

N°1140 / PC

TOPIC(s) : Biocatalytic cascade reactions / (Chemo)enzymatic strategies

Cell-Free Production of α -Ketoglutarate from D-Galacturonic Acid via a Multi-Enzymatic Cascade

AUTHORS

Luca SCHMERMUND / TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH, TUM CAMPUS STRAUBING, SCHULGASSE 16, STRAUBING

Zahabiya MALUBHOY / TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH, TUM CAMPUS STRAUBING, SCHULGASSE 16, STRAUBING

Kathrin HÖRNSCHEMEYER / TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH, TUM CAMPUS STRAUBING, SCHULGASSE 16, STRAUBING

Volker SIEBER / TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH, TUM CAMPUS STRAUBING, SCHULGASSE 16, STRAUBING

PURPOSE OF THE ABSTRACT

Recently, D-glucuronate was converted to α -ketoglutarate (aKG) via a multi-enzymatic cascade using five enzymes, namely UDH, D-glucarate dehydratase (GlucD), KdgD, α KgsaDH and NOX. In this context, aKG represents an important chemical building block.[1] In this study, we wanted to use D-galacturonic acid as substrate for the enzymatic production of aKG (Scheme 1). D-galacturonic acid is the main component of pectin, which is present in most primary cell walls.[2] The utilization of biogenic raw materials like uronic acids for the production of base chemicals is of crucial importance to develop a bio-based economy.

The conversion of D-galacturonate to aKG required the identification of a D-galactarate dehydratase (GalcD) to convert the intermediate galactarate to 5-keto-4-deoxyglucarate. Therefore, galactarate dehydratases from *Actinobacillus succinogenes* 130Z (As), *Escherichia coli* (Ec), *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) and *Sodalis ligni* (Sl) were selected via a data bank search. The dehydratases were produced in *E. coli* with N-terminal His6-tag. All enzymes displayed activity toward D-galactarate. However, the EcGalcD and the AsGalcD were only active in the presence of 10-50 mM DTT and thus not suitable for the cascade. StGalcD and SlGalcD were active without the addition of a reducing agent and were applied in the cascade. With the StGalcD 20 mM (80%) aKG were obtained from 25 mM D-galacturonate.

In the future, the efficiency of the cascade will be improved by combining process engineering and enzyme engineering approaches. Furthermore, the addition of a GlucD to the cascade may allow the simultaneous conversion of galacturonate and glucuronate to aKG in one cascade.

FIGURES

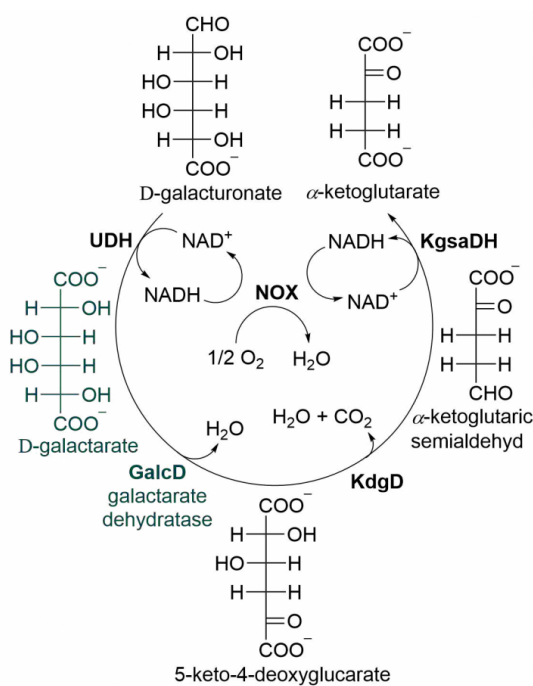


FIGURE 1

Scheme 1.

Multi-enzymatic conversion of D-galacturonate to aKG.

UDH: uronate dehydrogenase;

GalcD: galactarate dehydratase; KdgD:

5-keto-4-deoxyglucarate dehydratase; KgsaDH:

α-ketoglutaric semialdehyde dehydrogenase; NOX:

NADH oxidase.

FIGURE 2

KEYWORDS

Enzymatic Cascade | Biomass | Dehydratases | Biocatalysis with Oxygen

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[1] Beer, B.; Pick, A.; Sieber, V., Metab. Eng. 2017, 40, 5-13.

[2] Zheng, L.; Xu, Y.; Li, Q.; Zhu, B., Bioresour. Bioprocess. 2021, 8, 79.