

Metabolic analysis of the response of *Pseudomonas putida* DOT-T1E strains to toluene using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy and gas chromatography mass spectrometry

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Supplementary Information: Experimental

Sampling and analysis of cell extracts by HPLC-UV

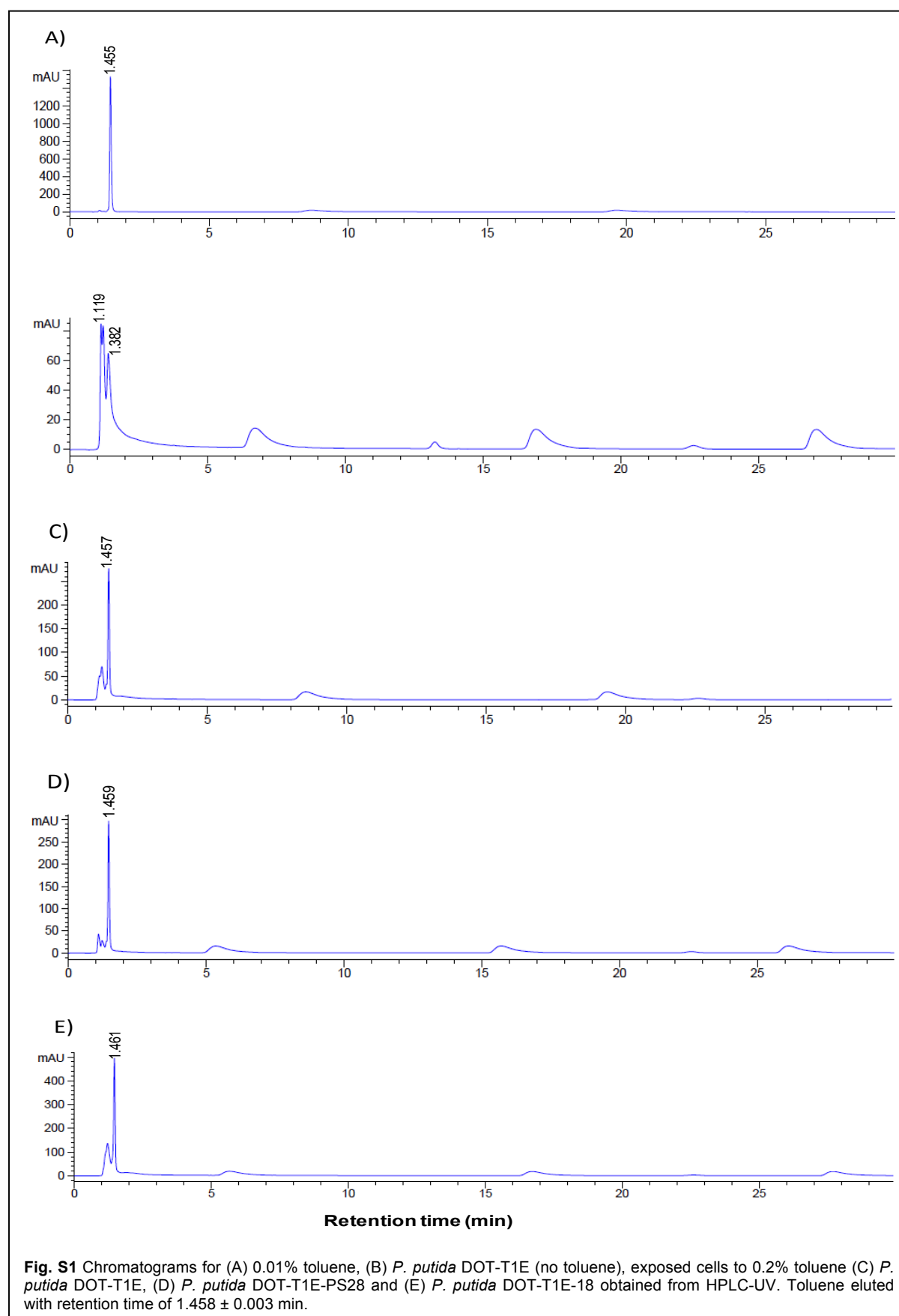
To investigate the role of efflux pumps which extrude toluene from *P. putida* cells, all bacterial cells were normalised to an optical density at 660 nm (OD₆₆₀) of 0.2 in 50 mL of LB medium and then incubated in an orbital shaker for 4 h at 30°C and 200 rpm. Once *P. putida* cultures reached the mid-log phase, samples were divided into two groups. One group was challenged with 0.2% (v/v) toluene and the second group was kept as an unexposed control. All flasks were sealed with Suba-Seal and incubated for an additional 30 min.

