

Supporting Information

Production of squalene in *Bacillus subtilis* by squalene synthases screening and metabolic engineering

Yafeng Song¹, Zheng Guan¹, Ronald van Merkerk¹, Hegar Pramastya^{1,2}, Ingy I. Abdallah^{1,3},
Rita Setroikromo¹, Wim J. Quax^{1,*}

¹Department of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Biology, Groningen Research Institute of Pharmacy, University of Groningen, Antonius Deusinglaan 1, 9713 AV Groningen, The Netherlands

²Pharmaceutical Biology Research Group, School of Pharmacy, Institut Teknologi Bandung, 40132, Bandung, Indonesia

³Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Alexandria University, Egypt

***Corresponding author:** Prof. Dr. Wim J. Quax

Table S1 Plasmids used in this study

Table S2 Strains used in this study

Table S3 Oligonucleotides used in this study

Table S4 Sequence alignment result of squalene synthase (SQS)/HpnC from different species

Figure S1 Analysis of the secondary structures of SQSs

Figure S2 Sequence alignment of the squalene synthase candidates from different species

Figure S3 Biosynthesis pathway of squalene

Figure S4 Effect of incubation temperature on the activity of crude SQS extracts

Figure S5 *In vitro* relative activity of crude SQS extracts

Figure S6 Effect of different combinations of MEP pathway genes in pBS0E plasmid on squalene production in *Bacillus subtilis* cultured 48 hours at 25°C

Materials and methods

GC-MS assay for catalytic activities of different crude SQS extracts

An in-vitro GC-MS assay was conducted to determine the catalytic activities of crude SQS enzymes. *B. subtilis* strains DBA, DBM, DPG and DSC, which contain the genes encoding respectively BaSQS, BmSQS, PgSQS, and ScSQS in the genome, were used to determine the catalytic activities of crude SQS extracts. Culture samples (1mL) were harvested after the *B. subtilis* strains had been cultured at 25°C for 48 hours to obtain cell pellets. Then the cell pellets were lysed by lysis buffer (50µl lysis buffer per OD₆₀₀) containing: 50mM glucose, 25mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 0.25mg/mL lysozyme, DNase 0.01%, 2mM DTT, 1 cOmplete protease inhibitor (1 tablet per 50mL); and incubated for 1 hour at 37°C. Then the supernatants were separated from the lyses by centrifugation (13000rpm, 10 min) and served as the crude enzyme extracts. For 0.5mL reaction of each sample containing crude extract enzymes 50µL in 10mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.4), containing 10mM Mg²⁺, 2mM DTT, 1 mM NADPH, and 46µM FPP substrate. The reaction samples were incubated at 30°C (if not indicated otherwise) for 2 hours and stopped by addition of equal volume of cold methanol and 200µL of ethyl acetate containing cholesterol as internal standard. Then the reaction samples were centrifuged at 13000rpm for 2 minutes to obtain the supernatants. The supernatants were subsequently dried under nitrogen and dissolved in 100 µL of isopropanol (IPA)-acetonitrile (ACN) (7:3, v/v). Then samples were sent for GC-MS analysis.

Table S1 Plasmids used in this study.

Plasmids	Genotype and/or relevant characteristics	Sources/Reference
pHCMC04G	<i>B. subtilis</i> and <i>E. coli</i> shuttle vector; ori-pBR322; ori-pBS72; P _{xyIA} xylose-inducible promoter; Cm ^R ; Amp ^R	1
pHCMC04G-BaSQS	pHCMC04G derivative, squalene synthase originated from <i>Bacillus acidocaldarius</i>	This work
pHCMC04G-BmSQS	pHCMC04G derivative, squalene synthase originated from <i>Bacillus megaterium</i>	This work
pHCMC04G-PgSQS	pHCMC04G derivative, squalene synthase originated from <i>Panax ginseng</i>	This work
pHCMC04G-ScSQS	pHCMC04G derivative, squalene synthase originated from <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	This work
pHY300PLK	<i>B. subtilis</i> and <i>E. coli</i> shuttle vector; ori-pACYC17; ori-pAMα1; Tc ^R ; Amp ^R	2
pHY-BmSQS	pHY300PLK derivative, squalene synthase originated from <i>Bacillus megaterium</i>	This work
pHY-PgSQS	pHY300PLK derivative, squalene synthase originated from <i>Panax ginseng</i>	This work
pHY-ScSQS	pHY300PLK derivative, squalene synthase originated from <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	This work
pDR111	<i>B. subtilis</i> integration vector; ori-pBR322; P _{hyperspank} IPTG-inducible promoter; Spe ^R ; Amp ^R	3

