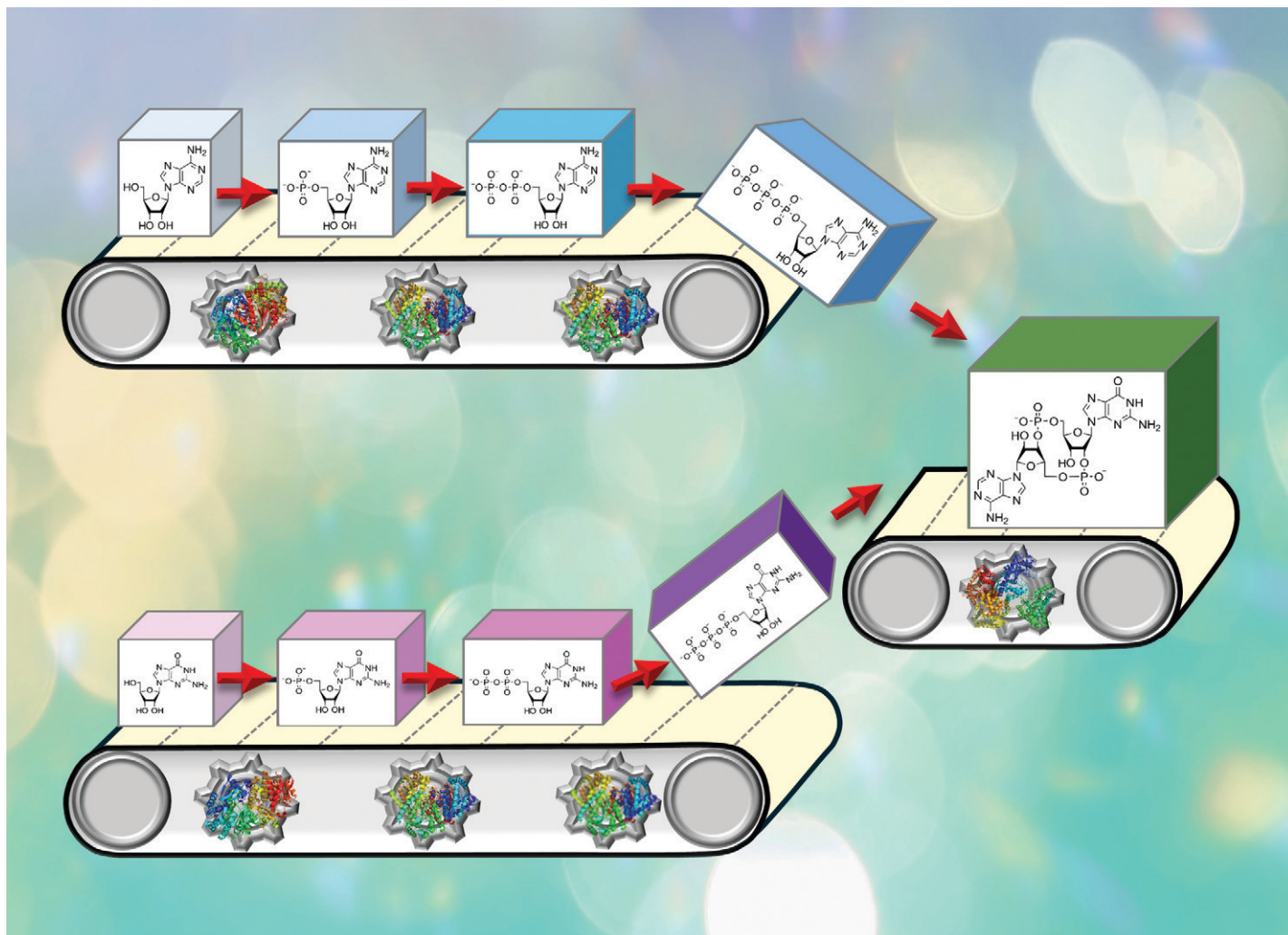




Showcasing research from Professor Rosenthal's laboratory, School of Science, Constructor University, Bremen, Germany and the Chair of Bioprocess Engineering, Department of Biochemical and Chemical Engineering, TU Dortmund University, Germany.

Development of a multi-enzyme cascade for 2'3'-cGAMP synthesis from nucleosides

Cascades allow multi-step reactions in a single pot without the need for intermediate purification. A five-enzyme cascade was developed for the formation of cyclic 2'3'-GMP-AMP (2'3'-cGAMP) from adenosine and guanosine in seven reaction steps. By investigating the substrate scope of kinases and combining them, an overall conversion of 57% of guanosine into 2'3'-cGAMP was achieved.

As featured in:



See Katrin Rosenthal *et al.*,
Catal. Sci. Technol., 2024, **14**, 3335.

PAPER

[View Article Online](#)
[View Journal](#) | [View Issue](#)Cite this: *Catal. Sci. Technol.*, 2024,
14, 3335Development of a multi-enzyme cascade for 2'3'-
cGAMP synthesis from nucleosides†Martin Becker,^a Isabel Nowak,^b Katharina Hildebrand,^b
Stephan Lütz^b and Katrin Rosenthal^{*a}

The interest in multi-enzyme cascades for the synthesis of pharmaceutically relevant active ingredients has increased in recent years. Through a smart selection of enzymes, cascades enable multi-step synthesis in a one-pot reaction without the purification of intermediates. In this study, a five-enzyme cascade for the formation of cyclic 2'3'-GMP-AMP (2'3'-cGAMP) from adenosine and guanosine in seven reaction steps was successfully developed. First, the substrate scope of kinases for the phosphorylation of nucleosides and nucleotides was investigated, which were then combined in an enzyme cascade for 2'3'-cGAMP formation from adenosine, guanosine, and polyphosphate. An overall conversion of 57% of the substrates into 2'3'-cGAMP was achieved in relation to the initial guanosine concentration.

Received 1st February 2024,
Accepted 24th April 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4cy00147h

rsc.li/catalysis

Introduction

The synthesis of active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) is often complex and includes a multitude of reaction steps. Biotechnological synthesis has established itself as an indispensable tool to produce active ingredients by utilizing whole cell biocatalysts or isolated enzymes. In whole cell biocatalysts, the natural metabolic network of the microorganism is exploited to produce high value products from low-cost substrates. Suitable enzymes can also be purified and used in *in vitro* multi-enzyme cascades for the synthesis of the desired products with fewer side reactions and higher control compared to whole cell-based methods.¹ Since enzyme cascade reactions have several benefits, their significance is steadily increasing.² Higher product yields can be achieved by shifting the equilibrium of thermodynamically unfavorable reactions, which, combined with the avoidance of purification of intermediates, leads to a reduction in waste and costs.^{3,4} In addition, enzyme cascades enable the handling of unstable or toxic intermediates, as the accumulation of intermediates can be avoided by converting them directly into the end product.⁵

In order to exploit advantages of enzyme cascades, the reaction conditions of the individual enzymes must be compatible with each other, which can lead to extensive fine-tuning to achieve optimal reactivity. For example, a suitable temperature, pH and reaction system must be found in which all enzymes used are sufficiently catalytically active.^{6,7} In addition, the concentrations of substrates and enzymes must be adjusted to each other to prevent accumulation of intermediates, enzyme inhibition and to avoid side reactions.^{8,9}

The regeneration of depleted cofactors such as nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (phosphate), coenzyme A or adenosine 5'-triphosphate (ATP) is important in multi-enzyme cascades, which themselves often require complex regeneration enzyme cascades.¹⁰ In case of ATP, one of the most used regeneration systems consists of phosphorylation from adenosine 5'-diphosphate ADP by acetate kinases (AcK), as used for example in the synthesis of glucose 6-phosphate.^{11,12} Electrochemically coupled ATP regeneration by a pyruvate oxidase and an AcK has in addition already been demonstrated.¹³ In recent years the use of polyphosphate kinases 2 (PPK2) has gained interest due to the use of low-cost polyphosphate (polyP).¹² They have been successfully used for ATP regeneration in enzyme cascades for methyltransferases,¹⁴ multigram-scale aldehyde synthesis,¹⁵ formation of nucleotide sugars,¹⁶ and in the monoacylation of symmetrical diamines.¹⁷ The PPK2 enzymes can be divided into three classes: PPK2s class I catalyze the phosphorylation of nucleoside diphosphates (NDPs) into nucleoside triphosphates (NTPs), PPK2s class II catalyze the conversion of nucleoside monophosphates

^a School of Science, Constructor University, Campus Ring 1, 28759 Bremen, Germany. E-mail: krosenthal@constructor.university^b Department of Biochemical and Chemical Engineering, Chair for Bioprocess Engineering, TU Dortmund University, Emil-Figge-Strasse 66, 44227 Dortmund, Germany† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4cy00147h>

