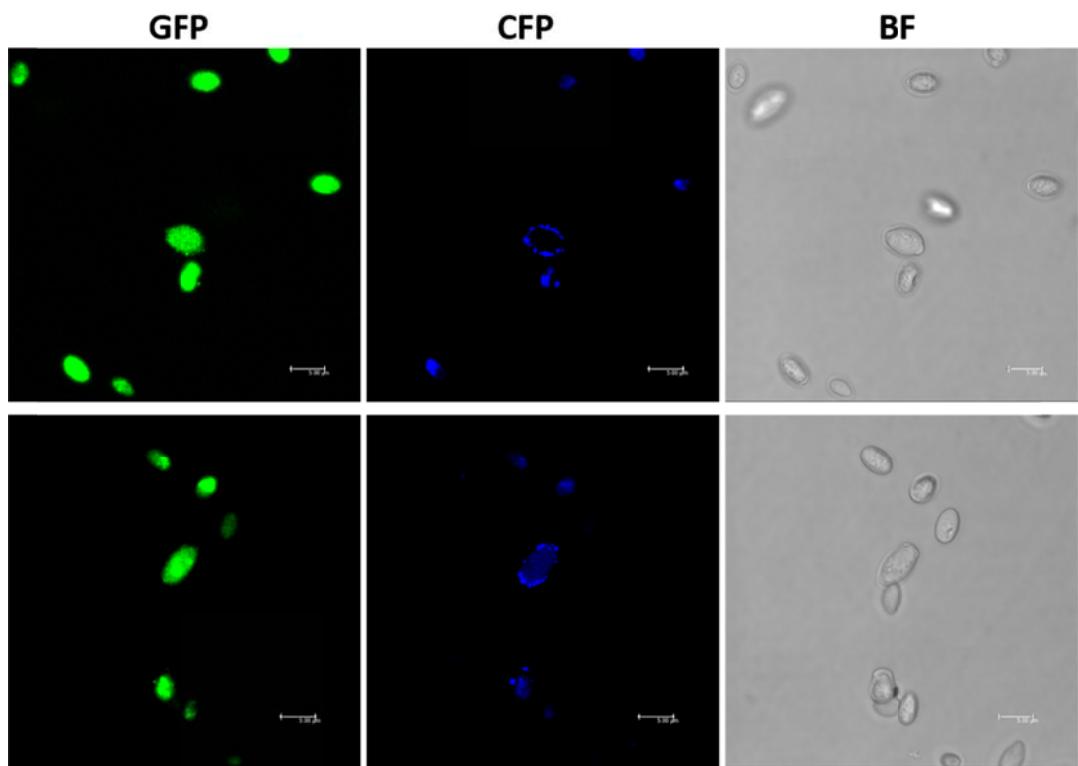


Fig. S7. Confirmation of OlpB-ScGPI anchoring on cell surface. Anchoring of OlpB-ScGPI on the *K. marxianus* cell surface confirmed by immunostaining and confocal microscopy using GFP or CFP.

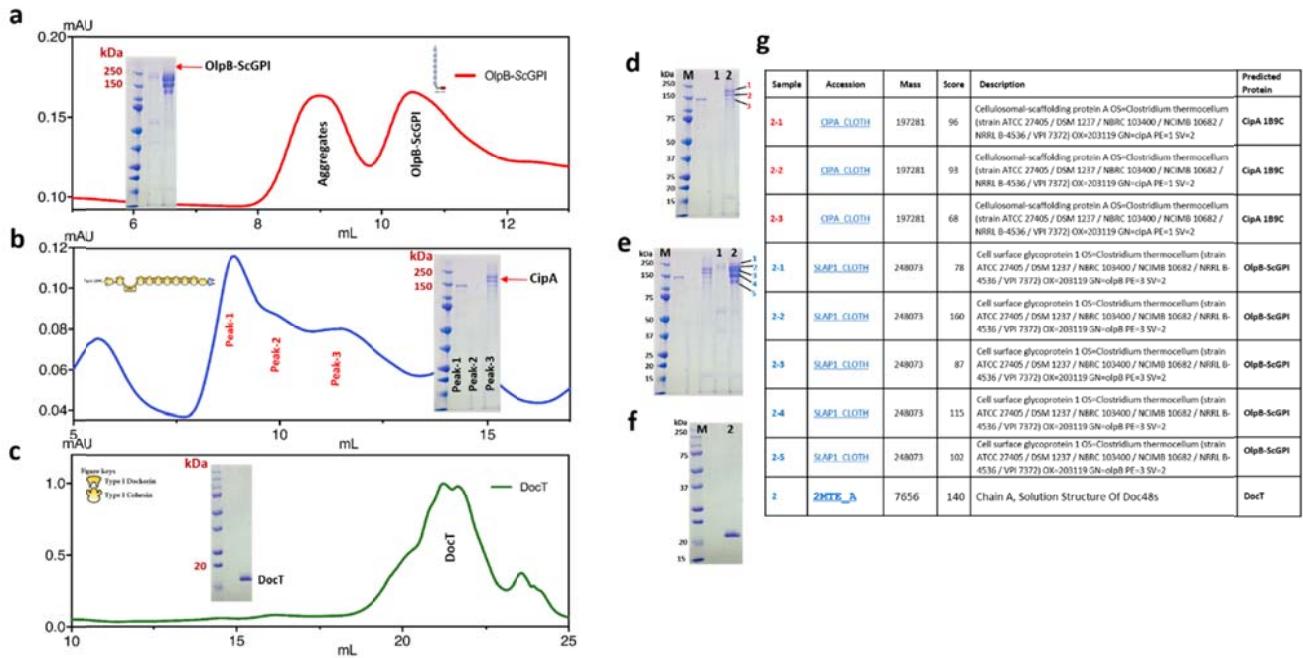


Fig. S8. Purification and confirmation of cellulosomal proteins. **a**, Schematic diagram of size-exclusion chromatography (SEC) of OlpB coloured in red. Chromatogram represents aggregates and monomeric soluble OlpB. Corresponding proteins were confirmed on 4-15% SDS-PAGE. **b**, The SEC purified CipA chromatogram illustrated in blue colour. The chromatogram possesses three peaks, among which peak 3 corresponds to the CipA molecular weight, and the resultants were confirmed by 4-15% SDS-PAGE. **c**, SEC chromatogram of DocT coloured in green and validation of the protein presence on 4-15% SDS-PAGE. **d-g**, Mass spectrometry identification of purified proteins. **d**, Three bands were observed at the CipA peak, all of which were identified as CipA. **e**, Five bands were observed at the OlpB peak, all of which were identified as OlpB. **g**, A single clear band was observed on DocT and was identified as DocT using mass spectrometry.



Fig. S9. Mass spectrometry identification of the CipA:DocT complex. The complex formation was conducted at 37°C for 3 hours with equimolar ratios of purified CipA and DocT. Then complex was further purified using S200 SEC column and fractions at peaks were analysed using 4-15 % SDS-PAGE. The observed two bands were analysed by mass spectrometry and identified as CipA and DocT.

