Cell Surface Display of Functional Macromolecule Fusions on *Escherichia coli* for Development of an Autofluorescent Whole-Cell Biocatalyst

Chao Yang, Qiao Zhao, Zheng Liu, Qiyun Li, Chuanling Qiao, Ashok Mulchandani, Wilfred Chen

FIGURE S1. Immunofluorescence micrographs of *E. coli* XL1-Blue harboring pMG33 and pLOMG33.

FIGURE S2. Whole-cell activity and fluorescence of *E. coli* XL1-Blue harboring pMG33 and pLOMG33.

FIGURE S3. Time course analysis of the activity and fluorescence of *E. coli* XL1-Blue harboring pLOMG33.

FIGURE S4. Cell growth kinetics of *E. coli* XL-1 Blue harboring pVLT33 and pLOMG33.

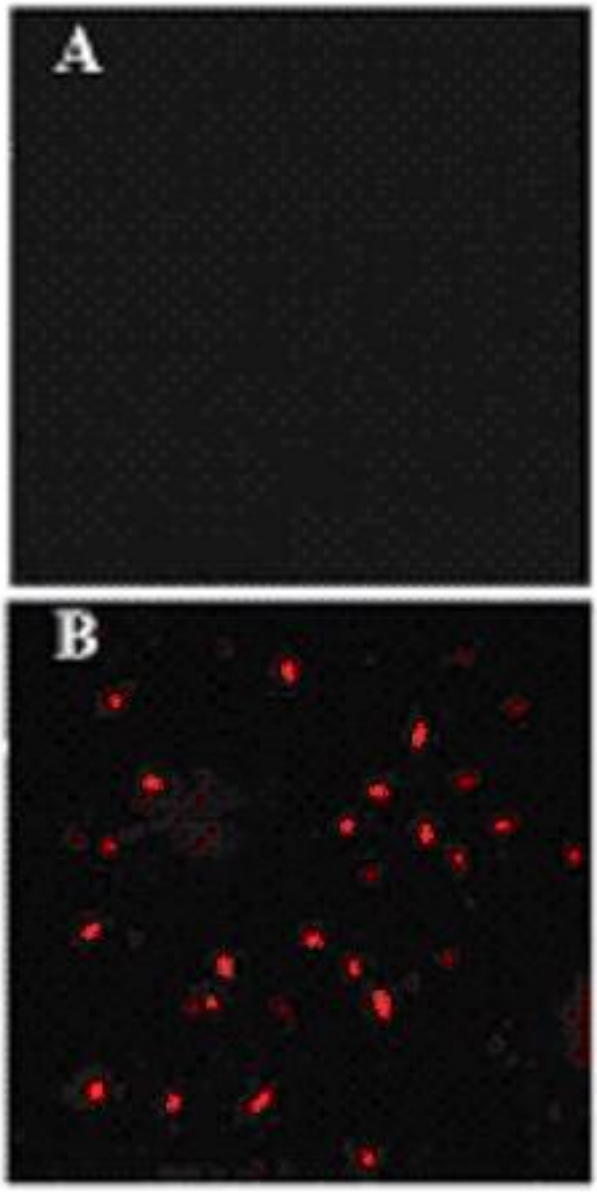

FIGURE S1. Immunofluorescence micrographs of *E. coli* XL1-Blue harboring pMG33 (A) and pLOMG33 (B). Cells were probed with rabbit anti-GFP polyclonal antibody and fluorescently stained with rhodamine-labeled IgG antibody.

