

Supplementary Materials

Application Potential of Cyanide Hydratase from *Exidia Glandulosa*: Free Cyanide Removal from Simulated Industrial Effluents

Anastasia Sedova ^{1,2}, Lenka Rucká ¹, Pavla Bojarová ^{1,2}, Michaela Glozlová ^{1,2}, Petr Novotný ¹, Barbora Křístková ^{1,3}, Miroslav Pátek ¹ and Ludmila Martínková ^{1,*}

¹ Institute of Microbiology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Vídeňská 1083, CZ-142 20 Prague, Czech Republic; sedova_aa@mail.ru (A.S.); rucka@biomed.cas.cz (L.R.); bojarova@biomed.cas.cz (P.B.); m.glozlova@gmail.com (M.G.); petr.novotny@biomed.cas.cz (P.N.); barbora.kristkova@biomed.cas.cz (B.K.); patek@biomed.cas.cz (M.P.)

² Department of Health Care Disciplines and Population Protection, Faculty of Biomedical Engineering, Czech Technical University in Prague, Nám. Sítná 3105, CZ-272 01 Kladno, Czech Republic

³ Faculty of Food and Biochemical Technology, University of Chemistry and Technology, Prague, Technická 5, CZ-166 28 Prague, Czech Republic

* Correspondence: martinko@biomed.cas.cz; Tel.: +420-296-442-569

Contents:

Figure S1. Optimized sequence of the gene encoding NitEg.

Figure S2. (A) SDS-PAGE of purified NitEg. (B) Determination of enzyme molecular mass.

Figure S3. Shelf life of NitEg at pH 8.0 and 4 °C.

Figure S4. Multiple sequence alignment of NitEg (UniProtKB: A0A165HZS1) and its closest characterized homologue from *Neurospora crassa* (UniProtKB: Q7RVT0).

Table S1. Specific activities of cyanide hydratases.

Table S2. Purification of NitEg from 200 mL of culture.

Table S3. Performance of cyanide hydratase and cyanide dehydratase in model mixtures and effluents.

```

      M P I T K Y K A A A V T S E P G W F D L E G
1.  CATATGCCGATCACCAAGTACAAGGCCGCTGCTGACCTCTGAGCCAGGATGGTTGACCTCGAAGGC
   G V G K T I N F I N E A G G A G C K L V A F P
70.  GGCGTTTCAGAAGACGATCAACTTCATCAACGAAGCTGGCCAAGCGGGCTGCAAGCTTGTAGCCTTCCCC
   E V W I P G Y P Y W M W K V N Y Q Q S L P M L
139. GAAGTCTGGATCCCAGGCTATCCGTACTGGATGTGGAAGGTCAACTATCAGCAGTCCCTTCCCATGCTG
   K K Y R E N S L G V N T E E M R R I R R A A R
208. AAGAAGTATCGCGAGAACTCCCTCGGAGTCAACACGGAGGAAATGAGACGCATCCGCCGCGCGCGCGC
   D N Q I Y V S M G F S E I D H A T L Y L A Q V
277. GACAACCAGATCTACGTCTCGATGGGCTTCTCCGAGATCGACCACGCGACGTTGTACCTAGCGCAGGTC
   L I S P T G E V I N H R R K I K P T H V E K L
346. CTCATCTCTCCGACGGGCGAGGTGATCAACCACAGACGCAAGATCAAGCGGACGCACGTCGAGAACTC
   V Y G D G A G D T F L S V T E T D I G R L G Q
415. GTCTACGGCGACGGCGCAGGCGACACCTTCCTCTCCGTACAGAAACCGACATCGGACGGCTCGGGCAG
   L N C W E N M N P F L K A L N V S A G E Q V H
484. CTGAAGTGTGGGAGAACATGAACCCGTTCTCAAGGCCCTGAACGTCTCCGCCGAGAGCAGGTGCAC
   V A A W P V Y P G K E T L K Y P D P A T N V A
553. GTCGCCGCGTGGCCGGTGTACCTGGCAAGGAGACGCTCAAGTATCCCGACCCCGGACGAACGTGGCC
   E P A S D L V T P A Y A I E T G T W T L A P F
622. GAGCCCCGCTCCGACCTCGTTACGCCCGCTTATGCGATTGAGACCGGCACGTGGACTCTCGCGCCGTTCT
   Q R L S K E G L K K N T P E G V E P E T D P S
691. CAGCGCCTGAGTAAGGAGGGCTTGAAGAAGAACACGCCCGAGGGAGTCGAACCTGAGACGGATCCCAGC
   T Y N G H A R I F A P D G T L L V K P D K D F
760. ACGTACAACGGCCACGCGCGCATCTTCGCGCCCGACGGTACGCTGCTCGTCAAGCCGGACAAGGACTTC
   D G L L F V N I D L N E C H L T K A L A D F G
829. GACGGGCTGCTCTTCGTCAACATCGACCTCAACGAGTGCCACCTTACTAAGGCTCTCGCTGACTTCGGC
   G H Y M R P D L I R L L V D T R R K E L V T E
898. GGCCACTATATGCGTCCGGACCTCATCCGTCTGCTTGTCGACACGCGCGCAAGGAACCTCGTGACAGAA
   A D P D G G I A T Y T T R E R L G L N L P L A
967. GCGGACCCAGACGGCGGCATTGCCACCTACACCACGCGCAACGGCTTGGCCTGAACTTGCCATTGGCG
   E K E E K K G G S S T K K H D G K K A G D L
1036. GAGAAGGAGGAGAAGAAGGGTGGGAGCAGCACCAAGAAGCACGATGGGAAGAAAGCTGGCGACCTCCTC
1105. GAG