Cells (45 mL) were pelleted by centrifugation (3000 ×g, 10 min, 1°C) and the supernatant was removed, while the cell pellets were washed once with 10 mL of 0.9% saline solution and centrifuged again to ensure the complete removal of LB medium. The pellets were suspended in 1.5 mL of 100% methanol and transferred into a fresh 2 mL Eppendorf tube. To permeabilize the cells, the freeze-thaw cycles liquid nitrogen method was performed three times according to the method of Winder *et al.* (Winder *et al.* 2008). The samples were then pelleted by centrifugation (13500 ×g, 5 min) and an aliquot (1200 µL) of supernatant (intracellular extracts) was normalised according to OD₆₆₀. Finally, an aliquot (300 µL) of intracellular extracts was placed in a LC vial and analysed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC-UV).

All measurements were carried out using HPLC system (Agilent Technologies) equipped with an Agilent 1260 Infinity Quaternary Pump, auto-sampler and programmable UV Diode

Array Detector. The output signal was monitored at 218 nm. The chromatographic separation was performed in a C18 column (100 x 4.6 mm) and the column temperature was maintained at 20 °C. HPLC separations were carried out by injecting 15 µL with an isocratic mobile phase methanol (100%) at a flow rate of 1 mL min⁻¹. The total analysis time was 30 min.

Supplementary Information: Results



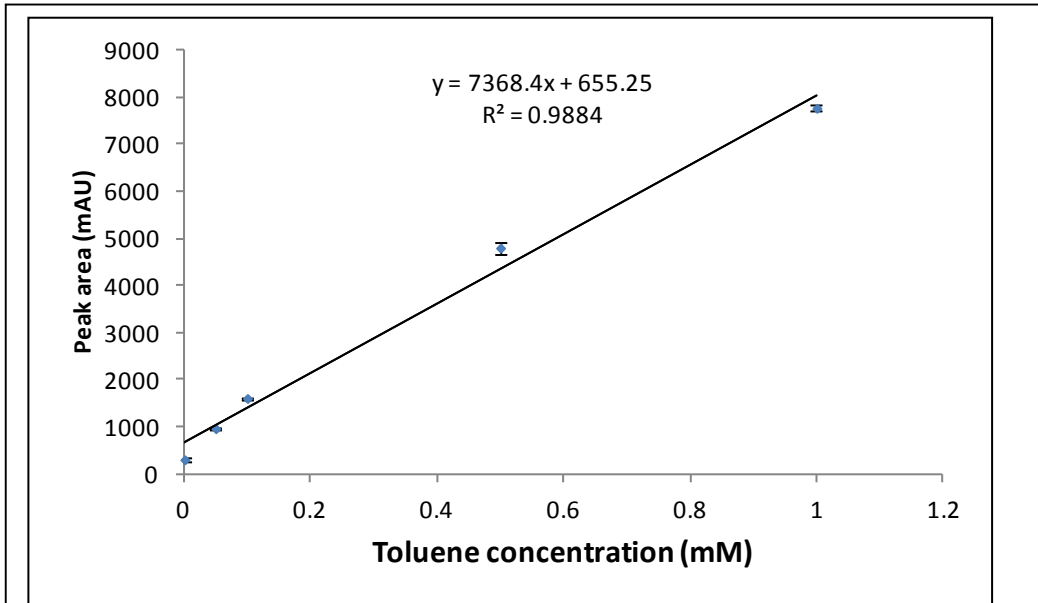


Fig. S2 Calibration curve obtained from toluene ranging from 0.001 to 1 mM for 3 replicates using HPLC-UV. Points are means of the 3 replicates and error bars are standard deviations.