pDR111-BaSQS	pDR111 derivative, squalene synthase originated from <i>Bacillus acidocaldarius</i>	This work
pDR111-BmSQS	pDR111 derivative, squalene synthase originated from <i>Bacillus megaterium</i>	This work
pDR111-PgSQS	pDR111 derivative, squalene synthase originated from <i>Panax ginseng</i>	This work
pDR111-ScSQS	pDR111 derivative, squalene synthase originated from <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	This work
pHB201	<i>B. subtilis</i> and <i>E. coli</i> shuttle vector; ori-pUC19; ori-pTA1060 (rolling circle replication); P59 constitutive promoter; <i>cat86::lacZα</i> ; Cm ^R ; Em ^R	1
pHCMC04G-SDFH	pHCMC04G derivative, <i>dxs</i> , <i>ispD</i> , <i>ispF</i> , <i>ispH</i>	1
pHCMC04G-CEGA	pHCMC04G derivative, <i>ispC</i> , <i>ispE</i> , <i>ispG</i> , <i>ispA</i>	1
pHCMC04G-SDFHCEGA	pHCMC04G derivative, <i>dxs</i> , <i>ispD</i> , <i>ispF</i> , <i>ispH</i> , <i>ispC</i> , <i>ispE</i> , <i>ispG</i> , <i>ispA</i>	4
pBS0E	<i>B. subtilis</i> and <i>E. coli</i> shuttle vector; ori-1030 (theta replication); P _{xyL4} xylose-inducible promoter; Erm ^R ; Amp ^R	5
pBS0E-SDFH	pBS0E derivative, <i>dxs</i> , <i>ispD</i> , <i>ispF</i> , <i>ispH</i>	This work
pBS0E-SDFHC	pBS0E derivative, <i>dxs</i> , <i>ispD</i> , <i>ispF</i> , <i>ispH</i> , <i>ispC</i>	This work
pBS0E-SDFHE	pBS0E derivative, <i>dxs</i> , <i>ispD</i> , <i>ispF</i> , <i>ispH</i> , <i>ispE</i>	This work
pBS0E-SDFHG	pBS0E derivative, <i>dxs</i> , <i>ispD</i> , <i>ispF</i> , <i>ispH</i> , <i>ispG</i>	This work
pBS0E-SDFHA	pBS0E derivative, <i>dxs</i> , <i>ispD</i> , <i>ispF</i> , <i>ispH</i> , <i>ispA</i>	This work

Table S2 Strains used in this study

Strains	Genotype and/or relevant characteristics	Sources
<i>B. subtilis</i> 168	<i>trpC2</i>	Lab stock
BC	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pHCMC04G, Cm ^R	This work
BA	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pHCMC04G-BaSQS, Cm ^R	This work
BM	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pHCMC04G-BmSQS, Cm ^R	This work
PG	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pHCMC04G-PgSQS, Cm ^R	This work
SC	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pHCMC04G-ScSQS, Cm ^R	This work
HBM	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pHY-BmSQS, Tet ^R	This work
HPG	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pHY-PgSQS, Tet ^R	This work
HSC	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pHY-ScSQS, Tet ^R	This work
DBA	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-BaSQS, Spe ^R	This work
DBM	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-BmSQS, Spe ^R	This work
DPG	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-PgSQS, Spe ^R	This work
DSC	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-ScSQS, Spe ^R	This work
DBA-MEP4	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-BaSQS, pHCMC04G-SDFH, Spe ^R , Cm ^R	This work
DBM-MEP4	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-BmSQS, pHCMC04G-SDFH, Spe ^R , Cm ^R	This work
DPG-MEP4	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-PgSQS, pHCMC04G-SDFH, Spe ^R , Cm ^R	This work

