

Trehalose Production Using Three Extracellular Enzymes Produced via One-Step Fermentation of an Engineered *Bacillus subtilis* Strain

Xi Sun ^{1,†}, Jun Yang ^{1,†}, Xiaoping Fu ^{2,3,†}, Xingya Zhao ^{4,5}, Jie Zhen ^{4,5}, Hui Song ^{2,3,4,5}, Jianyong Xu ^{2,4,5}, Hongchen Zheng ^{2,3,4,5,*} and Wenqin Bai ^{2,3,*}

- ¹ College of Biological Engineering, Tianjin Agricultural University, Tianjin 300384, China; sunxi@tjau.edu.cn (X.S.); yangjun@tib.cas.cn (J.Y.)
 - ² National Center of Technology Innovation for Synthetic Biology, Tianjin Institute of Industrial Biotechnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Tianjin 300308, China; fu_xp@tib.cas.cn (X.F.); song_h@tib.cas.cn (H.S.); xu_jy@tib.cas.cn (J.X.)
 - ³ Key Laboratory of Engineering Biology for Low-Carbon Manufacturing, Tianjin Institute of Industrial Biotechnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Tianjin 300308, China
 - ⁴ Industrial Enzymes National Engineering Research Center, Tianjin Institute of Industrial Biotechnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Tianjin 300308, China; zhao_xy@tib.cas.cn (X.Z.); zhen_j@tib.cas.cn (J.Z.)
 - ⁵ Tianjin Key Laboratory for Industrial Biological Systems and Bioprocessing Engineering, Tianjin Institute of Industrial Biotechnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Tianjin 300308, China
- * Correspondence: zheng_hc@tib.cas.cn (H.Z.); baiwq@tib.cas.cn (W.B.); Tel.: +86-022-84861933 (H.Z.)
- † These authors contributed equally to this work.

Table S1. Strains and plasmids used in this study.

Strains and plasmids	description	source
Strains		
<i>E. coli</i> BL21(DE3) TrxB	F ⁻ omp ^T <i>hsdS_B</i> (<i>r_Bm_B</i>) gal dcm <i>trxB15::kan</i> (DE3)	Our lab.
<i>B. subtilis</i> SCK6	Erm ^R , his, <i>nprR2</i> , <i>nprE18</i> , <i>ΔaprA3</i> , <i>ΔeglS102</i> , <i>ΔbgIT/bglSRV</i> , <i>lacA::PxylA-comK</i>	Our lab.
<i>E. coli</i> DH5 α	F ⁻ , <i>φ80</i> , <i>lacZ</i> Δ M15, Δ (<i>lacZYA-argF</i>) U169 <i>endA1</i> , <i>recA1</i> , <i>hsdR17(r^K, m^K) supE44</i> , λ, thi ⁻¹ , <i>gyrA96</i> , <i>relA1</i> , <i>phoA</i>	Our lab.
Plasmids		
pMA05	Amp ^r (<i>E. coli</i>), Kan ^r (<i>B. subtilis</i>), P _{hapII} , <i>B. subtilis</i> - <i>E. coli</i> shuttle plasmid	Our lab.
pMC68	Amp ^r (<i>E. coli</i>), Kan ^r (<i>B. subtilis</i>), P _{hapII} , CBM68 structural domain, <i>B. subtilis</i> - <i>E. coli</i> shuttle plasmid	Our lab.
pHT43	Amp ^r (<i>E. coli</i>), Chl ^r (<i>B. subtilis</i>), lacO, <i>B. subtilis</i> - <i>E. coli</i> shuttle plasmid	Our lab.
pET32a	Amp ^r , T7lac promoter, Trx•Tag TM (N), His•Tag (I,C) and S•Tag (I)	Our lab.
pET32a-ARS	pET32a containing the MTSase gene from <i>Arthrobacter ramosus</i> S34	In this work

