

## **Supporting Information**

### **Engineering Bacteria to Control Electron Transport Altering the Synthesis of Biopolymer**

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**Table S1. Bacteria and Plasmid Strains.**

Strain/Plasmid	Description	Source/Reference
<i>Escherichia coli</i> wild type	Plasmid Storage Strain (K12 Top 10)	Invitrogen
pMTL_83153	Modular plasmid containing pCB102, catP, ColE1 + tra, P <sub>fdx</sub> + MCS	<a href="http://www.clostron.com/p/MTL80000.php">http://www.clostron.com/p/MTL80000.php</a>

**Table S2. Oligonucleotide Primers used for PCR of DNA regions. All Primers used for PCR with Q5 ® Polymerase. \*Exceptions used for Colony PCR with Green DreamTaq.**

Primers	Sequence (5'-3')	T <sub>m</sub> (°C)	Function
NapC_fwd_hifi	GAGCGAAATCATGGGAA ATTCTGACCGTAAG	61.8	To amplify <i>napC</i> in cloning with P <sub>BAD</sub> promoter
NapC_rev_hifi	ATCTCCATGGACGCGTG ACGTTAAAAACCTGGCTC GAC	59.3	To amplify <i>napC</i> in cloning with P <sub>BAD</sub> promoter
P <sub>BAD</sub> _araC-fwd	CAGGAAACAGCTATGAC CGCTTATGACAACCTTGAC GGC	59.3	Amplify P <sub>BAD</sub> promoter
P <sub>BAD</sub> _araC_rev	AATTTCCCATTTTCTCCT CTTTAATCTAGAGAATTC	58.9	Amplify P <sub>BAD</sub> promoter
ColE + tra_F2*	CCATCAAGAAGA GCGAC	56.7	Colony PCR
pCB102_R1*	GATAGTCAAAGGCATAA CAG	55.4	Colony PCR

**Table S3. Arabinose induction concentrations for *E. coli* containing Inducible Promoter Vector.**

Sample	Stock arabinose (w/v)	Final arabinose Concentration
<i>E. coli</i> <sub>(IP_0%)</sub>	0	0
<i>E. coli</i> <sub>(IP_0.000018%)</sub>	0.0018%	0.000018%

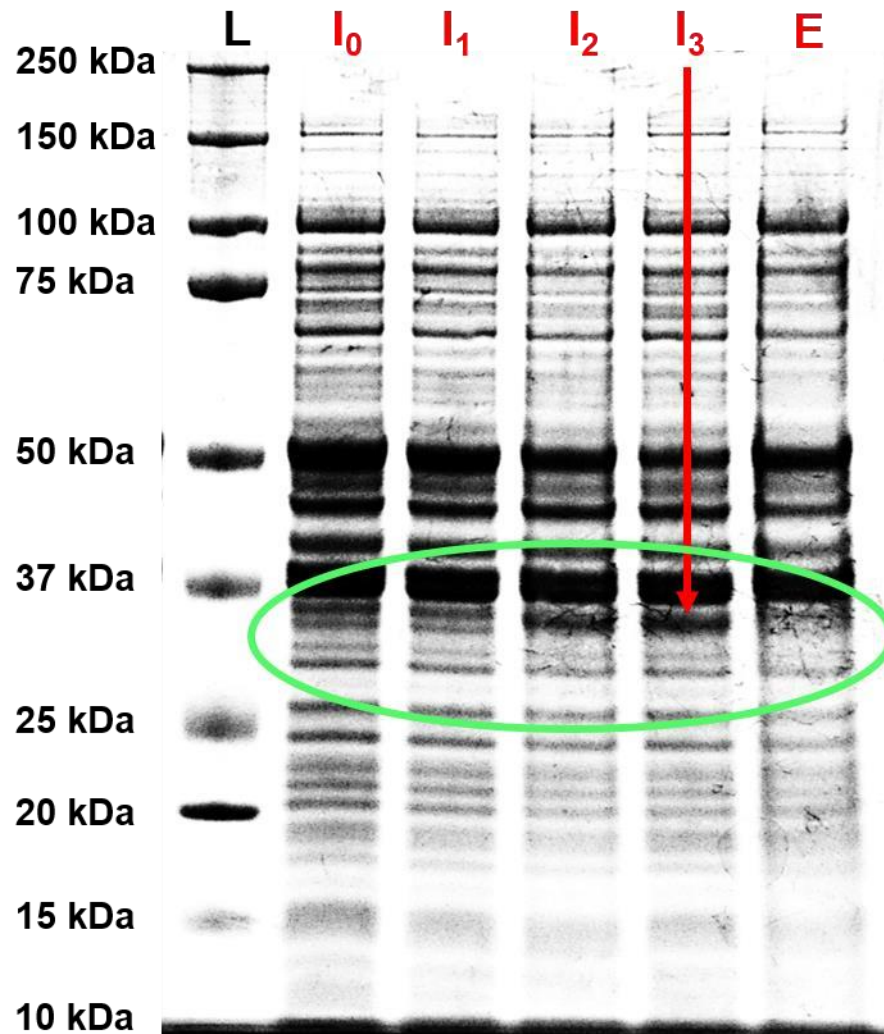
<i>E. coli</i> <sub>(IP_0.0018%)</sub>	0.18%	0.0018%
<i>E. coli</i> <sub>(IP_0.18%)</sub>	18%	0.18%