```

Figure S1. Optimized sequence of *cynH* gene from *Exidia glandulosa*. Gene optimization in terms of *E. coli* codon usage and optimized gene synthesis were carried out by GeneArt (ThermoFisher), Regensburg, Germany.

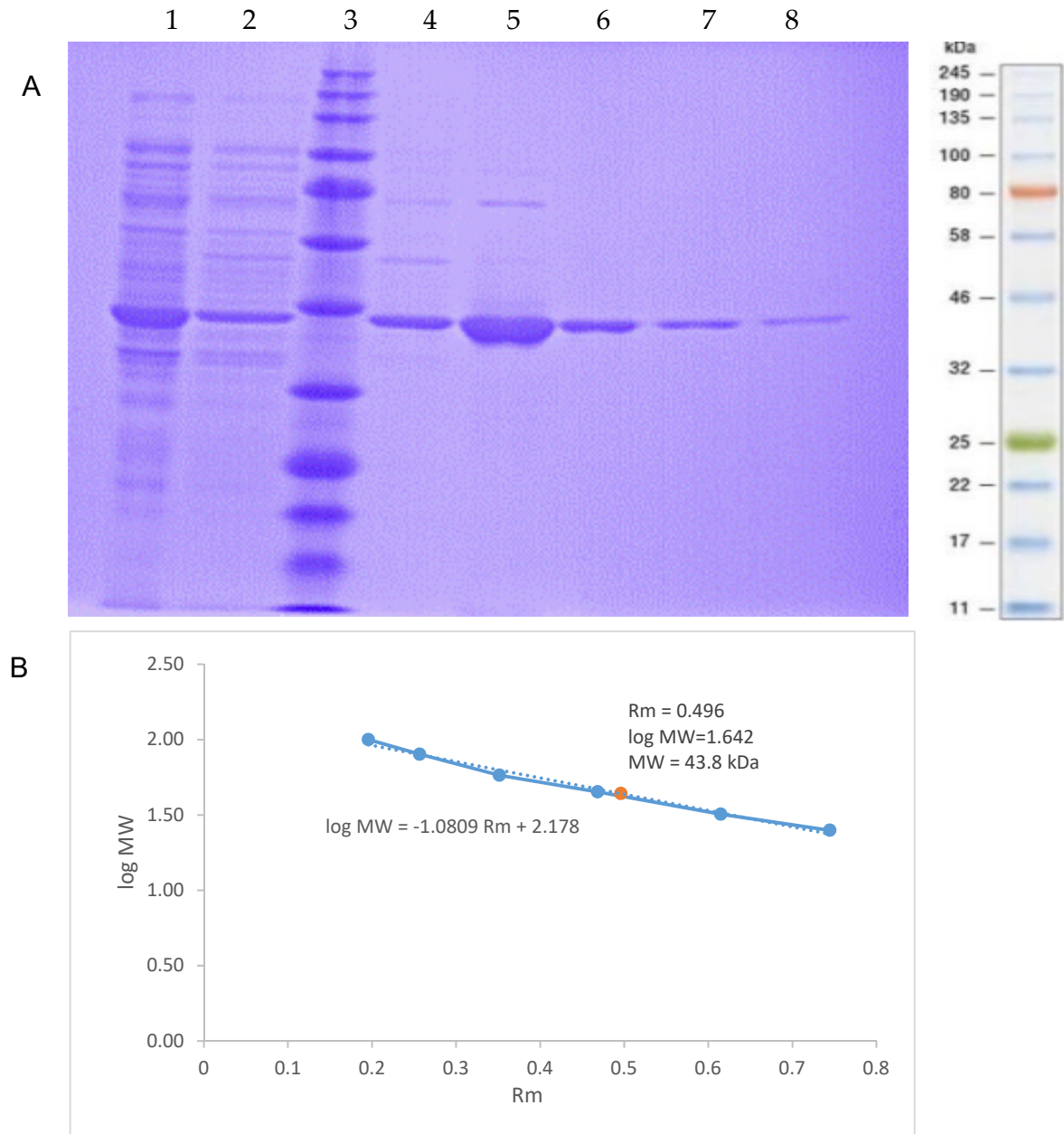


Figure S2. (A) Left, SDS-PAGE of NitEg in 10% polyacrylamide gels. (1) Cell-free extract, (2) column wash, (3) marker, (4-8) fractions from cobalt-affinity