pET32a-SAS	pET32a containing the MTsase gene from <i>Sulfolobus acidocaldarius</i> ATCC33909	In this work
pET32a-SSS	pET32a containing the MTsase gene from <i>Sulfolobus solfataricus</i> KM1	In this work
pET32a-ARH	pET32a containing the MTHase gene from <i>Arthrobacter ramosus</i> S34	In this work
pET32a-SAH	pET32a containing the MTHase gene from <i>Sulfolobus acidocaldarius</i> ATCC33909	In this work
pET32a-SSH	pET32a containing the MTHase gene from <i>Sulfolobus solfataricus</i> KM1	In this work
pMC68-ARS	pMC68 containing the MTsase gene from <i>Arthrobacter ramosus</i> S34	In this work
pMC68-ARH	pMC68 containing the MTHase gene from <i>Arthrobacter ramosus</i> S34	In this work
pHT43-C68-ARS	pMC68 containing CBM68 structural domain and the MTsase gene from <i>Arthrobacter ramosus</i> S34	In this work
pHT43-C68-ARH	pMC68 containing CBM68 structural domain and the MTHase gene from <i>Arthrobacter ramosus</i> S34	In this work
pDG1730- <i>amyE</i> -ARS	Bacillus subtilis integrative plasmid, Amp ^r (<i>E. coli</i>), Spc ^r (<i>B. subtilis</i>), upstream and downstream homologous genes containing <i>amyE</i> sites, the MTsase gene from <i>Arthrobacter ramosus</i> S34	In this work
pDG1730- <i>amyE</i> -ARH	Bacillus subtilis integrative plasmid, Amp ^r (<i>E. coli</i>), Spc ^r (<i>B. subtilis</i>), upstream and downstream homologous genes containing <i>amyE</i> sites, the MTHase gene from <i>Arthrobacter ramosus</i> S34	In this work
pDG1730- <i>nprB</i> -ARS	Bacillus subtilis integrative plasmid, Amp ^r (<i>E. coli</i>), Spc ^r (<i>B. subtilis</i>), upstream and downstream homologous genes containing <i>nprB</i> sites, the MTsase gene from <i>Arthrobacter ramosus</i> S34	In this work
pDG1730- <i>nprB</i> -ARH	Bacillus subtilis integrative plasmid, Amp ^r (<i>E. coli</i>), Spc ^r (<i>B. subtilis</i>), upstream and downstream homologous genes containing <i>nprB</i> sites, the MTHase gene from <i>Arthrobacter ramosus</i> S34	In this work
pDG1730- <i>ytxE</i> -ARS	Bacillus subtilis integrative plasmid, Amp ^r (<i>E. coli</i>), Spc ^r (<i>B. subtilis</i>), upstream and downstream homologous genes containing <i>ytxE</i> sites, the MTsase gene from <i>Arthrobacter ramosus</i> S34	In this work
pDG1730- <i>ytxE</i> -ARH	Bacillus subtilis integrative plasmid, Amp ^r (<i>E. coli</i>), Spc ^r (<i>B. subtilis</i>), upstream and downstream homologous genes containing <i>ytxE</i> sites, the MTHase gene from <i>Arthrobacter ramosus</i> S34	In this work

Table S2. Primers used in this study.

Primer name	Sequence (5'-3')
32a-F	GATCCGGCTGCTAACAAAGC
32a-R	CATGGCCTTGTGTCGTC
32a-ARS-F	TACCGACGACGACGACAAGGCCATGGTCCGGCAAGCACATATA GAC
32a-ARS-R	TTCGGGCTTGTAGCAGCCGGATCTTAGTGATGATGATGATGAT TGTTTCGAC
32a-SAS-F	TACCGACGACGACGACAAGGCCATGGTATTAGCGAACATATCG CCT
32a-SAS-R	TTCGGGCTTGTAGCAGCCGGATCTCAATGGTGGTGGTGGTGGT GCTCG
32a-SSS-F	TACCGACGACGACGACAAGGCCATGATGATCATTGGCACATATCG CC
32a-SSS-R	TTCGGGCTTGTAGCAGCCGGATCTTAGTGATGGTGGTGGTGGT GTTCG
32a-ARH-F	TACCGACGACGACGACAAGGCCATGATGAATCGCAGATTCCAG TTTGG
32a-ARH-R	TTCGGGCTTGTAGCAGCCGGATCTTAGTGATGGTGGTGGTGGT GTTCCAG
32a-SAH-F	TACCGACGACGACGACAAGGCCATGATGTTCAGCTTGGCGGC
32a-SAH-R	TTCGGGCTTGTAGCAGCCGGATCTTAGTGATGGTGGTGGTGGT GTTCCA
32a-SSH-F	TACCGACGACGACGACAAGGCCATGATGACGTTGCGTACAAGA TCG
32a-SSH-R	TTCGGGCTTGTAGCAGCCGGATCTTAGTGATGGTGGTGGTGGT GCA
pMC68-F	GCTAGCTTGGTACGTACCAAGCAGTC
pMC68-R	ACCAAGATCATTCGGTCATATGCATAC
pMC68-ARS-F	TGCATATGACGGAAATGATCTTGGTGGTCCGGCAAGCACATATAG AC
pMC68-ARS-R	CAGATCTGGTACGTACCAAGCTAGCTTAGTGATGATGATGATGAT GTGTTTCGAC
pMC68-ARH-F	TGCATATGACGGAAATGATCTTGGTATGAATCGCAGATTCCAGTT TGG
pMC68-ARH-R	CAGATCTGGTACGTACCAAGCTAGCTTAGTGATGGTGGTGGTGGT GTTCCAG
pHT43-F	AGCCCGCTTAATGAGC
pHT43-R	TGATCCTTCCTCCTTAATTGGGAAT
pHT43-CBM68-F	TTCCCAATTAAAGGAGGAAGGATCAATGCCCAAAACAAACAGT CG

