

MIT Open Access Articles

Metabolite Profiling Identified Methylerythritol Cyclodiphosphate Efflux as a Limiting Step in Microbial Isoprenoid Production

The MIT Faculty has made this article openly available. **Please share** how this access benefits you. Your story matters.

Citation: Zhou, Kang et al. "Metabolite Profiling Identified Methylerythritol Cyclodiphosphate Efflux as a Limiting Step in Microbial Isoprenoid Production." Ed. Vasu D. Appanna. PLoS ONE 7.11 (2012): e47513.

As Published: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0047513>

Publisher: Public Library of Science

Persistent URL: <http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1/76647>

Version: Final published version: final published article, as it appeared in a journal, conference proceedings, or other formally published context

Terms of use: Creative Commons Attribution



Metabolite Profiling Identified Methylerythritol Cyclodiphosphate Efflux as a Limiting Step in Microbial Isoprenoid Production

Kang Zhou¹, Ruiyang Zou¹, Gregory Stephanopoulos^{1,3}, Heng-Phon Too^{1,2*}

1 Chemical and Pharmaceutical Engineering, Singapore-MIT Alliance, Singapore, **2** Department of Biochemistry, National University of Singapore, Singapore, **3** Department of Chemical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America

Abstract

Isoprenoids are natural products that are all derived from isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP) and dimethylallyl diphosphate (DMAPP). These precursors are synthesized either by the mevalonate (MVA) pathway or the 1-Deoxy-D-Xylulose 5-Phosphate (DXP) pathway. Metabolic engineering of microbes has enabled overproduction of various isoprenoid products from the DXP pathway including lycopene, artemisinic acid, taxadiene and levopimaradiene. To date, there is no method to accurately measure all the DXP metabolic intermediates simultaneously so as to enable the identification of potential flux limiting steps. In this study, a solid phase extraction coupled with ultra performance liquid chromatography mass spectrometry (SPE UPLC-MS) method was developed. This method was used to measure the DXP intermediates in genetically engineered *E. coli*. Unexpectedly, methylerythritol cyclodiphosphate (MEC) was found to efflux when certain enzymes of the pathway were over-expressed, demonstrating the existence of a novel competing pathway branch in the DXP metabolism. Guided by these findings, *ispG* was overexpressed and was found to effectively reduce the efflux of MEC inside the cells, resulting in a significant increase in downstream isoprenoid production. This study demonstrated the necessity to quantify metabolites enabling the identification of a hitherto unrecognized pathway and provided useful insights into rational design in metabolic engineering.

Citation: Zhou K, Zou R, Stephanopoulos G, Too H-P (2012) Metabolite Profiling Identified Methylerythritol Cyclodiphosphate Efflux as a Limiting Step in Microbial Isoprenoid Production. PLoS ONE 7(11): e47513. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0047513

Editor: Vasu D. Appanna, Laurentian University, Canada

Received: May 21, 2012; **Accepted:** September 12, 2012; **Published:** November 2, 2012

Copyright: © 2012 Zhou et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Funding: This work was supported by a grant from Singapore-MIT Alliance (Chemical Pharmaceutical Engineering). No additional funding was received for this study. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

* E-mail: heng-phon_too@nuhs.edu.sg

Introduction

Isoprenoids are a large family of compounds (more than 55,000) comprising numerous products used as fragrances, insecticides, nutraceuticals and pharmaceuticals [1,2]. Supply of these molecules has been limited by scarce plant resources from which they were originally extracted. Production by chemical synthesis is uneconomical due to the complex structure of these products [1]. Microbial metabolic engineering has been intensively explored in the past decade for isoprenoid production and gram per liter production levels has been achieved for certain isoprenoid precursors [3].

Despite the structural diversity of isoprenoids, they are all derived from isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP) and dimethylallyl diphosphate (DMAPP). Both metabolites are synthesized either by the mevalonate (MVA) pathway or the 1-Deoxy-D-Xylulose 5-Phosphate (DXP) pathway (Figure 1) [4]. Engineering of the DXP pathway (also known as MEP pathway) in *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) results in significant increase in the biosynthesis of IPP/DMAPP [3,5]. Four enzymes in the DXP pathway (*dxs*, *idi*, *ispD* and *ispF*) were identified combinatorially to be rate limiting [6] and overexpressions of the genes encoding these enzymes were empirically optimized to maximize isoprenoid yields. It is also known that excessive overexpression of these enzymes can inhibit isoprenoid production [3,7,8,9,10]. Recently, we demonstrated

that strong overexpression of metabolic enzymes (*dxs*, *idi*, *ispD* and *ispF*) did not affect the expression of isoprenoid transcripts which was hypothesized to contribute to the decrease in lycopene production [11]. To better understand the mechanisms underlying the inverse correlation of lycopene production with overexpression of the DXP genes, a direct measurement of the metabolites is desirable.

Quantification of the metabolites of the heterologous mevalonate pathway in engineered *E. coli* allowed the identification of pathway limiting steps and generated rational gene targets for circumventing production inhibition [12]. Attempts have been made previously to measure methylerythritol cyclodiphosphate (MEC), a metabolite of the DXP pathway, in cell extracts using a semi-quantitative and labor intensive method involving ³¹P-NMR [13]. DMAPP and IPP, products of the DXP and MVA pathways, have also been previously quantified by mass-spectrometry [14,15]. As yet, there is no direct method to simultaneously quantify all DXP pathway metabolic intermediates (Figure 1).

To address the unmet need of a method for the simultaneous quantification of DXP metabolites, we have developed an integrated preanalytical solid phase extraction (SPE) procedure with the use of ultra performance liquid chromatography mass spectrometry (UPLC-MS). The SPE procedure exploits the unique physicochemical properties of the DXP intermediates to selec-

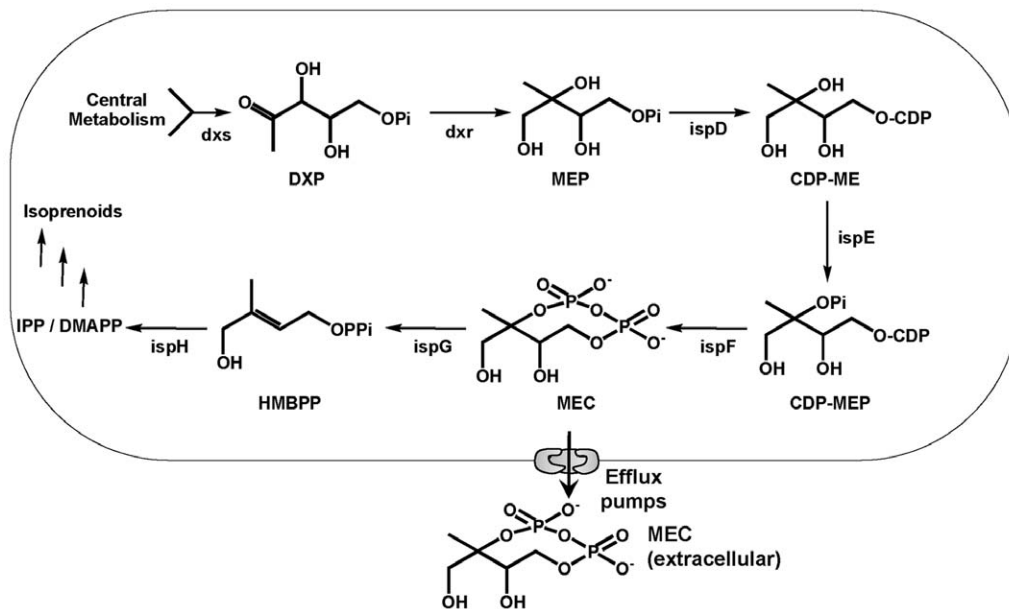


Figure 1. Metabolites and enzymes related to the 1-Deoxy-D-xylulose 5-Phosphate pathway.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0047513.g001