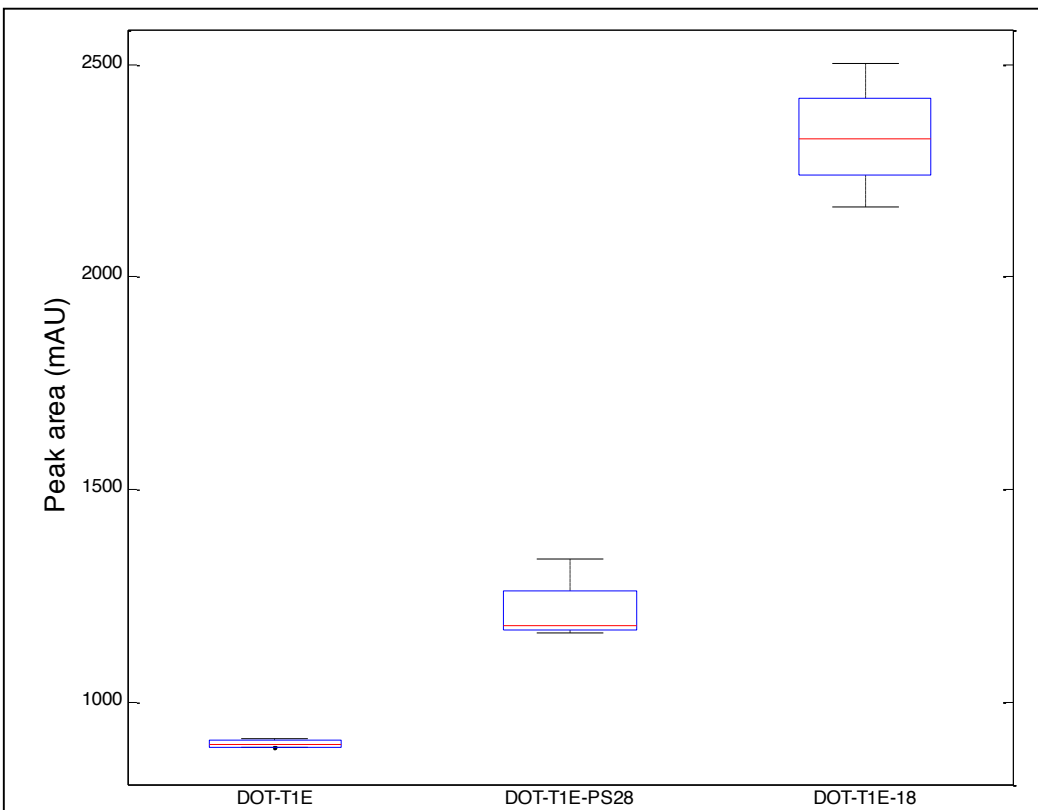


Fig. S3 Box-whisker plot representing the toluene level in *P. putida* strains exposed to 0.2% (v/v) toluene for 4 replicates. The red lines indicate the median of the peak area. DOT-T1E is the wild type, DOT-T1E-PS28 is the mutant (lacking the TtgGHI pump) and DOT-T1E-18 is the mutant (lacking the TtgABC pump). Error bars are standard deviations of 4 replicates.