pHT43-CBM68-R	GCAGTCTATATGTGCTTGCGGAACACCAAGATCATTCCGTCATA TGCATAC
pHT43-ARS-F	TGCATATGACGGAAATGATCTTGGTGTCCGGCAAGCACATATAG AC
pHT43-ARS-R	CGCTCATTAGGCGGGCTGCCCGGGTTAGTGATGATGATGATGAT GTGTTTCGAC
pHT43-ARH-F	TGCATATGACGGAAATGATCTTGGTATGAATCGCAGATTCCAGTT TGG
pHT43-ARH-R	CGCTCATTAGGCGGGCTGCCCGGGTTAGTGATGGTGATGATGAT GTTCCAG
<i>pDG1730-F</i>	GGGCAAGGCTAGACGGGAC
<i>pDG1730-R</i>	TCTTGACACTCCTTATTGATTTTTG
<i>1730-amyE-up-F</i>	CAAAAAATCAAATAAGGAGTGTCAAGAACATGTTGCAAAACGATT CAAAACCTC
<i>1730-amyE-up-R</i>	AATCAGCAAGGGACAGGTAGTACCGAAGCTCTAGGATCCGATC AGACCAG
<i>Hpa II-F</i>	TACTACCTGTCCCTTGCTGATTTTT
<i>Hpa II-R</i>	GATCTGCATCCGCTTACAGACA
<i>Spc-F</i>	CTGTAAGCGGATGCAGATCATCGAATTCCCTGCAGCCCTG
<i>Spc-R</i>	GATCCCCCTATGCAAGGGTTATTG
<i>1730-amyE-down-F</i>	CAATAAACCTTGCATAGGGGGATCTGACATGGATGAGCGATGA TG
<i>1730-amyE-down-R</i>	GTCCCGTCTAGCCTTGCCCTCAATGGGAAGAGAACCGCTTAAG CAAAAAATCAAATAAGGAGTGTCAAGAGTTCCCTAAAACAA
<i>1730-nprB-up-F</i>	ATATTGAACACGATTGGC
<i>1730-nprB-up-R</i>	AATCAGCAAGGGACAGGTAGTACCGCAAACAAAAACAGTCAG GACA
<i>1730-nprB-down-F</i>	CAATAAACCTTGCATAGGGGGATCATGAAACGAATCAAGTTAA TGACCGC
<i>1730-nprB-down-R</i>	GTCCCGTCTAGCCTGCCAACACCACATCCTTCTATTGGAAT CTACC
<i>1730-ytxE-up-F</i>	CAAAAATCAAATAAGGAGTGTCAAGACTGACCTTTCTTCATCG TAACAGG
<i>1730-ytxE-up-R</i>	AATCAGCAAGGGACAGGTAGTACCGTGAGATCGATTGGG
<i>1730-ytxE-down-F</i>	CAATAAACCTTGCATAGGGGGATCGGATAACAAGACAAATGAA CACATGAAGG
<i>1730-ytxE-down-R</i>	GTCCCGTCTAGCCTGGAGAGCATCAGGATTCTGCATATACA