tively enrich these compounds from biological samples. The performance of this SPE coupled UPLC-MS protocol was then demonstrated with synthetic standards in *E. coli* extracts, and was found to be superior in analytical sensitivity and ease-of-use. With the developed method, MEC was found to be unexpectedly effluxed from *E. coli*, by yet to be characterized mechanisms, which significantly reduced the production of isoprenoids. The overexpression of *ispG* was predictably found to result in lower MEC efflux and increased isoprenoid production. This study has developed invaluable tools for rational engineering of the DXP pathway for overproduction of isoprenoids.

Results

UPLC-MS analysis of the DXP pathway intermediate standards

In the DXP pathway (Figure 1), pyruvate (PYR) and glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate (GAP) are first condensed by *dxs* with thiamine to produce 1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate (DXP) [4]. DXP is then reduced and isomerized by a single enzyme *dxr* with NADPH to form 2C-methyl-D-erythritol 4-phosphate (MEP) [4]. MEP reacts with CTP in the presence of *ispD* to produce 4-diphosphocytidyl-2C-methyl D-erythritol (CDP-ME) [4]. CDP-ME is phosphorylated by an ATP dependent kinase *ispE* to form 4-diphosphocytidyl-2C-methyl D-erythritol 2-phosphate (CDP-MEP) [4]. CDP-MEP is eliminated from CDP-MEP and the molecule is cyclized by *ispF* to form 2C-methyl-D-erythritol 2,4-diphosphate (MEC) [4]. The ring structure of MEC is opened and reduced by an iron-sulfur cluster containing enzyme *ispG* by a yet to be fully characterized mechanism to form hydroxymethylbutenyl diphosphate (HMBPP) [16]. HMBPP is further reduced by another iron-sulfur cluster containing enzyme *ispH*, to produce a mixture of isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP) and dimethylallyl diphosphate (DMAPP) [17]. Unlike the mevalonate pathway, all the DXP intermediates are phosphorylated and highly acidic. This unique physicochemical property allowed a single step purification of all these metabolites using anionic SPE.

Attempts were initially made to quantify the DXP pathway intermediates by gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS) after derivatization with trimethylsilyl (TMS). DXP and MEP were readily detected (limit of detection at least 9 pmol per injection). However, all other DXP intermediates were not detectable, likely to be due to the low volatility of the TMS derivatives (File S1). We next explored ultraperformance liquid chromatography mass spectrometry (UPLC-MS) for the quantification of the DXP pathway intermediates.

A time-of-flight mass spectrometry was selected because it has the highest scan speed and excellent mass accuracy as compared to other types of mass spectrometry [18]. A range of mass-to-charge ratio (m/z) was scanned in the negative mode and synthetic standards were characterized. All DXP pathway intermediates can be detected and their m/z were unambiguously determined (Table 1). Separation of the DXP pathway intermediates was then optimized on a UPLC C18 column (1.7 μm particle size). Ion pairing with tributylamine was found to be an ideal ion-pair reagent allowing excellent resolutions of the various intermediates rapidly (10 mins per sample; Table 2; Figure 2).

Development of solid phase extraction

Solid phase extraction (SPE) has been widely used to isolate analytes in various biological samples [19,20,21]. It is rapid and can enrich analytes under mild conditions without the need for solvent evaporation from the extracts [15]. As all the DXP intermediates of interest are phosphorylated (Figure 1), we explored the use of anion exchange SPE [22]. The direct SPE recoveries of all the intermediates were >40% as compared to the initial concentrations of standards used (File S2). It is worthy to note that the LC-NH2 resin used in this study was superior in performance when compared to other similar supports (data not shown) [22].

To examine the linearity, dynamic range and limit of quantification (LOQ) of the SPE UPLC-MS analysis for the DXP pathway intermediates in cell extracts, mixture of DXP, MEP, CDP-ME, CDP-MEP (*in house* synthesized), MEC, and HMBPP were spiked into 10 mL of cell extracts to final

Table 1. Analytical performance of the SPE UPLC-MS method.

Compound	Retention time (mins)	Quantification ions [M -H] ⁻	Linearity		LOQ (μM)	Repeatability (0.1 μM)*	
			Range (μM)	R ²		Intraday variation (n = 5, CV%)	Interday variation (n = 4, CV%)
DXP	5.6	213.0170±0.03	0.01–2	0.9934	0.01	6.85	7.71
MEP	5.2	215.0330+0.01–0.03	0.01–2	0.9956	0.01	4.69	7.83
CDP-ME	6.2	520.0730±0.03	0.01–0.5	0.9941	0.01	3.90	7.62
CDP-MEP	7.3	600.0390±0.03	0.1–1	0.9902	0.1	10.91	11.63
MEC	6.6	276.9884±0.03	0.02–2	0.9991	0.02	6.20	5.63
HMBPP	7.0	260.9920±0.03	0.01–2	0.9959	0.01	6.54	9.97

*Concentration of CDP-MEP for intra-day/inter-day variation was 0.25 μM.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0047513.t001

concentrations ranging from 2 μM to 0.01 μM. The extracts were then loaded onto an SPE cartridge and eluted in ammonium hydroxide. The results showed that the UPLC-MS signals of all intermediates were linearly correlated with the initial concentrations in cell extracts ($R^2 > 0.99$). In addition, the method demonstrated the LOQ ($LOQ \leq 0.1 \mu M$), intraday variation and interday variations ($CV < 12\%$) allowing precise quantification of the DXP pathway intermediates in biological samples (Table 1).

With the developed method, though LOQ of CDP-MEP (0.1 μM) was much higher than that of the other metabolites examined (0.01 μM), it was still considerably more sensitive than reported for the quantification of mevalonate metabolites (a similar class of compounds to DXP metabolites) at LOQ of 4.17 μM [15]. CDP-MEP was found to be co-eluted with many major cellular phospho-compounds, which is likely to result in lower signal due to the phenomenon of ion suppression (File S3). Nonetheless, most these intermediates were readily detected in the genetically modified strains relevant to metabolic engineering of the DXP pathway.

