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Supplementary Materials

Biochemical and Spectroscopic Characterization of a Recombinant Laccase from Thermoalkaliphilic *Bacillus* sp. FNT with Potential for Degradation of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

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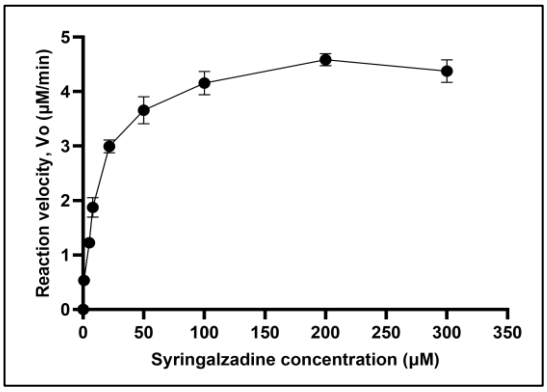

Figure S1. Michaelis–Menten plot of FNTL enzyme. Initial velocity for laccase activity using syringaldazine substrate at different concentrations was spectrophotometrically measured at 530 nm. Assays were conducted in triplicate at 70 °C and pH 6.0.

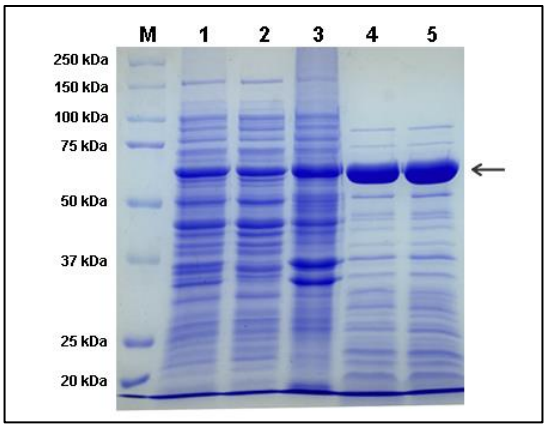

Figure S2. Electrophoretic analysis of the heterologous overexpression and partial purification of FNTL. Lane M: Molecular weight marker (Biorad Precision Plus Protein™ Kaleidoscope™ prestained protein standard). Lane 1: *E. coli* BL21 lysate (total fraction); Lane 2: cell-free extract (soluble fraction). Lane 3: inclusion bodies solubilized with 8 M urea (insoluble fraction); Lane 4: partial purification by heat treatment at 85 °C for 5 min. Lane 5: concentrated partially purified FNTL. The protein concentration loaded in each well is 15 µg and the band corresponding to FNTL is highlighted by an arrow.