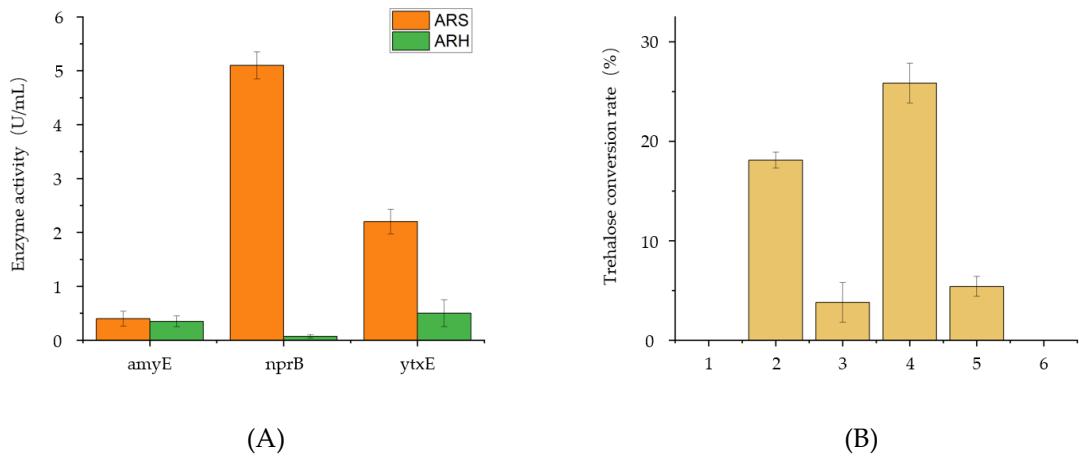


Figure S1. Expression of ARS and/or ARH by genome integration in *B. subtilis* SCK6. A. Enzyme activities of the recombinant ARS or ARH by genome integration in different positions of *B. subtilis* SCK6 genome. B. Trehalose conversion rates of the extracellular multi-enzyme produced by different co-expression genome integration strains. 1: the genome integration strain that inserted encoding genes of ARS and ARH into *amyE* and *nprB* locations of the genome, respectively; 2: the genome integration strain that inserted encoding genes of ARS and ARH into *amyE* and *ytxE* locations of the genome, respectively; 3: the genome integration strain that inserted encoding genes of ARS and ARH into *nprB* and *amyE* locations of the genome, respectively; 4: the genome integration strain that inserted encoding genes of ARS and ARH into *nprB* and *ytxE* locations of the genome, respectively; 5: the genome integration strain that inserted encoding genes of ARS and ARH into *ytxE* and *amyE* locations of the genome, respectively; 6: the genome integration strain that inserted encoding genes of ARS and ARH into *ytxE* and *nprB* locations of the genome, respectively.