DSC-MEP4	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-ScSQS, pHCMC04G-SDFH, Spe ^R , Cm ^R	This work
DBA-MEP8	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-BaSQS, pHCMC04G-SDFHCEGA, Spe ^R , Cm ^R	This work
DBM-MEP8	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-BmSQS, pHCMC04G-SDFHCEGA, Spe ^R , Cm ^R	This work
DPG-MEP8	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-PgSQS, pHCMC04G-SDFHCEGA, Spe ^R , Cm ^R	This work
DSC-MEP8	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-ScSQS, pHCMC04G-SDFHCEGA, Spe ^R , Cm ^R	This work
DBM-ESDFH	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-BmSQS, pBS0E-SDFH, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DPG-ESDFH	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-PgSQS, pBS0E-SDFH, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DSC-ESDFH	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-ScSQS, pBS0E-SDFH, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DBM-ESDFHC	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-BmSQS, pBS0E-SDFHC, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DPG-ESDFHC	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-PgSQS, pBS0E-SDFHC, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DSC-ESDFHC	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-ScSQS, pBS0E-SDFHC, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DBM-ESDFHE	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-BmSQS, pBS0E-SDFHE, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DPG-ESDFHE	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-PgSQS, pBS0E-SDFHE, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DSC-ESDFHE	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-ScSQS, pBS0E-SDFHE, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DBM-ESDFHG	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-BmSQS, pBS0E-SDFHG, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DPG-ESDFHG	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-PgSQS, pBS0E-SDFHG, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DSC-ESDFHG	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-ScSQS, pBS0E-SDFHG, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DBM-ESDFHA	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-BmSQS, pBS0E-SDFHA, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DPG-ESDFHA	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-PgSQS, pBS0E-SDFHA, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
DSC-ESDFHA	<i>B. subtilis</i> 168 derivative, pDR111-ScSQS, pBS0E-SDFHA, Spe ^R , Erm ^R	This work
<i>E. coli</i> turbo	F' <i>proA B lacI^q ΔlacZM15 / fhuA2 Δ(lac proAB) glnV galK16 galE15 R(zgb 210::Tn10)Tet^S endA1 thi-1 Δ(hsdS-mcrB)5</i>	Lab stock

Table S3 Oligonucleotides used in this study

Name	Sequences
Ba-F	gacaaatggtccaaactagtgataagaggaggagaaatatgggctcagttccggtgaactgag
Ba-R	catttccccctttgatttttagattcagtgatgatgatgatgtgctgatccgccttcgccttttgc
Bm-F	gacaaatggtccaaactagtgataagaggaggagaaatatgagcgtccgaataaaactgcgcg
Bm-R	catttccccctttgatttttagattcagtgatgatgatgatgatgcatatcgacgacttcattgactg
Pg-F	gacaaatggtccaaactagtgataagaggaggagaaatatgggctcacttggcgcaattctgaaac
Pg-R	catttccccctttgatttttagattcagtgatgatgatgatgatgtgcgctattatggcctgattcgc
Sc-F	gacaaatggtccaaactagtgataagaggaggagaaatatgggcaaactgctgcaactggcactg
Sc-R	catttccccctttgatttttagattcagtgatgatgatgatgatgtttgtactcttcttctgtgtgtc
SQS-F2	gggaaatgacaaatggtccaaactagtgataagaggaggagaaatatg