Analysis of a lycopene producing *E. coli*

Lycopene is an antioxidant isoprenoid and the production in *E. coli* is known to be enhanced by overexpression of four enzymes in the DXP pathway (dxs, idi, and ispDF) under non-induced conditions [11]. Consistent with previous studies [3,8], the strong overexpression of four enzymes (dxs, idi, ispD and ispF) resulted in the inhibition of lycopene production (Figure 3 B). To analyze the profiles of DXP pathway intermediates under this condition, cells were harvested in the exponential phase and the metabolites were quantified. Four intermediates (DXP, MEP, CDP-ME and MEC) were detected in all treatments, and the concentrations increased in parallel to the amounts of inducers, IPTG (Figure 3 C). Interestingly, a significant decrease of intracellular MEC concentration was observed with 0.1 mM IPTG induction (Figure 3 C). Further analysis detected the accumulation of large amount of MEC in the growth medium, greater than the total amount found in the cellular fraction (Figure 3 D). This was an unexpected and intriguing observation as highly charged, phosphorylated compounds, are not known to passively diffuse across intact cell membrane. Similar growth curves were observed with or without 0.1 mM IPTG induction (Figure 3 A), indicative that the viabilities of the cells were not observably different. The high accumulation of MEC in the broth thus could be selectively effluxed from the cells. Preliminary studies showed that the *fsr* efflux pump may be involved in this process (File S4). It is then not unreasonable to

speculate that MEC accumulates to an intracellular threshold concentration (~30 μmol/L, Figure 3 C) resulting in cellular stress response, as suggested by a recent study of MEC in response to oxidative stress [23]. This may in turn result in the efflux of MEC so as to prevent further intracellular accumulation of this metabolite.

Although the exogenous addition of MEC to levels similar to the amounts effluxed did not affect cell growth and lycopene production (File S5), efflux of MEC itself may have diverted carbon source away from biosynthesis of isoprenoid products resulting in the decrease in isoprenoid biosynthesis. The good inverse correlation between lycopene production and the concentration of extracellular MEC at various IPTG inductions was consistent with this suggestion (Figure 3 B and D).

Rational engineering of the DXP pathway in *E. coli* for lycopene production

To test whether lycopene production inhibition was related to MEC efflux, the strain was engineered to co-overexpress *ispG* (with *dxs-idi-ispDF*), the enzyme utilizing MEC (Figure 1). In the strong induction condition (0.1 mM IPTG), where lycopene production was severely inhibited and MEC efflux was high (Figure 3 B and D), co-overexpression of *ispG* indeed concurrently increased lycopene production (Figure 4 A) and reduced efflux of MEC (Figure 4 B). The concentration of intracellular MEC was found to be increased with *ispG* overexpression, a result

Table 2. Mobile phase gradient used for the separation of DXP intermediates in the UPLC method.

Step	Time (mins)	Aqueous solution*	Methanol
1	0	100%	0
2	1.8	100%	0
3	3.1	60%	40%
4	4.9	60%	40%
5	5.4	10%	90%
6	9.5	10%	90%
7	10	100%	0

*Aqueous solution: 15 mM acetic acid and 10 mM tributylamine.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0047513.t002

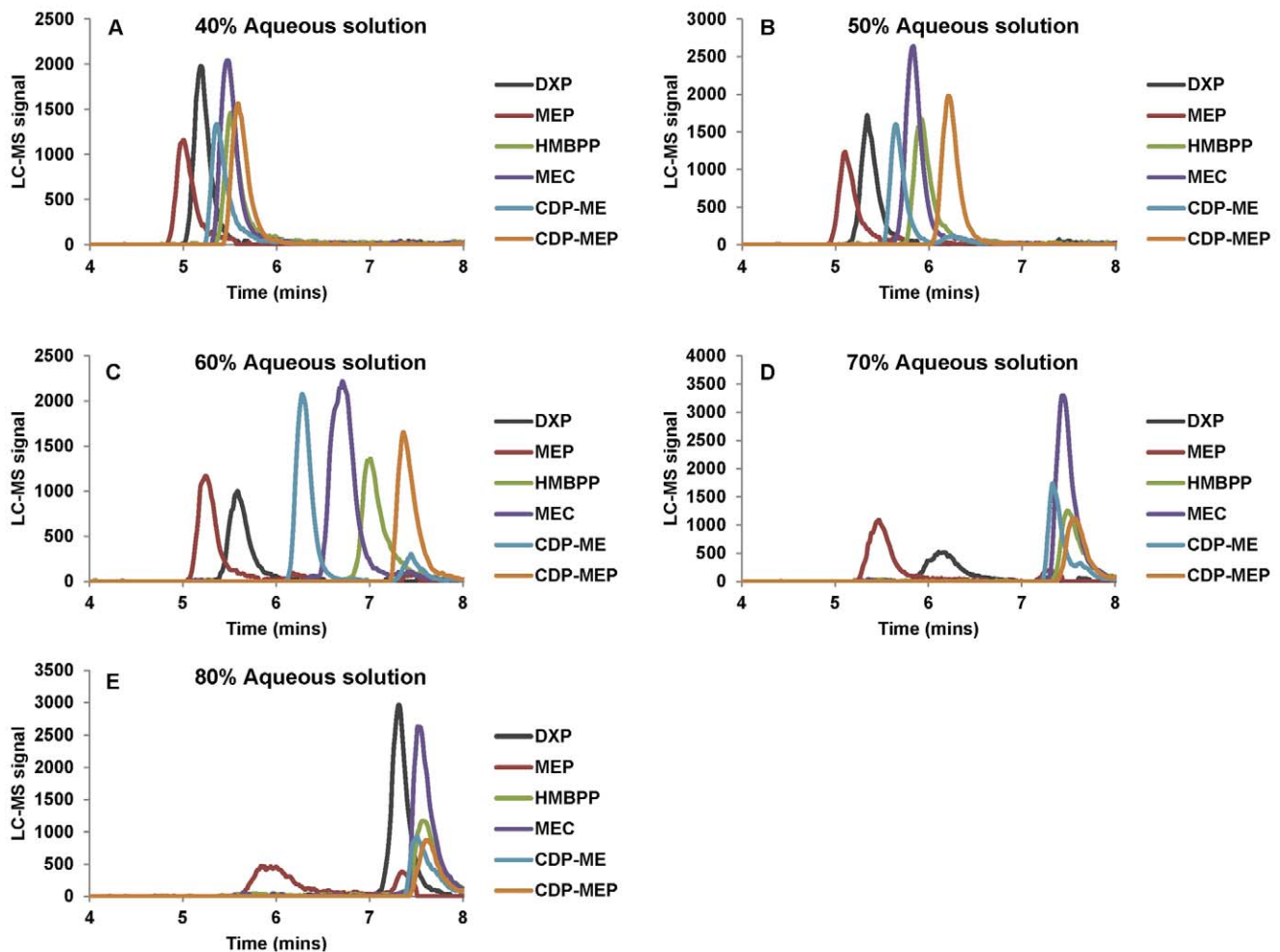


Figure 2. Effects of UPLC gradient on chromatography separation of the DXP pathway intermediates. Different concentrations (0.8, 0.4, 2.6, 2.6, 0.5 and 2 μ M respectively) of DXP, MEP, CDP-ME, CDP-MEP, MEC, and HMBPP were prepared in 1 mL acidic extraction solution and purified as described in METHODS AND MATERIALS. Quantification m/z ratio for each compound was extracted from total ion chromatography as Table 1 and traces were overlaid. (A) UPLC gradient described was employed as Table 2 except 40% aqueous solution was used in step 3 and 4; (B) UPLC gradient described was employed as Table 2 except 50% aqueous solution was used in step 3 and 4; (C) UPLC gradient described was employed as Table 2; (D) UPLC gradient described was employed as Table 2 except 70% aqueous solution was used in step 3 and 4; (E) UPLC gradient described was employed as Table 2 except 80% aqueous solution was used in step 3 and 4. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0047513.g002