(NMPs) into NDPs and PPK2s class III combine both properties phosphorylating NMPs into NDPs and NDPs into NTPs. Besides PPK2 enzymes, there are nucleoside kinases (NKs), which catalyze the transfer of a γ -phosphate of a NTP to a nucleoside. Enzyme cascades consisting of NKs and PPK2s enable ATP formation from polyP and adenosine,¹⁴ and the enzymes are often used for NTP regeneration.¹²

Beside the role of NTPs as an energy-rich cofactor, there are also pharmaceutically relevant derivatives, which can act as APIs. For example, the antiviral derivatives molnupiravir,¹⁸ remdesivir,¹⁹ and sofosbuvir²⁰ are prodrugs that are further metabolized into their corresponding biologically active triphosphate forms. Another exciting field of application for NTP-based APIs is the synthesis of 2'3'-cyclic GMP-AMP (2'3'-cGAMP). This second messenger is part of the mammalian innate immune system and is synthesized from ATP and guanosine 5'-triphosphate (GTP) by the enzyme cyclic GMP-AMP synthase (cGAS) in presence of double-stranded DNA.²¹ The cyclic dinucleotide (CDN) initiates a signalling cascade by binding to the receptor for the stimulator of interferon genes (STING) located at the endoplasmic reticulum.²² Binding to the STING receptor leads to the release of type-I interferons stimulating the innate immune system. This property makes 2'3'-cGAMP a promising candidate for drug discovery, with potential applications in cancer immunotherapy or adjuvant in

vaccines.^{23,24} In addition to the described biocatalytic cyclization^{25,26} of 2'3'-cGAMP by cGAS from ATP and GTP, there are also chemical synthesis routes. The most widely used synthesis route starts with phosphoramidites and involves eight synthesis steps, achieving yields of up to 30%.^{27,28}

To date, two enzyme cascades for 2'3'-cGAMP formation or its derivatives have been developed. In a cascade developed in our lab, adenosine was phosphorylated into ATP by one NK and two PPK2s generating 2'3'-cGAMP concentrations of 0.62 mM with stoichiometric GTP addition.²⁹ In another cascade, the fluorinated dithio-2'3'-cGAMP derivative MK-1454 was synthesized from two non-natural nucleotide monothiophosphates³⁰ at a preparative scale. An adenylate kinase, guanylate kinase, AcK, and cGAS were used and an isolated yield of 62% was achieved.

To utilize polyphosphate and thus avoiding the requirement of expensive acetyl phosphate as phosphate donor, we developed a five-enzyme cascade for 2'3'-cGAMP formation from nucleosides, as shown in Fig. 1. For this purpose, various NKs were tested for their ability to phosphorylate guanosine and adenosine as well as PPK2s to phosphorylate guanine and adenine nucleotides. The findings obtained were used to select reaction conditions for 2'3'-cGAMP formation by truncated human cGAS (*thscGAS*) from adenosine, guanosine, and polyP.

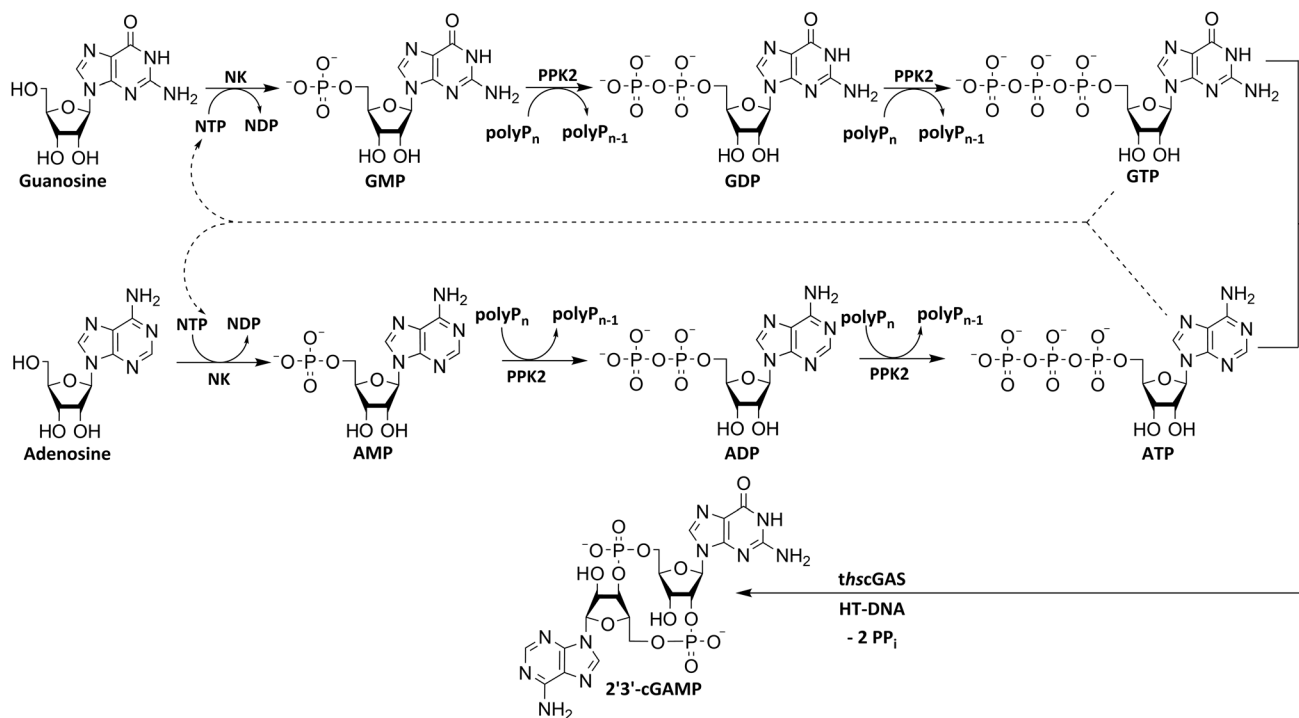


Fig. 1 Simplified scheme for an enzyme cascade 2'3'-cGAMP synthesis from nucleosides using NKs, PPK2s and *thscGAS*. NK: nucleoside kinase; PPK2: polyphosphate kinase 2; polyP_n: polyphosphate; polyP_{n-1}: polyP truncated by one phosphate monomer.; GMP: guanosine monophosphate; GDP: guanosine diphosphate; GTP: guanosine triphosphate; AMP: adenosine monophosphate; ADP: adenosine diphosphate; ATP: adenosine triphosphate; NDP: nucleoside diphosphate; NTP: nucleoside triphosphate; 2'3'-cGAMP: 2'3'-cyclic GMP-AMP; HT-DNA: herring testis DNA; PP_i: pyrophosphate.



Results and discussion

Enzyme screening for cascade design

Various nucleoside kinases and polyphosphate kinases were investigated for their accepted substrate scope to identify suitable enzymes for the formation of 2'/3'-cGAMP from nucleosides.

The two nucleoside kinases from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (ScADK)³¹ and *Methanocaldococcus jannaschii* (MjNK)³² were tested for their ability to phosphorylate adenosine and guanosine with either ATP or GTP as phosphate donor. Adenosine was completely converted into AMP by ScADK, which is consistent with previous experiments.^{14,29} Since no conversion of guanosine was detected by ScADK, MjNK was investigated. However, no phosphorylation of guanosine was detected at the standard assay temperature of 37 °C, which is due to the fact that MjNK has a temperature optimum of 85 °C.³³ Since an excessive hydrolysis of the co-substrates ATP can be suspected at higher temperatures, the temperature-dependent hydrolysis was investigated (ESI,† Fig. S3 and S4). After incubation for 6 h at 80 °C, only 48% of the initial ATP concentration was detected. At 70 °C, 91% of ATP was detected after 6 h incubation, which is close to the published values.³⁴ Therefore, an initial reaction temperature of 70 °C was chosen for the phosphorylation of guanosine to decrease ATP hydrolysis. Under these conditions, a conversion of 95 ± 1% guanosine into GMP was detected after 24 h, which is of note because the pH of the Tris buffer used is temperature dependent.³⁵ For the phosphorylation of adenosine, only 2% were converted to AMP after 24 h, which is in accordance with previous publications.³³

The PPK2 of *Acinetobacter johnsonii* (AjPPK2),³⁶ belonging to PPK2 class II, and from *Sinorhizobium meliloti* (SmPPK2),³⁷

belonging to PPK2 class I, were investigated for their ability to phosphorylate ADP/GDP and AMP/GMP, respectively. The class III PPK2s from *Meiothermus ruber* (MrPPK2),³⁸ *Erysipelotrichaceae* bacterium (*EbPPK2*),¹⁵ and *Cytophaga hutchinsonii* (*ChPPK2*),³⁹ were investigated regarding their ability to convert AMP and GMP into ATP and GTP. Substrates were supplied with a concentration of 5 mM using polyP as phosphate donor. The determined conversions of substrates into the final products after 24 h are summarized in Table 1. AjPPK2 catalyzed the phosphorylation of AMP and GMP into ADP and GDP in the range already reported.⁴⁰ For the SmPPK2-catalyzed phosphorylation, 29% conversion of ADP to ATP and 59% of GDP to GTP was achieved.