**Table S4.** Protein standardisation calculations using BCA assay. \*Calculated using BSA equation ( $y=0.0016x$ ). \*\*Note samples were diluted by 2; therefore, the concentrations were doubled to obtain original solution concentrations.

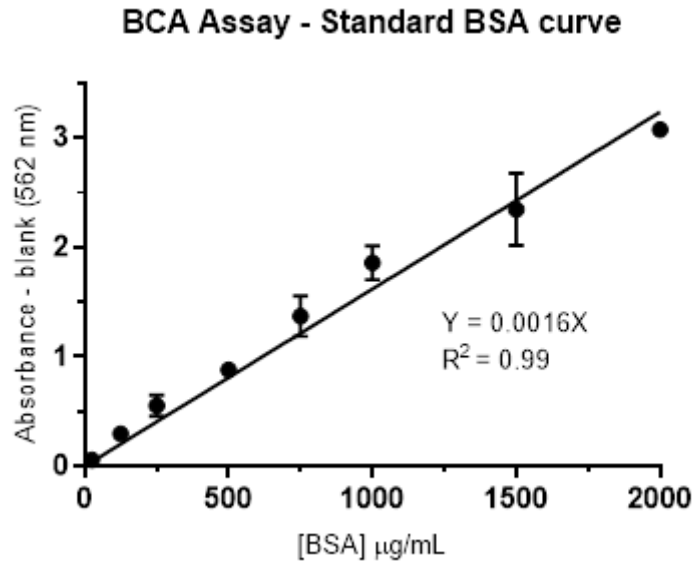
Vector	Abs <sub>562nm</sub> (av)	Sample conc ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )*	Original conc ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )**	mg/ml
Empty Plasmid	1.57	982.7	1965	1.97
<i>E. coli</i> <sub>(IP_0%)</sub>	1.63	1019	2038	2.04
<i>E. coli</i> <sub>(IP_0.000018%)</sub>	1.69	1053	2106	2.11
<i>E. coli</i> <sub>(IP_0.0018%)</sub>	1.65	1029	2058	2.06
<i>E. coli</i> <sub>(IP_0.18%)</sub>	1.40	873	1746	1.75

**Table S5.** Reagent ratios for *E. coli*<sub>IP</sub> initiated Fe ATRP.

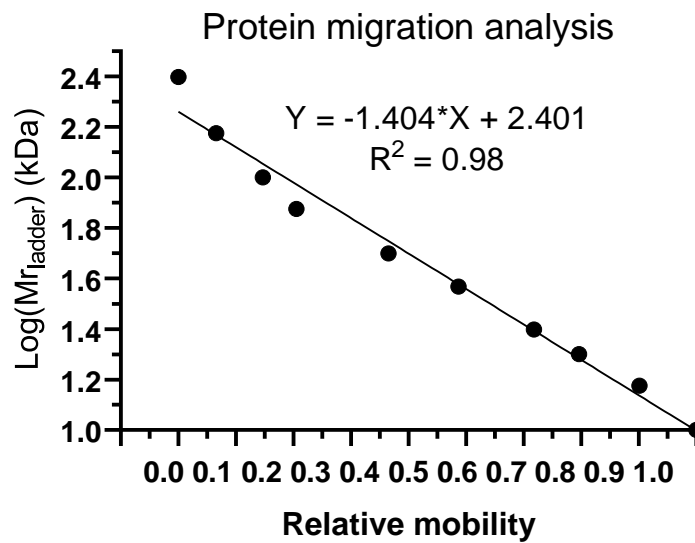
Reagent	Ratio	Mmol	Mass (mg)	Vol ( $\mu\text{L}$ )
PEGMA	100	0.052	17	16.2
FeCl <sub>3</sub> .6H <sub>2</sub> O	4.65	0.0024	0.65	-
Me <sub>6</sub> TREN	13.95	0.0072	1.7	1.9
HEBIB	2	0.0010	0.22	0.15



**Figure S1.** Protein expression analysis. SDS PAGE Gel for lysates of bacteria containing empty plasmid (E), Inducible promoter vector with 0% (I<sub>0</sub>), 0.000018% (I<sub>1</sub>), 0.0018% (I<sub>2</sub>) and 0.18% (I<sub>3</sub>) total arabinose concentration induction. Protein Gel against Precision Plus Protein™ Kaleidoscope ladder (L).