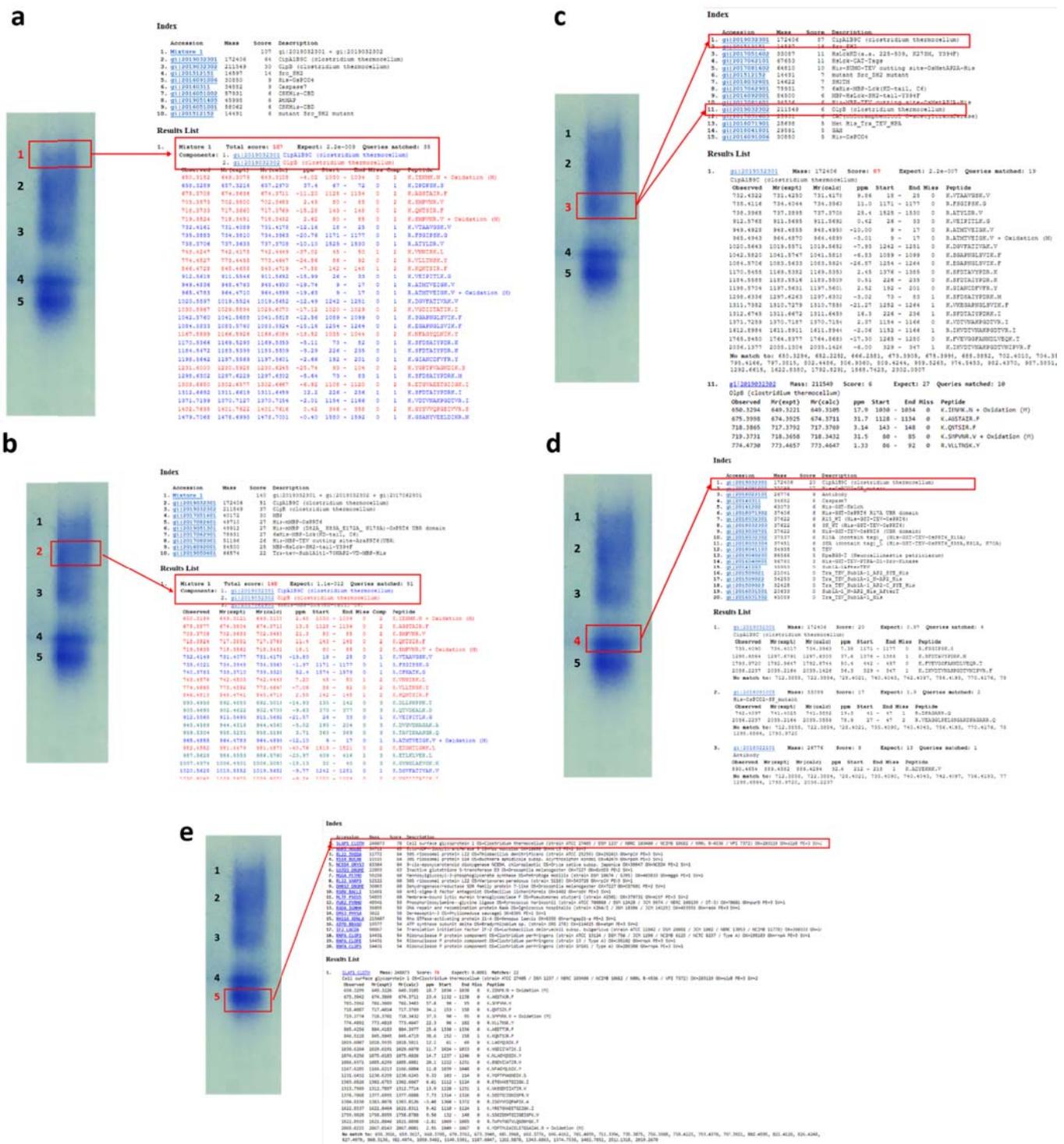


Fig. S10. The native-PAGE analysis of the complex formation of CipA:OlpB. Five bands were observed and each protein band was identified using mass spectrometry. Bands 1-3 (**a-c**) contain both CipA1B9C and OlpB proteins, thus confirming the interaction between the two proteins. The variation in the molecular weight of the complex might be due to the variation in the number of CipA's binding to OlpB. **d,e**, The bands d and e were identified as CipA and OlpB, respectively.

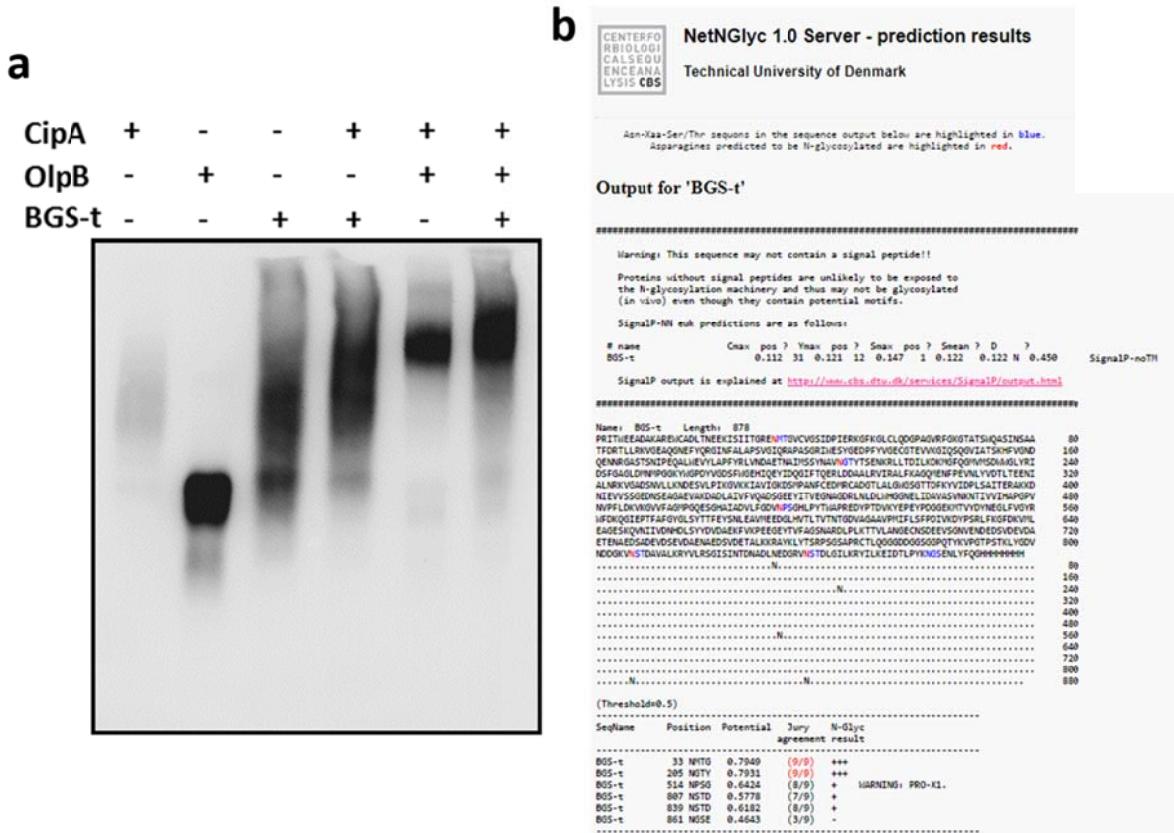


Fig. S11. Cellulosome complex formation analysis. **a**, Concentrated supernatants of CipA1B9C, NpaBGS-t, and cell lysate of OlpB-ScGPI were mixed together in different molar ratios and allowed to form complexes at 37°C with 10mM CaCl₂. The cellulosome complex was loaded into 4-15% native-PAGE and then western blot was performed using HRP-conjugated anti-His antibody. The migration of bands denotes the increased molecular weight, thus confirming the complex formation. **b**, N-Glycosylation prediction result of BGS-t using NetNGlyc 1.0 server (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetNGlyc/>)