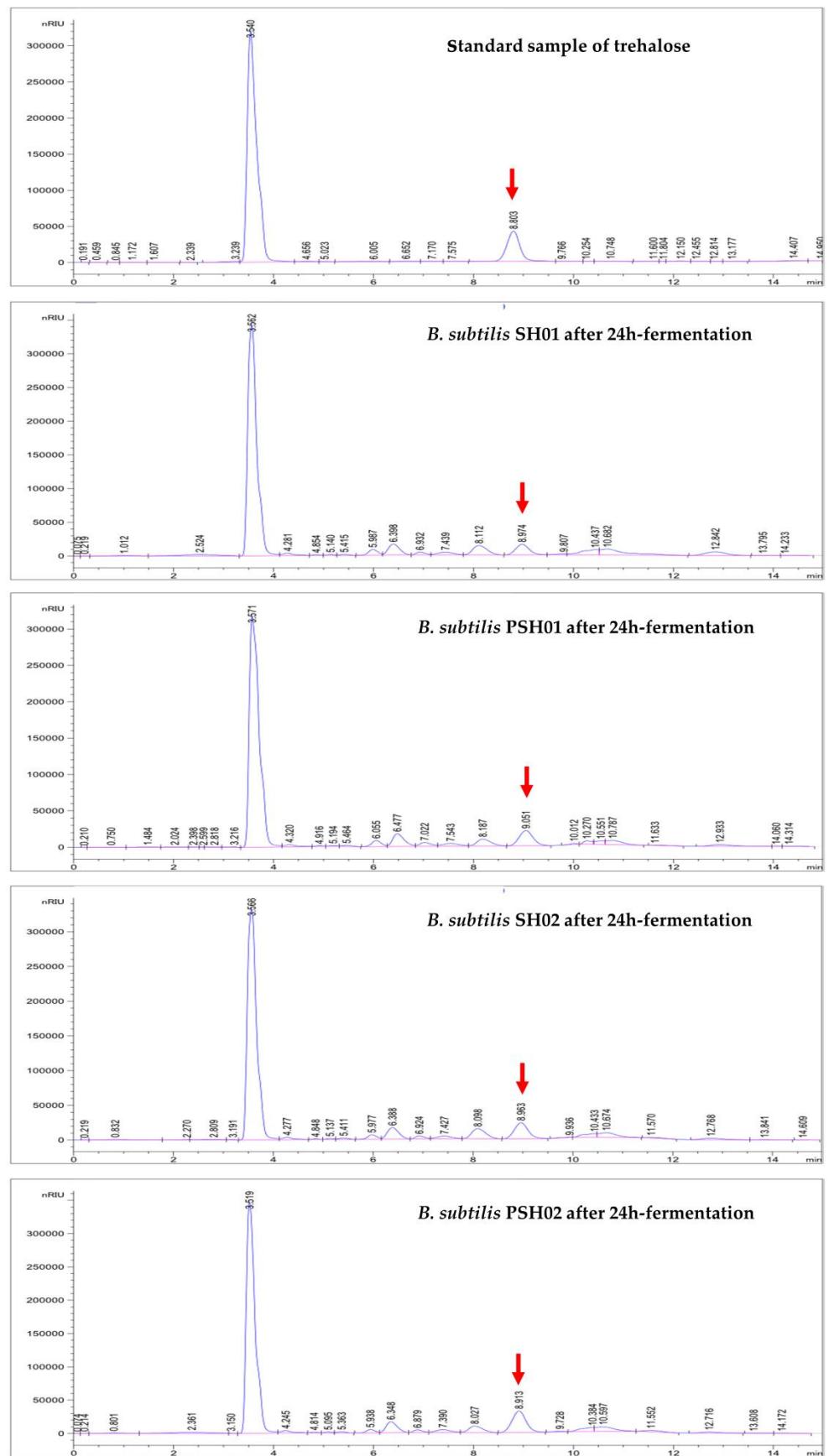


Figure S2. The HPLC chromatograms of extracellular enzymes solutions produced constructed strains. Chromatogram of trehalose standard sample with a concentration of 10

mg/mL. The detection peak was shown at 8.803 min in the topside map. Using 10 mg/mL maltodextrin as the substrate, extracellular enzymes solutions after 24 h cell-fermentations were prepared and added for reactions. Productions were detected and the chromatogram maps were presented in the order of strains *B. subtilis* SH01, PSH01, SH02, PSH02 from top to bottom with determination peak of 8.974 min, 9.051 min, 8.963 min, 8.913 min correspondingly.

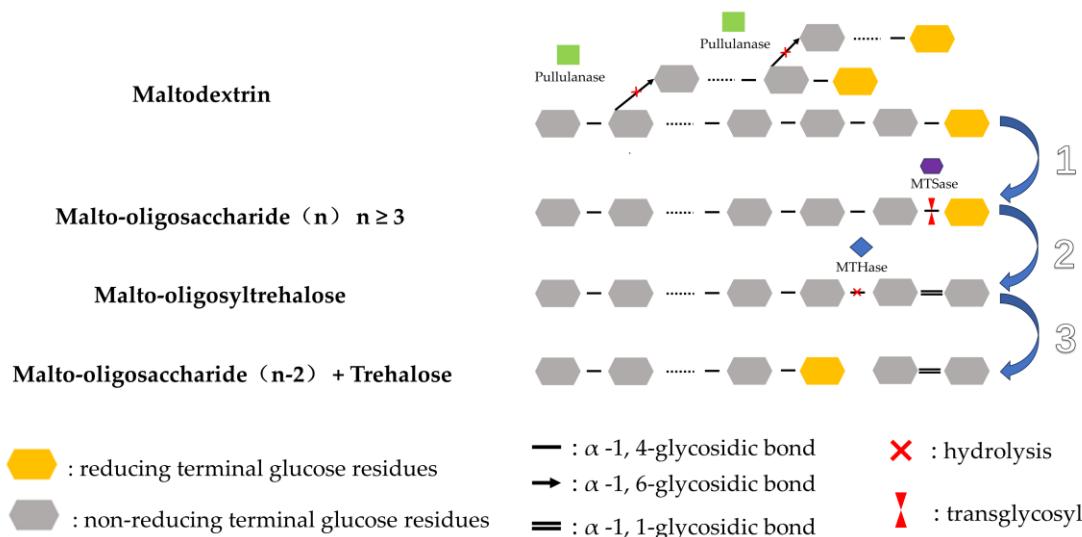


Figure S3. Converting pathway from maltodextrin to trehalose by double enzymes system. In step 1, pullulanase was added as an assistant enzyme to recognize and cut the α -1,6 glycosidic bond of maltodextrin. This reaction created more reducing ends to be transglycosylated by MTSase in step 2 and produced malto-oligosyltrehalose to be the substrate for next step. In step 3, MTHase hydrolysed the penult end of the long chain, resulting Trehalose and malto-oligosyltrehalose chain lacking two glycosyl groups.