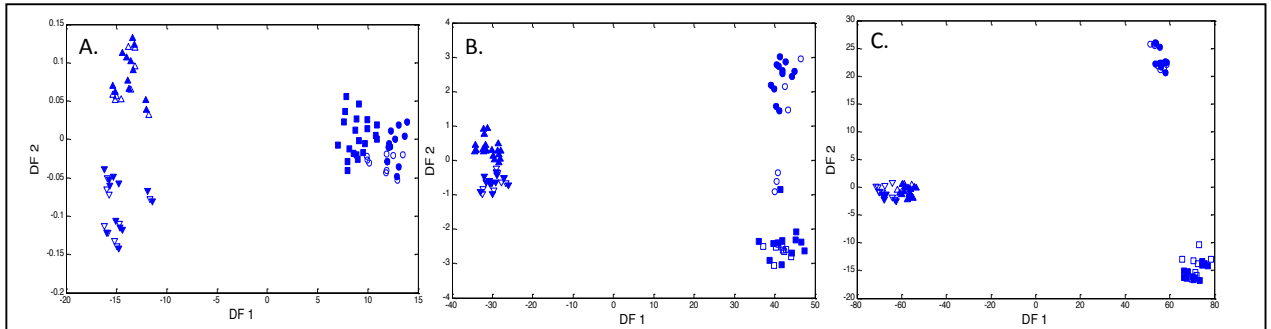


Fig.S4 Validated PC-DFA models of (A) *P. putida* DOT-T1E, (B) DOT-T1E-PS28, (C) DOT-T1E-18 upon toluene stress. Symbol coding: control with no toluene (circles), cells exposed to 0.1% (v/v) toluene (squares), toluene via gas phase (triangles), and toluene via gas