The MrPPK2 did not catalyze the phosphorylation of GMP, but EbPPK2 and ChPPK2 were both able to convert AMP and GMP into ATP and GTP, which makes them interesting for the enzyme cascade. With 82% ATP and 62% GTP, ChPPK2 showed higher conversions for both substrates into the final products compared to the EbPPK2 after 24 h. The *K_m* values of ChPPK2 of 620 μM for AMP and 3150 μM for GMP show a higher affinity to AMP.³⁹

To obtain a benchmark of the catalytic efficiency of the enzymes, the turnover numbers (TONs) were calculated from the product and enzyme quantities. It should be noted that it cannot be ruled out that the reaction was limited by reaching equilibrium or that the reaction was not fully completed within the reaction time of 24 h. Therefore, the TONs determined should be considered as reference or apparent value. A TON of 2575 was determined for ScADK, 1210 for MjNK, and 1862 for thscGAS. With a TON between 33 273 with AMP as substrate and 20 577 with GMP as substrate, ChPPK2 stands out compared to the other PPK2s, whose

Table 1 Conversion of substrates into the NDPs and NTPs in percent (*n/n*) determined after 24 h in substrate scope assays based on initial substrate concentrations and final product concentrations with purified PPK2s AjPPK2, SmPPK2, MrPPK2, EbPPK2 and ChPPK2. Substrate concentrations of 5 mM nucleoside monophosphates or nucleoside diphosphates were tested as indicated in a reaction volume of 1 mL. In case of AjPPK2, SmPPK2, MrPPK2 and EbPPK2, assays were carried out in duplicates in deep well microplates with enzyme concentrations of 0.02 mg mL⁻¹ and 30 mM polyP calculated as single phosphate units or as indicated. All assays were performed in 50 mM TRIS-HCl buffer containing 40 mM MgCl₂·6H₂O with 20% DMSO except for ChPPK2 at pH 8.0 and 37 °C. Samples were taken after 0 and 24 h. The turnover numbers (TONs) were calculated from the enzyme concentration and the product concentration of the assays. In the case of class III PPK2s, the transfer of a single phosphate group was considered separately

Enzyme	PPK2 class	Substrate Reaction	Adenosine species				Guanosine species			
			AMP		ADP		GMP		GDP	
			Conversion in product [%]	TON	Conversion in product [%]	TON	Conversion in product [%]	TON	Conversion in product [%]	TON
AjPPK2	II	NMP → NDP	81 ± 3	12 460	—	—	70 ± 1	5124	—	—
SmPPK2	I	NDP → NTP	—	—	29 ± 1	2080	—	—	59 ± 4	1869
MrPPK2 ^c	III	NMP → NTP	29 ± 3	1553	—	—	0 ± 0	1446 ^b	—	—
EbPPK2 ^c	III	NMP → NTP	31 ± 10	8097	—	—	51 ± 10	7884	—	—
ChPPK2 ^c	III	NMP → NTP	82 ± 15 ^a	33 273	—	—	62 ± 1 ^a	20 577	—	—

— not tested. ^a Performed in 1.5 mL Eppendorf tubes in triplicates, 30 mM polyP, enzyme concentrations: 0.01 mg mL⁻¹. ^b Only GDP was formed. ^c Only the conversion of NMPs to NTPs was investigated and not the conversion to NDPs.



TONs are in the range between 1446 and 12 460 as shown in Table 1.

Enzyme cascade development for 2'3'-cGAMP formation from guanosine

After successfully screening of the enzymes regarding their substrate scope, the next goal was to develop a cascade for 2'3'-cGAMP formation from guanosine and ATP, since the phosphorylation cascade from adenosine into ATP is already established.²⁹ 2'3'-cGAMP was formed in four reaction steps from guanosine (Fig. 2). The incubation temperature for the respective reaction steps was adjusted and the enzymes were added sequentially, first only *Mj*NK at 70 °C and after decreasing the temperature to 37 °C for the remaining enzymes.

The phosphorylation of guanosine catalyzed by *Mj*NK was carried out with 5 mM guanosine and an equimolar ATP concentration. After 6 h, further 2.5 mM ATP were added. After 24 h, 4.70 ± 0.06 mM GMP was detected, which may have been slightly overestimated due to incomplete base line separation in the HPLC chromatograms (ESI,† Fig. S8). After decreasing the temperature, *Ch*PPK2, *Eb*PPK2, and *thsc*GAS,

as well as polyP and herring testis DNA (HT-DNA) (required for *c*GAS activation) were added and incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. The reaction progress at 37 °C is shown in Fig. 3.

After 24 h, 1.21 ± 0.12 mM 2'3'-cGAMP was detected corresponding to a conversion of 24% of the initial guanosine concentration used. This is three times higher than the existing enzyme cascade starting from adenosine,²⁹ demonstrating an efficient flux of guanosine substrates through the cascade. The specific *thsc*GAS activity was 43.0 ± 13.7 mU mg⁻¹ within the first 2 h, which is more than half of the maximum enzyme activity of 73.5 ± 7.8 mU mg⁻¹.⁴¹ This represents the first reported 2'3'-cGAMP formation from guanosine, polyP, and ATP.

With a TON of 1445 for the *Mj*NK (ESI,† Table S1), 120% of the catalytic potential was utilized compared to the enzyme screening. This increase of TON may result from different reactions conditions, batch-to-batch differences in the enzyme preparation, a shift in the equilibrium of the reaction or that the reaction was not fully completed within the reaction time in the initial enzyme screening. Since *Ch*PPK2 and *Eb*PPK2 catalyze the same reaction in the last step, a combined TON of 953 was calculated. This corresponds to 5% of the average catalytic potential of both

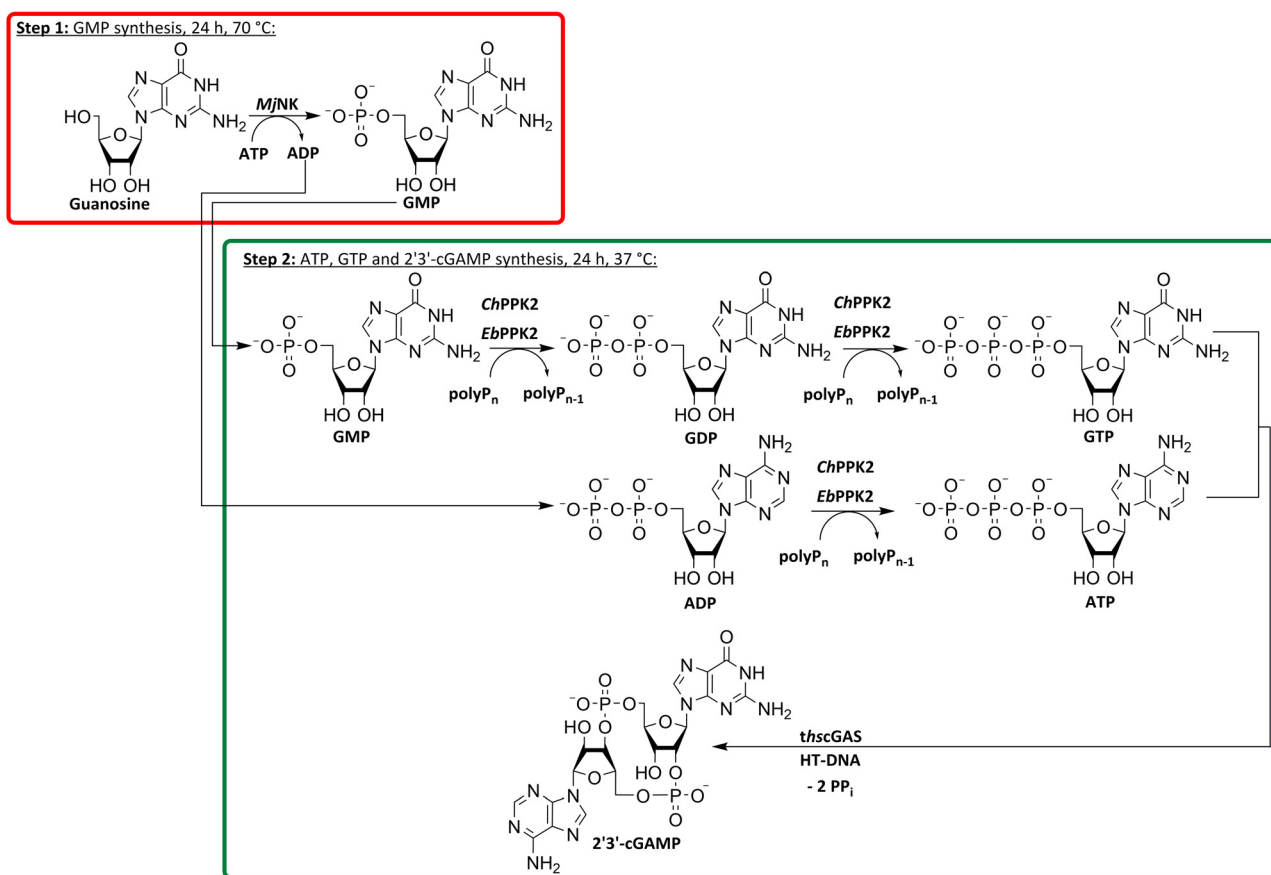


Fig. 2 Reaction scheme of 2'3'-cGAMP formation starting from guanosine and ATP. In the first assay step, 5 mM guanosine and equimolar ATP were incubated with 0.1 mg mL⁻¹ *Mj*NK and 10% DMSO at 70 °C for 24 h. Additional 2.5 mM ATP was added after 6 h. In the second step 50% (v/v) from the reaction solution was mixed with *Ch*PPK2 (0.05 mg mL⁻¹), *Eb*PPK2 (0.05 mg mL⁻¹), lyophilized *thsc*GAS (0.08 mg mL⁻¹), 30 mM polyP and 0.1 mg mL⁻¹ HT-DNA and incubated at 37 °C for 24 h.