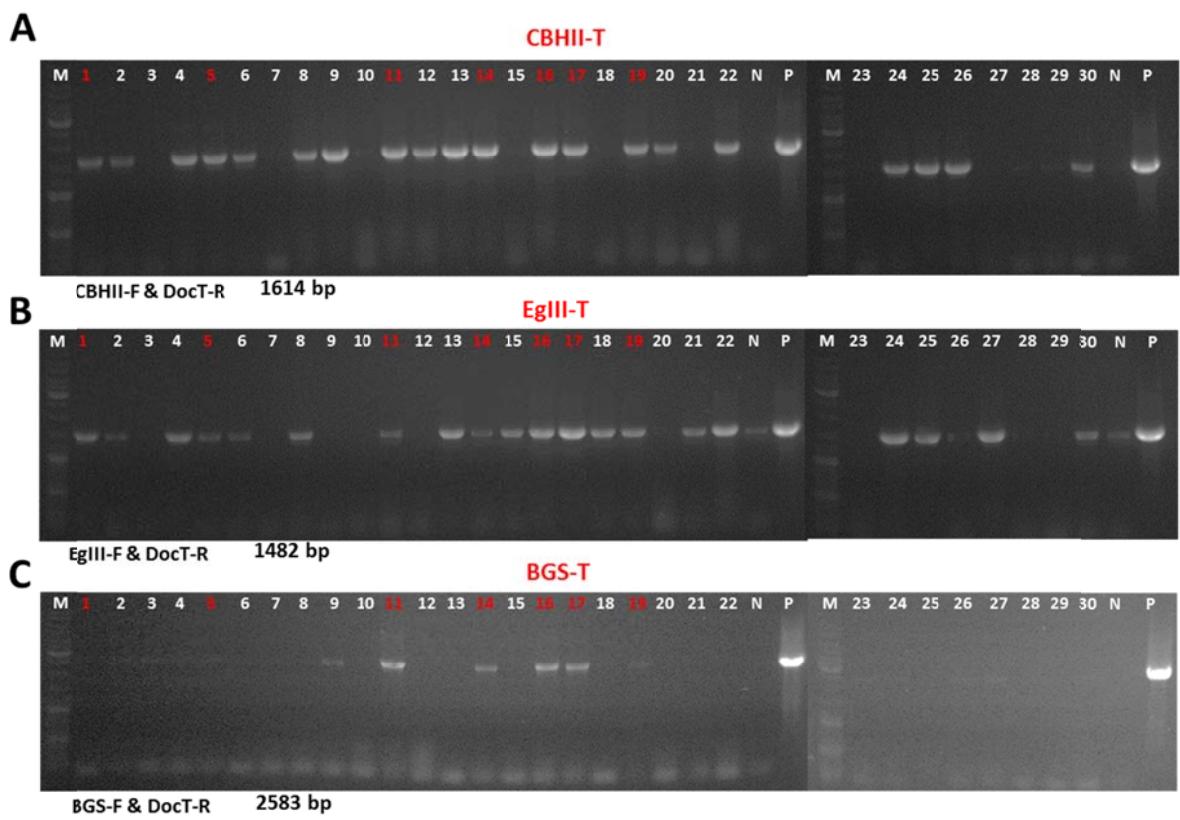


Fig. S12. PCR confirmation of the cellulase host (CH). Thirty colonies were randomly selected and sub-cultured for three generations to obtain stable transformants. The genomic DNA was extracted using Quick Extract solution and used as a template for PCR verification. The sizes (bp) of each gene and primer pairs are given at the bottom of each figure. Highlighted numbers are hosts with positive PCR confirmation of CBHII-t (**a**), EgIII-t (**b**) and BGS-t (**c**) and selected for activity assay. The primer sequences are listed in Supplementary Table 3.