supporting the proposal of an intimate relationship between ispG and intracellular MEC. HMBPP (a product of ispG, Figure 1) was also readily detected inside the cells overexpressing ispG (HMBPP was not detectable in the parental strain expressing dxs-idi-ispDF, Figure 4 D), consistent with the above proposal that with higher ispG more MEC was consumed for isoprenoid biosynthesis. In order to gain an insight into the profiles of efflux pumps in these strains, all the 20 known efflux pump operons in *E. coli* [24] were analyzed at the transcription level. The expression levels of these pumps were not regulated by ispG overexpression (Figure 5). Taken together, overexpression of the metabolic enzyme ispG reduced the amount of MEC efflux possibly by shuttling it directly to the downstream products, e.g. lycopene.

Analysis of bacteria other than *E. coli*

To demonstrate the broader utility of the method developed here, measurements of the DXP metabolites were conducted in other bacteria. Besides *E. coli*, other bacteria have also been used

for the production of isoprenoids [25]. The DXP metabolites of two gram negative strains (*Chromobacterium violaceum* [26] and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* [27]) and one gram positive strain (*Bacillus subtilis* [25]) were characterized. A gram positive strain (*Staphylococcus aureus* [28]) that utilize the MVA pathway but not the DXP pathway was also included as a negative control. Analysis of the cells harvested in the exponential growth phase ($OD_{595} = 2-3$) indeed showed that intracellular DXP pathway intermediates can be detected in all strains except *Staphylococcus aureus* (Figure 6). The four bacteria used in this study were all wild types, where the DXP pathway genes were not genetically overexpressed. The level of the DXP pathway intermediates in these strains was expectedly lower than that in engineered *E. coli*, yet the developed method here has the sensitivity to measure these intermediates. None of the DXP pathway intermediates were detected in the broth supernatant of these strains (data not shown), suggesting that no DXP intermediates were effluxed from these cells under the conditions.

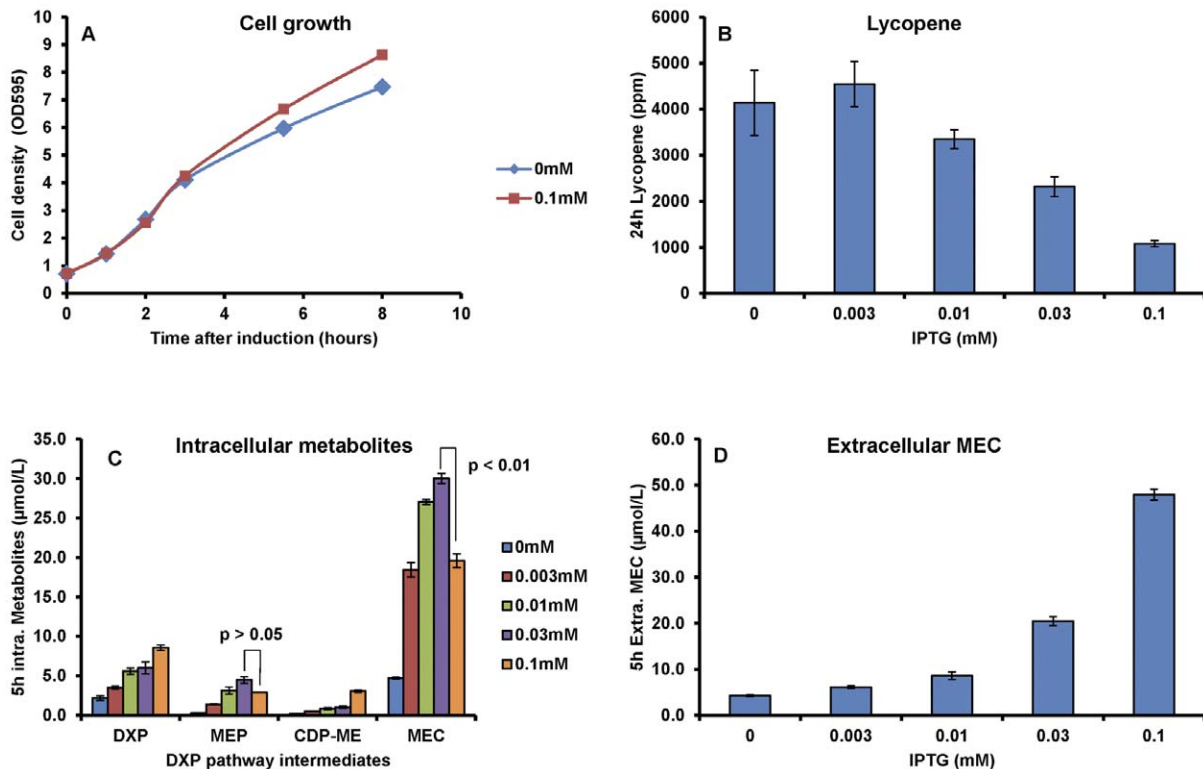


Figure 3. Analysis of *E. coli* expressing DXP pathway genes. *E. coli* BL21-Gold (DE3) harboring pACLYC and pET-SIDF was induced with IPTG at various concentrations and analyzed by the developed UPLC-MS method. (A) Cell growth in the first 8 hours after IPTG induction; (B) Lycopene at 24 h after induction as a function of IPTG concentration; (C) Intracellular DXP concentration at 5 h after induction as a function of IPTG concentration; (D) Extracellular MEC concentration at 5 h after induction as a function of IPTG concentration; Presented data were average of triplicates (except duplicates for growth curve) and standard errors were drawn on the plot. The Student's t-test was used to calculate the p values.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0047513.g003

Discussion

The engineered DXP pathway has been demonstrated to be a powerful synthetic platform for microbial production of valuable isoprenoids. However, current strategies in manipulation of this pathway are still mostly combinatorial in nature, which are largely due to the lack of methods for conveniently monitoring changes of the pathway in metabolite level. Although a LC-MS/MS method was recently reported for measuring some of the DXP metabolites [29], a more sensitive and convenient method was still desirable because the LC-MS/MS method had moderate sensitivities ($\sim 5 \mu\text{M}$ for most metabolites) and involved liquid-liquid extraction in sample preparation. In this study, the use of UPLC-MS, for the first time, has enabled the detection of all the DXP metabolites. Coupled to an anion exchange solid phase extraction protocol, the method was able to quantify all the DXP metabolites in biological samples with good sensitivity ($\text{LOQ} \leq 0.1 \mu\text{M}$) and reliability (intraday variation $\text{CV} \leq 12\%$). Sample preparation in our method was also rapid (5 mins) and easy (drying free), demonstrating the superiority of the SPE UPLC-MS method developed in this study. In the analyzed biological samples, all the DXP metabolites except CDP-MEP were detected (Figure 3 C and Figure 4 D). A strain overexpressing *dxs* and *ispE* (the enzyme to produce CDP-MEP) was constructed for the purpose of demonstration in quantifying the amount of endogenous CDP-MEP. However, the metabolite was still undetectable. It is likely

that *ispE* and *ispF* formed protein complex in *E. coli* [30] and consumed most CDP-MEP once it was produced.