chromatography; Right, prestained marker; **(B)** Determination of molecular weight of NitEg (log MW = 1.642, MW = 43.85 kDa); MW = molecular weight; Rm, relative mobility = distance traveled by the protein/distance traveled by the dye front). The calibration curve (blue) was constructed for standard proteins within MW range of 25-100 kDa; NitEg in orange.

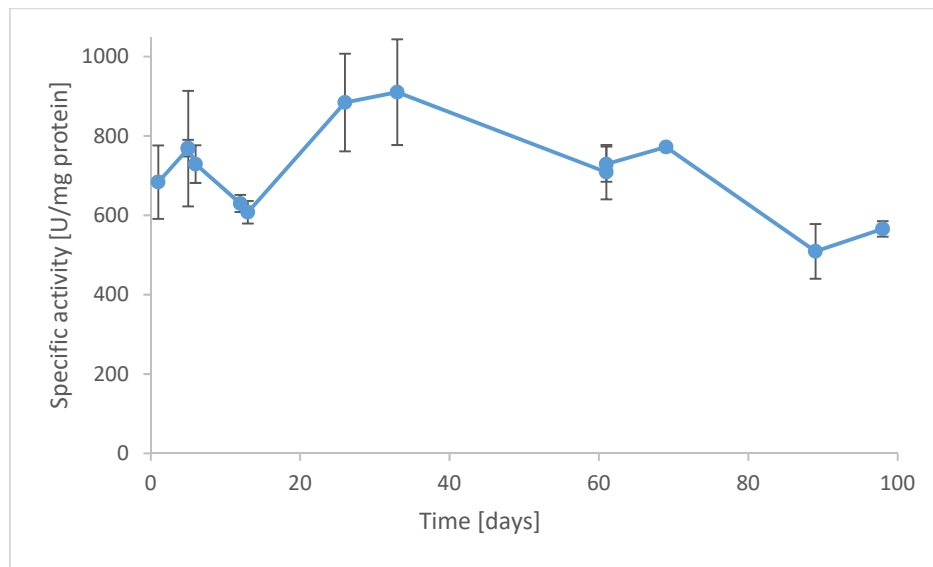


Figure S3. Shelf life of NitEg at pH 8.0 and 4 °C.