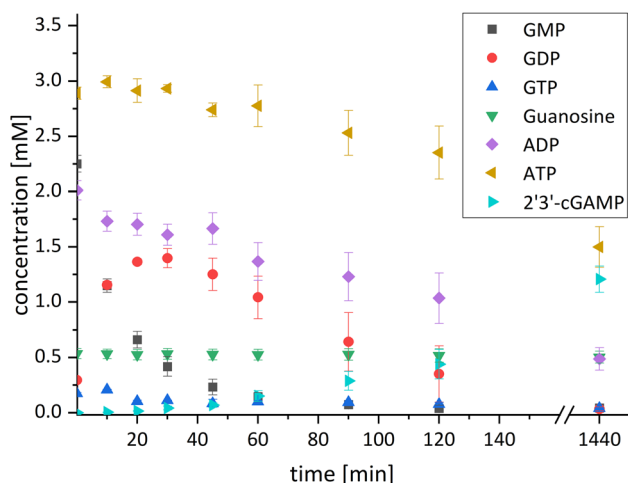


Fig. 3 Concentration curve of the four-enzyme cascade for 2'3'-cGAMP formation starting from guanosine and ATP. Reaction conditions: the assay was performed in a reaction volume of 1 mL at 37 °C and 300 rpm for 24 h. The reaction contained 50% (v/v) of the reaction solution from the first reaction step (composition is explained in detail in the Experimental section) and an initial GMP concentration of 2.25 mM. To start the reaction, the enzymes *ChPPK2* (0.05 mg mL⁻¹), *EbPPK2* (0.05 mg mL⁻¹), lyophilized *thscGAS* (0.08 mg mL⁻¹), 30 mM polyP, and 0.1 mg mL⁻¹ HT DNA were added. The standard deviations shown are from biological triplicates.

enzymes, indicating the optimization opportunities of the reaction. The TON of these enzymes may be restricted by the rate-limiting enzyme in the cascade or by the equilibrium constraints of the system, rather than by the enzymes itself. With 847, the TON of *thscGAS* reached 45% of the initial screening. Since the substrates were limiting, the catalytic potential of *thscGAS* could not be fully exploited.

Enzyme cascade development for 2'3'-cGAMP formation from nucleosides

The next goal was to design a sequential enzyme cascade that allows the phosphorylation of adenosine and guanosine to ATP and GTP and their subsequent cyclization to 2'3'-cGAMP. Based on the different optima of the enzymes, the temperature was set to either 37 °C or 60 °C, and the enzymes were added sequentially to the assay as shown in Fig. 4(a). In the first step, ATP was to be formed within 5 h at 37 °C starting from 10 mM adenosine, 1 mM AMP and 45 mM polyP using the enzymes *ScADK* and *ChPPK2*. In the second assay step, GMP formation was to be carried out from guanosine and ATP within 5 h at 60 °C using *MjNJK*. The third assay step for AMP and GMP phosphorylation into ATP and GTP was catalyzed by *EbPPK2* and *ChPPK2* within 2 h at 37 °C. The final assay step was to obtain 2'3'-cGAMP from ATP and GTP by adding and incubating at 37 °C for 24 h. Since it is known from own experiments that the stability of *thscGAS* is low, 2'3'-cGAMP formation was performed in a separate step to fully exploit the catalytic potential of

thscGAS. The reaction courses of the four reaction steps are summarized in Fig. 4(b) and (c).

As can be seen in Fig. 4(b), adenosine was completely converted within the first 5 h into 1.31 ± 0.03 mM AMP, 5.25 ± 0.65 mM ADP and 4.99 ± 0.26 mM ATP. After the second step (10 h sample), 2.24 ± 0.02 mM GMP were obtained from guanosine. Due to insufficient separation of GTP and guanosine for the HPLC measurements, the concentrations of the two substances are listed together.

In the third step, 4.17 ± 0.10 mM ATP and 0.36 ± 0.01 mM GTP/guanosine were detected. After the addition of *thscGAS*, polyP, and HT-DNA in the last assay step, the concentrations of ATP and GTP steadily decreased. The continuous decrease of the concentrations of AMP, ADP, GMP, and GDP shows that the formation of ATP and GTP continued during the entire period monitored. After 24 h, 1.31 ± 0.05 mM ATP, 0.81 ± 0.02 mM ADP, 0.14 ± 0.00 mM GDP and 0.12 ± 0.00 mM GTP/guanosine were detected, indicating that mainly adenosine nucleotides remain due to the double initial adenosine amount. The 2'3'-cGAMP production could hence be further increased by increasing the guanosine concentration.

During the entire assay, 2'3'-cGAMP was constantly formed up to a concentration of 1.44 ± 0.01 mM after 24 h corresponding to a conversion of 57% relative to the initial guanosine. This is eight times higher than the existing enzyme cascade for 2'3'-cGAMP formation from adenosine.²⁹ The reason for the improvement in product concentration and conversion is that both ATP and GTP are continuously formed and thus do not have an inhibitory effect on the substrate-inhibited cyclization reaction. In addition, ATP and GTP are not consumed simultaneously for the phosphorylation of the nucleosides, as these were already formed in a previous step, which is in contrast to the previously published cascade. The average specific activity of *thscGAS* in the cascade was 50.0 ± 2.2 mU mg⁻¹ within the first 2 h, which is slightly lower compared to the maximum enzyme activity of 73.5 ± 7.8 mU mg⁻¹ at equimolar substrate concentrations of 0.5 mM.⁴¹ Nevertheless, it is worth noting that the specific activity is relatively similar, as there were non-ideal conditions for the enzyme in the cascade. Substrate inhibition above 2 mM and a decrease in catalytic activity at non-equimolar substrate concentrations were reported.⁴² Therefore, the conditions for the enzyme were not ideal with 3.1 ± 0.1 mM ATP and 0.3 ± 0.0 mM GTP at the beginning of step 4. Furthermore, the specific activity of cGAS is higher than in the enzyme cascade starting from guanosine and ATP and even higher than in the recently published cascade for 2'3'-cGAMP formation from adenosine and GTP.²⁹ This demonstrates an effective exploitation of the catalytic potential of the enzyme within the developed cascade.

With a TON of 7365 for *ScADK* (ESI[†], Table S2), the TON achieved in the cascade was more than twice as high as compared to TONs obtained with the enzyme screening experiments. The TONs of the other enzymes is 36–44% of the enzyme screening indicating potential for optimizations,