Beyond the method development, this study has also significantly contributed to the body of knowledge of the DXP metabolism in isoprenoid production. In the engineered lycopene producing *E. coli*, MEC was found to be actively effluxed, serving as a previously unrecognized branch in the DXP pathway. Kinetics of this competing branch pathway was estimated by inhibiting MEC synthesis with fosmidomycin and measuring the amounts of accumulated intracellular MEC. It was found that a portion of the accumulated MEC was actually effluxed within 2 hours instead of being utilized by the cells (Figure 7), indicative that MEC efflux served as a competing pathway diverting carbon source away from the isoprenoid biosynthesis (consistent with the inverse correlation between Figure 3 B and D). From a theoretical consideration, the amounts of MEC accumulated in the media at 24 h after induction was $\sim 220 \mu\text{mol/L}$ (Figure 4 B), which was calculated to be equivalent to 4500 ppm lycopene and significantly greater than the amount of lycopene produced (1000 ppm, Figure 4 A). As a rational strategy, *ispG* was then overexpressed and the efflux of MEC was successfully reduced, resulting in the increase of the downstream intermediates (HMBPP etc.) and the isoprenoid product (lycopene). These findings have demonstrated the usefulness of the developed SPE UPLC-MS method. Future studies to effectively divert the amount of MEC effluxed into isoprenoid biosynthesis will invariably be valuable to the engineering of microbes for the overproduction of isoprenoids.

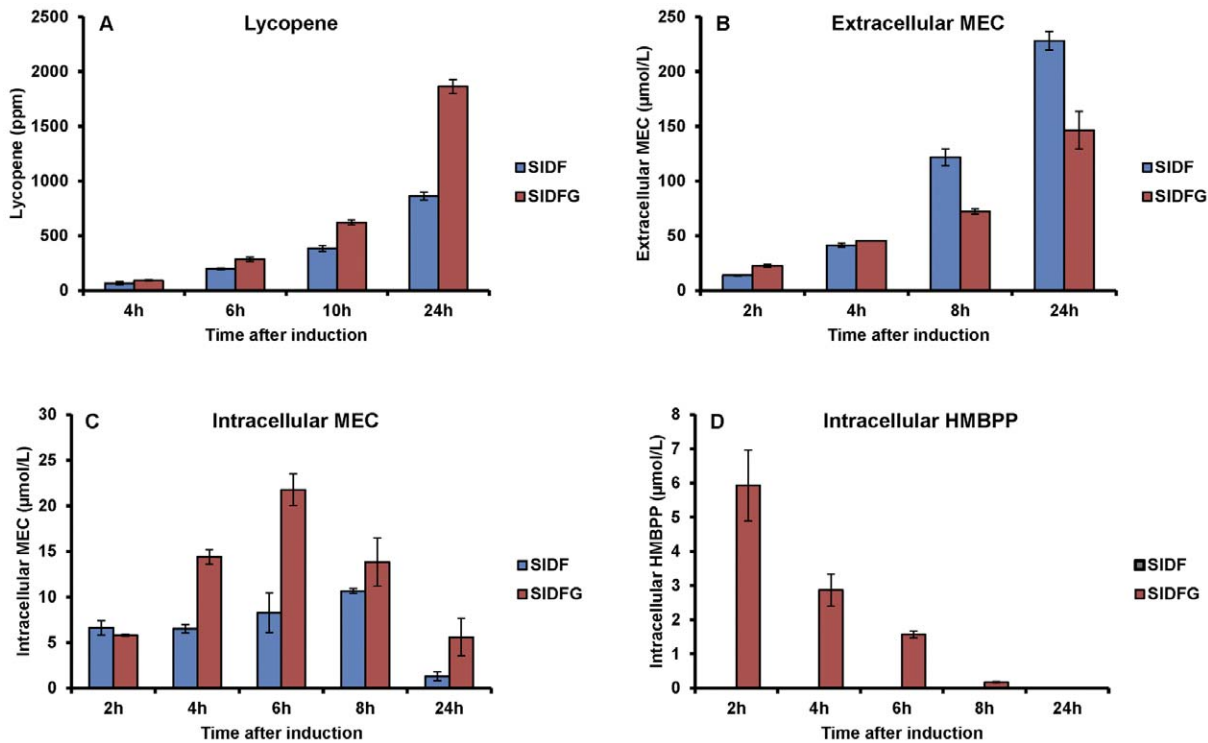


Figure 4. Overexpression of *ispG* to alleviate efflux of MEC for lycopene production. SIDF: BL21 Gold (DE3) harboring pET-SIDF and pACYC; SIDFG: BL21 Gold (DE3) harboring pET-SIDFG and pACYC. (A) Lycopene production as a function of time; (B) Extracellular MEC concentration as a function of time; (C) Intracellular MEC concentration as a function of time; (D) Intracellular HMBPP concentration as a function of time. Presented data were average of triplicates and standard errors were drawn on the plot. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0047513.g004

Conclusion

In this study, an anion exchange solid phase extraction was developed to efficiently and selectively purify all the DXP pathway intermediates from biological samples simultaneously. UPLC-MS (TOF) was then optimized to reliably quantify the purified

intermediates with good sensitivity. The method allows the direct monitoring of DXP metabolites in cells for the production of isoprenoids, an invaluable tool for rational engineering of the pathway which is currently not available.

