

Table S1. Primers used for amplification of gene fragments of cel6A. ^a Restriction sites are bold and underlined.

Primer	Sequence	Restriction site ^a
P1	5'- CTAC <u>CATATG</u> GCCAATGATTCCCCGTTTTACG-3'	NdeI
P2	5'- CACGCCT <u>AAGCTT</u> CCCAGTGC-3'	HindIII
P3	5'-CTT <u>AAGCTT</u> CTAGGCGATCGCCATCTCG -3'	HindIII
P4	5'- <u>CCATGG</u> CGGGCACCAACC-3'	NcoI
P5	5'- <u>GGATCC</u> GTACGTACGTCGCCGTGCAC-3'	BamHI
P6	5'- CT <u>GGATCC</u> AATGATTCTCCGTTCTAC-3'	BamHI
P7	5'- <u>CATATG</u> ACGATCGCCAACGAGTGGAAC-3'	NdeI
P8	5'- GGTCAG <u>CCATGG</u> CGCAGGTAAG-3'	NcoI
P9	5'- CT <u>ACCATGG</u> GCCAATGATTCCCCGTTTTACG-3'	NcoI

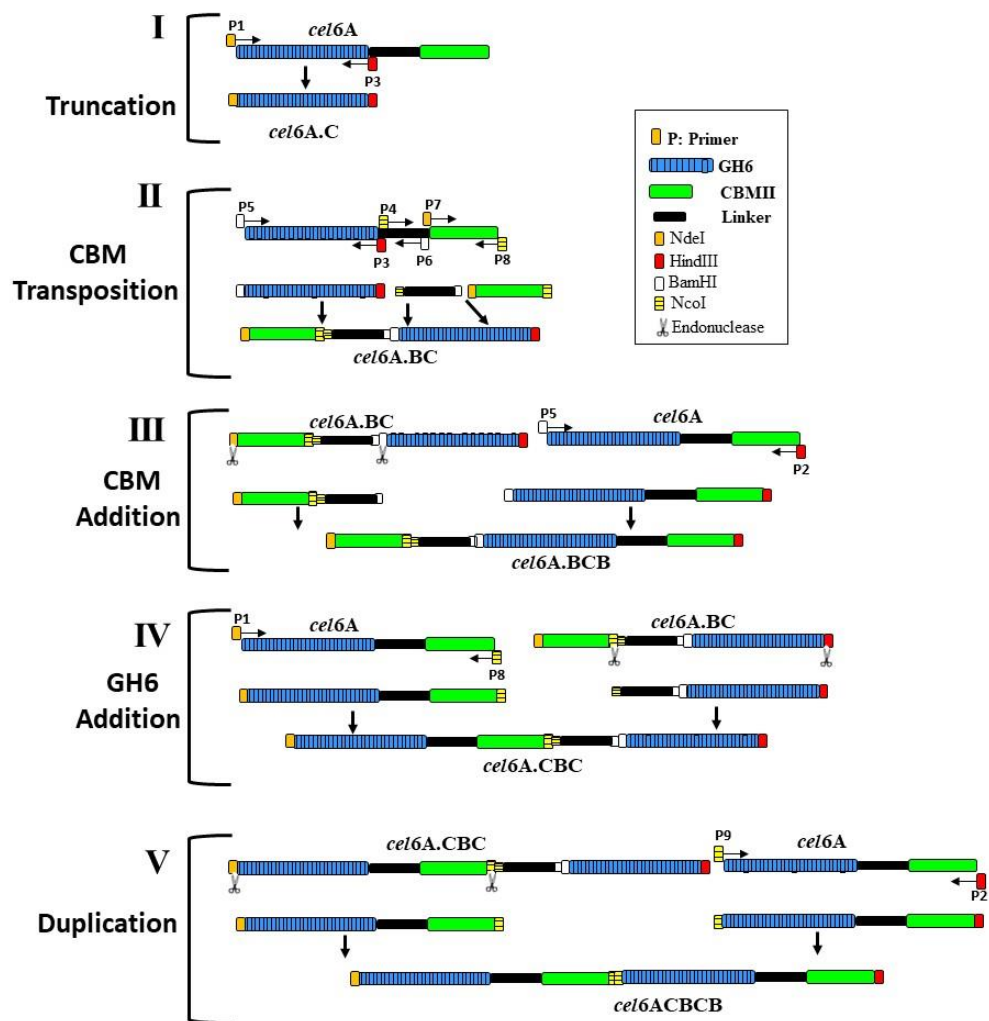


Figure S1. Schematic representation of engineering of *T. fusca* endoglucanase cel6A. (I) cel6A.C, (II) cel6A.BC, (III) cel6A.BCB, (IV) cel6A.CBC and (V) cel6A.CBCB.