phase and 0.1% (v/v) toluene (upside down triangles). Closed symbols represent the training set while open symbols represent the test set that was projected into the PC-DFA scores space constructed from the training set.

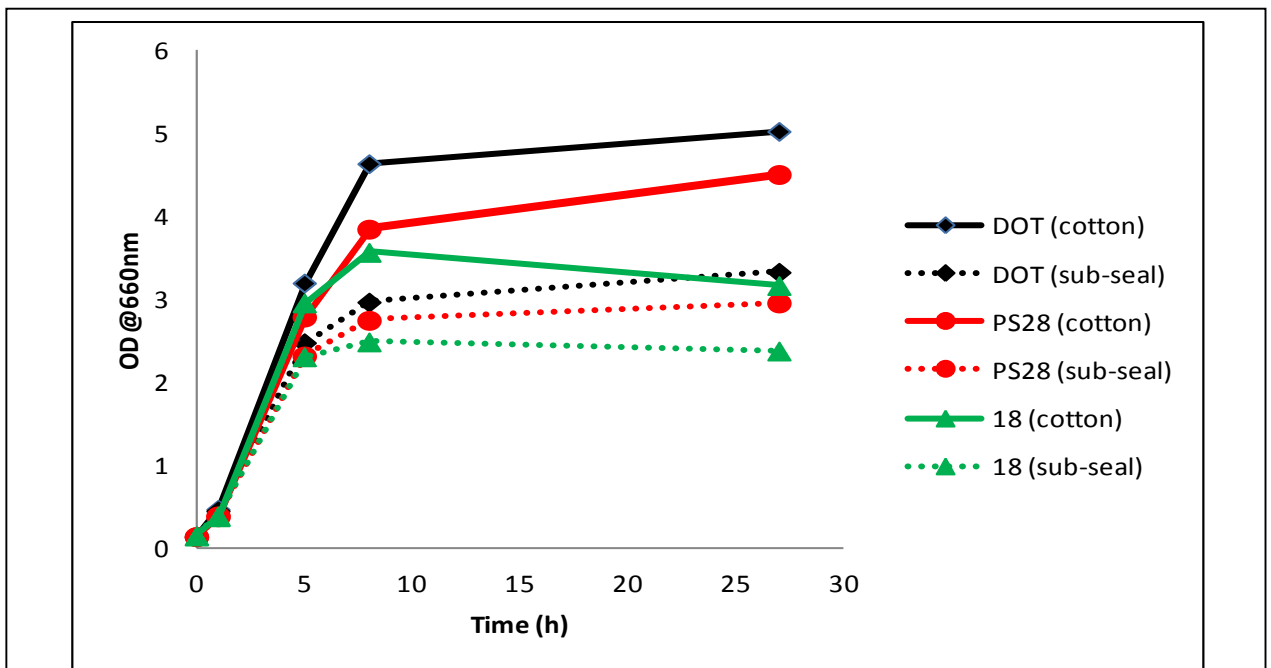
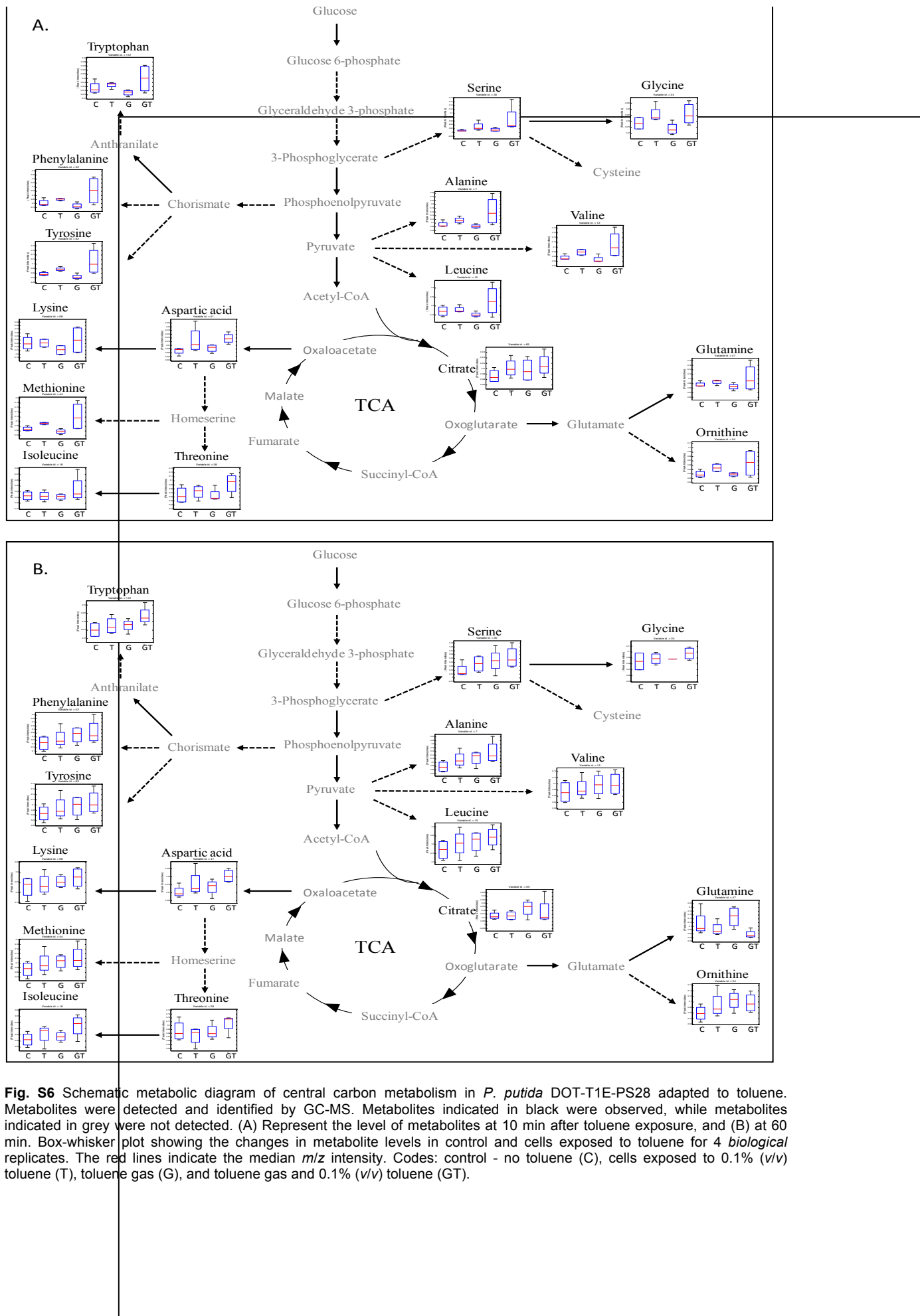