04-SQS-S	cattgaaataaacattttttgtatatgatgagataaagttag
04-SQS-A	cctaataagccgatattagcctcgtatg
CO-SDFH-S	ccatttgtttaacttttaataagtagtaacatagtag
CO-SDFH-A	gattcattaatgcagctggcacgac
HYV-F	actagtcctctcttacggatcccc
HYV-R	gggagtagtctaagagaaagatgtgag
HYBm-F	ggggatccgtaagagaggactagtagcgttccgaataaactgcgcg
HYBm-R	cacatctttctcttagactactccctcagtgatgatgatgatgcataatcg
HYPg-F	ctcacatctttctcttagactactccctcagtgatgatgatgatgtgcgc
HYPg-R	ggggatccgtaagagaggactagtagggctcacttggcgcaattctg
HYSf-F	ctcacatctttctcttagactactccctcagtgatgatgatgatgtttgtac
HYSf-R	cggggatccgtaagagaggactagtagggcaactgctgcaactggcac
DRV-F	taataatgagcactagtagcaaggtcggc
DRV-R	gtttgtcctccttattagtaatacagctagc
DRBa-F	gccgaccttgactagtgctcattattagtgatgatgatgatgtgctgatccg
DRBa-R	gctgattaactaataaggaggacaaacatgggctcagttccggtgaactgagag
DRBm-F	gccgaccttgactagtgctcattattagtgatgatgatgatgcataatcgacg
DRBm-R	gctgattaactaataaggaggacaaacatgagcgttccgaataaactgcgcgataatg
DRPg-F	gctgattaactaataaggaggacaaacatgggctcacttggcgcaattctgaaac
DRPg-R	gccgaccttgactagtgctcattattagtgatgatgatgatgtgctgctattatg
DRSc-F	gccgaccttgactagtgctcattattagtgatgatgatgatgtttgtactcttc
DRSc-R	gctgattaactaataaggaggacaaacatgggcaactgctgcaactggcactg
DRGV-F	catcatcatcatcactaataatgagcactagtc
DRGV-R	gccagaaccgctttatacaattcatc
HY-SQS-S	cctatggaagttgatcagcaacttatctg
HY-SQS-A	gcatgcgcaaccagttagatatgc
DR-SQS-S	gcacgaaaaaagcaccataagg
DR-SQS-A	gccgcgtttcgggtgatgaagatc
DR-GSQS-S	gcacgaaaaaagcaccataagg
DR-GSQS-A	gatgggtccagttttgttgccag
ESDFHV-F	gtttttgtctttacttttgaagtattttttg
ESDFHV-R	cactagtagcggccgctgcaggca
ESDFH-F2	caaaaaataacttccaaaagtaaaagcaaaaaactaacgcaagaggaggagaaat
ESDFHC-F	gtaaaagcaaaaaactaacgcaagaggaggagaaatatgaaaaatattgtcttttag
ESDFHC-R	gcatgcctgcagcggccgctactagtggtgtagtattgaattgacgtatccccg
ESDFHE-F	gtaaaagcaaaaaactaacgcaagaggaggagaaatatgctgattttgaaaaagc
ESDFHE-R	tgctgcagcggccgctactagtgatcaagagcgttctgttcgccgatc
ESDFHG-F	gtaaaagcaaaaaactaacgcaagaggaggagaaatatgcaagttagtgaaatc
ESDFHG-R	atgcctgcagcggccgctactagtgagctttttgtttctcttttaattttgc
ESDFHA-F	aaaagcaaaaaactaacgcaagaggaggagaaatatgacaaataaataacgagc
ESDFHA-R	catgcctgcagcggccgctactagtggtgatctcttgcgcaattaaatcac
ESDFH-S	caggctttacactttatgcttccgg
ESDFH-A	gcagtttgatcacgaagatccatc

Table S4 Sequence alignment result of squalene synthase (SQS)/HpnC from different species

Subject	Query	Identity (%)
<i>Bacillus acidocaldarius</i>	SQS from <i>Homo sapiens</i>	12.2
<i>Bacillus acidocaldarius</i>	SQS from <i>Methylococcus capsulatus</i>	17.3
<i>Bacillus acidocaldarius</i>	SQS from <i>Bacillus megaterium</i>	16.4
<i>Bacillus acidocaldarius</i>	SQS from <i>Panax ginseng</i>	12.8
<i>Bacillus acidocaldarius</i>	SQS from <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	13.5
<i>Bacillus acidocaldarius</i>	HpnC from <i>Rhodospseudomonas Palustris</i>	24.9
<i>Bacillus acidocaldarius</i>	HpnC from <i>Zymomonas mobilis</i>	27.5

Figure S1

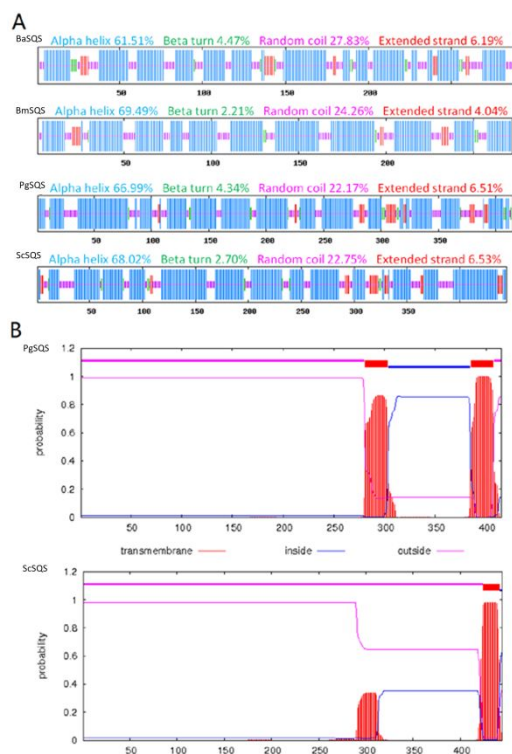


Figure S1 Analysis of the secondary structures of SQSs. **A.** Annotation of the secondary structures of SQS using SOPMA online server (https://npsa-prabi.ibcp.fr/cgi-bin/npsa_automat.pl?page=npsa_sopma.html). **B.** The predicted transmembrane regions of SQS using TMHMM Server (v. 2.0) (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/TMHMM/>). PgSQS, ScSQS, and HsSQS represents squalene synthase originating from *Panax ginseng*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, and *Homo sapiens*, respectively.