Materials and Methods

Bacteria strains and plasmids

E. coli BL21-Gold (DE3) (Stratagen) [*E. coli* B F⁻ ompT hsdS ($r_B^- m_B^-$) dcm⁺ Tet^r gal λ (DE3) endA Hte] was used for lycopene

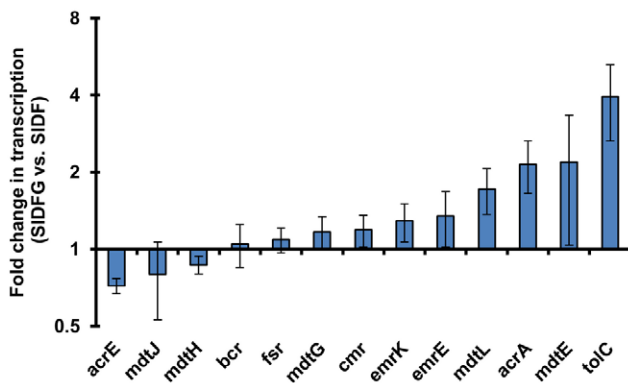


Figure 5. Efflux pumps were not repressed in the strain overexpressing *dxs-idi-ispDF-ispG*. Transcription fold change of efflux pump encoding genes upon *ispG* overexpression; *bcr*, *mdtJ*, *mdtH*, *mdtA*, *mdtG*, *cmr*, *emrK*, *emrE*, *fsr*, *mdtL* and *acrA* were known genes encoding *E. coli* efflux pumps. Transcriptions of the following efflux pump encoding genes were too low to be accurately quantified in this study: *cusC*, *macA*, *mdtK*, *mdtA*, *mdtM* and *emrD*. They were reported not to be expressed in regular aerobic conditions [24]. Presented data were average of triplicates and standard errors were drawn on the plot. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0047513.g005

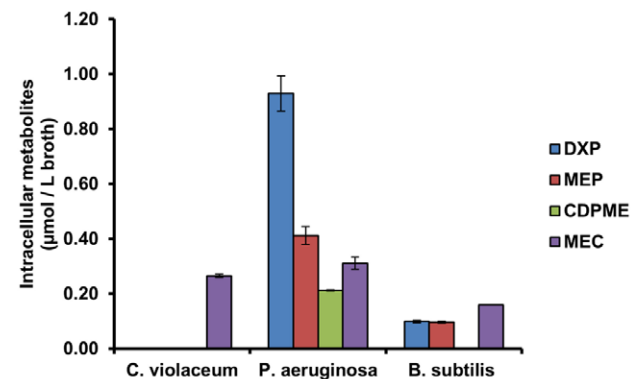


Figure 6. Analysis of bacteria other than *E. coli*. Intracellular DXP pathway intermediates at middle exponential growth phase. Presented data were average of triplicates and standard errors were drawn on the plot. *C. violaceum*: *Chromobacterium violaceum*; *P. aeruginosa*: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *B. subtilis*: *Bacillus subtilis*. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0047513.g006

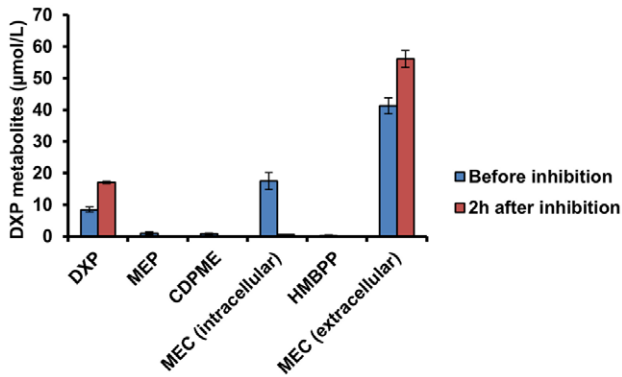


Figure 7. The effects of fosmidomycin inhibition of *dxr* on DXP metabolism. Twenty five microgram per milliliter fosmidomycin was used to inhibit MEC biosynthesis at 4 h after induction, and the metabolites of BL21 Gold (DE3) harboring pET-SIDF and pAC-LYC were analyzed before and 2 h after inhibition; Presented data were average of triplicates and standard errors were drawn on the plot. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0047513.g007

production with pACLYC [31]. pET-SIDF (named as p20T7MEP in [3]) was transformed into BL21-Gold (DE3) harboring pACLYC. IspG was amplified by polymerase chain reaction with the extracted *E. coli* genomic DNA. Primers XhoI-RBS-ispG F and ispG-BamHI R were used (primers used in this study are summarized in File S6). The purified PCR product was ligated into pET-SIDF which contained XhoI site and BamHI site. The resulting plasmid was termed as pET-SIDFG, which was subsequently transformed into BL21-Gold (DE3) with pACLYC.

E. coli DH5 α (Invitrogen) [F- ϕ 80lacZ Δ M15 Δ (lacZYA-argF)U169 recA1 endA1 hsdR17(rk⁻, mk⁺) phoA supE44 thi-1 gyrA96 relA1 λ] was used for genomic DNA extraction. *E. coli* XL10-Gold (Stratagene) [Tet^r Δ (mcrA)183 Δ (mcrCB-hsdSMR-mrr)173 endA1 supE44 thi-1 recA1 gyrA96 relA1 lac Hte [F' proAB lac^qZ Δ M15 Tn10 (Tet^r) Tn5 (Kan^r) Amy]] with pACLYC was used for production of recombinant ispE enzymes. IspE was amplified by polymerase chain reaction with the extracted *E. coli* genomic DNA. Primers SacI-ispE F and ispE-XhoI R were used (File S6). The purified PCR product was ligated into a modified pBAD-B (Invitrogen) which contained six histidine tag, SacI site and XhoI site. The resulting plasmid was termed as pBAD-ispE, which was subsequently transformed into *E. coli* XL10-Gold with pACLYC.

Wild type *Bacillus subtilis* (BGSC 1A1) was requested from BGSC. Wild type *Chromobacterium violaceum*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus* were gifts from Prof. Yew Wen Shan (Department of Biochemistry, NUS).

Synthesis of CDP-MEP

Standards of all the DXP pathway intermediates are commercially available (Echelon) except CDP-MEP which was synthesized *in house* as described in this session. Recombinant ispE was purified from *E. coli* XL10-Gold containing pBAD-ispE and pACLYC. A colony was picked from agar plate, inoculated into 2xPY medium (20 g/L peptone, 10 g/L yeast extract and 10 g/L NaCl, pH = 7) containing 34 μ g/mL chloramphenicol and 100 μ g/mL ampicillin, and incubated overnight. Five hundred microliter aliquots of cell culture grown overnight were inoculated into 25 mL 2xPY medium in 250 mL shake flask. Cells were grown at 37°C/300 rpm until OD595 reached between 0.5~1.0. The cells were then induced with 10 mM L-arabinose and grown at 20°C for 24 hours. The cell pellets were collected and resuspended in 1 mL

B-PER II reagent (Pierce) and homogenized on Mini-Beadbeater-16 (Biospec) with 200 μ L glass beads for 1 min. The cell lysates were centrifuged for 10 min at 4°C and the supernatant was diluted with 20 mL NPI-10 (50 mM Na₂HPO₄, 300 mM NaCl and 10 mM imidazole, pH = 8) and incubated with 200 mg Ni-NTA micro beads (USB) for 1 h at room temperature. The beads were washed with 40 mL NPI-10 and eluted with 300 μ L NPI-250 (50 mM Na₂HPO₄, 300 mM NaCl and 250 mM imidazole, pH = 8).

In a 50 μ L reaction, 1.25 mM CDP-ME was converted into CDP-MEP with 10.5 μ g recombinant ispE in the presence of 40 mM Tris (pH = 6), 2.5 mM MgCl₂, 50 mM β -mercaptoethanol and 10 mM ATP. The reaction was incubated at 37°C for 15 h and terminated with 450 μ L acidic extraction solution (acetonitrile/methanol/water 40:40:20+0.1 M formic acid). CDP-MEP was confirmed by mass spectrometry and the concentration was estimated by measuring consumed CDP-ME in the reaction.