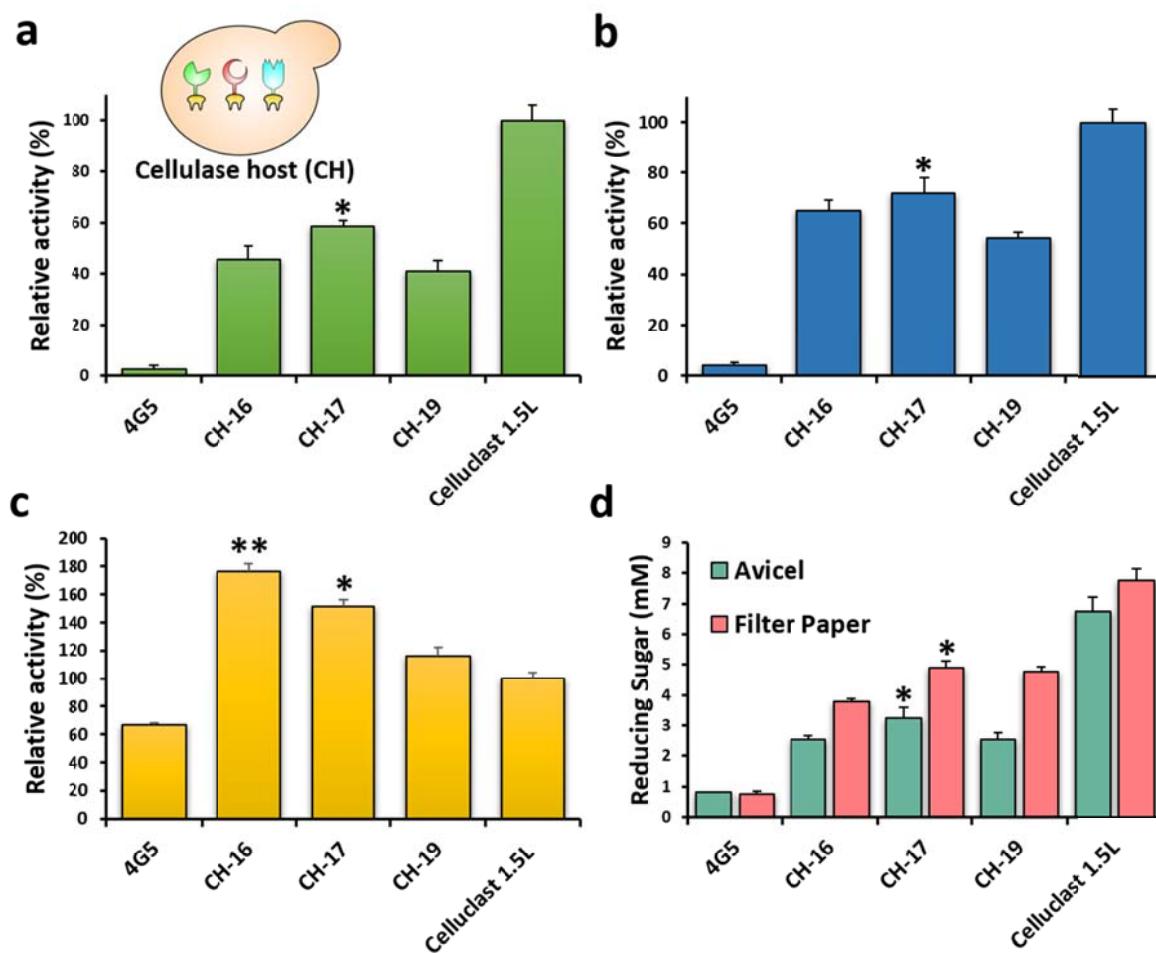


Fig. S13. Enzyme assay of the engineered cellulase host. Enzyme assays of cellulase hosts (CH) expressing *TrEGIII-t*, *CBHII-t* and *NpaBGS-t*. The numbers after CH represent the transformant numbers. **a**, CBH activity assay using PASC as the substrate. **b**, EG activity assay using CMC as the substrate. **c**, BGS activity assay using pNPG as the substrate. **d**, Soluble sugar release assay using avicel or filter paper as the substrate. For all enzyme assays, condensed culture supernatant of the CH host was used as an enzyme source and equal protein concentrations were calculated using BSA as a standard and used for enzyme assays. All enzyme assays were conducted at 40°C with 1200 rpm. The reducing sugar release was calculated using the DNS method. The results are expressed as mean ($n=3$) \pm standard deviation (SD). * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$; one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post hoc test.

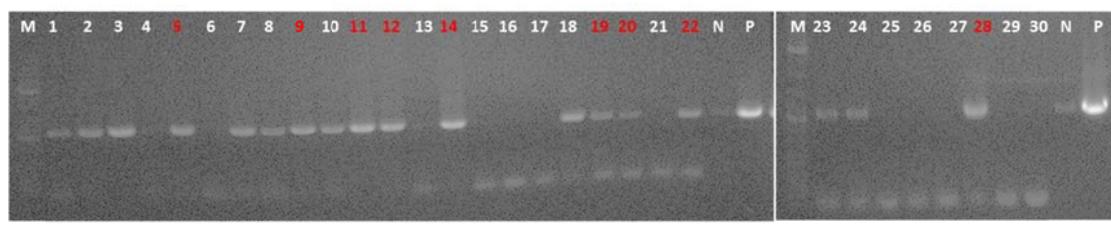
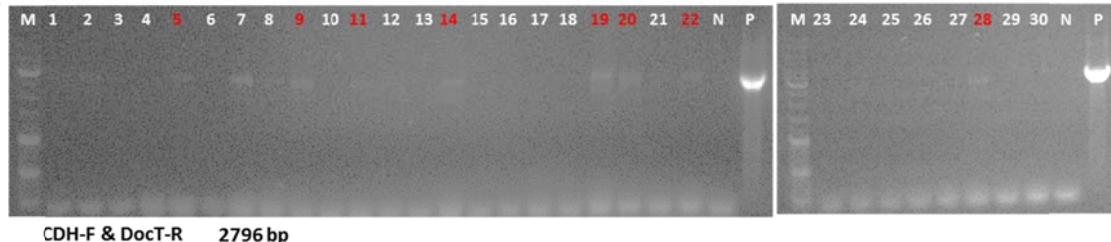
A**B**

Fig. S14. PCR confirmation of the booster host (BH). Thirty colonies were randomly selected and sub-cultured for three generations to obtain stable transformants. The genomic DNA was extracted using Quick Extract solution and used as a template for PCR verification. The size (bp) of each gene and the primer pair are given at the bottom of each figure. Highlighted numbers are hosts with positive PCR confirmation of LPMO-t (**a**) and CDH-t (**b**) and selected for activity assays. The primer sequences are listed in Supplementary Table 3.

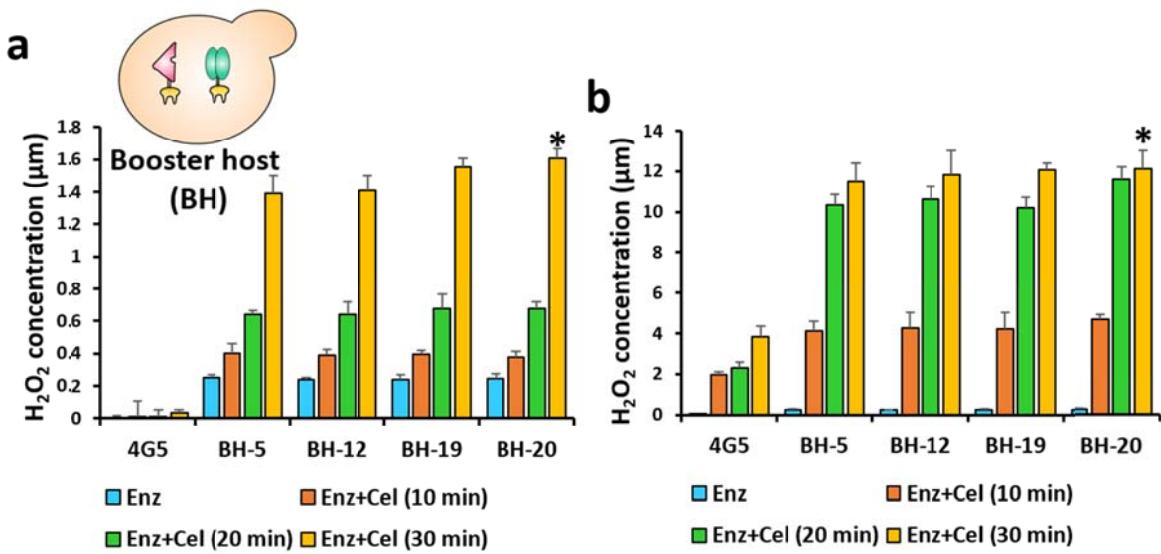


Fig. S15. Enzyme assays of the engineered booster host. Enzyme assays of booster hosts (BH) expressing *TaLPMO-t*, and *MtCDH-t*. The numbers after BH represent the transformant numbers. LPMO and CDH activity assays using cellobiose (a) or ascorbate (b) as the substrate for CDH, which donates electrons to LPMO. The H_2O_2 release was measured using the Amplex Red/HRP assay kit and Excitation/Emission was measured at 530/590 nm using fluorescence spectrophotometer. For all enzyme assays, condensed culture supernatant of the BH host was used as an enzyme source and equal protein concentrations were calculated using BSA as a standard and used for enzyme assays. All enzyme assays were conducted at 40°C with 1200 rpm. The results are expressed as mean ($n=3$) \pm standard deviation (SD). * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$; one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post hoc test.