Figure S2

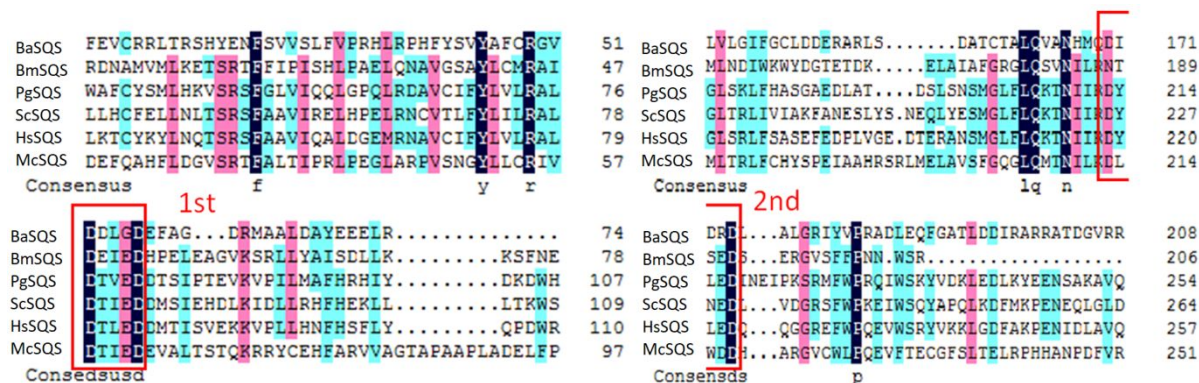


Figure S2 Sequence alignment of the squalene synthase candidates from different species. 1st and 2nd represent two conserved (predicted) aspartate-rich motifs “DxxxD”. BaSQS, BmSQS,

PgSQS, ScSQS, HsSQS, and McSQS represents squalene synthase originating from *Bacillus acidocaldarius*, *Bacillus megaterium*, *Panax ginseng*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Homo sapiens* and *Methylococcus capsulatus*, respectively.

Figure S3

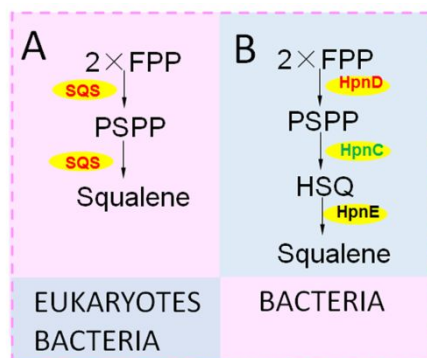


Figure S3 Biosynthesis pathway of squalene. **A:** Conversion of FPP to squalene in a two steps/one enzyme reaction by eukaryotic squalene synthase or bacterial squalene synthase, such as *Homo sapiens* and *Methylococcus capsulatus*. **B:** Conversion of FPP to squalene in three steps/two enzymes reaction by bacterial squalene synthase from *Zymomonas mobilis* and *Rhodopseudomonas Palustris*. SQS: squalene synthase; FPP, Farnesyl pyrophosphate; PSPP: Presqualene pyrophosphate; HSQ: hydroxysqualene.

Figure S4

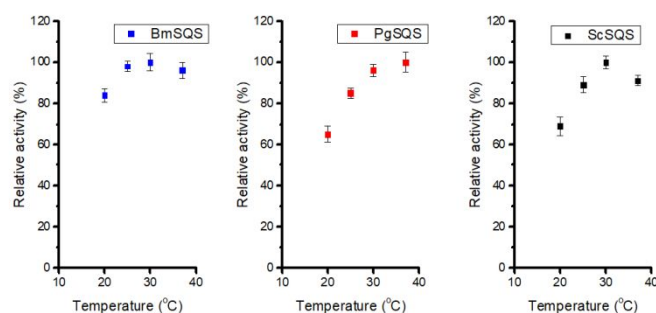


Figure S4 Effect of incubation temperature on the activity of crude SQS extracts. The crude enzyme extracts were prepared after the *B. subtilis* strains had been cultured 48 h at 25°C. The *in vitro* reaction samples were incubated for 2 hours at 20°C, 25 °C, 30 °C and 37 °C, respectively. Error bars represent standard deviations of biological triplicates. Strains DBM, DPG and DSC, which contain the genes encoding respectively BmSQS, PgSQS, and ScSQS in the genome, were tested. BmSQS, PgSQS, and ScSQS are squalene synthases originating from *Bacillus megaterium*, *Panax ginseng* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, respectively.