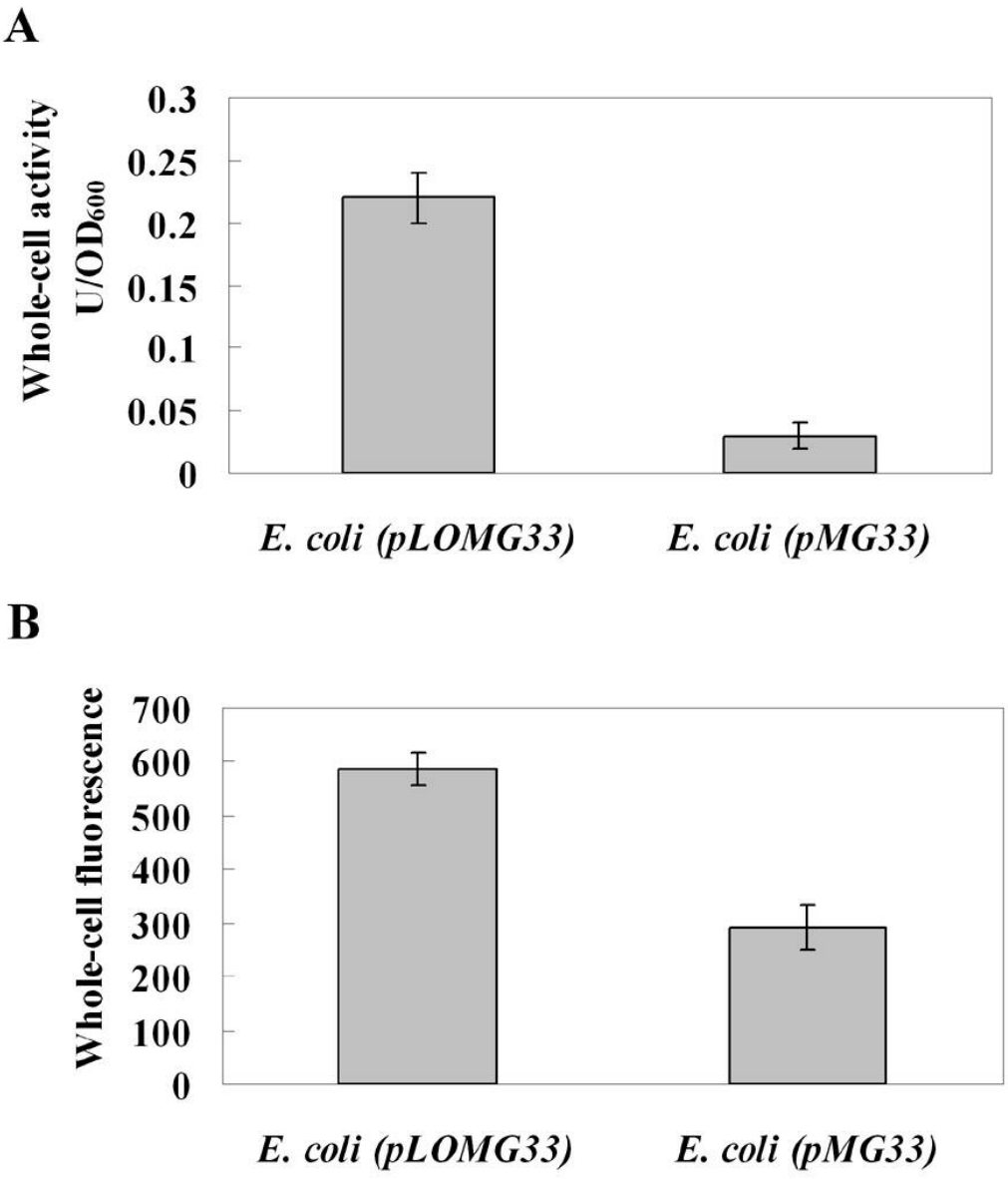

FIGURE S2. Whole-cell activity (A) and fluorescence (B) of *E. coli* XL1-Blue harboring pMG33 and pLOMG33. Data are mean values ± standard deviations from three replicates.