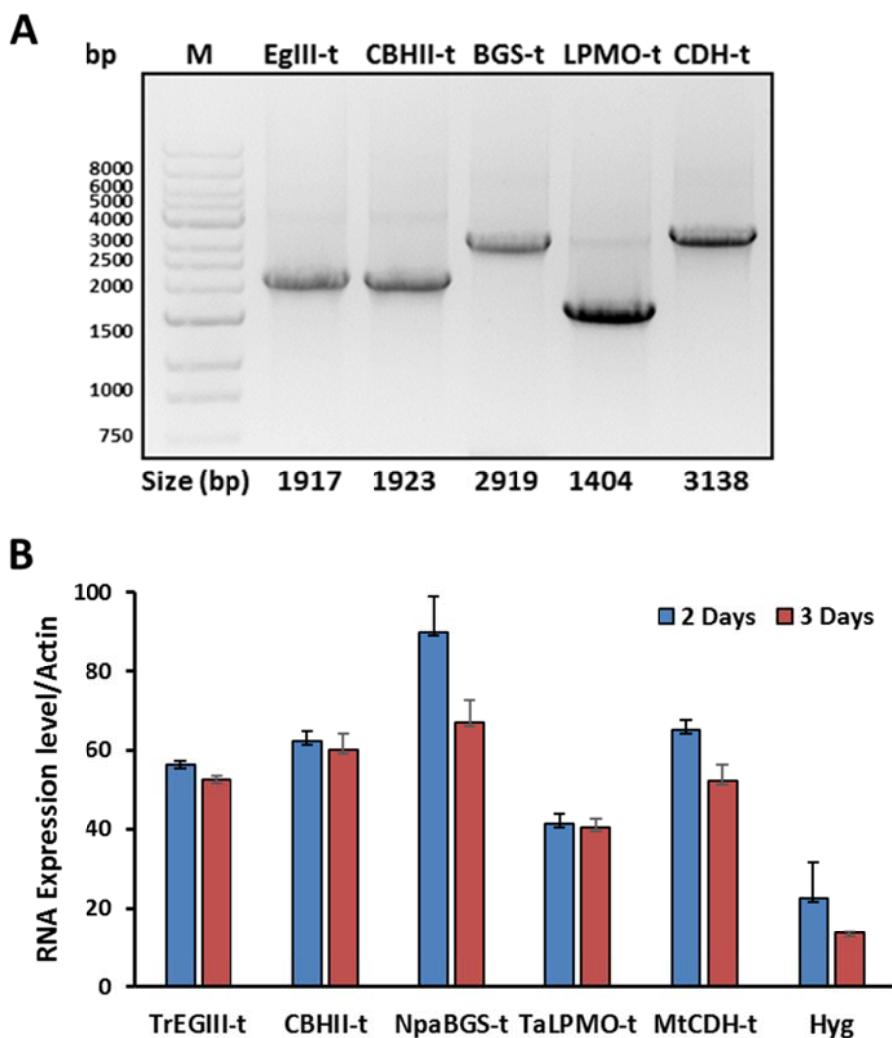


Fig. S16. Chromosomal integration and expression analysis of the enzyme host (EH). **a**, PCR confirmation of cellulosomal enzyme genes in the *K. marxianus* genome. The genomic DNA was extracted using Quick Extract solution and used as a template for PCR verification. The size (bp) of each gene is given at the bottom of each lane. Each gene was amplified using the Gene-F and DocT-R primer pairs. **b**, Quantitative PCR analysis of enzyme hosts. Relative mRNA expression levels of cellulase genes inserted into the EH host were calculated using Universal ProbeLibrary System (Roche). The relative expression ratio of each gene was calculated using the expression of the endogenous actin gene as the reference. The total RNA extraction was done using the yeast cells cultured for 3 days at 40°C.

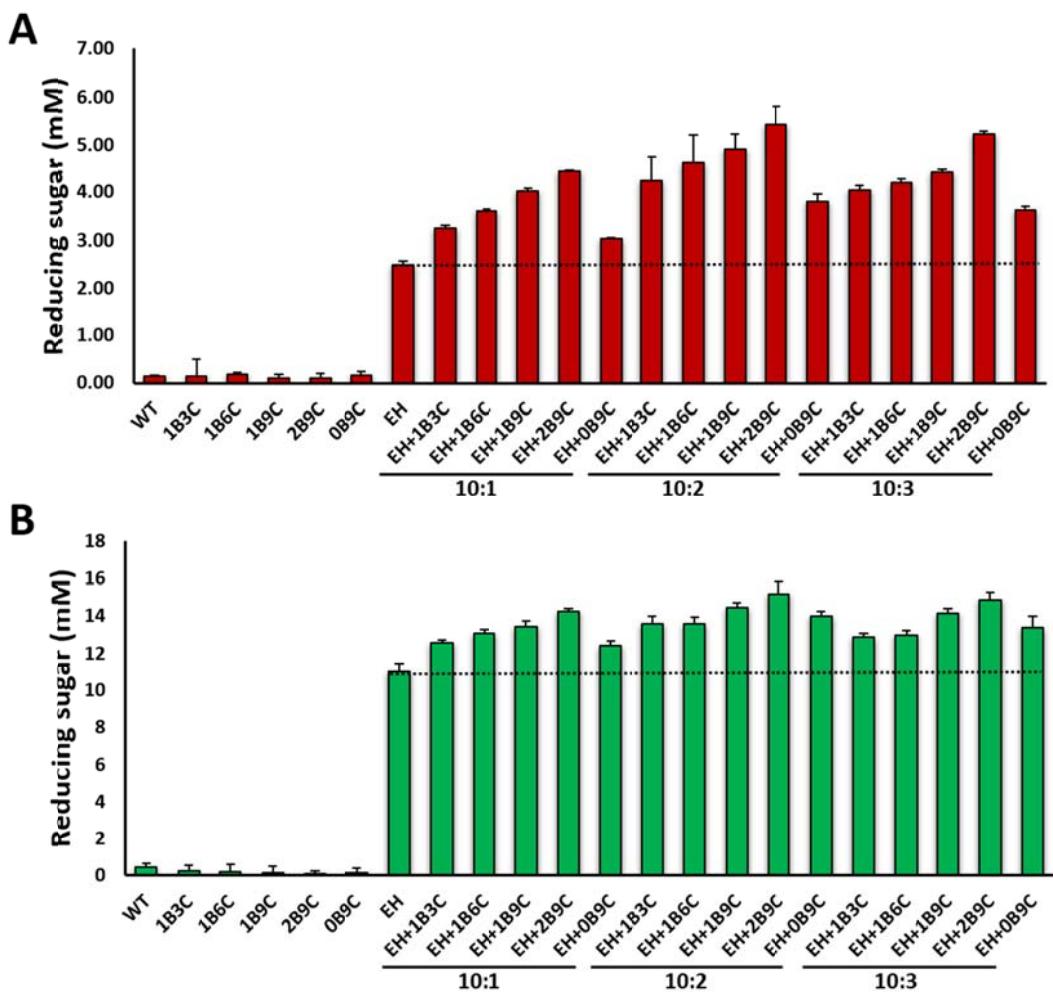


Fig. S17. Effects of CipA variants on avicel (**a**) or PASC (**b**) degradation. Enzyme host (EH) and CipA variants were cultured separately and condensed supernatants were used for the experiment. The enzyme variants and CipA were mixed in different ratios (10:1, 10:2 and 10:3) and allowed to form complexes, which were then mixed with avicel or PASC. The reducing sugar release was measured using the DNS method. The results are expressed as mean (n=3) ± standard deviation (SD).