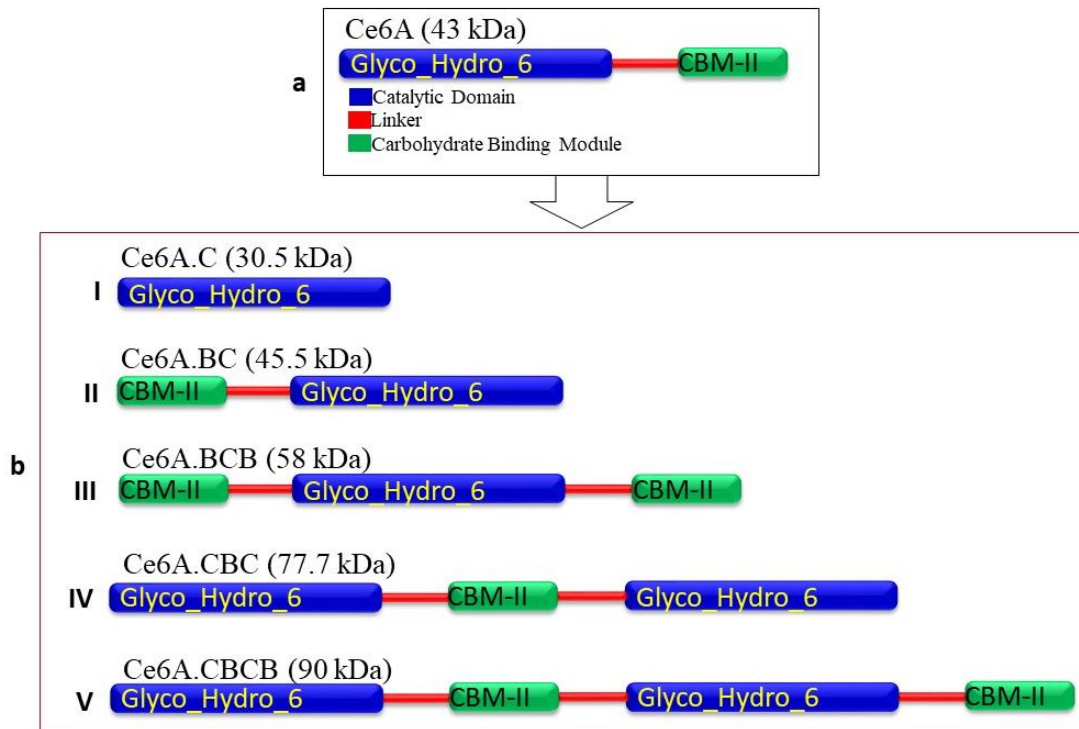


Figure S2. Schematic representation of *T. fusca* endoglucanase cel6A modular architecture, (a) Native cel6A, (b) Engineered cel6A variants; truncated (cel6A) without non catalytic domain, non-catalytic domain to N-terminus (cel6A.BC), non-catalytic domain to both N- and C- termini of catalytic domain (cel6A.BCB), catalytic domain to both N- and C- termini to the non-catalytic domain (cel6A.CBC) and duplication of native cel6A endoglucanase with their respective protein size.

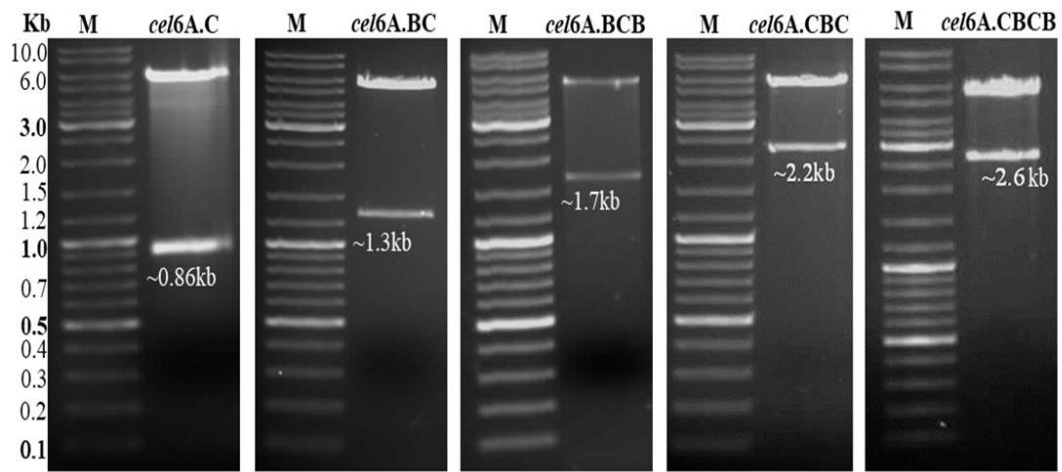


Figure S3. Agarose (0.8%) gel showing restriction maps generated by digestion of *pcel6A.C*, *pcel6A.BC*, *pcel6A.BCB*, *pcel6A.CBC*, and *pcel6A.CBCB* with *NdeI* and *HindIII* restriction endonucleases. M: 1Kb DNA ladder.