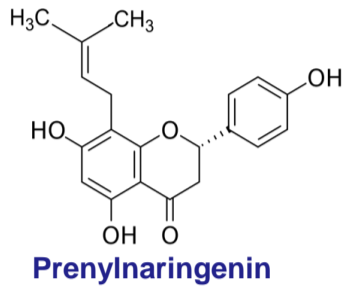


Construction of an optimized *Escherichia coli* strain able to produce prenylflavonoids

Motivation



Potent estrogenic activity

Other Biological activities:

- Anticancer
- Antioxidant
- Anti-viral
- Immunomodulatory
- Anti-inflammatory
- Anti-bacterial



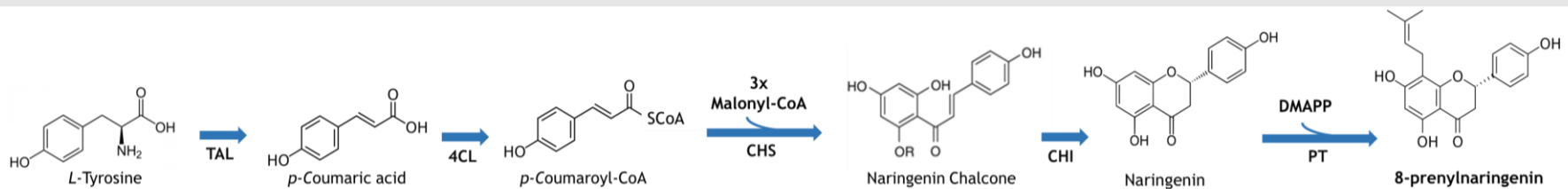
Growing interest in its industrial production

Problem: Low accumulation in plants**Find a solution!**

Construction of microorganisms able to produce these compounds



Herein, we aimed to design, construct, and validate a biosynthetic pathway to produce prenylnaringenins in *Escherichia coli* for the first time

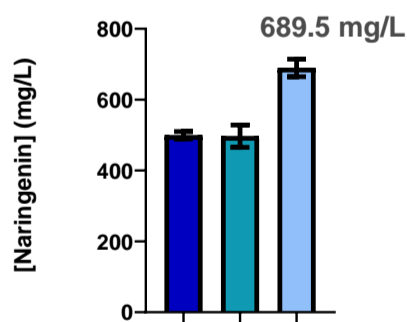


Step 1. Construction of an optimized *E. coli* strain to produce naringenin

FjTAL + At4CL + CmCHS
+
AtCHI / CmCHI / MsCHI

E. coli M-PAR-121 –
Tyrosine-overproducing strain

Evaluate naringenin production
from glucose – shake flask
experiments



- FjTAL + At4CL + CmCHS + AtCHI
- FjTAL + At4CL + CmCHS + CmCHI
- FjTAL + At4CL + CmCHS + MsCHI

**Platform strain for
prenylNaringenin production**

Step 2. Construction of DMAPP-boosted strains and validation of PT step to produce prenylnaringenin

Identification of rate limiting steps on
the MEP pathway

DXS and IDI genes

Integration of heterologous and native
DXS and IDI genes into *E. coli* M-PAR-121
genome

CRISPR-Cas12a

1. M-PAR-121:BsDXS
2. M-PAR-121:ScIDI
3. M-PAR-121:BIIDI
4. M-PAR-121:BsDXS:ScIDI
5. M-PAR-121:BsDXS:BIIDI
6. M-PAR-121:EcDXS
7. M-PAR-121:EcIDI
8. M-PAR-121:EcDXS:EcIDI

Transformation with naringenin
pathway + PT holding plasmid

Test a library of PTs:

1. HIPT
2. SfPT
3. CdpC3PT
4. AnaPT
5. CsPT3
6. coAnaPT
7. CloQ
8. EcPT
9. NphB
10. StrepPT
11. UbiA

**99 combinations of
strains/PTs**

Evaluate prenylnaringenin
production from glucose -
1 mL scale experiments in
deep well blocks

Results:

E. coli M-PAR-121 (WT) → No prenylnaringenin detected

DMAPP-boosted M-PAR-121 strains → PrenylNaringenin detected in 12 different combinations of strains/PTs

Strain	PT	PrenylNaringenin
M-PAR-121:BsDXS	CdpC3PT	21.6 µM
	coAnaPT	19.6 µM
	CloQ	3.3 µM
	NphB	24.7 µM
	StrepPT	37.0 µM
M-PAR-121: EcDXS	UbiA	20.6 µM
	CoAnaPT	15.3 µM
	CloQ	20.6 µM
	NphB	27.5 µM
M-PAR-121:BsDXS:ScIDI	StrepPT	19.6 µM
	CloQ	6.2 µM
M-PAR-121:EcDXS:EcIDI	EcPT	49.6 µM

Methods & Results

1. Construction of an optimized *E. coli* strain to produce naringenin

Highest *de novo* production reported so far in *E. coli*

2. Construction of DMAPP-boosted strains and validation of PT step to produce prenylnaringenin

DMAPP modifications in the M-PAR-121 resulted in prenylnaringenin production
Next step: Validation at flask scale

Significant step towards *de novo* production of prenylflavonoids in *E. coli*

Acronyms: 4CL: 4-coumarate-CoA ligase; AnaPT: C3-prenyltransferase from *Neosartorya fischeri*; At: *Arabidopsis thaliana*; CdpC3PT: 7-O-prenyltransferase from *Neosartorya fischeri*; CHS: chalcone synthase; CHI: chalcone isomerase; CloQ: prenyltransferase from *Streptomyces roseochromogenes*; Cm: *Curcubita maxima*; co: codon optimized; Cs: *Candida sativa*; DXS: deoxyxylulose 5-phosphate synthase; Ec: *Escherichia coli*; Fj: *Flavobacterium johnsoniae*; HI: *Humulus lupulus*; IDI: isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase; MEP: methyl erythritol phosphate; Ms: *Medicago sativa*; NphB: hydroxynaphthalene Ptase; PT: prenyltransferase; Strep: *Streptomyces*; TAL: tyrosine ammonia lyase; UbiA: 4-hydroxybenzoate octaprenyltransferase.

Conclusions