SI Appendix tables

Table S1: Bacterial and yeast strains used in this study

| Strains | Genotype or relevant features | Reference/Source |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Bacterial strains | | |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> DH5α | F ⁻ $\Phi 80lacZ\Delta M15$ Δ (<i>lacZYA- argF</i>) <i>U169</i> <i>recA1 endA1 hsdR17</i> (<i>r_K, m⁺_K</i>) <i>phoA supE44 λ</i> <i>thi-1 gyrA96 relA</i> | Real Biotech Corporation, Taiwan |
| <i>E. coli</i> JM110 | <i>rpsL</i> (Str ^r) <i>thr leu thi-1 lacY galK galT ara tonA tsx dam dcm supE44 Δ(lac-proAB) [F' traD36 proAB lacI^q ZΔM15]</i> | Stratagene, USA |
| <i>E. coli</i> BL21 His-MBP-DocT | <i>E. coli</i> BL21 carrying pET9a-His-MBP-DocT | This study |
| Yeast strains | | |
| <i>Kluyveromyces marxianus</i> 4G5 | Wild type strain isolate from kefir grains | Lee et al., 2018(1) |
| <i>K. marxianus</i> CH-17 | Chromosomally integrated with three cellulases (CBHII-t, <i>TrEgIII-t</i> , and <i>NpaBGS-t</i>). *SM: Kanamycin | This study |
| <i>K. marxianus</i> BH-20 | Chromosomally integrated with cellulase booster and its enzyme partner (<i>TaLPMO-t</i> and <i>MtCDH-t</i>). SM: Hygromycin | This study |
| <i>K. marxianus</i> EH-P1-44 | Chromosomally integrated with three cellulases, cellulase booster and its enzyme partner (CBHII-t, <i>TrEgIII-t</i> , <i>NpaBGS-t</i> , <i>TaLPMO-t</i> and <i>MtCDH-t</i>). SM: Kanamycin and Hygromycin | This study |
| <i>K. marxianus</i> CipA1B3C | Chromosomally integrated with CipA1B3C. SM: Hygromycin | This study |
| <i>K. marxianus</i> CipA1B6C | Chromosomally integrated with CipA1B6C. SM: Hygromycin | This study |
| <i>K. marxianus</i> CipA1B9C | Chromosomally integrated with CipA1B9C. SM: Hygromycin | This study |
| <i>K. marxianus</i> CipA0B9C | Chromosomally integrated with CipA0B9C. SM: Hygromycin | This study |
| <i>K. marxianus</i> CipA2B9C | Chromosomally integrated with CipA2B9C. SM: Hygromycin | This study |
| <i>K. marxianus</i> OlpB-ScGPI | Chromosomally integrated with OlpB-ScGPI. SM: Kanamycin and Hygromycin | This study |
| <i>K. marxianus</i> SH-0B9C | Chromosomally integrated with OlpB-ScGPI and CipA0B9C. SM: Kanamycin and Hygromycin | This study |
| <i>K. marxianus</i> SH-1B9C | Chromosomally integrated with OlpB-ScGPI and CipA1B9C. SM: Kanamycin and Hygromycin | This study |
| <i>K. marxianus</i> SH-2B9C | Chromosomally integrated with OlpB-ScGPI and CipA2B9C. SM: Kanamycin and Hygromycin | This study |
| <i>K. marxianus</i> RFP-DocT | Chromosomally integrated with RFP-DocT. SM: Hygromycin | This study |

*SM: Selection marker

Table S2: Fungal cellulases used in this study.

| Gene | Enzyme family | Source | Host species | Reference |
|----------------|--|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| <i>TrEgIII</i> | GH5 Endoglucanase | <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> ATCC 13631 | fungus | Chang et al., 2012(2) |
| CBHII | GH6 Cellobiohydrolase | Synthetic gene | fungus | Chang et al., 2013(3) |
| <i>NpaBgs</i> | GH3 Beta-glucosidase | <i>Neocallimastix patriciarum</i> W5 | fungus | Chen et al., 2012(4) |
| <i>TaLMPO</i> | AA9 Lytic polysaccharide monooxygenase | <i>Thermoascus aurantiacus</i> | fungus | Harris et al., 2010(5) |
| <i>MtCDH</i> | CBM1 Cellobiose dehydrogenase | <i>Myceliophthora thermophila</i> ATCC 42464 | fungus | Phillips et al., 2011(6) |

Table S3: Primer pairs used in this study for cloning and PCR verification

| Name | Sequence (5' to 3') | Purpose |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>TrEgIII-AvrII-F</i> | ATTCCTAGGCAGCAGACTGCTGG | Dockerin fusion |
| <i>TrEgIII-SpeI-R</i> | ATGACTAGTCTTCTTGCAGACACG | Dockerin fusion |
| <i>CBHII-AvrII-F</i> | ATGCCTAGGCAACAAACTTGTGGGGT | Dockerin fusion |
| <i>CBHII-SpeI-R</i> | ATTACTAGTGAAGGCTGGGTTAGCGTTA | Dockerin fusion |
| <i>NpaBGS-AvrII-F</i> | ATACCTAGGATTACTTGGGAAGAAG | Dockerin fusion |
| <i>NpaBGS-SpeI-R</i> | GAGACTAGTGTAAAGTTGTAAGCT | Dockerin fusion |
| <i>TaLPMO-AvrII-F</i> | GGTGGCCTAGGTCTTCTCTAAGATTATT | Dockerin fusion |
| <i>TaLPMO-SpeI-R</i> | GATCACTAGTACCGGTGTACAATGGTGGAA | Dockerin fusion |
| <i>MtCDH-AvrII-F</i> | ATTGCCTAGGAGAACCTCCCTCCAGAT | Dockerin fusion |
| <i>MtCDH-SpeI-R</i> | GCAGACTAGTCAAACATTGGGAGTACC | Dockerin fusion |
| S1274-F | GCGGATAACAAGCTCAAC | PCR Verification |
| S1276-R | TCGGCACTAATAACCGTT | PCR Verification |
| DocT-R | GTTCTTGTACGGCAATGTATCTATTTC | PCR Verification |
| pK-CipA1B9C-F | CCTAGGGCCACCATGACTGT | PCR Verification |
| pK-CipA1B9C-R | CTGGGCGTCGTAATCACTGCT | PCR Verification |
| pK-CipA1B6C-F | GCAACAATGACCGTCGAAATCG | PCR Verification |
| pK-CipA1B6C-R | CTGGGCGTCGTAGTCACTG | PCR Verification |
| pK-CipA1B3C-F | GCAACCATGACAGTGGAAATA | PCR Verification |
| pK-CipA1B3C-R | TTATTGTGCATCATAATCAGA | PCR Verification |
| OlpB-Coh1-F | ATTGAAATGGCCTGGATAA | PCR Verification |
| OlpB-Coh7-R | ACTGGCAGCTTGATAGGTGCT | PCR Verification |
| GFP-F | AACCTAGGACGCCGTGTGAGCAAGGGC | PCR Verification |
| <i>ScGPI-R</i> | GGCGCGGCCGCTTAATTAGAATAGC | PCR Verification |