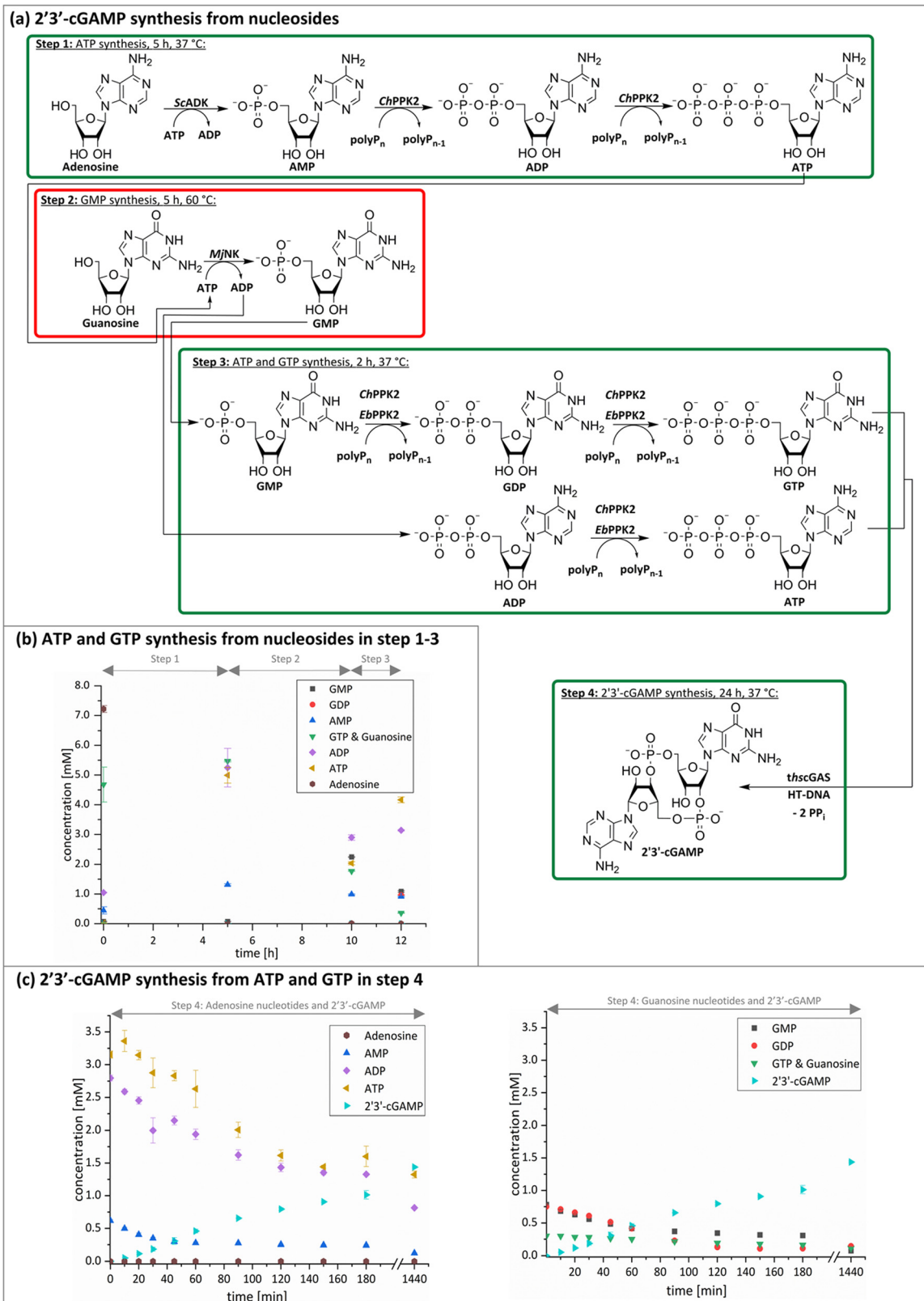


Fig. 4 2'3'-cGAMP formation starting from guanosine and adenosine in four assay steps. (a) Reaction scheme; (b) ATP and GTP formation from nucleoside within the first three assay steps; (c) 2'3'-cGAMP formation from adenosine nucleotides (left) and guanosine nucleotides (right). In the first assay step, ATP was to be obtained within 5 h at 37 °C starting from 10 mM adenosine, 1 mM AMP and 45 mM polyP using 0.05 mg mL⁻¹ ScADK and 0.05 mg mL⁻¹ ChPPK2 in a reaction volume of 1 mL. Also, 5 mM guanosine and 10% (v/v) DMSO were supplied. In the second assay step, guanosine phosphorylation was to be carried out within 5 h at 60 °C and 0.2 mg mL⁻¹ MjNJK in a reaction volume of 1.1 mL. The third assay step to obtain ATP and GTP was performed in a reaction volume of 1.3 mL for 2 h at 37 °C using 0.05 mg mL⁻¹ of EbPPK2, 0.05 mg mL⁻¹ ChPPK2 and 45 mM polyP. The final assay step to cyclize ATP and GTP into 2'3'-cGAMP was carried out at 37 °C for 24 h with 0.12 mg mL⁻¹ lyophilized *thscGAS* and 0.1 mg mL⁻¹ HT-DNA in 1.5 mL.



such as the adjustment of the enzyme concentrations to avoid rate-limiting steps or equilibriums in the system. In summary, the developed enzyme cascade for 2'3'-cGAMP formation comprises five enzymes in a total of four assay steps, which differ primarily in terms of their temperature. In further optimizations, it would be desirable to develop the cascade so that it runs at a constant temperature to parallelize several assay steps leading to a reduced reaction time. This can be achieved by increasing the assay temperature if all enzymes used are stable at higher temperatures. If this is not possible, alternative suitable enzymes could be explored. Especially an alternative for the *Mj*NK would be interesting, which also accomplishes the guanosine phosphorylation at 37 °C such as the guanosine kinase from *Trichomonas vaginalis*,⁴³ which showed guanosine phosphorylation at 30 °C.

Conclusions

In this study, 2'3'-cGAMP formation from the nucleosides adenosine and guanosine was developed using a multi-enzyme cascade. It was shown that 2'3'-cGAMP can be obtained in seven reaction steps using two NKs, two PPK2s and *thscGAS* under consumption of adenosine, guanosine, and polyP. The cascade design was started with an enzyme screening and the development of a cascade for 2'3'-cGAMP from guanosine, whereby necessary reaction parameters, such as temperature changes, were defined. The enzyme cascade for GTP was then combined with the formation of ATP and subsequent cyclization of these precursors to 2'3'-cGAMP. The conversion of 57% of the substrates into the final product with a formation of eight bonds by five enzymes is approaching the assay yield of 68% of an established enzyme cascade for the synthesis of a dithio-2'3'-cGAMP derivative with the formation of six bonds by four enzymes,³⁰ demonstrating the high performance of the enzyme cascade. In comparison to the previously published cascade, the use of polyphosphate instead of acetyl phosphate as a phosphate donor would be an improvement in terms of the cost of product formation. However, when comparing the cascades, it must be mentioned that the reactions were carried out on different scales (1 mL in this work, 1 L in the literature³⁰). It therefore remains to be tested whether the cascade developed here can be scaled, as well as an efficient product purification can be developed and thus be able to compete. Irrespective of this, the continuous supply of ATP and GTP is interesting, as the last enzyme of the cascade is substrate inhibited, which could thus be circumvented. However, the current cascade reaction is relatively complex, involving numerous enzymes, and could possibly be accomplished with fewer enzymes. Nevertheless, the current approach may be advantageous for using modified nucleosides to synthesize non-natural derivatives of 2'3'-cGAMP. The successful phosphorylation of nucleotide derivatives has already been demonstrated

for other enzyme cascades with various kinases that use polyP⁴⁴ or phosphoenolpyruvate⁴⁵ as a phosphate donor. Further optimization of the enzyme cascade could be achieved by adjusting the enzyme ratios to allow an increased flux of nucleoside substrates and to further increase the formed 2'3'-cGAMP amount. By using a structured optimization strategy, such as a orthogonal factorial design,⁴⁶ Bayesian optimization,⁴⁷ or kinetic modeling,⁴⁸ further optimizations are possible.⁴⁹

To conclude, the achieved results of the 2'3'-cGAMP formation from nucleosides confirm that the complex development of enzyme cascades is worth it. By combining multiple biocatalytic reactions, it is possible to design new, shorter pathways for drug synthesis and to support the chemical and pharmaceutical industry's goal of moving to more sustainable and environmentally friendly processes.⁵⁰

Experimental section

All chemicals used for this study were purchased from VWR (VWR International GmbH, Darmstadt, Germany), ThermoFisher (ThermoFisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA), Merck (Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany), AppliChem (AppliChem GmbH, Darmstadt, Germany) and Roth (Carl Roth, Karlsruhe, Germany) in the highest available purity.