Figure S5

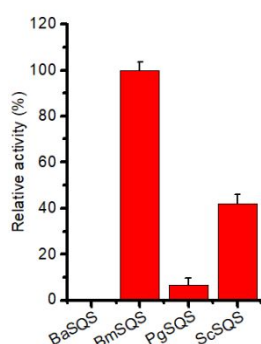


Figure S5 *In vitro* relative activity of crude SQS extracts. The crude enzyme extracts were prepared after the *B. subtilis* strains had been cultured 48 h at 25°C. The *in vitro* reaction samples were incubated at 30°C for 2 hours. Error bars represent standard deviations of biological triplicates. Strains DBA, DBM, DPG and DSC, which contain the genes encoding respectively BaSQS, BmSQS, PgSQS, and ScSQS in the genome, were tested. BaSQS, BmSQS, PgSQS, and ScSQS are squalene synthases originating from *Bacillus acidocaldarius*, *Bacillus megaterium*, *Panax ginseng* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, respectively.

Figure S6

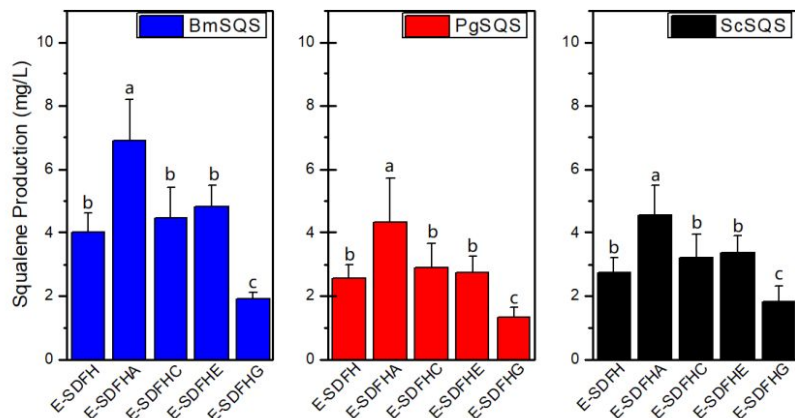


Figure S6

Effect of different combinations of MEP pathway genes in pBS0E plasmid on squalene production in *Bacillus subtilis* cultured 48 hours at 25°C. Error bars represent standard deviations of biological triplicates. Different letters indicate significant statistical differences (Scott Knott 5%). MEP pathway related genes were overexpressed in pBS0E. S, C, D, E, F, G and A represents *dxs*, *ispC*, *ispD*, *ispE*, *ispF*, *ispG*, *ispH* and *ispA*, respectively. BmSQS, PgSQS, and ScSQS are squalene synthases originating from *Bacillus megaterium*, *Panax ginseng* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, respectively.

References

- (1) Xue, D.; Abdallah, II; de Haan, I. E.; Sibbald, M. J.; Quax, W. J., Enhanced C30 carotenoid production in *Bacillus subtilis* by systematic overexpression of MEP pathway genes. *Applied microbiology and biotechnology* 2015, 99, 5907-15.
- (2) Yoshida, K.; Ueda, S.; Maeda, I., Carotenoid production in *Bacillus subtilis* achieved by metabolic engineering. *Biotechnology letters* 2009, 31, 1789-93.
- (3) Overkamp, W.; Beilharz, K.; Detert Oude Weme, R.; Solopova, A.; Karsens, H.; Kovacs, A.; Kok, J.; Kuipers, O. P.; Veening, J. W., Benchmarking various green fluorescent protein variants in *Bacillus subtilis*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and *Lactococcus lactis* for live cell imaging. *Applied and environmental microbiology* 2013, 79, 6481-90.
- (4) Abdallah, II; Pramastya, H.; van Merkerk, R.; Sukrasno; Quax, W. J., Metabolic Engineering of *Bacillus subtilis* Toward Taxadiene Biosynthesis as the First Committed Step for Taxol Production. *Frontiers in microbiology* 2019, 10, 218.
- (5) Popp, P. F.; Dotzler, M.; Radeck, J.; Bartels, J.; Mascher, T., The Bacillus BioBrick Box 2.0: expanding the genetic toolbox for the standardized work with *Bacillus subtilis*. *Scientific reports* 2017, 7, 15058.