

构建高效糖配体再生重组菌生物催化 合成莱鲍迪昔D

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摘要: 利用拟南芥 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) 蔗糖合酶AtSUS3构建活化糖配体尿苷二磷酸葡萄糖 (uridine diphosphate glucose, UDPG) 再生体系, 与高效催化莱鲍迪昔D (rebaudioside D, RD) 合成的糖基转移酶协同偶联完成RD的高效生物催化。从拟南芥cDNA克隆获得AtSUS3基因, 将其装配至pET28a获得表达质粒pLW105, 随后pLW105与携带糖基转移酶EUGTII基因的质粒共转化大肠杆菌BL21 (DE3) 构建双酶共表达工程菌。在不添加UDPG或者尿核苷二磷酸 (uridine diphosphate, UDP) 的条件下, 以上述双酶共表达工程菌全细胞催化莱鲍迪昔A (RA) 获得的底物摩尔转化率大于80%, RD产量达到930 mg/L。随后构建双酶基因串连质粒pLW108及双酶共表达大肠杆菌BL21 (DE3) 工程菌。用串连质粒构建的工程菌催化效果与双质粒共转化相同。采用共表达双酶工程菌的发酵破碎粗酶进行催化, 结果显示以粗酶催化可简化催化体系, 并可将细胞催化体系所需高质量浓度蔗糖用量降至质量浓度5 g/100 mL, 同时在不添加外源UDPG的条件下实现RD的高效生物催化, RA底物摩尔转化率达到93%, RD产量约为1 051 mg/L。

关键词: 甜菊糖昔; 莱鲍迪昔D; 尿苷二磷酸葡萄糖; 蔗糖合酶; UDP-糖基转移酶; 生物催化

Construction of *in Situ* UDPG Regeneration Strain for Biosynthesis of Rebaudioside D

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Abstract: Sucrose synthase 3 from *Arabidopsis thaliana* (AtSUS3) was used to regenerate uridine diphosphate glucose, an activated glucose donor required in biotransformation of rebaudioside D (RD) from rebaudioside A (RA). The AtSUS3 gene was cloned from the cDNA of *A. thaliana* and assembled into plasmid pET28a to construct a expression plasmid pLW105. Co-transformation of pLW105 and plasmid pYF09 harboring UDP-glucosyltransferase EUGTII gene into *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) BL21(DE3) generated the engineered strain pLW105+pYF09-BL21(DE3) co-expressing both enzymes. Using the whole cells of this strain as a biocatalyst, more than 80% of RA was converted to RD without exogenous addition of UDPG, yielding about 930 mg/L RD. Then a plasmid harboring the genes encoding both enzymes was constructed and the resulting engineered strain *E. coli* BL21(DE3) showed the same biotransformation efficiency as the strains containing two plasmids. In order to decrease the amount of sucrose used in the bioconversion reaction, the cell lysate instead of the whole cells was used to catalyze the biotransformation of RD. Using the cell lysate of the engineered strain pLW108-BL21(DE3), about 93% RA was converted to RD with a yield of about 1 051 mg/L at 5 g/100 mL sucrose concentration, which used only 1/8 of the amount of sucrose used in whole cell catalysis with a comparable RD yield.

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