E. coli growth and induction of protein expression

A colony was picked from agar plate, inoculated into 2xPY medium containing 34 μ g/mL chloramphenicol and 100 μ g/mL ampicillin, and incubated overnight. Fifty microliter aliquots of cell culture grown overnight were inoculated into 5 mL 2xPY medium in 50 mL Falcon tube. Cells were grown at 37°C/300 rpm until OD595 reached between 0.5~1.0. The cells were then induced with IPTG at the indicated concentrations and grown at 28°C for the given time periods prior to collection for metabolic extraction or lycopene assays.

Extraction and quantification of lycopene

Fifty microliters of cell suspension was sampled at 24 h after induction, and the OD595 was recorded. The cells were centrifuged for 2 min and resuspended in 200 μ L of acetone. Resuspended cells were vortexed for 10 min and centrifuged at 3,000 g for 2 min. One hundred microliters of supernatant was mixed with equal volume of ethanol and transferred to 96 well optical bottom plate (NUNC). Lycopene content was determined by interpolating from a standard dilution of lycopene (Sigma) based on absorbance at 472 nm (Spectra Max 190, Molecular Devices).

Solid phase extraction of the DXP pathway intermediates in biological samples

Cell suspension equivalent to 6 mL OD595 = 1.0 cells were withdrawn. The cells were centrifuged for 5 min. The cell pellets were resuspended in 10 mL acidic extraction solution (acetonitrile/methanol/water 40:40:20 +0.1 M formic acid) [32] for intracellular metabolite extraction. One hundred microliter supernatant was diluted with 100 μ L ddH₂O and 800 μ L modified acidic extraction solution (acetonitrile/methanol 50:50 +0.125 M formic acid) for extracellular metabolite extraction. The resuspended cell pellets in acidic extraction solution was incubated at -20°C for 60 min with periodic shaking. Following centrifugation, the supernatant was purified through a LC-NH₂ resin (Sigma). Diluted broth supernatant was also purified by LC-NH₂ resin in the same way. The cartridge was eluted with 400 μ L 1% NH₄OH solution after centrifugation at 3,000 g for 2 min and pH of eluate was subsequently adjusted to acidic (pH = 5) by 3 μ L acetic acid.

UPLC – MS quantification of the DXP pathway intermediates

A LC-MS/MS method was developed for phosphorylated sugars with HPLC MS/MS [14]. The method was modified for

DXP intermediates with UPLC (Waters ACQUITY UPLC) – (TOF)MS (Bruker micrOTOF II) platform. In brief, aqueous solution containing 15 mM acetic acid and 10 mM tributylamine and methanol were used as mobile phase with a UPLC C18 column (Waters CSH C18 1.7 μm 2.1 \times 50 mm). The elution was done at 0.15 mL/min (Table 2). Electrospray ionization was used and mass spectrometry was operated to scan 50–800 m/z in negative mode with -500 V end plate voltage and 4500 V capillary voltage. Nebulizer gas was provided in 1 bar, drying gas temperature was 9 mL/min, and dry gas temperature was 200°C. Sample injection volume was 5 μL .

A range of m/z typically with 0.06 m/z width (the average m/z distribution width with the used MS instrument) was extracted from the acquired data (50–800 m/z) for each intermediate. The range of m/z was determined with 50 μM standards of each intermediate prepared individually in water except CDP-MEP which was in elution solution of SPE. At the assay condition, all the intermediates were detected in the form $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$. Retention time was subsequently determined for each intermediate with the same 50 μM standards and the set m/z extraction range. The peak area was calculated with the software provided by the manufacturer. Based on the peak area, concentrations of the DXP pathway intermediates were determined from calibration curves constructed by using synthetic standards prepared in biological matrix (cell extracts or broth supernatant).

Linearity of the assays was determined with cell extracts containing DXP, MEP, CDP-ME, CDP-MEP, MEC and HMBPP in concentration of 2 μM , 1 μM , 0.5 μM , 0.25 μM , 0.1 μM , 0.05 μM , 0.02 μM and 0.01 μM . Intraday/interday variations were determined with indicated number of replicates and sample concentration as Table 1.

Transcription quantification

Cell suspension equivalent to 0.1 mL OD595 = 1.0 cells was sampled at 4 h after induction. Gene transcription was quantified as described in [11], where *cysG*, *idnT* and *hcaT* were used as reference genes. Primers used were summarized in File S6.

Fosmidomycin inhibition of MEC biosynthesis

Fosmidomycin was added into the cell in the final concentration of 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ at 4 h after the IPTG induction. Intracellular and extracellular metabolites were analyzed at 2 h after the fosmidomycin inhibition.

References

- Ajikumar PK, Tyo K, Carlsen S, Mucha O, Phon TH, et al. (2008) Terpenoids: opportunities for biosynthesis of natural product drugs using engineered microorganisms. *Mol Pharm* 5: 167–190.
- Keasling JD (2010) Manufacturing molecules through metabolic engineering. *Science* 330: 1355–1358.
- Ajikumar PK, Xiao WH, Tyo KE, Wang Y, Simeon F, et al. (2010) Isoprenoid pathway optimization for Taxol precursor overproduction in *Escherichia coli*. *Science* 330: 70–74.
- Hunter WN (2007) The non-mevalonate pathway of isoprenoid precursor biosynthesis. *J Biol Chem* 282: 21573–21577.
- Jin YS, Stephanopoulos G (2007) Multi-dimensional gene target search for improving lycopene biosynthesis in *Escherichia coli*. *Metab Eng* 9: 337–347.
- Yuan LZ, Rouviere PE, Larossa RA, Suh W (2006) Chromosomal promoter replacement of the isoprenoid pathway for enhancing carotenoid production in *E. coli*. *Metab Eng* 8: 79–90.
- Martin VJ, Pitera DJ, Withers ST, Newman JD, Keasling JD (2003) Engineering a mevalonate pathway in *Escherichia coli* for production of terpenoids. *Nat Biotechnol* 21: 796–802.
- Kim SW, Keasling JD (2001) Metabolic engineering of the nonmevalonate isopentenyl diphosphate synthesis pathway in *Escherichia coli* enhances lycopene production. *Biotechnol Bioeng* 72: 408–415.
- Yoon SH, Lee YM, Kim JE, Lee SH, Lee JH, et al. (2006) Enhanced lycopene production in *Escherichia coli* engineered to synthesize isopentenyl diphosphate

Growth of bacteria other than *E. coli*

Glycerol stocks of *Bacillus subtilis*, *Chromobacterium violaceum*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus* were directly inoculated into 2xPY and incubated at 37°C overnight. Cell pellets of cells grown overnight were resuspended in 10 mL 2xPY (OD595 = 0.2) in 50 mL Falcon tube. Cells were grown at 37°C/300 rpm until OD595 reached between 2 and 3, when cells were collected for metabolite quantifications.

Supporting Information

File S1 GC-MS analysis of the DXP pathway intermediates.