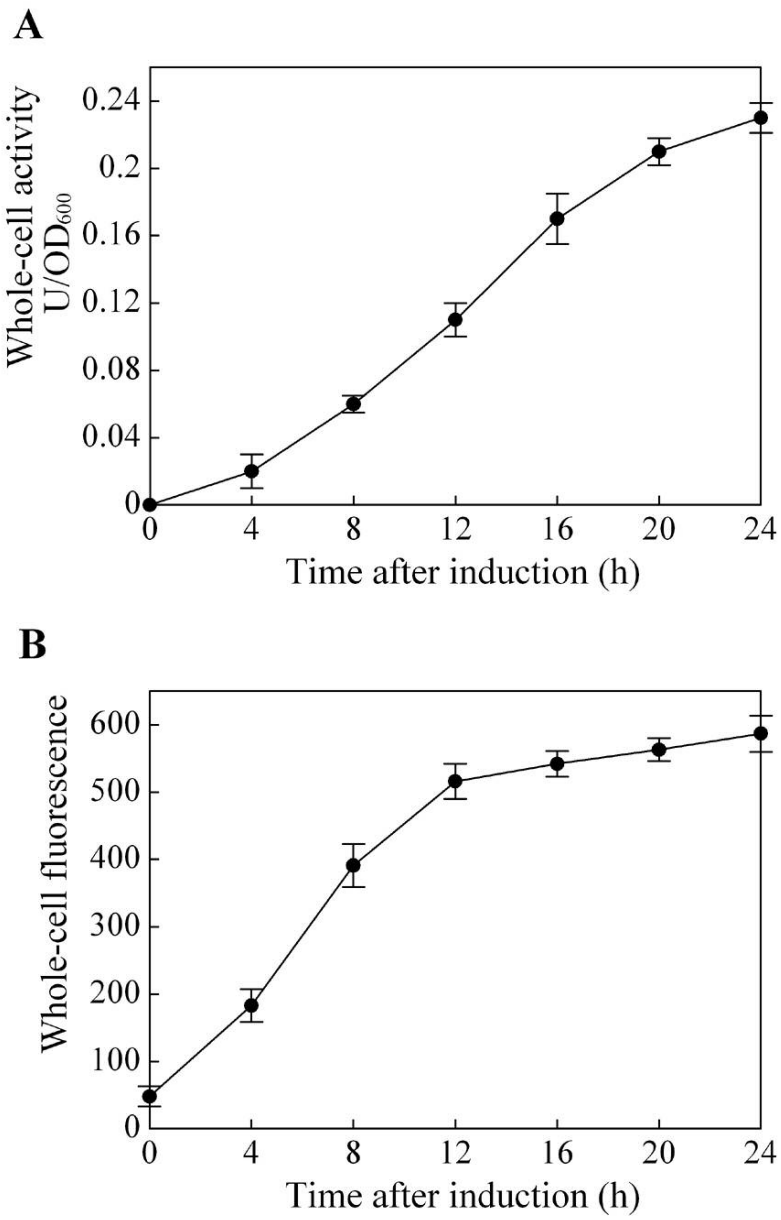

FIGURE S3. Time course analysis of the activity (A) and fluorescence (B) of *E. coli* XL1-Blue harboring pLOMG33. Cells were incubated at 25 °C for 24 h after induction with 0.2 mM IPTG. The activity and fluorescence of whole cells were determined as described in Materials and Methods. Data are mean values ± standard deviations from three replicates.

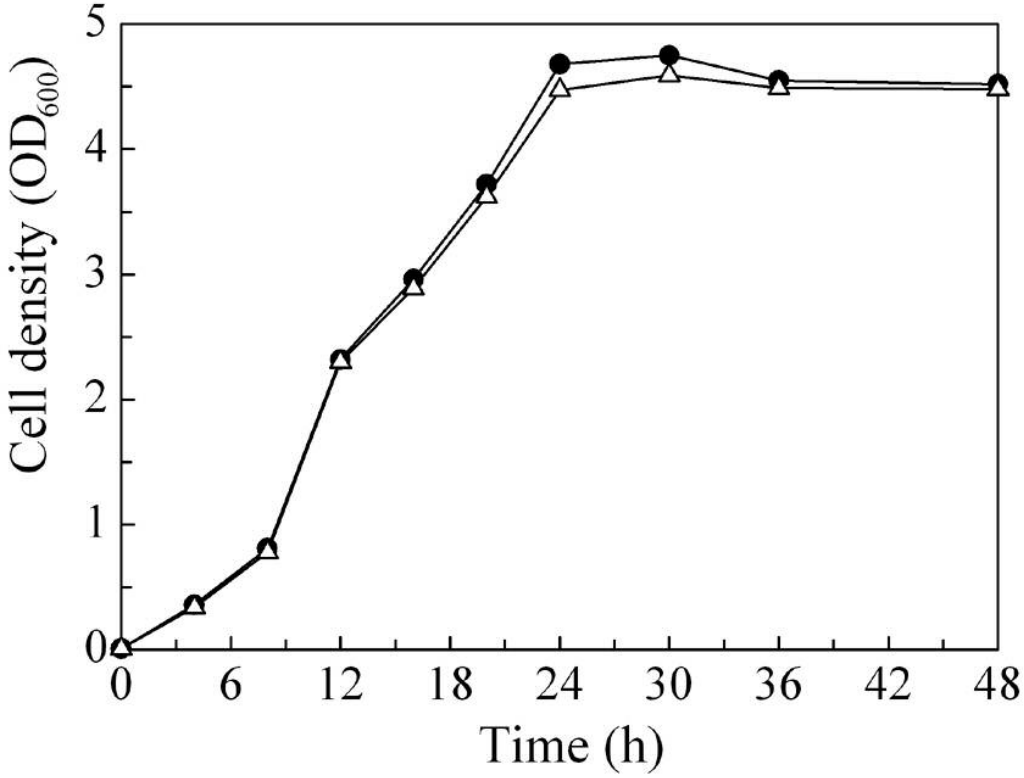

FIGURE S4. Cell growth kinetics of *E. coli* XL-1 Blue harboring pVLT33 (●) and pLOMG33 (Δ).