Plasmids and strains

The enzymes were produced with *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) pLysS and *E. coli* BL21 (DE3). Descriptions of the plasmids for the expression of *ScADK*, *AjPPK2*, and *SmPPK2* can be found in Mordhorst *et al.*¹⁴ The *thscGAS* expression strain *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) pLysS pET28a-SUMO*thscGAS* is described by Rosenthal *et al.*²⁶ A list of all bacterial strains used can be found in Table 2 as well as all DNA sequences and UniProt IDs of the enzymes in the ESI.†

Recombinant enzyme expression

The bacterial strains were spread on LB (10 g L⁻¹ tryptone, 5 g L⁻¹ yeast extract, 5 g L⁻¹ NaCl) agar plates, supplemented with 50 mg L⁻¹ kanamycin. For expression strains containing pLysS, 25 mg L⁻¹ chloramphenicol were added. The agar plates were incubated over night at 37 °C. The following day, a pre-culture was made by the inoculation of 10 mL LB medium in case of the expression of the kinases and 10 mL 2xYT (16 g L⁻¹ tryptone, 10 g L⁻¹ yeast extract, 5 g L⁻¹ NaCl) medium in case of *thscGAS* with one colony. The same antibiotic concentrations were used as for agar plates. The pre-cultures were incubated for 8 h at 37 °C and 200 rpm. For the main cultures, the same media conditions were used as in the pre-cultures. They were inoculated to an OD₆₀₀ of 0.05 in case of the expression of the kinases and OD₆₀₀ of 0.1 for *thscGAS*. In case of *thscGAS*, 200 mL of culture were incubated in a 2 L baffled shaking flask and 400 mL in case of the expression of kinases. The main cultures were



Table 2 List of bacterial strains and plasmids used for enzyme production

Expression strains	Enzyme	Description
<i>E. coli</i> BL21 (DE3) pET28a-MrPPK2 ⁵¹	MrPPK2 ^a	Polyphosphate kinase from <i>Meiothermus ruber</i>
<i>E. coli</i> BL21 (DE3) pET28a-AjPPK2 ¹⁴	AjPPK2 ^a	Polyphosphate kinase from <i>Acinetobacter johnsonii</i>
<i>E. coli</i> BL21 (DE3) pET28a-SmPPK2 ¹⁴	SmPPK2 ^a	Polyphosphate kinase from <i>Sinorhizobium meliloti</i>
<i>E. coli</i> BL21 (DE3) pET28a-EbPPK2 ^c	EbPPK2 ^a	Polyphosphate kinase from <i>Erysipelotrichaceae bacterium</i>
<i>E. coli</i> BL21 (DE3) pET28b-ChPPK2 ¹⁷	ChPPK2 ^a	Polyphosphate kinase from <i>Cytophaga hutchinsonii</i>
<i>E. coli</i> BL21 (DE3) pLysS pET28a-ScADK ¹⁴	ScADK ^a	Adenosine kinase from <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>
<i>E. coli</i> BL21 (DE3) pLysS pET28a-MjNK ⁴⁴	MjNK ^a	Nucleoside kinase from <i>Methanocaldococcus jannaschii</i>
<i>E. coli</i> BL21 (DE3) pLysS pET28a-SUMOthscGAS ²⁶	thscGAS ^b	N-terminally truncated cGAS protein from <i>Homo sapiens</i>

^a His₆-Tag. ^b His₆SUMO-Tag. ^c Cloned in ref. 15.

incubated at 37 °C and 200 rpm. The cultures were incubated on ice for 15 min, after an OD₆₀₀ of 1 was reached. The enzyme expression was induced with 0.5 mM isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranosid (IPTG). In case of thscGAS, the main cultures were incubated at 20 °C for 11 h and for 16 h in case of kinases. The cells were isolated by centrifugation (25 min, 4 °C, 4700 × g) in 50 mL aliquots and the pellets were stored at −20 °C.

Enzyme purification

After resuspending two cell pellets in 20 mL of lysis buffer (kinases: 40 mM TRIS-HCl, 100 mM NaCl, 10% (v/v) glycerol, pH 8.0; thscGAS: 50 mM TRIS-HCl, 300 mM NaCl, 40 mM imidazole, 1 mM tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine (TCEP), pH 8.0), the cells were stored on ice. By sonication, the cells were disrupted using a Branson Digital Sonifier (BRANSON Ultrasonics Corporation, Danbury, CT, USA). Five cycles of 30 s with a pulse on time of 0.5 s and a pulse off time of 1 s with an amplitude of 10% was used. Insoluble cellular components were removed by centrifugation (20 min, 4 °C, 43 000 × g). After sterile filtration (0.2 μm) of the supernatant, it was loaded onto a 1 mL HisTrap™ FF crude column (GE Healthcare, Solingen, Germany). The column was pre-equilibrated using 5 column volumes (CV) of ultrapure water and 10 CV of lysis buffer. After loading, the column was washed with 10 CV lysis buffer and incubated for 1 h at 4 °C. The enzyme has been eluted with elution buffer (20 mM TRIS-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 300 mM imidazole, pH 7.4) in six fractions of 1 mL. Protein-containing fractions were detected using a Bradford assay and merged to a volume of 2.5 mL. By using a PD-10 Sephadex™ G-25 column (GE Healthcare, Little Chalfont, UK), a size-exclusion chromatography was performed for buffer exchange with activity buffer (50 mM TRIS-HCl, 40 mM MgCl₂·6H₂O, pH 8.0). The column was pre-equilibrated with 25 mL ultrapure water and 25 mL activity buffer. The enzyme was eluted from the column in 3.5 mL activity buffer. The concentration of the enzyme was determined by a second Bradford assay. In the ESI,† SDS gels of the purified enzymes can be found (Fig. S5–S7†). The purified kinases were stored at −20 °C. In case of thscGAS, the enzyme was lyophilized overnight and stored at −20 °C afterwards.

In vitro enzyme assay with MjNK

The enzyme assays were performed in 50 mM TRIS-HCl containing 40 mM MgCl₂·6H₂O activity buffer with 0.05 mg mL^{−1} MjNK, 5% (v/v) DMSO, 2.5 mM guanosine and 2.5 mM ATP concentrations. After 6 h, further 1.25 mM ATP was added. The assays were carried out in 1.5 mL microtubes incubated at 70 °C in an orbital shaker at 300 rpm in triplicates. The reaction was started by adding the enzyme. Samples were taken after 0 and 24 h. The reaction was stopped by heating the samples to 95 °C for 5 min.

In vitro enzyme assays for enzyme screening

The enzyme assays were performed in 50 mM TRIS-HCl containing 40 mM MgCl₂·6H₂O activity buffer. The substrate concentrations were 5 mM unless otherwise stated. Based on a single phosphate monomer's molecular weight of 101.96 g mol^{−1}, the concentration of 30 mM polyP utilized was calculated. The enzyme concentrations of the kinases AjPPK2, SmPPK2, MrPPK2, and EbPPK2 were 0.02 mg mL^{−1} and 0.01 mg mL^{−1} in case of ChPPK2.

The assays of the AjPPK2, SmPPK2, MrPPK2, and EbPPK2 were performed with 20% (v/v) DMSO in 1 mL assay volume in deep well microplates (polypropylene square 96-deepwell microplates CR1496, vessel volume 2.2 mL, EnzyScreen BV, Heemstede, Netherlands) and incubated at 300 rpm at 37 °C in duplicates. The ChPPK2 assays were performed without DMSO in microtubes incubated at 37 °C in an orbital shaker at 300 rpm in triplicates.

The TON of thscGAS was calculated from an experiment with 0.04 mg mL^{−1} enzyme, 2 mM ATP and 2 mM GTP in 40 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.2 containing 10 mM MgCl₂·6H₂O. The final 2'3'-cGAMP concentration was 1.33 mM after 24 h incubation at 37 °C in an orbital shaker at 300 rpm.

The assay volume was 1 mL. The reaction was started by adding the enzyme. After 0 h and 24 h samples were taken. The reaction was stopped by heating the samples to 95 °C for 5 min.

Enzyme cascade for 2'3'-cGAMP formation from guanosine

The enzyme cascade reactions were performed in 50 mM TRIS-HCl containing 40 mM MgCl₂·6H₂O activity buffer in a 2 mL microtube, with a reaction volume of 1 mL.



The reaction was divided into two assays. In the first assay, the reaction was carried out at 70 °C and 10% (v/v) DMSO by using 0.1 mg mL⁻¹ *Mj*NK to convert the 5 mM guanosine and 5 mM ATP to GMP in 24 h. After 6 h, 2.5 mM ATP was added to the assay. The second assay for 2'3'-cGAMP formation was performed at 37 °C for 24 h. This consisted of 50% (v/v) of the first assay step, 0.05 mg mL⁻¹ *Ch*PPK2, 0.05 mg mL⁻¹ *Eb*PPK2, 30 mM polyP, 0.1 mg mL⁻¹ HT DNA, and 0.08 mg mL⁻¹ lyophilized *thsc*GAS. During the first assay, 85 µL of sample was collected after 0 and 24 h each. In the second assay, 85 µL sample was taken after 0, 10, 20, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120 min, 24 h, and 48 h each. The reaction was stopped by heating the samples to 95 °C for 5 min.