Table S1. Specific activities of cyanide hydratases

Organism	Heterologous expression ¹	Specific activity ²			Reference ³
		[U/mg dcw]	[U/mg protein]		
			Cell-free extract	Purified enzyme	
<i>Gloeocercospora sorghi</i>	-	0.044	23.3	555	[22]
<i>Fusarium lateritium</i>	-	102.5	55.9	1109	[23]
	+	≈ 600	n.d.	n.d.	[29]
<i>Fusarium solani</i>	-	1.4	4.6	128	[24]
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	-	n.d.	85.0	840	[25]
<i>Pyrenophora tritici</i>	+	n.d.	n.d.	185	[31]
<i>Botryotinia fuckeliana</i>	+	n.d.	n.d.	100	[31]
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	+	153	n.d.	n.d.	[32]
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	+	385	736	1324	[33]

¹ in *Escherichia coli*² substrate KCN³ see main text for references

dcw = dry cell weight; n.d. = not determined

Table S2. Purification of NitEg from 200 mL of culture

Sample	Volume [mL]	Protein [mg/ml]	Total protein [mg]	Specific activity [U/mg protein]	Total activity [U]	Purification (fold)	Yield [%]
Cell-free extract	23	9.3±0.1	214±2	280±14	≈ 59,920	-	-
Purified enzyme	1.2	10.3±0.3	12.4±0.4	697±95 ^a	≈ 8,643	≈ 2.5	≈14.4

Activities were determined by picric acid method.

Table S3. Performance of cyanide hydratase and cyanide dihydratase in model mixtures and real effluents

Reaction mixture, fCN concentration, pH	Biocatalyst	Removal (Time)	Reference ¹
Buffer, 0.6 mM, pH 9.0	NitEg ²	100% (10 min)	This work
Buffer, 4.5 mM, pH 9.0		100% (30 min)	
Buffer, 25 mM, pH 9.0		100% (20 min)	
Buffer, 25 mM, pH 9.5		100% (45 min)	
Buffer, 25 mM, pH 10.0		83% (1 h)	
Buffer, 25 mM, pH 10.5		22% (1 h)	
Buffer, 100 mM, pH 9.0		98% (2 h)	
Buffer, 100 mM, pH 8.0	CynH (<i>N. crassa</i>) ²	100% (1 h)	[3]
Buffer, 10 mM, pH 8.0	CynH (<i>A. niger</i>) ²	100% (5 min)	[4]
Coking effluent, simulated, 0.6 mM, pH 9.0	NitEg ^b	100% (1.5 h)	This work
Mine effluent, 528 mM, pH 11	CynD (<i>B. pumilus</i>) immobilized cells	43% (4 h)	[2]
Mine effluent, 17.6 mM, -		98% (4 h)	
Petrochemical effluent, simulated, 4.6 mM, pH 9.1	NitEg ²	96% (45 min)	This work
Cu-plating effluent, simulated, 100 mM, pH 9.0		96% (2 h)	
Ag-plating effluent, simulated, 100 mM, pH 9.0		98 (2 h)	
Cu-plating effluent, diluted, 100 mM, pH 8.0	CynH (<i>N. crassa</i>) ²	≈ 65% (12 h)	[3]
Ag-plating effluent, diluted, 100 mM, pH 8.0		≈ 90 (2 h)	

¹ see main text for references

² purified