**Figure S2.** BCA Standard curve for BSA (Bovine Serum albumin).



**Figure S3.** Protein migration analysis of protein ladder Log( $M_r$ ) against relative mobility on SDS PAGE Gel.

### Calculation:

Migration (NapC) = 10.7 cm Dye

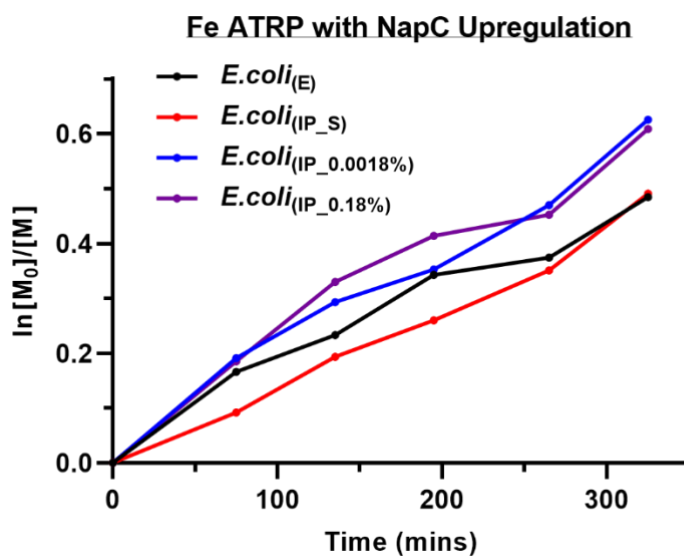
front = 17.2 cm

$$\text{Relative mobility (X)} = \frac{\text{migration}}{\text{dye front}} = \frac{10.7}{17.2} = 0.622$$

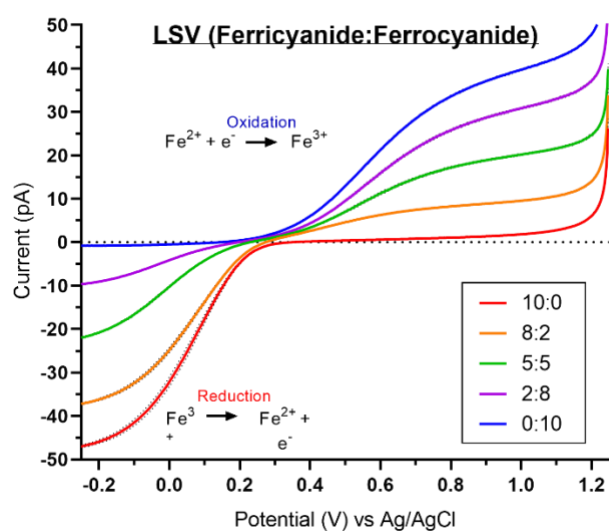
$$\text{Log}(Mr_{\text{NapC}}) = [-(1.404 * X) + 2.401]$$

$$\text{Log}(Mr_{\text{NapC}}) = (-1.404 * 0.622) + 2.401$$

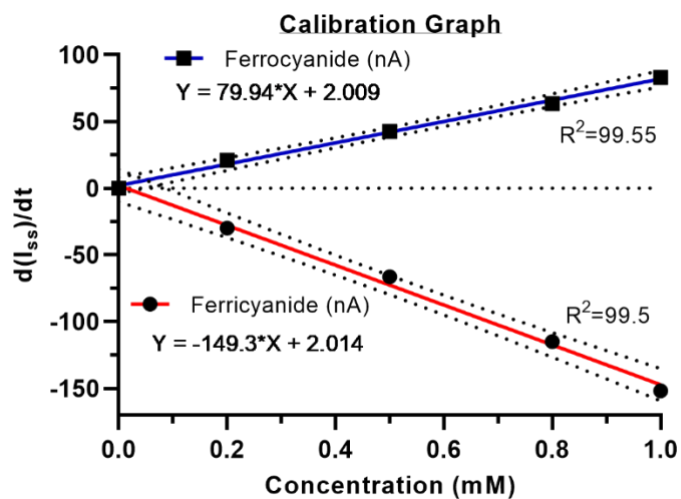
$$Mr_{\text{NapC}} = 10^{((-1.404*0.622)+2.401)} = 33.7 \text{ kDa}$$



