

# Developing a Molecular Biosensor of Free Fucose in *Escherichia coli*.

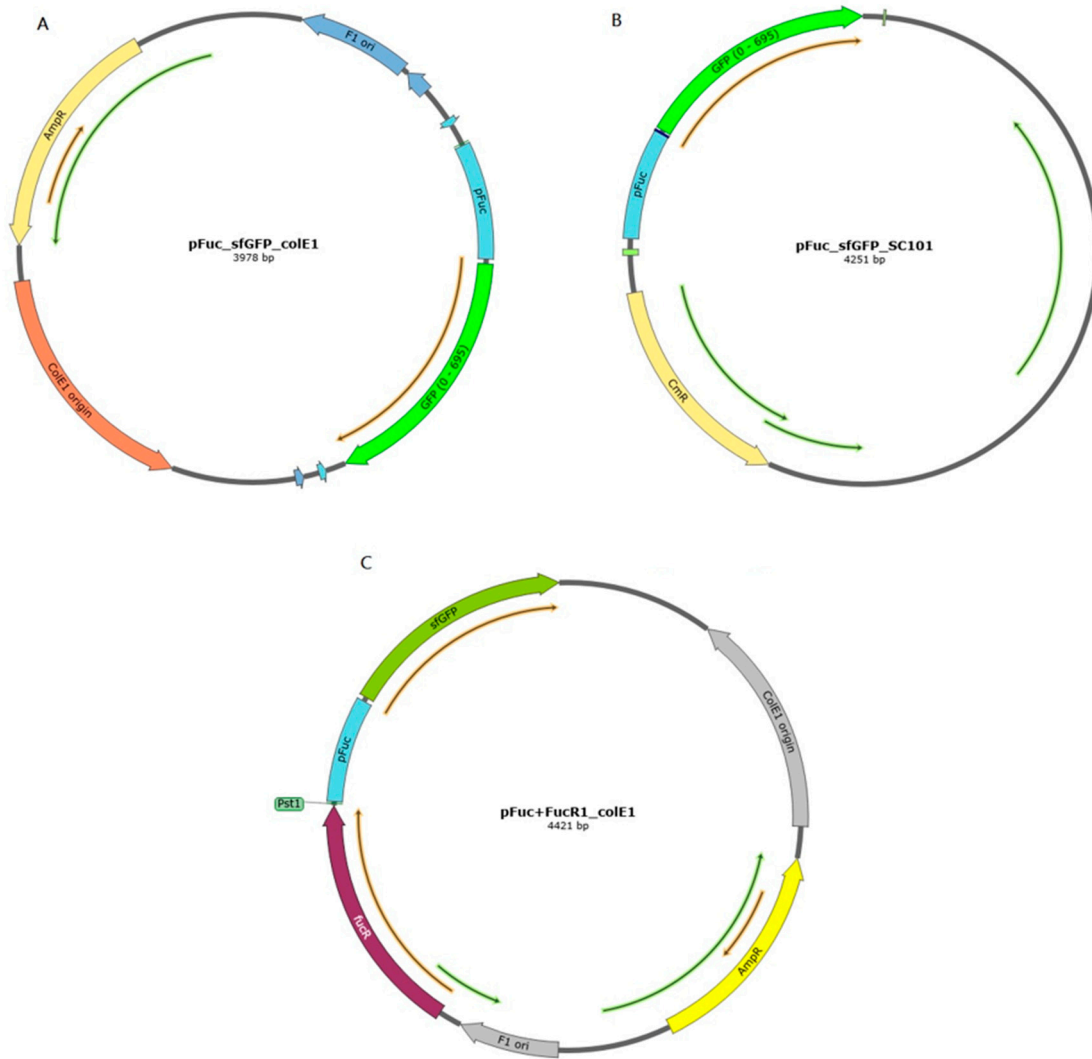
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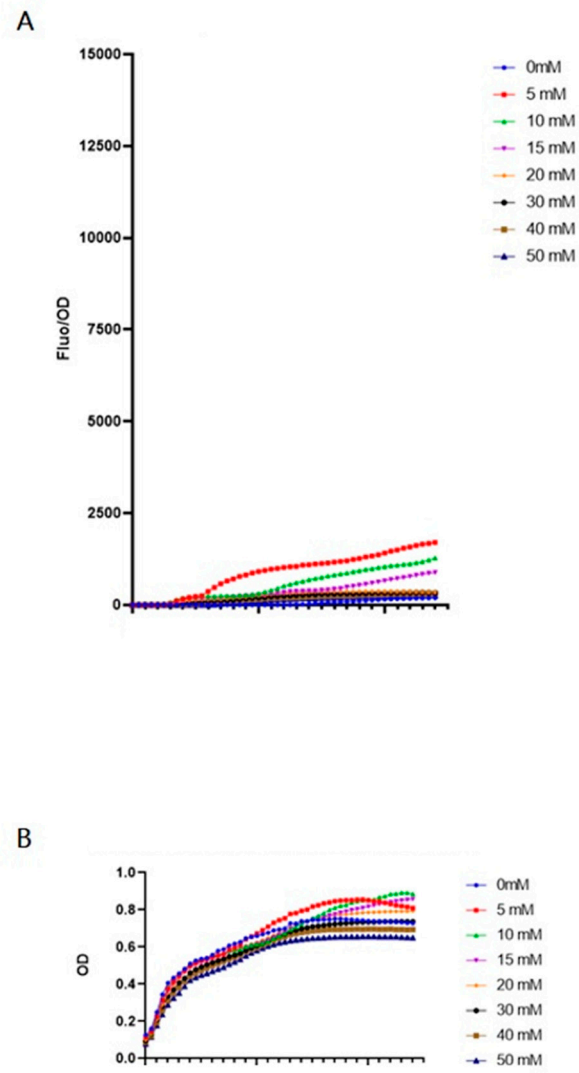
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**Table S1.** Linear regression of the calibration curves obtained for 0 mM to 3 mM with a resolution of 0.4 mM at different incubation times.

Hour	Equation	R-squared
15	$Y = 1459X + 640,8$	0,9682
15,5	$Y = 1517X + 674,9$	<b>0,9684</b>
16	$Y = 1574X + 727,1$	0,967
16,5	$Y = 1619X + 792,6$	0,9648
17	$Y = 1675X + 827,4$	0,9643
17,5	$Y = 1732X + 872,5$	0,9636
18	$Y = 1779X + 915,2$	0,9624
18,5	$Y = 1826X + 959,9$	0,9616
19	$Y = 1877X + 1010$	0,9606
19,5	$Y = 1931X + 1045$	0,9596
20	$Y = 1981X + 1086$	0,9588



**Figure S1.** Representation of the plasmids used in this study. A: pFUC\_sfGFP\_colE1 is a high copy plasmid containing the fucose promoter controlling GFP expression and an ampicillin resistance gene; B: pFUC\_sfGFP\_SC101 is a low copy plasmid containing the fucose promoter controlling GFP expression and a chloramphenicol resistance gene; C: pFUC+FucR1\_colE1 is a high copy plasmid containing the fucose promoter controlling GFP expression, in addition to a cloned FucR encoding gene and an ampicillin resistance gene. Internal arrows correspond to transcription units. .



**Figure S2.** Specificity tests of *E. coli* BL21 containing pFuc\_FucR\_colE1, using sfGFP as a reporter, for rhamnose. A: F/OD values in the presence of increasing concentrations of rhamnose; B: growth curves (OD values) of this strain in the presence of increasing concentrations of rhamnose. Kinetics and growth curves were performed in triplicates and are presented as average  $\pm$  SD.