Fig. S5 Effect of oxidative stress on *P. putida* strains growth. Symbols and colours represent different strains. (Closed black diamonds) represents the wild-type DOT-T1E, (Closed red circle) the mutant DOT-T1E-PS28, and (Closed green triangles) the mutant DOT-T1E-18. (Solid lines) represent the growth curves of the control cells, while (dotted lines) cells exposed to oxidative stress.



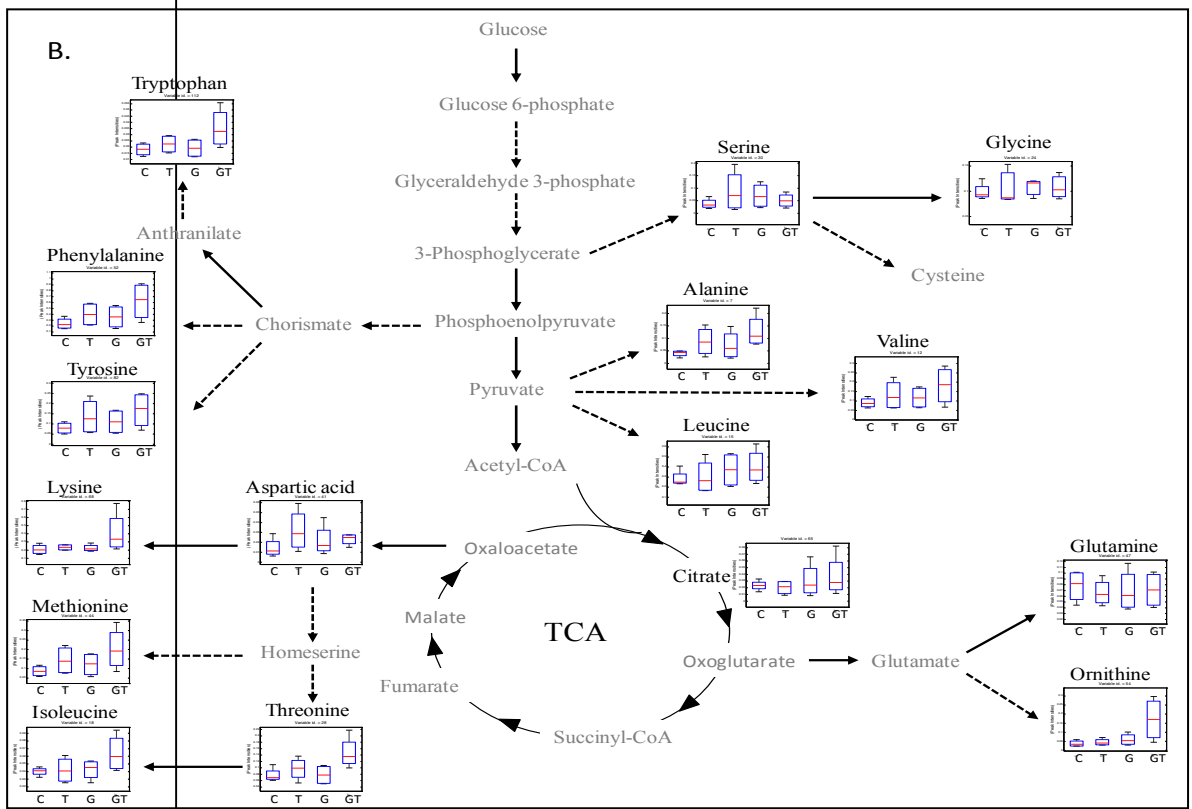
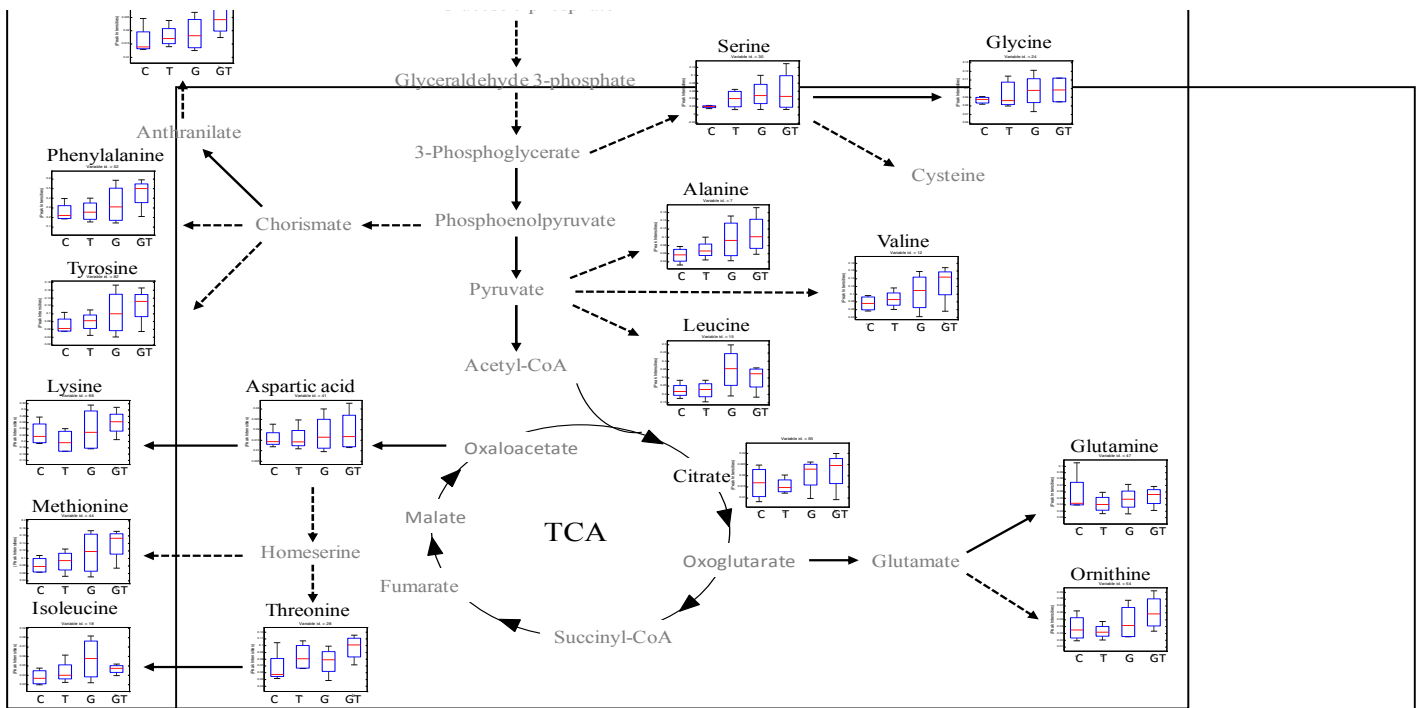


