Cellular engineering and biocatalysis strategies toward sustainable cadaverine production: State of the art and perspectives

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Table S1 Comparison of the mechanical properties of petrochemical PA 6, PA 66 and bio-based PA 510.

Property	**Pure**		
	PA 6	**PA 66**	**PA 510**
Bio-based content [%]	0	0	100
Viscosity number [mL g^{-1}]	150	150	141
Melting point [℃]	220	260	215
Glass transition temperature [℃]	54	60	50
Density [g cm^{-3}]	1.14	1.14	1.07
Water absorption [%]	3	2.8	1.8
Haze	102	102	64
	30% glass fiber content (by 23 ℃ dry)		
Tensile strength [MPa]	179	188	155
Elongation at break [%]	3.8	3.7	3.9
E-modulus [MPa]	9424	9586	8310
Impact strength, notched [kJ m^{-2}]	15	10	12
Impact strength, unnotched [kJ m^{-2}]	99	83	86

Data from previously published paper.[20]

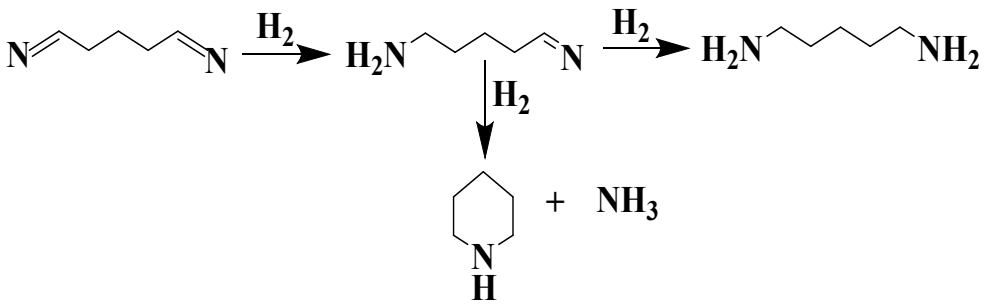

Figure S1. Cadaverine synthesis with glutaronitrile hydrogenation.

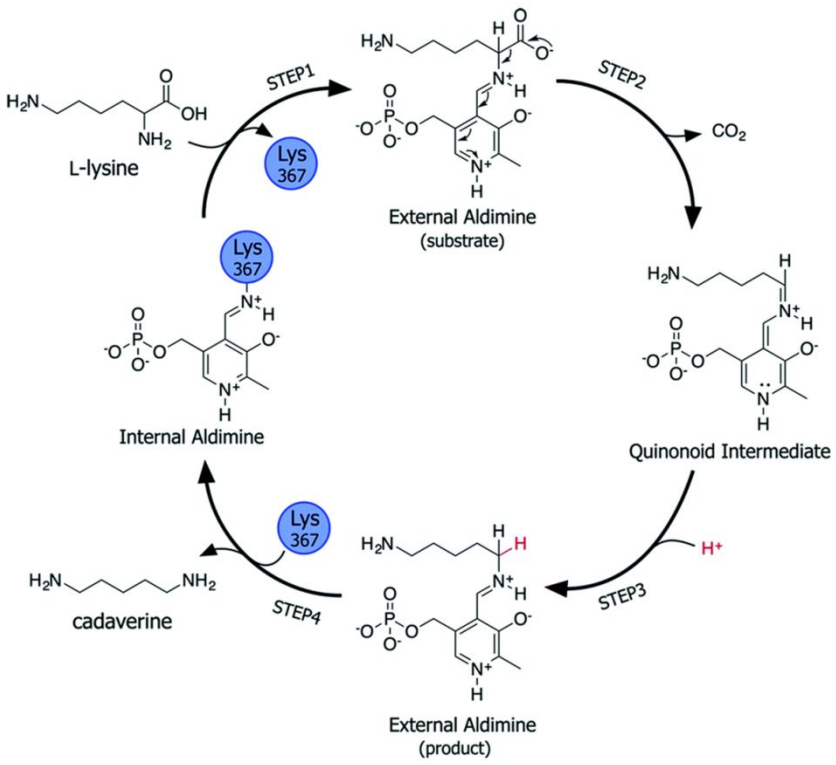

Figure S2. The suggested mechanism for lysine decarboxylase.