F: Forward primers R: Reverse primers

Table S4: Primer pairs used for the qPCR analysis

| Name* | Sequence (5' to 3') |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| EgIII-T#25-F | TCGTGTCTCGCAAGAAAGACT |
| EgIII-T#25-R | CTTGAGGACCACCGCTTC |
| CBHII-T#25-F | ACGCTAACCCAGCCTTCAC |
| CBHII-T#25-R | CTTGAGGACCACCGCTTC |
| BGS-T#150F | GAAGCTGTAATGGAAGAAGATGG |
| BGS-T#150R | CTGGGAATGAAAGGAAAATCAT |
| TaLPMO-T#113-F | TGGTAACTACGTCTTGAGACACG |
| TaLPMO-T#113-R | GTTTGAGCACCGTCTGGT |
| MtCDHIIA-T#109.154-F | GAATTGGCTTGCCAGAC |
| MtCDHIIA-T#109.154-R | GGACCATTCTCTACCACCACA |
| CipA1B3C#128-F | GAGATCTCCTTACCGGTGGT |
| CipA1B3C#128-R | AACCTGCCTTGAATCTGCAC |
| CipA1B6C#80.116-F | TGACCCGAACGTGTTAGAGA |
| CipA1B6C#80.116-R | TGTCCGGATTAGGATCGACT |
| CipA1B9C#116-F | CCCCAATGTGCTCGAGATAA |
| CipA1B9C#116-R | GTGGGGTTGGATCAACAAT |
| CipA2B9C#77.87-F | CACCCGCTACGACAAAGC |
| CipA2B9C#77.87-R | ACGGCGGGATAGTTGTTG |
| CipA0B9C#57-F | TCTGTTGCAGAGGACTCAGG |
| CipA0B9C#57-R | GCGAACACACCGTCTCTG |
| OlpB-ScGPI#15.32-F | AGACAAACGGCCGTAGCAA |
| OlpB-ScGPI#15.32-R | CTGTAGGCTTCAGCAAAATTGA |
| KanMX#144-F | AGACTAAACTGGCTGACGGAAT |
| KanMX#144-R | CATCAGGAGTACGGATAAAATGC |
| HygB#143-F | GGGATTCCAATACGAGGTC |
| HygB#143-R | GCTCCATACAAGCCAACCAC |
| ACTIN#9-F | GCGTAGATTGGAACAACGTG |
| ACTIN#9-R | AGAACTACCGTATTGTGTTGGA |

*Numbers after # denotes the UPL probes used for the analysis.