Enzyme cascade for 2'3'-cGAMP formation from adenosine and guanosine

The enzyme cascade reactions were performed in 50 mM TRIS-HCl containing 40 mM MgCl₂·6H₂O activity buffer in a 2 mL microtube, starting with a reaction volume of 1 mL. The reaction was divided into four assay steps, which can be seen in Fig. 5. In the first assay step, ATP was to be formed within 5 h at 37 °C starting from 10 mM adenosine using 0.05 mg mL⁻¹ *Sc*ADK and 0.05 mg mL⁻¹ *Ch*PPK2, 1 mM AMP, and 45 mM polyP within 5 h. Also, 5 mM guanosine and a DMSO concentration of 10% (v/v) were supplied in the reaction volume of 1 mL. In the second assay step, GMP formation was to be carried out within 5 h at 60 °C. An *Mj*NK concentration of 0.2 mg mL⁻¹ in a reaction volume of 1.2 mL was set. Subsequently, the assay was placed on ice for cooling, as the third assay step for ATP and GTP formation was performed for 2 h at 37 °C using 0.05 mg mL⁻¹ each of *Eb*PPK2 and *Ch*PPK2 as well as 45 mM polyP. The reaction volume was adjusted to 1.3 mL. The final assay step of 2'3'-cGAMP formation was carried out at 37 °C for 24 h with 0.12 mg mL⁻¹ lyophilized *thsc*GAS and 0.1 mg mL⁻¹ HT-DNA. The reaction volume was adjusted to 1.5 mL. At the beginning of each step, 100 µL of sample was taken. During the last assay step of the 2'3'-cGAMP formation, samples were taken after 0, 10, 20, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, 150, and 180 min and after 24 h. The reaction was stopped by heating the samples to 95 °C for 5 min.

Temperature stability of ATP and GTP

In 1.5 mL Eppendorf tubes, 1 mL of either 5 mM ATP or 5 mM GTP solution was incubated in 50 mM TRIS-HCl, 40 mM MgCl₂·6H₂O activity buffer in duplicates at 60 °C, 70 °C, and 80 °C. Samples were taken after 0, 2, 3.5, 4.75, 6, 7.25 and 24 h and analysed by HPLC (1260 Infinity II LC system (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, USA) consisting of a diode array detector (1260 DAD HS), column thermostat (1260 MCT), multisampler (1260 Multisampler), binary pump (1260 Binary Pump) and an Agilent Poroshell 120 EC-C18 (3.0 × 150 mm, 2.7 µm particle size) column). An isocratic method was used with a mobile phase consisting of 50 mM triethylammonium acetate (TEAA) with 2% acetonitrile at 0.7 mL min⁻¹ for 10 min. The column was heated to 40 °C and the injection volume was 5 µL. Peaks were detected at 254 nm. The measured concentrations were normalized to the initial substrate concentration of 5 mM. The results can be found in the ESI† Fig. S3 and S4.

Quantification of 2'3'-cGAMP, nucleosides, and nucleotides

The analysis of the samples of the enzyme assays was performed by reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC). An Ultimate™ 3000 HPLC system (Thermo Fisher Scientific™, Waltham, USA) consisting of a pump (UltiMate 3000 Pump), autosampler (UltiMate 3000 Autosampler), column oven (UltiMate 3000 Flow Manager), and a wavelength detector (UltiMate 3000 Variable Wavelength Detector). The separation of the analytes was performed with an ISAspher 100-5 C18 AQ column (250 × 4 mm, ISERA GmbH, Düren, Germany) column heated to 30 °C using an injection volume of 10 µL. The gradient used consisted of mobile phase A (50 mM TEAA with 2% acetonitrile) and mobile phase B (95% acetonitrile, 5% water) at a flow rate of 1 mL min⁻¹ (0 min: 100% A; 16 min: 100% A; 24.5 min: 96% A, 4% B; 25 min: 75% A, 25% B; 27 min: 5% A, 95% B; 33 min: 5% A, 95% B; 34 min: 100% A; 49 min: 100% A). The samples and standards were analyzed at a wavelength of 254 nm. The chromatograms were evaluated using Chromeleon™ (Thermo Fisher Scientific™, Waltham, USA).

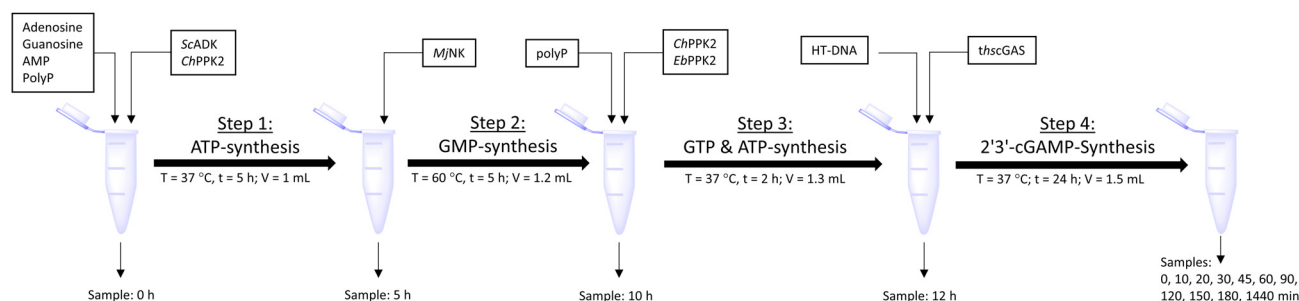


Fig. 5 Schematic workflow of the sequential one-pot approach for 2'3'-cGAMP formation starting from adenosine and guanosine.



LC-MS validation of 2'3'-cGAMP

A 1260 Infinity II LC system (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, USA) consisting of a diode array detector (1260 DAD HS), multicolumn thermostat (1260 MCT), degasser (1260 Degasser), multisampler (1260 Multisampler), binary pump (1260 Binary Pump) and an Agilent Poroshell 120 EC-C18 (4.6 × 100 mm, 2.7 µm particle size) column were used for LC-MS analysis. The gradient used consisted of mobile phase A (0.1% formic acid) and mobile phase B (100% acetonitrile) at a flow rate of 1 mL min⁻¹ (0 min: 5% A, 95% B; 7 min: 95% A, 5% B; 9 min: 5% A, 95% B; 14 min: 5% A, 95% B). The column was heated to 40 °C and the injection volume was 5 µL. Peaks were detected at 254 nm. Using an Agilent Technologies 6120 Single Quadrupole LC-MS, the mass spectra were obtained over the mass range of *m/z* 100 to 1000. A temperature of 350 °C and a dry gas flow rate of 12 L min⁻¹ were established in the electrospray chamber. The capillary voltage was 3 kV, and the nebulizer pressure was 35 psi.

Author contributions

Conceptualization, Katrin Rosenthal (K. R.) and Stephan Lütz (S. L.); data curation, Martin Becker (M. B.), Isabel Nowak (I. N.), and K. R.; formal analysis, M. B., I. N. and K. R.; funding acquisition, K. R. and S. L.; investigation, I. N., Katharina Hildebrand (K. H.), and M. B.; methodology, I. N., K. H., M. B., K. R., and S. L.; project administration, K. R. and S. L.; resources, K. R. and S. L.; supervision, K. R. and S. L.; validation, M. B., I. N., K. H., and K. R.; visualization, M. B., I. N., and K. R.; writing – original draft, M. B. and K. R.; writing – review and editing, M. B., K. R., and S. L. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Jennifer N. Andexer for providing the plasmids for the enzymes *ScADK*, *AjPPK2*, *SmPPK2*, *MrPPK2* and *MjNK*. The authors would also like to thank Nicholas Turner, Sabine Flitsch and Christian Schnepel for providing the plasmid of *ChPPK2* and Regine Siedentop for cloning *EbPPK2*. Thanks go to Claudio Piselli for the determination of the TON of *thscGAS*. Thanks also go to Subhan Aamir, Hugo A. Martinez Alvarado, Daniela Miño, Amisha Rai, Jade V. Rivera, and Bibiazhar Suleimen for carrying out the temperature-dependent stability analyses of ATP and GTP. The project is funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) - 535167833.