Fig. S7 Schematic metabolic diagram of central carbon metabolism in *P. putida* DOT-T1E-18 adapted to toluene. Metabolites were detected and identified by GC-MS. Metabolites indicated in black were observed, while metabolites indicated in grey were not detected. (A) Represent the level of metabolites at 10 min after toluene exposure, and (B) at 60 min. Box-whisker plot showing the changes in metabolite levels in control and cells exposed to toluene for 4 biological replicates. The red lines indicate the median *m/z* intensity. Codes: control - no toluene (C), cells exposed to 0.1% (*v/v*) toluene (T), toluene gas (G), and toluene gas and 0.1% (*v/v*) toluene (GT).

Table S1 Results from the toluene MIC experiments using *P. putida* DOT-T1E, DOT-T1E-PS28 and DOT-T1E-18. Culture growth was recorded after overnight incubation.

<i>P. putida</i> strains	Toluene concentration (% (v/v))	Toluene concentration (mM)	Growth (+/-)*
DOT-T1E	0	0	+
	0.3	30	+
	0.5	50	+
	0.7	70	+
	0.8	80	+
	1	100	+
	2	200	+
	3	300	± or +
	4	400	±
	5	500	-
DOT-T1E-PS28	0	0	+
	0.3	30	+
	0.5	50	± or +
	0.7	70	±
	0.8	80	-
	1	100	-
	2	200	-
	3	300	-
	4	400	-
	5	500	-
DOT-T1E-18	0	0	+
	0.3	30	± or +
	0.5	50	±
	0.7	70	-
	0.8	80	-
	1	100	-
	2	200	-
	3	300	-
	4	400	-
	5	500	-

*(+) indicates growth, (±) slight growth, and (-) no growth

Table S2 The level of toluene in *P. putida* strains

<i>P. putida</i> strains	Toluene concentration (μM)
DOT-T1E	33 ± 2
DOT-T1E-PS28	71 ± 11
DOT-T1E-18	277 ± 18

Table S3 List of the top 30 significant variables from MB-PCA loading.

Conditions	time	strains
7	13	4
12	15	14
13	16	15
14	19	19
15	22	20
18	23	22
19	26	23
20	31	31
22	33	33
23	38	36
25	44	43
26	45	44
28	49	45
30	50	49
31	52	52
35	56	62
36	57	63
43	59	64
44	60	69
45	61	75
49	63	80
52	65	88
53	68	90
54	69	97
56	74	99
57	75	103
58	76	105
59	82	107
60	83	110
61	84	111