(DOC)

File S2 Recovery of the solid phase extraction of the DXP pathway intermediates.

(PPT)

File S3 ATP co-eluted with CDP-MEP and affected its detection with the SPE UPLC-MS method.

(PPT)

File S4 Investigation of biochemical mechanism of the MEC efflux in engineered *E. coli*.

(DOC)

File S5 Investigation of biochemical impact of extracellular MEC.

(DOC)

File S6 Primers used in this study.

(DOC)

Acknowledgements

Assistance with the UPLC-MS from Dr. Yang Liming (NUS Chemical Engineering) is acknowledged. Discussions with Dr. Parayil Ajikumar (MIT Chemical Engineering) and Dr. Christian Metallo (MIT Chemical Engineering) on GC-MS are acknowledged. Bacterial stocks were obtained from Prof. Yew Wen Shan (NUS Biochemistry).

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: KZ GS HPT. Performed the experiments: KZ RZ. Wrote the paper: KZ HPT. Read and approved the final manuscript: KZ RZ GS HPT.

- and dimethylallyl diphosphate from mevalonate. *Biotechnol Bioeng* 94: 1025–1032.
- Rodriguez-Villalon A, Perez-Gil J, Rodriguez-Concepcion M (2008) Carotenoid accumulation in bacteria with enhanced supply of isoprenoid precursors by upregulation of exogenous or endogenous pathways. *J Biotechnol* 135: 78–84.
- Zhou K, Zhou L, Lim QE, Zou R, Stephanopoulos G, et al. (2011) Novel reference genes for quantifying transcriptional responses of *Escherichia coli* to protein overexpression by quantitative PCR. *BMC Mol Biol* 12: 18.
- Pitera DJ, Paddon CJ, Newman JD, Keasling JD (2007) Balancing a heterologous mevalonate pathway for improved isoprenoid production in *Escherichia coli*. *Metab Eng* 9: 193–207.
- Ostrovsky D, Diomina G, Lysak E, Matveeva E, Ogrel O, et al. (1998) Effect of oxidative stress on the biosynthesis of 2-C-methyl-D-erythritol-2,4-cyclopyrophosphate and isoprenoids by several bacterial strains. *Arch Microbiol* 171: 69–72.
- Luo B, Groenke K, Takors R, Wandrey C, Oldiges M (2007) Simultaneous determination of multiple intracellular metabolites in glycolysis, pentose phosphate pathway and tricarboxylic acid cycle by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry. *J Chromatogr A* 1147: 153–164.
- Henneman L, van Cruchten AG, Denis SW, Amolins MW, Placzek AT, et al. (2008) Detection of nonsterol isoprenoids by HPLC-MS/MS. *Anal Biochem* 383: 18–24.

16. Xiao Y, Nyland RL, 2nd, Meyers CL, Liu P (2010) Methylerythritol cyclodiphosphate (MEcPP) in deoxyxylulose phosphate pathway: synthesis from an epoxide and mechanisms. *Chem Commun (Camb)* 46: 7220–7222.
17. Grawert T, Rohdich F, Span I, Bacher A, Eisenreich W, et al. (2009) Structure of active IspH enzyme from *Escherichia coli* provides mechanistic insights into substrate reduction. *Angew Chem Int Ed Engl* 48: 5756–5759.
18. Gika HG, Theodoridis GA, Earll M, Snyder RW, Sumner SJ, et al. (2010) Does the mass spectrometer define the marker? A comparison of global metabolite profiling data generated simultaneously via UPLC-MS on two different mass spectrometers. *Anal Chem* 82: 8226–8234.
19. Qu J, Qu Y, Straubinger RM (2007) Ultra-sensitive quantification of corticosteroids in plasma samples using selective solid-phase extraction and reversed-phase capillary high-performance liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry. *Anal Chem* 79: 3786–3793.
20. Batt AL, Kostich MS, Lazorchak JM (2008) Analysis of ecologically relevant pharmaceuticals in wastewater and surface water using selective solid-phase extraction and UPLC-MS/MS. *Anal Chem* 80: 5021–5030.
21. Chiuminatto U, Gosetti F, Dossetto P, Mazzucco E, Zampieri D, et al. (2010) Automated online solid phase extraction ultra high performance liquid chromatography method coupled with tandem mass spectrometry for determination of forty-two therapeutic drugs and drugs of abuse in human urine. *Anal Chem* 82: 5636–5645.
22. Zhang K (2006) From purification of large amounts of phospho-compounds (nucleotides) to enrichment of phospho-peptides using anion-exchanging resin. *Anal Biochem* 357: 225–231.
23. Artsatbanov VY, Vostroknutova GN, Shleeva MO, Goncharenko AV, Zinin AI, et al. (2012) Influence of Oxidative and Nitrosative Stress on Accumulation of Diphosphate Intermediates of the Non-mevalonate Pathway of Isoprenoid Biosynthesis in *Corynebacteria* and *Mycobacteria*. *Biochemistry (Mosc)* 77: 362–371.
24. Zhang Y, Xiao M, Horiyama T, Li X, Nishino K, et al. (2011) The multidrug efflux pump MdtEF protects against nitrosative damage during the anaerobic respiration in *Escherichia coli*. *J Biol Chem* 286: 26576–26584.
25. Xue J, Ahring BK (2011) Enhancing isoprene production by genetic modification of the 1-deoxy-d-xylulose-5-phosphate pathway in *Bacillus subtilis*. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 77: 2399–2405.
26. Cheng YQ, Yang M, Matter AM (2007) Characterization of a gene cluster responsible for the biosynthesis of anticancer agent FK228 in *Chromobacterium violaceum* No. 968. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 73: 3460–3469.
27. Freedman DL, Swamy M, Bell NC, Verce MF (2004) Biodegradation of chloromethane by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strain NB1 under nitrate-reducing and aerobic conditions. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 70: 4629–4634.
28. Ding D, He X, Lu K, Wu P, Huang H (2009) Application of constraint-based methods in *Staphylococcus aureus* metabolic network. *Riv Biol* 102: 385–397.
29. Zhang B, Watts KM, Hodge D, Kemp LM, Hunstad DA, et al. (2011) A second target of the antimalarial and antibacterial agent fosmidomycin revealed by cellular metabolic profiling. *Biochemistry* 50: 3570–3577.
30. Gabrielsen M, Bond CS, Hallyburton I, Hecht S, Bacher A, et al. (2004) Hexameric assembly of the bifunctional methylerythritol 2,4-cyclodiphosphate synthase and protein-protein associations in the deoxy-xylulose-dependent pathway of isoprenoid precursor biosynthesis. *J Biol Chem* 279: 52753–52761.
31. Cunningham FX, Jr., Sun Z, Chamovitz D, Hirschberg J, Gantt E (1994) Molecular structure and enzymatic function of lycopene cyclase from the cyanobacterium *Synechococcus* sp strain PCC7942. *Plant Cell* 6: 1107–1121.
32. Rabinowitz JD, Kimball E (2007) Acidic acetonitrile for cellular metabolome extraction from *Escherichia coli*. *Anal Chem* 79: 6167–6173.