Notes and references

- N. J. Claassens, S. Burgener, B. Vögeli, T. J. Erb and A. Bar-Even, *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.*, 2019, **60**, 221–229.
- J. M. Sperl and V. Sieber, *ACS Catal.*, 2018, **8**, 2385–2396.
- J. H. Schrittwieser, S. Velikogne, M. Hall and W. Kroutil, *Chem. Rev.*, 2018, **118**, 270–348.
- R. Abu and J. M. Woodley, *ChemCatChem*, 2015, **7**, 3094–3105.
- E. Ricca, B. Brucher and J. H. Schrittwieser, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2011, **353**, 2239–2262.
- J. Muschiol, C. Peters, N. Oberleitner, M. D. Mihovilovic, U. T. Bornscheuer and F. Rudroff, *Chem. Commun.*, 2015, **51**, 5798–5811.
- M. Milić, E. Byström, P. Domínguez de María and S. Kara, *ChemSusChem*, 2022, **15**, 1–8.
- Y. Zhang and H. Hess, *ACS Catal.*, 2017, **7**, 6018–6027.
- P. Dvorak, N. P. Kurumbang, J. Bendl, J. Brezovsky, Z. Prokop and J. Damborsky, *ChemBioChem*, 2014, **15**, 1891–1895.
- S. Mordhorst and J. N. Andexer, *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2020, **37**, 1316–1333.
- W. Berke, H.-J. Schüz, C. Wandrey, M. Morr, G. Denda and M.-R. Kula, *Biotechnol. Bioeng.*, 1988, **32**, 130–139.
- J. N. Andexer and M. Richter, *ChemBioChem*, 2015, **16**, 380–386.
- R. Siedentop, T. Prenzel, S. R. Waldvogel, K. Rosenthal and S. Lütz, *ChemElectroChem*, 2023, **10**, 1–9.
- S. Mordhorst, J. Siegrist, M. Müller, M. Richter and J. N. Andexer, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2017, **56**, 4037–4041.
- M. Tavanti, J. Hosford, R. C. Lloyd and M. J. B. Brown, *Green Chem.*, 2021, **23**, 828–837.
- H. Frohnmeier and L. Elling, *Carbohydr. Res.*, 2023, **523**, 108727.
- M. Lubberink, C. Schnepel, J. Citoler, S. R. Derrington, W. Finnigan, M. A. Hayes, N. J. Turner and S. L. Flitsch, *ACS Catal.*, 2020, **10**, 10005–10009.
- G. R. Painter, M. G. Natchus, O. Cohen, W. Holman and W. P. Painter, *Curr. Opin. Virol.*, 2021, **50**, 17–22.
- M. K. Lo, R. Jordan, A. Arvey, J. Sudhamsu, P. Shrivastava-Ranjan, A. L. Hotard, M. Flint, L. K. McMullan, D. Siegel, M. O. Clarke, R. L. Mackman, H. C. Hui, M. Perron, A. S. Ray, T. Cihlar, S. T. Nichol and C. F. Spiropoulou, *Sci. Rep.*, 2017, **7**, 1–7.
- E. Lawitz, F. F. Poordad, P. S. Pang, R. H. Hyland, X. Ding, H. Mo, W. T. Symonds, J. G. McHutchison and F. E. Membreno, *Lancet*, 2014, **383**, 515–523.
- A. Ablasser, M. Goldeck, T. Cavlar, T. Deimling, G. Witte, I. Röhl, K.-P. Hopfner, J. Ludwig and V. Hornung, *Nature*, 2013, **498**, 380–384.
- L. Sun, J. Wu, F. Du, X. Chen and Z. J. Chen, *Science*, 2013, **339**, 786–791.
- L. Corrales, L. H. Glickman, S. M. McWhirter, D. B. Kanne, K. E. Sivick, G. E. Katibah, S.-R. Woo, E. Lemmens, T. Banda, J. J. Leong, K. Metchette, T. W. Dubensky and T. F. Gajewski, *Cell Rep.*, 2015, **11**, 1018–1030.



- 24 T. W. Dubensky, D. B. Kanne and M. L. Leong, *Ther. Adv. Vaccines*, 2013, **1**, 131–143.
- 25 B. Novotná, L. Vaneková, M. Zavřel, M. Buděšínský, M. Dejmek, M. Smola, O. Gutten, Z. A. Tehrani, M. Pimková Polidarová, A. Brázdová, R. Liboska, I. Štěpánek, Z. Vavřina, T. Jandušík, R. Nencka, L. Rulíšek, E. Bouřa, J. Brynda, O. Páv and G. Birkuš, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2019, **62**, 10676–10690.
- 26 K. Rosenthal, M. Becker, J. Rolf, R. Siedentop, M. Hillen, M. Nett and S. Lütz, *ChemBioChem*, 2020, **21**, 3225–3228.
- 27 X. Zhang, H. Shi, J. Wu, X. Zhang, L. Sun, C. Chen and Z. J. Chen, *Mol. Cell*, 2013, **51**, 226–235.
- 28 B. L. Gaffney, E. Veliath, J. Zhao and R. A. Jones, *Org. Lett.*, 2010, **12**, 3269–3271.
- 29 M. Becker, P. Nikel, J. N. Andexer, S. Lütz and K. Rosenthal, *Biomolecules*, 2021, **11**, 1–13.
- 30 J. A. McIntosh, Z. Liu, B. M. Andresen, N. S. Marzijarani, J. C. Moore, N. M. Marshall, M. Borra-Garske, J. V. Obligacion, P. S. Fier, F. Peng, J. H. Forstater, M. S. Winston, C. An, W. Chang, J. Lim, M. A. Huffman, S. P. Miller, F.-R. Tsay, M. D. Altman, C. A. Lesburg, D. Steinhuebel, B. W. Trotter, J. N. Cumming, A. Northrup, X. Bu, B. F. Mann, M. Biba, K. Hiraga, G. S. Murphy, J. N. Kolev, A. Makarewicz, W. Pan, I. Farasat, R. S. Bade, K. Stone, D. Duan, O. Alvizo, D. Adressa, E. Guetschow, E. Hoyt, E. L. Regalado, S. Castro, N. Rivera, J. P. Smith, F. Wang, A. Crespo, D. Verma, S. Axnanda, Z. E. X. Dance, P. N. Devine, D. Tschaen, K. A. Canada, P. G. Bulger, B. D. Sherry, M. D. Truppo, R. T. Ruck, L.-C. Campeau, D. J. Bennett, G. R. Humphrey, K. R. Campos and M. L. Maddess, *Nature*, 2022, **603**, 439–444.
- 31 P. Barrado, M. J. Rodríguez, A. Jiménez and M. Fernández Lobato, *Yeast*, 2003, **20**, 1145–1150.
- 32 L. Arnfors, T. Hansen, P. Schönheit, R. Ladenstein and W. Meining, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. D: Biol. Crystallogr.*, 2006, **62**, 1085–1097.
- 33 T. Hansen, L. Arnfors, R. Ladenstein and P. Schönheit, *Extremophiles*, 2007, **11**, 105–114.
- 34 C. Moeller, C. Schmidt, F. Guyot and M. Wilke, *Biophys. Chem.*, 2022, **290**, 106878.
- 35 G. J. Pielak, *Biochemistry*, 2021, **60**, 3436–3440.
- 36 C. F. C. Bonting, G. J. J. Kortstee and A. J. B. Zehnder, *J. Bacteriol.*, 1991, **173**, 6484–6488.
- 37 B. Nocek, S. Kochinyan, M. Proudfoot, G. Brown, E. Evdokimova, J. Osipiuk, A. M. Edwards, A. Savchenko, A. Joachimiaka and A. F. Yakunin, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 2008, **105**, 17730–17735.
- 38 K. Motomura, R. Hirota, M. Okada, T. Ikeda, T. Ishida and A. Kuroda, *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.*, 2014, **80**, 2602–2608.
- 39 B. P. Nocek, A. N. Khusnutdinova, M. Ruszkowski, R. Flick, M. Burda, K. Batyrova, G. Brown, A. Mucha, A. Joachimiak, L. Berlicki and A. F. Yakunin, *ACS Catal.*, 2018, **8**, 10746–10760.
- 40 S. T. Kulmer, A. Gutmann, M. Lemmerer and B. Nidetzky, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2017, **359**, 292–301.
- 41 J. Rolf, R. Siedentop, S. Lütz and K. Rosenthal, *Int. J. Mol. Sci.*, 2020, **21**, 105.
- 42 J. Hall, E. C. Ralph, S. Shanker, H. Wang, L. J. Byrnes, R. Horst, J. Wong, A. Brault, D. Dumlaio, J. F. Smith, L. A. Dakin, D. C. Schmitt, J. Trujillo, F. Vincent, M. Griffor and A. E. Aulabaugh, *Protein Sci.*, 2017, **26**, 2367–2380.
- 43 W. H. Miller and R. L. Miller, *Mol. Biochem. Parasitol.*, 1991, **48**, 39–46.
- 44 P. Benčić, M. Keppler, M. Kuge, D. Qiu, L. M. Schütte, M. Häner, K. Strack, H. J. Jessen, J. N. Andexer and C. Loenarz, *FEBS J.*, 2023, **290**, 4899–4920.
- 45 M. Fehlau, F. Kaspar, K. F. Hellendahl, J. Schollmeyer, P. Neubauer and A. Wagner, *Front. Bioeng. Biotechnol.*, 2020, **8**, 854.
- 46 E. V. Canettieri, G. J. de M. Rocha, J. A. de Carvalho and J. B. de Almeida e Silva, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2007, **98**, 422–428.
- 47 R. Siedentop, M. Siska, N. Möller, H. Lanzrath, E. von Lieres, S. Lütz and K. Rosenthal, *Catalysts*, 2023, **13**, 468.
- 48 J. Engel, U. T. Bornscheuer and S. Kara, *Org. Process Res. Dev.*, 2021, **25**, 411–420.
- 49 R. Siedentop, C. Claaßen, D. Rother, S. Lütz and K. Rosenthal, *Catalysts*, 2021, **11**, 1–24.
- 50 K. Rosenthal, U. T. Bornscheuer and S. Lütz, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2022, **61**, 1–3.
- 51 G. A. Strohmeier, A. Schwarz, J. N. Andexer and M. Winkler, *J. Biotechnol.*, 2020, **307**, 202–207.