Table S5: Amino acid sequences of cellulosomal genes used in this study

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| | TKNTGYFEHTALTTSSVGLNSFSETAVSSQGTKIDTFLVSSLIAYPSSASGSQLSGIQQNFTSTSLMISTYEGKASIFSAELGSIIFLLSYLLF |
| <i>TaLPMO-T</i> (40 kDa) | PRFSKIIATAGVLASASLVAGHGFVQNIVIDGKKYYGGYLVNQYPYMSNPPEVIAWSTTATDLGFVDGTGYQTPDIICHRGAKPGALTAPVSPGGTVELQWTPWPDSHHGPVINYLAPCNGDCSTVDKTQLEFFKIAESGLINDDNPPGIWASDNLIAANNSWTVTIPTTIAPGNYVLRHEIIALHSAQNQDGAQNPQCINLQVTGGGSDNPAGTLGTLAHDTPGILINIYQKLSSYIIPGPPLYTGTSRPSGSAPRCTLQGGGDDGGSGGPQTYKVPGTPSTKLGYDVNDDGVNSTDAVALKRYVLRSGISINTDNAADLNEDGRVNSTDLGILKRYILKEIDLTPYKNGSENLYFQGHHHHHHH |
| <i>MtCDH-T</i> (101 kDa) | PRRTSSRLIGALAAALLPSALAQNNAAPVTFTDPDSGITFNTWGLAEDSPQTKGFTFGVALPSDALTTDAKEFIGYLKCARNDESGWCVGVSLLGPMTNSSLIAAWPHEDTVTSRFAUTGYAMPDVYQGDAEITQVSSVNSTHFLIFRCENCLQWSQSGATGGASTSNGVLVLGWVQAFADPGNPTCPDQITLEQHDNGMGIWGAQLNSDAASPSYTEWAAQATKTVTDCCGGPTESVVGVPVTGSFDYIVVGGGAGGIPAADKLSEAGKSLLIEKGFASTANTGGTLGPEWLEGHDLTRFDVPGLCNCIWWDSKGIAACEDTDQMAGCVLGGGTAVNAGLWFKPYSLDWDYLFPSGWKYKDVOAPAINRALSRIPGTDAPSTDGKRYYQQGFDSLKGLAGGGWTSVTANNAPDKKNRTFSHAPFMAGGERNGPLGTYFQTAKKRSNFKLWLNTSVKRVIHQGGHITGVEVEPFRDGGYQGIVPVTKVTGRVILSAGTFSAKILLRSGIGPNDQLQVVAASEKDGP MISNSSWINLPVGYNLDDHNTDTVISHPDVVFYDFYEADNPIQSDKDSYLSRTGILAQAAPNIGP MFWEIKGADGIVRQLQWTARVEGSLGAPNGKTMMSQYLLRGATSRGRMTITPSLTTVSDVPYL KDPNDKEAVIQQIINLNQALKNVANLTWLFPNSTPRQYVDSMVVSPSNRRSNHWMGTNKIGTDDG RKCGSAVVDLNTKVYGTDLNVIDASIFPGVPTTNPTSIVTASEHASARILALPDLTPVKYQCGG REWSGSFVCADGSTCQMNEWYSQCLSRSRSGSAPRCTLQGGGDDGGSGGPQTYKVPGTPSTKLGY DVNDDGVNSTDAVALKRYVLRSGISINTDNAADLNEDGRVNSTDLGILKRYILKEIDLTPYKNGSENLYFQGHHHHHHH |
| <i>TrEGIII-T</i> (54 kDa) | PRQQTVWGQCGGIGWSGPTNCAPGSACSTLPYQAQCIPGATTITSTRPPSGPTTTTRATSTSSTPPTSSGVRFAGVSIAGFDGCTTDGTCVTSKVYVPLKNFTGSNNYPDGIGQMHQHFVNEDGMTIFRLPVGWQYLVNNNLGGNLDSTSISKYDQLVQGCLSLGAYCIVDIHNAYARWNGGIQGGPTNAQFTSLWSQLASKYASQSRSVWFGIMNEPHDVNINTWAATVQEVTAIRNAGATSQFISLPGNDWQSAGAFISDGSAALSQVTNPDGSTTNLIFDVHKYLDSDNSGTHAECTNNIDGAFSPLATWLRQNNRQAILTETGGNVQSCIQDMCQQIQLNQNSDVLVYLGIVVGWAGSFSTDYVLTETPTGSGNSWDTSLVSSCLARKTSGGGDDGGSGGPQGTTYKVPGTPSTKLGYDVNDDGVNSTDAVALKRYVLRSGISINTDNAADLNEDGRVNSTDLGILKRYILKEIDLTPYKNELENLYFQGHHHHHHH |
| <i>CBHII-T</i> (58 kDa) | PRQQTLWGQCGGQGYSGATSCVAGATCATVNEYAQCTPAAGTSSATTLKTTSSTAATVTTTTTQSPTGSASPTTASASGNPFSGYQLYVNPYSSVEASLAIPS LTGSLSSLQAAAATAAKVPSFWLDTAAKVPTMDYLADIQSQNAAGANPPIAGQFVYDLPDRDCAALASNGEY SIADNGVEHYKSYIDSIREILVQYSVDVHTLLVIEPDPSLANLVTNLNVAKCANAESAYLECTNYALTQLNLPNVAMYLDAGHAGWLGPANQQPAADLFASVYKNASSPAAVRGLATNVANYNAWTISSCPSTQGNSVCDEQQYINAAPLLQAQGFDAHFIVDTGRNGKQPTGQAWGDWCNVINTFGFERTDTGDAVLVDAFWVVKPGGESDGTSDSSATRYDAHCYSDALQPAEAGTWFQAYFVQLLTANPAFTSGGGDDGGSGGPQGTTYKVP GTPSTKLGYDVNDDGVNSTDAVALKRYVLRSGISINTDNAADLNEDGRVNSTDLGILKRYILKEIDL PYKNELENLYFQGHHHHHHH |
| <i>NpaBGS-T</i> (96 kDa) | PRITWEEADAKAREWCADLTNEEKISIITGRENMTGCVGSIDPIERKGFKGLCLQDGPAVGVRFGKGTATSWQASINSAATFDRTLRLRKVGEAQNEFYQRGINFALAPS VGIQRAPASGRIWESYGEDPFYVGEC GTEVVKGIQSQGVIATSKHFVGNDQENNREGASTSNIPEQALWEVY LAPFYRLVND AETNAIMSSYNA VNQTYTSENKRLLTDILKDKMGFQGMVMSDWGGLYRIDSFAGGLDMNMPGGKYWGPDYVGDSFWGEHIQEYIDQGIFTQERLDDAALRVIRALFKAGQMENPPEVNL YVDTL TEENIALNRKVGADSNVL LKND E S VLP I KGVKKIAVIGKDSMPANFCEDMR CADGTL ALGWGS GTTDF KYV IDPLS AITERAKKD NIEV VSSGEDN SEAGAEVAK DADLAIVFVQADSGEEYITVEGNAGDRLNLDLWHGGN ELIDA VASV NKNTIVV HAPGPVNVPLDKVKG VV FAGMPGQESGHIA DVL FG DVN P SGHLPY TWAPREDYPTD VKYEPEY PDGGEK M T VD YNEGLFVG Y RWFD K QGIEPTF AF GY GLS YT FEY SN LEA V MEED GLHV TLTV T NT GDVAGA AVPMI LSFP DIVK D YPS RL FK GFD KV M LEAGES K QV NI IV DN H DLS YY DV DAE K FV K PEE GEY TVFAG S N ARD LPL KTT V LANG EC NS DEEV SGN VEN DED S V D E V DA ET ENA ED SADE V DSE V D A ENA ED SV D E T A L K K RAY K LY T S RPS GS A P R C T L Q G G G D D G S G G P Q T Y KV PG TP ST KL Y GDV N DD G KV N ST D A V AL K RY V LR SG IS INT DNA AD LN E D GR V N ST DL G IL K RY I L KE IDL PY K NG SEN LYFQGHHHHHHH |

Table S6: Detailed comparison of fermentation parameters of previous studies and this study.

| Host name | Genes | Number of enzyme binding sites | Initial OD (A_{600}) | Ethanol (g/l) | | | *Fermentation time (h) | Fermentation temperature (°C) | Reference |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------|--------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | CMC | PASC | Avicel | | | |
| <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> BY4742 | <i>Ct Exo, TrCBHII, TaBGL1</i> | 3 | 50 | - | 1.87 | - | 48 | 30 | Tsai et al., 2009 (7) |
| <i>S. cerevisiae</i> EBY100 | <i>TrEGII, CBHII, AaBGl1</i> | 3 | 50 | - | 1.80 | - | 70 | 30 | Wen et al., 2010 (8) |
| <i>S. cerevisiae</i> BY4742 | <i>CtCelA, TrCBHII, TaBGL1</i> | 3 | 0.8 | - | 1.25 | - | 144 | 30 | Goyal et al., 2011 (9) |
| <i>S. cerevisiae</i> EBY100 | <i>CcCelccA, celCCE, Ccel 2454</i> | 12 | 50 | 1.00 | 1.09 | 1.41 | 96 | 30 | Fan et al., 2012 (10) |
| <i>S. cerevisiae</i> EBY100 | <i>CcCelG, Bglf</i> | 4 | 50 | - | 1.90 | - | 72 | 30 | Tsai et al., 2013 (11) |
| <i>S. cerevisiae</i> EBY100 <i>S. cerevisiae</i> HZ848 | <i>CBH2, EG2, BGL1, LPMO, and CDH</i> | 5 | 50 | - | 2.70 | 1.5 | 96 | 30 | Liang et al., 2014 (12) |
| <i>S. cerevisiae</i> EBY100 | <i>CBH, EG, BGL and Cdt1</i> | 8 | 0.1 | 3.26 | 1.09 | - | 60 | 30 | Fan et al., 2016 (13) |
| <i>S. cerevisiae</i> | <i>CBHI, CBHII, EG, BGL</i> | Tethered | 150 g wet cells/L | - | 6.7 | 1.4 | 96 | 37 | Liu et al., 2016 (14) |
| <i>Kluyveromyces marxianus</i> 4G5 | <i>TrEgIII, CBHII, NpaBGS, TaLPMO, MtCDH</i> | 63 | 20 | - | 8.89 | 3.09 | 144/PASC 120/avicel | 37 | This study |

*Fermentation time (h): When the highest ethanol production was observed.

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