**Figure S4.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR kinetics of Fe ATRP activated by *E. coli* harbouring empty plasmids, *E. coli*(E), or inducible promoter plasmids, *E. coli*(IP) either i) suppressed by addition of glucose *E. coli*(IP\_S), ii) activated by 0.0018% total arabinose concentration *E. coli*(IP\_0.0018%) or ii) activated by 0.18% total arabinose concentration *E. coli*(IP\_0.18%).

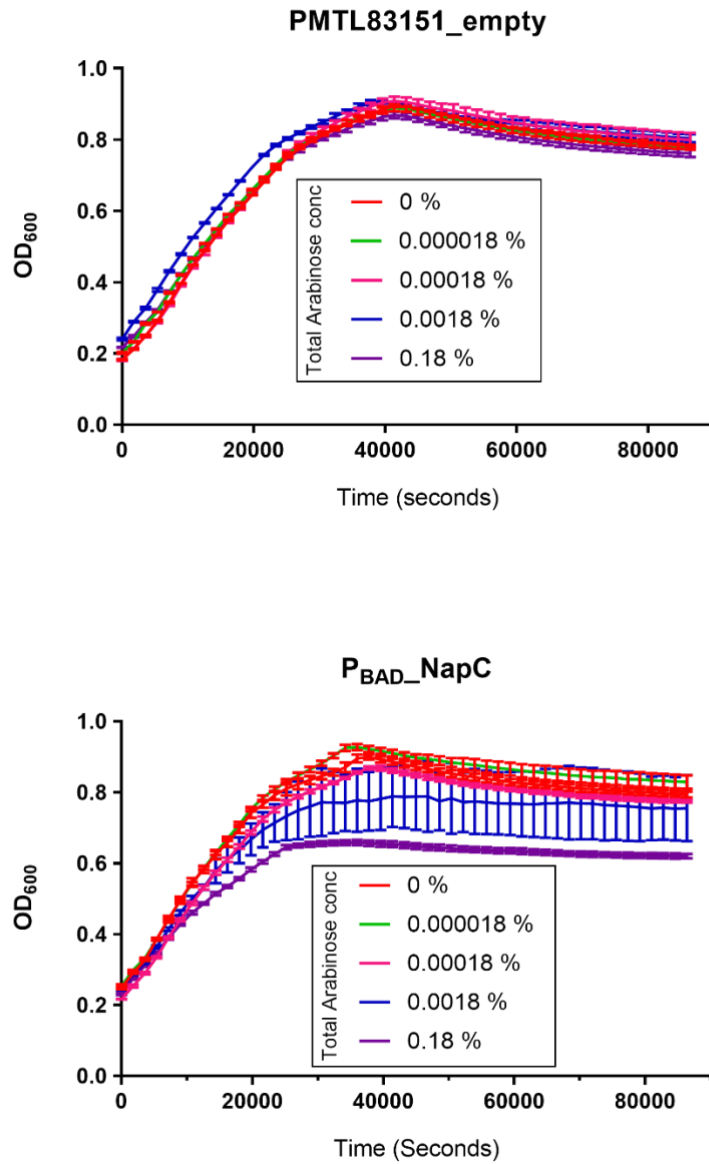


**Figure S5.** Linear sweep voltammogram of Current Vs Potential carried out using 3 electrode system with carbon fibre micro-disk electrode (33  $\mu\text{m}$ ), Ag/AgCl reference electrode and Pt counter electrode in 1X PBS electrolyte. Scans were carried out at 100 mV/s from 1.25 V to -0.25 V. 1 mM potassium ferricyanide and ferrocyanide were made in PBS (1X) and mixed in ratios (10:0, 8:2, 5:5, 2:8, 0:10) and voltammograms observed (n=3, error = SD) for each sample, where electrode was polished between each scan.



**Figure S6.** Calibration curve to determine Fe concentration. First derivative peaks from graphs in figures S5 and 3a against Ferricyanide or ferrocyanide concentration with line of best fit and 95% confidence limit.





**Figure S7.** Arabinose toxicity study for, Top: *E. coli* containing empty plasmid and Bottom: *E. coli* containing Inducible vector Plasmid at different arabinose concentrations.